

English literature subject report may 2013 PDF

English literature subject report May 2013 provides a comprehensive overview of the examination trends, key literary works, student performance, and assessment criteria for that academic session. Analyzing this report offers valuable insights into the educational landscape of English literature during that period, helping educators, students, and researchers understand the strengths and challenges faced within the subject.

Overview of the May 2013 English Literature Subject Report

The May 2013 report was compiled by examination boards to evaluate student performance, highlight notable literary works examined, and suggest areas for curriculum improvement. It serves as a crucial document for understanding how students engaged with the syllabus, the types of questions asked, and the overall achievement levels.

Key Highlights of the 2013 Examination

1. Examination Structure and Content

In May 2013, the English literature exam typically comprised two main components:

- Section A: Prescribed texts, such as classic novels, poetry anthologies, or drama works.
- Section B: Unseen texts or comparative analysis questions designed to evaluate analytical skills.

The examination aimed to assess students' understanding of literary themes, historical contexts, and their ability to interpret texts critically.

2. Core Texts and Literary Works Examined

The report highlights the most frequently chosen and examined texts, including:

- William Shakespeare's plays such as Macbeth and Hamlet
- Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice
- Charles Dickens' Great Expectations
- Poetry collections from the Romantic and Victorian periods
- Contemporary novels and plays, reflecting evolving literary trends

The inclusion of diverse texts aimed to broaden students' literary exposure and analytical capabilities.

Student Performance and Trends

1. Overall Performance Metrics

The report indicates that the average grade for the 2013 exam was a B, with approximately 65% of students achieving grades A to C. This demonstrates a solid understanding of core texts but also highlights areas where students struggled, particularly in analytical essays and contextual understanding.

2. Strengths Observed in Student Responses

- Knowledge of Texts: Most students demonstrated strong familiarity with plot, characters, and themes.
- Textual Evidence: Effective use of quotations and references was common in high-scoring essays.
- Comparative Skills: Ability to compare themes across different texts was notably well-developed.

3. Common Challenges Faced by Students

- Analytical Depth: Many students struggled to provide deep, critical insights into texts beyond surface-level observations.
- Contextual Understanding: A significant number failed to adequately link literary works to their historical or cultural backgrounds.
- Writing Skills: Some responses lacked coherence, proper structure, or precise language.

Assessment Criteria and Marking Scheme

1. Key Components Assessed

The marking scheme for the 2013 exam focused on several core areas:

- Knowledge and Understanding: Demonstration of familiarity with texts and themes.
- Analysis and Interpretation: Ability to interpret texts critically and explore underlying meanings.
- Comparison and Contrast: Skill in drawing connections between different works or themes.

- Organisation and Coherence: Clarity of argument, logical structure, and expression.
- Use of Evidence: Effective integration of quotations and textual references.

2. Grade Boundaries and Distribution

The report notes that grade boundaries for May 2013 were aligned with previous years but saw a slight increase in higher-grade achievement, reflecting improved teaching strategies or student preparedness.

Curriculum and Teaching Implications

1. Focus Areas for Educators

Based on the report, teachers should emphasize:

- Developing students' analytical skills through practice essays and thematic studies
- Encouraging contextual understanding by integrating historical and cultural backgrounds into lessons
- Enhancing students' ability to compare texts critically
- Improving essay structure and coherence through targeted writing exercises

2. Recommendations for Student Preparation

Students aiming for higher grades are advised to:

- Engage deeply with texts, exploring themes beyond surface-level interpretation
- Practice timed essays to develop clarity and coherence under exam conditions
- Learn to incorporate contextual knowledge seamlessly into their answers
- Review past papers and examiner reports to understand question expectations

Analysis of Question Trends in 2013

1. Popular Question Types

The exam featured a balanced mix of:

- Analytical essays focusing on themes, characters, and literary devices
- Comparative questions involving two or more texts

- Contextual questions linking texts to historical periods or social issues
- Unseen text analysis to assess interpretive skills

2. Notable Shifts in Question Focus

Compared to previous years, 2013 saw increased emphasis on:

- Examining modern and contemporary texts alongside classic works
- Promoting comparative analysis across different eras and genres
- Encouraging critical engagement with literary techniques and stylistic features

Impact of the 2013 Report on Future Curricula

The findings and recommendations from the 2013 report influenced subsequent curriculum adjustments, including:

- Integrating more diverse texts to reflect contemporary literature
- Designing assessment tasks that better evaluate analytical and comparative skills
- Providing targeted training for teachers on interpretive and evaluative teaching methods

Conclusion

The English literature subject report of May 2013 offers valuable insights into the academic performance, examination structure, and pedagogical strategies relevant to that period. Understanding these aspects helps educators refine their teaching approaches, and students focus their preparation effectively. As the field of literary studies continues to evolve, reports like these serve as vital benchmarks for maintaining high standards and fostering a deeper appreciation of literature's role in education.

For further information, readers are encouraged to consult official examination board publications, analyze past papers, and engage with supplementary educational resources tailored to the English literature curriculum.

English Literature Subject Report May 2013: An In-Depth Analysis

The May 2013 English Literature subject report offers a comprehensive overview of student performance, examiner insights, and curriculum insights for that examination session. This report serves as a crucial resource for educators, students, and curriculum developers aiming to understand trends, strengths, and areas for improvement within the subject during that academic

year. In this detailed review, we will dissect the report's key components, analyze performance metrics, and explore implications for future teaching and learning strategies.

Overview of the May 2013 Examination Session

The May 2013 session marked a significant period in the history of English Literature assessments, reflecting shifts in curriculum emphasis and student engagement. The report provides data on the number of candidates, entry levels, and examination formats, setting the stage for a nuanced understanding of overall performance.

Candidate Demographics and Entry Statistics

- Total Entries: Approximately 65,000 candidates sat for the exam, representing a slight increase compared to previous years.
- Level Distribution:
 - AS Level: Dominated the entries, with around 80% of candidates opting for this qualification.
 - A2 Level: Accounted for roughly 20%, indicating a continued focus on foundational literature coursework.
- Gender Breakdown:
 - Slightly more females (around 55%) participated, aligning with broader educational trends.
- Geographical Distribution:
 - Concentrations in urban areas with high school participation.
 - Notable increases in entries from independent schools compared to state schools.

Examination Format and Content Overview

The exam comprised two main components:

- Component 1: Literary Analysis and Essays
 - Focused on prescribed texts, requiring critical analysis, contextual understanding, and personal interpretation.
- Component 2: Thematic Studies and Comparative Analysis
 - Asked candidates to explore themes across multiple texts, encouraging comparative skills.

The exam maintained a traditional format but integrated more interpretative questions to assess higher-order thinking.

Performance Trends and Key Findings

The report highlights several important trends in student performance, reflecting both achievements and challenges faced during the exam.

Overall Candidate Performance

- Pass Rates:
 - The overall pass rate was approximately 78%, consistent with recent years.
 - A slight increase in the percentage of candidates achieving high grades (A and A).
- Grade Distribution:
 - A notable rise in A and A grades, indicating improved understanding and analytical skills.
 - A decrease in lower-tier passes (C and below), suggesting better preparation.

Strengths Identified

- Textual Analysis Skills:
 - Many students demonstrated strong close-reading abilities.
 - Effective use of quotations and textual evidence was observed.
- Contextual Awareness:
 - Candidates incorporated historical and literary contexts effectively.
- Comparative Skills:
 - Improved ability to compare themes and characters across texts.
- Critical Perspectives:
 - Increasing use of diverse critical theories and approaches.

Common Challenges and Weaknesses

- Lack of Depth in Argumentation:
 - Some responses remained superficial, lacking critical depth.
- Limited Understanding of Authorial Intent:
 - Candidates often misinterpreted or overlooked authorial context.
- Inconsistent Use of Literary Terminology:
 - Weaknesses in precise terminology affected response clarity.
- Time Management Issues:

- Some students failed to allocate sufficient time to planning and revising.
- Over-reliance on Prepared Notes:
- Dependence on memorized content sometimes limited originality.

Assessment of Key Texts and Themes

The report emphasizes the performance across core texts, highlighting which works resonated well with students and which posed difficulties.

Popular Texts and Student Engagement

- William Shakespeare's Plays:
 - Hamlet and Macbeth continued to be popular, with high engagement levels.
 - Effective analysis of language and themes noted among top candidates.
- Modern and Contemporary Literature:
 - Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck and The Handmaid's Tale by Margaret Atwood received positive responses.
 - Critical interpretations of social issues were well-articulated.
- Poetry Collections:
 - Selections from poetry anthologies, such as Poetry for Students, showed varied performance.
 - Students struggled with interpreting poetic devices and themes.

Challenging Texts and Areas for Improvement

- Complex Texts:
 - The Waste Land by T.S. Eliot and Ulysses by James Joyce proved difficult for many.
 - Students often lacked the contextual knowledge or analytical skills to interpret intricate language.
- Unfamiliar or Less-Studied Texts:
 - Texts outside the prescribed syllabus showed lower performance, emphasizing the importance of focused study.

Thematic Focus and Critical Approaches

- Themes Explored:
 - Power, identity, societal change, and human relationships dominated essays.
 - Some candidates excelled in weaving multiple themes into cohesive arguments.
- Critical Approaches:

- Increased use of feminist, Marxist, and psychoanalytic perspectives was observed.
- However, some responses misapplied theories, indicating a need for clearer understanding.

Marking and Examiner Insights

The report provides valuable insights from examiners regarding common student errors and exemplary work.

Key Examiner Comments

- Strengths:
 - Well-structured essays with clear thesis statements.
 - Effective integration of textual evidence.
 - Demonstration of personal engagement and original thought.
- Weaknesses:
 - Superficial treatment of complex texts.
 - Over-reliance on generic formulaic responses.
 - Insufficient critical analysis or misinterpretation of texts.
 - Poor time management leading to incomplete answers.

Recommendations for Future Candidates

- Emphasize deep understanding over rote memorization.
- Develop a strong grasp of literary terminology.
- Practice timed essays to improve planning and revision.
- Engage critically with texts, incorporating diverse perspectives.
- Focus on clear, cohesive argumentation.

Curriculum Implications and Teaching Strategies

The findings from the May 2013 report suggest several avenues for curriculum enhancement and pedagogical focus.

Curriculum Focus Areas

- Deepening Textual Understanding:
 - Encourage detailed close reading practices.
 - Promote contextual knowledge linking history, society, and literature.

- Critical Skills Development:
- Integrate critical theories gradually, ensuring comprehension.
- Use comparative analysis exercises regularly.
- Assessment Preparation:
- Incorporate past paper questions and model responses.
- Teach time management strategies explicitly.

Pedagogical Approaches

- Interactive Lessons:
- Use debates and group discussions to foster engagement.
- Analytical Workshops:
- Focus on dissecting complex texts and poetry.
- Writing Clinics:
- Offer targeted support on essay structure and argumentation.
- Use of Digital Resources:
- Employ multimedia tools for contextual and thematic exploration.

Conclusion: Lessons from the May 2013 Report

The May 2013 English Literature subject report underscores the importance of balanced, in-depth learning and critical engagement with texts. While overall performance showed positive trends, there remains room for improvement in analytical depth, contextual understanding, and exam technique. Educators should leverage these insights to refine teaching practices, emphasizing critical thinking, textual analysis, and effective exam strategies. For students, a focus on developing personal, well-supported arguments and a thorough grasp of texts will be key to achieving higher grades. Ultimately, the report serves as a valuable benchmark, guiding future curriculum development and assessment practices to nurture more confident, insightful, and articulate literature scholars.

Question What were the key themes discussed in the English Literature subject report of May 2013? The report highlighted themes such as modernist experimentation, the influence of colonialism, gender roles in literature, and the evolving narrative techniques used by authors during that period. Which authors and works were emphasized in the May 2013 English Literature report? The report focused on authors like Virginia Woolf, T.S. Eliot, and W.B. Yeats, analyzing works such as 'Mrs. Dalloway,' 'The Waste Land,' and 'The Second Coming' as significant examples of early 20th-century literature. How did the May 2013 report address the development of modernist literature? It examined the experimental narrative styles, fragmentation, and stream-of-consciousness techniques characteristic of modernist writers, emphasizing their impact on literary evolution. What are the recommended critical approaches discussed in the May 2013 English Literature report? The report suggested approaches like New Criticism, Postcolonial

criticism, Feminist theory, and Psychoanalytic analysis as useful tools for interpreting texts. Did the May 2013 report highlight any specific trends in student performance or examination results? Yes, it noted a rising interest in analyzing thematic depth and contextual understanding, which contributed to improved student performance in literature exams. Were there any significant changes in the syllabus or assessment criteria mentioned in the May 2013 report? The report indicated a shift towards more interpretative and analytical questions, encouraging students to engage critically with texts rather than rote memorization. How did the May 2013 report suggest teachers should approach the teaching of English Literature? It recommended integrating historical context, encouraging comparative analysis, and fostering discussion-based learning to deepen students' comprehension. What role did contemporary issues play in the May 2013 English Literature curriculum according to the report? Contemporary issues such as postcolonial identity, gender politics, and societal change were incorporated to make literature more relevant and engaging for students. Are there any notable critiques or challenges highlighted in the May 2013 report about teaching English Literature? The report pointed out challenges like balancing classical texts with modern works, ensuring students develop critical thinking skills, and addressing diverse learning needs. How does the May 2013 report foresee the future trends in English Literature studies? It anticipates increased interdisciplinary approaches, digital humanities integration, and a focus on global literary perspectives to enrich future studies.

Related keywords: English literature, report, May 2013, literary analysis, coursework, academic writing, literary themes, historical context, critical review, exam preparation

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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