

Name _____

PREPOSITION REVIEW

Date _____

- A. Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

To + Verb = Infinitive: Do not cross out an infinitive.

Example: The maid wanted (to clean) the room ~~before ten o'clock~~.

1. His sister likes to swing on the monkey bars.
2. Kyle wants to go to a record shop today.
3. Mr. Harmon decided to leave before halftime.
4. During the play, someone pretended to be a duck.
5. The banker hesitated to sign the papers.
6. We like to watch for odd traffic signs.
7. The reception needs to be in the last ballroom.

- B. Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb phrase twice.

A verb phrase consists of a helping (auxiliary) verb + a main verb.

Example: No one has seen Laura ~~for an hour~~.

1. A French poodle had run into the street.
2. I shall scrub the floors during the afternoon.
3. Their parents are golfing after breakfast.
4. A forest fire had been fought along a highway.
5. Everything but the pizza must be purchased before the party.
6. A camel was leading a caravan through the desert.
7. Should we have gone without him?

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- C. Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb phrase twice.

Not (n't) is never a verb. Do not underline it as part of a verb phrase.

Example: The acrobat has not performed ~~for the audience.~~

1. These chairs were not painted underneath the trees.
2. The tourist would not look over the edge of the canyon.
3. Everyone except Senator Brill has spoken regarding the incident.
4. That artist cannot finish his painting until next week.
5. Did the electrician lean this board against the wall?
6. The riders may have ridden toward the mountains.
7. Could Lenny have moved the hose into the garage?

- D. Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb/verb phrase twice. Starred sentences contain helping verb(s).

Compound Object: A preposition may have more than one object.

Example: An oak tree is ~~beside a shed and a corral.~~

1. *Johnny is sitting between his father and mother.
2. *That bus is going to Baltimore or New York City.
3. *After dinner and dessert, you may play dominoes.
4. *Sheila does not study with Nancy or Karen.
5. Mr. Lower works at a video store in the morning and afternoon.
6. During their field trip, they gathered samples of leaves and flowers.
7. Her teacher came to school without her glasses or grade book.

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E. Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb/verb phrase twice. Starred sentences contain helping verb(s).

COMPOUND SUBJECTS: The subject tells who or what the sentence is about. Sometimes there are two or more subjects in a sentence. This is called a compound subject.

Example: A boy and his friend played ~~in the woods~~.

1. A mother and her child shopped at a drugstore.
2. Miss Cobb and Mrs. Lunder are in the tennis tournament.
3. Larry and I go to the park every day.
4. *Forests and lakes are located throughout that region.
5. *A lemon or orange is needed for this drink.
6. *After the bridge game, pie, cake, and ice cream were served.
7. During the evening, a deer and her fawn walked through the meadow.

F. Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb/verb phrase twice. Starred sentences contain helping verb(s).

COMPOUND VERBS: A verb tells what is (was) or what happens (happened). Sometimes more than one verb appears in a sentence. This is called a compound verb.

Example: You must sit and read ~~for a few minutes~~.

1. Pat hit the ball into right field and ran for first base.
2. In the morning, I comb my hair and brush my teeth.
3. Mark's frog jumped onto a rock and croaked.
4. Before the play, the energetic actors learned lines and practiced.
5. *Does the new boy travel by bus and arrive at school early?
6. Mr. London takes his lunch to the office and eats across the street.
7. *Rings and bracelets were cleaned and placed into a special case.

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- G.** Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES: (YOU) is the subject of an imperative sentence. Read (You) as you understood.

Example: (You) Go ~~to bed~~ immediately.

1. Keep this dollar in your wallet.
2. Erase this mark from your paper.
3. Please finish your homework within the next hour.
4. Sand the wooden duck for a very smooth finish.
5. After the game, put the chairs into the trunk of the car.
6. Drill a hole in the coconut and drain the milk into a bowl.
7. Take this package to the post office, please.

- H.** Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb twice. Label any adverb-Adv.

PREPOSITION VERSUS ADVERB: A preposition must be followed by a noun or pronoun called an object of the preposition. If there is not an object of the preposition, the word is not a preposition. (It serves as an adverb.)

Adv.

Example: They walked out ~~into the rain~~.

1. The parade went past at a slow pace.
2. We sat outside in the sunshine.
3. Their brother comes over to our house with his friend.
4. The children remained inside during the snowstorm.
5. He did not come through with his friends.
6. A bird flew in and out among the branches.
7. Come in and sit down, please.