

<b>tch</b>		<b>ch</b>	
Used only after a single, short or broad vowel			
stitch	patch	bench	porch
latch	fetch	beach	perch
watch	etch	bunch	arch
hatch	crutch	touch	pouch
match	twitch	coach	ranch

## 11.8 All

## Grammar

### Review

What is a noun? *A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.*

What is an adjective? *Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns. Adjectives answer: What kind? How many? Which one? Whose?*

What is an article? *A, an, the - tiny article adjectives that mark nouns and answer the question: Which?*

Name the parts of a sentence. *A sentence must have a capital letter, subject, verb, complete thought, and end mark.*

What is a verb? *A verb shows action, links a description to the subject, or helps another verb.*



**Spelling List 11 – page 195** Mark the parts of speech for the words in Spelling List 11. Write a V next to the verbs, an N next to the nouns, and Adj. next to the adjectives.

## All

## Transitive Verbs & Direct Objects

This section is about direct objects. Direct objects receive the action of the verb. Act out the sentences so that the students can see the direct object receiving the action of the verb.

Today we will learn more about action verbs.

*The boy throws.*

Let's decide if this is a complete thought.

Does it make complete sense? *Not really. Something is missing. It needs to say what the boy throws.*

*The boy throws the ball.*

### Optional Practice

#### Spelling Cards

Dictate the words in Lesson 11 for the students to write on index cards. Color a green border around the verbs.

Combine the cards from Lists 10 and 11. Put them in a pile face down. Direct the students to draw a word, read it, and act it out. Guess the word. If there are more than two students, have all the students write their guesses on their whiteboards.

### Teacher Tip

#### Direct Objects

Direct objects follow action verbs, and they are *verb complements*. These are different from *subject complements*, which follow linking verbs.

Is this now a complete thought? **yes**

Some action verbs need a second noun to make the thought complete.

These types of action verbs are called transitive verbs.

*transitive verb*

Listen to the words *transitive* and *transfer*. What do they have in common? **They both begin with trans-.**

*transfer*

What does it mean to transfer? **Transfer means to move from one place to another.**

*Trans-* is a Latin prefix that means *across* and *through*.

A transitive verb transfers the action of the verb to the direct object.

**Act out the sentences below as you say them:**

For example, in the sentence *I spin the bottle*, I am transferring the action to the bottle. *Bottle* is the direct object.

In the sentence *I shake the towel*, I am transferring the action to the towel. *Towel* is the direct object.

The noun that receives the action is called the direct object. Let's go back to our sentence on the board.

*The boy throws the ball.*

Who throws? **boy**

Boy is the subject noun.

What does he throw? **the ball**

Ball is the direct object. The ball is what was thrown. In other words, the action of throwing was transferred to the ball.

What else could the boy throw? **Answers will vary. (toy)**

Tell me the answer in a complete sentence. **Answers will vary. (The boy throws the toy.)**

(Toy) is the direct object. It is receiving the action of the verb.

What else could the boy throw? **The answer will vary. (paper)**

Tell me the answer in a complete sentence. **The answer will vary. (The boy throws the paper.)**

(Paper) is the direct object. It is receiving the action of the verb...

**Show Grammar Flash Card 1.8.**

The direct object receives the action of the verb and completes the

## Teacher Tip

### Transitive Verbs

Verbs that have a direct object are called transitive verbs.

Direct objects are often called complements because they complete or complement the meaning of the verb.

## Teacher Tip

### Intransitive Verbs

If a verb's meaning cannot take a direct object, the verb is intransitive. Many verbs have both transitive and intransitive uses, while others are exclusively or usually one or the other.

#### Intransitive only:

She *glowed*.

He *stood*.

#### Transitive only:

Bring a coat.

He *raised* his hand.

#### Both:

The light *shines*. (I)

He *shines* his shoes. (T)

The butter *melted*. (I)

She *melted* the butter. (T)

## Grammar Flash Card

### 1.8 Direct Object

The *direct object* receives the action of the verb and completes the meaning of the sentence.

To find the direct object, go to the verb and ask: \_\_\_\_ what?  
\_\_\_\_ whom?

meaning of the sentence. Let's say the definition together. *The direct object receives the action of the verb and completes the meaning of the sentence.*

When a verb has a direct object that completes its meaning, it is called a transitive verb.

### Show Grammar Flash Card 3.2

A transitive verb transfers the action of the verb to the direct object.

If an action verb does not have a direct object that receives the action of the verb and completes its meaning, then it is called an intransitive verb.

*intransitive*

What do you think this means? *Answers vary.*

*In-* is a prefix that means not, so intransitive means *not transitive*. The verb does not transfer the action to a direct object. Its meaning cannot be completed by a direct object.

Today, we will focus on transitive verbs.

All

## Identifying Parts of Speech Subjects, Direct Objects, and Meaning

English grammar is about word order. In some languages words can be arranged in any order because endings on the words show the meaning. In English the word order is the main thing that indicates meaning.

I will write two sentences on the board. Tell me when you notice what is different between them.

*The boy walks the dog.*

*The dog walks the boy.*

Discuss with the students how the meaning changes by switching the order of the words.

Let's label the parts of speech for each word and talk about the jobs these words are doing.

*The boy walks the dog.*

Who walks? *boy, subject noun*

Which boy? *the, article adjective*

### Grammar Flash Card 3.2 Transitive Verb

A *transitive verb* transfers the action of the verb to the direct object.

### Challenge

#### Transitive and Intransitive Spelling Words

Ask the students to read each verb in List 11 aloud. Then see if the student can use it in a sentence with a subject and a direct object.

For example: The dog follows the boy.

Many verbs in the Lesson 11 spelling lists have both transitive and intransitive uses, while others are always one or the other. The following verbs are seldom or never used transitively:

**A** talk

**B** shatter, shrink, travel

**C** erupt

It is fine if students cannot come up with a sentence with a direct object for every verb that does have a transitive meaning. The purpose of the activity is for students to become familiar with how transitive verbs and direct objects work.