

19.5 Direct Objects • Practice 1

Direct Objects A direct object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of a verb. Direct objects can be compound, having two or more words. A direct object is one type of complement, which is a word or group of words that completes the meaning of a subject and verb.

DIRECT OBJECTS	
DO	
They <u>landed</u> their	<u>spacecraft</u> on Mars.
COMPOUND	
DO DO	
In the garden, we <u>planted</u>	<u>bulbs</u> and <u>seeds</u> .

Exercise 1 Identifying Direct Objects. Underline the verb in each sentence. Circle the direct object.

EXAMPLE: She hoisted the sails on the schooner.

- The two boys dug a hole in the sand.
- Michelangelo painted those magnificent murals on the ceiling.
- I deposited my savings in the bank.
- Next week we will watch a solar eclipse.
- The wind blew my hat into the air.
- Every month the moon orbits Earth.
- Sandra made a beautiful necklace out of shells.
- Before breakfast, I usually read the newspaper.
- During the hike, we washed our clothes in a stream.
- Karen opened a new account at the department store.

Exercise 2 Recognizing Compound Direct Objects. Write the nouns or pronouns of each compound direct object on the blanks at right.

EXAMPLE: We watched acrobats and clowns at the circle. acrobats, clowns

- I left my clothes and my lunch in the locker. _____
- She has written two books and three articles on astronomy. _____
- We will have toast and cereal for breakfast. _____
- Mrs. Henderson teaches French and Spanish at the junior high school. _____
- The pirates placed the gold and jewels in a treasure chest. _____
- I washed the car and the dog this afternoon. _____
- We carried towels, an umbrella, and a cooler to the beach. _____
- Karl scored a touchdown and an extra point in the game. _____
- We saw mountains and deserts during our western trip. _____
- They grow corn and potatoes on the farm. _____

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Direct Objects • Practice 2

Exercise 1 **Recognizing Direct Objects.** Each of the following sentences contains a direct object. Underline each direct object.

EXAMPLE: She tapped the window gently.

1. The visitor rang the bell twice.
2. Beethoven wrote only one opera.
3. She ate spaghetti for lunch.
4. My mother reads at least two books a month.
5. Phillis Wheatley wrote poetry about her life as a slave.
6. This morning Father skipped breakfast.
7. This tree produces hazelnuts.
8. She wrote original music for the show.
9. The steamer blew its whistle during the storm.
10. The kitchen clock uses only batteries.

Exercise 2 **Recognizing Compound Direct Objects.** Each of the following sentences contains a compound direct object. Underline only the nouns or pronouns that make up each compound direct object.

EXAMPLE: We saw several yaks, tigers, and lions at the zoo.

1. My family visited Toronto and Ottawa.
2. Marge helped him and me with our homework.
3. He bakes delicious breads, cookies, and cakes.
4. My older sister teaches biology and chemistry at school.
5. We found Bill and her at the lake.
6. I will read *The Pearl* and *Death Be Not Proud* this summer.
7. Yesterday Martha got a vaccination and a checkup.
8. We can choose ice cream, fruit, or pie for dessert.
9. Barbara is touring Colombia and Panama this month.
10. Did the workers receive any praise or rewards?

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Distinguishing Direct Objects • Practice 1

Direct Object, Adverb, or Object of a Preposition? A direct object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of a verb. A direct object is never an adverb, or the noun or pronoun at the end of a prepositional phrase.

DIRECT OBJECT, ADVERB, OBJECT OF PREPOSITION

DO

With a Direct Object: Carol played the trumpet.

ADV

With an Adverb: Carol played brilliantly.

PREP PHRASE

With a Prepositional Phrase: Carol played in the parade.

DO

ADV

PREP PHRASE

With all three: Carol played the trumpet brilliantly in the parade.

Exercise 1 Distinguishing Direct Objects, Adverbs, and Objects of Prepositions. In the sentences below, circle each direct object, draw a line under each adverb, and draw two lines under each prepositional phrase.

EXAMPLE: I quickly drank the juice with my lunch.

1. She left her keys in the car.
2. I threw a pebble into the pond.
3. Bob moved quickly down the field.
4. They are drilling wells in the ocean floor.
5. I can see Jupiter with my telescope.
6. The tiny bird flew effortlessly into the air.
7. That green lizard eats insects.
8. The school bought new chairs and tables for the classrooms.
9. The plane landed safely on the runway.
10. Please sit in your seat.

Exercise 2 Using Direct Objects in Sentences. Write a sentence using each word as a direct object. Underline the direct object.

EXAMPLE: skates I sold my skates for ten dollars.

1. alligator _____
2. club _____
3. water _____
4. radio _____
5. clouds _____
6. football _____
7. flower _____
8. hamburger _____
9. book _____
10. present _____

19.5 Distinguishing Direct Objects • Practice 2

Exercise 1 Distinguishing Direct Objects, Adverbs, and Objects of Prepositions. Underline each direct object in the following sentences. Circle any adverbs or prepositional phrases. Not every sentence has all three.

EXAMPLE: He dropped the snake quickly into the sack.

1. She touched the rabbit in the cage.
2. I asked my father often about the surprise.
3. Merri put the stamp on the letter.
4. Richard reminded Al repeatedly about the rehearsal.
5. He took his daughter with him to England.
6. Winifred watched the gently falling snowflakes outside her window.
7. The children gleefully built a snowman in front of the house.
8. The family quickly harvested the vegetables from their backyard garden.
9. Wanda simmered the meat gently in her large stewpot.
10. Don imaginatively added oregano to the bread dough.

Exercise 2 Using Direct Objects, Adverbs, and Objects of Prepositions. Fill in the blank in each sentence with an appropriate word performing the function stated in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: After dinner, Sam sat contentedly by the fire. (Adverb)

1. Sarah overcame many _____ in her efforts to succeed. (Direct Object)
2. The locusts _____ attacked the crops in the field. (Adverb)
3. Travelers come to the _____ by train, car, and bus. (Object of a Preposition)
4. George took the _____ outside and chopped down the cherry tree. (Direct Object)
5. Have you read the latest book by _____? (Object of a Preposition)
6. The house was so _____ cleaned that it seemed to sparkle. (Adverb)
7. The three friends took a walk in the _____. (Object of a Preposition)
8. Noises from the woods seemed _____ close. (Adverb)
9. Isabel wore her red _____ to the movies. (Direct Object)
10. The smoke from the fire added to _____ in the air. (Object of a Preposition)
11. Sam was too busy to be bothered with _____. (Object of a Preposition)
12. Sharon bought a _____ for her sister's birthday. (Direct Object)
13. Mia _____ pushed her little sister on the swing. (Adverb)
14. The ducks ate the _____ we had brought for them. (Direct Object)
15. Vinnie practiced _____ with his water-polo team. (Adverb)

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Direct Objects in Questions • Practice 1

Direct Objects in Questions A direct object in a question is sometimes near the beginning of the sentence, before the verb. To locate the direct object, reword the question as a statement.

Questions	Reworded as Statements
DO What <u>did</u> you <u>cook</u> for dinner?	DO You <u>did cook</u> <u>what</u> for dinner.
DO Which <u>horse</u> <u>are</u> you <u>training</u> for the show?	DO You <u>are training</u> which <u>horse</u> for the show.
DO <u>Whom</u> <u>did</u> she <u>take</u> with her?	DO She <u>did take</u> <u>whom</u> with her.

Exercise 1 Identifying Direct Objects in Questions. Underline each direct object in these sentences.

EXAMPLE: Which movie did you see last night?

1. What instructions do I need for the project?
2. Whose lawn are we mowing today?
3. Which song will you play in the recital?
4. Whose novel are you reading in class?
5. What can we do about this problem?
6. Whom did you see at the park?
7. Which trail will you ski tomorrow?
8. What should I take for a cold?
9. Whose bicycle are you riding?
10. What items are you buying from the catalog?

Exercise 2 Writing Questions with Direct Objects. Complete these questions. Make sure the underlined word is used as a direct object.

EXAMPLE: What clothes are you packing for the trip?

1. What _____
2. Which birds _____
3. What Christmas carols _____
4. Whom _____
5. Which poem _____
6. Whose house _____
7. Which dress _____
8. What language _____
9. Whose guitar _____
10. Which team _____

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Direct Objects in Questions • Practice 2**Exercise 1**

Finding Direct Objects in Questions. Underline each direct object in the following questions.

EXAMPLE: What should we take with us to the picnic?

1. Whom did your sister invite to the party?
2. Which coat will you wear tonight?
3. What will you do with the twenty dollars?
4. What shall I buy?
5. Which groups will they audition for the dance?
6. Whom has Julie chosen as co-captain?
7. Whose radio did they borrow yesterday?
8. What effect did the aspirin have on the pain?
9. Which windows did the sonic boom break?
10. Which story will she read to us this evening?

Writing Application

Writing Sentences with Direct Objects. Write five sentences, one for each of the following patterns. You may add any additional words or details as long as you keep the assigned pattern.

EXAMPLE: direct object + helping verb + subject + verb

What did you just say?

1. subject + action verb + direct object

2. adjective + direct object + helping verb + subject + verb

3. subject + action verb + direct object + adverb

4. subject + action verb + direct object + prepositional phrase

5. subject + action verb + direct object + adverb + prepositional phrase

19.5 Indirect Objects • Practice 1

The Indirect Object An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that comes after an action verb and before a direct object. It names the person or thing that receives something or for which something is done. Like direct objects, indirect objects can be compound.

INDIRECT OBJECTS			
	IO		DO
Bob	gave	me	sailing lessons.
	IO		DO
I	sent	my friend	a long letter.
	IO	IO	DO
Give	the	dog and cat	some water.

Exercise 1 Recognizing Indirect Objects. Circle the indirect objects in the sentences below.

Some sentences have compound indirect objects.

EXAMPLE: Tell (me) your name, please.

1. She bought me some cotton candy at the fair.
2. Following the game, we gave the other team a cheer.
3. I left Mom a message so she wouldn't worry.
4. The company offered my father a promotion.
5. Will you bring my brother and me some souvenirs of your trip?
6. The robin fed its young a big meal.
7. Tom loaned Howard some money for lunch.
8. I sent him a telegram on Friday.
9. Paul, show your aunt and uncle your blue ribbon.
10. Mr. Fowler taught us the fundamentals of algebra.

Exercise 2 Using Indirect Objects in Sentences. Use each word in parentheses as an indirect object in a sentence.

EXAMPLE: (me) Carla gave me some help with the homework.

1. (you) _____
2. (mother, father) _____
3. (her) _____
4. (them) _____
5. (brother, sister) _____
6. (horse) _____
7. (friends) _____
8. (partner) _____
9. (uncle, aunt) _____
10. (waiter, waitress) _____

19.5**Indirect Objects • Practice 2**

Exercise 1 **Recognizing Indirect Objects.** Each of the following sentences contains a direct object and an indirect object. Underline each indirect object.

EXAMPLE: I sent her flowers for her birthday.

1. Yesterday Mother bought me a new dress.
2. After two meetings, we finally gave our club a name.
3. Senator Lawton gave Mary the award.
4. Can he really get the boys tickets for the game?
5. I can show you the stamp album now.
6. Our teacher sent the principal an invitation.
7. I will draw her a map of directions to the restaurant.
8. The President sent Congress an important message.
9. Can you lend me a dollar?
10. The entire class wrote our representative a letter.

Exercise 2 **Recognizing Compound Indirect Objects.** Each of the following sentences contains a compound indirect object. Underline only the nouns or pronouns that make up each compound indirect object.

EXAMPLE: Have you told your brother and sister the news?

1. Our parents brought Rafael and Maria souvenirs from Venice, Italy.
2. Our teacher gave Jimmy and her a pass to the dean.
3. Did you tell your mother and your father the whole story?
4. Ask the doctor and the nurse that question.
5. Give each flower and plant some fertilizer.
6. Dana wrote Brian and Matthew a letter.
7. Will you show Max and Gail those strange stones?
8. In the morning, Mollie told Willy and Jeff the news.
9. I am selling Mark and John my coin collection.
10. Why don't you lend Ellie and Sue your tapes?

19.5 Distinguishing Indirect Objects • Practice 1

Indirect Object or Object of a Preposition? An indirect object never follows the preposition *to* or *for* in a sentence.

Indirect Object	Prepositional Phrase
IO DO I gave <u>Carol</u> the <u>magazine</u> .	DO PREP PH I gave the <u>magazine</u> <u>to Carol</u> .
IO DO Jim bought <u>himself</u> a <u>present</u> .	DO PREP PH Jim bought a <u>present</u> <u>for himself</u> .

Exercise 1 Distinguishing Between Indirect Objects and Objects of Prepositions. In each blank, write whether the underlined word is an indirect object or the object of a preposition.

EXAMPLE: The Pilgrims left us a rich heritage. indirect object

- The rock star gave me his autograph. _____
- I cooked a gourmet meal for myself. _____
- Richard brought a beautiful bouquet to his parents. _____
- Let's give Mr. Keith three cheers. _____
- The manager offered me a job for the summer. _____
- Bill left a message for Sheila at the office. _____
- After working so hard, Carol prepared a special treat for herself. _____
- My grandmother sent me two tickets for the opera. _____
- I made a delicious sandwich for myself. _____
- She sent us a year's subscription to *Time*. _____

Exercise 2 Writing Sentences with Indirect Objects and Objects of Prepositions. Rewrite each sentence above. Change indirect objects to objects of prepositions. Change objects of prepositions to indirect objects.

EXAMPLE: The Pilgrims left a rich heritage for us.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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Distinguishing Indirect Objects • Practice 2**Exercise 1**

Distinguishing Between Indirect Objects and Objects of Prepositions. The sentences below contain either an indirect object or an object of a preposition. Underline each indirect object. Circle each object of a preposition.

EXAMPLE: Mel gave his dog a bone. Mel gave a *bone* to his (dog).

1. The boys will show us the lake.
2. I found the keys for them.
3. Every Saturday Pete makes pizza for his family.
4. Certainly, I will tell her the answer.
5. I gave my ring to my younger sister.
6. Have you given the instructions to them yet?
7. She promised him another chance.
8. They are preparing a picnic basket for themselves.
9. Why don't you buy Amy a soda?
10. Terry happily delivered the package to them.

Writing Application

Writing Sentences with Indirect Objects. Write five sentences of your own according to the following directions.

EXAMPLE: Write a sentence using *me* as an indirect object.
She gave me the last piece of paper in her notebook.

1. Write a sentence using *them* as an indirect object.

2. Write a sentence with a compound indirect object connected by *and*.

3. Change *her*, the object of the preposition in the following sentence, into an indirect object: I gave the message to *her*.

4. Write a sentence using *girls* as an indirect object.

5. Write a sentence with a compound indirect object connected by *or*.

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Subject Complements • Practice 1

Predicate Nouns and Pronouns A predicate noun or pronoun follows a linking verb and renames or identifies the subject of the sentence. A predicate noun or pronoun is a subject complement.

PREDICATE NOUNS AND PRONOUNS	
PN	
Samuel Clemens <u>was</u> Mark Twain .	(<i>Mark Twain</i> renames <i>Samuel Clemens</i> .)
P	
The winners <u>will be</u> they .	(<i>They</i> identifies <i>winners</i> .)

Predicate Adjectives A predicate adjective follows a linking verb and describes the subject of the sentence. A predicate adjective is also a subject complement.

PREDICATE ADJECTIVE	
PA	
The sea <u>is</u> so calm today.	(<i>Calm</i> describes <i>sea</i> .)
PA	
Barbara <u>looks</u> very unhappy .	(<i>Unhappy</i> describes <i>Barbara</i> .)

Exercise 1 Identifying Predicate Nouns and Pronouns. Underline the predicate nouns and pronouns in these sentences.

EXAMPLE: Mavis is president of the class.

1. Sacramento is the capital of California.
2. This should be an easy test.
3. Redwoods are evergreen trees.
4. The Nile River was the center of an ancient civilization.
5. Nigeria is a country in Africa.
6. The team captain is she.
7. Dinosaurs are extinct beasts.
8. This novel should be a best-seller.
9. Babe Ruth was a great baseball player.
10. The peacock is certainly a beautiful bird.

Exercise 2 Recognizing Predicate Adjectives. Underline each predicate adjective in these sentences.

EXAMPLE: The milk tastes sour to me.

1. That dress looks perfect on you.
2. *Call of the Wild* was very powerful.
3. This perfume smells familiar to me.
4. Next Thursday, the moon will be full.
5. Betsy seems very quiet today.

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Subject Complements • Practice 2

Exercise 1 **Recognizing Predicate Nouns and Pronouns.** Underline each predicate noun or predicate pronoun in the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: The largest continent is Asia.

1. The losers will be they.
2. *The City Boy* is the title of a book by Herman Wouk.
3. This should be the correct address.
4. The capital of Turkey is Ankara.
5. In Greek mythology, Athena was the goddess of wisdom.
6. One plant with supposedly magical powers is the mandrake.
7. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
8. The Amazon has always been the most famous river in South America.
9. Lichens are primitive plants.
10. The name of those fruit flies is drosophila.

Exercise 2 **Recognizing Predicate Adjectives.** Underline each predicate adjective in the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: The milk tasted sour.

1. The new recipe for chili looks interesting.
2. St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna is absolutely majestic.
3. The sky became dark before the storm.
4. Of all the girls, she is the most athletic.
5. Because of the weather, the flight will be hazardous.
6. After winning, he was dizzy with excitement.
7. The sound from that speaker seems tinny.
8. The valley is particularly peaceful in the spring.
9. That roast duck smells delicious.
10. The climate there is unusually mild all year round.

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Compound Subject Complements**• Practice 1**

Compound Subject Complements A linking verb may be followed by two or more predicate nouns, predicate pronouns, or predicate adjectives joined by *and*.

COMPOUND SUBJECT COMPLEMENTS		
	PN	PRED PRON
The new <u>co-captains</u> <u>are</u>	Randy	and I.
	PA	PA
This year's <u>harvest</u> <u>will be</u>	rich	and bountiful.

Exercise 1 Identifying Compound Subject Complements. Underline the compound subject complements in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: After the exam, I felt tired but relieved.

- In the eye of the hurricane, the weather was sunny and calm.
- Two beautiful vacation spots are Florida and Jamaica.
- The water felt cool and refreshing against my skin.
- The beaches here look soft and luxurious.
- The green salad tasted fresh and crisp.
- My best friends are Ralph and Dawn.
- Two of the cheerleaders are Charlotte and I.
- That Mexican dish smells tangy and delicious.
- A day at a museum can be fun and rewarding.
- Among the world's greatest painters are Renoir and Van Gogh.

Exercise 2 Writing Sentences with Compound Subject Complements. Complete each sentence with a compound subject complement.

EXAMPLE: My favorite possessions are a radio and a baseball.

- The American flag is _____.
- Some animals seen in the forest are _____.
- My experience at camp was _____.
- Two of Dickens's novels are _____.
- The Santa Fe Trail was _____.
- The flowers in our garden smell _____.
- Having lost my way in the woods, I felt _____.
- Among the world's best athletes are _____.
- This dinner tastes _____.
- Our new car looks _____.

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Compound Subject Complements**• Practice 2****Exercise 1**

Recognizing Compound Subject Complements. Underline each part of each subject complement in the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: The best grain is either wheat or rye.

1. After the ice storm, the path was smooth and slick.
2. That woman is both a talented musician and a lyricist.
3. The main course is either beef or veal.
4. Two Spanish cities on the sea are Barcelona and Cádiz.
5. This time the desert appeared vast and treacherous.
6. The saxophonists in the band are Luis and she.
7. The colors of the banner will be orange, green, and purple.
8. The trip up the coast was neither smooth nor scenic.
9. Over the years, the statue has turned old and gray.
10. Lincoln was a fine writer and storyteller.

Writing Application

Writing Sentences with Subject Complements. Write sentences using the following subjects and verbs. Include the type of subject complement given in parentheses. Add details you think are needed.

EXAMPLE: flowers are (compound predicate noun)

My favorite flowers are carnations and roses.

1. cheerleaders are (compound predicate nouns)

2. cupcakes look (predicate adjective)

3. dog is (predicate noun)

4. roads were (compound predicate adjectives)

5. musicians are (compound predicate pronouns)
