

3RD EXAMINATION



Lloyd Gramadeg Forensic Grammarian

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. If you are uncertain whether an introductory phrase or clause modifies the remainder of the sentence or just the predicate alone, underline the phrase or clause twice. Every part of the sentence should be underlined one way or another (unless there is an interjection). 1 pt. each

1. Listening to grammatical fanatics as they droned on and on about the decline of the English language always gave Lloyd Gramadeg a bad headache.
2. Lady Williams, the elderly, refined woman sitting in front of him, had made opening complaints about I versus me and now had settled to the real business at hand.
3. "I would like to inquire about your availability for grammatical training among my workers."

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4. Even though he was pretty sure that he knew the answer, Lloyd, whom others
sometimes accused of being passive aggressive and who really did have a very bad
headache, asked "How many employees do you have?"

II. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Identify the voice of the main verb in each sentence below, then rewrite the paragraph reversing the voice used in each sentence. You do not have to use every word in your revised sentences, but the general sense of the original main clause must remain. Just change the voice. 1 pt. each

"Because if you have less than three, you should have said *between*." A short exhalation of breath showed that Lady Williams was offended. The conversation was quickly shifted. "Can you explain the proper use of *good* versus *well*?" That old chestnut thought Lloyd, smiling as he formulated his answer. *This last one is tricky, careful.*

5) Voice of 1st ACTIVE

6) Voice of 2nd ACTIVE

7) Voice of 3rd PASSIVE

8) Voice of 4th ACTIVE

9) Voice of 5th ACTIVE

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"Because if you have less than three, you should have said *between*." A short exhalation of breath showed that Lady Williams was offended. The conversation was quickly shifted. "Can you explain the proper use of *good* versus *well*?" That old chestnut thought Lloyd, smiling as he formulated his answer.

10) Because if you have less than three, between should have
been said by you.

11) That Lady Williams was offended was shown by a
short exhalation of breath.

12) Lady Williams quickly shifted the conversation.

13) The proper use of good versus well can be explained
by you?

14) That old chestnut was thought by Lloyd,
smiling as he formulated his answer.

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III. PREPOSITIONS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Place parentheses around all prepositional phrases in the following sentences. Draw arrow(s) to the word(s) each phrase modifies. 2 pt. each.

15) (With clear detail) Lloyd explained that either word could be found (in proper usage) (by the best grammarians.)

I also accepted this

16) Well is an adverb (in the sentence "I am well"); and the common training (among generations) (of school children) has been to view this (as correct usage.)

For 1 extra point explain the grammatical function of the clause "I am well" within the wider clause.

"I am well" is a complement of the object of the preposition, "sentence."

17) But good is an adjective (in the similar construction "I am good"); and (to any trained grammarian) it is easily identified (as a predicate adjective modifying the subject.)

18) It is true that well suggests a connotation (of health), so when someone is clearly asking (about whether you are sick or not), well is the better usage; but if someone is making friendly conversation and you are feeling "top (of the morning)," good is a perfectly acceptable and grammatically correct answer (for most occasions.)

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IV. VERB OBJECTS & COMPLEMENTS

Identify the verb object(s) and complement(s) in the following sentences by underlining and writing DO, IO or OC or PA or PN 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. If dependent clauses function as verb objects or complements, identify them appropriately. Stay alert; most of these sentences are tricky. 2 pt. each

Inf p. as DO

to

19) Smiling wryly, Lloyd watched Lady W. stride from his office in a considerable

huff.

sub c as DO

20) [Though his social graces were weak,] he knew [that his work ethic was strong.]

21) He stood up and pulled a legal brief [that needed attention] from the top drawer of a

file cabinet [which stood nearby.]

* You can describe the Rel. clause as OC. I just mark it adjectival

22) The legal firm (of Kowalski, Larkin, & Zimmer) had retained him, asking [that he

render an opinion concerning a disputed portion of an unusual insurance policy.]

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23) First, he read the note (from Robert Kowalski) [who was senior partner (at the firm) and Lloyd's boyhood friend.]

24) "Our firm is representing the beneficiaries [who are the children of the deceased policy holder.]"

25) "That policy holder, Tad Lightford, had taken out a rather unique piece (of insurance) [that stipulated a payout (in the slim chance) of a shark attack] [that causes death (in a fresh water lake).]"

26) [Before he had finished reading the note,] Lloyd gave his memory a jog and remembered six-month-old headlines [that described a terrible accident involving an aquarium delivery gone wrong and a very old bather out at Sunny Side Lake.]

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27) As though ^{PN} it were a daily occurrence, ^{PN S LV} [which it was], Lloyd ^{AV} picked up the brief legal document and ^{AV} began to parse its contents.

DO AV Inf as DO

28) (Upon accidental death ^{part p} of the insured) caused by shark attack in a body of fresh water, the beneficiaries will be paid an annuity worth \$50,000 (for each year) (of life) and this

agreement shall admit no modification (other than the phrasing hereby agreed to.)

AV DO * DO *

** "Other than" is identified as preposition by Amer Her Dictionary*

29) Lloyd glanced (at the actuarial report) and saw [that Tad had been ninety-seven (when the shark ate him.)

AV AV LV PA DO

** "to" is elliptical for "to be followed" or just a preposition "we agree (to that)"*

30) That meant (that the insurance payout was four million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.)

S AV S LV PN

31) The lawyers (for the insurance company) wanted no part (of that) and had suggested a novel grammatical reading of the policy.

AV DO AV

GP as DO

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32. They ^{AV} had ^{DO} retained Art Magicam, a ^{OC} grammarian (of some repute), though Lloyd
^{AV} believed ^{LV} his skills ^{PA} were slippery at best.

For 2 extra points identify the clause "though Lloyd believed his skills were slippery at best" as subordinate or relative and explain its grammatical function.

The clause is clearly subordinate. Some described it as adverbial, describing "retained." Others saw it modifying "grammarian" or "repute," and thus Adjectival. I accepted both answers.

14 + 36 = 50

18
 4 + 12 + 5 + 16 + 3 + 16
 └───┬───┘ └───┬───┘
 19 35
 └───┬───┘
 54 } 104

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V. VERBALS & VERBAL PHRASES

Identify the type of verbal(s) or verbal phrase(s) underlined or italicized in the following sentences. Clearly identify each as its appropriate verbal or verbal phrase. 1 pt. each

33) Magicam had given a literal reading to the policy, advising the insurers as follows.
G part phrase

34) To understand this novel reading, one had to focus upon the final clause of the agreement: "this agreement shall admit no modification other than the phrasing hereby agreed to."
Inf p G Inf phrase G
Part agreed to."

1 bonus point if you correct the phrasing mark-up error in sentence 34. - "Agreed to" is part of the gerund phrase.

35) Stipulating that "\$50,000" modified "worth" and that "each" modified "year," and stating that the agreement allowed no "grammatical" modification other than in phrases, Magicam made his case.
Part phrase

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36) This way (of interpreting the document) ^{Gerund P} made it really mean the following. ^{Iwf P} to ^{gerund}

Note the two phrases plus the verbal in bold italics.

In the sentences below, underline and identify all verbals and verbal phrases. Clearly identify each as a verbal or verbal phrase. SHOW OR TELL HOW EACH FUNCTIONS. 2 pt. each

37) "The beneficiaries will be given an annuity worth for year of life." NONE

38) Smiling at Magicam's folly, Lloyd paused (before reading the rest of the argument.)
 Part phrase Gerund phrase / Object of preposition

39) "With all single modifying words deleted, the only difficulty remaining (in the resulting sentence) resides (in the meaning of year.)"
 P P Part p
 P Ger P as DIP

40) "Obviously, year as a singular noun, and admitting no ambiguity, is equivalent to a year or one year."
 Part p

41) "Since no payment (by year) is assigned to this corrected agreement, we the said "Insurers" insurers state that Tadd Lightford, having signed this policy with the clear intention to benefit his family, should be paid the equivalent of his final year's income."
 P mod. Part p Iwf P as Tricky Adj.

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Part P modifying "Lloyd"

42) Realizing the saddening but calculated direction of Magicam and the insurers' logic, Lloyd paged (to the back) (of another stack) (of documents) considered laughing (at what he found) and calculated that the final year's income of the retired sail maker was a demoralizing \$174.

Ger phrase as DO

this sentence is worth four points

VI. CLAUSES

Identify the dependent clause(s) underlined in the following sentences (relative or subordinate) and THEN DESCRIBE THE FUNCTION OF EACH WITHIN THE SENTENCE, for example as subject, direct object, indirect object, adjective, adverb, etc. 1 pt. each

43) After he had read Magicam's brief twice through, Lloyd scratched a few notes on a notepad and began to construct his rebutal.

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

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44) He could think of two grammatical analyses that easily countered the argument.

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adj.

45) First, he could argue that "worth" is a preposition and as such must have an object; if this were true, the \$50,000 would be that object, not some modifier and would remain the price noted in the policy.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: NOUN; DO

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

46) If, on the other hand, he accepted Magicam's logic about not being able to use modifiers and if he also agreed with the editors of the *American Heritage Dictionary*, then Lloyd noted that, in fact, worth is adjectival, not \$50,000.

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: NOUN; DO

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47) Under this scenario, \$50,000 would remain in the policy as complement to annuity: “the beneficiaries will be paid an annuity \$50,000.”

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Independent clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Explaining what comes before so in some way adverbial, but really standing alone

For 1 extra point describe how the underlined clause in sentence 47 differs from the other clauses in this segment of the examination.

TRICK Q. I did NOT mark off for it.

Identify any dependent clause(s) in the following sentences as relative or subordinate. Place them in brackets and then DESCRIBE THE FUNCTION OF EACH, for example as subject, direct object, indirect object, adjective, adverb, etc. The number of lines below each sentence accurately signals the number of dependent clauses that you should find. 2 pt. each

48) Second, [✓]each, [which Magicam had identified as an adjective in the prepositional phrase for each year,] was nothing of the sort, but rather a pronoun or determiner.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjective

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49) And [because year in that same phrase was not a modifier either, but a noun complement] the entire phrase was necessary (despite [how Magicam might argue.])

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: noun; object of the preposition "despite."

50) [Although he had already undermined Magicam's arguments to his (and his law firm's) satisfaction,] Lloyd could not resist commenting on the inelegance of a sentence [which read, [that "The beneficiaries will be given an annuity worth for year of life."]]

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adj.

FOR AN EXTRA 2 POINTS, IDENTIFY THE FINAL CLAUSE:

Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: noun; DO

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51) Grammar was a rough game [when money was involved.]

I also
Accepted
Subord.
Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Relative (w/ Relative Adverb "when")

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

52) Lloyd's share of a winning verdict was a cool one percent [which translated to \$48,500.]

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adj.

53) [Even if the case was lost,] he would be paid his retainer fee of \$300 an hour, [because the firm of Kowalski, Larkin & Zimmer needed his expertise,] either way he would make sure [that he had food on the table tonight.]

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

(see next page; there are 3 clauses)

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IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: NOUN ; DO

54) [Unless he got very lucky or the case settled out of court,] he would have to wait till the end of the week at least to learn the verdict, [whichever way it turned out.]

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

55. He didn't mind ^① [because he liked Boar's Head Pub, ^② where, ^③ [as it turned out,] the beer was cheap and the conversation quite good.]

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative (w/ Rel Adverb);

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

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Circle the correct pronoun. 1 pt. each

56) At the bar, Lloyd struck up a familiar conversation with the barman who/~~whom~~ ^S Impaired
rel
clause
^{LV}
 he thought was more than a decent hand at grammatical parsing.]

57) [Who/~~whom~~ ^{DO} did you champion ^S today?] asked Frank, [who/~~whom~~ ^S stood ^{AV} behind
 the bar rubbing spots from the beer mugs.]

58) A ^{AV} ninety-seven year old sail maker who/~~whom~~ ^{DO} a shark ate, but who/~~whom~~ ^S is ^{AV} going to make nearly 5 million for his bad luck."]

VII. EVERYTHING

In the following sentences, answer the questions posed below. 2 pt. each

59) ^{It} "Well, looks like you're still the hot shot forensic grammarian; then."]

a. Identify the subject of the main clause in sentence 59; b. identify the part of speech of "like"; how does it function?

a. It

b. Here "like" is a subordinating conjunction, though some grammarians think it inelegant and replace with "as though"

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60) "Cut the crap, Frank," replied Lloyd; "Throw me a good sentence."

a. Describe the function of the noun, "Frank"; b. In what way does "Cut the crap" function with "replied Lloyd" in sentence 60?

- a. Direct address, though I accepted the answer "subject."
- b. It is DO of "replied."

61) Frank gazed thoughtfully (down the length and breadth) of the bar and then spoke.

Identify the part of speech of "breadth" and explain how it functions in sentence 61.

It is the 2nd object of the preposition "down."

62) "The barman was given a lovely, fat tip."

Explain how "lovely" functions in sentence 62.

Adjective describing "tip" (despite its
-ly ending).

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63) "Ah, the mysterious use of a direct object with a passive voice verb."

a. Explain what Lloyd is talking about in sentence 63; b: turn sentence 62 to the opposite voice.

a. Typically sentences using passive voice verbs are said to have no DO, but here is one that does

b. [Sentence 62; opposite voice] Lloyd gave the barman a lovely, fat tip.

64) "A happy ending," said the barman, "if we can find that generous tipper."

Turn sentence 64 into the opposite voice.

"A happy ending" was said by the barman, "if we can find that generous tipper."

65) There was a quiet pause (throughout the bar.)

Underline the complete subject in sentence 65.

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66) "Here you go," said Lloyd, draining his beer, standing, then flipping the barman a fifty; "Keep studying."

a. Identify the part of speech and function of "here" in the first clause in sentence 66; b. identify and explain the function of "flipping."

a. Adverb

b. it is a participle in the participial phrase

"flipping the barman a fifty."

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Extra Credit

Having decided [that he had had enough work *and* beer for the day,] Lloyd walked from
Second Avenue to Front Street, [which was bustling at six-thirty on a Tuesday evening,
[even though snow had begun to fall and the wind, [which whistled along the river,] was
quite chilly.] Squashing Magicam once again was not quite as exciting as last month's
case of "Murder by Pseudo Subject," but it was more lucrative for sure.

In the sentence above, place brackets around every dependent clause. If you see anything interesting, comment below. 4 points.
