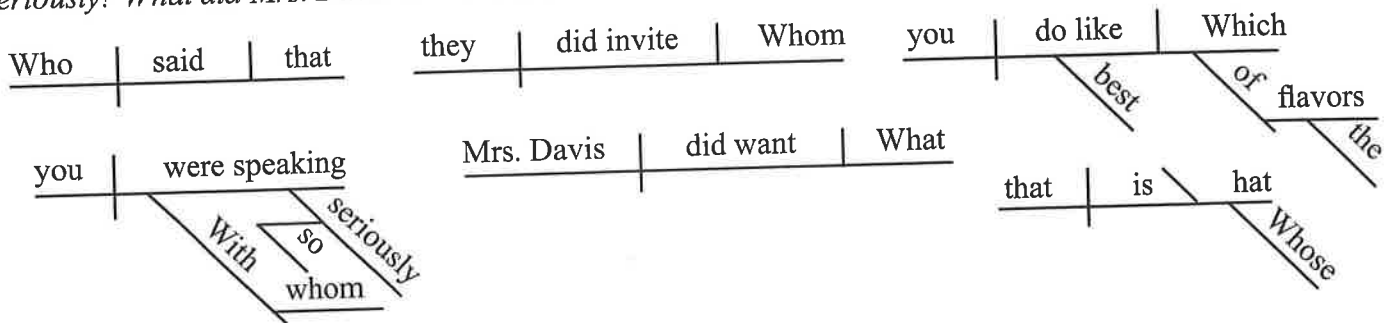


Lesson 19: Interrogative Pronouns

The interrogative pronouns are *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, and *what*. Like all pronouns, they are diagrammed according to their function in the sentence, e.g., subject, direct object, object of a preposition. Pay special attention to the correct usage of *who* and *whom*. Here are some sentences with interrogative pronouns: *Who said that?* *Whom did they invite?* *Which of the flavors do you like best?* *With whom were you speaking so seriously?* *What did Mrs. Davis want?* *Whose hat is that?* These sentences are diagrammed as follows:



Now it's your turn to diagram interrogative pronouns.

1. Which of the two problems is harder?

6. At whose house can we have the party?

2. Hey! Who took my pencil?

7. Who am I?

3. What is making that awful noise?

8. What does he know about skateboards?

4. Whom did she ask?

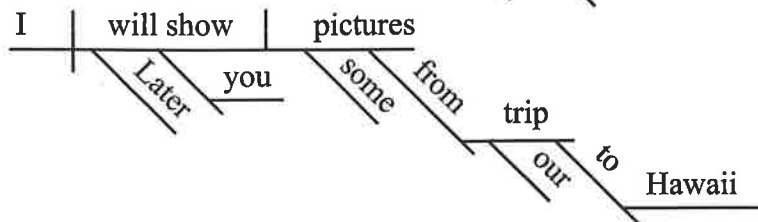
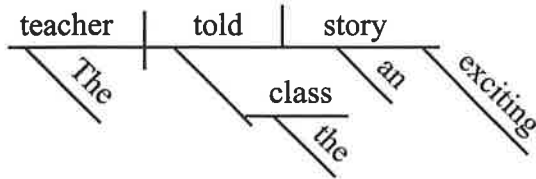
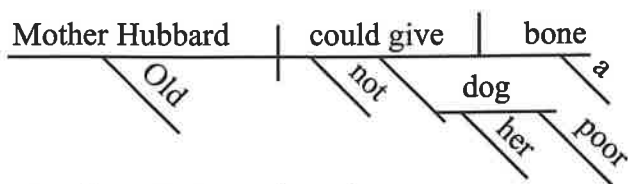
9. Whose friend are you?

5. To whom were the packages sent?

10. Whom did you see there?

Lesson 20: Indirect Objects

An indirect object indicates the person or thing to whom something is given, told, or shown; it is not preceded by the preposition *to*. Here are some sentences with underlined indirect objects: *Old Mother Hubbard could not give her poor dog a bone. The teacher told the class an exciting story. Later I will show you some pictures from our trip to Hawaii.* Here are diagrams of these sentences:



In diagramming indirect objects, you always attach the empty diagonal line to the horizontal line below the verb.

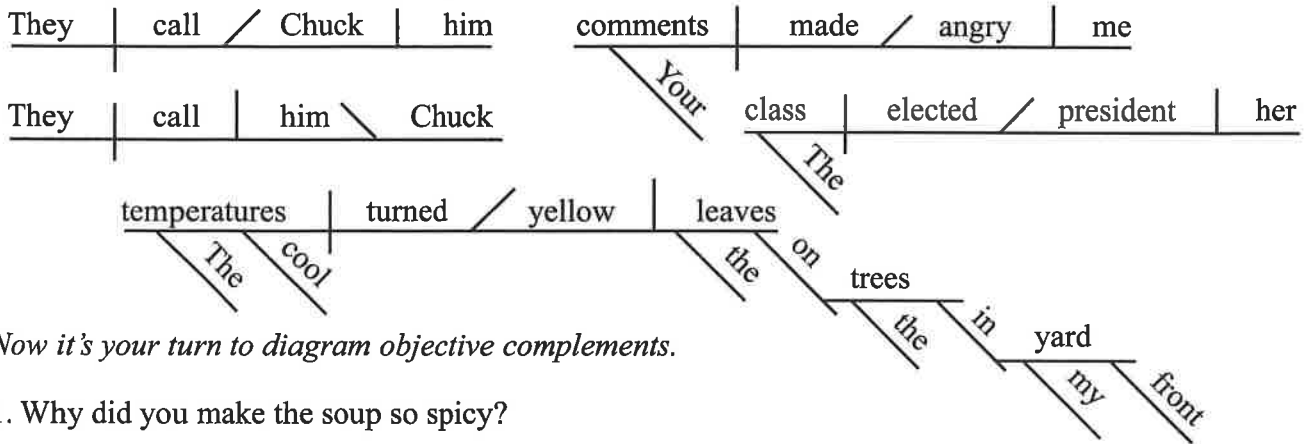
Now it's your turn to diagram indirect objects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Dad, tell us the story about the big fish again.</p> <p>2. That waitress never offers anyone a glass of water.</p> <p>3. Mr. Jethroe, our neighborhood's newest resident, was showing everyone his new camera.</p> <p>4. I wouldn't give him a penny for that piece of junk.</p> | <p>5. Mrs. Hardesty handed an employee her grocery list.</p> <p>6. What did you give your brother for his birthday?</p> <p>7. Cornelia offered me twenty-five dollars for my old bicycle.</p> <p>8. Old Jim was telling the kids in the neighborhood stories about his adventures in the West.</p> |
|--|--|

Lesson 21: Objective Complements

A noun or adjective that completes the verb and modifies, names, or renames the direct object is called an **objective complement**. Objective complements are underlined in the following sentences: *They call him Chuck*. *Your comments made me angry*. *The class elected her president*. *The cool temperatures turned the leaves on the trees in my front yard yellow*.

There are two different methods of diagramming objective complements: 1) the traditional method, in which the objective complement, preceded by a slash, is placed before the direct object; and 2) the modern method, in which the objective complement, preceded by a backslash, follows the direct object. To demonstrate the difference, the first sentence, *They call him Chuck*, is diagrammed both ways.



Now it's your turn to diagram objective complements.

1. Why did you make the soup so spicy?
2. Mom appointed my sister Martha keeper of the turtles.
3. Do you consider me a friend?
4. What kinds of things make your parents angry?
5. Robert, don't call people that!
6. Your questions are driving me crazy.
7. Most students consider Mr. Hardin an excellent teacher.
8. The police found the victim unconscious.

Review VII: Lessons 19 - 21

1. Who is that thoughtful person?

6. Some people call Michael Jordan the greatest basketball player.

2. What did Little Miss Muffit sit on? (This one is tricky to diagram.)

7. What did you give Andrea for her birthday?

3. How can a fourth grader spell those big words correctly?

8. Most people find our cats annoying.

4. The proud parents painted their baby's room pink.

9. Which card should I send to Amy?

5. What did she tell the clerk?