

**ELG, 9th handout, voice, prepositional phrases,
objects & complements, verbals & case**

Active and Passive Voice

Identify the voice of each following sentence, then rewrite the paragraph reversing the voice of 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).

Christina and Cue ball had planned a weekend of exercise and adventure in the northern woodlands. Gear and food were carefully packed in two small backpacks. A scenic route was chosen by the two good friends. As she packed the car, Christina reviewed her mental checklist of things to do.

- 1) Voice of 1st Active
- 2) Voice of 2nd Passive
- 3) Voice of 3rd Passive
- 4) Voice of 4th Active
- 5) A weekend of exercise and adventure in the northern woodlands
was planned by Christina and Cue.
- 6) They carefully packed gear and food in two small backpacks
- 7) The two good friends chose a scenic route
- 8) A mental checklist of things to do was reviewed by Christina
as she packed the car.

Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

There may be several prepositions connecting different objects to the same word; in other words, there may be 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 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 the sentence.

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

The trip (to the wilderness area) stretched (through three states) and (across the border) (into Canada). (In order) ^{infinitive phrase} to get an early start, they stopped (at a hotel) close (to their destination). (During the night,) the weather seemed ^{infinitive} to be warming, but (by dawn) that trend had reversed. (At the diner) (at 5 am) Christina ate a lousy helping (of pancakes); Cue ball drank several cups (of coffee). Any day (of snowshoeing) (within the pristine beauty) (of nature) ^{inf phrase} promised to burn calories (by the hundreds.)

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

14) The old-timer who sat (in the gatehouse) and took their money warned them (of a nasty storm) later (in the day.)

15) They thanked him (for the information) and strapped (on their snowshoes.)

16) (Across the valley) they could see the ridge they hoped ^{inf.} to reach. *This can be seen modifying the main verb or the entire main clause.*

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.

17) The morning had been ^{LV} cold ^{PA} (but) ^{PA} clear; it was four ^{PN} degrees farenheit.

18) It warmed up (to twelve degrees) (by noon) and then the snow began.

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19) At times, they could smell the scent (of wood smoke.)
 S AV DO

20) The wind blew fiercely and spit snow (at the pair) [as they crossed a frozen swamp].
 AV DO S AV DO

21) The snowshoes appeared ineffective.
 S LV PA

22) Christina sank eight inches (into the snow) and Cue ball more like ten.
 AV DO

23) Disgusted, Cue ball unbuckled his snowshoe.
 AV DO

24) Immediately, he was hip-deep (in snow.)
 LV PA

25) [As the day progressed (into afternoon)], they found the wind blowing hard and snow whipping past.
 S AV DO part phrase
 DO part. phrase

26) The wind felt chilling. "Chilling" is a participle.
 LV PA

27) Suddenly they both knew [that their lightweight tent would not protect them (from the storm)].
 S S AV DO
 This clause is DO to the verb "knew."

Phrases

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

28) Caught in a March blizzard, they sought refuge with ever-shortening strides.
 part.

29) Peering through the snow, Cue saw an old hunting cabin.
 Part. phrase participle

This is elliptical for "Cue ball sank more like ten inches."
 If you describe "ten" as DO, OK.

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- 30) Christina pushed open the creaking door and began to examine the interior.
participle *infinitive phrase*
- 31) Upon inspection, the chimney looked okay, so Cue ball made a fire, and soon the cabin began warm. *infinitive*

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

- 32) The crackling (of the fire) was a welcome sound.
Gerund phrase
- 33) Hearing the screech (of the wind), Christina signaled Cue to be silent.
part. phrase *obj. part* *AV* *infinitive as DO*
- 34) As the rattling windows began to glaze over and the cabin to warm, Cue handed Christina a wine skin to drink from.
part *infinitive phrase* *began inf* *infinitive*
- 35) With practiced expertise, Chris held the skin (at arm's length) and squeezed.
part *AV* *DO* *AV*
- 36) Jetting red wine disappeared into her open mouth.
part
- 37) She handed the skin (to Cue) who demurely drank (from the tip).

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

- 38) Using his Swiss army knife, Cue sliced coarse bread and cheese.
part phrase
- 39) Looking deeply into his eyes, Christina read Cue's fortune by firelight.
prepositional
- 40) Cue ball responded: "Is it my fate to live with you for the rest of my life?"
infinitive

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participial phrase

41) Having been told that there was only one sleeping bag, Christina just smiled at her husband.

Choose the correct pronoun_s

42) The ice fishermen who/whom were out on the lake used augurs to bore holes in the ice.

43) ~~Whoever~~ Whomever the young fisherman spoke with gave poor advice.

44) A snowmobile appeared from across the lake, driven by who/whom it could not be certain.

45) The warm potatoes that were distributed were eaten by all who/whom had asked for them.

46) The fish avoided the hooks of the man who/whom had baited with cat food.

47) Christina and Cue who/whom together had woken at dawn watched the fishermen from the cabin window.

48) The fisherman who/whom the others had advised did quite well.

49) The winner was who/whom?

50) The winner was not whoever/whomever caught the biggest fish.

51) The winner was whoever/whomever they talked about.

52) Christina and Cue assumed they knew who/whom the winner was.