

Lesson 90

Instructions: Find the subject and verb in these sentences.

1. The programs are on the piano.
2. The kittens were under the straw stack.
3. He will be here soon.
4. The weather seems cooler.
5. The money must be on the table.

Lesson 101

A *subject complement* completes a linking verb and renames the subject. It is a *complement*, or *completer* because it completes the verb. *Subject complements* complete only linking verbs. The linking verbs include the following: the helping verbs *is, am, are, was, were, be, being,* and *been*; the sense verbs *look, taste, smell, feel,* and *sound*; and verbs like *become, seem, appear, grow, continue, stay,* and *turn*.

The word *equals* can always replace the verb in a sentence having a predicate nominative.

Examples: Mr. Johanson is a teacher. Mr. Johanson *equals* a teacher. Mr. Johanson is a father.

Mr. Johanson *equals* a father. Mr. Johanson is my neighbor. Mr. Johanson *equals* my neighbor.

Predicate nominatives can be compound. Example: Mr. Johanson is a teacher, father, and my neighbor.

Instructions: Find the subjects, verbs, and subject complements in these sentences. Some may have compound subjects, verbs, or subject complements.

1. One traitor and enemy to his country was Benedict Arnold.
2. Two loved Presidents were Lincoln and Washington.
3. A ruby is a beautiful stone.
4. The roads in the mountains can be long dusty trails.
5. The location to the mine was and still is a secret.

Lesson 104

A direct object receives the action performed by the subject. The verb used with a direct object is always an *action verb*. Example: The car hit the tree. To find the *direct object*, say the subject and verb followed by *whom* or *what*. The car hit *whom or what*? *Tree* answers the question so *tree* is the *direct object*.

If nothing answers the question *whom or what*, you know that there is no *direct object*. Example: The car sped past. The car sped *whom or what*? Nothing answers the question so the sentence has no *direct object*.

The *direct object* must be a noun or pronoun. A *direct object* will never be in a prepositional phrase. The *direct object* will not equal the subject as the predicate nominative, nor does it have a linking verb as a predicate nominative sentences does.

Instructions: Find the subjects, verbs, and direct objects in the following sentences.

1. Paul built a dollhouse for Hayley.
2. The club members held a party in the park.
3. The audience cheered their favorite actors during the play.
4. Tiny children prefer short stories.
5. Terri really dialed a wrong number last night.

Lesson 189

An *indirect object* is really a prepositional phrase in which the preposition *to* or *for* is not stated but understood. It tells to whom or for whom something is done. The *indirect object* always comes between the verb and the direct object. Example: She gave **me** a gift. The *indirect object* always modifies the verb. It may have modifiers and be compound. It is used with verbs such as *give, tell, send, get, buy, show, build, do, make, save, and read*. Example: She sent the **man** and **me** a gift.

Instructions: Find the **verb, direct object, and indirect object** in the following sentences.

1. Has your boss sent you a notice about the next convention?
2. John read his tiny nephew an exciting story.
3. Our father built the family a redwood picnic table.
4. The doctor sent me a bill for his services.
5. We gave my mother a book for her birthday.