**CONGRATULATIONS!**

**You have been selected to participate in Grammarpalooza!**

**Verbs**

An **action verb** animates a sentence, either physically ( swim, jump, drop, whistle) or mentally ( think, dream, believe, suppose, love). Verbs make sentences move; sometimes dramatically, sometimes quietly.

* She leaped high into the air, twirled, landed on the floor, and ran from the room.

Some verbs don't express action but help complete statements about the subject by describing or identifying it. These verbs are called **linking verbs.**

* Diane is happy.
* Clement feels feverish.

In these sentences, underline the subject once and verb(s) twice. Then, decipher whether the sentence contains an action or linking verb

7. The Statue of Liberty has become a major American landmark.

8. Should I follow you to the store?

9. This is so important!

10. She was so late for the appointment.

11. He did not have his equipment.

12. She will be our next president.

Some sentences do not have a direct object. These are called intransitive verbs and can stand on their own. When you see t.v. In a dictionary it means transitive verb, which means you must have a direct object when it is used in a sentence. If the dictionary notes i.v., then no direct object is needed.

* The president spoke.
* The ghost appeared.
* Rick ate the strawberry tart.

An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that comes between an action verb and a direct object. It tells to whom or to what (or for whom or for what) the action of the verb is done.

**Directions:** In each of these sentences, underline the subject once and the verb twice. Put brackets around the indirect object and circle the direct object.

13. Kim bought her daughter a new dress.

14. Give me the Civil War novel.

15. His girlfriend mailed him a birthday present.

16. The coach gave her a trophy.

17. Claire wrote me an e-mail.

18. The travel agent gave Todd and me our itinerary.

19. The academy gave the writer the Nobel Prize in literature.

20. The dog barked.

21. The cat followed the mouse.

**Lay vs. Lie**

### The important distinction is that layrequires a direct object and liedoes not. So you lie down on the sofa (no direct object), but you lay the book down on the table (the book is the direct object). In other words, lay is transitive and lie is intransitive.

22. Quentin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his sleeping son Jeremy on the bed and covered him with a quilt.

23. Her beagle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there every chance he gets.

24. Floyd \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the kitchen floor and takes a well-deserved nap.

25. Robin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her keys on the counter, and then Buster, her cat, bats them onto the floor.

**Prepositions**

A preposition is a word used to show how a noun or pronoun is related to some other word in the sentence. Prepositions are mainly words that indicate direction or position. Most prepositions are special and can fit into this pattern:

The mouse ran \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the box(es).

 Preposition

Try these prepositions: to, above, through, by, next, inside, around, under, etc.

Underline the subject in each sentence once, the verb twice and put the prepositional phrase in parenthesis.

26. I swam to the raft near the boat.

27. Put the butter in the dish by the glasses near the napkins.

28. I mailed the letter at the post office.

The ten most common prepositions are as follows:

after at by during for

from of to until with

Use each of these prepositions in a sentence. Put the prepositional phrase in parenthesis.

29.

30.

31.

32.

33.

34.

35.

36.

37.

38.

Underline the subject in each sentence once, the verb twice and put the prepositional phrase in parenthesis. At the end of each sentence, indicate whether transitive (T) or intransitive (I.T.) verbs are used.

39. Are you going with him to the prom?

40. Before the game, he went shopping after school.

41. Over the river and through the woods to grandmother's house we go.

42. Until yesterday, the dog slept under the stairs.

43. The deer darted quickly in front of my car.

44. Karen is planning a party on Wednesday after the game.

45. We went with Jeff and him for pizza.

46. She and Hannah are shopping with Lori and me.

47. My mother and I went to lunch during the break.

**Tense**

A singular subject takes a singular verb. *You* is always treated as a plural. *Seen* is never to be used without has, have, had!

*Do* is singular—D*oes* is plural.

Underline the subject in each sentence once and the verb twice. Put parenthesis around any prepositional phrases.

48. I (saw, seen) the movie yesterday after ten o' clock.

49. You (is, are) going to the movie with him.

50. We (don't, doesn't) know where to turn.

51. I have (saw, seen) the movie three times.

52. He (don't, doesn't) like popcorn and soda with movies.

53. I know I (saw, seen) the theater off the square.

**Numbers**

Write out numbers one through one hundred. Any number over one hundred (or three or more digits), represent them numberically.

54. Suggestions were made by 60 of the BHS students.

55. Please send me 55 postage stamps.

56. The cost of paper has gone up 15%. (Note: do we use “%” or write “percent”?)

57. Tom prefers to date blondes, John brunettes.

58. The thunderstorm brought hail to Ohio, but no one was hurt.

59. The long rolling hills had not changed in the past 100 years.

**Who and Whom**

Use "who" when you are referring to the subject of a sentence.

### Use "whom" when you are referring to the object of a sentence.

Remember that sentence structure is: **SUBJECT** – VERB – ***OBJECT***

**Sally** said “what’s up” to ***Steven***.

* **Who** said “what’s up” to Steven?
* To ***whom*** did Sally say “what’s up”?

**Hint:** when in doubt, if you can use the subject pronoun “he,” the pronoun is “who.” If you can use the objective pronoun “him,” the pronoun is “whom.”

 Whom? Him, silly!

60. Quentin laid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the bed? Jeremy.

61. **­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**made the birthday cake?

62. **­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** did he blame for the accident?

63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are you going to invite?

64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is going to do the dishes?

65. I don't know **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he invited.**