

DANNY BOY

*Recognizing sentence parts*

---

---

*Please find the simple subject and underline it once; underline only the significant subject word or words. Also, find the simple verb and underline it twice; underline only the main verb and its helping verbs.*

1) (Throughout the theater,) patrons heard and smiled (at the uproarious laughter) (of the out of control man.)

2) (In a predictable response,) a bobbing light moved through the crowd.

---

---

*Find the complete subject and underline it once; underline the subject plus any modifiers. Find the complete predicate and underline it twice; underline the main verb plus helpers plus objects or complements plus any associated modifiers. Every part of the sentence should be underlined one way or another (unless there is an interjection). If a word or phrase washes adverbially across the entire sentence, underline that phrase twice.*

3) A young theater attendant was searching the audience for the well-known culprit and soon politely escorted him off the premises.

4) Once again, a movie had irresistibly tickled Dan's funny bone.

5) Eventually, in the shadow of a streetlight, with tears in his eyes and aching sides, he laughed himself out and then headed for home.

I think this is adverbial but accepted it as adjectival

**Focusing on Verbs**

Tell whether the verbs in the following sentences are transitive or intransitive. If a sentence has a dependent clause (marked in square brackets) tell whether the verb of that clause is transitive or intransitive.

6) (On another occasion, [during tax season], Dan walked [into the home of his tax preparer, George Schreck], sat down [in the living room], and picked up a newspaper; his neighbor Frantz was also sitting there [with a newspaper].)

walked - intransitive

sat - intransitive

picked - transitive

was sitting - intransitive

IO → 7) (After twenty minutes) (of waiting), Dan <sup>AV</sup> glanced over and <sup>AV</sup> asked Frantz:

glanced = intransitive  
asked = transitive

#7 WAS OUR first crowd pleaser.  
"Frantz" is an indirect object, but  
the dialogue of #8 is DO of #7,  
thus "asked" is transitive.  
Cool, right?

8) Are you <sup>AV</sup> waiting (for Schrecki to do your taxes too?)  
intransitive

infinite phrase w/  
pseudo subject as object  
of preposition "for."

to do is an infinitive, it is not a main verb.

Identify whether the main verb in the following sentences is in the active or passive voice. Rewrite the sentence using the opposite voice. You do not have to use all of the words in the original sentence, but the meaning must remain substantially unchanged.

9) Frantz <sup>Actor</sup> gave Dan <sup>AV IO</sup> a humorous but honest <sup>Actor</sup> reply. <sup>AV IO</sup>

Voice: ACTIVE

A humorous but honest reply was given to Dan by Frantz.

10) "This <sup>LV</sup> is my house, Dan. Shrecki <sup>Actor</sup> does taxes next door." <sup>AV Actor IO</sup>

Voice of first sentence: No Voice Voice of second: ACTIVE

First: The verb "is" is a linking verb; it has no voice so the sentence cannot be reversed.

Second: TAXES are done next door by Schreck.

**Prepositional Phrases**

Place parentheses around the prepositional phrases in the following sentences.

11) (In the small town) (of Waterloo) (in Upstate New York), stories (about Dan) were plentiful and live on (to this day.)

If you saw "on to" as a double preposition, that was acceptable.

Subordinate clause

12) Here is another one. [WHEN he was a quite young boy], Dan sat watching [AS Chance Walters chopped firewood].

NO prepositional phrases

Subordinate clause

Please draw arrows that show what other word(s) in each sentence are modified by the identified prepositional phrases.

dotted line okay, too

13) (During one) (of Chance's frequent breaks), young Dan placed his outstretched hand (on a piece) (of firewood) indicating [WHERE Chance should aim his ax].

14) (In an exasperated tone) Chance ordered Dan to remove his hand  
(from the piece) (of wood) or risk losing a finger.

15) "You dasn't," said Dan, but Chance did dare and (with the swing)  
(of the axe)(on a mellow summer morn), Dan lost a fingertip.

**Objects and Complements**

*Underline and identify any direct objects (DO), indirect objects (IO) or object complements (OC) in the following sentences. If there is more than one clause in a sentence, find these objects in each of the clauses.*

16) Dan had <sup>S</sup> always led <sup>AV</sup> an interesting life <sup>DO</sup> (in and around the Finger Lakes.)

17) [BEFORE <sup>S</sup> Dan <sup>LV</sup> was <sup>PA</sup> born], a horse gave <sup>S</sup> his father a mortal kick <sup>AV</sup> (in the abdomen, <sup>DO</sup> so) Dan never knew <sup>AV</sup> his dad, Daniel. <sup>DO</sup> <sup>OC</sup>

18) Dan's mother placed an unnamed sum (of money) (in a bank

account) [before Dan's birth]. *Of course this is not a clause, though marked w/ brackets. I had originally written "Before Dan was born" and forgot to take off the brackets after revision.*

19) (At the age) (of twenty-one) [WHEN Dan received the balance (of this

*Two prepositional phrases*

account) plus interest (as his inheritance), he withdrew it all (as cash.)

20) He then took the money, [which filled a small valise], and went

(with a friend) (to the big city) (of Rochester) [WHERE they lived the high

life (for a weekend)]; Dan said, "[AS HARD AS we tried], we couldn't

spend it all."

*This clause is DO of the verb "said."*

*Tricky. Worth 5 points - 6 if totally correct.*

Underline and identify any predicate nouns (PN) and/or predicate adjectives (PA) in the following sentences. If there is more than one clause in a sentence, find these complements in each of the clauses.

21) [BEFORE he married], Dan was an outdoor enthusiast.

22) He <sup>S</sup> was <sup>LV</sup> an excellent sportsman <sup>PN</sup> and <sup>AV</sup> often fished <sup>AV</sup> and also hunted  
<sup>DO</sup> ducks <sup>DO</sup> and geese.

23) Dan's good friend <sup>S</sup> Jakie Burroughs <sup>AV</sup> often asked <sup>S</sup> Dan, [<sup>PN</sup> who was a  
crack shot], <sup>S</sup> to help guide <sup>AV</sup> New York city slickers [<sup>S</sup> who arrived <sup>AV</sup> in  
Autumn] to hunt waterfowl (on Cayuga Lake).

A grammatically complex sentence but only ONE subject complement

Underline and identify any direct objects (DO), indirect objects (IO), object complements (OC), predicate nouns (PN) and/or predicate adjectives (PA) in the following sentences. If there is more than one clause in a sentence, find these objects and complements in each of the clauses.

24) <sup>S</sup> Jakie would line <sup>AV</sup> the clumsy urbanites <sup>DO</sup> (in a line) <sup>AV</sup> and flush <sup>DO</sup> the fowl.

25) <sup>S</sup> Pow, pow, pow <sup>AV</sup> blasted <sup>S</sup> their poorly aimed guns.

Tricky  
another  
crowd  
please

This sentence is out of normal order.  
 "Pow, pow, pow" tell how the guns blasted;  
 it is a verb al

26) [As the birds flew (past the slickers) unscathed], Dan would shoot them down [SO THAT the city folk could brag (about spoils) of their country hunt].

27) [AFTER Dan married Margaret], [ALTHOUGH the stories continued apace], connubial bliss brought changes.

28) One day, (in the early 1920s), [WHILE Dan and Margaret enjoyed a car ride (with Larry Doran)], they drove (through the small village) of McDuffy Town.)

29) Dan had often regaled Margaret (with tales) about past weekends in this part (of the Finger Lakes) [which was really quite beautiful].



30) [WHEN Margaret had asked, "Where do you attend church (on those Sundays?)" Dan had always replied, "McDuffy Town."]

*Handwritten annotations:*  
 - Above "had asked": DO of "had asked"  
 - Above "Where do you attend church": S AV  
 - Above "on those Sundays?": S AV  
 - Above "replied": S AV  
 - Above "McDuffy Town.": DO

2 extra points if this is answered correctly.

31) Driving (through this crossroads town) (on their pleasant jaunt,)  
 Margaret found no church.

*Handwritten annotations:*  
 - Above "Driving": S  
 - Above "through this crossroads town": AV  
 - Above "on their pleasant jaunt,": DO

**Case**

---

Circle the appropriate case of the pronouns in question.

32) Later in life, Dan [~~who~~ whom no one accused (of being a skillful driver)] was riding in the passenger's seat as his son-in-law, Ken, drove through Waterloo.

*Handwritten annotations:*  
 - Above "whom": DO  
 - Above "accused": S AV

33) Ken, [<sup>S</sup>~~who/whom~~<sup>LV</sup> was a careful driver], slowed and then came to a full stop at a stop sign on a side street. <sup>PN</sup>

34) Dan gave a jerk, [<sup>S</sup>AS THOUGH he/him <sup>AV</sup> didn't expect <sup>DO</sup> the stop], and turned toward Ken in surprise.

35) "Ken, what are you stopping for? That sign is for out of towners, not locals (like you and ~~I/me~~.)"

"Like you and me" is a prepositional phrase with two objects. Both "you" and "me" are in the object case.