

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Direct Objects

■ The **direct object** tells who or what receives the action of the verb. The direct object is a noun or pronoun that follows an action verb.

EXAMPLE: You told the <sup>DO</sup> truth.

■ Underline the verb in each sentence. Then write **DO** above each direct object.

1. Elephants can carry <sup>DO</sup> logs with their trunks.
2. Who made this magazine rack?
3. Do you always plan a daily schedule?
4. They easily won the game.
5. Martin baked an apple pie for dinner.
6. Who tuned your piano?
7. I take guitar lessons once a week.
8. Who composed this melody?
9. I especially enjoy mystery stories.
10. The astronauts orbited the earth many times.
11. I bought this coat in New York.
12. Did he find his glasses?
13. Anne drove the truck to the hardware store.
14. The boy shrugged his shoulders.
15. We have finished our work today.
16. We drink milk with breakfast.
17. She can solve any problem quickly.
18. Who made our first flag?
19. You will learn something from this lesson.
20. Every person needs friends.
21. I have found a dime.
22. Yuko ate an apple for a snack.

## Indirect Objects

- The **indirect object** is the noun or pronoun that tells to whom or for whom-an action is done. In order to have an indirect object, a sentence must have a direct object.

- The **indirect object** is usually placed between the action verb and the direct object.

EXAMPLE: Who sold <sup>IO</sup> you that fantastic <sup>DO</sup> bike?

- Underline the verb in each sentence. Then write DO above the direct object and IO above the indirect object.

1. Certain marine plants give the Red Sea its color.
2. I gave the cashier a check for twenty dollars.
3. The magician showed the audience a few of her tricks.
4. The coach taught them the rules of the game.
5. Roberto brought us some foreign coins.
6. This interesting book will give every reader pleasure.
7. Have you written your brother a letter?
8. They made us some sandwiches to take on our hike.
9. The astronaut gave Mission Control the data.
10. I bought my friend an etching at the art exhibit.
11. James, did you sell Mike your car?
12. We have given the dog a thorough scrubbing.
13. Give the usher your ticket.
14. Carl brought my brother a gold ring from Mexico.
15. Hand me a pencil, please.
16. The conductor gave the orchestra a short break.
17. Show me the picture of your boat.
18. I have given you my money.
19. Give Lee this message.
20. The club gave the town a new statue.

# Independent and Subordinate Clauses

- A **clause** is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate. There are two kinds of clauses: **independent clauses** and **subordinate clauses**.

- An **independent clause** can stand alone as a sentence because it expresses a complete thought.

EXAMPLE: **The students came in** when the bell rang. **The students came in.**

## A. Underline the independent clause in each sentence below.

1. Frank will be busy because he is studying.
2. I have only one hour that I can spare.
3. The project must be finished when I get back.
4. Gloria volunteered to do the typing that needs to be done.
5. The work is going too slowly for us to finish on time.
6. Before Nathan started to help, I didn't think we could finish.
7. What else should we do before we relax?
8. Since you forgot to give this page to Gloria, you can type it.
9. After she had finished typing, we completed the project.
10. We actually got it finished before the deadline.

- A **subordinate clause** has a subject and predicate but cannot stand alone as a sentence because it does not express a complete thought. A subordinate clause must be combined with an independent clause to make a sentence.

EXAMPLE: The stamp **that I bought** was already in my collection.

## B. Underline the subordinate clause in each sentence below.

1. The people who went shopping found a great sale.
2. Tony's bike, which is a mountain bike, came from that store.
3. Juana was sad when the sale was over.
4. Marianne was excited because she wanted some new things.
5. Thomas didn't find anything since he went late.
6. The mall where we went shopping was new.
7. The people who own the stores are proud of the beautiful setting.
8. The mall, which is miles away, is serviced by the city bus.
9. We ran as fast as we could because the bus was coming.
10. We were panting because we had run fast.

## Adjective Clauses

- An **adjective clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or a pronoun. It answers the adjective question Which one? or What kind? It usually modifies the word directly preceding it. Most adjective clauses begin with a **relative pronoun**. A relative pronoun relates an adjective clause to the noun or pronoun that the clause modifies. Who, whose, which, and that are relative pronouns.

EXAMPLE: The coat that I bought was on sale.  
noun      adjective clause

### A. Underline the adjective clause in each sentence below.

1. A compass has a needle that always points northward.
2. A seismograph is an instrument that measures earthquake tremors.
3. People who work in science laboratories today have a broad field of study.
4. This will be the first time that she has played in that position.
5. Jay is the person whose wrist was broken.
6. The fish that I caught was large.
7. A sentence that contains a subordinate clause is a complex sentence.
8. Here is the photograph that I promised to show you.
9. The book that I read was very humorous.

### B. Add an adjective clause to each independent clause below.

1. A microscope is an instrument (that) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Amelia Earhart was a pilot (who) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We have football players (who) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They built a helicopter (which) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Bunny is a dog (that) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. A telescope is an instrument (that) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Adverb Clauses

■ An **adverb clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It answers the adverb question How? Under what condition? or Why? Words that introduce adverb clauses are called **subordinating conjunctions**. The many subordinating conjunctions include such words as when, after, before, since, although, and because. EXAMPLE: I finished **before the bell rang**.  
adverb clause

### A. Underline the adverb clause in each sentence below.

1. We had agreed to go hiking when the cloudy skies cleared.
2. Although the weather was mild and sunny, we took along our jackets.
3. Clouds began to move in once again after we arrived at the park.
4. We felt comfortable about the weather because we were prepared.
5. Since we had our jackets, we didn't get too cold.
6. Although the clouds remained, it never rained.
7. It was exhilarating to see the view when we got to the top of the hill.
8. After enjoying the beauty and the quiet for a while, we hiked back down.
9. We decided to drive home the long way since it was still early.
10. We had a wonderful day because we were so relaxed and happy.

### B. Add an adverb clause to each independent clause below.

1. We ate breakfast (before) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jay and I carried umbrellas (since) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. We took the bus to the museum (because) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. People in line waited (when) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. We saw the exhibit (after) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
6. Joel and I baked cookies (when) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_