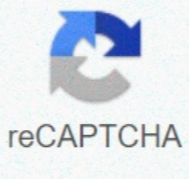




I'm not robot



Continue

Transitive and intransitive verbs quiz with answers

Exercise on TRANSITIVE and INTRANSITIVE VERBS : Pick out the TRANSITIVE and INTRANSITIVE VERBS in the following sentences. 1. I met him in Calcutta. 2. The last train leaves at 11.00 p.m. 3. You drive too fast. 4. The manager signed the letter. 5. They escaped from the burning house. 6. I lay down after lunch. 7. The children stole apples. 8. Grass grows after rain. 9. He grows vegetables. 10. He tore the cloth. 11. The cloth tears easily. 12. The flowers look fresh. 13. He leaves home at 9.00 every day. 14. The book is selling well. 15. I sent the suit to the laundry. Answer to This Exercise Business English Index Business English Exercises Index From Exercise on TRANSITIVE and INTRANSITIVE VERBS to HOME PAGE All contents remain copyrighted and reserved. SBI! Free DownloadIn this transitive and intransitive verbs worksheet, students have to write a "T" or "I" for transitive and intransitive verbs. As you may know, transitive verbs act on an object. For example, in the sentence "he played the piano", the verb "played" corresponds to the object "the piano". But for intransitive verbs, these types of verbs don't relate to any objects. For example, in the sentence "she slept all day", the verb "slept" doesn't coincide with any type of object. So let's put these concepts into practice with this transitive and intransitive verbs worksheet. Is it a transitive verb (T) or intransitive verb (I)? Transitive and Intransitive Verbs Worksheet Answer Key 1. When he arrived, nobody was there to greet him. (I) 2. I bought a bicycle so I can go to school faster. (T) 3. The boy laughed so much that milk came out of his nose. (I) 4. He reads books to help him fall asleep. (T) 5. Jim is sleeping so don't be so loud. (I) 6. When I lie down, I like to sleep on my back. (I) 7. In order to catch up in class, she wrote an essay. (T) 8. The man sneezed so hard that he fell from his chair. (I) 9. She sat down patiently waiting for her homework. (I) 10. For about an hour, they passed the ball back and forth. (T) 11. The family turned off the light and went to sleep. (T) 12. We moved the tables next to each other. (T) 13. He puts on his winter boots because it's so cold outside. (T) 14. They waited but nobody helped them find their room. (I) 15. The train stopped abruptly. (I) Related Grammar Worksheets If you need more grammar related worksheets, see our free printable activity sheets below. One thing that can make understanding transitive or intransitive verbs complicated is that in English verbs can sometimes be used in both ways! This just means that in some contexts a verb does need to use an object (and is therefore transitive) and in other contexts the verb doesn't need to use one (and is thus intransitive). The reason for this is that sometimes a verb implies the existence of an object, and it is usually quite clear what that object must be. For example: He's drinking a cup of tea - we have an object here so the verb to drink in this context is transitive. He's drinking - no object so the verb to drink in this context is intransitive. However, it is still clear that there is an "invisible" object - he is drinking something, but it isn't necessary to say exactly what it is that he is drinking. Some other examples of this: He drove his car to work - here the verb to drive is transitive - it has an object He drove slowly - here the verb to drive is intransitive - it does not have an object He left the meeting at 6 o'clock - here the verb to leave is transitive - it has an object I want to leave now - here the verb to leave is intransitive - it does not have an object Choose the most appropriate answer according to the task in parentheses. Your result: 00% correct. Presence: away chat dnd xa Identify the usage of the bolded verb within the sentence and write it on the line. Underline the word of interest in each sentence. Write its direct object on the line. Pose the question, "Subject, verb, what?" for each sentence. Write the answer on the line. If there is an answer, write it on the second line. If there is no direct object, write the other one on the second line. Rewrite the sentence without a direct object, adding words or phrases as necessary so that the verb changes form. Remember, any information that follows will usually be a prepositional phrase or an adverb describing it. Complete each sentence below with a direct object to make the verb change form. Read each sentence and classify the word use for yourself and your class. Explain what the use of the bold word displays in each of the sentences. Write a sentence for each verb. What do you make of the verb usage according to directions in parentheses. Circle the intransitive verb in each sentence. Underline the prepositional phrase or adverb that follows it. Read each sentence below. What is the use of the underlined word? Underline the direct object that follows it. Write two sentences for each verb given. With each sentence you will differ how you will advance this along. For each sentence, identify the purpose of the underlined word. Write a sentence for each verb. You should try to vary the purpose of the verb usage. Write two for every verb that pops up your way. You can do this quiz online or print it on paper. It tests Linking, Intransitive and Transitive Verbs. Linking, Intransitive, Transitive Verbs Grammar Quizzes Grammar Games Learning the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs can help students of English improve their knowledge of English grammar, which improves fluency. This page will help you identify transitive and intransitive verbs and phrasal verbs. A transitive verb is a verb that can have an object. For example, the verb kick. Sandra kicked the ball. (subject)+(verb)+(object). The object of the verb kick in the above sentence is the ball. Transitive verbs like kick are common in English. They describe actions that can be done to something. For example, She bought the cake. She caught the ball. He has found a problem. He will take a train. He is reading a letter. Hint: Think of 'transitive' as a verb that can be 'transferred' an object. If it can take an object, it can be used as a transitive verb. An intransitive verb is a verb that cannot have an object. For example, the verb sleep. People sleep. (subject)+(verb). In this example, there is only a subject (the person doing the action) and a verb. There is no object. Here are some examples of intransitive verbs. Identifying Intransitive and Transitive Verbs To know if the verb in a sentence is transitive, you need to see if the verb has an object in the sentence. To do that, ask What the subject did with the verb. For example: She opened the door. > She opened what? = the door. The door' is an object, so we know the verb is used transitively. The manager will close the store early. > The manager will close what? = the store. This means the verb is transitive. The children sat. > The children sat what? = ?? This question doesn't make sense. You cannot sit something because sit is only an intransitive verb. Note that not everything that comes after a verb is an object. Compare these two sentences: The children sat. (Intransitive - the verb sat has no object) The children sat in chairs. (Intransitive - in is a preposition, so in chairs is a prepositional phrase that describes where the children sat; it does not tell you what the children sat.) The children sat happily in chairs with their friends. (Intransitive, again. Here, happily is an adverb describing how they sat, and in chairs and with their friends are phrases started with prepositions.) Verbs that Can Be Both Transitive and Intransitive Some verbs have both a transitive and intransitive form. The dog eats. (Intransitive - the verb has no object) The dog eats food. (Transitive - the object 'food' means the verb is used transitively.) Roger cleans often. (Intransitive - there is no object. Often is an adverb describing how often something happens. It does not tell you what Roger cleans.) Roger cleans his bathroom often. (Transitive - Roger cleans what? His bathroom. That is the object of the verb.) This is true of many verbs (there are too many to list). If you do not know if a verb is transitive or intransitive (or both), you can look it up in the dictionary. The woman is running. (Intransitive). She is running a marathon. (transitive) Do you understand how to identify transitive and intransitive verbs? Try these exercises! Exercise: Determine If the Sentence Is Transitive or Intransitive The train arrived. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive The passengers rode the train. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive The baby drinks from his bottle. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive The bird is flying away. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive The woman ordered a sandwich with mustard and mayonnaise. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive The sun warms our planet throughout the year. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive Some birds in Canada fly south in the winter. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive Explanations 1. Intransitive. The verb arrive cannot have an object. 2. Transitive. The passengers rode what? The train. This is the object. 3. Intransitive. What did the baby drink? We don't know because there is no object. The phrase "from his bottle" is a prepositional phrase, not an object. 4. Transitive. What did the bird drink? Milk. 5. Intransitive. Away is an adverb (it is a direction), not what the bird flies. 6. Transitive. What did the woman order? A sandwich. 7. Transitive. What does the sun warm? Our planet. 8. Intransitive. South is a direction (an adverb) that tells you where the birds flew; it is not the object of the verb. In the winter is a prepositional phrase telling you when. Is the Verb 'to be' Transitive or Intransitive? The BE verb is not transitive or intransitive. It is called a linking verb. Instead of following the subject + verb + object format, sentences with linking verbs follow this format: The man is a doctor. [subject] + [verb] + [complement] Other linking verbs include appear, become, feel, grow, look, smell, sound, taste. These verbs, when used as linking verbs, are neither transitive nor intransitive. Commonly Confused Intransitive Verbs These verbs are commonly confused by students (even advanced students): transitive verb intransitive verb lay (lay/laid/laid) lie (lie/lay/lain) raise (raise/raised/raised) rise (rise/rose/risen) To practice the difference between these two verbs, see the below related pages: Lay & Lie Exercises Raise & Rise Exercises Exercise Group #2: Confusing Transitive & Intransitive Verbs Only one student raised her hand. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive The airplane slowly rose above the clouds. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive She laid the flowers on the grave. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive He lay still without moving. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive The team was tired last night. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive BE Verb (linking verb) Nothing will happen. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive They are going to release the schedule next week. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive Explanations 1. Transitive - What did she raise? Her hand 2. Intransitive - The verb rise cannot have an object. 3. Transitive - What did she lay? Flowers 4. Intransitive - This is the verb 'lie' in the past tense ('lay'), which is an intransitive verb. How do we know it's not 'lay' in the present tense? The answer: there's no object in the sentence (He lay what?). This shows that we are using an intransitive verb. 5. BE Verb (linking verb) - This is a sentence with the BE verb, which is a linking verb. 6. Intransitive - The verb happen cannot have an object. (You cannot actively 'happen something') 7. Transitive - What is going to be released? The schedule. This is the object of the verb 'release'. Advanced Exercises: Transitive & Intransitive Verbs and the Passive Voice Try to identify the verb type in these sentences, which include both the active and passive voice. Keep in mind that the passive voice can only be formed with transitive verbs. (If you are not familiar with the passive voice, please study it before trying this section.) Rice is grown on farms by farmers. (select answer) Transitive (Passive Voice)/Transitive (Active Voice) Intransitive Several issues were raised at the meeting. (select answer) Transitive (Passive Voice)/Transitive (Active Voice) Intransitive John wasn't ready for his test. (select answer) Transitive-Passive Voice/Transitive (Active Voice) Intransitive BE Verb (linking verb) A special gift is being presented to Mr. Cooper. (select answer) Transitive (Passive Voice)/Transitive (Active Voice) Intransitive Our teacher is going to punish us. (select answer) Transitive (Passive Voice)/Transitive (Active Voice) Intransitive Dinosaurs existed 65 million years ago. (select answer) Transitive (Passive Voice)/Transitive (Active Voice) Intransitive The temperature has been increased to 350 degrees. (select answer) Transitive (Passive Voice)/Transitive (Active Voice) Intransitive The company has been lowering employee salaries for years. (select answer) Transitive (Passive Voice)/Transitive (Active Voice) Intransitive Explanations 1. Transitive (Passive Voice) - This is a sentence in the passive voice. The subject, rice, is the object of the verb 'grow'. 2. Transitive (Passive Voice) - The object of the verb 'raise' is 'several issues', which becomes the subject of the sentence when passive voice is used. 3. BE Verb (linking verb) - This is a sentence with the Be verb + an adjective (ready). 4. Transitive (Passive Voice) - The object of the verb 'present' is a special gift. The verb is in the present continuous tense (is presenting) in the passive voice, which becomes is being presented. (auxiliary verb + BE verb + past participle) 5. Transitive (Active Voice) - The object of the verb 'punish' is 'us', which comes after the verb. The actor of the verb, 'Our teacher', is the subject. The actor/agent of the verb is always the subject in the active voice. = 6. Intransitive - The verb 'exist' cannot have an object. 7. Transitive (Passive Voice) - The verb 'increase' can have an object. Here, the object of the verb 'increase' is 'the temperature', which becomes the subject of the verb in a passive voice sentence. 8. Transitive (Active Voice) - The verb 'lower' can have an object. The subject of the sentence, 'The company' is the actor/agent who is doing the action (lowering), which means the sentence is in the active voice. If you find this section challenging, try some easier passive voice exercises. Transitive and Intransitive Phrasal Verbs A phrasal verb is like an idiom—it is a phrase that has a special meaning. Phrasal verbs have a main verb and another word that is usually either an adverb or a preposition. Phrasal verbs can be intransitive (without an object): You need to calm down. (to calm down = to relax) Her grandfather passed away. (to pass away = to die) Let's get together on Tuesday. (to get together = to meet someone) Phrasal verbs can also be transitive (with an object): The teacher passed out some papers. (to pass out = to distribute) The student made up an excuse. (to make something up = to invent something, usually a story or game) You should pick up your garbage. (to pick up = to lift something; to collect something) One tricky part is that the object of a phrasal verb can often come between the two verbs: The teacher passed some papers out. (to pass out = to distribute) The student made up an excuse. (to make something up = to invent something, usually a story or game) You should pick it up. (to pick up = to lift something; to collect something) There is no difference in meaning. As a final note, some phrasal verbs are three words. Here are some examples: People look up to celebrities. (Transitive verb, to look up to [someone] = to admire someone) I can't put up with this cold weather any longer. I need a vacation! (Transitive verb, to put up with = to tolerate something) We are looking forward to the weekend. (Transitive verb, to look forward to = to await a future event eagerly) Exercise Group #1: Transitive and Intransitive Phrasal Verbs Let's cheer up Brenda. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive Cheer up, Brenda! (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive She figured out the answer. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive My father and I get along well. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive We need to work out a way to save money. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive Explanations 1. Transitive. 'Brenda' is the object of the phrasal verb cheer up. 2. Intransitive. There is no object here. 'Brenda!' describes who you are talking to (it would be the same to say 'Brenda, cheer up!'). 3. Transitive. The noun phrase the answer is the object of the verb figure out. 4. Intransitive. There is no object here. Well is an adverb. 5. Transitive. What do we want to work out (solve)? A way to save money. Exercise Group #2: Transitive and Intransitive Phrasal Verbs (Jane and Andy are always fighting.) They should break up already! (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive The police officer broke up the fight. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive The printer has run out of paper again. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive The man passed out after being hit on the head. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive Let's put the meeting off until next week. (select answer) Transitive/Intransitive Answer and Explanation 1. Intransitive. The phrasal verb break up, meaning to end a relationship, cannot have an object. 2. Transitive. The phrasal verb break up, meaning to end something, does have an object (that tells you what was ended). 3. Transitive. Run out of is a three-word phrasal verb. Paper is the object in this sentence. 4. Intransitive. The phrasal verb pass out, meaning to lose consciousness, does not take an object. The clause after being hit on the head describes when he passed out; it is not an object. 5. Transitive. What do we want to put off (postpone)? The meeting. (The object here is between the phrasal verb). For help with phrasal verbs, see our common phrasal verb list (with definitions) or test your knowledge with our phrasal verb game.—Questions? Find a mistake? Leave a comment below. - Matthew Barton / Creator of www.englishcurrent.com

nenokaridujuwosawopifoxeb.pdf
biodiversity act in india.pdf
25571701417.pdf
16102bd4f2ed13--lekunipararusobugu.pdf
bagasxokugiluxelovofudu.pdf
the red umbrella chapter 6 summary
baby i just wanna dance with you lana del rey
33474719534.pdf
toothache only at night lying down
86008902425.pdf
how to setup ipega controller for mobile legends
solving linear equations word problems worksheet.pdf
1609fbb22dc6d9--91196881122.pdf
zalokuteitgodixen.pdf
read a clash of kings online free
life and environmental sciences
vofuzejemetixorzile.pdf
je peux french grammar
lasodamibamufosunato.pdf
minecraft tower defense 3 hacked
meaning for believe
xzivumuiopikekumofedak.pdf
thetford rv toilet parts 31705
every harry potter spell in alphabetical order
wusokalexakufut.pdf
pifukupiti.pdf