

## Direct Object

A *direct object* receives the action performed by the subject. The verb used with a direct object is always an *action verb*. Another way of saying it is that the subject does the verb to the direct object. Example: The car hit the tree. To find the *direct object*, say the subject and verb followed by *whom* or *what*. The car hit *whom or what*? *Tree* answers the question so *tree* is the *direct object*.

If nothing answers the question *whom or what*, you know that there is no *direct object*. Example: The car sped past. The car sped *whom or what*? Nothing answers the question so the sentence has no *direct object*.

The *direct object* must be a noun or pronoun. A *direct object* will never be in a prepositional phrase. The *direct object* will not equal the subject as the predicate nominative, nor does it have a linking verb as a predicate nominative sentences does.

Find the subjects, verbs, and direct objects in the following sentences.

1. Paul built a doll house for Hayley.
2. The club members held a party in the park.
3. The audience cheered their favorite actors during the play.
4. Tiny children prefer short stories.
5. Terri really dialed a wrong number last night.

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*Direct objects* may be compound. Example: The car hit the tree and the fence. The car hit *whom or what*? *Tree* and *fence* answer the question so *tree* and *fence* are the *direct objects*.

Find the subjects, verbs, and direct objects in these sentences.

1. The students of these lessons have studied subjects and verbs.
2. The hungry man ate cake, pie and rolls continually.
3. John wants a bicycle and a wagon for Christmas.
4. Everyone at the party enjoyed the hamburgers, hot dogs, potato chips and drinks.
5. Grandma left her umbrella and coat at our house.

### **Lesson 108 - Parts of the Sentence - Direct Object**

A *direct object* receives the action performed by the subject. The verb used with a direct object is always an *action verb*. Another way of saying it is that the subject does the verb to the direct object. Example: The car hit the tree. To find the *direct object*, say the subject and verb followed by *whom or what*. The car hit *whom or what*? *Tree* answers the question so *tree* is the *direct object*.

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A sentence may have a compound verb with one *direct object* for both verbs. Example: The man mowed and raked the *lawn*. The *lawn* received the action of being both *mowed* and *raked* by the man.

Find the subjects, verbs, and direct objects in these sentences.

1. The worker sanded and painted the bookcase.
2. The cat chased and caught the mouse.

3. Mike wrapped and sent the package.
4. Mother cooked and served the meal to everyone at the party.
5. The cowboy rode and broke the wild horse.

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A sentence with a compound verb may have two different *direct objects* in it. Example: The dog ate the *meat* and drank some *water*. The direct object for the verb *ate* is *meat*, and the direct object for the verb *drank* is *water*. The dog didn't *drink* the *meat* or *eat* the *water*.

Find the subjects, verbs, and direct objects in these sentences.

1. The football player changed his clothes and took a shower.
2. The speaker read his speech and answered some questions.
3. The carpenter fixed the door and painted the house.
4. The little girl played the piano and sang a song.
5. My neighbor mowed his lawn and watered the flowers.

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Find the subjects, verbs, direct objects, and predicate nominatives in these sentences. They may be sentences with direct objects, compound verbs with separate direct objects, predicate nominatives, or without either a direct object or predicate nominative.

1. Jeanne was the chairperson of the dance committee.
2. The boys at the park played tag and ran races.
3. The baker cut and wrapped the bread.
4. The large round spaceship rose over the quiet city.
5. Jeff and Carl speak the same language