

PRACTICE: DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS

Identify the direct and any indirect objects in the following sentences.

1. Denny brought Tony some apples, bananas, and strawberries ~~from the~~
~~store.~~ V IO DO DO DO
2. Place the puppy into his pen and come to dinner.
3. Jennifer sent an e-mail to her friend in Missouri.
4. The kids played street hockey all afternoon.
5. Thomas got an invitation to visit UCLA during Spring Break.
6. Gary brought a paper to read while he waited for Ann to finish.
7. Justin Timberlake sang his fans' favorite hits.
8. The king gave his most loyal subjects a generous portion of land.
9. The instructor offered her students a lollipop after class.
10. He tied the nets to the goal posts and lined the fields for this season's games.
11. The plumber sent Mom a bill for fixing the sink.
12. Paul bought us tickets for Sunday's game.
13. Grandma read Michael and Mark a story before bed.
14. Orlando wrote a poem and submitted it to the contest.
15. I need more time to finish my project.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 1: Using Indirect Objects

Practice

Directions: Complete each sentence with an indirect object.

- 1. Mr. Brown offered _____ two tickets to the concert.
- 2. Grandma made _____ a meatloaf tonight.
- 3. I sent _____ a belated birthday card.
- 4. Coach Stewart promised _____ the starting position.
- 5. Mr. Hardman teaches _____ Mandarin Chinese.
- 6. The president presented _____ the medal of honor.
- 7. She told _____ all the answers.
- 8. Dion promised _____ the last cookie.
- 9. They gave _____ first choice.
- 10. The boss showed _____ the cash register codes.



Writing Application

Directions: Write five sentences of your own that contain indirect objects. After you have written them, label the subject, verb, direct object, and indirect object.

Example: *S* *V* *I.O.* *D.O.*
She handed Lori the microphone.

Direct Objects

• The **direct object** tells who or what receives the action of the verb.
• The direct object is a noun or pronoun that follows an action verb.
DO
EXAMPLE: Those countries export **coffee**.



Underline the verb in each sentence. Then write DO above each direct object.

(It will not be in a prepositional phrase)

1. Juanita's good driving prevented an accident.
2. Every person should have an appreciation of music.
3. Gene, pass the potatoes, please.
4. Do not waste your time on this project.
5. Jim, did you keep those coupons?
6. Geraldo collects foreign stamps.
7. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin.
8. Answer my question.
9. We are picking trophies for our bowling league.
10. Who invented the steamboat?
11. I am reading Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*.
12. The North Star guides sailors.
13. The Phoenicians gave the alphabet to civilization.
14. Every person should study world history.
15. Who made this cake?
16. Can you find a direct object in this sentence?
17. Who wrote the story of Johnny Tremain?
18. We bought several curios for our friends.
19. Tamara read the minutes of our last club meeting.
20. Did you ever make a time budget of your own?
21. Mountains have often affected the history of a nation.
22. Emma and Joe baked a pie.

Indirect Objects

- The **indirect object** is the noun or pronoun that tells to whom or for whom an action is done.
- In order to have an indirect object, a sentence must have a direct object.
- The indirect object is usually placed between the action verb and the direct object.

IO DO



Underline the verb in each sentence. Then write DO above the direct object and IO above the indirect object.

(They will not be in a prepositional phrase)

1. The pitcher threw Dave a fastball.
2. We gave the usher our tickets.
3. The doctor handed Chris the prescription.
4. Mr. Lewis sold us a set of encyclopedias.
5. Have you written Andrea a note about the time of our arrival?
6. The supervisor paid the employee a high salary.
7. Experience should teach us wisdom.
8. Who sent Amy that long letter?
9. Maria, show us that magic trick.
10. I gave the cashier the money for our tickets.
11. Many years ago, a clever writer gave us the story of Robinson Crusoe.
12. A guide always shows visitors the interesting things in this museum.
13. Working crossword puzzles gives many people hours of enjoyment.
14. Carlos, give the group a lecture on saving money.
15. The study of space travel has brought us many new inventions.
16. Dale, please take Sandra these books.
17. Mrs. Yonge gave Joanna several plants.
18. Please give me a drink of water.
19. Who gave the United States flag the name Old Glory?
20. Will you give me those instructions again?

Predicate Nominative	Predicate Adjective
<p>Is a noun or a pronoun that follows a linking verb and identifies the subject or refers to it.</p> <p><u>Never in a prepositional phrase.</u></p> <p>-----</p> <p>Examples: My aunt's dog is a collie.</p> <p>Rick is one of the best players of all time.</p> <p>-----</p> <p><u>Predicate nominatives may be compound.</u></p> <p>Example: Hernando de Soto was a soldier and a diplomat.</p>	<p>Is an adjective that follows a linking verb and describes the subject.</p> <p><u>Never in a prepositional phrase.</u></p> <p>-----</p> <p>Examples: An atomic reactor is very powerful.</p> <p>This ground looks swampy with all the water on the ground.</p> <p>-----</p> <p><u>Predicate adjectives may be compound.</u></p> <p>Example: A computer can be fun, helpful, and sometimes frustrating.</p>



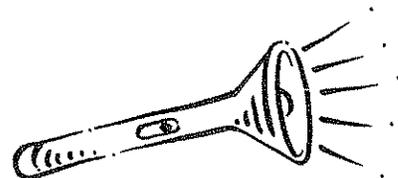
Spelunking

A **predicate adjective** follows a linking verb and describes the subject.
Lanora's flashlight is (bright).

In each of the following sentences, underline the linking verb and circle the predicate adjective(s). Then draw an arrow from the predicate adjective to the subject it modifies.



1. The cave was cold and damp.
2. Deep inside the cave it was pitch dark, and we had to use flashlights to see where we were going.
3. Although a litter of bats hanging above us was intimidating, none came near us.
4. The stalactites overhead were wet.
5. They were shiny and beautiful, like icicles.
6. The stalagmites growing out of the cave floor were equally amazing.
7. Droplets of water falling into the nearby pools were surprisingly noisy in the quiet cave.
8. Several areas of the cave were still unexplored.
9. Our tour was very informative.
10. Underground caves are thrilling!



For each illustration below, write a sentence containing a subject, a linking verb, and a predicate adjective.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

Nouns Functioning as Predicate Nominatives

The **predicate nominative** is a noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and renames or gives more information about the subject. It answers the question *Who* or *What is*. The linking verb describes a condition, not an action. The most common linking verb is *to be* in its various forms (*am, is, was, and were*) as well as *to become*.

Example: Langston Hughes was a great poet.

Read the sentence. Underline the predicate nominative once. Underline the linking verb twice. Draw an arrow from the predicate nominative to the subject it renames. If there is no predicate nominative, skip the sentence.

1. Jody's pet in Rawling's novel *The Yearling* is a playful and affectionate young deer.
2. The woman at the center of controversy in *The Tales of King Arthur* was Guinevere.
3. *The Outsiders* by S.E. Hinton is a dramatic novel for young teens narrated by a character named Ponyboy.
4. Charles Dickens is the author of the classic favorite *Oliver Twist*.
5. Beth is currently reading *The Little Prince*.
6. George Orwell's *Animal Farm* is an allegory that uses farm animals to illustrate the dangers of totalitarian government.
7. The Newbery Medal is awarded to the best piece of children's literature every year.
8. *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway is a deceptively simple story of an old man's battle with a giant marlin.
9. The main character in Tolkein's *The Hobbit* is a far-wandering creature named Bilbo Baggins.
10. Homer's story of the Trojan War, *The Iliad*, has been a fixture in libraries and book stores all over the world for many years.
11. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Through the Looking Glass, and What Alice Found There* were all written by Lewis Carroll.
12. *Death Be Not Proud* is a beautifully written memoir by John Gunther about his son.

Direct Object

A noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb or shows the result of the action. It tells **what** or **whom** after the action verb.

I could barely boil water without messing up.

Stew doesn't require the highest grade of chicken.

Indirect Object

A noun or pronoun that tells to **what** or to **whom** or **for what** or **for whom** the action of the verb is done.

My dad has been giving me cooking lessons since last summer.

When I serve my family the stew, they say it is their favorite dish.

Predicate Nominative

A noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and identifies the subject or refers back to it.

Cooking is an excellent way to do our share of the work.

My best complete meal is chicken stew.

Predicate Adjective

An adjective that follows a linking verb and describes the subject.

At first, I was reluctant to tell the guys.

My first attempts tasted awful.