

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). 2 pt. each

* This introductory prepositional phrase is adverbial

1. (Throughout that sultry Spring,) young Will had felt the lifeblood of the earth strong within him.

2. The eldest son of a glover, he was torn between a life of business and his love for the magic [he felt around him].

II. Active and Passive Voice

Identify 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.

Early in the jaunt, Will ^S caught ^{AV} the scent ^{DO} (of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples.)

Swatting at nearby hedges with his willow wand, he ^{DO} softly muttered the question [that had been in his head all springtide].

3. Voice of 1st Active

4. Voice of 2nd Active

5. The scent of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples was caught by Will early in the jaunt.

6. The question was muttered softly by him.
that had been in his head
all springtide

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He ^S woke ^{AV} up feeling woozy. ^{part phrase}

III. Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

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

While the sun began drooping (in the sky), Will determinedly continued his trek (into a small valley) that he had not previously known. (Beneath his steps) gravel crunched crisply and grass bent (in most pleasing manners). (Before him) he saw a green world (unlike any other.)

ha! I missed this in class - check the dictionary.

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

10. The light (in the valley) suddenly dimmed, and Will recognized the gloaming (at the end of day.)

* There is no obvious verb antecedent to gloaming - I checked the OED. let's just call it a noun, not a verbal.

IV. 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.

11. In a surprising turn of events, Will noticed tiny lights appearing (in the valley) around him. This is a participial phrase - if you see it as an OC - that's fine.

12. He stood still and listened for any sound (at all); he heard a strange squishing (like a well-worn water wheel) (at work.) This is a gerund as DO

13. Who could possibly be throwing small bits (of mud) (at him?)

* prepositional phrases which follow direct objects & modify them are not usually called OC - but they could be named such without harm.

14. Twigs and leaves showered (from the trees) and Will decided [that faeries were real] and [that they were attacking him that night]. An extra point for a correct answer here.

15. Small gusts (of wind) brushed his bare ankles, and the air smelled queerly (of a familiar roasting smell.)

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.

16. Standing stupidly, Will stammered [that he had thought to throw the willow wand to its destiny].

17. Understanding [that such an answer might be a bit too figurative], Will asked the figure before him to identify itself.

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

18. (After sauntering (in a circle) around Will) the figure decided to identify itself.

19. (With a worried look) the King exclaimed [that the valley had been cursed by a very wicked old farmer].

This is just an adjective. It does not derive from a verb form.

Identify the type of phrases underlined (name them) and draw arrows to the word or words each modifies.

20. Of course it had to do with too much water, for potatoes are temperamental about the amount of water [they receive].

Prepositional phrase



Participial phrase



21. [As he stood before the King, thinking through possible scenarios], Will asked [whether he might help devise a counter-curse for this situation].

AN to Inf phrase as DO?

Part phrase w/ infinitive as its object.

22. Offering to help, Will hoped that he might indeed be of service.



VI. Case

Choose the correct pronoun.

23. The King, [~~who/whom~~ ^S was surrounded by his pretentions], looked high into Will's eager face.

24. "A wicked old farmer, [~~who/whom~~ ^S we used to think (of as our our patron)], disliked the quality of our spadework."

we used to think (of whom) as our patron.

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AV DO *

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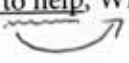
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