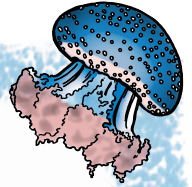


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Complements

Complements

You have learned that predicate nominatives, predicate adjectives, direct objects, and indirect objects are called *complements* because they complete a predicate. When a sentence has a linking verb, the sentence will be completed with a predicate nominative or predicate adjective. If it has an action verb, the sentence may have a direct object and sometimes will also have an indirect object.

Predicate nominatives follow a linking verb and rename the subject.

That purse ^{pn} is hers. Jesus ^{pn} was ^{pn} a healer and a teacher.

Predicate adjectives follow a linking verb and describe the subject.

This ketchup ^{pa} is spicy. Mrs. O'Dell ^{pa} was ^{pa} helpful and generous.

Direct objects follow action verbs and answer the questions *whom* or *what* about the verb.

Mark ^{do} led songs today. Mark ^{do} builds ^{do} robots and go-carts.

Indirect objects say *to whom*, *for whom*, *to what*, or *for what* the action of the verb was done. They come between an action verb and the direct object. If there is no direct object, there can be no indirect object.

The king ^{io} showed ^{do} the debtor some mercy.

Linking verb

predicate nominative

predicate adjective

Action verb

direct object

indirect object

A Underline each verb twice. Label it *lv* for **linking verb** or *av* for **action verb**. Label each complement *pn*, *pa*, *do*, or *io*.

1. The ground is soggy from the recent rains.
2. Duke nudged the door of Tom's room.
3. Robert E. Lee was a general in the Civil War.
4. The pages of the diary were yellow and brittle with age.
5. A little boy gave his fish and bread to Jesus.
6. Evan handed the storekeeper a crisp ten-dollar bill.



Lesson 2

B Answer each question.

7. Which two complements follow an action verb?

8. Which two complements follow a linking verb?



Looking Back



C Write the eleven verbs that can be either linking or action.

9. _____

D Underline each verb twice. Label it *lv* for *linking verb* or *av* for *action verb*. In sentences that have linking verbs, circle each predicate adjective.

10. The sky grew dark and overcast in the middle of the afternoon.

11. Jesus appeared in a room with the disciples after His resurrection.

12. Milo tasted the hot soup carefully.

13. The weather stayed cold all week long.

14. These fresh peaches smell delicious.

E Underline each noun. Label it *C* for *common* or *P* for *proper*.

15. Uluru, formerly known as Ayers Rock, is the largest rock in the world.

16. New Zealand, positioned along the Ring of Fire, has several active volcanoes.

F Write the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

17. (*tell*, past participle) Mr. Davis _____ the boys to keep away from the sinkhole.

18. (*find*, future tense) Do you think that Nate _____ his lost watch?

19. (*plan*, present participle) The school _____ to take the seniors on a trip.

20. (*share*, past tense) Donna _____ her candy with the lower graders.



G Rewrite the dialogue correctly, adding commas and quotation marks where needed and using separate paragraphs for each speaker.

21. At first, the workers had to climb a long stairway each morning to reach the top of Mount Rushmore said Mr. Hoover. Did they carry their tools with them asked Drew. A winch brought their supplies. But climbing about five hundred stairs often left the men breathless and tired before the day's work started Mr. Hoover replied.

H Underline the correct pronoun. In each blank, write 1 for first person or 3 for third person.

22. ____ Grandpa usually tells my brother and I, me a good story whenever we visit.

23. ____ We saw they, them cross the clearing and enter the thicket.

I Underline each pronoun. Label it *nom* for nominative case, *obj* for objective case, or *poss* for possessive case.

24. Let him in the door, please.

25. She saved a spot for you on the front row.

26. Our visit to Mabry Mill was postponed.

27. Whenever I ride my bike, my little brother rides his too.



J Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Label each phrase *adj* for adjective or *adv* for adverb to show its function.

28. A break in the weather let the search crews explore deeper into the forest.

29. Mom added a dash of salt and a pinch of pepper to the soup.

30. The rainy season in Bangkok lasts for four months.



Lesson 2

- K** Underline each verb phrase twice. Write *action* or *being* to label each phrase. Write *hv* above each helping verb.

31. _____ My cousin Sarah has been in Nicaragua for several years.
32. _____ Ben's project for Miss Laura's birthday is coming along nicely.
33. _____ Lions sometimes are called "the king of beasts."

- L** Circle the correct sentence pattern abbreviation. Diagram each sentence.

34. This is yours, Treva.

s|bv

s|lv, pn

s|lv, pa

35. The boys are outside.

s|bv

s|lv, pn

s|lv, pa

36. The front wheel on the Ford is wobbly.

s|bv

s|lv, pn

s|lv, pa



Penmanship



- M** Using your best handwriting, copy this fact.

Theodore Roosevelt had pillow fights with his children.



Spelling - Pronunciation



N Cut out Section 1 spelling words on page 63.

O Do the exercise.

37. Write each spelling word that has a short vowel right in front of a *k* sound.

P Write the spelling word for each pronunciation.

38. We watched a (skənʃk) _____ prowl through our garden last evening.
39. The most popular items at the (mār' kət) _____ last week were baked goods and fresh tomatoes.
40. The oft-repeated (kòr' əs) _____ of a song is usually the most-remembered part of the song.
41. The *h* on this (kē' bòrd) _____ sticks in place sometimes.
42. Biologists discovered the (ske' lə tən) _____ of an elephant beside the dry water hole.
43. We waited twenty minutes for a train that was behind (ske' jül) _____.
44. The (kwī' ər) _____ that Melanie is part of practices every Thursday.
45. One clumsy violin player brought the entire (òr' kə strə) _____ to a screeching halt.
46. The get-rich-quick (skēm) _____ failed for everyone who tried it.
47. F major is a more common (kòrd) _____ than C major.

△ **Q** Write the Section 1 spelling words in your notebook.