**Objects of Verbs**

Action verbs often require complements called direct objects and indirect objects to complete their meaning.

**Direct Object**

A direct object is a word or group of words that receives the action of an action verb. It answers the question *what* or *whom*.

The climber caught. (caught *what?* or *whom?*)

The climber caught the nylon rope.

**Indirect Object**

An indirect object tells *to what, to whom, for what,* or *for whom* an action is done. Verbs that often take indirect objects include bring, give, hand, lend, make, send, show, teach, tell, and write.

The rescue team gives hot food. (Gives food *to* or *for whom?*)

The rescue team gives the survivors hot food.

\*\*\*\*If the words *to*  or *for* appear in the sentence, the word that follows is **not** an indirect object.

Example: The survivors told their story to me.

Me is not an indirect object in this sentence.

**Object Complement**

An object complement is a word or group of words that follows a direct object and renames or describes that object. An object complement may be a noun or an adjective.

Example: The judges named the student a champion.

SUBJECT PREDICATE DO OBJECT COMPLEMENT

Write the complement from each sentence and identify it as a direct object (DO) or indirect object (IO).

Example: British surveyors calculated the height of Peak XV.

1. In 1865 geographers gave Mount Everest its current name.
2. Irving lent Mallory a hand in their 1924 expediton.
3. Unfortunately, a sudden ice storm overcame the explorers.
4. In 1953, Hillary and Tenzing showed the world their talents.
5. They conquered the summit of Mount Everest.
6. In 1963, Hornbein and Unsoeld scaled the West Ridge.
7. Their feat earned them praise from professional climbers.
8. On a 1996 expedition fierce blizzards killed eight climbers.
9. Mount Everest still offers climbers a true challenge.
10. The Appalachian Trail challenges climbers as well.