

THE WIZARD OF THE PINES

Recognizing sentence parts

Please find the simple subject and underline it once; underline only the significant subject word or words. Also, find the simple verb and underline it twice; underline only the main verb and its helping verbs.

1) The workmen struggled with the mule team and wagon.

2) Partway up a sandy lane sat a heavily laden wagon, stuck.

Find the complete subject and underline it once; underline the subject plus any modifiers. Find the complete predicate and underline it twice; underline the main verb plus helpers plus objects or complements plus any associated modifiers. Every part of the sentence should be underlined one way or another (unless there is an interjection). If a word or phrase washes adverbially across the entire sentence, underline that phrase twice.

3) On this sunny spring day, workers from over near Whiting were moving Hanover furnace to its new location.

4) The weight of the load and the soft sandy road made it impossible for the six-mule team to climb to the crest of the hill.

5) Up walked Jerry Munyhon with a rooster under his arm.

Focusing on Verbs

Tell whether the verbs in the following sentences are transitive or intransitive. If a sentence has a dependent clause (marked in square brackets) tell whether the verb of that clause is transitive or intransitive.

6) Jerry took one look at the situation and told the workers to unhitch the team.

7) He held the rooster at arm's length, looked in its eyes, then placed it into the wagon harness.

8) Jerry stood next to the rooster and looked up toward the crest of the hill; he then whispered “shoo,” and up the hill ran rooster and wagon and load. *tricky*

Identify whether the main verb in the following sentences is in the active or passive voice. Rewrite the sentence using the opposite voice. You do not have to use all of the words in the original sentence, but the meaning must remain substantially unchanged.

9) Jerry was known as a wizard of the Pines.

Voice: _____

10) If possible, he avoided hard labor, tone-deaf squirrels, and banks.

Voice: _____

Prepositional Phrases

Place parentheses around the prepositional phrases in the following sentences.

11) For instance, he would work at chopping wood or at making charcoal [when money ran out], but he normally made use of magic.

12) [When he cut oak for charcoal], he worked by himself, away from the rest of the work crew.

Please draw arrows that show what other word(s) in each sentence are modified by the identified prepositional phrases.

13) (On one cold evening), men heard Jerry chopping wood (after the dark) (of night).

14) One bold lad snuck (toward the sound) (of chopping) and peered (around a tree).

15) Jerry was sitting (on a stump) (with crossed legs and a lit pipe) (in hand) [while two enchanted axes struck and cut (at the nearby trees)].

Objects and Complements

Underline and identify any direct objects (DO), indirect objects (IO) or object complements (OC) in the following sentences. If there is more than one clause in a sentence, find these objects in each of the clauses.

16) He practiced a kind of magic sleight of hand [when he paid for merchandise in the general store].

17) He would give the teller silver coins, but [when he or she checked the cash drawer] only bits of clamshell remained.

18) Many a store or hotel owner called Jerry a thief, but they would not say it to his face.

19) People [who did not pay Jerry [what he was owed]] rued their shortsighted greed.

Two extra points if this is answered correctly.

20) [If they had a favorite horse], he would conjure magic, and they would imagine the beast in a dangerous bog, and they might struggle with the horse without success, but [when they paid Jerry], they would suddenly see no horse but a log or stump; he had fooled them.

One extra point if this tricky sentence is answered correctly.

Underline and identify any predicate nouns (PN) and/or predicate adjectives (PA) in the following sentences. If there is more than one clause in a sentence, find these complements in each of the clauses.

21) One time Jerry had a job at Hanover Furnace, and on payday the boss didn't pay him.

22) That afternoon the furnace flue seemed too narrow; by nighttime it would not draw at all.

23) “That flue won’t pull [unless you are an honest man and pay me”], said Jerry.

Underline and identify any direct objects (DO), indirect objects (IO), object complements (OC), predicate nouns (PN) and/or predicate adjectives (PA) in the following sentences. If there is more than one clause in a sentence, find these objects and complements in each of the clauses.

24) [As soon as Jerry received his back pay from the furnace boss], a flock of white swallows flew out of the flue and the furnace started in blast.

25) Another time Jerry was working for another boss at a charcoal landing.

26) He and his friend Stumpy had been shoveling coal for most of the morning.

27) Jerry gave Stumpy a look [that said break time].

28) [As they sat on a log by a huge pile of charcoal], the wife of the boss stepped outside and demanded their attention.

29) “You two are covered with coal dust like two lazy devils; pick up those shovels and fill those coal bags now.”

30) Jerry was upset by her tone and smiled at the woman.

Case

Circle the appropriate case of the pronouns in question.

31) “I guess [that you don’t know [**who/whom** you are talking to]],”
said Jerry.

32) “Why don’t you dance for us and [**whoever/whomever** is
watching]?”

33) The woman [**who/whom** was a very proper woman] began to
dance and to lift her skirts as she danced.

34) She danced, and danced, until her skirts were at her waist and she
[**who/whom** was a very cleanly woman] was black with sweat and coal
dust.

35) “[If you ask **I/me**,]” said Jerry, “I is **I/me** [**who/whom** is in
charge].”

Note the three decisions about case necessary in sentence 35