

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.

I found acceptable the analysis that "with a rooster under his arm" is adjectival and modifying Jerry Munyhon. Though I think adverbial is the better analysis.

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 ^{DO} took one look at the situation and ^{DO} told the workers to unhitch the team.

TRANSITIVE

TRANSITIVE

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

TRANSITIVE

Intransitive

TRANSITIVE.

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

stood = Intransitive looked = Intransitive

whispered = transitive RAN = Intransitive

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, (by knowledgeable folk).

Voice: PASSIVE

Knowledgeable folk knew Jerry as a wizard of the Pines.

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

Voice: Active

Hard labor, tone-deaf squirrels, and banks were avoided by him if possible.

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.)

If you saw "away" as an adverb acting alone, that was an acceptable analysis.

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). OR

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.)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & GRAMMAR

Name _____

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19) People ^S [who did not pay Jerry ^{IO} [what he was owed]] ^{DO} rued ^{AV} their shortsighted ^{DO} greed.

Two extra points if this is answered correctly.

20) [If they ^{AV} had a favorite horse], he ^{DO} would ^{AV} conjure magic, and they ^{DO} would ^{AV} imagine the beast ^{DO} (in a dangerous bog) ^{AV} and they ^{AV} might ^{DO} struggle (with the horse) (without success) ^{AV} but [when they ^{AV} paid Jerry], they ^{DO} would suddenly ^{AV} see no horse ^{DO} but ^{DO} a log or stump; he ^{AV} had ^{DO} 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 ^{AV} had a job ^{DO} (at Hanover Furnace), and (on payday) the ^{AV} boss ^{DO} didn't pay him. NO SC^s

22) ^{(ON} That afternoon) the furnace flue ^{LV} seemed ^{PA} too narrow; (by nighttime)
it would not draw ^{AV} (at all.)

DO of "Jerry said"

23) "That flue won't pull ^{AV} [unless you are ^{LV} an honest man and pay ^{PN} me ^{AV}]", 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 ^{AV} his back pay ^{DO} (from the furnace boss)], a flock (of white swallows) flew out (of the flue) and the furnace started ^{AV} (in blast.)

25) Another time Jerry was working ^{AV} (for another boss) (at a charcoal landing.)

26) He and his friend Stumpy had been shoveling ^{AV} coal (for most) ^{DO} (of the morning.)

27) Jerry gave ^{AV} Stumpy a look ^{IO} [that said break time]. ^{DO} *OC ← If you want to think of it this way.*

28) [As they sat ^{AV} (on a log) (by a huge pile) (of charcoal)], the wife (of the boss) stepped ^{AV} outside (and) demand ^{AV} their attention. ^{DO}

29) "You two are covered ^{AV} (with coal dust) (like two lazy devils); pick up ^(You) those shovels (and) fill ^{AV} those coal bags now." ^{DO} ^{AV}

30) Jerry was ^{LV} upset ^{PA} (by her tone) (and) smiled (at the woman.) ^{GR} was upset as ^{VERB}

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/~~who~~/~~ever~~ is
watching]?"

33) The woman [who/~~whom~~ ^{PN} 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~~ ^{PN} 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