

Queensland Dept of Education
Grade 4 English – Printed in 1945

When analysing, set out your work in this way:—

- (i) The horses in the stable eat hay, corn, and chaff.
- (ii) Early the next morning, they caught some fish in the creek.

Subject.	Predicate.
(i) The horses in the stable	eat (verb) hay, corn, and chaff (objects)
(ii) They	caught (verb) some fish (object) in the creek, early the next morning.

The words printed in **black type** are the ones you must *underline* when you do written analysis.

It is a good plan to write the word "verb" after this part of speech. Notice (in example (ii)) that words not part of the object are left in the predicate without a name. You will learn more about the rest of the predicate later.

(d) Now analyse the following sentences:—

1. The captain of the ship had taken his wife and children on a cruise.
2. Some years ago an Australian lady wrote many interesting stories for children.
3. Does our teacher play football on Saturday?
4. My aunt and cousins visited several townships during their holiday.

5. At midnight the ship struck a rock.
6. Did you hear the magpies this morning?
7. Members of the committee hold a meeting every week.
8. Those old ladies have knitted six pairs of socks.
9. How many legs has a spider?
10. The hardy fisherman rowed his boat to a buoy in the stream.

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CHAPTER 4.—TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

Look again at your sentences in Group A, in Chapter 3. In each one we have named (a) a doer, (b) an action, and (c) a person or thing to whom or to which the action is done. It is most important that you should remember these three things—the doer, the action, and the receiver of the action. In each case the action passes over from a *doer* to a *receiver*. In the sentence "The boy cut the apple," the action of "cutting" passes over from the doer "boy" to the receiver "apple." "Doing" verbs which denote actions that pass over from a doer to a receiver are called *Transitive Verbs*. The word "transitive" means "passing over or across."

In Group B the verbs denote actions which do *not* pass over. Verbs of this kind are called *Intransitive Verbs*. The prefix "in" means "not."

(a) Pick out the verbs in the sentences which follow. Write them in a column and after each write one of the words "transitive" or "intransitive":—

1. The stream is running fast.
2. The cat drank the milk.
3. The girls are coming up the road.