Extra practice on complements

Direct Objects
(To find D.O.s, find the verb and ask “what?” There should be an obvious answer that leads to a noun/pronoun. This is the direct object. A direct object will never be in a prepositional phrase!

1. Ms. McCourt manages her **business** carefully.
2. At first, she put the **dog** and the **cat** in separate rooms.
3. Jada and Whitney attended their ten-year high school **reunion** last week.
4. Has the detective reached a conclusion about the burglary yet? (RESTATE QUESTIONS!)
   (The detective has reached a **conclusion** about the burglary.)
5. Did you rent any videos last week? (RESTATE QUESTIONS!)
   (You did rent any **videos** last week.)
6. The author finally published the **article**.
7. Mr. Jones gave his old **books**, a **computer**, and a **mattress** to the Salvation Army.
8. Did you hear the president on the radio this morning? (RESTATE QUESTIONS!)
   (You did hear the **president** on the radio this morning.)
9. Ms. Torres accepted a **phone call** from the president of the organization.
10. The band played the school **song** during the pep rally.

Indirect Objects
To find the I.O., locate the direct object and then ask “to/for whom?” The answer (a noun or pronoun) will be BETWEEN the verb and the direct object. You must have a direct object to have an indirect object, but direct objects can exist alone. (The IOs are in red. The DOs are bold)

11. Jane sent her **brother** a gift **certificate** for his birthday.
12. Miriam, Judy, and Roberto taught **themselves** three-part **harmony**.
13. Tell **me** the **answer**. (Remember that commands have an understood subject of “you”)
14. The tall man gave **us** **directions** to the film festival. (The I.O. has to be between the verb and the D.O.)
15. Greg bought **himself** a **burrito** for lunch.
16. Kendall offered **Jason** his **congratulations** for winning the race.
17. Annie offered the stray **cat** a **bowl** of food.
18. Jed told the **class** a **story** about his trip to Vermont.
19. Leta sent her **mother** a **letter** about her big news.
20. The coach gave Vic, Bob, and Dan their schedules.

Look at the above sentences and note how the IO is NEVER after the D.O. It is ALWAYS in that “window” – between the verb and the D.O.
Subject complements (PN & PA)

Predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives follow LINKING VERBS. They are the noun (PN) or adjective (PA) that are being linked to the subject with the linking verb. Unless the complement is compound, there will just be one word that should be labeled. It is rare that you would have both a PN and PA in the same sentence with the same verb. PNs and PAs will not be in prepositional phrases.

EXAMPLES:

The man in the blue sweater is my neighbor. (Man = neighbor. PN)
Sasha felt sick last night. (Sasha = sick. PA)
The storm was scary. (storm = scary. PA)
The water in the creek was icy cold and refreshing. (water = cold, refreshing. Both PAs)

PAs – red  PNs - bold

21. The package from Aunt Janice felt light.

22. June was the **winner** of the raffle.

23. The questions on the test were **harder** than the previous one.

24. The downtown mall appeared especially **busy** today.

25. The fawn on the hillside remained perfectly **still**.

26. The tacos and fajitas for dinner were **delicious**!

27. Bonnie’s shrimp soup was also a great **dish**.

28. After dinner, all of us felt **full** and **satisfied**.

29. My uncle John is a **chef** in an Italian restaurant.

30. Michael was an **accountant** in a large firm in New York City.
**Identifying Complements.**
When you do a section where all the complements are together, you first need to understand what type of complement goes with what type of verb. DOs and IOs go with action verbs, while PNs and PAs go with linking verbs. This is the first step you must take! Then identify your complements as you were previously. Unless you have 2 different types of verbs in a sentence, you will NEVER have all four types of complements in the same sentence!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAs – red</th>
<th>PNs – bold</th>
<th>D.O. – blue</th>
<th>I.O. - orange</th>
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</thead>
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31. Gilberto Zalvidar’s story is a good example.
32. Zalvidar was an accountant and a community theater producer in Havana, Cuba, in 1961.
33. He became unhappy and frustrated with the Cuban government’s control over the arts.
34. He left his job and his homeland and started a new life in New York City.
35. The change brought Zalvidar many opportunities.
36. It also gave audiences in the United States a new entertainment experience.
37. Zalvidar was a cofounder of the Repertorio Espanol in 1968.
38. This company quickly established a reputation as the country’s best Spanish-language theater troupe.
39. Their productions were fresh and unfamiliar to audiences.
40. Throughout the years, the company has performed numerous Spanish classics as well as new plays.