

# Grammar Practice

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## 11.3 Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates

**Key Information**

Two or more simple subjects connected by a conjunction make up a compound subject. <b>Compound subjects</b> share the same verb. <b>Bali, Malta, and Grenada</b> are islands. Neither <b>Bali</b> nor <b>Malta</b> is located in the Caribbean Sea. Two or more verbs or verb phrases connected by a conjunction make up a <b>compound predicate</b> .	Compound predicates share the same subject. The wind <b>howled</b> and <b>cried</b> as if it were human. Karla simultaneously <b>juggled rolling pins, danced the jitterbug,</b> and <b>sang an aria</b> from <i>Madama Butterfly</i> .
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### ■ A. Identifying Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates

Underline the subjects once and the predicates twice in each of the following sentences. Above each, indicate whether the subject or predicate is simple (S) or compound (C).

1. Marcie enjoyed children and frequently babysat for young families in her neighborhood.
2. Jeremy and Kasey lived nearby and often needed someone to care for them.
3. The boys' parents were involved in several civic organizations and attended numerous meetings.
4. The two brothers liked Marcie and usually behaved well for her.
5. Babysitter and friend were her two main titles.

### ■ B. Using Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates

Write five sentences about a party, concert, or other event that you have recently attended. Structure the sentences in the manner requested.

1. (compound subject) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (compound predicate) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (compound subject, compound predicate) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (compound predicate) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (compound subject, compound predicate) \_\_\_\_\_

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## 11.5 Indirect Objects

Key Information	
<p><b>Complements</b> are words or groups of words that make the meaning of a verb complete.</p> <p><b>Indirect objects</b> are complements that answer the question <i>for what?</i> <i>to what?</i> <i>for whom?</i> or <i>to whom?</i> after an action verb.</p> <p>Bill baked <b>Marla</b> a birthday cake. [for whom did Bill bake?]</p>	<p>Porter gave <b>the homeless man</b> his last dollar. [To whom did Porter give his dollar?]</p> <p>Juditha mailed <b>the recruiting office</b> her completed application. [To whom did Juditha mail the application?]</p> <p>Only sentences with direct objects can have indirect objects.</p>

### A. Identifying Indirect Objects

Underline the indirect objects in the following sentences. Write *IO* above each indirect object.

- Carmella bought her little brother the Samoyed puppy he wanted so badly.
- Could you lend me your math book until next Tuesday?
- He brought the team genuine grass skirts and two bushels of fresh pineapples.
- Miss Bunger said she didn't tell Jackie your secret.
- Jesse showed the doctor the unusual scar.

### B. Using Indirect Objects

Using the nouns or pronouns in parentheses, rewrite each sentence so that it contains an indirect object. (Remember to place the indirect object between the verb and the direct object.)

- Ralph saved a ticket. (Pamela)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Dr. Prankas offered his professional opinion. (Michelle)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Chris made his special meatless chili. (Kevin)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The stand-up comedian promised an encore. (his fans)  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 11.5 Object Complements

**Key Information**

An **object complement** follows a direct object and describes or identifies it by answering the question *what?* Object complements can be adjectives, nouns, or pronouns.

Consider the job **yours**. [pronoun]

Object complements often are used with the following verbs:

think	call	find	appoint
elect	make	name	choose

He thought the trial **useless**. [adjective]

They named her **Queen for a day**. [noun]

### A. Identifying Object Complements

Underline the object complements in the following sentences and indicate whether each is an adjective (*ADJ*), a noun (*N*), or a pronoun (*PRO*).

1. Most gardeners consider dandelions ugly and offensive.
2. In a moment of madness, he declared his dead father king.
3. Bonnie thought the mistake hers, but it wasn't.
4. Do you consider Ohio the Midwest or the East?
5. He called the project foolish and slammed the receiver down.

### B. Using Object Complements

Using any of the verbs listed below, write five sentences about your ideal pet, whether real or imagined. Include an object complement in each sentence.

make          consider          call          think          appoint  
name          declare          elect          choose          find

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 11.5 Subject Complements

**Key Information**

<p><b>Subject complements</b> describe or identify subjects.</p> <p><b>Predicate nominatives</b> are subject complements that identify the subject. Predicate nominatives are usually found after forms of the verb <i>be</i>, but they can also follow certain other linking verbs, such as <i>remain</i> and <i>become</i>.</p>	<p>Kiri Te Kanawa is a <b>Maori</b>.</p> <p>She has become a <b>diva</b>.</p> <p><b>Predicate adjectives</b> are another kind of subject complement. Predicate adjectives describe the subject and can follow any linking verb.</p> <p>Julie’s boss appeared <b>angry</b>.</p> <p>She also looked <b>tired</b> and <b>overworked</b>.</p>
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■ **A. Identifying Predicate Nominatives and Predicate Adjectives**

Underline the subject complements in the following conversation and indicate whether each is a predicate nominative (PN) or a predicate adjective (PA).

1. Cynthia: Pree, you’re Chinese, aren’t you?
2. Pree: No, I’m Cambodian. I do look Chinese though because my grandfather was from Shanghai. He was an acupuncturist.
3. Cynthia: Really? That’s interesting, but to tell you the truth, acupuncture scares me.
4. Pree: That’s because you are an American. For many Asians, acupuncture is a respected medical art. It isn’t frightening at all.
5. Cynthia: It still seems scary to me, but maybe I’m wrong.

■ **B. Using Predicate Nominatives and Predicate Adjectives**

Write five sentences about a place that you have visited within the last year. Include the indicated types of subject complements in your sentences. You may want to use some of the following linking verbs in your sentences.

appear	feel	grow	seem	be	sound
become	remain	look	smell	taste	stay

1. (predicate nominative) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. (predicate nominative) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. (predicate adjective) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. (predicate adjective) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. (predicate adjective) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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