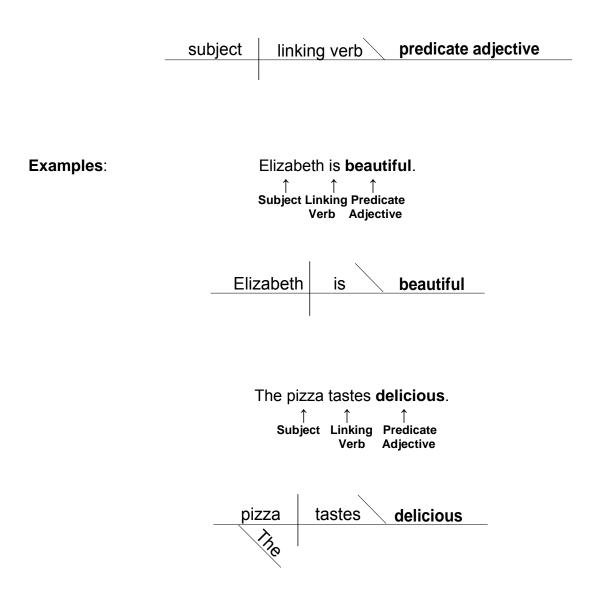
Lesson 11

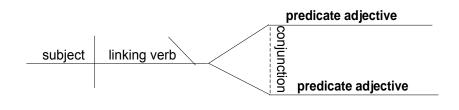
Predicate Adjectives

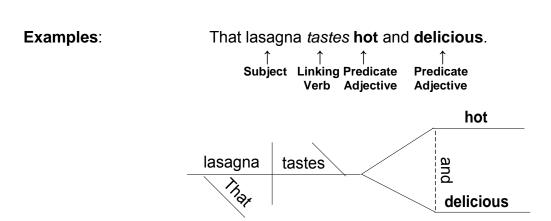
A **predicate adjective** is an **adjective** that follows a **linking verb** to describe the subject of the sentence. On a sentence diagram, place the **predicate adjective** on the same line with the **subject** and **linking verb**. The **predicate adjective** is separated from the **linking verb**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



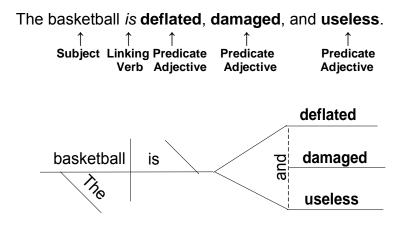
| ٩. | Diagram the subject, linking verb, and predicate adjective in these sentences Make sure to diagram any articles and adjectives in each sentence as well. |
|----|--|
| | That tall dancer is graceful. |
| | |
| | |
| | My younger sister seems sad. |
| | |
| | |
| | 3. Those boys are talented. |
| | |
| | |
| | 4. The vollow choose smalls frosh |
| | 4. The yellow cheese smells fresh. |
| | |

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.





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



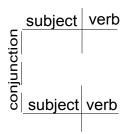
B. Diagram the subject, linking verb, and each predicate adjective in these sentences. Make sure to diagram any articles and adjectives in each sentence as well. 1. The new car was black and red. 2. This old, brown blanket feels hot and scratchy. 3. My father was hungry, thirsty, and tired. 4. The milk smelled old, sour, and disgusting.

Lesson 32

Compound Sentences

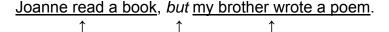
A sentence that consists of two or more related **independent clauses** is a **compound sentence**. The **clauses** of a **compound sentence** may be joined by both a **comma** and a **coordinating conjunction** or a **semicolon**.

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.



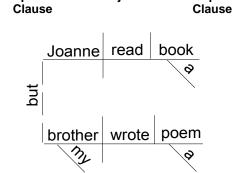
Independent

Examples:

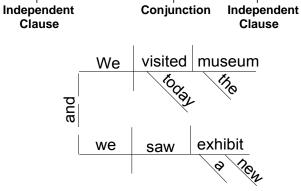


Conjunction

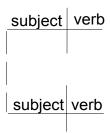
Independent



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.

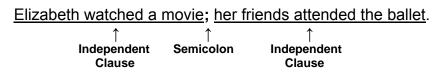


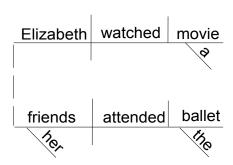
Christopher cut his arm; he needs medication.

Independent Semicolon Independent Clause

Chrisopher cut arm

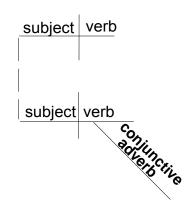
he needs medication

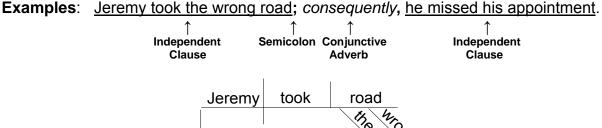


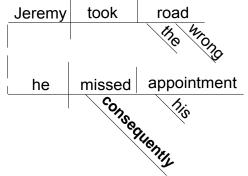


Occasionally, the clauses of a compound sentence are joined by a semicolon and a conjunctive adverb followed by a comma.

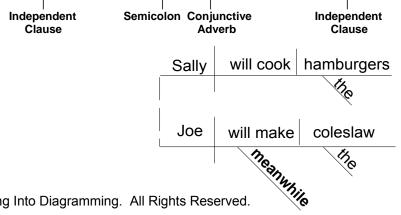
When a semicolon and a conjunctive adverb join the clauses of a compound sentence, then nothing is placed on the dotted line of the diagram and the conjunctive **adverb** is diagrammed in the **adverb** position on the second **clause**.







Sally will cook the hamburgers; *meanwhile*, Joe will make the coleslaw.



| A. D | 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.