



# Well-Ordered Language Teacher Training Level 3A with Tammy Peters

## Chapter 2: Predicate Verbs, Predicate Nominatives & Predicate Adjectives

### Outline:

#### Predicate Verbs, Predicate Nominatives, & Predicate Adjectives

- Part 1: Predicate Verbs
  - Predicate verbs do not need a linking verb.
- Sentence: **Gilbert brought an extra sweater.**
  - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “Gilbert brought an extra sweater.”
  - “This is a sentence because it is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.”
  - “It is a declarative sentence because it makes a statement.”
  - “This sentence is about Gilbert. So, Gilbert is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Since Gilbert is the subject, underline it and place a capital letter S above the subject.)
  - “This sentence tells us that Gilbert brought. So, brought is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about Gilbert.” (Since brought tells us something about Gilbert, double underline the predicate and place a capital P above the predicate.)
  - “It is a predicate verb because it shows action. There is no linking verb because predicate verbs do not need linking verbs.” (Since brought shows action, place a capital letter V to the right of the letter P.)
  - “Sweater tells us what Gilbert brought.” (Since sweater tells us what Gilbert brought, draw a circle around sweater.)
  - “So, sweater is an objective element because it completes the meaning of an action verb. It is a direct object because it tells us what Gilbert brought.” (Write do underneath the direct object.)
  - (Move right to left.) “Extra tells us how many sweaters. So, extra is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
  - “An is an adjective (or article).” (Since an tells us how many sweaters, it is an adjective or an article. Draw the modifying lines to the word and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- Part 2: Predicated Nominatives
- Sentence: **That wool sweater is a Scottish cardigan.**
  - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “That wool sweater is a Scottish cardigan.”
  - “This is a sentence because it is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.”



- “It is a declarative sentence because it makes a statement.”
- “This sentence is about sweater. So, sweater is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Since sweater is the subject, underline it and place a capital letter S above the subject.)
- “This sentence tells us that sweater is cardigan.” (Double underline only the linking verb.) “So, cardigan is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about sweater.” (Since cardigan tells us something about sweater, place a capital letter P above the noun.)
- “It is a predicate nominative because it renames the subject.” (Since cardigan renames the subject, place a capital letter N to the right of the P.)
- “Is is the linking verb because it joins the subject to the predicate.” (Since is joins the subject to the predicate, place the lowercase letters lv above the linking verb.)
- “Scottish tells us what kind of cardigan. So, Scottish is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Since Scottish is an adjective, draw the modifying lines to the word it modifies and write adj in lowercase letters in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- “A tells us how many cardigans. So, a is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective (or article).” (Since a is an adjective, draw the modifying lines to the word it modifies and write adj in lowercase letters in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- “Wool tells us what kind of sweater. So, wool is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Since wool is an adjective, draw the modifying lines to the word it modifies, and then write adj in lowercase letters in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- “That tells us which sweater. So, that is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Since that is an adjective, draw the modifying lines, connecting them to the modifying line of the word wool. The two modifying lines are joined, and a straight line is drawn toward the word they modify. Then, write adj in lowercase letters in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- Part 3: Predicate Adjectives
- Sentence: **The red zipper sweater is itchy.**
  - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “The red zipper sweater is itchy.”
  - “This is a sentence because it is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.”
  - “It is a declarative sentence because it makes a statement.”
  - “This sentence is about sweater. So, sweater is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Since sweater is the subject, underline it and place a capital letter S above the subject.)
  - “This sentence tells us that sweater is itchy.” (Double underline on the linking verb.) “So, is itchy is the predicate because it is what the



- sentence tells us about sweater.” (Since itchy tells us something about sweater, place a capital letter P above the adjective.)
- “Itchy is a predicate adjective because it describes a quality of the subject.” (Since itchy is describing sweater, place a capital letter A to the right of the P.)
  - “Is is the linking verb because it joins the subject to the predicate.” (Since is joins the subject to the predicate, place the lowercase letters lv above the linking verb.)
  - “Zipper tells us what kind of sweater. So, zipper is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
  - “Red tells us what kind of sweater. So, red is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
  - “The tells us which sweater. So, the is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective (or article).” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- Make sure your students know the script.