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The sort of English up with which I will not put!

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). 1 pt. each

- The small plane, now on the ground, taxied toward one of two gates that served the Port Meadville airport in Crawford County, northwest Pennsylvania.
- 2. With the prop still spinning, Lloyd Gramadeg, the foremost forensic grammarian in Pennsylvania, climbed out of the puddle jumper and surveyed his surroundings.
- 3. Taking a deep breath to dispel nausea from the turbulent flight, the gumshoe, a thinset man in his mid thirties, shouldered his carry-on and began his third investigative case of the month.

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4) The night was warm with the scent of pine in the air when Lloyd stepped into the only waiting cab.

For 1 extra point explain the two different words that "with the scent" could possibly modify in the sentence above and comment why you chose the one that you did.

II. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Identify the voice of the <u>main verb</u> 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. 1 pt. each

A woman who didn't yet look to be in her forties held the steering wheel. Lady Cab Driver thought Lloyd. For years Prince songs had been analyzed by Lloyd for their interesting grammar, including the funk romp, "Lady Cab Driver." Smiling, he gave the address of the local University. "Can you find it?"

5`) V	oice	of 1	st			

- 6) Voice of 2nd _____
- 7) Voice of 3rd _____
- 8) Voice of 4th _____
- 9) Voice of 5th _____

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voman who didn't yet look to be in her forties held the steering wheel. Lady Cab Driver thou	ıght
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k romp, "Lady Cab Driver." Smiling, he gave the address of the local University. "Can you fi	ind it?"
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III. PREPOSITIONS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

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

- 15) The cabbie was a local and was clearly well versed in the local geography, driving with the authority of an old pro.
- 16) Frequently looking in the rearview mirror, she gave a fairly constant running commentary on the sites that they passed along the way.
- 17) Lloyd didn't pay too much attention though; he was already considering the few details of the case that he knew.
- 18) A university building on a rural campus had been badly torched and the administration had begun to fear that it was the work of a grammatical arsonist.

IV. VERB OBIECTS & 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

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- 19) As they drove toward the campus, Lloyd noticed that its setting was indeed very rural.
- 20) Pinustrobus University was small and rustic and far away, yet because of his recent conference activity Lloyd knew several of the members in its Literature program.
- 21) When the cabbie, named Lauren, drove directly to a smoldering heap surrounded by crime scene tape, Lloyd gave her a nod of thanks.
- 22) "Can you keep the meter running or something? I should not be long."

Tricky.

- 23) The Cabbie eyed Lloyd up and down and replied, "I can do that."
- 24) A nameless administrator shook Lloyd's hand enthusiastically and pointed a finger toward the ruins.



25) "I am glad that you arrived so promptly, Mr. Gramadeg."

For 2 extra points identify the type of clause italicized – "that you arrived so promptly" – and explain its grammatical function within the wider sentence.

26) He then handed Lloyd a note that read:

Treat sentence 26 above as though it were complete (in other words, don't let the colon at the end bother you. Consider it equivalent to a concluding period).

- 27) "Beware the ingratitude of those to whom you are indebted."
- 28) Lloyd gave whoever wrote that note praise for old-fashioned grammatical style.
- 29) He made a mental note that the perpetrator did not end his or her sentence with a preposition.

Tricky.



- 30) With that thought in mind, he gave a short sigh and turned toward the cab where Lauren, anticipating his next move, opened the cab door.
- 31) "Do you know," said he, settling into the cab, "a burger joint that serves beer?"

1 extra point if sentence 31 is answered completely and correctly.

32) Looking into the rearview mirror, Lauren gave Lloyd a smile and put the cab into gear.

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name			



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) <u>Sampling the beers of the Sprague Farm & Brew Works, from nearby Venango</u> occupied Lloyd, who found the Rustbelt Amber Ale especially <u>refreshing</u>.
- 34) <u>Having work *to do*</u>, and <u>delighting in the grammatical chase</u>, he was soon back in his hotel room, <u>preparing for the next day's investigation</u>.

Note the three phrases plus the verbal in bold italics.

35) The next morning, <u>having called a cab</u>, Lloyd found Lauren in the motel parking lot <u>waiting to take him back to the University</u>.

Note the three phrases including the phrase in bold italics.

36) "Last night did you watch the tumble weeds roll through the county?" she quipped.



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) Arriving at the University, Lloyd noted a squealing pig running past the main entrance and thought that odd.
- 38) The nameless administrator who had met him the previous evening gave a formal bow before introducing himself as President Karackterisk.
- 39) "You will want to review the burnt note plus the other evidence."

Tricky

- 40) Lloyd agreed that he did want to review the evidence, but wondered aloud why he had been hired to do so; there was a fine grammarian on staff.
- 41) Karackterisk answered: "The situation of which you speak is thus: we little know whether Professor Concilla, our long-time grammarian, is the arsonist for whom we search; perhaps one of his many protégés is the culprit."

Name			



42) Considering this a disconcerting answer, given its strangely overblown formality, Lloyd nevertheless decided to track down Concilla and ask him to lunch, hoping to gather some evidence of the truth.

this sentence is worth 4 points

VI. CLAUSES

<u>Identify the dependent clause(s) underlined</u> in the following sentences (relative or subordinate) and <u>THEN DESCRIBE THE FUNCTION OF EACH WITHIN THE SENTENCE</u>, for example as subject, direct object, indirect object, adjective, adverb, etc. 1 pt. each

43) Concilla, who was nearly always on o	<u>campus,</u> was found in a class room, o	chalk in
hand, parsing a complex sentence on the	e black board.	

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE:
NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION:
44) He quickly agreed that lunch with Lloyd in the cafeteria would be a good idea.
IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE:

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NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION:

Name		
maine		



45) "After they downed a meal of beans, buns and pickled eggs, rustic fare even in northwest Pennsylvania, the two grammarians sat over cups of coffee which had been sitting in the pot too long. IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: 46) Lloyd asked what Concilla thought of broken prepositional phrases and Concilla asked Lloyd whether he believed that sentences with verbs in the passive voice COULD HAVE DIRECT OBJECTS. IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: ____ IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: _____ NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE:

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION:

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Name		



47) The two took an immediate liking to one another and Lloyd knew <u>that whatever</u> *quirkiness Concilla might betray* he was not sitting with a grammatical arsonist.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE:
NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION:
IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE (BOLD ITALICS):
NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION:
1 extra point if sentence 47 is answered completely and correctly.
Identify any dependent clause(s) in the following sentences as relative or subordinate. <u>Place them in brackets</u> and then <u>DESCRIBE THE WAY EACH FUNCTIONS</u> , 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) After he had finished this lovely lunch, Lloyd returned to the temporary office of
President Karackterisk.
Identify the Clause:
Name or describe its function:

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49) He noted a sheaf of elaborate blueprints that sat on the president's desk and wondered how the new office would compare to the old, which had been little more than a rough log cabin. IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: _____ IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE: _____ NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: 50) Getting down to business he suggested that Concilla was a man who was in love with grammar, not arson. IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE:

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION:

Name		
maine		



51) "My Dear Mr. Gramadeg, shall I call you Doctor? The clarity of whether Professor
Concilla agreed with "No Child Left Behind" or agrees the Common Core has been
and remains suspect."
Identify the Clause:
Name or describe its function:
52) "Professor Concilla, about whom we have deep and abiding disquietude,
unpleasantly rants about retrograde notions of student engagement through grammar
and asks that they work to their full intellectual capacity, not understanding that our
students are our customers."
Identify the First Clause:
Name or describe its function:
Identify the second Clause:
Name or describe its function:
Identify the third Clause:

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION:

Name			



53) Lloyd smiled at this commentary, although it troubled him, and decided that the investigation needed to turn in a new direction.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE:
Name or describe its function:
IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE:
Name or describe its function:
54. "Although I don't share your concerns about Professor Concilla, I imagine you do believe
them, even though most knowledgeable grammarians share a disdain for both of the
educational programs that you mention."
Identify the first Clause:
Name or describe its function:
IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE:
Name or describe its function:
Identify the third Clause:
NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION:
IDENTIFY THE FOURTH CLAUSE:
Name or describe its function:

Name			



55) As Lloyd spoke these words, Karackterisk began to splutter and leaned back upon his desktop where certificates and commendations and "whereas" proclamations were ostentatiously displayed.

ENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE:
ME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION:
ENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE:
AME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION:

Circle the correct pronoun. 1 pt. each

- 56) Lloyd, **who/whom** by this time was quite peckish, decided to consider the case over another Rustbelt Amber Ale.
- 57) On the drive to the Brew Works, Lauren, the Cabbie, offered that she was a Pinustrobus grad **who/whom** as a student had studied grammar with Concilla.
- 58) "He was a bit nuts," she said, "but then how could you not learn from someone **who/whom** grammar was a celebration of life for?"

Name			



VII. EVERYTHING

In the following sentences, answer the questions posed below. $2\,\mathrm{pt.}$ each

59) Lloyd cocked his head and asked Lauren, who he was beginning to fancy, to repeat
her last relative clause.
a. Identify one glaring mistake in sentence 59; b. What is the function of the word that you have identified as the mistake?
a
b
60) "We need to get back to the University," he said.
a. Describe the function of "We need to get back to the University" in sentence 60; b. Describe the function of "to get back to the University."
a
b

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61) Thirty minutes later, Lloyd stood in front of President Karackterisk, Professor Concilla, and lovely Lauren the lady cab driver.

a. Identify and explain the grammatical function of "Thirty minutes later" in sentence 61; b. Explain	the
function of "driver."	
a	
u	

62) He held in his hand the note left by the arsonist.

In grammatical terms, identify "left" in sentence 62; b. Explain how "left" functions.

a.			

b. _____

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63) "Grammar usage is like a fingerprint," he said: "The well-trained grammarian can identify the work of a particular author whether comparing formal writing, informal speech, or even a hurried note."

a. Identify the part of speech of "like" in sentence 63; b. identify the part of speech and explain the function of "whether."

a				

64) Then, turning to the president, and after having taken a great mocking, sweeping bow, Lloyd asked why Karackterisk had – without any shadow of doubt – burned the administrative office to the ground.

Turn sentence 64 into the opposite voic	e.
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65) Standing straight, the president formally announced, "For long years, years of which I will not speak, although I could speak of them most eloquently, I have served as the chief operating officer, the chief executive, and the President of Pinustrobus University, and having built the institution from a state of disreputability to its present position of magniloquence, a remarkable achievement, I clearly and without reserve deserve a work space of officular grandeur – a workplace commensurate with my own worth: the trustees did not agree."

a._____

Identify the function of the word "officular" in sentence 65; b. Write a definition for this word.

66) Lloyd smiled and replied, "President Karackterisk, your language skills are the sort which no one should put up with."

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

Name			



Extra Credit

Having decided that I had better get to work on the third grammar test, the one you have just completed, but having difficulty coming up with a storyline, I considered what I had done in the past to jog my inventiveness. The answer, which came to me quickly, was to take a walk around the Stockton campus. I selected a good-looking apple to munch on and even though I had been there many times before walked to Lake Pam, which is on the northeast corner of campus, across from Parking Lots 0 and 1 and about a quarter mile into the woods. It was on the shores of Lake Pam, as I walked its sandy strand and as my Bluetooth headphones kicked off the opening notes of Prince's "Lady Cab Driver," that I received the revelation that became this test.

In the sentence above, place brackets around every dependent clause. If you see anything interesting, comment below. 5 points.						

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