Lesson 11  

**Predicate Adjectives**

A *predicate adjective* is an *adjective* that follows a *linking verb* to describe the subject of the sentence. On a sentence diagram, place the *predicate adjective* on the same line with the *subject* and *linking verb*. The *predicate adjective* is separated from the *linking verb* by a short diagonal line that does not break through the horizontal line.

Examples:

Elizabeth is **beautiful**.

The pizza tastes **delicious**.
A. **Diagram** the *subject*, *linking verb*, and *predicate adjective* in these sentences. Make sure to diagram any *articles* and *adjectives* in each sentence as well.

1. That tall dancer is graceful.

2. My younger sister seems sad.

3. Those boys are talented.

4. The yellow cheese smells fresh.
Chapter 2 - Adjectives and Adverbs

On a sentence diagram, place each adjective of a compound predicate adjective after the diagonal line on horizontal lines, one above the other, joined by diagonal lines. Place the conjunction on a dotted line that connects the predicate adjective lines.

Examples:

That lasagna *tastes* **hot** and **delicious**.

Remember, if the sentence has more than two predicate adjectives, the conjunction is moved to the other side of the dotted line.

The basketball is **deflated**, **damaged**, and **useless**.
B. **Diagram** the **subject**, **linking verb**, and each **predicate adjective** in these sentences. Make sure to diagram any **articles** and **adjectives** in each sentence as well.

1. The new car was black and red.

2. This old, brown blanket feels hot and scratchy.

3. My father was hungry, thirsty, and tired.

4. The milk smelled old, sour, and disgusting.
Lesson 32  Compound Sentences

A sentence that consists of two or more related independent clauses is a compound sentence. The clauses of a compound sentence may be joined by both a comma and a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon.

Each independent clause of a compound sentence is diagrammed as a separate sentence, one above the other. Next, join both clauses with a dotted line. If a conjunction joins the clauses, place it on the dotted line.

Examples:  Joanne read a book, but my brother wrote a poem.

We visited the museum today, and we saw a new exhibit.
If a **semicolon** joins the **clauses** of a **compound sentence**, then nothing is placed on the dotted line.

**Examples:**

1. **Christopher cut his arm; he needs medication.**
   
   ![Diagram](Diagram1.png)

2. **Elizabeth watched a movie; her friends attended the ballet.**
   
   ![Diagram](Diagram2.png)
Occasionally, the clauses of a **compound sentence** are joined by a **semicolon** and a **conjunctive adverb** followed by a **comma**.

When a **semicolon** and a **conjunctive adverb** join the clauses of a **compound sentence**, then nothing is placed on the dotted line of the diagram and the **conjunctive adverb** is diagrammed in the **adverb** position on the second **clause**.

**Examples:** Jeremy took the wrong road; **consequently**, he missed his appointment.

Sally will cook the hamburgers; **meanwhile**, Joe will make the coleslaw.
A. **Diagram** these **compound sentences.**

1. Marcus studied, and he passed the test.

2. Sally is a great person; she is my friend.

3. I wanted the red bicycle; however, I bought the black skateboard.

4. We ate dinner, and Charlie washed the dishes.