

3RD EXAMINATION



Yesterday & Today

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). 2 pt. each

1) She was busier than the last time ^{that} it happened.

2) That last time, which was during the Rising of '45, seemed long ago.

3) Even if she took into account the vagaries of memory over such a time span, the
woman, who wore a floor-length, tartan-patterned dress with a pretty brooch,
understood ^S ^{LV} ^{PA} ^{PA} ^{PA} that (last time) she was less busy, less stressed, more able to hope.

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

It is predicate Adjective of the verb "was."

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4) In '45, being younger than she now was, she had helped her lord, fallen in love, and soon after entered the realm of myth.

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. 2 pt. each

Born into a good family of Highland blood, she had not met her prince before that fateful time. After the battle, when the clansmen were beaten and on the run, he was driven to her glen. Swarms of redcoats soon followed his trail, searching for the man who dared to oppose their king. But their king was not her king. Bonnie Prince Charlie—now desperate and in dire need—held her fealty and, later, her love.

5) Voice of 1st ACTIVE

6) Voice of 2nd PASSIVE

7) Voice of 3rd ACTIVE

8) Voice of 4th NO VOICE

9) Voice of 5th ACTIVE

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10) Her prince had not been met by her before that fateful time.

11) The British and Lowland sympathisers drove him to her glen.

12) His trail was soon followed by swarms of redcoats.

13) No voice.

14) Her fealty and, later, her love were held by Bonnie Prince Charlie.

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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

15) Whispers (throughout the glen) provided the first inkling (of his plight.)

16) Aides (de camp) had run to save themselves and he was alone (in this desolate region, far north (of traditional strongholds) attempting to find escape (along the nearby Hebridean coast.)

This can be considered elliptical (in the far north)

This is what got the extra point!

1 extra point if you identify every prepositional phrase in sentence 16.

17) Which (of his subjects) might support him, if any, was a difficult thing to know.

"If" is NOT a preposition

18) He was loathe to appear (at even the most humble and far-distant habitation.)

Tricky!

19) And so he slept (by day) and lurked (on the outskirts) (of farms) (near dusk), scavenging (for anything edible) and not finding enough.

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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

20) Julie, ^{LV PA PA} [who (at that time) was young and carefree] ^{AV} remembered ^{DO} the quiet utterance
^{AV DO} [that had driven her (to action.)]

21) The old woman, Ava, ^{AV IO DO} had given her warning (of his presence.)

22) "Sweet child," she ^{DO} had whispered, ^{AV} careful [that no one else ^{AV DO} could hear her words.]

23) "The highest pledge (of honor) ^{LV PN} [that can be given (to one's liege)] is a life; the second
^{LV PN} highest is ^{LV PN} service provided under constraints of difficulty; the third is ^{LV PN} open honesty (in
 dangerous circumstances.)"

24) "He (to whom) ^{AV DO} owe allegiance] ^{AV IO DO} has given us his trust and ^{AV DO} needs our succor."

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25) Taking the old woman's words quite literally, Julie ^{AV} had ^{DO} gathered a basket (of

foodstuffs) [^{DO} which she would give her lord [^{IO} [^{AV} if he could be found.]]

Tricky

26) (In the murky mist) (at eventide) she slipped (from her cottage) and stealthily moved
 (toward the highlands) (of the glen) (across the heather-covered uplands) (towards the crags)
 and (to the Eagles' Rock.) ^{NONE}

27) Remembering [^{AV} how she managed to ascend to that height, ^{Inf P as DO} maneuvering past the

Logan stone [^{IN} which stood (in her way), ^{AV} rocking the wind, ^{DO} brought a smile (to Julie's lips.)

28) (Near the top) (of the peak) (in a bield) [^{PA} that had been hand-dug (with a dirk)] and [^{AV} which was strewn (with gnawed roots and little else)] [^{DO} she left the basket as her lord would not appear (before her) yet.]

A "bield" is a shelter. Tricky

29) (In subsequent furtive visits) he was ^{LV} more bold and trusting, and gave ^{PA} over his fear. ^{AV} ^{DO}

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30) It was ^{LV} May day eve, ^{PN} [when the prince and his helpmate said ^{AV} their last goodbyes, ^{DO} as
 the following day) the prince would ^{DO} make his escape to a secret brigantine [that would
carry ^{DO} him (into exile forever)]]

31) "Sweet maid, to remember me, I ^{IO} give ^{DO} you this token, ^{OC} my brooch."

32) [As long as the years were ^{LV} that had passed ^{AV} (between then and now)] Julie
^{AV} remembered the gesture and lightly fingered ^{DO} the brooch [that adorned ^{AV} her dress.] ^{DO}

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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) Peering *circumspectly over her laptop*, Julie, observing the man who she knew needed her help, stirred her coffee.

part phrase (above "circumspectly over her laptop")
part phrase (above "observing the man who she knew")

34) To be caught *staring* would be rude.

Inf phrase as subj. (above "To be caught")
gerund as obj. of infinitive (below "staring")

Note the one phrase plus the italicized verbal.

35) Understanding *[that he was deep in thought]*, she watched *[as he made a* pencil roll *obsessively between his fingers.]*

part phrase (above "Understanding")
to (above "pencil roll")
Inf phrase w/ pseudo subj. - DO of "made" (to the right of "pencil roll")

Note the two verbal phrases (not three) in this sentence.

36) Tapping with the pencil followed the rolling and she waited expectantly for him to begin tossing the pencil 360 degrees in the air.

Gerund p as S (above "Tapping with the pencil")
Ger as DO (above "rolling")
Inf phrase w/ pseudo subj. as object of prep. (above "to begin tossing the pencil 360 degrees in the air.")
Gerund phrase as obj. of inf. (below "to begin tossing the pencil 360 degrees in the air.")

Note the three verbal phrases and one verbal in this sentence.

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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) Sipping her coffee with care, Julie came (to a decision) and decided that today was the day.


38) Closing her laptop slowly, for to do so quickly might break the man's concentration, she walked toward his table, smiling as she did so.

39) "Finding our sentences puzzling are we?" she said, more a statement than a question.

40) Lloyd, seeing it was her, smiled broadly and gestured (toward the worn seat across the table.)

41) The slender woman, shaking her head, instead took a seat (at the corner next to him) and, taking his pencil, began rolling it gently on the table, back and forth.

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 42) Pointing to a page of notes with unsettling points of grammar scrawled across it, Julie asked him to answer just one question.

Handwritten annotations in red:
 - "participial phrase" with a bracket over "Pointing to a page of notes"
 - "part" with an arrow pointing to "with unsettling points of grammar"
 - "part phrase" with an arrow pointing to "scrawled across it"
 - "Inf phrase as DO" with a bracket under "asked him to answer just one question"

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

(You) ^{IO}
 43) "Tell me what might your surname name be?"

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Relative clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Direct Object



 44) "My given name, about which you did not inquire, is Lloyd; my surname, even though it may not sound it, is Scots: it is Grammadeag."

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

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45) ^{DO} “While it may not sound Scots to many,” said Julie; “I know that it derives from the ancient clan of Grammandeig.”

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FIRST FUNCTION: Direct object

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS SECOND FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Direct object

46) Lloyd looked more carefully at this woman who had unusual knowledge of his ancestry and asked her whether she knew THAT THE GRAMMADEGS WERE SEANCHADHEAN.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Direct object

IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Direct object

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47) "Before you knew" was her simple answer to Lloyd's query (about whether she knew ^{that} he came from a family of gaelic story tellers.)

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: subject (or Predicate noun)

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: noun ; object of preposition "about"

IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE (IN ITALICS): Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Direct object

1 extra point if sentence 47 is answered completely and correctly.

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) "Because of an ancient curse that was placed upon them for their supposed loquacity,

members of the clan Grammandeig have a particular obsession for grammar."

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Relative clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

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49) Although one might learn of the profession of the Grammandeig in books of Scottish Heraldry, the curse that she mentioned was a tightly held family secret.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate
NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial
IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative
NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

50) Knowledge of the curse, which was passed down from generation to generation in oral form only, suggested that this woman was either a Grammandeig herself or something else that was quite intriguing.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative
NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival
IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate
NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Direct object
IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE: Relative
NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

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51) Guessing at her own heritage, Lloyd spoke: "You have me at a disadvantage, dear

woman, as I do not know ^{DO} which Highland family you derive from."

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Direct Object

52) "Would it not be more formal ^{PA} to inquire from which Highland family I derive?"

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Noun - object of infinitive

53) Her retort amused Lloyd who smiled because he enjoyed such grammatical banter.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

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54. [Even though my name was first given to a Lowland clan] it holds considerable sway with those [who follow Highland lore]; my name means 'hollow'; I have been someone who was with him; [I am a stranger.]”

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

55) [If other people (in the shop) were observing] they would have seen the hair raise on Lloyd's arms and his neck redden: "Are you a Logan?" he asked quietly; "Are you the Logan?"

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

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For two extra points identify the grammatical part of speech of the words "raise" and "redden" in sentence 55; how do they function?

They are both infinitives without "to"

Circle the correct pronoun. 1 pt. each

56) Lloyd, ^S who / whom knew his Scots history, ^{DO} noticed the woman's brooch for the first time.

57) "Can you tell me ^{SC} who / whom it was who / whom gave you that beautiful heirloom?"

Tricky

58) Julie smiled and replied, "You know who / whom it was."

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VII. EVERYTHING

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

59) "Wrongfully, he cursed we, you know," said Lloyd.

Handwritten annotations: A box around "we" contains "S" and "AV". A box around "cursed" contains "DO".

a. Identify the glaring mistake in sentence 59; b. What is the function of the word that you have identified as the mistake?

a. "we" should be "us"

b. Direct object

60) "The Grammandeig did not tell the lowlanders or the British where he hid in your glen!"

Handwritten annotations: "where he hid in your glen!" is boxed and labeled "DO". "lowlanders" and "British" are both labeled "IO".

a. Describe the function of "where he hid in your glen" in sentence 60; b. Describe the function of "lowlanders" and "British."

a. It is an ~~adverbial~~ subordinate clause acting as DO

b. They are BOTH indirect objects.

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61) [Although the ^S curse ^{LV} was private and we did not suffer the obloquy of Highlanders,]
we Grammandeig have been marked unfairly.”

a. Identify and explain the grammatical function of “private” in sentence 61; b. Explain the function of “obloquy.”

a. “PRIVATE” is a PREDICATE Adjective

b. Direct object

62) The woman, sitting closer now, took Lloyd’s hand in hers and whispered softly.

In grammatical terms, identify “sitting closer now” in sentence 62; b. Explain how “softly” functions.

a. It is a participial phrase modifying “woman.”

b. It is an adverb,

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63) "Please do not cast aspersions on that great man who (for one life span) was my liege and my love."

a. Identify the part of speech of "please" in sentence 63; b. identify and explain the function of "for one life span."

a. funny word. It is an adverb.

b. It is an adverbial propositional phrase

64) "If the curse upon your family was not well placed, for that great man was not always well served, can you wish to change the result?"

Turn sentence 64 into the opposite voice.

To change the result can be wished by you.

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65) Lloyd looked (into the depths) of her eyes: her face was youthful, but her eyes were aged, or perhaps ageless.

Identify the function of the word "depths" in sentence 65; b. Suggest why this word is plural.

a. it is the ~~obj~~ object of the preposition "into."

b. Good Question.

66) The curse [DO S AV (which the Bonnie Prince had placed upon his family so long ago)] was to always live a life of curiosity, but curiosity only for grammar.

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

It is a relative pronoun - serving as direct object of its clause.

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Extra Credit

Some people state with confidence [that time travel is not yet possible,] that people cannot transport themselves backwards and forward through time. Whether this is true] depends on [what is being transported.] If you insist [that a living body needs to do the traveling] then I suppose time travel has yet to be successfully completed. But [if your definition needs only cultural material to move through time,] then [wherever else it may seem impossible,] time travel seems easy enough in books and movies and even speech.

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