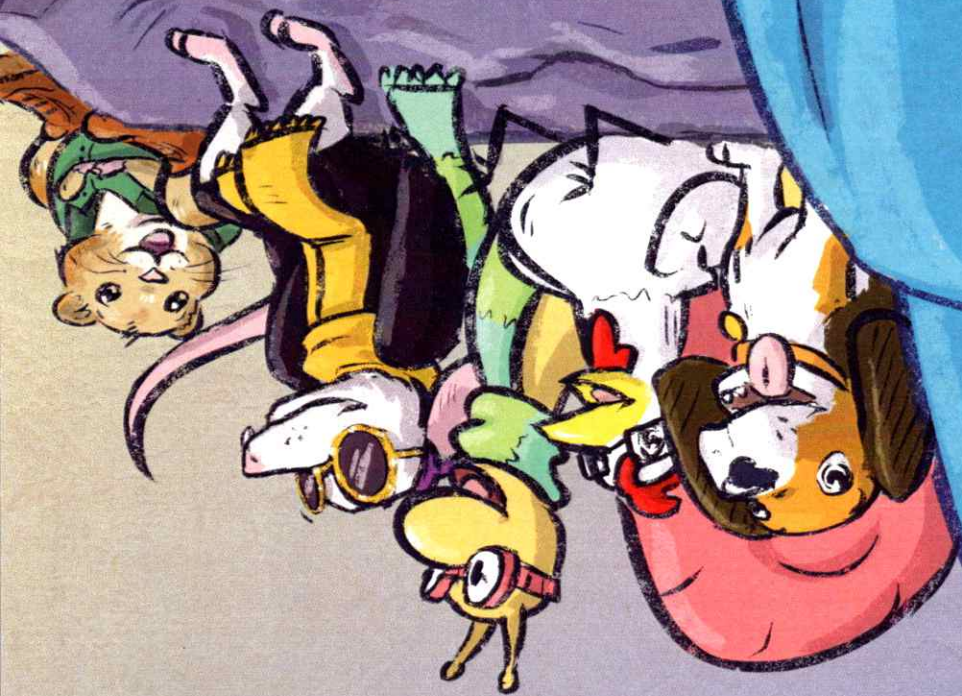




Poodle pulled some snacky little sandwiches
from his pockets—chicken pockets—
because every scene
has hidden sandwiches,
and they ate their sandwiches,
and dangled their legs,
and looked at the blue hope
that spread over the universe
all before them
as the sun got busy.

Children giggled somewhere above
for reasons only children know,
and the author wrote
one last sentence.

It's this.



Act Five: Subject Complement (S.C.)

Example Sentences

subj. AVP D.O.

subj. LVP S.C.

The two main kinds of English sentences
are the AVP kind and the LVP kind.

There is a third, the **being verb** kind,
but it is more rare, and we do not
study it in this book.

In an action verb sentence, the
action verb acts on a noun or pronoun,
creating a direct object. Sometimes
there is not a direct object,
as in "James ran again."

In a linking verb sentence, the
linking verb links the subject
to the subject complement,
which could be a noun, pronoun, or adjective.
The subject and the subject complement
are the same thing, one thing.

AVPs never go with S.C.s, and
LVPs never go with D.O.s.

ACTION: Gramlet ate the pie.

LINKING: Gramlet is a pika.

Here are more examples. The official abbreviation for *subject complement* is *S.C.* Let us look at these first, and then you can see some that you can solve on your own.

1.	Gramlet	is	a	little	pika.
	n.	v.	adj.	adj.	n.
	subj.	LVP			S.C.

2.	Two	pikas	bit	my	nose.
	adj.	n.	v.	adj.	n.
		subj.	AVP		D.O.

3.	Dickinson	has	no	nose.
	n.	v.	adj.	n.
	subj.	AVP		D.O.

4.	Oh,	Sidney	is	the	funniest	snail.
	interj.	n.	v.	adj.	adj.	n.
		subj.	LVP			S.C.

5.	Dickinson	blasted	the	blue	mountain.
	n.	v.	adj.	adj.	n.
	subj.	AVP			D.O.

6.	Three	tired	friends	reached	the	top.
	adj.	adj.	n.	v.	adj.	n.
			subj.	AVP		D.O.