**Appositive Practice:**

An **appositive** is a word placed after another word to explain or identify it. The appositive **always** **appears** **after** the word it explains or identifies. It is always a noun or a pronoun, and the word it explains is alsoa noun or pronoun.

ex. My uncle, **a lawyer**, is visiting us.

My teacher, **Miss Marshall**, is very strict.

An appositive phrase consists of the appositive and its modifiers which may themselves be phrases.

ex. My radio, **an old portable**, is in the repair shop.

The boys climbed the mountain, **one of the highest in the West.**

**Write the appositive or appositive phrase**

1. Queen Victoria, one of England's greatest monarchs, ruled for sixty-three years.

2. Jane made the salad, a tossed one with French dressing.

3. Harvey Jensen, the pro at the country club, is giving me golf lessons.

4. James Hilton's book, Lost Horizon, has been filmed twice.

5. Chemistry, Sue's favorite subject, is easy for her.

6. Jerry is visiting in Peoria, his old hometown.

**Direct Objects: Underline the direct objects.**

DOs show who or what receives the action of the verb or completes the meaning of the verb. **To find a direct object, first find the subject and the verb; then ask yourself who or what receives the action of the verb. The answer to the "who" or "what" question is the direct object.**

**EXAMPLE:** Joshua moved the table and chairs closer to the window.

What did Joshua move?

Correct! He moved both the **table** and **chairs**, a compound direct object.

**Write the direct object**

1. Karen gave a dog biscuit to the puppy.

2. The ATM machine spewed money at the surprised young woman.

3. The librarian carried the books and magazines to the researcher.

4. Walking to school on a fall day, the children selected fallen leaves for show-and-tell.

5. Sparta defeated Athens in the Peloponnesian War.

**Indirect Objects- “to whom” or “for whom”**

**EXAMPLE:** Jessica bought her **mother** a new **car**.

Notice the word order of the sentence: **mother** is the indirect object and comes before the direct object **car.**

Also notice that if the sentence had been reworded with a prepositional phrase, it would no longer contain an indirect object.

**EXAMPLE:** Jessica bought a new car **for her mother**.

**Car** is still the direct object, but the indirect object has been replaced with a prepositional phrase.

**Write the indirect object**

1. Since you are going to the sale at Target, please buy me a set of sheets, too.

2. The father bought the child an ice cream cone.

3. The doctor gave his patients elastic bands for exercise.

4. Jeremy gave his son a CD player and a stereo as a birthday gift.

5. Carlotta brought her son a set of toy soldiers once owned by her grandfather.

6. The reporters asked the mayor and the council many questions.

**Gerunds**

Gerunds end in **–ing** and function as a noun.

**Identify the gerund phrase. Say how each is functioning in the sentence:**

**Subject, object of preposition, direct object, PN, PA**

1. There are few people who question the benefits of encouraging teens.

2. Walking the path in the woods is good exercise.

3. The teacher ended Jim's disrupting behavior.

4. We should teach our children the necessity of helping others in need.

5. Her hobby is singing Disney songs.

**Infinitives**

Verb form usually beginning with “to”

Ex. To eat

To rest

To do homework

**Identify the infinitive phrase. Say how each is functioning in the sentence:**

**Subject, object of preposition, direct object, PN, PA**

1. I sat down to rest.

2. Bill tried to warn them of the problem.  
3. Jim had no choice except to resign from the position.  
4. The child was afraid to tell the truth.  
5. The teachers came to offer their service.  
6. Joan had a scheme to make money.