

2ND EXAMINATION



Spudlington IV, Part 1

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). All sentences are worth 2 points except where noted.

participial phrase modifying the subject ↓ S

1. Striding back and forth in front of his ostentatious throne, the great Spudlington IV wore a craggy, worn, almost baked look and spoke in hushed tones to his confidants.

Interjection part of the sentence but not grammatically related ↓

2. "Gosh, so much trouble exists in the world." S

Adverbial prep phrase

3. (With equal eloquence) he spoke of the need to crusade against the Armadillidium Vulgare, to continue to nurture this year's potato crop, and also to face certain internal embroilments [that threatened to roast his throne and the very existence of the state.]

For an extra point explain the function and identify the part of speech of "Armadillidium Vulgare" in sentence no. 3.

It is a proper noun functioning as the object of the preposition "against."

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II. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Identify the 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.

S
 Meanwhile, young Spuddy, son of Spudlington IV, raised a tankard to the ceiling of the
 AV DO
 local pub. With a slightly inebriated smile, he surveyed the crew surrounding him.
 S AV DO
 S LV PN S
 Grumbear was chief among them, a knight of the tabletop. Sadly, the friendships in this
 room would soon be broken.

- 4. Voice of 1st active
- 5. Voice of 2nd active
- 6. Voice of 3rd NO VOICE
- 7. Voice of 4th PASSIVE

8. A tankard was raised to the ceiling of the local pub by young Spuddy, son of Spudlington IV.

See next page for additional space

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With a slightly inebriated smile, he surveyed the crew surrounding him. Grumbear was chief among them, a knight of the tabletop. Sadly, the friendships in this room would soon be broken.

9. The crew surrounding him was surveyed by him with a slightly inebriated smile.

10. NO voice, so no need to rewrite.

11. Sadly, he would soon break the friendships in this room.

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

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

Still striding (around back) (in the castle), Spudlington IV, swathed (in a very handsome garment) (of imported stuff), began to rant (against his delinquent son). How could a potato gnome (of his royal lineage) have been spoiled (to such a complete extent)? Look at HotPotato: he was a warrior gnome (of exceeding worth, honor and rectitude) [who would fight (for seemingly no reason) (at all)]. Could it not be [that the faeries had switched the two shortly (after their birth)]?

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

16. (After speaking this thought) Spudlington IV remembered [that HotPotato, great gnome of the north, had not relinquished certain hostages to his royal self].

Handwritten annotations: "GERUND P as Obj." with an arrow pointing to "After speaking this thought"; "THIS WAS SICARY" with an arrow pointing to "that HotPotato, great gnome of the north"; a diamond symbol above "remembered"; and arrows pointing from the parentheses to the words "thought", "HotPotato", and "self".

17. (With swift haste) he ordered a messenger to tell HotPotato to give up those hostages or trouble would come to him in a big hurry.

Handwritten annotations: "OR" written above "or trouble would come to him in a big hurry"; arrows pointing from the parentheses to "haste", "HotPotato", and "hurry".

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. Note that subordinate conjunctions if present have been placed in small caps; for this test it is safe to ignore them.

18. Standing tall, [which was difficult (with his gnome body)], the king scowled toward HotPotato [AS he entered the court] and began a rambling rant (against misdeeds).

Handwritten annotations: "S LV PA" above "which was difficult"; "S AV" above "the king scowled"; "S AV DO" above "AS he entered the court"; "AV" above "began"; "DO" above "against misdeeds"; and underlines under "was", "entered", and "began".

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19. (For his part, HotPotato simply looked (toward the floor) and awaited the end (of the king's tirade.)

20. He realized immediately [THAT Spudlington IV was very paranoid and he probably was delusional (as well)].

A bit tricky - 1 extra point if totally correct

21. [WHEN the king began to run (out of steam), HotPotato struck an orator's stance and began speaking about the great battle of Pumpkin Yam [in which he took his hostages].

Also bit tricky - 1 extra point if totally correct

22. "Your great and starchy highness, my liege and my lord, highest (of comestibles), do not believe the ill-sounding reports (of my intransigence)."

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23. "The hostages [that were taken (in battle)] were not delivered but give me some credit."

S S AV AV AV IO DO

(You)

24. HotPotato then gave Spudlington IV his word, named him his sweet potato, and promised to give him all future hostages.

S IO DO AV DO OC

Inf p as DO

25. (In the interval), Spuddy, Grumbear and the boys were happy and content and certainly drunk (at the Spotted Tater) [which was the local dive pub].

S S S LV PA PA

PA S LV PN

26. Reeling about the room with cup in hand, Spuddy asked his friends ["Why shouldn't you tell a secret (on a farm?)"]

Part phrase S AV IO DO

S AV DO

27. Grumbear roared (with delight) and replied [THAT the potatoes have eyes, the corn has ears, and the beans stalk].

S AV AV S AV DO S AV

DO

If you decided "beans stalk" was elliptical for "beans have stalk", That was okay.

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V. PHRASES

Identify the type of verbal(s) or verbal phrase(s) underlined, italicized, and/or placed in small caps in the following sentences. You don't have to explain their function - just identify them. Please take care to identify verbals as phrases where appropriate.

28. Suddenly a pounding on the pub door was heard, and Spuddy asked Grumbear to see [who sought entrance (at the opening)].

Handwritten annotations:
 - "S Gerund phrase" above "pounding"
 - "S AV Infinitive phrase" above "to see"
 - "Gerund - object of prep." with an arrow pointing from "at the opening" to "pounding"
 - "participial phrase" above "[who sought entrance...]"

Identify the underlined verbal phrases and the italicized verbal.

29. Having agreed to do this, Grumbear left the heated room, strolling [AS THOUGH he hadn't a care in the world].

Handwritten annotations:
 - "participial phrase" above "Having agreed to do this"
 - "Inf phrase, object of part. participle" above "to do this"
 - "participle" above "strolling"
 - "participial phrase" above "[AS THOUGH he hadn't a care in the world]"

Identify the underlined verbal phrases, the verbal, and the italicized verbal phrase.

30. [WHEN the battered tavern door opened] who should be standing there (with a look of worn care) but Sir Russet Norkotah, the leading emissary of the king.

Handwritten annotations:
 - "participle" above "battered"
 - "S" above "should be standing"
 - "participle" above "leading"
 - "participle" above "worn care"

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31. Reappearing after his encounter with Sir Russet, Grumbear refused to dampen the party [ALTHOUGH he reported {THAT HotPotato and his fellows had begun a *troubling rebellion*}].

participial phrase (arrow from "Reappearing...")
S AV (above "Grumbear refused")
Inf phrase as DO (above "to dampen")
participial (arrow from "troubling rebellion")

Identify the underlined verbal phrases and the italicized verbal.

Underline and then 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. Realizing [THAT he would be asked to meet his father the following day], Spuddy decided to engage in a bit (of roleplaying).

participial phrase (above "Realizing...")
S AV (above "Spuddy decided")
part (above "the following day")
Inf phrase as DO (above "to engage")
GERUND object of prep (arrow from "in" to "roleplaying")
part phrase (arrow from "Realizing...")

33. Grumbear, taking on the part of the king, began to pepper Spuddy with questions about his drinking and about [whom he considered to be his friends].

Inf phrase as DO (above "began to pepper")
S AV (above "he considered")
GERUND as obj of prep. (arrow from "about" to "drinking")
part phrase (arrow from "taking...")
part phrase (arrow from "whom he considered...")
Inf phrase as DO (above "to be his friends")

Pretty darn tricky. 2 extra points if answered correctly.

34. Spuddy answered in comical fashion, relying on his wit, but after a time, he became serious and more sober, understanding [THAT the time for redemption had arrived.]

part phrase (arrow from "relying...")
participial phrase (arrow from "understanding...")

"Whom to be his friend"
 Inf phrase w/ pseudo subject acting as DO

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35. Sleeping that night was not easy, but the next day Spuddy stood in front of Spudlington IV, attempting to display humility despite a bad headache.

Gerund P as Sub.

LV

PA

S

participial phrase
 Inf phrase as object of participle "attempting"

Inf p. adverbial

36. To be truthful, Spudlington IV was worried too, and he launched into a careful dissection of all the wrongs completed by his son.

participial phrase

gerund phrase; obj of preposition

Gerund phrase as obj of preposition

37. He accused Spuddy (of running with a bad crowd) (of neglecting his duties overseeing the potato fields) and of just poor judgment.

part phrase

38. Did Spuddy actually want the rebellious HotPotato to take the crown of the royal family of Tuberosa?

S

AV

pseudo subject

Infinitive phrase as DO

39. "I only have eyes for your hearty good health," replied the now dutiful son.

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

40. "Recognizing my bad behavior after contemplating my sins, I dedicate my strong right arm to your service." Identify phrases and functions below.

Recognizing my bad behavior after contemplating my sins Part phrase modifying "I"
contemplating my sins Gerund phrase as object of preposition "after"

41. Smiling with a fatherly smile, Spuddington IV said [THAT Spuddy would have to prove that sentiment on the battle field].

part phrase (arrow pointing to "Smiling with a fatherly smile")
S AV Inf phrase as DO (above "would have to prove")

42. Post haste they marched ~~across the potato fields~~ to the fence line, gathering potato gnomes [as they went], and called for all of them to search for the rebels.

S AV (above "marched")
~~PREPOSITIONAL phrase~~ (above "across the potato fields")
participial phrase (below "gathering potato gnomes")
Inf phrase as object of "of" (below "of them to search for the rebels")

VI. Case

Choose the correct pronoun.

43. Spuddy, astride a gallant kitten and dressed in gleaming foil, rode into the territory of Yukon Gold [WHERE he spied jolly Grumbear {~~who~~/whom he greeted with cold regard}].

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44. Spuddy asked [^{SC}who/~~whom~~ he was] and then rode away, petting the kitten as he went.

45. Not that long afterwards, two large armies [^Swho/~~whom~~ were led by Spudlington IV and Spuddy on one side and HotPotato on the other] faced off in a nearby sunny vale.

46. Under a flag of truce the principals met and Spuddy gallantly offered, "Let this great clamor, in which so many hearty gnomes promise to die be no more, or if that cannot be, let the battle be between the splendid HotPotato and I/me; ~~who/whom~~ could wish for a more just outcome?"

VII. SOMETHING IS WRONG

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

47. But both sides believing [that their cause was just]; and HotPotato was too raw to accept a compromise.

The opening piece of this sentence is not complete as is. It should read as an independent clause.

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48. The battle began apace and the mighty HotPotato [whom fought like a spud possessed], seemed determined to peel his opponents.

who

Should be "who" as it is the subject of the clause.

49. He cut, and skewered, and mashed the kings men [UNTIL he came upon the ruddy Spuddy {who smiled grimly [WHEN he saw the rebellious gnome}}].

Missing ~~a~~ an apostrophe to show possession

50. Oh, the fight [that took place between those noble gnomes] evades the skill of this bard to describe: suffice it to know [THAT AS the sun fell across the fertile fields of the Tuberosa, revealing not spaded spuds but fallen gnomes, Spuddy – soon to be Spudlington V – stood victorious.

No ~~egregious~~ ^{egregious} errors (other than perhaps my spelling)

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Extra Credit

For a time, Spuddlington IV and his son Spuddy were buddies and the fate of the potato gnomes of Tuberosa ^{LV} seemed ^{PA} fair and ^{PA} happy. But rebellion is not so easily quelled [WHEN the prize is a field of prize potatoes] and the relationship ^S between father and son ^{AV} is often strained [IF the son enjoys his time in the pub]. So it turned out that Spuddlington and Spuddy were not always quite good buddies, [THOUGH, in the end, the succession ^S succeeded ^{AV} successfully.]

Describe fully the grammatical function and relationships (if any) of "fair" and "happy" in the opening sentence. 2 pts.

They are both predicate adjectives within a linking construction.

Identify the case of "father" and "son" in the second sentence. Explain why this must be so. 2 pts.

They are both objects of the preposition "between."

Identify the part of speech and explain the function of "successfully" in the third sentence. 2 pts.

It is an adverb modifying the verb.