

WORKSHEET 1 Finding Subjects, Verbs, and Complements

EXERCISE In the following sentences, underline each subject once and each verb twice. Then, circle each complement. *Note:* Not every sentence contains a complement.

Cross off prep. phrases -- they will not contain complements.

EXAMPLE 1. The newspaper in our town held a disc golf contest.

1. The judges announced a set of rules.
2. The rules were simple.
3. The judges created three contest divisions.
4. The first division involved games between two players.
5. The second division tested distance.
6. The winner threw the disc with great power.
7. The last division involved a test of accuracy.
8. Discs were hurled into a basket.
9. Both Salvatore and Annetta entered the contest.
10. Annetta practiced steadily for a week.
11. This was her first contest.
12. Sometimes she and Salvatore practiced together.
13. Salvatore had competed for the past two years.
14. The day of the contest arrived.
15. Both Salvatore and Annetta were nervous.
16. Salvatore entered the third division.
17. He did not win.
18. Annetta joined the first-division competition.
19. She was defeated by a more experienced contestant.
20. Annetta and Salvatore will compete again next year.

WORKSHEET 3 Identifying Direct Objects and Indirect Objects

EXERCISE Underline each indirect object once and each direct object twice in each of the following sentences. Remember that a sentence can contain more than one indirect or direct object. *Cross off prep. phrases -- they will not contain objects.*

EXAMPLE 1. Send Otis and us a postcard from the Rocky Mountains!

1. Could you design us a chart in three dimensions?
2. Wow! That Web site surely gave me a lot of information.
3. Take your sister today's newspaper.
4. Who taught you weaving?
5. Our sources give the bill every chance of passing in the Senate.
6. They taught their students the importance and usefulness of writing skills.
7. Aunt Ruth promised Carl and her another chance to see the Renoir exhibit.
8. We could make Mom and Dad supper tonight and surprise them.
9. That evening, Mr. Marcado sold the company a three-story building.
10. In honor of her election, they gave her a gavel.
11. Pass him the ball!
12. Who ordered us tacos?
13. Could they grant him a special visa to China?
14. Read me a story about the fire keeper.
15. Mrs. Rogers assigned Cynthia and the rest of the class two papers and an experiment.
16. Please tell me the time.
17. Would you lend me money for a phone call, Dena?
18. Test officials will issue you all necessary supplies for the examination.
19. She drew us a picture of her dream.
20. Would you show Ambassador Chen and her husband their room?

Name: _____

Prepositions

Directions: Locate the prepositions in the sentence and circle or underline them. Sentences contain at least two prepositional phrases.

Some Common Prepositions: about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, as, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, during, for, from, in, inside, into, near, of, off, on, onto, outside, over, past, since, than, through, to, toward, under, until, up, upon, with, within, and without.

1. After cutting the fence, we snuck into the secret government base.
2. We were looking for the documents that were hidden under the generator.
3. There was a guard hiding in the closet with a dart gun.
4. Before spotting us, we tried to sneak by him.
5. He grabbed my friend by the neck, but I snuck up behind him and karate chopped him.
6. The guard fell on the ground and we crept into the elevator.
7. The red lights above us started spinning and flashing red, and we couldn't see in our panic.
8. We were near the generator when a bunch of guards ran out of the break room.
9. We hid under a cardboard box until they ran by us.
10. We ran toward the generator and snuck under the bridge.
11. The secret documents were hidden inside of a filing cabinet next to a desk.
12. I grabbed the documents from the filing cabinet and put them in my bag.
13. We had to get out of the base and back to our driver.
14. We crawled onto the elevator and begin climbing up the elevator shaft.
15. Suddenly, as we were near the exit, the elevator started moving toward us.
16. We might have been crushed by the elevator, but we jumped through a ventilation shaft.
17. We crawled along the ventilation shaft until we were near the exhaust vent.
18. I kicked out the vent and we jumped from the shaft into a dumpster filled with cardboard boxes.
19. We crawled through the yard and hopped into our escape car.
20. After escaping, we looked at the documents and saw that they were ungraded school papers.

THE PARTICIPIAL PHRASE

The **participial phrase** is always used as an adjective phrase to modify a noun or pronoun. It includes the participle together with its modifiers, objects, or predicate words.

The present participle form *always* ends in *-ing*, but the endings for past perfect and passive perfect participles may vary.

ex. Walking rapidly, we reached the town in fifteen minutes.

Annoyed by the noise, the teacher spoke sharply to the class.

Tom, having won the chess game, looked up happily.

Having won every game but one, Ohio State now led the Big Ten.

Identifying Participial Phrases. Underline the participial phrase in each of the following sentences. Watch for past and present participles.

Example: Mr. Flynn, annoyed by Joe's question, answered him impatiently.

1. Having been on the road for four days, the Todds were exhausted.
2. That hymn, sung by many generations of churchgoers, is my favorite.
3. Climbing slowly, we approached the top of the hill.
4. Surprised by my question, Mrs. Osmond blushed.
5. Phil, worn out by his long trip, slept for twelve hours.
6. Watching me closely, the dog came toward me.
7. Staring out the window at the rain, Bob became more and more impatient.
8. Having been hurt in the first game, Al sat on the bench for the rest of the season.
9. The plates, brought from Denmark by my grandmother, are on display in the dining room.
10. The cookies, baked this morning, were all gone by five o'clock.
11. Having come out in the cool night air, Mr. Troy looked up at the sky.
12. The children, waiting for the play to begin, grew bored.
13. Working hard all day, the boys finished the job by dinner time.
14. Driven from their homelands, many people each year seek refuge in the United States.
15. Jumping up and down, the cheerleaders urged the team on.
16. The basketball team, encouraged by its performance in the semifinals, went on to the finals.
17. Having recorded the results of the experiment, Kate closed her notebook.
18. We saw an old woman walking up the path.
19. Having been told of her job offer, Kathy smiled happily.
20. Having spent each afternoon at the beach, Alice soon had a nice tan.

THE GERUND PHRASE

The **gerund phrase** consists of the gerund, which always ends in *-ing*, and its modifiers and complements. The gerund phrase is *always* used as a noun.

Driving a car takes concentration. (The gerund phrase is the subject of the verb *takes*).

Paul finished *painting the ceiling*. (The gerund phrase is the direct object of *finished*).

After *hiking for two hours*, we sat down to rest. (The gerund phrase is the object of the preposition *after*).

Identifying Gerund Phrases: Underline the gerund phrases in the sentences below.

Example: Brisk walking is Don's favorite exercise.

1. Keeping a light on in the house helps discourage robbers.
2. Mrs. Norman enjoys playing bridge.
3. I remember promising Steve my old bike.
4. Standing during a two-hour train trip is not my idea of fun.
5. Do you like sailing on the lake?
6. Volunteering at the hospital is just one of Helen's activities.
7. Mrs. Brent enjoys watching quiz shows on television.
8. Allow twenty minutes a pound for roasting the turkey.
9. Taking out the garbage is not my favorite job around the house.
10. Understanding a foreign language and speaking it well are two different things.
11. Acting in high school and college plays helped prepare Tim for Broadway.
12. Collecting stamps is a popular hobby.
13. Rushing through your chores will get you nowhere.
14. Don't you ever get tired of listening to the radio?
15. Mr. Olson never tires of talking about his grandchildren.
16. Bird watching with binoculars is a popular pastime.
17. Arguing with me takes much of my little brother's time.
18. Constant complaining helps no one.
19. Listening to the concerto is sheer pleasure for Joan.
20. After standing behind the counter all day, Jim likes to relax at night.

THE APPOSITIVE PHRASE

An **appositive** is a word placed after another word to explain or identify it. The appositive *always* appears after the word it explains or identifies. It is *always* a noun or a pronoun, and the word it explains is *also* a noun or pronoun.

ex. My uncle, a lawyer, is visiting us.
My teacher, Miss Marshall, is very strict.

An **appositive phrase** consists of the appositive and its modifiers which may themselves be phrases.

ex. My radio, an old portable, is in the repair shop.
The boys climbed the mountain, one of the highest in the West.

Identifying Appositive Phrases. Underline the appositive phrase in each of the following sentences.

Example: Our house, a brick bungalow, is on Oak Street.

1. Queen Victoria, one of England's greatest monarchs, ruled for sixty-three years.
2. Jane made the salad, a tossed one with French dressing.
3. Harvey Jensen, the pro at the country club, is giving me golf lessons.
4. James Hilton's book, *Lost Horizon*, has been filmed twice.
5. Chemistry, Sue's favorite subject, is easy for her.
6. Jerry is visiting in Peoria, his old home town.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, our neighbors for the past eight years, are moving to Dallas.
8. Have you ever read *The Red Pony*, a novel by John Steinbeck?
9. Groucho Marx, the star of many film comedies, also had his own television show.
10. The boys repaired our television set, an eighteen-year-old portable.
11. The poem, one of Robert Frost's best, is called "The Death of the Hired Man."
12. I can't find my notebook, the one I use for history class.
13. Dick's new suit, a gray flannel one, makes him look much older.
14. We enjoy walking, an exercise which requires no great skill.
15. The theater, an old and drafty one, is nevertheless always crowded.
16. My math teacher, Miss Holmes, has taught for twenty years.
17. The garage, a two-car one, is attached to the house.
18. My sister, a graduate of the University of Iowa, is now studying law.
19. Our dog, a cocker spaniel, is ten years old.
20. Mrs. Norbert, the president of the company, will speak at the dinner.

THE INFINITIVE PHRASE

The infinitive phrase begins with the word *to*. The phrase consists of *to*, the infinitive (always a verb), its complements, and its modifiers.

Ex. Tim wants *to be a lawyer*. (The infinitive phrase is the object of *wants*.)

To win at chess requires much concentration. (The infinitive phrase is the subject.)

Mary was glad *to be invited to the party*. (The infinitive phrase modifies the adjective *glad*.)

Identifying Infinitive Phrases. Underline the infinitive phrase in each of the following sentences.

Example: Joe intends to work hard.

1. To be objective in my decision is hard.
2. Does Joan have enough change to make a phone call?
3. Always try to proofread your paper before you turn it in.
4. Ellen is able to swim six lengths of the pool.
5. The Harlow twins came to play with my little brother.
6. Would you like to warn me if anyone comes?
7. I was happy to give you a ride home.
8. To move to a larger house would be unwise for us now.
9. Fred was frightened to be alone in the old house.
10. Megan is trying to practice the piano an hour a day.
11. To be a doctor is Ann's ambition.
12. To win the presidency is Senator Brown's ambition.
13. Did you have time to feed the kitten?
14. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor plan to go to Maine this summer.
15. The mayor decided to call a press conference.
16. Dick always tries to do his best.
17. Sarah tried to paint the ceiling of her room.
18. The lecturer was asked to speak for half an hour.
19. Our plan is to go to Tennessee in October.
20. To play tennis every day is Jim's ambition for the summer.