Verbs with Direct Objects

The direct object receives the action of the verb.

A. Underline the action verb in each sentence. Circle the direct object.
   1. The Arctic regions contain islands.
   2. A long, severe winter freezes the whole region.
   3. A short, cool summer melts some ice.
   4. Below zero temperatures in Siberia once reached ninety degrees.
   5. Polar bears inhabit the Arctic.
   6. The Arctic fascinates most adventurers.
   7. The Arctic receives little moisture.

B. Underline each action verb. Circle each direct object. Write whom or what on the line to show which question the direct object answers.
   8. The icy Arctic attracted daring explorers.
   9. Reindeer and caribou eat grasses of the tundra.
  10. On rocky coastlines the walrus raises its young.
  11. Foxes and polar bears hunt their prey.
  12. Many varieties of Arctic insects eat vegetation.
  14. Matthew Henson accompanied Admiral Peary.

C. Complete the sentences below with direct objects.
   15. The peoples of the Arctic speak many ____________________________
   16. Eskimos build sturdy ____________________________
   17. Scientists study the ____________________________
   18. Dogs pull Eskimo ____________________________
   19. Melting glaciers formed ____________________________
   20. Snow and ice cover the ____________________________

WRITE IT
On separate paper, write about how you would prepare for a journey to a very cold climate. Use direct objects after some action verbs.
10.2 Indirect Objects

Key Information

In a sentence with an action verb, an indirect object tells us to whom or for whom an action was done.

The children sang their parents a new song.

In this sentence the indirect object parents answers the question to whom the children sang.

An indirect object appears only in sentences that contain a direct object, and the indirect object always comes before the direct object. You can add the word to or for before the indirect object and change its position in the sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence.

A: Distinguishing Between Direct and Indirect Objects

Write whether the words in italics are direct objects or indirect objects.

1. I gave Maria a new pen. _____________________________
2. Did you write your cousins a letter? _____________________________
3. Dave brought Henrietta some flowers. _____________________________
4. The band wrote three new songs. _____________________________
5. Give José my share. _____________________________

B: Identifying Direct and Indirect Objects

Underline the direct object once and underline the indirect object twice in each of these sentences.

1. Banks lend people money for buying new homes.
2. The class gave the teacher a present to wish him a speedy recovery.
3. The company offered the workers new jobs.
4. Doctor Gonzalez handed Miguel and Dolores their newborn daughter.
5. Every year the mayor in the village grants the people one request.
6. The store offered the shoppers lower prices.
7. The contractors built my family a new kitchen.
8. Public television offers viewers many programs.
9. The librarian read the children three stories.
10. We gave our parents gifts for their anniversary.
One type of participial phrase is made using the present participle of the verb. The present participle is formed by adding ing to a verb.

Examples:
- to stand = standing
- to stop = stopping
- to like = liking

DIRECTIONS: Write the present participle for each verb.

Example: to run—running

1. to find
2. to dance
3. to pull
4. to bake
5. to spend
6. to tap
7. to speak
8. to live
9. to make
10. to see
11. to pass
12. to meet
13. to ask
14. to stir
15. to let
16. to know
17. to throw
18. to finish
19. to cry
20. to shout
Affix Tides

The prefix re- means "again, back, or against."

1. Write re- in the blank space after each word listed below and make a new word.
2. Tell what you think the new word means.
3. Write a sentence using the new word.

We've done one for you:

**GROUP** means to put together

...so **RE GROUP** means **to put together again**.

Used in a sentence:

After their big loss, the team decided to regroup.

1. **FASTEN** means to join together

...so **FASTEN** means _____________

Used in a sentence:

_____________________

2. **OPEN** means to take away the cover, lid, or cap

...so **OPEN** means _____________

Used in a sentence:

_____________________

3. **PAINT** means to apply a coating to

...so **PAINT** means _____________

Used in a sentence:

_____________________

4. **WRITE** means to put thoughts on paper

...so **WRITE** means _____________

Used in a sentence:

_____________________
Day 7 Direct and Indirect Objects

1. Mark words in the following sentences:
   - articles noun direct object indirect object
   - verb
   - Example: I gave [pen]

2. Then diagram each sentence on the back of this page.

1. Mrs. Grady gave Tom a poor grade in English class.
2. I threw the ball to Jack. (No Indirect Object)
3. Harry and I sent Barbara a wedding gift.
4. The detective showed us the murder weapon.
5. The accident taught the reckless driver an important lesson.
6. The manager gave Pete Rose an award after the season.
7. We picked a map for the trip. (No Indirect Object)
8. The message from the ship was urgent. (No Indirect Object)
9. Mother filled the jar with pennies, nickels, and dimes. (No Indirect Object)
10. The cook added extra vegetables to the soup. (No Indirect Object)
A participial phrase is formed by adding ing to a verb and placing a few words with it.

Example: sitting on a fence

Pattern: present participle + word(s)

Example: fixing his bike

present words

participle

The words placed beside a present participle are called a phrase. Therefore, we call this particular construction a participial phrase.

Because we will place the participial phrase at the beginning of a sentence, we call it an introductory participial phrase.

DIRECTIONS: The present participle has been written for you. Add a word or words (phrase) to the present participle.

Example: going to a fair

1. hopping

2. running

3. playing

4. reading

cont.
Nominative and Objective Pronouns

1. When a pronoun subject is needed for a sentence, the nominative forms I, you, she, he, it, we, and they are used.

2. When a pronoun is part of a complete predicate after such expressions as it is or it was, the nominative forms I, you, she, he, it, we, and they are used.

3. When the pronoun I is used with nouns or other pronouns, it is always named last. EXAMPLES: Marie and I go to the same school.

4. When the pronoun is part of a phrase after such words as for, to, with, from, after, in, of, over, at, against, except, and between, use the objective forms me, us, you, her, him, it, and them.

5. A direct object receives the action of the verb. (The boxer hit him.) An in-
direct object rolls to whom or for whom something is done. (She gave me an apple.) Use objective forms of pronouns used as direct objects or indirect objects.

Remember to use the following correct expressions:

1. It is I.
2. It was I.
3. It is you.
4. It was you.
5. It is he.
6. It was he.
7. It is she.
8. It was she.
9. It was not I.
10. It wasn't he.
11. It wasn't she.
12. It was they.
13. Is it I?
14. Was it I?
15. Is it you?
16. Was it you?
17. Is it he?
18. Was it he?
19. Is it she?
20. Was it she?
21. Wasn't it he?
22. Wasn't it she?
23. Was it not he?
24. Was it not she?

Explain why the words in italics are correct in each sentence. List which rule applies from above: 1-5.

1. Lois, will you go with Adele and me?
2. Thomas, here is a package for you and me.
3. Patty, please wait for Sandra and me.
4. Mr. Flores gave José and me summer jobs.
5. There is a story about my brother and me in the newspaper.
6. Was it he?
7. It is I.
8. Was it not she?
9. It was she who flew the plane to Mexico City.
10. It was not I.
11. Was it she who brought the reports to be typed?
12. John and I have decided to leave this apartment.
13. The success of this project depends upon you and me.
14. Between you and me, I don't believe it was he who was arrested.
15. It was she.
16. My sister and I do not work at the same office.
17. It was I.
18. Was it she who won the award?
19. Yes, it was she.
20. Nancy, are these uniforms for you and me?
21. You and I must always obey traffic regulations.
22. Dolores and I played a duet.
Affix Adder

The suffix _ate_ means "to cause to become or to make into whatever it is attached to.

1. Write _ate_ in the blank space after each word listed below and make a new word.
2. Tell what you think the new word means.
3. Write a sentence using the new word.

We've done one for you:

**ALIEN** means strange, or a stranger

...so **ALIEN ATE** means **to cause to become a stranger.**

Used in a sentence:

**To betray a friendship is to alienate a friend.**

1. **AUTHENTIC** means real or genuine

...so **AUTHENTIC ____ means ___________.**

Used in a sentence:

_________________________________________

2. **ORIGIN** means the point at which something comes into being

...so **ORIGIN ____ means ___________.**

Used in a sentence:

_________________________________________

3. **MARGIN** means a defined edge

...so **MARGIN ____ means ___________.**

Used in a sentence:

_________________________________________

4. **ASSASSIN** is a hired killer

...so **ASSASSIN ____ means ___________.**

Used in a sentence:

_________________________________________
INTRODUCTORY PARTICIPIAL PHRASES

The present participle is formed by adding ing to the verb. A phrase is simply a group of words. A participial phrase must have at least two words.

Example: Looking sad

Introductory means that the participial phrase is placed at the beginning of the sentence. The pattern becomes:

present participle + word(s) + comma + subject + rest of sentence

Example: Looking sad, the collie licked my hand.

Collie is the subject because it tells what the sentence is about.

DIRECTIONS: Write one new sentence using an introductory participial phrase.

Example: The man is turning the key. He unlocked the door.

Turning the key, the man unlocked the door.

1. A small child was eating pizza. The small child burned his lip.

2. The teller is counting the money. The teller talks about her vacation.
3. Sandy and Todd fished in a stream. Sandy and Todd caught three trout.

4. Bobby stopped the car. Bobby checked the tires.

5. Jill is making pancakes. Jill flipped one in the air.

6. Helen was smelling pepper. Helen sneezed.

7. The girl is lying on the floor. The girl is reading a magazine.
Correct Usage

Cross out the incorrect word. Beside each sentence list which rule applies from page 60 (Day 8) 1-5.

1. It was (I, me).
2. Bill and (I, me) are on our way to catch the plane.
3. Marie and (I, me) have always been good friends.
4. The guard showed (I, me) the entrance to the building.
5. May Lewis and (I, me) clean up the office now?
6. Please go to lunch with Laura and (I, me).
7. I am going to wait for (she, her).
8. Where were you and (he, him) when I called for you?
9. Next Saturday Charles and (I, me) are going fishing.
10. (I and Marie, Marie and I) went to see Martha.
11. Can't you go with Dan and (I, me) to get a sandwich?
12. This is a secret just between (you and I, you and me).
13. Mrs. Ochoa asked Dolores and (I, me) to move the table.
14. The committee asked Lawrence, Kip, and (I, me) to help serve.
15. Did Esther bring (them, these) daisies?
16. Stella told (us, we) boys to get to the station on time.
17. Walter and (she, her) drove the tractors.
18. Who bought this magazine? (I, Me).
19. The boss bought Allen and (I, me) our checks.
20. Martin took (Armando and I, Armando and me) to work this morning.
21. (Those, Them) peaches look very pretty.
22. John told Arnold and (I, me) about his trip to Colorado.
23. Helen and (I, me) painted the kitchen yesterday.
24. Seven of (us, we) women were named to the board of directors.
25. He worked all of (them, those) math problems this morning.
26. (Us, We) girls are going to play basketball.
27. She called for Janice and (I, me).
28. The guides were Sandra, Shirley, Judy, and (I, me).
29. (Joyce and I, Joyce and me) will fix the broken latch.
30. We came to see (them, those) new campers on display.
31. (Peggy) and (I, Peggy and me) are going with Dad to the ranch.
32. Tony went with Roberto and (I, me).

Subtract 3 points for each error. Score:
The prefix de- means "take away, make opposite, or down."

1. Write de- in the blank space after each word listed below and make a new word.
2. Tell what you think the new word means.
3. Write a sentence using the new word.

We've done one for you:

**HYDRATE** means to give or provide with water

...so **DE HYDRATE** means to take water away from.

Used in a sentence:

*If I don't drink a lot of water before my soccer game, my body will dehydrate.*

1. **EMPHASIZE** means to stress the importance of

...so **DE EMPHASIZE** means

Used in a sentence:

____________________

2. **POPULATE** means to provide with residents

...so **DE POPULATE** means

Used in a sentence:

____________________

3. **GRADE** means to give a value to

...so **DE GRADE** means

Used in a sentence:

____________________

4. **SENSITIZE** means to give feeling to

...so **DE SENSITIZE** means

Used in a sentence:

____________________
Introductory participial phrases follow three rules:

Rule 1: An ing verb will be the first word of the sentence.
Rule 2: The ing verb must have at least one other word with it to make it a phrase (group of words).
Rule 3: The participial phrase must be placed first in the sentence.

Introductory means that the participial phrase is placed at the beginning of a sentence.

To write a sentence beginning with an introductory participial phrase follow this pattern:

Present Pattern: participle + word(s) + comma + subject + rest of sentence

Note: The subject is who or what the sentence is about.

Example: Filling a bag with chips, Peter packed his lunch. present phrase comma subject rest of sentence participle (group of words)

DIRECTIONS: A participial phrase, a comma, and the subject have been written for you. Finish each sentence.

Example: Hopping on one foot, Barry and Lee crossed the finish line.

1. Looking for his jacket, Brian
2. Pretending to be a duck, Patty

3. Trying to climb a hill, the hiker

4. Sharing her lunch, Barbara

5. Hanging a poster in his room, Scott

6. Chewing gum, the bus driver

7. Leaning against a wall, the mother

8. Sitting on the bank of a stream, the fisherman

9. Hoping for a red wagon for her birthday, Julie
Underline the correct pronoun.

1. It was (I, me) who brought the telegram.
2. (He, Him) and (I, me) are friends.
3. She used a sentence (who, that) contained a clause.
4. Neither (he, him) nor (she, her) was to blame.
5. Megan, will you sit between Dana and (I, me)?
6. The person (who, which) taught us how to swim has moved.
7. (Who, Whom) do you want?
8. Between you and (I, me), I do not believe that rumor.
9. I was not the only person (who, whom) she helped.
10. Lupe, please let Carla and (I, me) go with you.
11. For (who, whom) did Joanne knit this sweater?
12. A misunderstanding arose between (she, her) and (I, me).
13. Did you and (she, her) speak to (he, him) about the meeting?
14. The doctor (who, which) examined the sick child was very gentle.
15. That is a fox, and (them, those) are coyotes.
16. Is that (she, her) in your car?
17. Calvin invited Zachary and (I, me) to go swimming.
18. Everyone will write (his or her, their) name.
19. Between you and (I, me), I am disappointed.
20. (Those, That) are my books.
21. Patricia chose you and (I, me).
22. Have you ever played tennis with Brenda and (he, him)?
23. (These, This) are very expensive.
24. It is (he, him) who always plans our refreshments.
25. Were Charles and (he, him) ill yesterday?
26. (Those, That) are the singers we want to hear.
27. Our boss will tell Andy and (I, me).
28. Was it (he, him) who won the prize?
29. The person (who, whom) we met comes from Brazil.
30. Both want (his or her, their) papers.
31. (Who, Whom) walked three miles this morning?
32. Was it (she, her) who called this morning?
33. No one should comb (his or her, their) hair in public.
34. I thanked the woman (who, whom) helped me.
We've done one for you:

**SELECT** means to choose

...so **SELECT ION** means the result or process of choosing.

Used in a sentence:

**This menu has so many choices that making a selection is difficult.**

1. **FORMAT** means to arrange, or arrangement

...so **FORMAT** means ______________________

Used in a sentence:

_____________________________________________

2. **DIGEST** means to absorb or take in as nutrition

...so **DIGEST** means ______________________

Used in a sentence:

_____________________________________________

3. **COLLECT** means to gather together in a group

...so **COLLECT** means ______________________

Used in a sentence:

_____________________________________________

4. **QUEST** means to seek or pursue, or an effort of seeking or pursuing

...so **QUEST** means ______________________

Used in a sentence:

_____________________________________________
There are three rules for introductory participial phrases.

Rule 1: An ing verb will be the first word of the sentence.

Rule 2: The ing verb must have at least one other word with it to make a phrase (group of words).

Rule 3: The participial phrase must be placed first in the sentence.

A verb with the ing ending is called the present participle.

Examples: to sneeze = sneezing
           to watch = watching

A participial phrase = present participle + word(s)

Examples: sneezing suddenly
           watching for his father

Pattern: present participle + comma + subject + rest of sentence

Example: Sneezing suddenly, our best friend closed her eyes.

           present word comma subject rest of sentence
           participle

DIRECTIONS: The participial phrase, a comma, and the subject have been written for you. Complete each sentence.

Example: Watching television, I ate a sandwich and munched on popcorn.
Day 10

1. Sitting in a chair, Miss Blake

2. Reaching for a cookie, the little boy

3. Skating on a frozen pond, Missy

4. Setting the table, Timmy

5. Playing a game of softball, we

6. Hearing its name called, the puppy

7. Hanging a picture on the wall, their parents

8. Making a sandwich, Mike