

# Introductory Lesson

## Compound Direct Objects

The order of the lesson is: **Review It**, **Practice It**, **Learn It**, and **Analyze It**.

**Review It:** Sing/chant and review definitions as a class.

### Review It

You now know that the more you recite, the more you remember. See if you can recite answers to the following questions:

- What is a direct object?      What are the four classes of verbs?  
What is a transitive verb?      What is an intransitive verb?

**Practice It:** For this warm-up, see Well-Ordered Notes Introductory on p. a of the teacher's pages for this chapter.

**Learn It:** Write the words on the board to do this part of the lesson orally, or ask the students to complete it in their books and then share with the class. (Answers may vary.)

### Learn It

A sentence is a group of words that express a complete thought. The order of the words is important for the sentence to make sense. Construct sentences using the following strings of words.

**Example:** afternoon, somersaults, Heidi, during, did, long, the  
During the long afternoon, Heidi did somersaults.

1. bone, table, Rex, steak, gobbled, under, the, the.

Rex gobbled the steak bone under the table.

2. shovel, neighbor, back, little, brought, yesterday, the, the.

The little neighbor brought back the shovel yesterday.

3. break, Dad, garage, spring, whole, organized, after, the, the

After the spring break, Dad organized the whole garage.

# Introductory Lesson

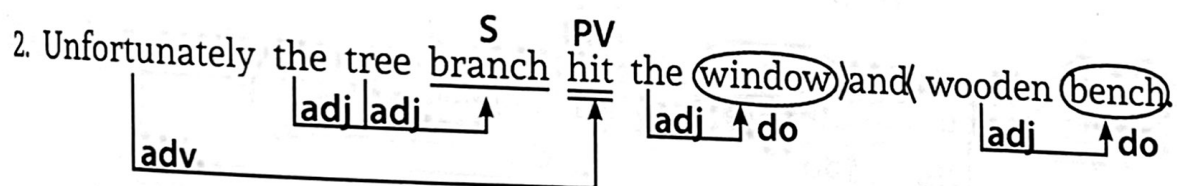
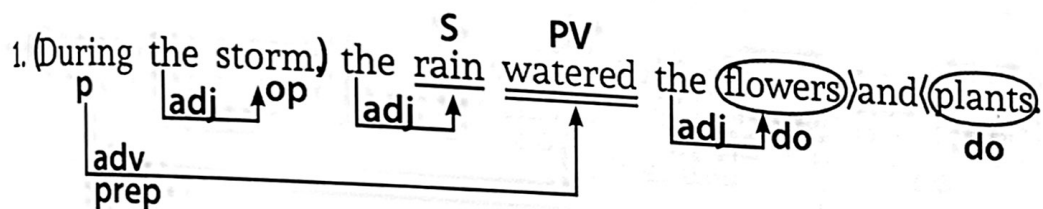
## Compound Direct Objects

4. clay, potter, carefully, gray, old, shaped, the, the

The old potter carefully shaped the gray clay.

### Analyze It

Analyze the following sentences (S = subject; PV = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object; *p* = preposition; *op* = object of the preposition; *prep* = prepositional phrase).

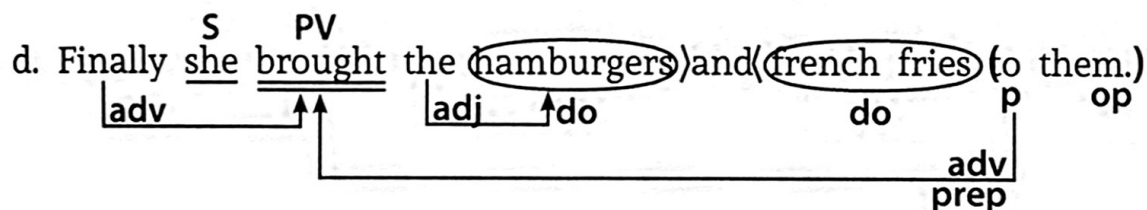
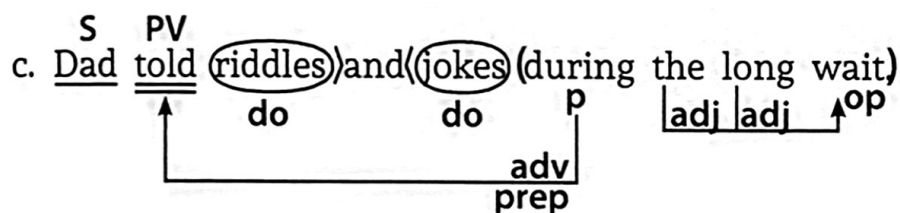
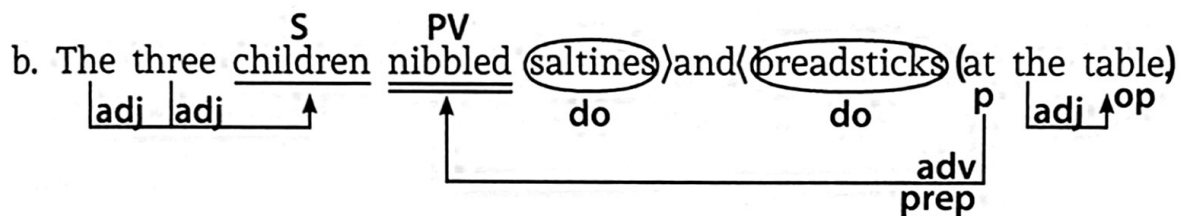
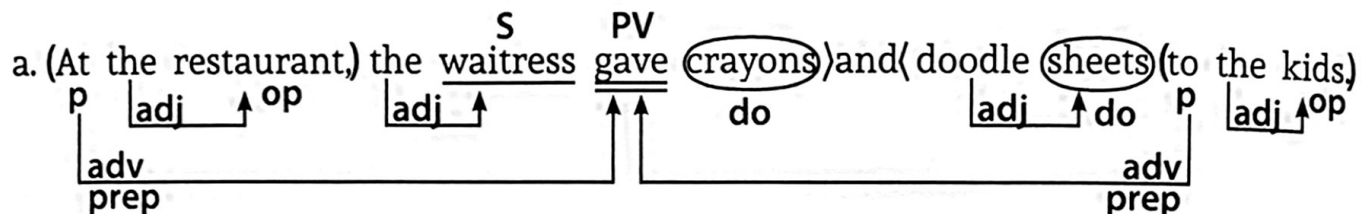


**Analyze It:** This is the essential part of the lesson. See p. a in Well-Ordered Notes Introductory.

# Introductory Practice

## Compound Direct Objects

1. Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object; *p* = preposition; *op* = object of the preposition; *prep* = prepositional phrase).



2. On the lines provided, list the *compound direct objects* adverbs from the above sentences.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ crayons \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_ sheets \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_ saltines \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_ breadsticks \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_ riddles \_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_ jokes \_\_\_\_\_

g. \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers \_\_\_\_\_

h. \_\_\_\_\_ french fries \_\_\_\_\_

# Introductory Practice

## Compound Direct Objects

3. Construct a sentence using the following string of words: *sky, soars, bird, blue, the, the, in.*

The blue bird soars in the sky.

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# Lessons to Learn

## Compound Direct Objects



The order of the lesson is: Review It, Practice It, Learn It, and Analyze It.

**Review It:** Sing/chant and review definitions as a class. Consider adding freshness by varying speed and volume or by asking individual students to paraphrase the meaning of a definition.

### To the Source:

#### ■ proper & common

The Latin word for *common* is *communis*, meaning “public, shared by many, or general.” The Latin word for *proper* is *proprius*, meaning “one’s own, particular to itself.”

#### From the Sidelines:

When you work on common and proper nouns with the students, we suggest using a silly chant in a (fake) British accent: “A proper noun is capitalized. A proper noun is capitalized. A proper noun is capitalized.” Use a gruff voice: “A common noun is not.”

## Review It

Give complete answers to the following statements and questions.

List the four classes of verbs.

What are the four classes of verbs?

Construct a sentence with a transitive verb.

What is a direct object?

Construct a sentence with a compound direct object.

What is the direct object in the sentence that you constructed?

**Practice It:** For this warm-up, see Well-Ordered Notes A.

## Learn It

The two classes of nouns are proper<sup>■</sup> and common<sup>■</sup> nouns. Remember, a proper noun names a particular person, place, or thing and is always capitalized. Common nouns are all other nouns and may be preceded by an article adjective. Identify the class of nouns to which each of the following words belongs and, on the lines provided, write a complete sentence that tells how you know each noun is common or proper.

#### Example:

*bulbs:* It is common because it names any bulbs.

*Aunt Gabby:* It is proper because it names a particular person.

1. jump rope It is common because it names any jump rope.

2. Holland It is proper because it names a particular place.

# Lessons to Learn

## Compound Direct Objects

3. tulips It is common because it names any tulip.

4. Michigan It is proper because it names a particular place.

5. brothers It is common because it names any brothers.

6. fence It is common because it names any fence.

7. Fritz It is proper because it names a particular person.

## Analyze It

Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object; *p* = preposition; *op* = object of the preposition; *prep* = prepositional phrase).

**Analyze It:** This is the essential part of the lesson. See Well-Ordered Notes A.

1. <sup>hv</sup> Will <sup>S</sup> they <sup>hv</sup> be having (hamburgers) <sup>do</sup> or (cheeseburgers) <sup>do</sup> (at the picnic) <sup>p</sup> adj <sup>op</sup>

adv  
prep

2. <sup>S</sup> Mom <sup>hv</sup> is bringing a pasta <sup>adj</sup> (salad) <sup>adj</sup> <sup>do</sup> and a Caesar <sup>adj</sup> (salad) <sup>adj</sup> <sup>do</sup> (for it) <sup>p</sup> also. <sup>op</sup>

adv  
prep

# Lessons to Practice

## Compound Direct Objects



1. Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object; *p* = preposition; *op* = object of the preposition; *prep* = prepositional phrase).

a. The two kids lifted the thick branches and green leaves  
            $\begin{array}{c} \text{S} \quad \text{PV} \\ \text{adj} \text{ adj} \uparrow \quad \text{adj} \text{ adj} \uparrow \text{do} \quad \text{adj} \uparrow \text{do} \end{array}$

b. (In the bushes) a secret nest had one blue egg and one white egg  
            $\begin{array}{c} \text{p} \quad \text{adv} \quad \text{adj} \uparrow \text{op} \quad \text{adj} \text{ adj} \uparrow \quad \text{S} \quad \text{PV} \quad \text{adj} \text{ adj} \uparrow \text{do} \quad \text{adj} \text{ adj} \uparrow \text{do} \\ \text{prep} \end{array}$

c. Theo noticed shells and feathers (on the ground)  
            $\begin{array}{c} \text{S} \quad \text{PV} \quad \text{do} \quad \text{do} \quad \text{p} \quad \text{adv} \quad \text{op} \\ \text{prep} \end{array}$

d. (For science class) Peggy collected the eggshells and tiny feathers  
            $\begin{array}{c} \text{p} \quad \text{adv} \quad \text{adj} \uparrow \text{op} \quad \text{S} \quad \text{PV} \quad \text{adj} \uparrow \text{do} \quad \text{adj} \uparrow \text{do} \\ \text{prep} \end{array}$

2. Identify the class of each of the following nouns by writing *proper* or *common* in the blank.

a. Mrs. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ proper

b. farmer \_\_\_\_\_ common

c. sister \_\_\_\_\_ common

# Lessons to Practice

## Compound Direct Objects

d. Theo \_\_\_\_\_ proper

e. carrot \_\_\_\_\_ common

f. sandbox \_\_\_\_\_ common

g. Ohio \_\_\_\_\_ proper

h. neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ common

3. Construct a sentence using the following string of words: *deep, several, swim, sea, fish, the, in.*

Several fish swim in the deep sea.

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