

# *Lord of the Rings*

## *Grammar Workbook*

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*English 430*  
*June 14, 2005*

# Lord of the Rings Grammar Review

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## Kinds of Sentences

- Declarative
- Imperative
- Interrogative
- Exclamatory

## Forms of Sentences

- Simple
- Compound
- Complex
- Compound Complex

## Kinds of Nouns

- Proper
- Common
- Concrete
- Abstract

## Possessive Nouns

- Singular
- Plural

## Subjective Pronouns

- Subjects of clauses
- Comparisons
- Subjective complements

## Objective Pronouns

- Direct and Indirect objects
- Objects of prepositions

## Pronouns

- Personal
- Interrogative
- Relative
- Reflexive
- Intensive
- Indefinite

## Verbs

- Action
- Linking
- Helping
- Regular
- Irregular
- Tense
  - Present
  - Past
  - Future

## Misused Verbs

- lie, lay
- sit, set
- rise, raise

## Subject-Verb Agreement

- Compound subject with *and*
- Compound subject with *or/nor*
- Collective nouns
- Indefinite pronouns

## Adjectives

## Adverbs

## Prepositions

## Comparative/Superlative

## Direct Objects

## Indirect Objects

## Conjunctions

- Coordinating
- Subordinating

## Commas

- Coordinating conjunctions
- Items in a series
- Introductory elements
- Parenthetical information

## Periods

## Questions Marks

## Quotation Marks

## Contractions

## Hyphens

## Colons

## Semicolons

## Capitalization

- First word
- Titles
- Names of people, places, languages, races, nationalities
- Names of months, days, holidays
- Titles of people when replacing person's name
- Titles of people but not general terms
- Pronoun *I*

## Parallelism

# THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE SENTENCES



You have left the shire and are well on your way. You have bumped into a small army of elves that do not speak your language. Although there are translators, the elfish language is so difficult to translate that they need help to understand the function of each sentence. Help them understand by telling them if the following sentences are declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, or imperative. Use the translation key to help you.

## Key

**Declarative-** A declarative sentence makes a statement. It also ends with a period.

**Ex. The eagles have saved us.**

**Interrogative-** An interrogative sentence asks a question. It also ends with a question mark.

**Ex. Do you know the way through Fangorn Forest?**

**Exclamatory-** An exclamatory sentence shows strong feeling. An exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark.

**Ex. By the eye of Saruman!**

**Imperative-** An imperative sentence gives a command.

**Ex. Get down!**

## Help

1. Wow!
2. Saruman gave me orders, and I will carry them out.
3. Take the hobbits out of my sight.
4. How are we going to get through the Dead Marshes?
5. The Orcs are on the move.
6. Does anybody speak the language of man?
7. There is none among us that speaks Elf.
8. Beware of the Dark Riders.
9. What in the name of Gandolf does this ring say?
10. Hide us.

# THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE SENTENCES



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1. Wow! **Exclamatory**
2. Saruman gave me orders, and I will carry them out. **Declarative**
3. Take the hobbits out of my sight. **Imperative**
4. How are we going to get through the Dead Marshes? **Interrogative**
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7. There is none among us that speaks Elf. **Declarative**
8. Beware of the Dark Riders. **Imperative**
9. What in the name of Gandolf does this ring say? **Interrogative**
10. Hide us. **Imperative**

## Aragorn's Sentence-form Fight to the Death



**You have just won the battle at Rohan and want Arwen to know of your courage. Write her a short letter, and use impress her with your knowledge of the language of man (English) and use each of the following forms of a sentence.**

1. Simple sentence contains one independent clause and no subordinate clauses.

Ex. Gollum has gone mad.

2. A compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses and no subordinate clauses.

Ex. Gandolf fights the dragon, and Aragorn fights the Orcs.

3. A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

Ex. The ring, which was forged in the volcano, needs to be destroyed.

4. A compound-complex sentence contains two or more dependent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

Ex. The ring, which was forged in the volcano, needs to be destroyed, but Frodo isn't going make it out alive.

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## Aragorn's Sentence-form Fight to the Death



**You have just won the battle at Rohan and want Arwen to know of your courage. Write her a short letter, and use impress her with your knowledge of the language of man (English) and use each of the following forms of a sentence.**

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4. A compound-complex sentence contains two or more dependent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

Ex. The ring, which was forged in the volcano, needs to be destroyed, but Frodo isn't going make it out alive.

Dear Arwen,

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I was victorious in Rohan. Although the odds were against us, we came out victorious. I fought as hard as I could, and I did it all in your name. The little elf medallion, which has never left my side, has protected me, but I am sorry to tell you that the necklace it was one has broken.

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Love,

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Phil Savage



### Frodo's Nouns

Reminder: A noun is a person, place, or thing.

Rule (Classification):

- Proper noun: A noun referring to a *specific* something. Capitalize the noun to indicate that it's a proper noun. "Fido".
- Common noun: A noun referring to a *generic* something. "dog".
- Concrete noun: A noun referring to something *tangible*. "rain".
- Abstract noun: A noun referring to something *intangible*. "love".

Example:

- Proper: "I lived in the *Shire*..." (specific place: Shire).
- Common: "They rode a *horse*..." (generic: horse).
- Concrete: "An army of *orcs*..." (tangible: orcs).
- Abstract: "The ring has great *power*..." (abstract idea: power).



Exercise:

Label each sentence with Proper, Common, Concrete, or Abstract, depending on the indicated noun.

1. They all climbed *Mount Doom*. \_\_\_\_\_
2. IT's a fun *movie* to watch. \_\_\_\_\_
3. It's *good* versus *evil*. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Everyone rides *horses*. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Gandalf's horse is *Shadowfax*. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Treebeard was the *tree* herder. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Sam and Pippin used *fireworks*. \_\_\_\_\_
8. *Boromir* is a human. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Frodo carries a *ring*. \_\_\_\_\_
10. They meet at *The Prancing Pony*. \_\_\_\_\_

### Treebeard's Possessive Nouns



Reminder: A noun is a person, place, or thing.

Rule:

To know who has ownership, we use the apostrophe. If it's before the S, that means there is only one owner. If it is after the S, that means there are many owners. We can tell if the noun is singular or plural by looking at the end of the noun.

Example:

- Orc's Sword = One orc, one sword.
- Orc's swords = One orc, Many swords.
- Orcs' sword = Many orcs, one sword.
- Orcs' swords = Many orcs, Many swords.



Exercise: Answer "one" or "many".

1. Frodo's cape had ripped.  
How many Frodos? \_\_\_\_\_ How many capes? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The enemies' power had weakened.  
How many enemies? \_\_\_\_\_ How many powers? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Gollum's secrets were deep and dark.  
How many Gollums? \_\_\_\_\_ How many secrets? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Arwen's arrows were sharp.  
How many Arwens? \_\_\_\_\_ How many arrows? \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Dark Riders' horses were made of smoke.  
How many Dark Riders? \_\_\_\_\_ How many horses? \_\_\_\_\_
6. The eagles' nests were made of straw.  
How many eagles? \_\_\_\_\_ How many nests? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Gimli's friends were pretty short.  
How many Gimplis? \_\_\_\_\_ How many friends? \_\_\_\_\_
8. The Shire's days were long and happy.  
How many Shires? \_\_\_\_\_ How many days? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Rohan's army was powerful.  
How many Rohans? \_\_\_\_\_ How many armies? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Helm's Deep is a scary place.  
How many Helms? \_\_\_\_\_ How many deeps? \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer Key

### Frodo's Nouns:

10. They all climbed *Mount Doom*. Proper Noun \_\_\_\_\_
11. IT's a fun *Movie* to watch. Common Noun \_\_\_\_\_
12. It's *good* versus *evil*. Abstract Noun \_\_\_\_\_
13. Everyone rides *Horses*. Common Noun \_\_\_\_\_
14. Gandalf's horse is *Shadowfax*. Proper Noun \_\_\_\_\_
15. Treebeard was the *Tree* herder. Common Noun \_\_\_\_
16. Sam and Pippin used *Fireworks*. Common Noun \_\_\_\_
17. *Boromir* is a human. Proper Noun \_\_\_\_\_
18. Frodo carries a *ring*. Proper Noun \_\_\_\_\_
10. They meet at *The Prancing Pony*. Proper Noun \_\_\_\_\_

### Treebeard's Possesives

1. Frodo's cape had ripped.  
How many Frodos? one How many capes? one
2. The enemies' power had weakened.  
How many enemies? many How many powers? one
3. Gollum's secrets were deep and dark.  
How many Gollums? one How many secrets? many
4. Arwen's arrows were sharp.  
How many Arwens? one How many arrows? many
5. The Dark Riders' horses were made of smoke.  
How many Dark Riders? many How many horses? many
6. The eagles' nests were made of straw.  
How many eagles? many How many nests? many
7. Gimli's friends were pretty short.  
How many Gimplis? one How many friends? one
8. The Shire's days were long and happy.  
How many Shires? one How many days? many
9. Rohan's army was powerful.  
How many Rohans? one How many armies? one
10. Helm's Deep is a scary place.  
How many Helms? one How many deeps? one

## Subject Pronouns meet Frodo



A subjective pronoun acts as the subject of a sentence. It is used in place of the subject. It can also be used when comparing two objects together; and finally, it is used when using a linking verb. It performs the action of the verb. The subjective pronouns are he, I, it, she, they, we, and you.

Example 1: I really like Sam; he is my favorite character in Lord of the Rings.

Example 2: Sam and Gandalf are quite different in size. He is not as tall as he (Comparison).

Example 3: Gandalf is he who encourages Bilbo to leave the shire (Linking Verb).

**Restate each of these sentences using a subject pronoun in the place of the subjects in the sentence.**

1. Bilbo Baggins is the former keeper of the ring.  
He is the former keeper of the ring.

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2. Gandalf comes to the shire to entrust the ring to its new owner.  
He comes to the shire to entrust the ring to its new owner.

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3. Frodo and Sam are the ones who start off on an intriguing adventure so evil does not overcome their world.  
Frodo and Sam are they who start off on an intriguing adventure so evil does not overcome their world.

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4. Pretty soon, Frodo has the help of five others who fight for the protection of the ring.  
Pretty soon, He has the help of five others who fight for the protection of the ring.

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5. The “gang” soon meet the elves and the men are as pretty as the women  
They soon meet the elves and they are as pretty as they.

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6. Galadriel passes the test by not taking the ring.  
She passes the test by not taking the ring.

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7. The Ringwraths are constantly chasing Frodo.  
They are constantly chasing Frodo.

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8. In the first movie the ring is starting to encompass Frodo’s thoughts.

In the first movie it is starting to encompass Frodo’s thoughts. \_\_\_\_\_

9. You and I do not know if Frodo is going to make it to Mount Doom by the first movie.  
We do not know if Frodo is going to make it to Mount Doom by the first movie.

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10. I think Lord of the Rings is as intriguing as Harry Potter.  
I think the Lord of the Rings is as intriguing as it.

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## Objective Pronouns at the Prancing Pony



An objective pronoun acts as the object of a sentence. It is either the direct object, indirect object or the object of the preposition. The objective pronouns are her, him, it, me, them, us, and you.

Example 1: Gandalf entrusted it (direct object) to him (indirect object).

Example 2: Frodo was entrusted with more responsibility than the rest of us. (Object of the Preposition “of”)

**Underline the objective pronouns in this paragraph (there could be more than one in each sentence.)**

The story that took place at The Prancing Pony in “Lord of the Rings” intrigued me, as I am sure, it intrigued you. For those of you who have not seen it, the scene begins with Frodo, Sam, Pippin, and Merry all heading to the Prancing Pony Inn to meet Gandalf. It is here that others await them. When they arrive, the owner accommodates them by setting up their hobbit rooms, giving them drinks, and telling them to have a seat

at the bar. All is going well until Pippin lets the enemy know Frodo's real name. Frodo slips, the ring flies in the air, and it lands right on his finger. The ring causes him to disappear, allowing him to escape them. With Aragorn's help Frodo and the rest of them are able to trick the Ringwraiths and us into thinking they are in their room when they storm in it. We find out a glimpse later, Aragorn, Frodo and the rest of them are in the woods; and of course, the enemy is still hunting them for the ring. Will the enemy ever get it from them?

Liz Pollack  
Keller 430  
June 10, 2005

### Rohan's Reflexive and Indefinite Pronouns

**Rule:** Reflexive Pronouns- These reflect the action verb back to the subject and function as a complement or as an object of a preposition.

- 1<sup>st</sup> person: myself, ourselves
- 2<sup>nd</sup> person: yourself, yourselves
- 3<sup>rd</sup> person: himself, herself, itself

Indefinite Pronouns- Gives definition or clarity to the noun just named.

all, another, anybody, anyone, anything, both, each, either, everybody, everything, few, many, most, much, none, nobody, neither, nothing, one, some, several, such, someone, something.

**Example:** Reflexive:

- Frodo pushed himself to the end of the race. (*himself* is the direct object of *pushed*)
- They went to the volcano they picked themselves. (*themselves* is the object of the preposition *for*)

Indefinite:

- Arwen washed the ring all herself. (*herself* is defining who is washing the ring: Arwen.)

**Exercise:** Write in the blank if the sentence has a reflexive or indefinite pronoun.

- 1.) The Dwarf sent for the bow and arrow himself. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.) Frodo saw several deaths along the way. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.) Pippin pushed everyone as far as they could go. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.) Rodon had both boys tell all of the truth. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.) Everything they needed was in the power of the ring. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.) Orcs make "Bigfoot" look like a puppy themselves. \_\_\_\_\_

*Answer Key:*

- 1.) reflexive: himself
- 2.) indefinite: several
- 3.) indefinite: everyone
- 4.) indefinite: all
- 5.) reflexive: they
- 6.) reflexive: themselves



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### Pippin's Pronouns: Personal and Relative

*Rule:* Personal Pronouns: Takes the place of one or more nouns.

Nominative Case (Subjective) SINGULAR / PLURAL	Objective Case SINGULAR / PLURAL	Possessive Case SINGULAR / PLURAL
1 <sup>st</sup> person: I / we 2 <sup>nd</sup> person: you / you 3 <sup>rd</sup> person: he, she, it / they	1 <sup>st</sup> person: me / us 2 <sup>nd</sup> person: you / you 3 <sup>rd</sup> person: him, her, it / them	1 <sup>st</sup> person: my, mine / our(s) 2 <sup>nd</sup> person: your(s) / your(s) 3 <sup>rd</sup> person: his, her(s), its / their(s)

Relative Pronouns: These introduce a group of words that act as an adjective.  
-that, which, who, whom, whose.

*Example:* Personal Pronoun: I am excited to find the ring today.

Relative Pronoun: Find *that* ring in the volcano.

*Exercise:* Write in the blank if the sentence has a relative or personal pronoun.

- 1.) Pippin knew which way to go. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.) He saw the ring and found the way. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.) Gullom didn't think he was right. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.) That was the way back to the village all along. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.) Who did the ring belong to? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.) I had the power the entire time. \_\_\_\_\_

*Answer Key:*

- 1.) relative: which
- 2.) personal: he
- 3.) personal: he
- 4.) relative: that
- 5.) relative: who
- 6.) personal: I

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## Aragorn's Arrows Of Verb Tense

*Rule:* Verb tense is used to show different times. The three principle forms of a verb are as follows.

Present: Present is situations that are happening now.

Past: Past is for situations that happened in the past.

Future: Future is for situations that will occur.

*Example:*

Present: Frodo travels with Sam daily.

Past: Frodo was born in the Shire.

Future: Frodo will return to his home, the Shire.

*Exercise:* In the following sentences locate the verb and underline it. Indicate the principle form of each sentence by writing present, past, or future next to each sentence.

1. Golum wanted to kill Frodo for the ring.
2. Legolas went into the forest alone.
3. Sam came home from his journey.
4. Sam got married.
5. Pippin liked to drink.
6. Legolas buys a new bow.
7. Pippin learns how to dance.
8. Gandolf will be with his work.

*Answer Key: Aragon's Arrows Of Verb Tense*

1. Wanted, past
2. Went, past
3. Came, past
4. Got, present
5. Liked, past
6. Buys, present
7. Learns, present
8. Will be, future

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June 9, 2005

## Confused Pippin And His Misused Verbs

*Rule:* A misused verb is a verb that is sometimes confused with its pair. A misused verb has another verb that is closely related. The misused verb is often confused with the related verb.

*Example:*

Incorrect: Leave me alone.

My teacher learned me how to write.

Correct: Let me be alone.

My teacher taught me how to write.

*Exercise:* Read the following sentences and locate the misused verb. Underline the misused verb and write the correct verb next to the sentence.

9. I learned Golum how to play nicely.
10. I leaved Aragorn alone when he was upset.
11. Let Frodo alone.
12. I teached Legolas how to string a bow.
13. I have did my journey.
14. I done my fighting for the day.
15. I teached Pippin how to dance.
16. I learned Sam how to fight.

*Answer Key: Confused Pipin And His Misused Verbs*

9. Taught
10. Left
11. Leave
12. Taught
13. Done
14. Did
15. Taught
16. Taught

*Rule:* Subjects and verbs should match. In a sentence with a single noun as its subject the verb should also be singular. A sentence with a plural subject should have a plural verb.

*Example:* The Witch King *was* killed. The Orcs *were* killed.

*Rule:* Some words have two separate nouns as a part of the same subject. If the word *and* connects them the verb should be plural.

*Example:* Merry and Pippin *are* friendly.

*Rule:* If the two separate nouns are connected by the word *or* the verb should be singular.

*Example:* Aragon or Sauron *win* in the end.

*Rule:* Collective nouns are nouns that include multiple people or things and are treated as single entities or individuals, depending on meaning.

*Example:* The council gives Frodo his assignment.

The council give opinions concerning the fate of the ring.

*Rule:* Indefinite pronouns refer to a group of things. If the group is all encompassing or exclusive the verb will be singular. If the group is associated with individual items or people the verb will be plural.

*Example:* Everyone at Helm's Deep *was* afraid.

Some hobbits *accompanied* the ring to its final destiny.

Make the subject and verb agree.

*Exercises:*

1. Fangorn Forest \_\_\_\_\_ home of the Ents. (are, is)
2. Humans \_\_\_\_\_ along with Elves and Dwarves. (fight, fights)
3. Gollum and Sam \_\_\_\_\_ good friends. (wasn't, weren't)
4. Arwen and Eowyn \_\_\_\_\_ the same guy. (like, likes)
5. Gollum or Frodo \_\_\_\_\_ to kill the other. (plot, plots)
6. Legolas or Gimli \_\_\_\_\_ more Orcs. (kill, kills)
7. The Ringwraiths \_\_\_\_\_ formerly men. (was, were)
8. Shadowfax \_\_\_\_\_ Gandalf's horse. (was, were)
9. Everyone in the Shire \_\_\_\_\_ up for Bilbo's birthday party. (show, shows)

10. Several rings \_\_\_\_\_ forged alongside the one ring. (was, were)

Answers:

*Exercises:*

1. Fangorn Forest \_\_is\_\_\_\_\_ home of the Ents. (are, is)
2. Humans\_\_\_\_fight\_\_\_\_\_ along with Elves and Dwarves. (fight, fights)
3. Gollum and Sam \_\_weren't\_\_\_\_\_ good friends. (wasn't, weren't)
4. Arwen and Eowyn \_\_like\_\_\_\_\_ the same guy. (like, likes)
5. Gollum or Frodo \_\_plots\_\_\_\_\_ to kill the other. (plot, plots)
6. Legolas or Gimli \_\_kills\_\_\_\_\_ more Orcs. (kill, kills)
7. The Ringwraiths \_\_were\_\_\_\_\_ formerly men. (was, were)
8. Shadowfax \_\_was\_\_\_\_\_ Gandalf's horse. (was, were)
9. Everyone in the Shire \_\_shows\_\_\_\_\_ up for Bilbo's birthday party. (show, shows)
10. Several rings \_were\_\_\_\_\_ forged alongside the one ring. (was, were)



*Rule:* Adjectives are modifiers for pronouns and nouns. Adjectives describe the noun. Often adjectives are created from root words with an added prefix or suffix, such as, -able, or -ful.

*Example:* Pippin and Merry were *childish*.

Gandalf's motives were *political*.

*Rule:* Adjectives can describe nouns by relating them to other nouns. Comparative adjectives denote one thing being greater than another and superlative adjectives denote being the most of whatever the adjective is.

*Example:* Wormtongue was *creepy*, but the Orcs were *creepier*.

Gollum was the *creepiest*.

*Exercises:*

Create adjectives from these roots or add an appropriate comparative or superlative adjective. Underline the nouns they modify.

1. Eowyn was thought—.
2. Aragorn's dreams of her were peace--- before going into battle.
3. Moria Gate looked a death- black; and Aragorn waited for the enemy to come out.
4. Frodo and Sam were quick- when they got to Mt. Doom.
5. Denethor had two sons, but he thought that Boromir was the brav— of the two.
6. Denethor was always -satisfied.
7. His mental instabil— almost brought defeat to Minas Tirith.
8. The army from Rohan was strong- than the enemy had expected.
9. The Witch King and the Ringwraiths were creep— than Frodo and Sam.
10. Then, Eowyn proved herself the worthi- opponent over any man and defeated the Witch King.

Answers:

*Exercises:*

1. Eowyn was thoughtful.
2. Aragorn's dreams of her were peaceful before going into battle.
3. Moria Gate looked a deathly black; and Aragorn waited for the enemy to come out.
4. Frodo and Sam were quicker when they got to Mt. Doom.
5. Denethor had two sons, but he thought that Boromir was the braver (or bravest) of the two.
6. Denethor was always dis/unsatisfied.
7. His mental instability almost brought defeat to Minas Tirith.
8. The army from Rohan was stronger than the enemy had expected.
9. The Witch King and the Ringwraiths were creepier than Frodo and Sam.
10. Then, Eowyn proved herself to be the worthiest opponent over any man and defeated the Witch King.



## Aragorn's Adverbs

**Adverbs usually modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.**

**Adverbs usually tell when, where, why, or under what conditions something happens or happened.**

### **Examples:**

1. Aragorn speaks *loudly*
2. Aragorn lives *happily* after he is married.

### **Exercise**

1. Aragorn fights \_\_\_\_\_
2. Aragorn leads his people \_\_\_\_\_

## Aragorn Adverbs Answer Key

1. Aragorn fights bravely.
2. Aragorn leads his people carefully.



## Pippin's Prepositions

### Prepositions

**A preposition is a function word that typically is used in sentences to show either a direction or a position.**

### Examples

1. Pippin lives at the shire.
2. Pippin is brave

### Exercise

1. Pippin got \_\_\_ trouble
2. Pippin helped\_\_\_\_\_ battle.

### Prepositional phrases

**A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition, a noun, or pronoun that serves as the object of the preposition. Prepositional phrases usually tell when or where.**

### Examples

1. Pippin traveled around the world to help destroy the ring.
2. At the battle, Pippin fought bravely.

### Exercises

1. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ Pippin was a hobbit
2. Billy Boyd played Pippin \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
A. For the movie

# Pippin's Preposition Answer Key

## Pippin's Preposition Answer Key

1. Pippin got in trouble
2. Pippin helped at battle.

## Pippin's Prepositional Phrase Answer Key

1. In the movie, Pippin was a hobbit
2. Billy Boyd played Pippin, for the movie.

### Frodo's Objects

#### Direct Objects

*Rule:*

1. A word that receives the action.
2. Usually occurs after the subject and verb.
3. Usually a noun or pronoun.
4. Find the subject and verb and ask the questions "Whom?" or "What?"

*Example:*

Frodo(noun) carries(verb) a sword (what = Direct Object).

*Exercise:*

Underline the Direct Object.

1. Frodo hates the Dark Riders.
2. Frodo receives the ring as a gift from Bilbo.
3. If Frodo receives any more rings, I will cry.
4. Frodo loves The Shire.
5. Frodo must take the ring to Mordor.

#### Indirect Objects

*Rule:*

1. The person or thing the action is being performed for.
2. Ask the question "to whom? Or for whom?"
3. First find the subject, verb, and direct object. Then ask the question, "To whom?" or "For what?"

*Example:*

Frodo (subject) talks (verb) to Sam (to whom =Indirect Object) about the ring(DO)

*Exercise:*

Underline the Indirect Object.

6. Sam saved food for Frodo during their journey.
7. Frodo went to Mordor to save The Shire.
8. Frodo got angry when Sam offered to take the ring.
9. Frodo offered the ring to Gandolf.
10. Gandalf gave the ring to Frodo to keep safe.

### Answer Key to Frodo's Objects

1. Frodo hates the Dark Riders.
2. Frodo receives the ring as a gift from Bilbo.
3. If Frodo receives any more rings, I will cry.
4. Frodo loves The Shire.
5. Frodo must take the ring to Mordor.
6. Sam saved food for Frodo during their journey.
7. Frodo went to Mordor to save The Shire.
8. Frodo got angry when Sam offered to take the ring.
9. Frodo offered the ring to Gandolf.
10. Gandalf gave the ring to Frodo to keep safe.



Angela Ricks

### The Shire's Conjunctions

*Rule:*

A conjunction is a joiner, a word that connects parts of a sentence.

**Coordinating conjunctions** are the simplest kind, and they denote equality of relationship between the ideas they join. Coordinating conjunctions include: and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet.

*Example:*

1. Frodo and Sam laughed at Bilbo's party.
2. Gandalf lit fireworks, but Merry and Pippin did too.

*Exercise:*

Underline the coordinating conjunction

1. Bilbo's birthday arrived, and he held a grand party.
2. Bilbo decided to leave the shire, but he gave his ring to Frodo.
3. The Shire had green grass and lots of hobbits.
4. Frodo was happy in the shire, yet he longed for adventure.
5. Sam did not understand the ring's power, nor did many others.

*Rule:*

**Subordinating conjunctions** allow a writer to show which idea is more and which is less important. The idea in the main clause is the more important, while the idea in the subordinate clause (made subordinate by the subordinating conjunction) is less important. Common subordinating conjunctions are: after, although, because, before, as, if, than, though, till, unless, when, where, whenever, while, etc.

*Example:*

1. After Frodo left The Shire, his real journey began.
2. Unless Frodo had help, he could not succeed.

*Exercise:*

Underline the subordinating conjunction.

6. Although The Shire seemed peaceful, one hobbit had a secret.
7. Frodo left The Shire because Gandalf told him he must.
8. Even though Sam liked a girl, he dared not dance with her at the party.
9. When Merry and Pippin learned of Frodo's mission, they joined the adventure.
10. As Frodo and the Fellowship endured hardship, The Shire remained safe.

### Key to The Shire's Conjunctions

1. Bilbo's birthday arrived, and he held a grand party.
2. Bilbo decided to leave the shire, but he gave his ring to Frodo.
3. The Shire had green grass and lots of hobbits.
4. Frodo was happy in the shire, yet he longed for adventure.
5. Sam did not understand the ring's power, nor did many others.
6. Although The Shire seemed peaceful, one hobbit had a secret.
7. Frodo left The Shire because Gandalf told him he must.
8. Even though Sam liked a girl, he dared not dance with her at the party.
9. When Merry and Pippin learned of Frodo's mission, they joined the adventure.
10. As Frodo and the Fellowship endured hardship, The Shire remained safe.

Jeanne Ferland

### Gollum's Commas

Rule: Commas are used when:

- There is an introductory phrase in a sentence.
- When listing three or more items, place a comma after each item.
- There are two coordinating conjunctions
- To set off parenthetical information

Example:

However, Frodo was able to get away from the bad guys.

Sam brought with him a coat, a walking stick, and his courage.

Frodo wants to be an astronaut, or Frodo wants to be a farmer.

I, however, loved to watch *Lord of the Rings*.

Exercise:

Place commas in the appropriate places in the following sentences. Some sentences will not need commas.

- 1) Girls think Legolas is gorgeous because of his eyes ears and hair.
- 2) However no one has a crush on the Orcs.
- 3) Gandolf is a very good wizard and he enjoys using his powers for good.
- 4) No one wanted to build in their house in the Dead Marshes or so I thought.
- 5) The elves make me happy.
- 6) Gollum likes shiny things but he doesn't really like humans
- 7) Aragorn owns a horse sword and some armor.
- 8) Frodo unlike Sam had issues with thinking clearly while in danger.
- 9) Wormtongue Gimli and Arwen are all funny names.
- 10) Aragorn who rides a horse likes to pick flowers on the weekend.

## Answer key for **Gollum's Commas**

Exercise:

Place commas in the appropriate places in the following sentences. Some sentences will not need commas.

- 1) Girls think Legolas is gorgeous because of his eyes, ears, and hair.
- 2) However, no one has a crush on the Orcs.
- 3) Gandolf is a very good wizard and he enjoys using his powers for good.
- 4) No one wanted to build in their house in the Dead Marshes, or so I thought.
- 5) The elves make me happy.
- 6) Gollum likes shiny things, but he doesn't really like humans
- 7) Aragorn owns a horse, sword, and some armor.
- 8) Frodo, unlike Sam, had issues with thinking clearly while in danger.
- 9) Wormtongue, Gimli, and Arwen are all funny names.
- 10) Aragorn, who rides a horse, likes to pick flowers on the weekend.

Jeanne Ferland

### **Pippin is Punctuating with Periods!**

Rule: Periods are placed

- \*at the end of sentences
- \* inside closing quotation marks
- \*inside parenthetical sentences
- \*after abbreviations

Example:

Frodo was a happy hobbit.

Frodo looked at Sam and stated “I sure do love you Sammy boy.”

Rivendell is a beautiful place. (Even so, Faramir wanted to leave it.)

They began their journey at 6 a.m.

Exercise:

In the following paragraph place a period in the places the rules call for one.

Merry and Pippin were the best of friends They often ran in The Shire and frolicked among the flowers Life was very good to them It was on one of these days that Merry looked at Pippin and told him “I want to go swim in your pool” Pippin was not up to this His mom had just told him that morning they were not to go near the pool as the pool man was going to be cleaning it and using lots and lots of chlorine Pippin finally gave in and they ran to his house at 5 p m (Pippin’s mom was out doing errands) They jumped in the pool and it hurt their skin! Pippin and Merry learned that they should always listen to instructions because that makes for happy hobbits

Answer key for **Pippin is Punctuating with Periods!**

Exercise:

In the following paragraph place a period in the places the rules call for one.

Merry and Pippin were the best of friends. They often ran in The Shire and frolicked among the flowers. Life was very good to them. It was on one of these days that Merry looked at Pippin and told him “I want to go swim in your pool.” Pippin was not up to this. His mom had just told him that morning they were not to go near the pool as the pool man was going to be cleaning it and using lots and lots of chlorine. Pippin finally gave in and they ran to his house at 5 p.m. (Pippin’s mom was out doing errands.) They jumped in the pool and it hurt their skin! Pippin and Merry learned that they should always listen to instructions because that makes for happy hobbits.

## Sam's Quotation Marks

**Rule:** Place double quotation marks (“ ”) before and after directly quoted material and words of dialogue and to set off certain titles of short works -- essays, short stories, short poems, songs, articles in periodicals, etc. When there is a quote within a quote, use double quotations on the outside and single (‘ ’) on the inside.

Helpful Hints: Commas and periods always go inside the quotation marks. Semicolons and colons always go outside the quotation marks. Question marks, exclamation marks, and dashes go inside quotation marks when they are part of the quotation, and outside when they do not.

**Examples:** Sam wrote an article for the *Daily Hobbit* entitled, “Traveling with Frodo.” Pippin replied, “I will always love Merry’s response to Sam’s questioning, ‘I am sorry, but I am dead tired.’”

### **Exercise:**

Instructions: Help Sam record his interview for the *Daily Hobbit* correctly by inserting quotation marks in the right places.

1. May I interview you all for the *Daily Hobbit*? asked Sam.
2. What do you think of Frodo?” Sam asked Legolas.
3. “I think that while I sometimes want to feed him to the Orcs, he had a great mission. He responded.
4. Legolas continued, Personally, I enjoyed Merry and Pippin’s company much more.
5. Aragorn, at the Prancing Pony, Sam asked, why did you not give us more warning?
6. The Dark Riders were faster than I thought they would be, he answered.
7. Sam next asked, Who has been to Moridor? And Saruman, you may not respond!
8. Gandolf, do you ever miss the happier times in the Shire?
9. “No, he replied, that would be a waste of a perfectly good present!
10. Politely, Sam asked, Are there any more comments before I end this interview?

Submitted by Rachel Christensen

## Sam's Quotation Marks

### **Answer Key:**

1. "May I interview you all for the *Daily Hobbit*?" asked Sam.
2. "What do you think of Frodo?" Sam asked Legolas.
3. "I think that while I sometimes want to feed him to the Orcs, he had a great mission." He responded.
4. Legolas continued, "Personally, I enjoyed Merry and Pippin's company much more."
5. "Aragorn, at the Prancing Pony," Sam asked, "why did you not give us more warning?"
6. "The Dark Riders were faster than I thought they would be," he answered.
7. Sam next asked, "Who has been to Moridor? And Saruman, you may not respond!"
8. "Gandolf, do you ever miss the happier times in the Shire?"
9. "No," he replied, "that would be a waste of a perfectly good present!"
10. Sam asked politely, "Are there any more comments before I end this interview?"



Submitted by Rachel Christensen

## Gandolf's Questions and Contractions!

**Rule:** Question marks end all **direct questions**. This includes incomplete questions and statements intended as questions.

**Example:**

Direct Question: What is your name?

Incomplete Question: Really? Boromir? No kidding?

Statement Intended as Question: Your name is Boromir?

**Rule:** A contraction is the shortening of two words into one. The apostrophe takes the place of the letters you get rid of when you shorten and combine the words. Contractions (such as *it's*, *they're*, *aren't*, *don't*) aren't *wrong*, but they're less formal. Usage depends on context or audience.

**Example:**

Why **can't** I be mean to Gollum?

I want Mr. Baggins, **haven't** you seen him?

**Exercise:** Help Gimli look for Merry and Pippin after a battle by rewriting the answers he's given as questions and using contractions since he is in an informal setting.

1. They were supposed to stay hidden.
2. I saw them by the river earlier.
3. I told them to go back to the Shire.
4. I sent them to wait with Eowyn.
5. Aragorn said they might have fallen asleep.
6. The Ringwraiths took the wee Hobbits.
7. I hope they did not try to go back to Rivendell.
8. I would look for them on the Paths of the Dead.
9. I will search with Treebeard.
10. I fear the all seeing eye knows where they are.

Submitted by Rachel Christensen

## Gandolf's Questions and Contractions!

**Answer Key:** These are suggestions. There are many different right answers.

1. Haven't you see the wee Hobbits?
2. Didn't I tell them to stay by the water?
3. Do you think they're headed for safety?
4. Doesn't someone know where they are?
5. Hasn't anyone heard anything about the location of two small Hobbits?
6. Didn't you see Ringwraiths earlier?
7. Aren't you missing your map Faramir?
8. You haven't seen signs of them among the dead or wounded?
9. They aren't with Treebeard?
10. You don't think Saruman found them do you?

Submitted by Rachel Christensen

Candace Place  
June 10, 2005

### **Wormtongue's Capitalization**

#### **First Word:**

*Rule-* The first word of EVERY sentence is capitalized.

*Example-* The hobbits ran from the Ringwraiths.

When Gandalf the Gray went to Isengard for help he was betrayed.

*Exercise-* helm's Deep was an intense battle scene in the movie.  
i felt sorry for Pippin when Gandalf kept yelling at him.  
the help of the giant Eagles came at just the right moment.  
it would be so neat to be able to live in Hobbiton.

#### **Titles:**

*Rule-* Capitalize the title of books, movies, plays, poems, songs, works of art, and programs on Television. Short words like the, and, and of are not capitalized unless they begin the title.

*Example-* The Lord of the Rings (movie)  
Flotsam and Jetsam (chapter title)

*Exercise-* the fellowship of the ring (book)  
"ode to the elf archer, legolas" (poem)  
"brotherly love: boromir and faramir" (play)

#### **Names of people, places, languages, races, and nationalities:**

*Rule-* Capitalize the names of people, places, languages, races, and nationalities. The geographical names that one would find on a map such as cities, states, countries, continents, bodies of water, geographical features, and geographical areas.

*Example-* Peregrin Took (person)  
Dwarves (race)  
Elfish (language)

*Exercise-* rohan (city)  
middle earth (country)  
mount doom (geographical feature)  
paths of the dead (geographical area)

## Wormtongue's Capitalization Continued

### Names of months, days, holidays:

*Rule-* The names of months, days, and holidays are always capitalized.

*Example-* The characters in *The Lord of the Rings* do not celebrate Christmas.  
Monday would be a nice day to meet Merry and Pippin.

*Exercise-* It looked like June when Frodo was stabbed on Weather Top.  
Bilbo's birthday party looked a lot like a Fourth of July party.  
I wonder if any of the characters, like Frodo, will be named for a day in the week like Thursday is named after a Norse god, Thor (or at least that's what I was told).

### Titles of people:

*Rule-* Capitalize the title of a person when replacing their name, but not in general terms.

*Example-* Master Dwarf  
Théoden King

*Exercise-* witch king  
gandalf the gray  
the ring barer  
lady of the wood  
Eowyn, lady of Rohan

### Pronoun I:

*Rule-* Capitalize the pronoun *I* when ever it is used.

*Example-* I came from The Shire like Frodo and Sam.  
Do you think Gimli and I should be friends?

*Exercise-* Eomer, Eowyn, and I don't trust Wormtongue.  
I fought the Orcs and Uruk-Hai alongside Aragorn.  
Only Gandalf and I can ride Shadowfax.  
If only I could be like Frodo and go on a grand adventure.

## Wormtongue's Capitalization Answer Key

### First Word:

*Answer Key-* **H**elm's Deep was an intense battle scene in the movie.

**I** felt sorry for Pippin when Gandalf kept yelling at him.

The help of the giant **E**agles came at just the right moment.

It would be so neat to be able to live in **H**obbiton.

### Titles:

*Answer Key-* The **F**ellowship of the **R**ing (book)

“**O**de to the **E**lf Archer, **L**egolas” (poem)

“**B**rotherly **L**ove: **B**oromir and **F**aramir” (play)

### Names of people, places, languages, races, and nationalities:

*Answer Key-* **R**ohan (city)

**M**iddle **E**arth (country)

**M**ount **D**oom (geographical feature)

**P**aths of the **D**ead (geographical area)

### Names of months, days, holidays:

*Exercise-* It looked like **J**une when Frodo was stabbed on Weather Top.

Bilbo's birthday party looked a lot like a **F**ourth of **J**uly party.

I wonder if any of the characters, like Frodo, will be named for a day in the week, like **T**hursday is named after a Norse god, Thor (or at least that's what I was told).

### Titles of people:

*Answer Key-* **W**itch **K**ing

**G**andalf the **G**ray

The **R**ing **B**arer

**L**ady of the **W**ood

**E**owyn, **L**ady of **R**ohan

### Pronoun I:

*Answer Key-* Eomer, Eowyn, and **I** don't trust Wormtongue.

**I** fought the Orcs and Uruk-Hai alongside Aragorn.

Only Gandalf and **I** can ride Shadowfax.

If only **I** could be like Frodo and go on a grand adventure.