

2ND EXAMINATION

Sammy Buck

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.

Do s to
 1. What can I tell you about Sammy "Buck" Giberson?

2. Casting my memory back far, quite far, I see Sammy playing the fiddle and dancing at the old Cedar Bridge Tavern.

3. In the 1880s, [WHEN Sammy frequented that establishment], it was already old, having been the scene of a Revolutionary War skirmish a century before.

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

It is an adverb, modifying "having been," the participle.

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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.

In his younger days, Sammy had done some wood chopping in the Pine Barrens.

Throughout his life, however, playing on a fiddle made of choice woods was most

AV
enjoyed. His ability to make the strings sing staggered audiences. As a young boy I often watched Sammy dance.

4. Voice of 1st Active

5. Voice of 2nd Passive

6. Voice of 3rd Active

7. Voice of 4th Active

8. Some wood chopping in the Pines had been done
by Sammy in his younger days.

See next page for additional space

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Throughout his life, however, playing on a fiddle made of choice woods was most enjoyed. His ability to make the strings sing staggered audiences. As a young boy I often watched Sammy dance.

9. Throughout his life Sammy most enjoyed playing on a fiddle made of choice woods.

10. Audiences were staggered by his ability to make the strings (to) sing

11. Sammy dance [ing] was often watched by me as a young boy.

III. PREPOSITIONS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

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

(With a house near Whiting in Ocean County) and (before the advent of automobiles) one might think [Sammy would stay close to home]. Instead, he seemed to think (of the entire Pine Barrens) as his home. Sammy might be (in Barnegat on a Monday) Browns Mills (on a Thursday) and Shamong (on Saturday night) [WHEREVER he was found], numerous local residents were sure to be found nearby.

↖ ADV

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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.

ONE time
can be seen as
an adverbial
main phrase
or elliptical
prep phrase
"on one time"

16. One time, Sammy walked to the big city of Philadelphia and went into a famous dance hall.

17. Sitting in the audience, Sammy watched as an older Irish woman held the audience mesmerized with her intricate dance moves.

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. Suddenly, Sammy slapped ^{AV} his knee ^{DO}, jumped ^{AV} (onto the stage) and gave ^{AV} the woman this challenge ^{IO}.

19. "Woman of the Gael, I am thinking ^{AV} [THAT I can follow ^{AV} every dance step (of yours)], and I may know ^{AV} one or two [that you cannot follow ^{AV}]."

A bit tricky - 1 extra point if totally correct

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20. Sure enough, [WHENEVER the woman danced an intricate step], Sammy would match
 DO
 it easily.

21. Realizing [THAT Sammy was a good dancer], the woman gave him her best moves, but
 LV PN AV IO DO
 he was too skillful and made her look foolish.
 LV PA AV Inf as DO

22. Finally, Sammy began to dance a dance [that was much more difficult than any [she
 Inf as DO
 had danced]].
 LV PA

23. Exasperated by his skill, the woman abruptly stopped dancing, bowed (to the victor
 AV G as DO
 Sammy), then hit him over the head (with her fan.)
 AV IO DO

24. The proprietor (of the dance hall) a man [who liked to get his way], made Sammy an
 AV DU Inf as AV IO
 offer (of fifteen dollars) a week to dance on stage, but Sammy politely declined the boon.
 DO AV DO

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25. The offer ^{LV} was a handsome one, but Sammy ^{PN} would have missed ^{AV} his beloved home, the ^{DO} Pine Barrens.

26. Out the door he walked, ^{AV} (down Chestnut Street) ^{AV} to the Delaware; he hitched ^{DO} a ride ^{AV} (on a fishing boat) heading to Riverton, then, ^{AV} (with his standard quick pace) disappeared ^{DO} (into the Pines.)

27. Sammy always ^{AV} carried ^{DO} his fiddle, a fine instrument, and allowed ^{OC} no one to handle it ^{Inf as DO} but himself.

For two extra points identify the part of speech of "but" in sentence no. 27; explain how it functions
 "But" is a preposition - "But himself" modifies "no one."

28. In 1885, a year [that was exceptionally hot and dry], Halloween fell ^{AV} (on a Saturday night) and Sammy ^{AV} brought ^{DO} his fiddle and his dancing shoes ^{DO} (to the Greenwood dance hall.)

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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.

29. Nestled in the heart of the Pines, Greenwood was a local venue for long-term vacationing but also for local gatherings on weekends.

Participial phrase

30. Playing at Greenwood meant [THAT you were among the best entertainers to fiddle, dance, or sing in the Pine Barrens].

Gerund phrase as Subject

Infinitive phrase - obj of prep.

31. That Halloween, fortified by various local beverages, Sammy made the dance floor rattle and shake fiercely.

participial phrase

AV

Infinitive phrase as DO

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. Swooning dancers staggered exhaustedly from the stage [AS Sammy, recognizing the opportunity for a special performance, pushed his skills (to the limit.)]

participle

participial phrase

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33. Driven by some inner instinct, he began to play the fiddle behind his back [WHILE he danced a demanding jig].

participial phrase (arrow from "Driven by some inner instinct" to the text)

partic. (arrow from "demanding" to "jig")

Infinitive phrase as DO (above "to play the fiddle behind his back")

34. The crowd of onlookers, hooting and hollering, began to clap in rhythm and call out Sammy's name.

participles (above "hooting and hollering")

Infinitive phrase as DO (above "to clap in rhythm and call out")

to (above "to")

35. (At the urging of another impulse), Sammy called for a glass of water, and having received it, he balanced it on his head [AS he danced and fiddled].

Gerund phrases as object of preposition (above "At the urging of another impulse")

36. Like an inspired man, he danced and fiddled, kicking his feet in the air, and not a drop of water fell from the glistening glass.

part. phrase (above "Like an inspired man")

part. (above "kicking his feet in the air")

participial phrase (above "kicking his feet in the air")

part (above "glistening glass")

37. The evening was a complete triumph and [AS it concluded], Sammy proclaimed, "I could out play and out dance anyone tonight, even the devil."

NO VerbalS (written diagonally)

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38. Surveying the dance floor one last time, Sammy placed his fiddle in its worn case, tipped his hat to the proprietor, and began to walk into the night. *Inf phrase as DO*

participial phrase (arrow pointing to "Surveying...")
part (arrow pointing to "worn case")

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.

39. Walking through the Pines at night never bothered Sammy.

Gerund phrase as subject

40. The sounds of the night were a concert to him: the chirping calls of crickets, the resonant singing of frogs, gurgling streams, colored with tannin, and the whistling of the wind through the forest.

part (arrow pointing to "chirping")
gerund (arrow pointing to "singing")
part (arrow pointing to "gurgling")
part phrase (arrow pointing to "colored with tannin")
gerund (arrow pointing to "whistling")

41. Smiling with the success of the night, Sammy was approaching Rancocas Creek [WHEN he saw a dark figure standing on the bridge].

participial phrase (arrow pointing to "Smiling...")
part phrase (arrow pointing to "standing on the bridge")

42. Cheerfully greeting Sammy, the figure said, "Boasting [THAT you can out fiddle the Devil] is an emboldened pronouncement."

participial phrase (arrow pointing to "Cheerfully greeting")
Gerund phrase as subject (arrow pointing to "Boasting...")
part (arrow pointing to "emboldened pronouncement")

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VI. Case

Choose the correct pronoun.

43. Sammy [~~who~~/~~whom~~] never backed away from his word] simply replied: "I did make that boast, and I will back it up."

44. "But Sammy Buck Giberson," spoke the man quietly, "[~~whoever~~/~~whomever~~ I compete against] always loses."

45. Sammy smiled grimly, opened his case, and stood with fiddle in hand, without two paces between ~~he~~/~~him~~ and the figure.

46. "I stand ready, [~~whoever~~/~~whomever~~ you are]," said Sammy: "Let's get to it, you and ~~I~~/~~me~~."

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VII. SOMETHING IS WRONG

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

47. Into the night they competed: Sammy played one song and the figure played another; then the figure played a second song and Sammy played another; and each time either played a song the other could match ^{it} them.

NOTHING WRONG w/ this punctuation

The pronoun "them" should be singular

48. Finally, the dark figure [^{who} ~~whom~~ had begun to show anger at Sammy's skill] played a song [that seemed to stump Sammy].

49. "Last song, Sammy," he spoke aggressively; "If you cannot match or beat its quality your soul will surely be mine."

Nothing wrong with this lovely sentence.

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There

50. Sammy racked his memory for quality tunes [that he had not yet played], but their
were none, until suddenly he heard the wind blowing through the nearby cedars and
realized [THAT it was a kind of song], so he picked up his fiddle and found the notes, and
played the song—the Devil, hearing the sweet music of the Pines and recognizing it's *its*
quality, shook his head and disappeared.

There NOT Their

Its NOT it's

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Extra Credit

That night was the night [THAT Sammy found the “Air Tune,”] and ever after [whenever he played it], the song would bring tears to the eyes of listeners. But it was not a song [that Sammy often played]. My father used to say [that you had to get Sammy half drunk to play that song]. I myself heard it only once, as a quite small boy, but now near the end of my long life [when I want to lose myself in the magic of the pines], I remember.

Describe fully the grammatical function and relationships (if any) of “ever” and “after” in the opening sentence. 2 pts.

They are adverbs - the adverbial phrase modifies the remainder of the sentence.

Identify the function of “song” in the second sentence. Also identify its case; explain why this must be so. 3 pts.

~~Predic~~ PREDICATE NOUN IN THE SUBJECT CASE

Identify the part of speech and explain the function of “remember” in the fourth sentence. 2 pts.

It is an action verb acting as the main verb of its clause.