

24. We took a _____ to Grandmother's house in the woods. 24. _____
25. _____! That's a cool car you're driving. 25. _____

Part 2

In each blank, write the **correct** preposition: **at, in, or on**.
(In some blanks, either of two prepositions may be correct.)

Example: Francis lives in an apartment on Broadway.

Luella Smith, a retired teacher, lived _____ a pleasant street _____ a small town _____ the Midwest.
Most mornings she awoke promptly _____ six, except _____ Sundays, when she slept until eight. Then she would
ride to worship _____ her 1987 Ford or _____ her old three-speed bicycle. Often she was the first one _____
her house of worship. Later she had lunch _____ her favorite restaurant, which was _____ Elm Street _____ a near-
by town.

7. SENTENCES AND GRAMMAR: Uses of Nouns

(Study 112, Using Nouns)

Part 1

In the blank, tell how the boldfaced word in each sentence is **used** (use the abbreviations in parentheses):

subject (subj)	indirect object (ind obj)	appositive (app)
subject complement (subj comp)	object complement (obj comp)	direct address (dir add)
direct object (dir obj)	object of preposition (obj prep)	

Example: The passenger gave the **driver** a tip. ind obj

1. The wait **staff** gathered to hear that night's specials. 1. _____
2. We went to the circus without the **children**. 2. _____
3. We considered John the **leader**. 3. _____
4. We considered **John** the leader. 4. _____
5. The **children** threw the **birds** bread **crusts**. 5. _____
6. Jackson will be the **head** of the committee. 6. _____
7. The tall grass grew in the back **pasture**. 7. _____
8. **Martin**, you must come home immediately. 8. _____
9. Ladies and gentlemen, Phyllis Betz is the **winner** of the chess match. 9. _____
10. The young singer, **Jane Monroe**, appeared nervous. 10. _____
11. Antilock brakes give the **driver** more control. 11. _____
12. These brakes have become a **source** of controversy. 12. _____
13. These brakes have become a source of **controversy**. 13. _____
14. Misapplication of these brakes has caused some **accidents**. 14. _____
15. Which **ice cream** is your favorite? 15. _____
16. Which kitten will **you** adopt? 16. _____
17. We pitied the veterans who were begging on the city's **streets**. 17. _____
18. Redundancy, needless **repetition**, can put an audience to sleep. 18. _____
19. Marie, give that **customer** a fresh cup of coffee. 19. _____
20. **Marie**, give that customer a fresh cup of coffee. 20. _____
21. The company named Jennifer the **winner** of the lottery. 21. _____
22. Tiger Woods has already become a legendary **golfer**. 22. _____
23. The mother baked the **children** cookies. 23. _____
24. Their cheating made Fred the **loser** in the poker game. 24. _____
25. Fred, a trusting **fellow**, never caught on. 25. _____

Part 2

In each sentence, fill in the blank with a noun of your own that **makes sense**. Then in the blank at the right, tell how that noun is **used** (use the abbreviations in parentheses):

subject (**subj**)

subject complement (**subj comp**)

direct object (**dir obj**)

indirect object (**ind obj**)

object complement (**obj comp**)

object of preposition (**obj prep**)

appositive (**app**)

direct address (**dir add**)

Example: We sang songs far into the night.

obj prep

(Collaborative option: Students work in pairs, alternating: one writes the word, the other names its use.)

1. First prize was a brand-new _____. 1. _____
2. _____, please make more coffee. 2. _____
3. The new _____ in town should expect a warm welcome. 3. _____
4. Every autumn the region's trees, mostly _____, delight touring leaf-peepers. 4. _____
5. Brad's CD collection contains mostly songs by _____. 5. _____
6. Before the literature examination, Professor Ferrano gave the class a(n) _____. 6. _____
7. Paula's attitude made her a(n) _____ to many classmates. 7. _____
8. Warmhearted Pat gave the _____ a hug. 8. _____

Part 2

In each sentence, fill in the blank with a noun of your own that **makes sense**. Then in the blank at the right, tell how that noun is **used** (use the abbreviations in parentheses):

subject (subi)

subject complement (subi comp)

direct object (**dir obi**)

indirect object (ind obj)

object complement (obj comp)

object of preposition (obj prep)

appositive (app)

direct address (dir add)

Example: We sang songs far into the night.

(Collaborative option: Students work in pairs, alternating: one writes the word, the other names its use.)

1. First prize was a brand-new _____.
2. _____, please make more coffee.
3. The new _____ in town should expect a warm welcome.
4. Every autumn the region's trees, mostly _____, delight touring leaf-peepers.
5. Brad's CD collection contains mostly songs by _____.
6. Before the literature examination, Professor Ferrano gave the class a(n) _____.
7. Paula's attitude made her a(n) _____ to many classmates.
8. Warmhearted Pat gave the _____ a hug.

8: SENTENCES AND GRAMMAR: Complements

(Study 112B, Complements)

Part 1

In the blank, tell how each boldfaced complement is **used** (use the abbreviations in parentheses). If any complement is an adjective, **circle** it.

subject complement (subj comp)

direct object (**dir obj**)

object complement (obi comp)

indirect object (ind obj)

Examples: The ambassador delivered the ultimatum.

The queen became **furious**.

1. The Baltimore Orioles have been my favorite **team** for years.
2. Christine gave her **dog** a good bath.
3. The city lost many **jobs** after September 11, 2001.
4. Kenneth declared English his **major**.
5. The guide gave us **directions** to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
6. Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend **me** your ears.
7. The soprano completed her **practice**.
8. She sounds **happier** every day.
9. **Whom** did you meet yesterday?
10. Will the company make **Jason** another offer?
11. Parents will often promise noisy **children** anything to quiet them.
12. The group had been studying **anthropology** for three semesters.
13. Her former employer gave **her** the idea for the small business.
14. Judith Ashby named the **SPCA** her beneficiary.
15. She is an **instructor** at the local community college.
16. At the ceremony, John became the newest **member** of the Honors Society.
17. The man in the gray suit gave ten **dollars** to the beggar.
18. He considered her a **genius**.
19. Select whatever wrapping **paper** you like for the wedding gift.
20. The company made her **manager** of the branch office.
21. Wasn't the Juicy Couture model **glamorous**?
22. The besieging troops gave the surrounded city an **ultimatum** this morning.
23. Most drivers don't use turn **signals**.
24. John grew **downcast** at the news.
25. Tim grew **tomatoes** over the summer.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 26. The realtor found the Smiths a wonderful house. | 26. _____ |
| 27. Martina found the children rude . | 27. _____ |
| 28. A few passengers were tossing the youngsters coins from the ship. | 28. _____ |
| 29. The fur on the collar of the jacket feels very soft . | 29. _____ |
| 30. The next available time for an appointment will be Tuesday . | 30. _____ |

Part 2

In each sentence, fill in the blank with a complement of your own. Then in the blank at the right, **tell what kind** of complement it is.

subject complement (**subj comp**)
direct object (**dir obj**)

object complement (**obj comp**)
indirect object (**ind obj**)

Example: The test results were inconclusive.

subj comp

(Collaborative option: Students work in pairs, alternating: one writes the word, the other names the kind of complement.)

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. This prescription drug is _____. | 1. _____ |
| 2. The television host has an anonymous _____. | 2. _____ |
| 3. Santos named Ahmed his _____. | 3. _____ |
| 4. Last year, my neighbors did _____ a favor. | 4. _____ |
| 5. News of the Halloween party attracted _____ throughout the school. | 5. _____ |
| 6. The recent letter from her mother gave _____ much relief. | 6. _____ |
| 7. To keep the young boy busy, they designated him _____. | 7. _____ |
| 8. She did not seem especially _____ about the award. | 8. _____ |

26. The realtor found the **Smiths** a wonderful house.
27. Martina found the children **rude**.
28. A few passengers were tossing **the youngsters** coins from the ship.
29. The fur on the collar of the jacket feels very **soft**.
30. The next available time for an appointment will be **Tuesday**.

Part 2

In each sentence, fill in the blank with a complement of your own. Then in the blank at the right, **tell what kind of complement** it is.

subject complement (subj comp)

object complement (obj comp)

direct object (dir obj)

indirect object (ind obj)

Example: The test results were inconclusive.

(Collaborative option: Students work in pairs, alternating: one writes the word, the other names the kind of complement.)

1. This prescription drug is _____.
2. The television host has an anonymous _____.
3. Santos named Ahmed his _____.
4. Last year, my neighbors did _____ a favor.
5. News of the Halloween party attracted _____ throughout the school.
6. The recent letter from her mother gave _____ much relief.
7. To keep the young boy busy, they designated him _____.
8. She did not seem especially _____ about the award.

subj comp

9. SENTENCES AND GRAMMAR: Uses of Nouns

(Study 112, The Uses of Nouns)

First write a sentence of your own, using the boldfaced verb. Include the parts mentioned in parentheses (in the order given). Then **identify** each of those parts by writing its name under the proper word (use the abbreviations given below):

subject (subj)

subject complement (subj comp)

direct object (dir obj)

indirect object (ind obj)

object complement (obj comp)

object of preposition (obj prep)

appositive (app)

direct address (dir add)

Example: designated (subject, direct object, object complement) The teacher designated Paul the class librarian.
subj dir obj obj comp

(Collaborative option: Students work in pairs, alternating: one writes the sentence, the other identifies the uses.)

1. **destroyed** (Subject, direct object) _____
2. **grew** (Subject, subject complement) _____
3. **sent** (Subject, indirect object, direct object) _____
4. **considered** (Subject, direct object, object complement) _____
5. **sat** (Subject, appositive) _____
6. **get** (Direct address, understood subject, direct object) _____

7. **has obtained** (Subject, object of preposition, direct object) _____

8. **may show** (Subject, indirect object, direct object) _____

9. **may become** (Subject, object of preposition, subject complement) _____

10. **made** (Subject, direct object, object complement) _____

11. **might have been** (Subject, appositive, subject complement) _____

12. Choose your own verb. (Subject, direct object, appositive, object complement) _____

