

Lesson 2

Pattern 2 Sentences

Transitive verb

A verb that shows action passed from the subject of the sentence toward a person or thing.

The two main kinds of verbs are **transitive** and **intransitive**. A transitive verb transfers the action from the subject of a sentence to another person or thing. The person or thing that receives the action is the **direct object**. The direct object is a noun or pronoun.

EXAMPLES

John **threw** the ball.

(What did John throw? He threw the ball.)

The coach has **changed** pitchers again.

(What has the coach changed? He has changed pitchers.)

Intransitive verb

A verb that does not transfer action from the subject to an object.

An intransitive verb does not have a direct object. The action is not transferred from the subject to another person or thing. A Pattern 1 sentence has an intransitive verb.

EXAMPLES

She **is laughing**. The fire **burned**.

Direct object

A noun or pronoun that receives the action from a transitive verb.

A Pattern 2 sentence contains a transitive verb and a direct object. The direct object of the verb is always a noun or pronoun.

Pattern 2 Sentence: Subject + Verb + Direct Object

EXAMPLE

	S	V	D.O.
Mr. Allen	made	dinner.	

Activity A Write the direct object in each of these sentences on your paper. The verb is in bold.

- 1) He **found** it.
- 2) Rosa **took** notes.
- 3) The teacher **praised** him.
- 4) The farmer **planted** corn.

Adjectives may be used to describe nouns used as direct objects.

EXAMPLE

S V Adj. Adj. D.O.
Hector sold his old guitar.

Activity B Write the direct object in each of these sentences on your paper. The verb is in bold. Do not include adjectives.

- 1) Len **lost** his wallet.
- 2) They **ate** an early supper.
- 3) He **is washing** his mom's car.
- 4) The people next door **are painting** their house.
- 5) She **sang** a beautiful song.

When a pronoun is the direct object, it is always in the objective form.

Forms of Personal Pronouns		
Singular First person Second person Third person	Subject I you he she it	Object me you him her it
Plural First person Second person Third person	 we you they	 us you them

EXAMPLE

S V D.O.
Marco drove them to school.

Activity C Write the pronoun on your paper that should appear in each sentence to make it correct. Remember that a pronoun used as a direct object is always in the objective form.

- 1) Did you see (he, him)?
- 2) Fred saw (she, her) at the library.
- 3) Before he put on his sneakers, he cleaned (they, them).
- 4) Tina helped (we, us) with our math homework.
- 5) He likes (I, me).

Activity D Create three columns on your paper with the headings *Subject*, *Verb*, and *Direct Object*. Then identify the simple subject, the verb, and the direct object in each sentence and write them in the correct column.

Example My Aunt Anita rented a small apartment.

Subject	Verb	Direct Object
Aunt Anita	rented	apartment

- 1) The cat chased the mouse.
- 2) I have been studying a new language.
- 3) The brave firefighters climbed the ladders.
- 4) Mr. Cha loves that old song!
- 5) We did not see her.

The complete predicate of a Pattern 2 sentence must have a verb and an object. It may also have an adverb.

EXAMPLES

Adv.	S	V	D.O.
Luckily,	Sandy	found	her notebook.

S	V	D.O.	Adv.
Matt	saw	a great movie	yesterday.

S	Adv.	V	D.O.
I	just	found	it.

Activity E Write the complete predicate in each of these sentences on your paper. (HINT: Find the complete subject first. All of the words left over are in the predicate.)

- 1) Leon bought his tickets early.
- 2) You can make dinner now.
- 3) Kevin ate his dinner quickly.
- 4) She just woke up.
- 5) Yesterday Dan lost his favorite baseball cap.

The predicate part of a Pattern 2 sentence may have a prepositional phrase that tells about the verb, the direct object, or both.

EXAMPLES

S V D.O. Prep. Phrase

Sabrina ate tacos for dinner.

(*For dinner* is an adverb phrase that tells about the verb *ate*. When did Sabrina eat tacos? *for dinner*.)

S V D.O. Prep. Phrase

Sabrina ate both tacos on her dish.

(*On her dish* is an adjective phrase that describes *tacos*. Which tacos? the ones *on her dish*.)

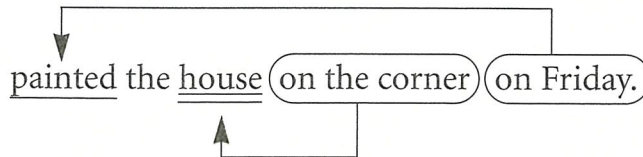
Adv. Phrase S V D.O. Adj. Phrase

After dinner, we played a game of Monopoly.

(When did they play? *after dinner*. What kind of game? *of Monopoly*.)

Activity F Write the complete predicate in each of these sentences on your paper. Then underline the verb once and the direct object twice. Circle each prepositional phrase. Draw an arrow from the prepositional phrase to the word it tells about.

Example Tómas painted the house on the corner on Friday.



- 1) Carol wrote a letter to her uncle Albert.
- 2) Sara bought the blue sneakers with the white trim.
- 3) He carried the two bags of groceries into the house.
- 4) Before school, we fed the fish in the tank.

Activity G Write Pattern 2 sentences for each verb below on your paper. Each sentence must have a subject, a verb, and an object. You may also add adjectives, adverbs, and prepositional phrases.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) break | 4) dig | 7) catch |
| 2) make | 5) freeze | 8) spend |
| 3) bought | 6) chase | 9) played |

Pattern 2 sentences may be questions. In some questions that begin with the interrogative pronouns *who*, *which*, and *what*, the direct object of the verb begins the sentence. Remember, also, that in questions, part of the verb may come before the subject to help form the question.

EXAMPLES

D.O. V S V
What did you see? (You did see what.)

V S V D.O.
Did I see a deer at the window? (I did see a deer.)

Activity H Find the verb or verb phrase and the direct object in each sentence. Write them on your paper. If you are not sure which word is the direct object, try turning the question into a statement.

- 1) Have you read that article?
- 2) Whom did she ask to the dance?
- 3) May I have a piece of pizza?
- 4) What will he do after graduation?
- 5) Which of these do you want?

Pattern 2 sentences may also be commands or requests. Remember that the subject of a command or request is always understood to be *you*. The word *you* may or may not appear.

EXAMPLES

V D.O.
Finish your dinner.

V D.O.
Clear the table, please.

Activity I Write each of these sentences on your paper. Circle the verb. Underline the direct object.

- 1) Take this book to the library.
- 2) Make vegetable soup for supper, please.
- 3) Complete your essay at home.
- 4) Hang your coat in the closet.
- 5) Have some more soup.

A Pattern 2 sentence may have a compound verb and a compound object. You may join two Pattern 2 sentences together with a conjunction to make a compound sentence.

EXAMPLES

Compound verb:	We cooked and served dinner.
Compound direct object:	She will play basketball or soccer .
Compound sentence:	I saw Paul, but he didn't have my book.

Each part of the compound verb may have its own direct object.

EXAMPLE

S	V	D.O.	V	D.O.
We	made	the pizza	and put	it in the oven.

Activity J Read each of these Pattern 2 sentences. Write on your paper whether the sentence has a compound verb, has a compound object, or is a compound sentence. Then write the compound verb, compound object, or two independent clauses.

Example We made supper and then cleaned the kitchen.
compound verb—made, cleaned

- 1) Are you reading that book or this one?
- 2) We enjoyed the party but left early.
- 3) They returned the wallet and its contents to the owner.
- 4) LeeAn bought the dress on Monday, but she returned it on Tuesday.
- 5) She saves most of her pay for college and uses the rest for spending money.
- 6) Virginia plays the piano and the violin.
- 7) Complete the test and bring it to me.
- 8) Tim has a part-time job; however, he also takes classes at the community college.

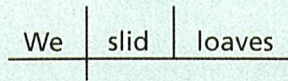
Diagramming Pattern 2 Sentences

To diagram a Pattern 2 sentence:

1. Identify the subject, verb, and direct object.
2. Place the object on the baseline with the subject and verb.
3. Draw a short vertical line to separate the verb and the direct object.

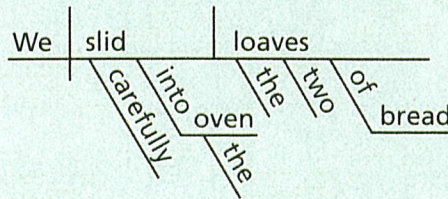
EXAMPLE

We carefully slid the two loaves of bread into the oven.



4. Put each adverb, adjective, or prepositional phrase under the word it is describing or telling about.

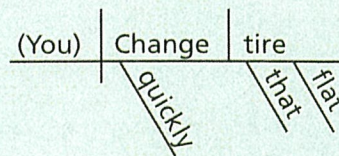
EXAMPLE



5. Show the understood subject of a command or a request in parentheses.

EXAMPLE

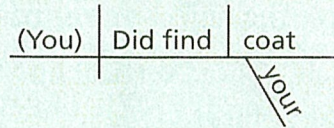
Change that flat tire quickly.



6. If the sentence is a question, change it into a statement.
Then draw the diagram.

EXAMPLE

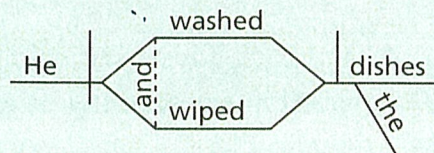
Did you find your coat? You did find your coat.



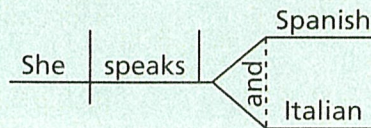
7. Diagram Pattern 2 sentences that have compound verbs or compound objects like this.

EXAMPLES

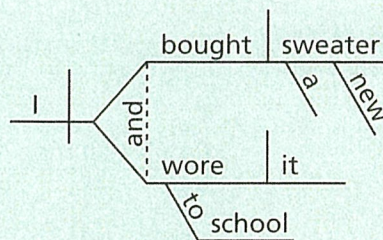
He washed and wiped the dishes.



She speaks Spanish and Italian.



I bought a new sweater and wore it to school.



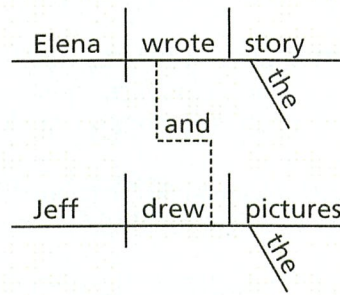
Compound Pattern 2 sentences contain two independent clauses that each express a complete thought.

To diagram a compound sentence:

1. Place each independent clause on its own baseline.
2. Join the two clauses with a dotted line.

EXAMPLE

Elena wrote the story, and Jeff drew the pictures.



Activity K Diagram these sentences. Look at the examples on pages 237–238.

- 1) Stop that noise immediately!
- 2) Jack left his notebook and pen in his locker.
- 3) Have you seen Sally?
- 4) Tia likes poetry by Edgar Allan Poe.
- 5) Mr. Caruso has blue eyes, and his wife has brown eyes.
- 6) We bought our tickets for the late show and then had dinner.
- 7) He fixed the car, but it still had a problem.
- 8) Do you want the soup or the salad with your meal?
- 9) They scraped and painted the house.

Lesson 2 Review

Part A Write the direct object in each of these sentences on your paper. Some sentences may have more than one direct object.

- 1) Evan's dad sells computers.
- 2) The teacher answered the questions.
- 3) Laura described her new dress to her friends.
- 4) The museum guard checked our tickets.
- 5) Loni ordered shrimp and broccoli for lunch.

Part B Diagram these Pattern 2 sentences.

- 1) Have you seen that movie?
- 2) He dropped his pen and book onto the floor.
- 3) Inez made an outline and then wrote her report.
- 4) What will you do during vacation?
- 5) First, read the book, and then see the movie.
- 6) He read an interesting article about UFOs recently.
- 7) Knead the dough well and shape it into loaves.
- 8) Otis recited the long poem without a single mistake.