



The Lantern English Co.
The Growing Writer

Growing Grammar II – Syllabus

Course Description: This class covers the subject complements—predicate nominatives & predicate adjectives—and the object complements—direct objects & indirect objects. Next, pronouns are covered in greater depth, and a new part of speech—the conjunction—is covered. Finally, this class covers instruction in varying sentence structures and how to avoid common sentence errors.

Course Outline:

Week One: Subject Complements

- A. Predicate Nominatives
- B. Predicate Adjectives

Week Two: Object Complements

- A. Direct Objects
- B. Indirect Objects

Week Three: More Pronouns

Week Four: Conjunctions & Compounds

- A. Coordinating Conjunctions
- B. Simple Compounds
- C. Compound Sentences

Week Five: More Conjunctions

- A. Correlative Conjunctions
- B. Subordinating Conjunctions

Week Six: The Run-On Sentence

Week Seven: Phrases vs. Clauses

Week Eight: Final Review



Growing Grammar II – Grading Outline

All grammar classes will be graded based on the number of answers in each assignment. Assignments will not be graded on creativity or writing skills, as most of the assignments are technical. Assignments will be graded similar to a test or quiz. For example, if a student must underline ten nouns in an assignment and misses two, the student would receive an 80% on that assignment.

As there are numerous assignments in each lesson, the total number of required answers per lesson will be added up. Any incorrect answers will be subtracted from the score, and the grade will be given accordingly. For example, if there are 50 answers in a lesson, and a student misses 4, the grade is as follows:

$$50 - 4 = 46 \text{ points}$$

$$46/50 = 92\%$$

Course Components	Percentage of Final Grade
Weekly Assignments	70%
Final Test	30%

EXAMPLE

assignment grades: 70, 80, 90, 75, 87, 92, 94, 86 = 84%

average test grade: 94 %

$$.84 \times 70 = 58.8$$

$$.94 \times 30 = 28.2$$

FINAL GRADE: 87%



Growing Grammar II

Lesson One: Subject Complements

SAMPLE LESSON

In Lessons 6 & 7 of *Growing Grammar I*, we learned that we can use adjectives and adverbs to give more information to our sentences. This week, we will discuss the **subject complements** – two other types of words that can be used to give additional detail.

The subject complements are known as the predicate nominative and the predicate adjective. Both of these words always follow linking verbs and give additional detail about the subject of the sentence.

PREDICATE NOMINATIVES –

A predicate nominative is just a fancy term to say that we are using a **noun** *after* a **linking verb** to describe the subject. ***We use predicate nominatives only with linking verbs.***

Remember, a linking verb is a verb that describes a state or a condition. It does not show action.

When we use a subject followed by a linking verb, we can give more information about the subject by using another noun to describe it. We place that noun after the linking verb and we call it the **predicate nominative**.

Sentence	Subject	Linking Verb	Noun
John is a teacher.	John	is	teacher
Fido is a dog.	Fido	is	dog
Telephones are machines.	Telephones	are	machines

The predicate nominative renames the subject. It is another noun that tells us more about the subject.

Assignment 1A: Underline the predicate nominative in each of the following sentences.

1. Today is Thursday.
2. Dan thinks he is a fast runner.
3. His mother is an amazing baker.
4. The car that just flew past us was a Ferrari.
5. Water is an ingredient of life.
6. My cup is the blue one.
7. Jacob is not a trustworthy friend.
8. Our dog is a beautiful Collie.
9. These items are antiques!
10. The ring is a magical artifact.

Assignment 1B: Write ten sentences, each one containing a predicate nominative.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

PREDICATE ADJECTIVES –

Predicate adjectives are used just like predicate nominatives, except that they are adjectives and not nouns. They give us more information about the subject. As with predicate nominatives, ***we use predicate adjectives only with linking verbs.*** We can take the same example sentences we used above and replace the predicate nominatives with predicate adjectives.

Sentence	Subject	Linking Verb	Adjective
John is tall.	John	is	tall
Fido is fast.	Fido	is	fast
Telephones are expensive.	Telephones	are	expensive

The predicate adjective describes the subject. It is an adjective that tells us more about the subject.

Assignment 1C: Underline the predicate adjectives in the following sentences. (Note: some of the sentences contain more than one predicate adjective.)

1. The tall dancer is graceful.
2. My younger sister seems sad.
3. Those boys are talented.
4. His expression was priceless.
5. The yellow cheese tasted fresh.
6. The library seemed busy today.
7. The new car was black and red.
8. The milk smelled old and sour.
9. We were hungry, thirsty, and tired.
10. The children sound happy.

Assignment 1D: Write ten sentences, each one containing a predicate adjective.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Assignment 1E: Underline each predicate nominative or predicate adjective in the sentences below. Label which kind each word is. (Note: each sentence contains only one predicate nominative OR predicate adjective.)

EXAMPLE: Hudson is my son. – predicate nominative

1. Maris is our neighbor, though we only see her occasionally.
2. The tall boy has been our best basketball player.
3. The forest appeared silver in the moonlight.
4. In 1871, the city of Chicago was already huge.
5. Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country.
6. The roads in the mountains can be long, dusty trails.
7. In this rain, the path seems even longer than usual.
8. Abbott and Costello were famous actors.
9. The voice on the phone sounded quite strange.
10. This month has been very tiring for all of us.