

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

11.3 Compound Subjects and Predicates

Key Information

In a compound subject a conjunction joins two or more simple subjects, which share the same verb. Cheetahs and lions travel in prides. A compound predicate is made up of two or more verbs or verb phrases, also joined by a conjunction, that have the same subject.	Hyenas sometimes watch and follow the big cats. Some sentences have both a compound subject and a compound predicate. The students and their parents stood and applauded the speaker.
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A. Identifying Simple and Compound Subjects and Predicates

Above each sentence, indicate whether each subject and predicate is *simple* or *compound*. If compound, underline the nouns or verbs that make up the compound element.

1. Catherine Parr married England’s King Henry VIII and outlived him by one year.
2. Clydesdales often pull floats or large wagons in parades.
3. Haydn and Mozart maintained a close friendship.
4. Few hay fever victims can either prevent or cure their symptoms.
5. One fifth of Hungary’s population lives and works in Budapest, the country’s capital.
6. Forts both housed and protected people in feudal times.
7. The primroses grew and blossomed in the hot sun.
8. Poems can inspire us to great deeds.
9. Neil Armstrong and the other astronauts worked long, hard hours.
10. The actors and actresses rehearsed under the bright lights.

B. Using Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates

Each of the following sentences has a simple subject and a simple predicate. Expand the sentences so that they include either compound subjects, compound predicates, or both. You may add other words to your sentences to make them more interesting.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Monsters lurked under the bed. | 3. I peeked carefully. |
| 2. My toes tingled in delight. | 4. Nothing was under there. |
| 1. _____ | |
| _____ | |
| 2. _____ | |
| _____ | |
| 3. _____ | |
| _____ | |
| 4. _____ | |
| _____ | |

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11.5 Indirect Objects

Key Information

An **indirect object** tells *to whom* or *to what* or *for whom* or *for what* something is done. A sentence can have an indirect object only if it has a direct object. The indirect object usually appears after the verb and before the direct object.

The animal shelter gives stray **animals** protection. [The shelter gives protection *to what?*]

Contributions buy the **shelter** needed supplies. [Contributions buy supplies *for what?*]

The words *to* and *for* are never used with indirect objects. *To* and *for* are prepositions. A noun or pronoun following *to* or *for* is actually the object of the preposition.

A. Identifying Direct and Indirect Objects

For each of the following sentences, underline the direct object once and the indirect object twice. One sentence does not have an indirect object.

1. Paris has always given foreign writers a place of shelter.
2. Paris also offered a source of inspiration to these writers.
3. In the twenties American writers in Paris would bring Gertrude Stein their writings.
4. In her criticisms she would tell them the truth.
5. Sadly, living in Paris now costs such creative young people a great deal.

B. Using Indirect Objects

Add an indirect object to each sentence. Rewrite the sentences.

1. The bride and groom pledged their love and faithfulness.

2. My brother left a funny message on my answering machine.

3. The doctor sent notices of her change of address.

4. Some people do not lend money.

5. Maria promised a phone call if she was going to be late.

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11.5 Object Complements

Key Information				
An object complement completes the meaning of a direct object by identifying or describing it.			An object complement follows a direct object and may be an adjective, noun, or pronoun.	
Object complements appear only in sentences that contain direct objects. They also need an action verb that has the general meaning of "make" or "consider."			Dad makes common courtesy mandatory . [adjective]	
			Her friends elected Sue captain . [noun]	
			We now consider the stray dog ours . [pronoun]	
appoint	consider	make	render	
call	elect	name	think	
choose	find	prove	vote	

A. Identifying Object Complements

Underline the object complements in the following sentences. Above each, write whether it is an *adjective, noun, or pronoun*.

- Computers and word processors have made typewriters practically obsolete.
- Most great musicians consider daily practice necessary and even enjoyable.
- The art investigator has labeled that painting a fraud.
- The woman's will declares the land theirs forever.

B. Using Object Complements

Complete each of the following sentences with an object complement.

- The president's resignation left everybody _____.
- Several engineers have declared the factory _____.
- The newspaper called the wounded police officer _____.
- The committee members voted Mr. Franklin _____.

C. Writing Object Complements

Now try your own sentences. Use verbs from the list on this page or similar verbs, and write four sentences about your school or community and how people feel about it.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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11.5 Subject Complements

Key Information	
A subject complement describes or further identifies the subject of a sentence. The two kinds of subject complements are predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives.	My neighbor is a plumber .
A predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and further identifies the subject.	Nestor remained a singer for many years.
	A predicate adjective is an adjective that follows a linking verb and describes the subject.
	The book was exciting .
	Gail feels confident about the test.

A. Identifying Subject Complements

Underline the subject complements in the following sentences. Above each, write whether it is a predicate nominative (PN) or predicate adjective (PA).

1. A lawyer can become a judge.
2. The stew tastes too salty.
3. The signal may have been a warning.
4. Eddie and Alex Van Halen are brothers as well as professional musicians.
5. That director's movies always have been mysterious.

B. Using Subject Complements

Complete each of the following sentences with a subject complement. Identify your subject complement as a predicate nominative (PN) or a predicate adjective (PA).

1. Both of the politicians running for re-election are _____.
2. The instructions on the box seemed _____.
3. The car's windshield is _____.
4. The acting in the Oscar-winning movie was _____.
5. After winning the scholarship, Amelia felt _____.

C. Subject Complements: You Are the Subject

Write five short sentences about yourself. Use a different linking verb in each sentence. Use a variety of predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

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