

PREDICATE NOMINATIVES WORKSHEET**Parts of the Sentence – Predicate Nominatives**

A *predicate nominative* or *predicate noun* completes a linking verb and renames the subject. It is a *complement* or *completer* because it completes the verb. *Predicate nominatives* complete only linking verbs. The linking verbs include the following: the helping verbs *is, am, are, was, were, be, being, and been*; the sense verbs *look, taste, smell, feel, and sound*; and verbs like *become, seem, appear, grow, continue, stay, and turn*.

The verb in a sentence having a *predicate nominative* can always be replaced by the word *equals*. Examples: Mr. Johanson is a teacher. Mr. Johanson *equals* a teacher. Mr. Johanson is a father. Mr. Johanson *equals* a father. Mr. Johanson is my neighbor. Mr. Johanson *equals* my neighbor.

Predicate nominatives can be compound. Example: Mr. Johanson is a teacher, father, and my neighbor.

DIRECTIONS: Use parentheses to set off all prepositional phrases. Do not look for predicate nominatives within prepositional phrases. Circle the linking verb. Underline the predicate nominative. Some may have compound subjects, verbs, or predicate nominatives. Some may not have a predicate nominative.

* 1. The black dog (in the yard) was a large Doberman.

2. Ann is a new mother.

3. The tall boy has been our best basketball player.

4. My uncle became a rich computer expert.

5. Mr. Romney may be our next President.

6. My favorite pets were a squirrel and a rabbit.

7. Our chief crops are corn, wheat, and hay.

8. Mr. Jones is an accountant and a big game hunter.

9. The owners of the race car include Bill, Pete, and Sam.

10. My favorite holidays are Christmas and Easter.

11. One traitor and enemy to his country was Benedict Arnold.

12. Two loved Presidents were Lincoln and Washington.

13. A ruby is a beautiful stone.

14. The roads in the mountains can be long dusty trails.

15. The location to the mine was and still is a secret.

16. Abbott and Costello were famous actors and a comedy team.

17. Radio and television have become old inventions and household necessities.

18. Many neglected children become really unhappy grownups.

19. The car has been here for a long time.

20. She was a model and became a movie star.

Name: _____

Date: _____

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PREDICATE ADJECTIVES WORKSHEET

Parts of the Sentence – Predicate Adjectives

You know what *predicate* means, and you know that an adjective is one of the 8 parts of speech. It describes a noun or a pronoun.

A predicate adjective is a special adjective that you find in the complete predicate of a sentence. Just like predicate nouns, you'll only find these after linking verbs. They describe the subject of the sentence.

Examples: My cat is so **nice**. The building looks **tall**.

***DIRECTIONS:** Use parentheses to set off all prepositional phrases. Do not look for predicate adjectives within prepositional phrases. Circle the linking verb. Underline the predicate adjective. Some may have compound subjects, verbs, or predicate adjectives. Some may not have a predicate adjective.*

1. Peter and Paul were faithful (in many ways).
2. Great men are not always wise.
3. A good name is priceless.
4. The day is cold and dark.
5. We should be reasonable.
6. No one is good at this.
7. The sword is quick and powerful.
8. The rich man is wealthy beyond imagination.
9. The sky grew dark as the storm approached.
10. His trumpet sounds squeaky.
11. This is shoddy. Isn't it poor?
12. The hamburger tasted greasy.
13. I became hungry late in the evening.
14. The pie smelled delicious!
15. They seemed irritated by our behavior.
16. The ironed shirt still felt warm.
17. She is so pretty!
18. I am feeling ill.
19. The old man was extremely lovable.
20. She remained haughty throughout the entire discussion.