## Predicate nominatives

This noun = that noun.

That noun = this noun.

Ex:

My mom ís the world's (predicate nominative) greatest <u>teacher.</u>

The world's greatest teacher ís (predicate nominative) <u>My mom.</u>

## **PRACTICE THE CONVERSATION:**

- A: Will you please read the first example sentence?
- **B:** My mom is the world's greatest teacher.
- A: Perfect. What is the verb in this sentence?
- **B:** *Is.*
- A: Can you prove that?
- B: I is, you is, he is.
- **A:** It works in one of those, so yep! *is* is the verb. And the subject of the sentence is what?
- B: My mom.
- A: Yes! So what is a predicate nominative?
- **B:** It's a noun that comes after a verb like *is.* It's not an action verb. It's a state-of-being verb, aka a linking verb. So a predicate nominative just means the name in the back of the sentence. It kind of renames the subject.
- **A:** Good job. So could you switch the subject and the predicate nominative?
- **B:** You could. Yes. You could! Just like two sides of an equation.
- A: How is that different from a direct object and an action verb?
- **B:** You can't switch those. The dog bites you, or you bite the dog. They mean two different things.
- A: Eww.
- **B:** But in a predicate nominative, you *are* the dog, and the dog is you. They mean the same thing when you reverse them.
- A: Well that makes it simple.
- B: One more thing.
- A: Yes?
- **B:** A predicate nominative is always a noun. If it's an adjective, it's something else.
- A: What?
- B: A predicate adjective. But that's another story.



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