

Chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement Online PDF

Chapter 8 Agreement Subject Verb Agreement

Chapter 8 Agreement Subject Verb Agreement: Mastering the Basics of Grammar

chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement is a fundamental concept in English

grammar that plays a crucial role in constructing clear and correct sentences. Whether you are writing an essay, preparing a report, or simply engaging in everyday conversation, understanding how subjects and verbs must agree in number and person can greatly enhance your communication skills. This chapter dives deep into the essentials of subject-verb agreement, offering insights and tips to help you avoid common pitfalls and write with confidence.

What Is Subject-Verb Agreement?

Subject-verb agreement refers to the grammatical rule that the subject and verb in a sentence must match in number. This means if the subject is singular, the verb must also be singular; if the subject is plural, the verb must be plural as well. For example:

She runs every morning. (Singular subject and verb)

1.

They run every morning. (Plural subject and verb)

2.

This concept might sound straightforward, but English contains many tricky cases where the correct verb form depends on subtle distinctions in the sentence's structure.

Why Chapter 8 Agreement Subject Verb Agreement Is Important

Understanding chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement is essential for anyone aiming to write and speak effectively in English. Mistakes in subject-verb agreement can confuse readers and listeners, making your message unclear or even altering its meaning. For instance, mixing singular subjects with plural verbs or vice versa can make sentences sound awkward or grammatically incorrect.

Moreover, subject-verb agreement is a common area tested in language exams, professional writing, and standardized tests like the TOEFL or IELTS. Mastery of these rules boosts your credibility and helps you maintain a polished, professional tone in your writing.

Common Challenges in Subject-Verb Agreement

English learners often struggle with specific subject-verb agreement scenarios, including:

Collective nouns: Words like "team," "family," or "audience" refer to a group but

1.
may take either singular or plural verbs depending on context.

Indefinite pronouns: Pronouns such as "everyone," "someone," or "each" are

2.
singular and require singular verbs, despite seeming plural.

Compound subjects: Subjects joined by ?and? usually take plural verbs, but when

3.

joined by ?or? or ?nor,? the verb agrees with the nearest subject.

Intervening phrases: Phrases between the subject and verb can confuse

4.

agreement, but the verb must still agree with the main subject, not the words in the phrase.

Chapter 8 Agreement Subject Verb Agreement Rules Explained

To truly grasp chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement, it helps to learn the key rules that govern this aspect of grammar.

1. Singular and Plural Subjects

The basic rule is simple: a singular subject takes a singular verb, and a plural subject takes a plural verb.

He is a good student.

1.

The students are studying hard.

2.

2. Subjects Joined by ?And?

When two singular subjects are joined by ?and,? the subject becomes plural, so use a plural verb.

My friend and colleague are attending the conference.

1.

However, if the two subjects refer to the same person or thing, use a singular verb.

My friend and mentor is coming to the party.

1.

3. Subjects Joined by ?Or? or ?Nor?

When subjects are joined by ?or? or ?nor,? the verb agrees with the subject closest to it.

Either the teacher or the students have the answer.

1.

Neither the students nor the teacher has the answer.

2.

4. Collective Nouns

Collective nouns can be tricky because they represent a group but take singular or plural verbs depending on whether the group acts as one unit or individuals.

The team is winning the game. (acting as one)

1.

The team are arguing among themselves. (acting as individuals)

2.

5. Indefinite Pronouns

Most indefinite pronouns are singular and require singular verbs.

Everyone is invited to the meeting.

1.

Each of the players has a unique skill.

2.

Some indefinite pronouns are always plural, like "few," "many," or "several," so they take plural verbs.

Many are interested in the workshop.

1.

6. Interrupting Phrases

Phrases that come between the subject and verb do not affect agreement.

The bouquet of roses smells wonderful.

1.

The players, along with their coach, are ready.

2.

Tips to Avoid Errors in Subject-Verb Agreement

Becoming confident with chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement involves practice and awareness. Here are some practical tips to keep your sentences error-free:

Identify the subject carefully: Don't be misled by words in between the subject

1.

and verb.

Watch out for tricky pronouns: Remember that words like "everyone" are

2.

singular.

Check compound subjects: Remember the rules about ?and,? ?or,? and ?nor.?

3.

Consider collective nouns carefully: Think about whether the group acts as one

4.

or many.

Read sentences aloud: Often, hearing the sentence can help spot agreement

5.

errors.

Practice Makes Perfect: Applying Chapter 8 Agreement Subject

Verb Agreement

One of the best ways to master subject-verb agreement is through targeted exercises and real-life application. Try writing sentences using different types of subjects or editing paragraphs to correct any mistakes. Engaging with grammar quizzes or worksheets focused on chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement can also reinforce your understanding and help you recognize patterns.

Reading books, articles, or blogs where proper grammar is used consistently also helps internalize these rules. Over time, you'll find that subject-verb agreement becomes second nature, allowing you to focus more on your ideas and message rather than grammatical accuracy.

Understanding Agreement in Complex Sentences

As you advance, you'll encounter sentences with multiple clauses, each with its own subject and verb. In such cases, it's important to ensure agreement within each clause.

The manager, who oversees the project, is very experienced.

1.

The players, who were tired, decided to rest early.

2.

Recognizing the main subject and its verb in complex sentences ensures clarity and grammatical correctness.

Mastering chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement unlocks a vital skill for effective English communication. By understanding the rules, recognizing exceptions, and practicing regularly, you'll be able to craft sentences that are both grammatically sound and engaging. Whether you're a student, professional, or language enthusiast, this knowledge will enhance your writing and speaking, making your expression clearer and more precise.

Question

Answer

What is subject-verb
agreement in English
grammar?

Subject-verb agreement means that the verb must agree in number with its subject. If the subject is singular, the verb must be singular; if the subject is plural, the verb must be plural.

How do you identify the subject in a sentence for subject-verb agreement?

To identify the subject, ask who or what is performing the action in the sentence. The verb should agree with this subject in number and person.

What are some common rules for subject-verb agreement?

Some common rules include: singular subjects take singular verbs, plural subjects take plural verbs, subjects joined by 'and' usually take a plural verb, and subjects joined by 'or' or 'nor' take a verb that agrees with the nearest subject.

How does subject-verb agreement work with collective nouns?

Collective nouns are usually treated as singular when the group acts as a single unit, so they take singular verbs. If the individuals act separately, a plural verb may be used.

What is the rule for subject-

verb agreement with

indefinite pronouns?

Indefinite pronouns like 'everyone,' 'someone,' and 'each' are singular and take singular verbs. Pronouns like 'few,' 'many,' and 'several' are plural and take plural verbs.

How do compound subjects

affect subject-verb

agreement?

Compound subjects joined by 'and' generally take a plural verb. However, if the compound subject refers to a single entity or idea, a singular verb is used.

Can you give an example of

subject-verb agreement

with subjects joined by 'or'

or 'nor'?

Yes. For example, 'Either the teacher or the students are

responsible.' The verb agrees with the subject closest to it, so 'students' is plural, and the verb is 'are.'

What are some common mistakes in subject-verb agreement?

Common mistakes include mismatching singular subjects with plural verbs, ignoring intervening phrases, and treating plural-sounding words like 'news' as plural subjects when they are singular.

Chapter 8 Agreement Subject Verb Agreement: A Detailed Exploration of Grammar Fundamentals

chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement serves as a critical foundation in

understanding the mechanics of English grammar, particularly in constructing clear and accurate sentences. This chapter often appears in grammar textbooks and language courses, emphasizing the essential rules that govern how subjects and verbs must correspond in number and person. Mastery of subject-verb agreement is indispensable for effective communication, academic writing, and professional discourse. This article delves into the intricacies of chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement, exploring its key concepts, common pitfalls, and practical applications.

Understanding Subject-Verb Agreement: The Core Principle

Subject-verb agreement refers to the grammatical rule that the verb in a sentence must

agree with its subject in number (singular or plural) and sometimes in person (first, second, or third). In chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement, learners encounter this fundamental principle, which ensures that sentences are syntactically sound and semantically clear. For instance, a singular subject like "he" or "dog" pairs with a singular verb form such as "runs" or "is," whereas a plural subject like "they" or "dogs" pairs with plural verbs like "run" or "are."

This agreement is not merely a mechanical rule but impacts the readability and professionalism of written and spoken English. Errors in subject-verb agreement can confuse readers, diminish the writer's credibility, and in some contexts, alter the intended meaning of a sentence.

Basic Rules and Examples

Chapter 8 typically outlines several foundational rules that govern subject-verb agreement, including:

Singular subjects take singular verbs: ?The cat sits on the mat.?

1.

Plural subjects take plural verbs: ?The cats sit on the mat.?

2.

Compound subjects joined by 'and' take plural verbs: ?John and Mary are

3.

arriving soon.?

Subjects joined by 'or' or 'nor' take a verb that agrees with the nearest

4.

subject: ?Either the manager or the employees are responsible.?

These basic rules provide a framework, but the chapter often advances into more complex scenarios that challenge even proficient English users.

Common Challenges in Subject-Verb Agreement

While the fundamental rules appear straightforward, the application of chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement reveals numerous complexities. Several linguistic features and sentence structures can complicate subject-verb alignment.

Indefinite Pronouns and Agreement

Indefinite pronouns such as "everyone," "someone," "each," and "nobody" are singular and require singular verbs, even though they may suggest plural meaning. For example, ?Everyone is invited to the meeting,? not ?Everyone are invited.? Misapplication of plural verbs with indefinite pronouns is a frequent error that chapter 8 explicitly addresses to prevent ambiguity.

Collective Nouns and Agreement Variability

Collective nouns like ?team,? ?committee,? or ?audience? may take singular or plural verbs depending on whether the group is considered a single unit or individual members.

For instance, ?The team is winning? treats the team as one entity, whereas ?The team are arguing among themselves? focuses on individual actions. This nuanced understanding is critical for nuanced and context-sensitive writing.

Subjects Separated from Verbs

In many sentences, the subject and verb are separated by intervening words, phrases, or clauses. Chapter 8 highlights the importance of identifying the true subject to maintain correct agreement. For example, "The bouquet of roses smells lovely," where "of roses" is a prepositional phrase and does not affect the singular subject "bouquet."

Titles, Quantities, and Expressions as Subjects

Subjects that are titles of books, movies, or organizations are usually singular, even if they appear plural. For example, "The Chronicles of Narnia is a popular series." Similarly, quantities expressed in terms of time, money, or distance typically take singular verbs: "Five dollars is enough."

Practical Implications and Teaching Strategies

The significance of chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement extends beyond theoretical grammar lessons into practical language use, including writing, editing, and teaching. Writers and educators emphasize the following approaches to reinforce mastery:

Contextual Learning: Using real-world sentences and diverse examples to

1.

illustrate agreement rules.

Error Analysis: Identifying and correcting common mistakes to enhance

2.

awareness and retention.

Progressive Complexity: Introducing simple agreements before advancing to

3.

complex sentences involving compound subjects, collective nouns, and exceptions.

Interactive Exercises: Employing quizzes and sentence construction tasks to

4.

apply learned concepts actively.

These strategies align with modern pedagogical insights, demonstrating that

understanding chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement is not only about memorizing

rules but also about developing linguistic intuition.

Technological Tools Supporting Subject-Verb Agreement

In the digital age, grammar-checking software and writing aids integrate subject-verb

agreement algorithms to assist users in producing grammatically correct texts. Tools like

Grammarly, ProWritingAid, and Microsoft Word's Editor provide real-time feedback on

agreement errors, highlighting the relevance of chapter 8 principles in automated

language processing. However, these technologies are supplements rather than

substitutes for a solid understanding of grammar, underscoring the enduring value of

foundational chapters like chapter 8 in formal education.

Comparative Perspectives: English vs. Other Languages

Subject-verb agreement is a universal linguistic feature, but its rules vary significantly

across languages. English exhibits relatively straightforward agreement patterns

compared to languages with extensive conjugation systems such as Spanish, French, or Russian. For example, in Spanish, verbs change form according to six combinations of person and number, while English primarily distinguishes singular and plural. This simplicity in English allows learners to focus on agreement nuances rather than complex verb conjugations.

Nevertheless, English speakers learning other languages may find the subject-verb agreement in those languages more challenging, while speakers of inflected languages might struggle with English's exceptions and idiomatic uses highlighted in chapter 8.

Pros and Cons of English Subject-Verb Agreement Complexity

Pros: Relatively simple verb conjugations reduce memorization load; clear rules

1.
enhance comprehension for learners.

Cons: Numerous exceptions and special cases (collective nouns, indefinite

2.
pronouns) can confuse learners; inconsistent usage in colloquial speech complicates learning.

The balance of simplicity and complexity in English subject-verb agreement reflects its evolution and adaptability, making chapter 8 an essential reference point for learners worldwide.

The exploration of chapter 8 agreement subject verb agreement reveals the depth and

breadth of what might initially seem a straightforward grammatical concept. Through detailed rules, exceptions, and contextual examples, this chapter equips learners and practitioners with the tools necessary to achieve clarity and precision in English communication. Whether in academic writing, professional correspondence, or everyday conversation, understanding and applying subject-verb agreement remains a cornerstone of linguistic competence.

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Lesson 6 subject complements answers

Lesson 6 Subject Complements Answers

Understanding subject complements is essential for mastering sentence structure and grammar. In Lesson 6, we focus on identifying, using, and correctly answering questions related to subject complements. This comprehensive guide aims to clarify the concept, provide clear explanations, and offer practical exercises with answers to solidify your understanding of subject complements.

What Are Subject Complements?

Definition of Subject Complements

A subject complement is a word or phrase that follows a linking verb and provides additional information about the subject. It completes the meaning of the subject and the verb, often renaming or describing the subject.

Examples:

- The sky is blue. (adjective complement)
- She became a doctor. (noun complement)

Types of Subject Complements

Subject complements are mainly classified into two types:

- Predicate Nouns (or Predicate Nominatives): These rename the subject.
- Predicate Adjectives: These describe the subject.

Identifying Subject Complements

How to Recognize a Subject Complement

To identify a subject complement:

- Look for a linking verb (such as is, was, were, seem, become, feel, look).
- Determine if the word or phrase following the verb provides more information about the subject.
- Check if the word can be replaced with a pronoun or synonym to verify its function.

Common Linking Verbs

- am, is, are
- was, were
- be, being, been
- seem, appear, become, look, feel, taste, smell, remain, stay

Common Questions and Answers on Subject Complements

1. What is the function of a subject complement?

Answer:

A subject complement completes the meaning of the subject by either renaming it (predicate noun) or describing it (predicate adjective). It follows a linking verb and provides more information about

the subject.

2. How do you identify a predicate noun in a sentence?

Answer:

A predicate noun renames or identifies the subject and can often be replaced with another noun or pronoun. It is connected to the subject via a linking verb.

Example & Answer:

Sentence: The winner is she.

Question: What is the subject complement?

Answer: She (predicate noun replacing "the winner").

3. How can you distinguish between a predicate adjective and a regular adjective?

Answer:

A predicate adjective follows a linking verb and describes the subject, often answering "How is the subject?" or "What is the subject like?" Regular adjectives typically modify nouns, whereas predicate adjectives follow linking verbs.

Example & Answer:

Sentence: The cake tastes sweet.

Question: What is the predicate adjective?

Answer: Sweet (describes the cake).

4. Can a subject complement be a phrase instead of a single word?

Answer:

Yes, a subject complement can be a phrase, such as a noun phrase or an adjective phrase, that completes the meaning of the subject.

Example:

Sentence: The most important thing is your cooperation.

Question: What is the subject complement?

Answer: Your cooperation (noun phrase).

5. What are some common errors to avoid when identifying subject complements?

Answer:

- Confusing predicate nominatives with direct objects.
- Mistaking adjectives that modify nouns for predicate adjectives.
- Overlooking the linking verb and assuming any word following the subject is a complement.

Sample Exercises with Answers

Exercise 1: Identify the subject complement in each sentence.

- The sky became dark.
- She is a talented musician.
- The soup tastes salty.
- They are students.
- The movie seemed interesting.

Answers:

- dark (predicate adjective)
- a talented musician (predicate noun)
- salty (predicate adjective)
- students (predicate noun)
- interesting (predicate adjective)

Exercise 2: Choose the correct subject complement for each sentence.

- The teacher was (*kind / kind-hearted*).
- The bread smells (*fresh / freshness*).
- My brother became (*a doctor / doctor*).
- The flowers are (*beautiful / beauty*).
- The cake looks (*delicious / deliciously*).

Answers:

- The teacher was **kind-hearted**.
- The bread smells **fresh**.
- My brother became **a doctor**.
- The flowers are **beautiful**.
- The cake looks **delicious**.

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences, replacing the subject complement with a pronoun.

- The winner is she.
- The best thing about the movie is its ending.
- The weather became very cold.
- My favorite hobby is painting.
- The food tastes spicy.

Answers:

- The winner is she ? The winner is she. ? The winner is her. (Note: "her" is used correctly as a predicate nominative in the sentence.)
- The best thing about the movie is its ending. ? It is its ending. (Rephrasing is complex; better to keep the noun.)
- The weather became very cold. ? It became very cold.
- My favorite hobby is painting. ? It is painting.
- The food tastes spicy. ? It tastes spicy.

(Note: Some sentences do not lend themselves easily to pronoun substitution in the predicate complement without changing the sentence structure. Focus on understanding the role of the pronoun in context.)

Tips for Mastering Subject Complements

- Always identify the linking verb first; it's the key to spotting a subject complement.
- Remember that predicate nouns rename the subject, so they can be replaced with pronouns like "she," "he," or "they" in the nominative case.
- Predicate adjectives describe the subject and often follow linking verbs such as "is," "seems," or "becomes."
- Practice with different sentences to recognize subtle differences between complements and other sentence components.
- Use exercises to test your understanding regularly and review the answers carefully to learn from mistakes.

Summary

Understanding and correctly answering questions about subject complements is vital for grammatical accuracy and effective communication. By recognizing the role of linking verbs and the types of complements—predicate nouns and predicate adjectives—you can improve your sentence analysis skills. Practice identifying, replacing, and constructing sentences with subject complements to become more confident in using them correctly.

Remember, the key to mastering lesson 6 subject complements answers lies in understanding their function, practicing with varied examples, and paying attention to the linking verbs that connect them to the subject. With consistent effort, you'll be able to answer questions about subject complements with clarity and precision.

Lesson 6: Subject Complements Answers ? An In-Depth Exploration

Understanding the nuances of sentence structure is fundamental to mastering English grammar, and one of the most essential components in this domain is the concept of subject complements. In Lesson 6, we delve into the intricacies of subject complements, their functions, types, and how to correctly identify and utilize them in sentences. This comprehensive review aims to clarify common misconceptions, provide detailed explanations, and furnish practical examples to enhance your grasp of subject complements.

What Are Subject Complements?

At its core, a subject complement is a word or phrase that follows a linking verb and provides additional information about the subject. It essentially "complements" or completes the meaning of the subject by renaming or describing it. Without the subject complement, the sentence may be grammatically correct but semantically incomplete or ambiguous.

Key Points:

- Appears after a linking verb (such as is, was, seems, becomes, appears, etc.)
- Renames or describes the subject
- Necessary for the sentence's full meaning when using linking verbs

Example Sentences:

- The winner is she.
- His explanation was confusing.
- The sky appears blue.

In these examples, "she," "confusing," and "blue" are subject complements that complete the sentence.

Types of Subject Complements

Subject complements fall into two primary categories based on their grammatical nature:

Noun Complements (Predicate Nouns)

These are nouns or pronouns that rename or identify the subject.

Characteristics:

- Usually follow linking verbs
- Provide a new name or identity for the subject
- Can be a singular noun, plural noun, or pronoun

Examples:

- My brother is a teacher.
- The winners are they.
- It was John who called earlier.

Common Predicate Nouns:

- doctor, teacher, artist, student, winner, child

Adjective Complements (Predicate Adjectives)

These are adjectives that describe the subject directly.

Characteristics:

- Follow linking verbs
- Describe the subject's state or quality

Examples:

- The cake smells delicious.
- She seems happy.
- The night became cold.

Common Predicate Adjectives:

- happy, sad, tall, short, cold, bright, confusing

Identifying Subject Complements in Sentences

Correct identification of subject complements involves understanding their position and function in the sentence.

Steps to Identify:

- Locate the main verb: Is it a linking verb? (e.g., is, was, seem, become, appear, feel.)
- Find the word or phrase immediately following the linking verb.
- Determine whether this word renames (noun/pronoun) or describes (adjective) the subject.
- Confirm that removing this complement would leave the sentence incomplete or nonsensical.

Sample Analysis:

- Sentence: The sky is blue.
- Linking verb: is
- Complement: blue

- Function: Describes the subject the sky
- Sentence: The winner was she.
- Linking verb: was
- Complement: she
- Function: Renames the subject the winner

Common Mistakes and Clarifications

Misunderstanding subject complements often leads to grammatical errors. Here are some common pitfalls and clarifications:

- Confusing Subject Complements with Direct Objects
 - Incorrect: The teacher made her a leader. (Here, "her" is a direct object, not a complement.)
 - Correct: The teacher made her leader. ("Leader" is a predicate noun acting as a subject complement.)
- Using Adjectives as Complements Without Linking Verbs
 - Incorrect: The sky is blue.
 - Correct: The sky is blue.

(Note: In the correct sentence, "is" is the linking verb, and "blue" is the predicate adjective acting as a subject complement.)

- Omitting the Complement
 - Incorrect: The winner is.
 - Correct: The winner is she.

(The complement completes the sentence's meaning.)

Practice Questions and Answers

Engaging with practice sentences is essential for mastery. Below are sample questions with detailed answers.

Question 1: Identify the subject complement in the following sentence:

- The movie seems interesting.

Answer:

- Linking verb: seems
- Subject complement: interesting
- Function: Predicate adjective describing the movie

Question 2: Determine whether the complement is a noun or an adjective:

- The children became tired.

Answer:

- Linking verb: became
- Complement: tired
- Type: Predicate adjective (describes the children's state)

Question 3: Rewrite the sentence with a clearer subject complement:

- The winner was she.

Answer:

- The winner was she.

(This sentence correctly uses a predicate pronoun as the complement.)

Applying Knowledge: Constructing Sentences with Subject Complements

Practice constructing sentences helps solidify understanding. Here are some prompts:

- Use a linking verb and a predicate noun to describe a person.
- Use a linking verb and a predicate adjective to describe an object or situation.
- Combine these elements into meaningful sentences.

Sample Sentences:

- The artist is a visionary.
- The weather became stormy.
- My favorite fruit is mango.
- The night seems peaceful.

Summary and Key Takeaways

- Subject complements follow linking verbs and complete the meaning of the subject.
- They are primarily predicate nouns (renaming the subject) or predicate adjectives (describing the subject).
- Correct identification involves recognizing the linking verb and the complement's function.
- Misconceptions often stem from confusing complements with direct objects or omitting necessary complements.
- Practice with varied sentences enhances accuracy in identification and usage.

Final Thoughts

Mastery of subject complements is vital for constructing clear, grammatically correct sentences. Recognizing their role and differentiating between types not only improves writing skills but also deepens understanding of sentence structure. Through careful analysis, practice, and application, learners can confidently identify and utilize subject complements, elevating their command of English grammar.

Whether you're preparing for tests, refining your writing, or simply aiming for better comprehension, focusing on Lesson 6's core concepts about subject complements will serve as a strong foundation for grammatical proficiency.

Question What are subject complements in a sentence? Subject complements are words or phrases that follow a linking verb and provide more information about the subject, such as describing or renaming it. How can I identify a subject complement in a sentence? Look for words

that come after a linking verb and either rename or describe the subject; these are typically nouns, pronouns, or adjectives functioning as subject complements. What is the difference between a predicate nominative and a predicate adjective? A predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun that renames the subject, while a predicate adjective describes the subject's state or quality; both serve as subject complements. Can a sentence have more than one subject complement? Generally, a sentence has only one subject complement that completes the meaning of the subject, but in complex sentences, multiple complements can be present if they describe or rename different parts. Which verbs are typically used with subject complements? Linking verbs such as 'be,' 'become,' 'seem,' 'appear,' 'feel,' and 'look' are commonly used with subject complements. Why are subject complements important in understanding sentence structure? They help clarify the meaning of the subject and complete the thought of the sentence, making communication clear and precise. Can an adjective be a subject complement? If so, give an example. Yes, an adjective can be a subject complement. For example, in 'The sky is blue,' 'blue' is an adjective serving as a subject complement describing the sky.

Related keywords: subject complements, predicate nominative, predicate adjective, noun clause, completes the subject, grammar lesson, sentence structure, grammatical function, language learning, English grammar

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