

Test yourself 29.3

Underline the prepositional phrases in the sentences below. A sentence may contain more than one prepositional phrase. Look for the preposition that begins each prepositional phrase.

Sample: She could see the light of the fire in the darkness beyond her tent.

Getting started (answers on p. 125)

1. Andy ran into the field across the road.
2. That first winter had been spent in New Hampshire.
3. She told the story of the night she first arrived at the house.
4. The lady in the red dress bought a bottle of perfume with her credit card.
5. I met my long lost friend at the airport.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. Sally arrived in New Orleans around midnight.
7. My uncle walked into the office and breathed a sigh of relief.
8. We went to see the levee along the Mississippi River.
9. I saw this big ship on the Mediterranean Sea disappear beyond the horizon.
10. To some people, that is one of the greatest movies ever made.

Answer keys: *Test yourself, Getting started* questions – Unit 10

Test yourself 29.1

1. The fabric was between the boxes.
2. She always eats her lunch with a methodical thoroughness.
3. There was a temple near the hotel.
4. The gift was for a close friend.
5. The congressman is speaking to the press.

Test yourself 29.2

1. The fabric was between the boxes.
2. She always eats her lunch with a methodical thoroughness.
3. There was a temple near the hotel.
4. The gift was for a close friend.
5. The congressman is speaking to the press.

Test yourself 29.3

1. Andy ran into the field across the road.
2. That first winter had been spent in New Hampshire.
3. She told the story of the night she first arrived at the house.
4. The lady in the red dress bought a bottle of perfume with her credit card.
5. I met my long lost friend at the airport.

FOR A REVIEW EXERCISE OF THIS UNIT, SEE THE WEBSITE.

UNIT 11: VERB PHRASES

Lesson 30: The basic structure of verb phrases

Remember the sentence, *The little boy laughed*? As we talked about earlier, *The little boy* is a noun phrase (see Lesson 28) and *laughed* is a verb phrase. There are different kinds of verb phrases, and we can begin to discover them by seeing what we can substitute for the verb phrase, *laughed*, in this sentence. The underlined portions of the sentences below are all verb phrases, and any one of them can replace *laughed* in the sentence, *The little boy laughed*.

1. The little boy left.
2. The little boy chased the ball.
3. The little boy chased the red ball.
4. The little boy chased it.
5. The little boy chased Henry.

Of course, there are lots of things that cannot replace *laughed* in this sentence, for example:

6. *The little boy his extremely.
7. *The little boy near from.
8. *The little boy they.

You're probably not surprised to learn that *his extremely*, *near from*, and *they are not* verb phrases.

Have you noticed anything that all the underlined verb phrases in sentences 1–5 have in common? Each verb phrase has a verb. In fact, in sentence 1, the verb phrase has nothing in it but a verb, *left*. A verb phrase may also have other words, as you can see in sentences 2–5, but the least that every verb phrase has to have is a verb. (See Unit 2 to remind yourself about verbs.)

Quick tip 30.1

Every verb phrase contains a verb, for example *laughs*, *left*.

In sentences 1–5, the verb is the first word in the verb phrase and is its most important part.

Test yourself 30.1

Underline the verb phrase in each of the sentences below. In this exercise, the verb phrase will consist of only a verb.

Sample: The family arrived.

Getting started (answers on p. 135)

1. Freddy disappeared.
2. A young woman cried.
3. The soldiers wait.
4. Islept.
5. The little girl smiled.

Lesson 30: The basic structure of verb phrases

More practice (answers on the website)

6. The music stopped.
7. We agree.
8. Last night the guests left.
9. Time flies.
10. A problem arose.

If we look at sentences 2–5, we see that a verb phrase can have more in it than just a verb. Let's start with sentence 2, *The little boy chased the ball*. The verb phrase is:

9. chased the ball (verb + determiner + noun)

You may remember from Lesson 28 that determiner + noun is a kind of noun phrase. Thus, in this sentence, the verb phrase consists of a verb followed by one kind of noun phrase.

Let's look at the verb phrases in sentences 3–5:

10. chased the red ball (verb + determiner + adjective + noun)

11. chased it (verb + pronoun)

12. chased Henry (verb + noun)

You can see that in each case, the verb phrase consists of a verb followed by a noun phrase.

Quick tip 30.2

A verb phrase can consist of a verb plus a noun phrase, for example *chased the ball*.

Again, we don't have to list the different kinds of noun phrases here, because we've already listed them in Lesson 28; we can just refer to noun phrases in general.

Test yourself 30.2

Underline the verb phrase in each of the sentences below. It may help to first find the verb, which is the first word of these verb phrases. In each sentence here, the verb phrase consists of a verb + noun phrase.

Sample: We welcomed them.

Getting started (answers on p. 135)

1. He created a monster.
2. Frank broke the plate.
3. Sherry and I left the house.
4. The detective examined the old broken doorknob.
5. We resent those comments.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. I read an interesting book.
7. Their younger sister crossed the hall.
8. The Australian swimming team defeated the French.
9. The rich wife bought some insurance.
10. Courtney ordered soup.

Test yourself 30.3

Here are the same sentences as in *Test yourself 30.2*. This time, in each sentence underline the verb with a solid line and the noun phrase within each verb phrase with a squiggly line.

Sample: We welcomed them.

Getting started (answers on p. 135)

1. He created a monster.
2. Frank broke the plate.
3. Sherry and I left the house.
4. The detective examined the old broken doorknob.
5. We resent those comments.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. I read an interesting book.
7. Their younger sister crossed the hall.
8. The Australian swimming team defeated the French.
9. The rich wife bought some insurance.
10. Courtney ordered soup.

In Lesson 9, we talked about the fact that some verbs are action verbs, like *run*, *write*, and *discover*, while others are linking verbs, like *be*, *feel*, and *become*. The verb phrases we've looked at so far have all contained action verbs. Verb phrases with linking verbs are different from verb phrases with action verbs. Let's compare two sentences:

11. John saw the teacher.

12. John is the teacher.

In each sentence, the verb phrase is underlined, and each verb phrase consists of a verb + noun phrase. (*Saw* and *is* are the verbs and *the teacher* is the noun phrase.) But can you see how the verb phrases in sentences 11 and 12 differ? You've probably noticed that in sentence 11, *the teacher* is receiving the action, but in sentence 12, there is no action (after all, *is* is a linking verb, not an action verb). So while the structures of sentences 11 and 12 appear to be similar on the surface, the sentences are quite different in meaning.

The following verb phrases with linking verbs are different in structure as well as in meaning from verb phrases with action verbs:

13. John is tall.

14. My sister became anxious.

As you (hopefully!) remember from Lesson 16, *tall* and *anxious* are adjectives. So when the verb is a linking verb, it can be followed by an adjective alone. An action verb cannot be followed by just an adjective, as you can see:

15. *John saw tall.

16. *John saw upset.

Quick tip 30.3

A verb phrase can consist of a linking verb plus an adjective, for example *is tall*.

An adjective which follows a linking verb and is not part of a noun phrase is traditionally called a **predicate adjective**, as in the example *John is tall* (sentence 13). In contrast, an adjective which is part of a noun phrase is traditionally called an **attributive adjective**, as in the example *John has a tall sister*.

Test yourself 30.4

Underline the verb phrase in each of the sentences below. It may help to first find the verb, which is the first word of these verb phrases. In each sentence here, the verb phrase consists of linking verb + adjective.

Sample: We are hungry.

Getting started (answers on p. 135)

1. The argument was silly.
2. The dress felt comfortable.
3. Steven became sick.
4. The point of this exercise seems obvious.
5. The children got excited.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. You look happy.
7. Her voice sounds raspy.
8. She felt embarrassed.
9. The new director proved difficult.
10. Your pie tastes delicious.

Test yourself 30.5

Here are the same sentences as in *Test yourself 30.4*. This time, within each verb phrase, underline the verb with a solid line and the adjective with a squiggly line.

Sample: We are hungry.

Getting started (answers on p. 135)

1. The argument was silly.
2. The dress felt comfortable.
3. Steven became sick.
4. The point of this exercise seems obvious.
5. The children got excited.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. You look happy.
7. Her voice sounds raspy.
8. She felt embarrassed.
9. The new director proved difficult.
10. Your pie tastes delicious.

Test yourself 30.6

Underline the verb phrase in each of the sentences below. In some sentences, the verb will be an action verb alone or it will be followed by a noun phrase (for example, *saw the cat*). In other sentences the verb will be a linking verb and may be followed by a noun phrase or by an adjective alone (for example, *looked hungry*).

Sample: He prepared his speech.

Getting started (answers on p. 135)

1. Brady was a radio engineer.
2. The king sent a clear message.
3. Those flowers look gorgeous.
4. Most able-bodied adults work.
5. I recognized them.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. We adore your lovely little girl.
7. She grew impatient.
8. Your son grew.
9. Chuck became an electrical engineer.
10. The diners wanted more bread.

Test yourself 30.7

Here are the same sentences as in *Test yourself 30.6*. This time, indicate if the verb phrase you've identified is: verb (alone), verb + noun phrase, or verb + adjective.

Sample: He prepared his speech. verb + noun phrase

Getting started (answers on p. 136)

1. Brady was a radio engineer.
2. The king sent a clear message.

3. Those flowers look gorgeous.
4. Most able-bodied adults work.
5. I recognized them.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. We adore your lovely little girl.
7. She grew impatient.
8. Your son grew.
9. Chuck became an electrical engineer.
10. The diners wanted more bread.

To enhance your understanding

You may remember, from Lesson 8, that some verbs, for example *smell*, can be used as either action verbs or linking verbs. For example:

17. That dog smells badly. (Meaning, he does a bad job of smelling things.)
18. That dog smells bad. (Meaning, for example, he needs a bath.)

In sentence 17, *smell* is an action verb; it refers to the dog doing the action of smelling. In sentence 18, *smell* is a linking verb; it helps to tell us something about the dog but he's not actually doing anything – he's being something, namely, smelly.

When a verb is used as a linking verb, it can have an adjective, like *bad*, after it. When it's used as an action verb, it can be followed by an adverb, like *badly*, but not by an adjective. In Standard American English, *good* is used only as an adjective. So in Standard American English, it's not considered acceptable to say:

19. You did good.

That's because *did* is an action verb, and an action verb cannot be completed with just an adjective. So why do we often hear people saying sentences like *You did good*? What's happening is that people are starting to use *good* as an adverb, not just as an adjective. Maybe in the future this usage will become more widely accepted, but right now using *good* as an adverb is not considered Standard American English. (In other words, don't say this at a job interview, although it's fine to say with friends.)

Similarly, people sometimes say, *I feel badly*, instead of *I feel bad*, even though they are using *feel* here as a linking verb, not as an action verb. They know that usually an adverb, like *badly*, follows a verb, but adverbs only directly follow action verbs, not linking verbs. (When people incorrectly overapply a rule, it's called **hypercorrection**.)

We can thus explain the difference between *I feel good* ("I'm OK") and *I feel well* ("I have the ability to touch effectively"): in the former sentence *feel* is a linking verb, in the latter it is an action verb.

In Lesson 30, we talked about prepositional phrases. Here are some sentences with their verbs in bold and their prepositional phrases underlined:

20. The Bede family **lives** around the corner.
21. Please **ride** to the stable.
22. He **headed** toward the policeman.

Together, the verb plus prepositional phrase form a verb phrase.

Quick tip 30.4

A verb phrase can consist of a verb plus a prepositional phrase, for example: *drove to the mall*.

Test yourself 30.8

Underline the verb phrase in each of the sentences below. It may help to first find the verb, which is the first word of these verb phrases. In each sentence here, the verb phrase consists of a verb + prepositional phrase.

Sample: He frequently came to my office.

Getting started (answers on p. 136)

1. The boat floated in the water.
2. Janice is from Kansas City.
3. Mrs. Miller is at the beach.
4. He looked for me.
5. The sun appeared above the horizon.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. They live near each other.
7. I read between the lines.
8. He learned from his grandfather.
9. She played with her children.
10. Our plane flew over the Atlantic Ocean.

Test yourself 30.9

Underline the verb phrase in each of the sentences below. The verb phrase will either be: verb (alone), verb + noun phrase, or verb + prepositional phrase. Look for the verb to help you get started.

Sample: This is for the whole family.

Getting started (answers on p. 136)

1. Elinor rented a car.
2. The clowns never laugh with the audience.
3. The road trip ended.
4. The band played my favorite song.
5. They left at noon.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. Brandy's three-month-old baby smiled.
7. Our neighbors just returned from their country home.
8. I found the missing piece.
9. We ran through the woods.
10. On holidays, the Watsons entertain.

Test yourself 30.10

Here are the same sentences as in *Test yourself 30.9*. This time, indicate if the verb phrase you've identified is: verb (alone), verb + noun phrase, or verb + prepositional phrase.

Sample: This is for the whole family. verb + prepositional phrase

Getting started (answers on p. 136)

1. Elinor rented a car.
2. The clowns never laugh with the audience.
3. The road trip ended.
4. The band played my favorite song.
5. They left at noon.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. Brandy's three-month-old baby smiled.
7. Our neighbors just returned from their country home.
8. I found the missing piece.
9. We ran through the woods.
10. On holidays, The Watsons entertain.

Test yourself 30.11

Underline the verb phrase in each of the sentences below. The verb phrase will either be: verb + adjective or verb + prepositional phrase. Look for the verb to help you get started.

Sample: You look pretty.

Getting started (answers on p. 136)

1. Her mother looked under the bed.
2. Jan leaped for the shore.
3. The morning seemed peaceful.
4. The stock market fell hard.
5. She arrived with an empty suitcase.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. A fight arose among the players.
7. The TV host appeared annoyed.
8. The bull ran down the narrow street.
9. It rolled under the bed.
10. The show was disastrous.

Can a verb phrase have a verb followed by both a noun phrase and a prepositional phrase?

23. He walked Mary to the corner.

24. The dog chased the man with the umbrella.

In these sentences, the verb phrase consists of a verb followed by a noun phrase and also a prepositional phrase.

Quick tip 30.5

A verb phrase can consist of a verb plus a noun phrase plus a prepositional phrase, for example drove her friend to the mall.

Can we say the following?

25. *He walked to the corner Mary.

26. *The dog chased with the umbrella the man.

These sentences show us that when a verb is followed by a noun phrase and a prepositional phrase, the noun phrase always has to be before the prepositional phrase.

Test yourself 30.12

Underline the verb phrase in each of the sentences below. In each sentence here, the verb phrase consists of a verb + noun phrase + prepositional phrase. It may help to first find the verb, which is the first word of these verb phrases.

Sample: I called my wife during intermission.

Getting started (answers on p. 136)

1. Vivian added calcium to her diet.
2. She knit that blanket from an unusual wool.
3. Her housekeeper rinsed those clothes in warm water.
4. I like my coffee without sugar.
5. Jack and Martha bought a wedding gift at Macy's.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. He put the steak on the grill.
7. A nervous driver pulled her smoking Audi into the repair shop.
8. The young man bought his first computer with his father's credit card.
9. He rescued her from the boring party.
10. Alex met his wife near her office.

Test yourself 30.13

Underline the verb phrase in each of the sentences below. The verb phrases will be either: verb (alone), verb + noun phrase, verb + adjective, verb + prepositional phrase, or verb + noun phrase + prepositional phrase.

Sample: He prepared his speech.

Getting started (answers on p. 137)

1. Your sister is a talented pianist.
2. Their doctor operates at that hospital.
3. Robert threw himself into the battle.
4. The offer sounded unrealistic.
5. His mother went to the drugstore.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. Yesterday we met a few of our friends.
7. Last night I studied.
8. The professor sounded eloquent.
9. We made a deal over dinner.
10. On Tuesdays Sarah paints in her studio.

Test yourself 30.14

Here are the same sentences as in *Test yourself 30.13*. This time, indicate if the verb phrase you've identified is: verb (alone), verb + noun phrase, verb + adjective, verb + prepositional phrase, or verb + noun phrase + prepositional phrase.

Sample: He prepared his speech. verb + noun phrase

Getting started (answers on p. 137)

1. Your sister is a talented pianist.
2. Their doctor operates at that hospital.
3. Robert threw himself into the battle.
4. The offer sounded unrealistic.
5. His mother went to the drugstore.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. Yesterday we met a few of our friends.
7. Last night I studied.
8. The professor sounded eloquent.
9. We made a deal over dinner.
10. On Tuesdays Sarah paints in her studio.

To sum up, we list below the kinds of verb phrases we've discussed in this lesson:

verb	(example: <i>laughed</i>)
verb + adjective	(example: <i>was happy</i>)
verb + noun phrase	(example: <i>left the room</i>)
verb + preposition phrase	(example: <i>walked to the corner</i>)
verb + noun phrase + preposition phrase	(example: <i>walked Rachel to the corner</i>)

While there are more kinds of verb phrases, what we've done here is to show you some basic ones.

Answer keys: *Test yourself, Getting started* questions – Unit 11

Test yourself 30.1

1. Freddy disappeared.
2. A young woman cried.
3. The soldiers wait.
4. I slept.
5. The little girl smiled.

Test yourself 30.2

1. He created a monster.
2. Frank broke the plate.
3. Sherry and I left the house.
4. The detective examined the old broken doorknob.
5. We resent those comments.

Test yourself 30.3

1. He created a monster.
2. Frank broke the plate.
3. Sherry and I left the house.
4. The detective examined the old broken doorknob.
5. We resent those comments.

Test yourself 30.4

1. The argument was silly.
2. The dress felt comfortable.
3. Steven became sick.
4. The point of this exercise seems obvious.
5. The children got excited.

Test yourself 30.5

1. The argument was silly.
2. The dress felt comfortable.
3. Steven became sick.
4. The point of this exercise seems obvious.
5. The children got excited.

Test yourself 30.6

1. Brady was a radio engineer.
2. The king sent a clear message.

3. Those flowers look gorgeous.
4. Most able-bodied adults work.
5. I recognized them.

Test yourself 30.7

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Brady was a radio engineer. | <u>verb + noun phrase</u> |
| 2. The king sent a clear message. | <u>verb + noun phrase</u> |
| 3. Those flowers look gorgeous. | <u>verb + adjective</u> |
| 4. Most able-bodied adults work. | <u>verb</u> |
| 5. I recognized them. | <u>verb + noun phrase</u> |

Test yourself 30.8

1. The boat floated in the water.
2. Janice is from Kansas City.
3. Mrs. Miller is at the beach.
4. He looked for me.
5. The sun appeared above the horizon.

Test yourself 30.9

1. Elinor rented a car.
2. The clowns never laugh with the audience.
3. The road trip ended.
4. The band played my favorite song.
5. They left at noon.

Test yourself 30.10

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Elinor <u>rented a car</u> . | <u>verb + noun phrase</u> |
| 2. The clowns never <u>laugh with the audience</u> . | <u>verb + prepositional phrase</u> |
| 3. The road trip <u>ended</u> . | <u>verb</u> |
| 4. The band <u>played my favorite song</u> . | <u>verb + noun phrase</u> |
| 5. They <u>left at noon</u> . | <u>verb + prepositional phrase</u> |

Test yourself 30.11

1. Her mother looked under the bed.
2. Jan leaped for the shore.
3. The morning seemed peaceful.
4. The stock market fell hard.
5. She arrived with an empty suitcase.

Test yourself 30.12

1. Vivian added calcium to her diet.
2. She knit that blanket from an unusual wool.
3. Her housekeeper rinsed those clothes in warm water.
4. I like my coffee without sugar.
5. Jack and Martha bought a wedding gift at Macy's.

Test yourself 30.13

1. Your sister is a talented pianist.
2. Their doctor operates at that hospital.
3. Robert threw himself into the battle.
4. The offer sounded unrealistic.
5. His mother went to the drugstore.

Test yourself 30.14

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Your sister <u>is a talented pianist</u> . | <u>verb + noun phrase</u> |
| 2. Their doctor <u>operates at that hospital</u> . | <u>verb + prepositional phrase</u> |
| 3. Robert <u>threw himself into the battle</u> . | <u>verb + noun phrase + prepositional phrase</u> |
| 4. The offer <u>sounded unrealistic</u> . | <u>verb + adjective</u> |
| 5. His mother <u>went to the drugstore</u> . | <u>verb + prepositional phrase</u> |

FOR A REVIEW EXERCISE OF THIS UNIT, SEE THE WEBSITE.

UNIT 12: AUXILIARY PHRASES

So far, each verb we've talked about occurs in a verb phrase. This type of verb is called a **main verb**. Other verbs, called **helping verbs** or **auxiliary verbs**, are found in **auxiliary phrases**. Auxiliary phrases are among the most satisfying to describe. That's because the English auxiliary phrase has a regular pattern, which helps to make it easy to understand. So here's some help with helping verbs.

Lesson 31: The basic structure of auxiliary phrases

What are some sentences with helping (auxiliary) verbs? Here are a few examples, with the helping verb underlined:

1. She should study.
2. She has studied.
3. She is studying.

In these sentences, the main verb is a form of *study*, and the helping verb is helping to give us additional information that we can't get from just the main verb. (See Unit 2 to remind yourself about main verbs.)

There aren't that many helping verbs; the basic ones are listed in *Quick tip 31.1*.

Quick tip 31.1

The basic helping verbs of English are:

- a. can may shall will must
could might should would
- b. have has had
- c. am are is
was were
be been being

Now take another look at sentences 1–3, which have both a helping verb and a main verb. Which comes first? You can see that the main verb always comes after the helping verb.

Quick tip 31.2

If a sentence has both a main verb and a helping verb, the main verb is always last.

Does every sentence of English have a helping verb? Here are examples of sentences that do not have a helping verb. Each only has a main verb, which is underlined.

4. She studies every day.
5. She studied every day.
6. He leaves at 9 in the morning.
7. He left at 9 in the morning.

Test yourself 31.1

Decide whether or not each sentence has a helping verb. Look for the main verb, which is underlined, and see if there's a helping verb before it.

Sample: He talked about himself.

Helping verb: NO

x

Helping verb: YES

.....

Getting started (answers on p. 164)

1. They were arguing loudly.
2. The frog had jumped five feet.
3. You invited everyone.
4. I must buy some milk.
5. Harry lives in Europe.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. Jogging should increase your stamina.
7. I have worked all day.
8. Sam will go fishing tomorrow.
9. Judy left for Dallas at noon.
10. Joey was chasing a rascal all day long.

Test yourself 31.2

Decide whether or not each sentence has a helping verb. This time the main verbs are not underlined.

	Helping verb: NO	Helping verb: YES
Sample: Maggie was walking nearby.	x

Getting started (answers on p. 164)

1. You might write her a letter.
2. Congress voted on the bill.
3. Beth has survived that ordeal.
4. I could be an actor.
5. The Giants won the Super Bowl.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. You should do that.
7. She could move nearby.
8. My friend wants a two-car garage.
9. Jan must get that report done.
10. The sun rose at 5 A.M. today.

The helping verbs belong to different subgroups, as indicated in *Quick tip 31.1*. We'll take a closer look at each of the three types of helping verbs in the next few lessons.

Lesson 32: Modals

One kind of helping verb is called a **modal**. A modal adds information, such as possibility, necessity, or requests, to the verb that follows. The modals are underlined in the sentences below:

1. Ellen can do the job.
2. I will worry about that later.
3. You should rest before the party.
4. Dennis might change that carpeting.

There are nine basic modals, listed below. (They were group (a) of *Quick tip 31.1*.)

Quick tip 32.1

One kind of helping verb is called a modal. The basic modals of English are:

can	could
may	might
shall	should
will	would
must	

Test yourself 32.1

Underline the modal in each of the sentences below.

Sample: William should tell you the story.

Getting started (answers on p. 164)

1. They must delay the invasion.
2. You will find courage in your heart.
3. Mr. Knight might go with you.
4. You should be proud of yourself.
5. Tomorrow we may go to the movies.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. I could dance up a storm.
7. Lauren can name that tune in 10 seconds.
8. Ashley would win that race.
9. He shall travel to the countryside this weekend.
10. Jerry must renew his passport this month.

Test yourself 32.2

Underline the modal and put a squiggly line under the main verb in each of the sentences below.

Sample: She will be happy.

Getting started (answers on p. 164)

1. The curtains might hide the view.
2. Paul could work on the problem.
3. She can leave this afternoon.

4. You must go to the emergency room immediately.
5. The children will enjoy these gifts.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. We should proceed with caution.
7. You may be right.
8. One would think so.
9. Mrs. Randall will give you an answer tomorrow.
10. His father can postpone his retirement until next year.

To enhance your understanding

Here are the modals again:

can could
may might
shall should
will would
must

Historically, those modals on the left have been considered present tense forms while those on the right have been considered past tense forms. (For more on tenses, see Lesson 37.) Note that three of the past tense forms end in the consonant *d*; think of it as a reminder of the past tense suffix *-ed*, as in the verb *stayed*.

To further enhance your understanding

Some expressions are similar to modals but consist of more than one word. They are called **phrasal modals** or **periphrastic modals**. Here are some examples, underlined in the following sentences:

5. I am able to go.
6. I ought to go.
7. I am going to go.
8. I would like to go.
9. I have to go.
10. I need to go.

Notice that many of the phrasal modals have the same meaning as one of the one-word modals; for example, *am able to* = *can*, *ought to* = *should*, *am going to* = *will*.

11. I am able to go = I can go.
12. I ought to go = I should go.
13. I am going to go = I will go.

Note also that phrasal verbs end in *to*, which is followed by the base form of the verb.

Lesson 33: Perfect have

In each of the sentences below, the helping verb is a form of *have* – either *have*, *has*, or *had* – and is underlined. (These were listed in group (b) of *Quick tip* 31.1.)

1. She had greeted me happily.
2. They have eaten dinner early today.
3. He has written many articles about the wealthy.

Sentences with the helping verb *have* are said to be expressed in the **perfect aspect**, which adds information to the main verb about real-world time. For example, in sentence 2, using *have* indicates that the action began in the past and is complete.

Quick tip 33.1

One kind of helping verb is the verb *have*. It has three forms: *have*, *has*, and *had*.

Test yourself 33.1

Underline the *have* helping verb in each of the sentences below. It may be in any of the three forms of *have*. In these sentences, it will always be directly before the main verb.

Sample: I have imagined this for years.

Getting started (answers on p. 164)

1. The bridge had collapsed.
2. That cheerful woman has saved the day.
3. My uncles have visited us every summer.
4. Her neighbor has been an attorney for twenty years.
5. Suzie had traveled to Belgium twice before.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. My friend Sal has bought two suits recently.
7. Your remarks have entertained me enormously.
8. Our teacher had sent us an e-mail yesterday.
9. That thought never has crossed my mind.
10. You and I have played chess numerous times.

Test yourself 33.2

Underline the *have* helping verb and put a squiggly line under the main verb in each of the sentences below.

Sample: He had annoyed his boss.

Getting started (answers on p. 165)

1. Joan and Sam have worked for hours.
2. Their mother has spoken of you often.
3. The prime minister had written to him.
4. Your daughter has grown a lot taller.
5. She has seen her friends twice since last Sunday.

Answer keys: Test yourself, Getting started questions – Unit 12

Test yourself 31.1

	Helping verb: NO	Helping verb: YES
1. They were arguing loudly.	.....	..... x
2. The frog had jumped five feet.	.....	..... x
3. You invited everyone.	..... x .....	.....
4. I must buy some milk.	.....	..... x
5. Harry lives in Europe.	..... x .....	.....

Test yourself 31.2

	Helping verb: NO	Helping verb: YES
1. You might write her a letter.	.....	..... x
2. Congress voted on the bill.	..... x .....	.....
3. Beth has survived that ordeal.	.....	..... x
4. I could be an actor.	.....	..... x
5. The Giants won the Super Bowl.	..... x .....	.....

Test yourself 32.1

1. They must delay the invasion.
2. You will find courage in your heart.
3. Mr. Knight might go with you.
4. You should be proud of yourself.
5. Tomorrow we may go to the movies.

Test yourself 32.2

1. The curtains might hide the view.
2. Paul could work on the problem.
3. She can leave this afternoon.
4. You must go to the emergency room immediately.
5. The children will enjoy these gifts.

Test yourself 33.1

1. The bridge had collapsed.
2. That cheerful woman has saved the day.
3. My uncles have visited us every summer.
4. Her neighbor has been an attorney for twenty years.
5. Suzie had traveled to Belgium twice before.

Test yourself 33.2

1. Joan and Sam have worked for hours.
2. Their mother has spoken of you often.
3. The prime minister had written to him.
4. Your daughter has grown a lot taller.
5. She has seen her friends twice since last Sunday.

Test yourself 33.3

	Helping verb	Main verb
1. Jack has experienced a good time.	..... x .....	.....
2. He has seen her often.	..... x .....	.....
3. You have a lot of DVDs.	.....	..... x
4. She had tacos for dinner.	.....	..... x
5. Your professor has the answer to your question.	.....	..... x

Test yourself 34.1

1. The reporter was writing her story.
2. He is controlling his temper.
3. You are learning about syntax.
4. They were watching a movie last Sunday.
5. I am doing a lot of things right now.

Test yourself 34.2

1. I was talking to Harry.
2. Irving and Annie are studying Latin.
3. He is testing her loyalty.
4. I am taking a walk.
5. You were reading for hours.

Test yourself 34.3

	Helping verb	Main verb
1. Sam is looking at the mail.	..... x .....	.....
2. That concept was difficult.	.....	..... x
3. You are helping her a lot.	..... x .....	.....
4. I am a doctor.	.....	..... x
5. They were watching TV.	..... x .....	.....

Test yourself 35.1

1. She was focusing on the mirror. **1** ...
2. Andy should have been enjoying his new career. **3** ...
3. Mrs. Packard's life changed at that point. **0** ...
4. You can have two scoops of ice cream. **1** ...
5. I might have committed a serious error. **2** ...

Test yourself 35.2

1. You should read this book.
2. She had been greeting me happily.

Test yourself 37.7

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. will consider | <u>future</u> |
| 2. experienced | <u>past</u> |
| 3. will have wanted | <u>future perfect</u> |
| 4. had been watching | <u>past perfect progressive</u> |
| 5. will be reading | <u>future progressive</u> |

Test yourself 37.8

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. She was making some progress. | <u>past progressive</u> |
| 2. Marie shrugged her shoulders. | <u>past</u> |
| 3. She will be taking a long walk. | <u>future progressive</u> |
| 4. He has had two serious operations. | <u>present perfect</u> |
| 5. They had been getting numerous phone calls. | <u>past perfect progressive</u> |

FOR A REVIEW EXERCISE OF THIS UNIT, SEE THE WEBSITE.

UNIT 13: SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS

Sentences may contain several noun phrases. These noun phrases can have different jobs, or functions, within the sentence. Take a look at the following sentence:

On Valentine's Day, my brother bought a bouquet of flowers for his wife.

The underlined noun phrases are doing different things: *my brother* is doing the action, *a bouquet of flowers* is receiving the action, and *his wife* is receiving the flowers. In the lessons of this unit, we discuss in detail these **grammatical functions** (or **grammatical relations**).

Lesson 38: Subjects

We can identify the **subject** of a sentence with an action verb (see Lesson 9) by answering the question: "Who is doing the action?" For example, in the sentence *Confucius spoke many words of wisdom*, the action is *speaking*. Who is, or was, doing the speaking? *Confucius*. *Confucius* is therefore the subject of the sentence. The subjects are underlined in the following examples:

1. John baked a cake.
2. You are going to grin and bear it.
3. Just then, the children walked in.
4. He delivered a small package.
5. Mr. Bucknose, the carpenter, sleeps in the spare room.
6. Wearily, the group trudged onward.
7. I usually take a nap in the afternoon.

Generally, the subject is at or near the beginning of the sentence. More specifically, the subject is the first noun phrase (see Lesson 28) in the sentence.

Quick tip 38.1

If the main verb of the sentence is an action verb, the subject of the sentence is the doer of the action and generally comes before the verb. It can be found by answering the question: "Who or what is doing the action?"

Test yourself 38.1

Underline the subject in each of the sentences below. In these sentences, it will always be the doer of the action and will be the first noun phrase in the sentence.

Sample: Jeanette demanded an answer to her question.

Getting started (answers on p. 189)

1. The servant accompanied His Lordship.
2. Jean participated in the Tour de France.
3. Such families have often preferred to travel in style.
4. They could do nothing except run.
5. Mr. Tower quietly explained all this to his son.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. The diners are arguing loudly.
7. Your uncle invited me to accompany him on his business trip.
8. The Yankees won the World Series many times.
9. Macy's is holding a huge sale next Sunday.
10. The TV repairman has just arrived.

The subject is underlined in the following sentences:

8. John is tall.
9. That church is impressive.

10. Both brothers became architects.

11. Earlier, she had felt dizzy.

In these sentences, the subject is not performing an action – the verb is not an action verb. Rather, the verb is a linking verb (see Lesson 9). When the verb in the sentence is a linking verb, the subject can be found by asking the question: "Who or what is this sentence about?" In these cases, the subject is found at or near the beginning of the sentence, before the verb.

Quick tip 38.2

If the main verb of the sentence is a linking verb, the subject is who or what the sentence is about; the subject is found before the verb.

Test yourself 38.2

Underline the subject in each of the sentences below. In these sentences, it will always be who or what the sentence is about and will be the first noun phrase in the sentence.

Sample: The professor was imprisoned for his beliefs.

Getting started (answers on p. 189)

1. The Hotel Regina is an attractive place.
2. It became the best-known symbol of Paris.
3. The local merchants were on his side.
4. Charles looked thoughtful.
5. Christine seemed insecure.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. She was determined to meet Dr. Richards again.
7. His older sister resembled her father, unfortunately.
8. Her folks are good people.
9. My son is destined for success as an attorney.
10. Their apology seems genuine.

Test yourself 38.3

Underline the subject in each of the sentences below. In these sentences, it will either be the doer of the action or who or what the sentence is about. The subject will be the first noun phrase in the sentence.

Sample: These proportions are inaccurate.

Getting started (answers on p. 189)

1. The editor looked for new ideas for the magazine.
2. You can rely on the experts at that company.
3. Maggie usually goes berry picking in the summer.
4. Roger is happy with his new computer.
5. The workers went on strike for a couple of weeks.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. Alana's hair smells fresh.
7. I got there on time.
8. They postponed the ball game on account of bad weather.
9. Bowling is a favorite pastime of mine.
10. Some students missed the final exam.

The subject is not always right at the beginning of the sentence:

12. In the afternoon, I usually take a nap.
13. In truth, Don Diego had never really had a career.

14. That day, his timing was perfect.

15. When in the country, Jack was up before dawn.

In each of these sentences, the subject is preceded by an adverb (see Lesson 27) or **adverbial clause**, a group of words typically giving information about time, place, or manner.

Test yourself 38.4

Underline the subject in each of the sentences below. The subject will not necessarily be the first noun phrase in the sentence.

Sample: By late afternoon, he is usually exhausted.

Getting started (answers on p. 189)

1. After that, their neighbor came more often to help them.
2. Fortunately, that university program is accredited.
3. In the morning, I'm planting those flowers.
4. Eventually, Mr. Mulligan broke the silence.
5. While running for office, the candidate campaigned vigorously.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. Generally speaking, they don't know many foreign languages.
7. Dr. Wright's chauffeur drove him to the clinic.
8. For many reasons, Michael prefers to live in the suburbs.
9. This movie lasted a long time.
10. Exciting times are much more memorable than boring ones.

Lesson 39: Direct objects

As we saw in Lesson 38, a noun phrase can function as the subject of a sentence. A noun phrase can also have other functions. For example, a noun phrase may be acted upon by the subject and follow the verb. These noun phrases are called **direct objects**. The direct objects in the sentences below are underlined:

1. John baked a cake.
2. Leah had visualized a simple room.
3. She is buying a small studio apartment.
4. My niece rented a movie last night.

How can you tell which noun phrase in a sentence functions as the direct object? In general, the direct object is the answer to the questions: "Who or what is being acted upon? Who or what is receiving the action?" Thus, for example, in the sentence *My niece rented a movie last night*, the direct object is *a movie*, since *a movie* is what is being acted upon (being rented). Typically, direct objects occur immediately after the verb. (We discuss a different pattern in Lesson 40.)

Quick tip 39.1

The direct object of a sentence is receiving the action. It can usually be found by answering the question: "Who or what is being acted upon or receiving the action?" The direct object typically occurs immediately after the verb.

Test yourself 39.1

Underline the direct object in each of the sentences below. Be sure to ask yourself who or what is being acted upon or receiving the action.

Sample: I saw a statue in the museum.

Getting started (answers on p. 189)

1. You must include all relevant facts.
2. Bridget is asking numerous questions.
3. The Spanish ships needed fresh supplies.
4. She will watch the baby.
5. The townspeople have wanted tax relief for years.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. Most people greeted us warmly at the reception.
7. I bought two bottles of Pepsi.
8. Actors must memorize their lines.
9. Last week, Jack renewed his passport.
10. Where did you get that sweater?

Not all sentences have direct objects. Here are examples of sentences with action verbs that do not have direct objects.

5. My friend laughed loudly.
6. Mr. Thomas slept well.
7. You're always worrying.

You may remember, from Lesson 10, that there are transitive and intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs, like *bake* or *rent*, act on something or someone and so they have direct objects. Intransitive verbs, like *laugh*, *sleep*, and *worry*, aren't acting upon something or someone and so don't have direct objects.

What about these next sentences?

8. My friend stopped at the grocery store.
9. Mr. Thomas slept well during the night.
10. You're always worrying about something.

As you can see, these sentences have prepositional phrases, which are underlined (Lesson 29). A prepositional phrase is not a direct object. For example, *at the grocery store* in sentence 8 and *during the night* in sentence 9 are not being acted upon.

To sum up, only transitive action verbs have direct objects, and prepositional phrases are not direct objects.

Test yourself 39.2

Decide whether or not each sentence below has a direct object.

	Direct object?	Yes	No
Sample: Her best friend entered the room first.		<u>x</u>	

Getting started (answers on p. 190)

1. We'll discuss each argument.		
2. Carter worked for a lumber company.		
3. Those gamblers are losing their money.		
4. At 7 P.M. we left for the theater.		
5. The children are enjoying Disneyland.		

More practice (answers on the website)

6. I slept well last night.		
7. They watch football on Sunday nights.		
8. Jill and Sam have left with a friend.		
9. Can you pass the butter, please?		
10. She wants a big scoop of chocolate ice cream.		

What about this next sentence?

11. She is a doctor.

Is *a doctor* receiving the action of *is*? Kind of a strange question, isn't it? That's because *is* is not an action verb; it's a linking verb (see Lesson 9). Sentences with linking verbs don't have direct objects, since there is no action happening in the sentence. In each sentence below, the linking verb is italicized. The underlined portion of each sentence is not a direct object, since it's not being acted upon. Instead, it's called the **verb complement**.

12. My teacher *resembles* Tom Cruise.
13. That dinner *was* delicious.
14. Her husband *became* a lawyer.

Test yourself 39.3

Decide if the underlined phrase in each sentence below is a direct object or a verb complement. To make this decision, you can: (1) ask yourself if something or someone is being acted upon, and/or

(2) decide if the verb is an action or linking verb.

Sample: Bill became a member of the President's cabinet. verb complement

Getting started (answers on p. 190)

1. Gerald has taken <u>that course</u> .	
2. Rob used <u>this technique</u> in his restaurant.	
3. Adam might withdraw <u>his resignation</u> .	
4. The mayor is sounding <u>confident</u> .	
5. We quickly got <u>ready</u> .	

More practice (answers on the website)

6. He was getting <u>a pastrami sandwich</u> in the deli.	
7. She loves <u>her new car</u> .	
8. We were <u>best friends</u> in high school.	
9. I'll take <u>you</u> to the movies.	
10. He feels <u>foolish</u> .	

Test yourself 39.4

Underline the direct objects in the sentences below. Not all sentences will have a direct object.

Sample: I put the letter in his mailbox.

Getting started (answers on p. 190)

1. Our discussion was highly entertaining.
2. He had a growing family.
3. She quickly got indignant.
4. You must be the new baby sitter.
5. The sheriff arrested a suspect in the fraud investigation.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. The coach of the University of Texas football team is replacing his quarterback.
7. They walked in the woods till sunset.
8. I proposed some tentative solutions.
9. He confessed on the second day of the trial.
10. Our plane had left on time.

Test yourself 39.5

Underline the subjects and put a squiggly line under the direct objects in the sentences below.

Sample: His company was losing millions.

Getting started (answers on p. 190)

1. The soldiers fired their weapons.
2. A talented designer made that hat.
3. She had married her next-door neighbor.
4. Maria was watching her favorite soap opera.
5. These people really irritate me.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. Sonya has found the directions to the party.
7. He added salt to his soup.
8. The contestant had to make a difficult decision.
9. Rhonda is expecting her third child.
10. Last week, Martin's friends bought a present for his birthday.

Lesson 40: Indirect objects

Sometimes a noun phrase is the answer to the question: "Who or what is receiving the direct object?" This noun phrase is called the **indirect object**. The indirect objects are underlined in the sentences below.

1. Mary gave the information to Robert.
2. She told the truth to her granddaughter.
3. They bought a car for their teenage daughter.
4. The accountant is giving a present to her husband.

So in sentence 4, for instance, the noun phrase *a present* is the direct object and the noun phrase *her husband* is the indirect object, since *her husband* is receiving *the present*, the direct object.

Quick tip 40.1

The indirect object of a sentence can be found by answering the question: "Who or what is receiving the direct object?"

You can see that sentences that have indirect objects must also have direct objects, since indirect objects receive direct objects. The opposite is not true: sentences with direct objects don't necessarily have indirect objects.

A direct object and an indirect object each follows the verb and is referred to by the term **object**. The term object can also refer to objects of a preposition, that is, noun phrases that follow prepositions. (See Lesson 29.)

Test yourself 40.1

Underline the indirect object in each of the sentences below.

Sample: Jane baked the cake for Grant.

Getting started (answers on p. 190)

1. Holly left the plate for Luke.
2. She taught the principles to the class.
3. Big Bird is telling the story to all the children.
4. His father had bought the boat for Jonathan.
5. You will show the money to me.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. Jamie's friend sent a text message to her.
7. They bid farewell to their house guests.
8. The teenage idol is throwing a party for his fans.
9. I want to wish good luck to you.
10. My dad baked a pie for us.

Indirect objects are introduced by the preposition *to* or *for*. Some verbs, such as *tell* and *show*, use *to* to introduce an indirect object, while some verbs, such as *buy* and *leave*, use *for*.

To and *for* do not function only to introduce indirect objects; often, *to* and *for* have other functions. Take a look at these next sentences and notice the differences between them:

5. Mary gave the baby to Robert.
6. Mary carried the baby to the corner.

In both sentences, *Mary* is the subject, the doer of the action, and *the baby* is the direct object, the receiver of the action. In sentence 5, *Robert* is receiving *the baby*, the direct object, so *Robert* is the indirect object. However, in sentence 6 *the corner* is not receiving *the baby* and so it's not the indirect object. (It's the object of the preposition *to*; see Lesson 29.)

Here's a similar pair of sentences:

7. He got a gift for his wife.
8. He got a gift for his birthday.

In both sentences, *He* is the subject, the doer of the action, and *a gift* is the direct object, the receiver of the action. In sentence 7, *his wife* is receiving *a gift*, the direct object, so *his wife* is the indirect object. However, in sentence 8 *his birthday* is not receiving *a gift*, so it's not the indirect object. (It's the object of the preposition *for*.)

Test yourself 40.2

For each of the sentences below, indicate whether or not *to* and *for* are being used to introduce an indirect object. Ask yourself if the noun phrase following *to* or *for* is receiving the direct object.

	Introducing an indirect object?	
	Yes	No
Sample: I inspected the car <u>for</u> dents. x
Getting started (answers on p. 190)		
1. John worked that job <u>for</u> fifty years.
2. The professor is showing the problem <u>to</u> the student.
3. His wife and child brought fruit <u>to</u> him at the hospital.
4. Tom has left the company <u>for</u> another job.
5. The visiting king thanked the president <u>for</u> his hospitality.
More practice (answers on the website)		
6. She sent the e-mail <u>to</u> her sister.
7. We will remember this general <u>for</u> his heroism.
8. I have forwarded your message <u>to</u> your mother.
9. He took his friend <u>to</u> the theater.
10. The Black family took a ride <u>to</u> the countryside.

Here are sentences 1–4 again, but this time with a “partner” sentence:

- 9a. Mary gave the information to Robert.
- 9b. Mary gave Robert the information.

- 10a. She told the truth to her granddaughter.
- 10b. She told her granddaughter the truth.
- 11a. They bought a car for their teenage daughter.
- 11b. They bought their teenage daughter a car.
- 12a. The accountant is giving a present to him.
- 12b. The accountant is giving him a present.

You can see that in the second sentence of each pair, the indirect object has moved so that it comes before the direct object, rather than after it. English gives us two choices for the position of indirect objects: (a) the indirect object can occur after the direct object (which follows the verb), with *to* or *for* introducing it, or (b) the indirect object can occur before the direct object (and after the verb), without *to* or *for*.

Quick tip 40.2

An indirect object can occur: (a) after the direct object (which follows the verb), with *to* or *for* introducing it, or (b) before the direct object (and after the verb), without *to* or *for*. For example: *Joan gave a present to Bill* or *Joan gave Bill a present*. (*Bill* is the indirect object in both sentences.)

Quick tip 40.3

To help you decide if a sentence has an indirect object, see if the sentence can be changed from a pattern like *The boys left a note for their teacher* to a sentence with a pattern like *The boys left their teacher a note*, or vice versa.

Note that when the direct object is a pronoun, the two patterns are not both possible, as you can see in these next sentence pairs:

- 13a. Her best friend bought it for her family.
- 13b. *Her best friend bought her family it.
- 14a. Lucy sold them to her neighbor.
- 14b. *Lucy sold her neighbor them.

That is, when the direct object is a pronoun, it must come before the indirect object.

Quick tip 40.4

If the direct object is a pronoun, it must come before the indirect object. Example: *My sister sent it to her friend*, **My sister sent her friend it*.

Test yourself 40.3

Each sentence below contains an indirect object, which is underlined. Change each sentence to the other pattern, by moving the indirect object and either deleting or adding *to* or *for*.

Sample: Sally made us breakfast. Sally made breakfast for us.

Getting started (answers on p. 191)

1. The principal might show the film to her students.

2. Mrs. Hausen sent the company her check.

3. We bought the house for our parents.

4. The referee threw me the ball.

5. The artist is drawing a sketch for her patron.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. I am saving this seat for my father.

7. My colleague did me a favor.

8. Albert passed his friend a note.

9. She will read her children a poem.

10. The boss wished much success to his new employee.

Test yourself 40.4

Each sentence below contains an indirect object (not underlined). Change each sentence to the other pattern, by moving the indirect object and either deleting or adding *to* or *for*.

Sample: Steve gave Mary a package. Steve gave a package to Mary.

Getting started (answers on p. 191)

1. He will send the poem to his fiancée.

2. The professor is e-mailing the students his comments.

3. That company built a ship for the navy.

4. She drew a picture for her son.

5. Amanda's friend was throwing a party for her.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. I sang a lullaby to you.

7. The company's president had shipped the order to them.

8. The librarian found George a good book.

9. The arresting officer must read his rights to him.

10. My aunt baked me my favorite dessert.

Test yourself 40.5

Underline the indirect object in each sentence below. It can occur either before or after the direct object.

Sample: Jerry made me that bench.

Getting started (answers on p. 191)

1. We found a dress for her.

2. Mr. Duquesne has brought him the plans.

3. The old hunter told us the story.

4. The instructor is ordering this book for the students in his class.

5. I never promised you a rose garden.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. The contractor will build a brand new deck for me.

7. Can't she give him a straight answer?

8. The realtor showed them a lovely house.

9. The economist had painted a rosy picture for his audience.

10. I got you a small present.

Test yourself 40.6

For each sentence below, underline the direct object and put a squiggly line under the indirect object, if there is one. Remember, the indirect object can occur either before or after the direct object.

Sample: That man got his friend a computer.

Getting started (answers on p. 191)

1. The children gave the teacher an apple.
2. I brought this for you.
3. The two men clasped hands.
4. This treaty will benefit all mankind.
5. She is telling the reporter the truth.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. Don't give me that!
7. We have to return this to the store.
8. At the meeting, he showed us his true colors.
9. People have been telling this story for ages.
10. I bid all of you good night.

Lesson 41: The functions of pronouns

Now that we've talked about subjects and objects in some detail, it's a good idea for us to reexamine subject and object pronouns, which we first discussed in Lesson 21.

Take a look at the noun phrase *the teacher* in each of the sentences below.

1. The teacher went home early today.
(*The teacher* is the subject.)
2. The students liked the teacher very much.
(*The teacher* is the direct object.)
3. The parents gave the questionnaire to the teacher.
(*The teacher* is the indirect object.)

Notice that *the teacher* has the same form whether it's functioning as the subject, the direct object, or the indirect object in a sentence. This is true for all nouns in English: they don't change form when they change function.

In contrast, there are subject pronouns and object pronouns (see Lesson 21). Subject pronouns are used when a pronoun is functioning as the subject of a sentence (see Lesson 38). The subject pronoun is underlined in the following sentences:

4. I read the newspaper every day.
5. She is happy.
6. We love potato chips.

Object pronouns are used in all other contexts. The three major uses for object pronouns are: direct object (Lesson 39), indirect object (Lesson 40), and object of a preposition (Lesson 29). The object pronouns are underlined in the following sentences:

7. My sister congratulated me on my birthday. (direct object)
8. The director sent her a message. (indirect object)
9. Mrs. Raffsky spoke to us on the phone. (object of a preposition)

Quick tip 41.1

A subject pronoun is used when it is functioning as the subject of the sentence. An object pronoun is used when it is functioning as: (a) the direct object of the sentence; (b) the indirect object of the sentence; (c) the object of a preposition.

Test yourself 41.1

For each underlined pronoun below, indicate whether it is a subject or object pronoun. For *you* and *it*, you will need to look at how the pronoun is being used in the sentence.

	Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
Sample: <u>I</u> feel great.	x	

Getting started (answers on p. 191)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. <u>She</u> laughed at the movie. | ..... | ..... |
| 2. Don't bother <u>me</u> now. | ..... | ..... |

3. I don't feel guilty.
 4. He has asked her to dance.
 5. Chris had been living near you.
- More practice** (answers on the website)
6. It is not a very interesting movie.
 7. This does not concern us.
 8. He disappointed his friends.
 9. The critics were raving about it.
 10. It doesn't matter to them at all.

Test yourself 41.2

Each of the sentences below contains an object pronoun, which is underlined. Indicate whether it's being used as a direct object, an indirect object, or the object of a preposition.

Sample: Audra lives very far from him. object of a preposition

Getting started (answers on p. 192)

1. My dear friend sent me a postcard from Italy.
2. A teenager sat next to me in the theater.
3. Irma has bought you the cookware.
4. The dog approached them.
5. That family is always blaming us for their problems.

More practice (answers on the website)

6. They gave us their promise.
7. He is renting an apartment close to me.
8. I never saw it.
9. He gave her an ultimatum.
10. Brandon will even buy it from you.

To enhance your understanding

In the past, *who* and *whom* worked the same way as subject and object pronouns. In particular, *who* was used when functioning as a subject and *whom* was used when functioning as an object.

10. Who is running away? (subject: *Who* is doing the action.)

11. Whom does Katie like? (direct object: *Whom* is receiving the action.)

However, like all languages, English changes over time, and today, for all but the strictest traditional grammarians, *who* is used in all contexts, except when it directly follows a preposition (see below). So today a sentence like the following is perfectly grammatical:

12. Who does Katie like? (direct object)

While most of us prefer to use *who* in sentence 12, it's still okay to use *whom* in these contexts. It's just not necessary to do so, and it tends to sound very formal.

Note that *whom* must be used when it follows a preposition. In the following examples, *whom* and the preposition before it are underlined.

13. With whom would you like to speak?

14. To whom may I direct your question?

Lesson 42: Implied subjects: commands

1. Open that book right now!
2. Don't even think about crossing the street here!
3. Please be careful.

We all recognize a command when we hear one. We have seen that all sentences have a subject, but where is the subject of these commands? Speakers of English readily agree that these sentences do, in fact, have a subject. The subject, though not stated, is understood or implied to be *you*. Thus, when someone says "Wash the dishes!" you know they're talking to you. Commands are also called **imperative sentences**. In writing, command sentences often end with an exclamation point (!).

Quick tip 42.1

The subject of commands is an understood or implied *you*.

Test yourself 42.1

Indicate the subject of each sentence below. If it's a command, specify *you* as the subject. (We won't be using exclamation points in this exercise.)

	Subject
Sample: Eat a well-balanced diet.	<u>you</u>
Getting started (answers on p. 192)	
1. These illnesses are treatable.
2. The judge had made a terrible mistake.
3. Be supportive.
4. Joan's father is an architect.
5. Stand up for your rights.
More practice (answers on the website)	
6. Give me a break.
7. I can't give it to you.
8. Don't raise your voice to me.
9. Help me out with this.
10. She will be planting roses in that garden.

To enhance your understanding

There are a number of ways to prove what you, as a speaker of English, intuitively know: that *you* is the implicit subject of command sentences. We present one of these arguments here.

Take a look at the following sentences:

4. I held my breath.
5. You held your breath.
6. He held his breath.
7. She held her breath.

While these sentences are grammatical, the following sentences are not:

- 8a. *I held your breath.
- 8b. *I held his breath.
- 8c. *I held their breath.
- 9a. *You held my breath.
- 9b. *You held his breath.
- 9c. *You held their breath.

Can you explain why these sentences are ungrammatical? Clearly, a person cannot hold someone else's breath. Thus the two underlined pronouns must refer to the same person. If they don't, the sentence is not grammatical, as in 8 and 9 above.

Now what about commands which contain this same expression? Look at the following grammatical and ungrammatical commands:

10. Hold your breath!
11. *Hold my breath!
12. *Hold his breath!
13. *Hold their breath!

In fact, the only pronoun allowed in the command context *Hold _____ breath!* is *your*. Since we know that *your* must refer to the same person as the subject, it follows that the subject in the command must be *you*. That is, even though the *you* is not actually stated, we treat a command as though the subject were *you*.

Test yourself 42.2

For each sentence below, indicate its subject (stated or understood), direct object, if there is one, and indirect object, if there is one.

	Subject	Direct Object	Indirect Object
Sample: Give the money to Harry.	<u>you</u>	<u>the money</u>	<u>Harry</u>
Getting started (answers on p. 192)			
1. You can see marks in the dirt.
2. That film sounds interesting.
3. The congregants built the temple.
4. Give it to me!
5. We need this computer.

More practice (answers on the website)

- | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| 6. Don't worry about it! | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7. They have been rearranging the display. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8. They sent Bill the bill. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9. Watch me! | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10. Mary fell to the floor. | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Answer keys: *Test yourself, Getting started* questions - Unit 13

Test yourself 38.1

1. The servant accompanied His Lordship.
2. Jean participated in the Tour de France.
3. Such families have often preferred to travel in style.
4. They could do nothing except run.
5. Mr. Tower quietly explained all this to his son.

Test yourself 38.2

1. The Hotel Regina is an attractive place.
2. It became the best-known symbol of Paris.
3. The local merchants were on his side.
4. Charles looked thoughtful.
5. Christine seemed insecure.

Test yourself 38.3

1. The editor looked for new ideas for the magazine.
2. You can rely on the experts at that company.
3. Maggie usually goes berry picking in the summer.
4. Roger is happy with his new computer.
5. The workers went on strike for a couple of weeks.

Test yourself 38.4

1. After that, their neighbor came more often to help them.
2. Fortunately, that university program is accredited.
3. In the morning, I'm planting those flowers.
4. Eventually, Mr. Mulligan broke the silence.
5. While running for office, the candidate campaigned vigorously.

Test yourself 39.1

1. You must include all relevant facts.
2. Bridget is asking numerous questions.
3. The Spanish ships needed fresh supplies.
4. She will watch the baby.
5. The townspeople have wanted tax relief for years.

Test yourself 39.2

	Direct object?	Yes	No
1. We'll discuss each argument.		x	
2. Carter worked for a lumber company.			x
3. Those gamblers are losing their money.		x	
4. At 7 P.M. we left for the theater.			x
5. The children are enjoying Disneyland.		x	

Test yourself 39.3

1. Gerald has taken <u>that course</u> .	direct object
2. Rob used <u>this technique</u> in his restaurant.	direct object
3. Adam might withdraw <u>his resignation</u> .	direct object
4. The mayor is sounding <u>confident</u> .	verb complement
5. We quickly got <u>ready</u> .	verb complement

Test yourself 39.4

- Our discussion was highly entertaining.
- He had a growing family.
- She quickly got indignant.
- You must be the new baby sitter.
- The sheriff arrested a suspect in the fraud investigation.

Test yourself 39.5

- The soldiers fired their weapons.
- A talented designer made that hat.
- She had married her next-door neighbor.
- Maria was watching her favorite soap opera.
- These people really irritate me.

Test yourself 40.1

- Holly left the plate for Luke.
- She taught the principles to the class.
- Big Bird is telling the story to all the children.
- His father had bought the boat for Jonathan.
- You will show the money to me.

Test yourself 40.2

	Introducing an indirect object?	
	Yes	No
1. John worked that job <u>for</u> fifty years.		x
2. The professor is showing the problem <u>to</u> the student.	x	
3. His wife and child brought fruit <u>to</u> him at the hospital.	x	
4. Tom's has left the company <u>for</u> another job.		x
5. The visiting king thanked the president <u>for</u> his hospitality.		x

Test yourself 40.3

- The principal might show the film to her students.
The principal might show her students the film.
- Mrs. Hausen sent the company her check.
Mrs. Hausen sent her check to the company.
- We bought the house for our parents.
We bought our parents the house.
- The referee threw me the ball.
The referee threw the ball to me.
- The artist is drawing a sketch for her patron.
The artist is drawing her patron a sketch.

Test yourself 40.4

- He will send the poem to his fiancée.
He will send his fiancée the poem.
- The professor is e-mailing the students his comments.
The professor is e-mailing his comments to the students.
- That company built a ship for the navy.
The company built the navy a ship.
- She drew a picture for her son.
She drew her son a picture.
- Amanda's friend was throwing a party for her.
Amanda's friend was throwing her a party.

Test yourself 40.5

- We found a dress for her.
- Mr. Duquesne has brought him the plans.
- The old hunter told us the story.
- The instructor is ordering this book for the students in his class.
- I never promised you a rose garden.

Test yourself 40.6

- The children gave the teacher an apple.
- I brought this for you.
- The two men clasped hands.
- This treaty will benefit all mankind.
- She is telling the reporter the truth.

Test yourself 41.1

	Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
1. <u>She</u> laughed at the movie.	x	
2. Don't bother <u>me</u> now.		x
3. <u>I</u> don't feel guilty.	x	
4. He has asked <u>her</u> to dance.		x
5. Chris had been living near <u>you</u> .		x

Test yourself 41.2

1. My dear friend sent me a postcard from Italy.
2. A teenager sat next to me in the theater.
3. Irma has bought you the cookware.
4. The dog approached them.
5. That family is always blaming us for their problems.

indirect object
object of a preposition
indirect object
direct object
direct object

Test yourself 42.1

1. These illnesses are treatable.
2. The judge had made a terrible mistake.
3. Be supportive.
4. Joan's father is an architect
5. Stand up for your rights.

Subject
these illnesses
the judge
you
Joan's father
you

Test yourself 42.2

	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Direct object</i>	<i>Indirect object</i>
1. You can see marks in the dirt.	<u>you</u>	<u>marks</u>	
2. That film sounds interesting.	<u>that film</u>		
3. The congregants built the temple.	<u>the congregants</u>	<u>the temple</u>	
4. Give it to me!	<u>you</u>	<u>it</u>	<u>me</u>
5. We need this computer.	<u>we</u>	<u>this computer</u>	

FOR A REVIEW EXERCISE OF THIS UNIT, SEE THE WEBSITE.

UNIT 14: COMPOUND PHRASES

Coordinating conjunctions, such as *and*, *or*, and *but*, are very powerful. As we discussed in Lesson 18, they can join any two units of the same type. Here are some examples with *and*, the most common coordinating conjunction:

1. He gave tennis lessons to the girl and her brother. (two noun phrases joined)
2. I cooked dinner and washed the laundry. (two verb phrases joined)
3. Their beautiful and charming hostess soon put them at ease. (two adjectives joined)
4. My mother listened to me seriously and patiently. (two adverbs joined)
5. The monkey ran up the tree and around its trunk. (two prepositional phrases joined)
6. I rode my bike and Teresa walked. (two sentences joined)

In this unit, we'll take a closer look at joined noun phrases and joined verb phrases.