

praxis ii theatre 0641 exam secrets study guide praxis ii test review for the praxis ii subject assessments Tutorial

Praxis II Theatre 0641 Exam Secrets Study Guide Praxis II Test Review for the Praxis II Subject Assessments

Preparing for the Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam can be a pivotal step in advancing your teaching career in the arts and theatre education field. This comprehensive study guide is designed to help prospective teachers understand the exam structure, key content areas, and effective strategies to maximize their performance. Whether you're a first-time test-taker or seeking to improve your score, this guide offers valuable insights into mastering the Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam.

Understanding the Praxis II Theatre 0641 Exam

Exam Overview

The Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam assesses your knowledge and skills in theatre arts, including theatre history, production, performance, and pedagogical strategies. It is often required for certification or licensure in theatre education at the middle and high school levels.

Key details include:

- Number of Questions: Approximately 120 multiple-choice questions
- Time Limit: 2 hours
- Content Focus: Theatre history, dramatic literature, production processes, performance techniques, and instructional methods
- Format: Multiple-choice questions with some selected-response items

Why is the Praxis II Theatre 0641 Important?

Passing this exam demonstrates your competency in theatre education, adherence to curriculum standards, and readiness to instruct students effectively. A high score can improve your job prospects and fulfill licensure requirements.

Breakdown of Content Areas

Understanding the exam's core content areas allows you to direct your study efforts efficiently.

Theatre History and Dramatic Literature

This section evaluates your knowledge of significant periods, playwrights, and theatrical movements.

Key topics include:

- Ancient Greek and Roman theatre
- Medieval and Renaissance theatre
- Modern and contemporary theatre
- Notable playwrights (e.g., Shakespeare, Chekhov, Miller)
- Major theatrical movements (e.g., Realism, Absurdism)

Production and Design

Focuses on the elements involved in producing theatrical performances.

Key topics include:

- Stage design and scenery
- Lighting and sound design
- Costume design and makeup
- Stage management
- Production processes and collaboration

Performance Techniques

Assesses your understanding of acting methods and performance styles.

Key topics include:

- Acting methods (e.g., Stanislavski, Meisner)
- Character development
- Voice and speech techniques
- Movement and physical theatre
- Improvisation and ensemble work

Instructional Strategies and Classroom Management

Evaluates your ability to teach theatre effectively and manage a classroom.

Key areas include:

- Lesson planning and curriculum development
- Assessment and evaluation of student performances
- Inclusive teaching practices
- Use of technology in theatre education
- Managing rehearsals and student engagement

Effective Study Strategies for the Praxis II Theatre 0641

Achieving success on the Praxis II requires a strategic approach to studying. Here are recommended methods:

Develop a Study Plan

Create a timeline leading up to your exam date, allocating sufficient time to each content area based on your familiarity.

Use Practice Tests

Practicing with sample questions helps familiarize you with the exam format, identify areas of weakness, and improve time management.

Review Content Areas Thoroughly

Focus your study on key topics outlined above, utilizing multiple resources such as textbooks, online courses, and theatre journals.

Join Study Groups

Collaborate with peers to discuss complex topics, share resources, and motivate each other.

Utilize Flashcards

Create flashcards for theatre terminology, playwrights, historical periods, and key concepts for quick review.

Attend Workshops or Prep Courses

Consider enrolling in specialized Praxis II preparation courses or workshops for targeted review and expert guidance.

Test-Taking Strategies

Maximize your performance with these practical strategies:

- **Read Questions Carefully:** Ensure you understand what each question is asking before selecting an answer.
- **Manage Your Time:** Allocate time per question and avoid spending too long on difficult items.
- **Eliminate Wrong Answers:** Narrow down choices to improve your chances if unsure.
- **Answer Every Question:** Since there's no penalty for guessing, answer all questions to maximize your score.
- **Review Your Answers:** If time permits, revisit questions to confirm your choices.

Resources for Praxis II Theatre 0641 Preparation

Utilize these resources to enhance your study process:

- **Official Praxis Study Companion:** The ETS provides a detailed test framework and sample questions.
- **Practice Test Books:** Find books specifically tailored for Praxis II Theatre exams with practice questions and explanations.
- **Online Practice Tests:** Websites like PraxisPrep or Teacher Certification sites offer free or paid practice exams.
- **Theatre Textbooks and Journals:** Use academic resources to strengthen your understanding of theatre history and production.
- **Professional Associations:** Organizations such as the American Theatre Wing offer resources, webinars, and networking opportunities.

Additional Tips for Success

- **Stay Consistent:** Regular study sessions are more effective than cramming.
- **Stay Calm and Confident:** Practice relaxation techniques to manage test anxiety.
- **Get Adequate Rest:** Ensure you are well-rested before the exam day.
- **Arrive Early:** Plan to arrive at the testing center with plenty of time to spare.

- Bring Necessary Materials: Valid ID, admission ticket, and approved testing materials.

Conclusion

The Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam is an essential step toward becoming a certified theatre educator. With a thorough understanding of the exam content, strategic study practices, and confidence in your abilities, you can approach the test with preparedness and optimism. Remember, success on this exam not only opens doors to new professional opportunities but also validates your expertise in theatre education. Dedicate time to preparation, utilize available resources, and employ effective test-taking strategies to achieve your certification goals. Good luck on your journey to becoming a certified theatre teacher!

Praxis II Theatre 0641 Exam Secrets Study Guide: An Expert Review

Preparing for the Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam can feel overwhelming for aspiring educators and theatre professionals. With its comprehensive scope, the exam demands a strategic approach to mastering content areas, understanding test structure, and honing test-taking skills. The Praxis II Theatre 0641 Exam Secrets Study Guide emerges as a pivotal resource designed to bridge knowledge gaps, boost confidence, and improve scores. In this detailed review, we will explore what makes this study guide a valuable asset for test-takers, dissect its components, and provide insights into how it can help you succeed.

Understanding the Praxis II Theatre 0641 Exam

Before delving into the study guide's features, it's essential to understand the exam's structure, content, and purpose.

What Is the Praxis II Theatre 0641 Exam?

The Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam is a comprehensive assessment administered by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) to evaluate a candidate's knowledge and skills in theatre arts. It is often required for certification or licensure in teaching theatre at various educational levels, especially in K-12 settings.

This exam aims to ensure that prospective educators possess the necessary understanding of theatre history, production, pedagogy, and performance techniques to effectively teach and inspire students.

Exam Format and Content Domains

The test typically comprises multiple-choice questions, scenario-based items, and sometimes

constructed-response questions. It covers several key domains:

- Theatre History and Literature: Knowledge of major periods, playwrights, and theatrical movements.
- Theatre Production and Technical Skills: Understanding of stagecraft, design, lighting, sound, and production management.
- Performance and Acting Techniques: Fundamentals of acting, voice, movement, and improvisation.
- Teaching Theatre: Strategies for instructing students, curriculum development, and assessment.
- Cultural and Theoretical Foundations: The role of theatre in society, cultural contexts, and critical theory.

The exam duration usually ranges from 2 to 2.5 hours, with a focus on both breadth and depth of theatre knowledge.

What Is the Praxis II Theatre 0641 Secrets Study Guide?

The Praxis II Theatre 0641 Exam Secrets Study Guide is a comprehensive preparation tool designed to maximize your test performance. It typically combines several effective study components:

- Concise review of key content areas
- Practice questions and answers
- Strategies for exam day
- Test-taking tips tailored specifically for this exam
- In-depth explanations to reinforce learning

Unlike generic study guides, the "Secrets" series emphasizes insider tips, common pitfalls, and high-yield information that can make a significant difference in your final score.

Key Features and Benefits of the Study Guide

1. Focused Content Review

One of the standout features of the guide is its targeted review of core topics. It distills complex theatre concepts into manageable sections, allowing candidates to focus their study time efficiently. Topics include:

- Major theatrical movements
- Key playwrights and their works
- Stagecraft techniques
- Acting methods and voice training
- Theatre pedagogy strategies

This focus ensures that you're not overwhelmed by extraneous information and can prioritize high-impact content.

2. Practice Questions and Test Strategies

Practice questions are integral to solidifying knowledge and simulating exam conditions. The guide offers:

- Multiple-choice questions with detailed answer explanations
- Practice tests that mirror the actual exam format
- Strategies for eliminating wrong choices
- Time management techniques
- Approaches for handling difficult questions

These features enable test-takers to identify weak areas, boost confidence, and develop effective pacing.

3. Insider Tips and Exam Secrets

The "Secrets" component reveals insider strategies, such as:

- Recognizing common question patterns
- Understanding how ETS frames questions
- Memorization tricks for theatre terminology
- How to approach scenario-based questions
- Tips for reducing exam anxiety

Such insights can provide a competitive edge and demystify the testing process.

4. User-Friendly Layout and Accessibility

Designed for ease of use, the guide often features:

- Clear headings and subheadings
- Bullet points for quick review
- Illustrated diagrams for technical concepts
- Summaries at the end of each chapter

This organization helps candidates absorb information efficiently and review quickly before the exam.

5. Supplementary Resources

Many versions of the guide include access to online resources, flashcards, or mobile apps, allowing for flexible study options and reinforcement on-the-go.

How the Study Guide Enhances Your Exam Preparation

Comprehensive Coverage

The guide ensures that all content domains of the Praxis II Theatre 0641 are addressed thoroughly. This reduces the need for multiple resources and helps create a cohesive study plan.

Targeted Practice

By providing practice questions that mimic the actual exam, the guide helps you familiarize yourself with question styles, difficulty levels, and the pacing needed to complete the test successfully.

Building Confidence

Understanding the exam structure and content through this guide minimizes surprises on test day. As you master concepts and practice effectively, your confidence naturally grows.

Time-Efficient Study

The condensed review sections and strategic tips allow for focused studying, saving you time and energy, especially if you're balancing other commitments.

Identifying Weak Areas

Practice questions and self-assessment tools help you pinpoint topics that require further review, enabling targeted study sessions.

Practical Tips for Using the Study Guide Effectively

To maximize the benefits of the Praxis II Theatre 0641 Secrets Study Guide, consider the following strategies:

- Create a Study Schedule: Allocate dedicated time each day or week to review sections of the guide.
- Practice Under Test Conditions: Use the practice exams to simulate real test environments, including time limits.
- Focus on Weak Areas: Use the answer explanations to understand mistakes and reinforce learning.
- Use Supplementary Resources: Combine the guide with theatre textbooks, online tutorials, or peer study groups.
- Review Regularly: Revisit challenging topics periodically to reinforce retention.
- Stay Calm and Confident: Use the exam tips from the guide to manage stress and approach questions methodically.

Conclusion: Is the Praxis II Theatre 0641 Exam Secrets Study Guide Worth It?

For aspiring theatre educators and professionals aiming for certification, the Praxis II Theatre 0641 Exam Secrets Study Guide offers a compelling combination of content review, practical exercises, and strategic insights. Its focused approach ensures that candidates are well-prepared to face the exam confidently and competently.

While no study guide can guarantee a passing score, this resource significantly increases your chances by providing clarity, practice, and insider knowledge. When used consistently and strategically, it can be an invaluable part of your exam prep toolkit.

In sum, if you're serious about succeeding in the Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam, investing in this comprehensive study guide is a wise decision that can help turn your theatre expertise into a certified qualification.

Question What are the main topics covered in the Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam? The Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam covers topics such as theatrical history, dramatic literature, acting techniques, stage management, directing, design elements, and theater production processes. How can the Praxis II Theatre 0641 study guide help me prepare effectively? The study guide provides comprehensive reviews of key concepts, practice questions, test-taking strategies, and tips to identify common pitfalls, helping you build confidence and improve your performance on the exam. What are the most common types of questions on the Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam? The exam features multiple-choice questions, scenario-based questions, and some constructed response items focused on theatrical terminology, history, production processes, and analytical skills. How

much time should I allocate for studying the Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam using the study guide? It is recommended to dedicate several weeks to thoroughly review all sections of the guide, with regular practice exams and review sessions to reinforce learning and gauge readiness. Are practice tests included in the Praxis II Theatre 0641 study resources? Yes, most study guides and review materials include practice tests that simulate the actual exam format, allowing you to assess your knowledge and improve time management skills. What skills does the Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam aim to evaluate in candidates? The exam assesses your knowledge of theatrical history, ability to analyze plays, understanding of production and design processes, acting skills, and comprehension of theater terminology and practices. Can the Praxis II Theatre 0641 study guide help with understanding theatrical design principles? Absolutely, the guide covers key design elements such as set, costume, lighting, and sound design, providing explanations and examples to deepen your understanding of theatrical design concepts. What strategies are recommended for answering multiple-choice questions on the Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam? Strategies include reading questions carefully, eliminating obviously wrong answers, managing your time wisely, and reviewing difficult questions if time permits to ensure accuracy. Is prior experience in theater necessary to succeed on the Praxis II Theatre 0641 exam? While hands-on theater experience can be helpful, the exam primarily tests theoretical knowledge and understanding of theatrical concepts, which can be effectively studied through comprehensive review materials and practice tests.

Related keywords: theatre education, teaching certification, performance assessment, theatre pedagogy, classroom management, acting techniques, drama curriculum, educational testing, subject assessment prep, teaching skills

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

Read the full article online: [LESSON 6 SUBJECT COMPLEMENTS ANSWERS](#)