

## 3RD EXAMINATION



**“Grammar Rules”**  
**There’s nothing you can know that isn’t known**

## 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). 2pt. each*

Interjections

1pt

- 1) Darn, darn, darn, darn, the heavy metal canal boat was drifting toward the big  
fiberglass, luxury cruiser that was moored at the edge of the canal.
- 2) Lloyd Gramadeg, shaking his head but amused by his polite interjections, worked  
feverishly to apply the bow thrusters, which he hoped would straighten out the craft.
- 3) If he didn’t get things under control, 32,000 pounds of steel plus cargo, now sliding  
bow first toward shore, would make quick work of the cruiser and perhaps also his own  
craft.

## 3RD EXAMINATION



For 2 extra points explain identify the part of speech of "now" in sentence 3 and explain how it is functioning.

It is an adverb modifying the participial phrase which follows.

4) The comm chirped with a message from the lockmaster.

## II. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Identify the voice of the main verb in each sentence below, then rewrite the paragraph reversing the voice used in each sentence. You do not have to use every word in your revised sentences, but the general sense of the original main clause must remain. Just change the voice. 2pt. each

"Canal boat three, if you hit that vessel, I will seize your assets and ban you from this historic waterway." Tabitha, who sat in the bow drinking an ice-tea, was choked by a paroxysm of laughter. Todd, the most experienced pilot, was catching the extra shut eye that he missed the night before. Ah, the night before thought Lloyd. What on earth it all meant remained a mystery.

5) Voice of 1st Active

6) Voice of 2nd Passive

7) Voice of 3rd Active

8) Voice of 4th Active

9) Voice of 5th ~~Active~~ No voice

## 3RD EXAMINATION



"Canal boat three, if you hit that vessel, I will seize your assets and ban you from this historic waterway." Tabitha, who sat in the bow drinking an ice-tea, was choked by a paroxysm of laughter. Todd, the most experienced pilot, was catching the extra shut eye that he missed the night before. Ah, the night before thought Lloyd. What on earth it all meant remained a mystery.

10) Canal boat three, if you hit that vessel, your assets will be seized and you will be banned from this historic waterway by me.

11) A paroxysm of laughter <sup>choked</sup> ~~choked~~ Tabitha, who sat in the bow drinking an ice-tea.

12) The extra shut eye that he missed the night before <sup>was</sup> ~~was~~ being <sup>caught</sup> ~~caught~~ by Todd, the most experienced pilot.

13) Ah, the night before was thought by Lloyd.

14) No voice

ne

3RD EXAMINATION



III. PREPOSITIONS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Place parentheses around all prepositional phrases in the following sentences. Draw arrow(s) to the word(s) each phrase modifies. 2 pt. each

2 pt

15) Actually, the strange occurrences had begun (on the previous afternoon) (in the marina) (in Macedon.)

16) (At that time) (in the far distance,) Lloyd could see other instructors demonstrating how to turn the ponderous canal boats (in close quarters,) to reverse engines when necessary, and explaining the need (for) (at least) two anchors.)

17) (Without any notice or seeming reason,) their instructor (of boats,) who was showing both Todd and Lloyd the ropes, had dropped his voice (to) a low whisper.)

18) ("In so many ways,") he spoke softly, "You will need guidance (along the way.)"

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 (or independent clauses) function as verb objects or complements, identify them appropriately. Stay alert; most of these sentences are tricky. 2 pt. each

8

884

3RD EXAMINATION



19) The news didn't seem odd (to Todd) who kept coiling ropes and stowing cans of beans in the galley.

Handwritten annotations: LV above "didn't", PA above "odd", DO above "Todd", DO above "stowing", and DO above "of".

20) Tabitha was a no show (at this point), and Lloyd, who briefly made note (of this), decided that she was probably still working some difficult problem.

Handwritten annotations: LV above "was", PN above "a no show", AV above "made", DD above "note", AV above "decided", AV above "was probably still working", and DO above "problem".

21) Because they had left behind the frozen lasagna and had driven back to retrieve it, Phil and Cueball were AWOL.

Handwritten annotations: AV above "had left", DO above "lasagna", AV above "had driven", and LV above "were".

22) Having piloted the 36-foot canal boat through a test lock and thus completed the full course of instruction, Todd and Lloyd returned to the marina dock where they found Phil and Cueball and the lasagna.

Handwritten annotations: AV above "found", DO above "returned", DO above "where", and DO above "lasagna".

3RD EXAMINATION



23) All on board now except Tabitha, they <sup>AV</sup> piloted <sup>DO</sup> the boat into the main channel and

felt a freshening of the windward breeze, all the while maintaining a sense of good

cheer <sup>DO</sup> as the craft <sup>DO</sup> passed farms and <sup>DO</sup> under bridges. [This delightful sentence is worth 4 points]

24) Lloyd <sup>AV</sup> gave <sup>IO</sup> Todd a head nod <sup>DO</sup> as they <sup>AV</sup> passed <sup>DO</sup> the first bridge and <sup>AV</sup> noted the elaborate

graffiti.

25) "To boldly parse <sup>DO</sup> what no one has parsed before!" read one graffiti <sup>AV</sup> that, caught

Lloyd's attention.

Tricky

26) Lloyd <sup>AV</sup> gave <sup>IO</sup> the gang a further heads-up <sup>DO</sup> about another hand-painted text that read,

"As if like I said or as I said really matters."

3RD EXAMINATION



27) (From Macedon) to Fairport, <sup>S</sup> someone (with a penchant) for verbal wordplay, and <sup>AV</sup> who had reasonable facility (with the English language), <sup>DO</sup> had serially <sup>AV</sup> inscribed the <sup>DO</sup> underside (of each bridge.)

28) The boys <sup>S</sup> figured <sup>AV</sup> they would find <sup>DO</sup> Tabitha (in Fairport), and <sup>DO</sup> when they entered <sup>AV</sup> downtown (via the canal), she waved and then thoughtfully <sup>AV</sup> gave them a smile <sup>IO</sup> as she ate <sup>DO</sup> an ice cream cone (from the Moonlight Creamery). Tricky

29) <sup>AV</sup> Lloyd <sup>DO</sup> knew the look; she <sup>S</sup> had been up all night <sup>AD</sup> analyzing <sup>DO</sup> grammar.

30) The <sup>AV</sup> gang had appointed <sup>DO</sup> Todd captain, and living up to the moniker, he easily and <sup>OC</sup> gently brought the ponderous steel hulk to rest against the dock.

31) "Set the bow line, set the stern line!" he sang out. <sup>DO</sup>

32) "Dinner time," <sup>DO</sup> chimed in Cueball, as he secured the bow line <sup>AV</sup> and then <sup>DO</sup> clapped his <sup>AV</sup> hands; "Shall we dine at the Landing Bar and Grille?" <sup>DO</sup>

3RD EXAMINATION



V. VERBALS & VERBAL PHRASES

Identify the type of verbal(s) or verbal phrase(s) underlined or italicized in the following sentences. Clearly identify each as its appropriate verbal or verbal phrase. 1 pt. each

33) Remembering the last time he had visited the Landing Bar and Grille during the Greater Rochester Grammar Festival, Lloyd noted the revitalized decor of the restaurant.

*Participial Phrase*  
*participle*

34) To describe the old place was simple enough; decorated with mason jars and old sixties album covers, it was a gentrified hippy bar.

*Inf phrase as S*  
*participial phrase*  
*participle*

Note the two phrases plus the underlined verbal.

35) The updated version made Lloyd think of a cross between a library, a cafeteria, and an exam center.

*participle*  
*pseudo sub*  
*to*  
*Inf phrase as DO*

36) Taking in the scene was a pleasure for all the gang who willingly enjoyed carousing in such settings.

*Gerund Phrase as Subject*  
*AV*  
*Gerund p as DO*



3RD EXAMINATION



In the sentences below, underline and identify all verbals and verbal phrases. Clearly identify each as a verbal or verbal phrase. SHOW OR TELL HOW EACH FUNCTIONS. 2 pt. each

37) Squeezing in among the locals, Lloyd noted (to his surprise) that most of the advertised drinks were non-alcoholic energy drinks: several suggesting that they boosted brain function, too.

*part phrase* (pointing to "Squeezing in among the locals")  
*part* (pointing to "advised")  
*part phrase* (pointing to "(to his surprise)")

38) The bartender, a striking young man whose worn t-shirt read, "There, Their, They're," seemed to know the names of all of the regulars.

*part* (pointing to "a striking young man")  
*part* (pointing to "whose worn t-shirt")  
*AV* (pointing to "seemed")  
*Inf p as DO* (pointing to "to know the names of all of the regulars")

\* You might see "will be starting" as the main verb.

39) "Starting in 60 seconds will be the antepenultimate round of trivia: Ayeme, Whosé, was good, Amisar, Odell are you willing to attend to the game or do our visitors intimidate you?"

*Ger p as Subj, \** (pointing to "Starting in 60 seconds")  
*Inf p as DO* (pointing to "are you willing to attend to the game")  
*too* (pointing to "was good, too")

\* If you parsed "WIND" as subject of "will be" and "stealing..." as Part P, that

40) Lloyd, caught off guard by the calculated nature of the bartender's comment, took a minute to process its meaning; then smiling he looked to Tabi, Todd, Phil and Cue.

*part phrase* (pointing to "caught off guard by the calculated nature of the bartender's comment")  
*part* (pointing to "smiling")  
*Tricky* (pointing to "caught")  
*to catch, catching, have caught* (written above "caught")  
*Inf phrase / Adj.* (pointing to "a minute to process its meaning")  
*part* (pointing to "looked")

3RD EXAMINATION



41) Those four were already seated (at the bar) and reaching (for the electronic trivia boxes.)

Part phrase

Part phrase

42) Recognizing the newcomers and knowing the neighborhood group already at the

bar, local patrons seated in all corners began to emit small oohs and ahs while an

exciting murmur began to fill the bar.

this sentence is worth 4 points

VI. CLAUSES

Identify the dependent 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. 1 pt. each

43) Sitting at the bar were the first and second-place finishers, in the team category, of the semi-decennial Greater Rochester Grammar Festival of which there was no better.

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Relative clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival, modifying "Festival"

44) Tabitha, to whom editors and other grammarians had twice accorded the MVG award for past performances, smiled and threw her own greeting to the bartender.

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Relative Clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival, modifying Tabitha



## 3RD EXAMINATION



45) "After the last time we met, Paddy, I thought that we had settled matters once and for all.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate Clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate Clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: NOUN / DO

46) The bartender responded by asking her whatever did she mean <sup>that</sup> SINCE MOST OF ROCHESTER KNEW THEIR LAST MEETING WAS NOT A TRIUMPH BUT A SHAM.

1<sup>st</sup>: whatever did she mean SINCE MOST OF ROCHESTER KNEW THEIR LAST MEETING WAS NOT A TRIUMPH BUT A SHAM

2<sup>nd</sup>: SINCE MOST OF ROCHESTER KNEW THEIR LAST MEETING WAS NOT A TRIUMPH BUT A SHAM

3<sup>rd</sup>: THEIR LAST MEETING WAS NOT A TRIUMPH BUT A SHAM

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: NOUN DO of Gerund "asking"

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate Clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: NOUN, DO of "Knew"

3RD EXAMINATION



47) As Tabitha prepared to reply, Cueball, falling easily into the role of tactician, for which he had been groomed for years, held up his hand.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate Clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative Clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjective

Identify any dependent clause(s) in the following sentences as relative or subordinate. Place them in brackets and then DESCRIBE THE WAY EACH FUNCTIONS, for example as subject, direct object, indirect object, adjective, adverb, etc. The number of lines below each sentence accurately signals the number of dependent clauses that you should find. 2 pt. each

48) (You) <sup>DO to</sup> Before you two become too exercised to play, let me remind everyone that we have five seconds to the first trivia question.

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Subordinate Clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Object of Infinitive

3RD EXAMINATION



49) (After a short pause) Cueball read aloud from one of several flat screens placed strategically throughout the bar [that displayed the question: "What is the Oslar corollary to Potter's theorem?" ← *Ending the clause here is ok.*]

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adj

50) [Even as answers (A) through (E) were appearing, one after another, on screen, members of both teams shouted answers which, depending on their plausibility, received various levels of applause from the patrons in the bar.]

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

3RD EXAMINATION



51) The Rochester team, which had placed second in the last closely contested Festival,

was named "Slightly Syntactically Sinful" and included Paddy Sipple the bartender,

Ayeme Mihne, Whosé Whomwho, Amisar Waswere, and M. Odell Awksilliary.

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

52) (After much consideration of the possibilities of language) Lloyd's team named itself

"Do Cats Think Grammatically?" which some thought was a strange name but others

thought was just right because the question has not been clearly determined.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative / impacted

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

3RD EXAMINATION



53) Question after question that would twist all but the most grammatical minds filled the screens while the teams and assembled locals shouted and screamed.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

54. Whereas questions related to tense seemed to favor the SSSs, the more theoretical questions, such as those that were concerned with the intransitive nature of linking verbs, played to the strength of the DCTGs.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

3RD EXAMINATION



55) Late into the night, [as the words were parsed], the crowd in the Landing Bar and Grille

swelled [until it was standing room only], and the assembled citizenry might have wondered

[ LV PA how life could be better than what they were experiencing at that very moment. ]

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: DO

IDENTIFY THE FOURTH CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: ~~non~~ Adj - PA

Circle the correct pronoun. 1 pt. each

56) Lloyd, EX ~~who/whom~~ (by this time) was getting quite thirsty for something other than an energy drink, asked Paddy whether he served any beers from the Appalachian

Brewing Company, the pride of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.



3RD EXAMINATION



57) Paddy, though concentrating on the final question, smiled and uncapped an ABC Aero-Head Bock before sliding it over to Lloyd ~~who/whom~~ he had known for more than a decade.

58) "Grammar may seem simple ~~(to you and I/me)~~" he said, "but remember there is nothing you can know that isn't known."

VII. EVERYTHING

In the following sentences, answer the questions posed below. 2 pt. each

59) Lloyd cocked his head and looked at the final score; the two teams were tied.

Using grammatical terms, explain two different ways that "tied" might be defensibly described as functioning in sentence 59.

1st. It is the main verb of its clause

2nd. It is a PA - a participle - modifying "teams"

## 3RD EXAMINATION



60) **As** the bar began to shut down and **the crowd to disperse**, Ayeme placed her arm around Phil.

a. Identify the part of speech of "as" and describe its function in sentence 60; b. Identify the grammatical unit and describe the function of "the crowd to disperse."

a. It is a subordinate conjunction, making the clause dependent

b. It is an elliptical form of a clause; along with the previous clause it is subordinated by the conjunction "AS."

61) "The famous Phil Potter," she exclaimed; "Let's move this party out of here."

a. Identify and explain the grammatical function of "The famous Phil Potter" in sentence 61; b. Identify the part of speech and explain the grammatical function of "out" in sentence 61.

a. It serves as DO for "Exclaimed."

b. "Out" is part of the double preposition "out of."

## 3RD EXAMINATION



62) Phil took her by the hand and, speaking to the assembled group, shouted,  
 "Lasagna on the Canal Boat!"

In grammatical terms, identify "speaking to the assembled group" in sentence 62; b. Explain whether "Lasagna on the Canal Boat!" is or is not a clause. Why?

- a. It is a participial phrase modifying the real & implicit subject
- b. The statement is elliptical. The implication is that it is part of a complete clause, though not all aspects of that clause are stated.

63) The DCTGs saw no reason [why they should not share their late-night dinner with the SSSs] who had long been worthy grammatical opponents.

a. Identify the part of speech of "why" and identify the phrase or clause within which it works in sentence 63; b. How does the phrase or clause of which "why" is a part function?

- a. "Why" is a relative adverb within the relative clause.
- b. The relative clause functions adjectivally modifying "reason."

3RD EXAMINATION



64) Lloyd didn't remember much after that, but did remember rousing choruses, **arm in arm**, of "Conjunction Junction, What's Your Function?"

Explain how "arm in arm" functions in sentence 64.

*It is a noun phrase modifying "choruses."*

65) He did remember being awoken by the dock master at 7am and being told that the boat must be **(on its way)**; he also remembered that Todd was out cold.

Identify and explain the function of the word "way" in sentence 65.

a. *Way is function as object of the preposition "on."*

66) Lloyd wasn't worried **[**that he would have to skipper the boat through the city, across the Genesee River, and into the west country; he was just concerned **[**that he would have to dock **it.** **]**

Identify the function of "it" in sentence 66. Please be specific.

*"It" is the object of the infinitive.*

3RD EXAMINATION



*Extra Credit*

Luckily, when the time came to land the canal boat, when Lloyd was in deep trouble and unable to heed the dock master’s warning, Todd emerged from his berth, in boxer briefs and no more, and guided the craft away from the endangered cruiser and toward a safe spot in the Spencerport docking area. Looking at Lloyd, he grunted, “You’re a fine grammarian, but you can’t sail worth a damn.”

*Discuss three points of “interesting” grammar in the sentences above. 3 points total.*

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Lloyd, where Amisar had had “had,” had had “had had”; “had had” had had better success.

*Turn both clauses in the sentence above to the opposite voice. 4 points total.*

1st clause

“had had” had been had by Lloyd, where “had” had been had by Amisar

2nd clause

Better success had been had by “had had”