

2ND EXAMINATION

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



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

1. Understanding the possibility of whiplash, John held the large branch bent out of the way as

Participial phrase

Subordinate clause

Dick passed under it.

2. Two young men, brothers, were walking a tract of timber

This is an appositive

Relative clause

Object of ground "purchasing"

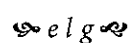
purchasing].

3. Older than Dick, John had been recently demobilized from the army and walked with a limp.

Adjectival phrase

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. 2 pt. each



Recently married, John had been scouting timber for his father-in-law. He and Dick, however, had a plan to start their own business. Timber might be cut by anyone for a profit. Despite the fact [that John had heavy war wounds and Dick lacked business sense], both men felt [that their joint venture would be a success].

4. Voice of 1st ACTIVE

5. Voice of 2nd ACTIVE

6. Voice of 3rd PASSIVE

7. Voice of 4th ACTIVE

8. Timber had been scouted by John, recently married,
for his father-in-law.

9. A plan to start their own business was had by
Dick and him. (NOT "by Dick and he.")

10. Anyone might cut timber for a profit.

11. That their joint venture would be a success was felt by both men, despite the fact that John had heavy war wounds and Dick lacked business sense.

III. Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Place parentheses around all the prepositional phrases in the following sentences. 2 pt. each sentence

This particular tract (of timber) covered the side (of a ridge) that ran (near Boots Hollow Road).
 (Beneath the canopy) (of oak and maple and sassafras), the two men walked (with their heads) up.
 They needed to count trees, to estimate board feet (of timber), and to assess the health (of the overall woods).
 Sunlight sparkled (amidst the shadows) cast (within the old forest).

1 pt. extra credit if you provide the grammatical identity and function of the word "cast" in the final sentence above.

It is a participle (to cast: cast, casting, CAST) modifying "shadows" "within the old forest" probably modifies "cast" - although you might see it modifying "shadows."

Place parentheses around all prepositional phrases in the following sentences and draw an arrow to the word that each phrase modifies. 2 pt. each

16. [As he walked (in the dappled light)], John thought (of his Uncle Boots) [whom] the nearby hollow was named (after). *tricky, tricky*
 "after whom" is the last prep phrase in this sentence. Tricky, tricky.

17. (With a hard-working ethic) Uncle Boots had farmed successfully (for over fifty years).

I think this is adjectival, if you see adverbial - OK

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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.

18. Smiling to himself, John thought [that he would have that same sort (of work ethic)] ^{DO}
19. [As he stopped to tighten his left bootlace], his keen eye ⁵ was drawn (to an odd-looking mound.)
20. He called his brother ^{DO} [who had been measuring the diameter (of a large oak) and pointed]. ^{DO}
21. (Within a tangle (of brush) could be seen the debris (of a dilapidated structure)) *Tricky, tricky*

1 pt. extra credit if you provide the complete subject in the sentence above.

The debris of a dilapidated structure

22. It ^{IV} was an old sugar bush ^{PN} [where some farmer, probably Boots, had boiled maple sap ^{DO} (from the surrounding trees)].
23. A snapping sound (at their back) turned the brothers ^{DO} (and they silently watched ^{DO} a turkey stepping through a nearby gully.)

If you called this participial phrase an OC okay - not necessary, though.

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24. Dick stood (at ease) and handed John a piece (of chew) John took a bite (and) returned the chew, a good quality tobacco (to his brother.)

Handwritten annotations: ^{IO DO} above "handed"; ^{DO} above "took"; ^{DO} above "returned"; ^{OC} below "tobacco".

25. (After chewing thoughtfully and spitting to the ground) John began walking (up the hill) Dick followed him.

Handwritten annotations: ^{DO} above "began"; ^{DO} above "walking"; ^{Gerund pas} above "walking"; ^{DO} above "followed".

26. The air smelled faintly (of pine pollen) and John realized [that the wind was up].

Handwritten annotations: ^{LV} above "smelled"; ^{DO} above "realized"; ^{LV PA} above "realized"; ^{DO} above "realized".

27. He was smelling trees (from across the valley) (where) pines forested the neighboring ridge.]

Handwritten annotations: ^{AV} above "smelling"; ^{DO} above "smelling"; ^{DO} above "foresting".

* I checked the dictionary on the off chance "faintly" could act as predicate adjective. The only examples were adverbial.

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.

28. Years later, John and Dick had a fully-functioning saw mill with John as owner and operator, Dick as the sawyer [who operated the large blade used for cutting timber into boards] and with a crew of chainsaw men [who worked in the woods]. Identify the underlined phrases and also the phrase in italics.

Participle (pointing to "functioning")
Participial phrase (pointing to "used for cutting timber into boards")
Gerund phrase - object of "for" (pointing to "used for cutting timber into boards")

29. Sweating in the noon-day summer sun, John sat on a large yellow tractor wearing a frayed John Deer hat.

Participial phrase (pointing to "Sweating in the noon-day summer sun")
participle (pointing to "frayed")

30. He watched a young man [who approached him carrying a briefcase and wearing a carefully pressed suit]. Identify the underlined phrases and also the word in italics.

part. phrase (pointing to "carrying a briefcase")
part phrase (pointing to "wearing a carefully pressed suit")
participle (pointing to "pressed")

31. "Can you help me to find Mr. Edward Gutshaw?" asked the young man [when he reached John [who had throttled down the worn tractor].

Infinitive phrase as DO (pointing to "Can you help me to find Mr. Edward Gutshaw?")
participle (pointing to "worn")

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.

32. Climbing down (from the tractor) John wondered (why) this young city boy wanted to speak (with Eddie).

participial phrase (pointing to "Climbing down (from the tractor)")
Infinitive phrase as DO (pointing to "wanted to speak")

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33. Eddie was older, ^{participle} with graying hair, rotten teeth, and an acute sense of the woods ^{participle} he had cut trees for John and Dick for years.

34. "In regards to Mr. Gutshaw, I have been asked to investigate his tax delinquency. I am from the Harrisburg office of the Internal Revenue Service."

S AV Infinitive phrase as DO

34. ^{participial phrase} Expecting something (like this) and knowing [that he always paid Eddie in cash and Eddie refused to file a tax return], John kept a blank face. ^{participial phrase} "To file a tax return" is an inf. phrase - DO of "refused"

35. ^{participial phrase} Speaking softly, John said, "Eddie is ^{AV} cutting timber in the woods."

36. ^{participial phrase} Replying authoritatively, the IRS agent said, "I need to know his whereabouts. Can you help to me locate him?" *tricky, tricky*

S AV Inf phrase as DO

37. ^{part p.} Hearing this, John took out a tin of dip and offered it to the agent.

This is inf phrase w/ pseudo subject acting as DO of "can help."

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

38. ^{participial phrase} Shaking his head, he said, "I don't think [you want to go sneaking up on Eddie in the woods]."

S Inf phrase as DO

39. You do that ^{and} you go talking about back taxes, and Eddie is liable to stick his chainsaw in your gut.

Infinitive phrase acting adverbially

For two extra points, identify and explain the function of "talking about back taxes" in the sentence above.

It is a gerund phrase acting as DO of the verb "go."

40. Listening ^{prepositional phrase} to these words, the IRS agent ^{LV} turned pale and ^{AV} began ^{Inf phrase as DO} to step backwards.

41. ^{participial phrase} Smiling [as he himself climbed back on the tractor], John imagined [that his words would make this agent or any other think twice ^{(about taking a walk in the woods) TO FIND EDDIE.}]

Sentence no. 41 is the crowd pleaser. For four points, identify the underlined, italicized, and small cap phrases and explain their function.

- ① Inf phrase acting as DO of "would make" see the complicated pseudo subject.
- ② Gerund phrase acting as object of the preposition "about."
- ③ Inf phrase modifying "taking" (or perhaps "walk").

VI. Case

Choose the correct pronoun.

42. Eddie, who/~~whom~~ worked in the woods with Grady], never met this particular agent.

43. He was from an older time, born in the nineteenth century, and thought that

whoever/~~whomever~~ paid income taxes was crazy].

44. It was his generation [~~who~~/whom Roosevelt first levied the tax upon], and since he was one

who/~~whom~~ had begun making a living before the tax], he thought he should be exempt.

45. He lived a life calculated to enable ~~he~~ him to avoid this evil.

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

Pseudo subject of "to avoid this evil." The entire inf phrase

"him to avoid this evil" is the object of the infinitive
"to enable."

VII. Something is Wrong

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

47. "Between you and ~~me~~" said Dick to no one in particular, "I think Eddie has it right."

Between you and me

48. John was an independent man, but one ~~whom~~ believed in helping the less fortunate], and he had his doubts.

who believed

49. It is not ~~me~~ [who has brought about this taxation], but I shall attempt to pay a fair portion.

It is not I

50. In every day practice, this meant [John paid most if not all of his taxes].

Nothing grammatically wrong.

Extra Credit

Use the passive voice to rewrite both clauses of the following sentence. 4 pts.

Tom, where Ken had had "had," had had "had had"; "had had" had had better success.

"Had had" had been had by Tom where "had" had been had by Ken. Better success had been had by "had had."

Grammatically identify and describe the function of "want" in the following sentence. 3 pts.

The scent of country air made John ^{to} want to walk all day long.

"want" is an infinitive - JOHN is the p. subject. of
 "want" "to walk all day long" is another inf phrase.
 It is the object of the infinitive "want."