

## ELG, 12<sup>th</sup> handout, preparation for the final examination

### I. Active and Passive Voice

Identify the voice of each sentence below, then on the next page rewrite the paragraph reversing the voice of each sentence. While you do not have to use every word in your revised sentences, the general sense of the original must remain. Just change the voice.

A weekend of relaxation and entertainment had been planned in the western lands surrounding Harrisburg. Concerned about the dependability of his own automobile, Cue ball rented a dowdy blue Dodge from the local rental place. He packed a box of potatoes, three changes of clothes, and his golf bag. Halfway through the drive, car and driver were hit by torrential rain and hail.

- 1) Voice of 1st PASSIVE
- 2) Voice of 2nd ACTIVE
- 3) Voice of 3rd ACTIVE
- 4) Voice of 4<sup>th</sup> PASSIVE

- 5) Someone had planned a weekend of relaxation & entertainment in the western lands surrounding Harrisburg.
- 6) A dowdy blue Dodge had been rented by Cue ball.
- 7) A box of potatoes, three changes of clothes, and his golf bag had been packed by him.
- 8) Halfway through the drive torrential rain and hail hit car and driver.

### II. Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Several prepositions may connect different objects to the same word; in other words, a sentence may have several prepositional phrases in a row that modify the same word. On the other hand, consecutive prepositional phrases do not have to modify the same word; they may each modify different words. Prepositions usually come

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between the words that they connect, but they may begin the sentence, and they may even, especially with some pronouns, come at the end of a clause or sentence.

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

Cue ball's first evening (in the Burg) included a lengthy chat (about family and friends) and a movie (of reasonable quality). (On the following morning,) he shared breakfast (with the kids) and then began to read a book (about the development) of the English language. (Before dinner, around 6 pm,) he got an invitation (from friends) with a boat (on the river). Georgina, her husband KJ, and Cue ball were (about to have an adventure) (on the Susquehanna.)

inf as object of prep "about"

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

12) They packed a cooler (after dinner) and drove down the bluff (to the river.)

13) A catwalk stretched (from river's edge) (to a floating dock.)

14) Tied (to the dock,) sat a pontoon boat (with Norm and Dolly) (on it.)

15) The river passed slowly along (as Cue ball) looked (through the hazy air) (toward the capital) (of the Keystone state.)

**III. Objects & Complements**

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

16) The river <sup>S</sup> was <sup>LV</sup> low, yet far off speedboats <sup>S</sup> pulled <sup>AV</sup> water skiers <sup>DO</sup> (across its languid

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surface.)

17) Norm shook Cue ball's hand and passed him a beverage.

18) Once under way, the friends told stories (from the past) as they slowly motored (down river).

19) The heat of the day was over, and they enjoyed a steady breeze.

20) Cue ball understood [why folks have named Harrisburg the city (of bridges)]

*This subordinate clause is DO of "understood"*

21) In the deepening dusk, they moved (toward the damaged City Island train bridge.)

22) Several winters ago, ice-filled floodwaters had shattered two (of its piers.)

23) (Behind that bridge,) several more spans (of varying ages and styles) could be seen.

24) (As they progressed (down the river), KJ opened a bottle (of wine) and toasted the evening.

25) The night air smelled sweet.

26) They slipped (under a bridge) [which had massy concrete arches] and floated (into the darkening night.)

*Relative clause*

27) The sixth or seventh bridge had lost all of its decking.)

*Relative clause*

28) Tall piers, standing in a row, displayed the hand-quarried stones [that] they

*participial phrase*

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AV  
were made (from).

29) The lights (of the city) enhanced the view (as they reversed their course.)

Adverbial  
subordinate  
clause

30) (As they passed City Island (for a second time), fireworks illuminated the night sky brightly.

IV. Phrases

Identify the type of verbal(s) or verbal phrase(s) underlined in the following sentences.

31) Exploding cascades of light showered the night sky [as Norm began to play a Cowboy Junkies cd].

32) Ahead the river was an expanse of darkness lit by the gleaming of city lights reflected in its waters. {identify both marked phrases.}

33) Watching intently, Cue ball recognized other boats by their running lights.

34) They continued up river to see Norm and Dolly's boys [who were camping on an island in the middle of the river].

35) At the island, they tumbled on shore and decided [that this was a good time to have another beverage].

Underline and identify all verbals and verbal phrases. Tell how each functions.

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36) The crackling (of the fire) <sup>LV</sup> was <sup>PN</sup> a welcome sound. *Gerund phrase as subject*

*Participial phrase* 37) Hearing the screech (of a bottle rocket) <sup>Obj of P</sup> KJ signaled the group to be silent. *Infinitive phrase as DO*

38) Rustling branches could be heard in the distance: *"Rustling" could be a part, modifying "branches" as a Gerund w/ "branches" as object. Depends on how you read the sentence*

39) With practiced expertise, Norm began to hum ominously. *inf phrase as DO*

40) Soon one (of his sons) <sup>AV</sup> appeared <sup>Obj of P</sup> (from the undergrowth) sporting a handful (of fireworks and a lighter). *participial phrase*

41) He waved <sup>AV</sup> (to his parents) <sup>DO</sup> and welcomed <sup>DO</sup> the other boaters. *NONE*

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

*Participial phrase*  
42) Driving the boat back to the dock, Norm hit several rocks in the shallow waters.

*prep phrase*  
43) Tying up at the dock, Cue ball and KJ heard a fish jump nearby.

44) Cue ball joked: "My luck is to hear but not see the big one." *LV Inf as PA*

*Participial phrase*  
45) Having unloaded the boat and said their goodbyes, Georgina, KJ, and Cue walked up the embankment.

V. Clauses

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Identify the type of 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.

46) After the exhilarating outing <sup>DO S AV</sup> which they had enjoyed (the night before), KJ and Cue ball rose early and drove west northwest to Perry County.

Relative clause - adjectival modifying "outing"

47) They were meeting a timber specialist <sup>S AV DO</sup> who was pricing the timber (on land that KJ owned).

Relative modifying "specialist"; "that KJ owned" is also a relative clause mod. "land."

48) Before they left the Burg, they grabbed a cup of coffee at Sheetz.

Subordinate clause modifying the verb - Adverbial

49) KJ drove the rural roads as though he were a racecar driver.

Subordinate clause modifying the verb - Adverbial  
that

50) "All you need is love," remarked Cue ball somewhat oddly.

"that you need" - Relative clause modifying "All."

Identify any dependent clause(s) in the following sentences (relative or subordinate) by underlining them and then describe the function of each within the sentence, for example as subject, direct object, indirect object, adjective, adverb, etc. (1 pt. each)

51) <sup>S AV gerphrase</sup> When you stop quoting John, I will be worried."

Subordinate clause - Adverbial

52) <sup>(A)</sup> Although they arrived at KJ's land at the appointed time, <sup>(B)</sup> the two found that the forester had not arrived.

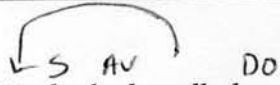
(A) - Subordinate clause - Adverbial

(B) - Subordinate clause - 6 noun - DO.

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53) They wondered if he had forgotten the appointment.

Subordinate clause - noun - Direct object



54) KJ who had a cell phone tried to call, but he had no signal in the rural setting.

Relative clause - Adjectival

55) After KJ had tried the phone a few times and as soon as Cue ball had completed his coffee, they decided to walk wherever their footsteps led.

A. Subordinate - Adverbial

B. Subordinate - Adverbial

C. Subordinate - modifying "to walk" - adverbial

Circle the correct pronoun.

56) The two men who/whom <sup>LV</sup> had been friends <sup>PN</sup> (since college) were familiar with the 138 acres of heavily wooded land that they stood upon.

57) KJ had received it from his father who/whom <sup>AV</sup> had bought the land <sup>DO</sup> (in 1945).

58) KJ's father was a man who/whom <sup>DO</sup> Cue ball <sup>S</sup> had <sup>AV</sup> known.

59) He was a tank driver who/whom <sup>DO</sup> others <sup>S</sup> had <sup>AV</sup> admired (in World War II.)

60) He was also a man who/whom <sup>S</sup> distributed charity <sup>AV</sup> (to all who/whom <sup>DO</sup> stood <sup>AV</sup> in need of it).

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61) KJ and Cue ball ~~who/whom~~ together had located a corner marker] began to walk along the perimeter of the property.

62) A neighboring landowner ~~who/whom~~ the two did not know] walked up to the men.

63) He was ~~who/whom~~?  
 SLV SC-PN

64) They asked (about ~~whoever/whomever~~ was timbering (across the creek.))

65) The owner of that property was a man ~~who/whom~~ KJ and Cue ball had met.

66) All three men agreed (that they knew ~~who/whom~~ the owner was.)

