

NAME _____

Day 6

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. _____
13. U.S. Navy Admiral Peary discovered the North Pole. _____
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.

Day 6

I

Name _____

INTRODUCTORY PARTICIPIAL

PHRASES

Date _____

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

Affix Adder

Day 6

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
to | Maria

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)

Day 7

Name _____

INTRODUCTORY PARTICIPIAL PHRASES

Date _____

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

Nominative and Objective Pronouns

Exercise 30

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



Day 8

Name _____ INTRODUCTORY PARTICIPIAL PHRASES

Date _____

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.

Day 8

I

-
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.
-
-

Day 9

Correct Usage

Exercise 34

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 brought 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).

Day 9
Attix Adder

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 **DEHYDRATE** 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 **EMPHASIZE** means

Used in a sentence:

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

...so **POPULATE** means

Used in a sentence:

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

...so **GRADE** means

Used in a sentence:

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

...so **SENSITIZE** means

Used in a sentence:

Day 9

Name _____

INTRODUCTORY PARTICIPIAL PHRASES

Date _____

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

Day 9

I

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.

Day 10

Affix Adder

Appendix A

- The suffix **-ion** means "the result or process of..."
1. Write **-ion** in the blank space after each word from 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:

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:

Day 10

I

Name _____

INTRODUCTORY PARTICIPIAL PHRASES

Date _____

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.

cont.

Day 10

I

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