

Please read this test carefully and answer the questions to the best of your ability. It is usually wise to glance through a test before beginning to answer questions.

❧
BRIGHID & SPRITE
❧

I. Sentences

Find the complete subject and underline it once; that is, underline the subject plus associated modifiers. Find the complete predicate and underline it twice; that is, underline the main verb plus auxiliary verbs plus objects or complements plus associated modifiers. Every part of the sentence should be underlined one way or another (unless there is an interjection). All sentences worth 2 pt. except where noted.

1. Having spent the entire night with the sick cow, Brighid ^{part. phrase} felt a bit otherworldly, but still decided against sleep.

2. She stood before a small hearth fire, ^{part. ptr.} illuminated in its dim light, and stirred the soupy contents of a small iron pot.

3. The age of this woman, young or old or ageless, was not easy to determine.

II. Active and Passive Voice

Identify the voice of the verb in each following sentence; then rewrite the paragraph reversing the voice in each sentence. While you do not have to use each word in your revised sentences, the general sense of the original must remain. Just change the voice.

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Almost inaudibly, she half sang, half chanted an old tune in a soft, thrilling voice. Who had taught that song to her? It had been learned in a time long ago. Brigid could no longer remember not knowing it.

4. Voice of 1st Active

5. Voice of 2nd Active

6. Voice of 3rd Passive

7. Voice of 4th Active

8. An old tune was half sung, half chanted in a soft, thrilling voice by her.

9. That song had been taught to her by whom?

10. She had learned it ~~in~~ in a time long ago.

11. Not knowing it could ~~not~~ no longer be remembered by Brigid.

III. Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Place parentheses around all the prepositional phrases in the following sentences.

I'm happy with "to Eloise" as a prop phrase but also see turned to as one of those combined verbs with an object

Her thoughts turned (to Eloise) her cow, as she stirred the pot (with patterned strokes) The woman pondered [whether she wanted to ask Dermot (from across the valley) (for the services) (of his bull)].
 Eloise was not (in milk) but when healthy, she was certainly fit (for pregnancy) Musing (in this way)
 Brigid selected roots and herbs carefully and continued to stir and stir the pot.

Place parentheses around all prepositional phrases in the following sentences and draw an arrow to the word that each phrase modifies.

I see this modifying Brigid, but also the verb - either answer is ok.

16. (After decades) (of shared life) Brigid had lost her mate (to old age) two winters ago. *Adverbial noun phrase*

17. [Death (after life) was to be expected], she knew.

IV. Verb Objects & Complements

Identify the verb object(s) and complement(s) in the following sentences by writing DO, IO or OC or PN or PA above the appropriate word. If there are verbals or verbal phrases functioning as verb objects or complements, identify them as noted above. If there is more than one clause in a sentence, identify the verb objects and complements in each clause. I have identified dependent clauses; if they function as verb objects or complements, identify them appropriately.

18. Years ago, she had ^{AV} appeared (from out of the neighboring wood) and ^{AV} accosted the young man. ^{DO}

19. She ^{LV} had been young, vibrant, and beautiful; he ^{PA} was full ^{PA} (of heroism and youthful vigor.)

OK if you see as a verb w/ aux thing. Also good if you see LV + PA he was full.

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OC if you want to describe as such

20. Together they made a life [that was the envy of their people].
DO PN

21. Cailte, the chosen mate, was an attentive husband [who freely gave her his love].
appositive PN AV IO DO

22. He hunted game (in the forest) and (at dusk) returned (with dinner and delicacies) found along the way.
AV DO AV

23. (For her part,) Brigid managed the dressing and roasting (of game) and the cooking of delicacies (with skill).
AV 3 Linked gerunds as DO
← If you see "with skill" as modifying the verbals, it becomes part of the verbal phrase. I see it modifying the main verb.
1 pt. extra credit if your answer to 23 is complete and correct; it's about the phrases.

24. Much (to Cailte's satisfaction) she also brewed the best beer (within three day's wall); that fact, no one disputed. *tricky, tricky*
S AV DO DO

25. This woman and this man gave each other great happiness, comfort, and contentment.
AV IO DO DO DO

26. Their pleasant abode felt welcoming and safe.
LV PA PA

27. All (of this) Brigid remembered [as she stirred the pot]. *again, tricky, tricky*
DO S AV AV DO

V. Phrases

Identify the type of verbal(s) or verbal phrase(s) underlined and/or italicized in the following sentences. You don't have to explain their function - just identify them. Take care to identify verbals as phrases where appropriate.

GERUND = -ing; noun
 participle = -ing, -ed, -en, irregular; adjective
 Infinitive = "to"; noun, adjective, adverb

participial phrase

28. Thinking that she might enjoy company, Brigid called to Sprite, her cat.

participle

participle

29. A weather-beaten cat appeared and settled quietly upon the woven seat of a rustic chair.

participial phrase participial phrase

30. He watched the woman [as she approached him carrying a ladle and speaking the following words]. Identify the underlined phrases and also the verbal in italics.

participle

Infinitive

gerund

participle

31. "To part (with such grieving) would be sweet; think you not my enduring companion?"

Underline and identify all verbals and verbal phrases. Then tell how each functions by labeling its function or drawing an arrow to the word(s) that it modifies.

participle

AV

Infinitive phrase as DO

participial phrase

o/part

32. With softly swishing tail, the cat continued to sit noiselessly, revealing little emotion.

Participial phrase

Infinitive phrase as DO

33. Knowing the cat intimately, Brigid did not need to repeat her comment.

34. Sprite had seen this pattern many, many times before. NO verbals

Infinitive phrase as subject

Infinitive phrase as SC

35. To live (with this woman) was to see and understand much.

Participial phrase, modifying the subject

36. Brigid, also named Filamail, Feidhle, Fealsunach, Tuirling, Siora, Grasamhail, Miam, Mian,

Eineach, Lochranta, Tairise, and others, was a life force. tricky

2ND EXAMINATION

37. Thinking (of this) Sprite began to swish his tail with vigor.
Participial phrase *Infinitive phrase as DO*

Identify the type of phrases underlined or italicized (name them). Then tell how each functions by labeling its function or drawing an arrow to the word(s) that it modifies.

38. Accepting the offered ladle, Sprite lapped thoughtfully at the steaming broth.
part phrase *part.* *part*

39. "I admire your ability to taste [when the recipe is likely to be at its best]," remarked Brighid.
Inf phrase acting adverbially *LV* *Infinitive phrase as PA*

For 1 extra point, identify the grammatical function of the words in quotation marks in the sentence above.

The Quotation is the direct object = what Brighid remarked.

40. Tasting with adeptness is a sign of your ability to live in harmony with the world.
Gerund phrase as subject *Adjectival infinitive phrase*

41. Knowing [that Brighid was correct], Sprite decided [the taste was just balanced enough to help a goddess see the future].
participial phrase ② to ①

① Inf. phrase acting adverbially
 ② Inf phrase acting as object
 VI. Case of 1st infinitive.

You might see this as a LV, making "balanced" a PA

Choose the correct pronoun.

42. Brighid, who/whom had mourned a full cycle, knew [her time of determination had arrived].

43. "Just ^S (~~betwixt~~ you and ~~I~~ ^(me)), cat, is it ready?" she asked, knowing [what ~~she~~ ^S ~~her~~ already knew].

44. Only a handful of immortals, [those ~~who~~ ^{DO} ~~whom~~ the human kind feared], could see this way.

45. She drank the broth and wondered [~~who~~ ^(whom) she would come to next].

46. Identify and explain the function of the pronoun in question in sentence 45.

she would come to whom next
call it the object of the preposition "to" or the direct object of the joint verb "come to."

VII. Something is Wrong

In terms of rule-based grammar explain why the following sentences are incorrect.

47. Sitting in the chair with the cat now in her lap, the broth settled in Brighid's stomach. *there is something wrong - think carefully.*

The introductory participial phrase implies Brighid but points at broth. The grammatical logic does not work.

48. She thought, we will not be sitting, he and ~~me~~ ^I; not like this.

"He and I" rename the subject and should be in the subject case.

49. That man [~~whomever~~ ^{LV} he might be] will be a hero and a man of action.

Linking verbs are followed by subject complements in the subject case.

50. There is no one else for he to be.

He should be "him" because it is the false subject of the infinitive "to be" and such false subjects are in the object case.

Extra Credit

The following dawn, walking from out of the woods across the valley, Brighid determinedly approached Dermot, a cat trailing behind.

Rewrite the sentence above using the passive voice. 2 pts.

Dermot was determinedly approached by Brighid

Describe the grammatical function of "cat" and "a cat trailing behind." 2 pts.

It is unclear whom the cat refers to. I presume this is Sprite following Brighid to her new home. CAT or "a cat trailing behind" might be seen as modifying Brighid, especially if the elliptical preposition "with" supplied. Then again it might modify "approached."

In grammatical terms, discuss the way that "from out of" operates. 2 pts.

This is either a fun triple preposition with "woods" as its object or "from" is an adverb and "out of" is a double preposition.