

## 3RD EXAMINATION



## When the Temperature Falls

## 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) When he received the text from Cueball, Lloyd thought it was some sort of joke.

2) What waterway, one that was in the middle of the Adirondacks forest, would be  
named Ampersand Lake?

3) Smiling as he thought of the possibilities, Lloyd wondered whether it had a  
Punctuation Point or was (near Comma Creek or Conjunction Junction.)

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

"Near" is a preposition. With its objects it forms an adjectival prepositional phrase.

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- 4) Gerund p as obj prep. (After checking the area on Google Earth), Lloyd Gramadeg, forensic grammarian, knew that this was no joke.

## 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~~ 1 pt. each

Cueball, a reasonable grammarian himself, wanted to cross-country ski into one of the most inaccessible places in the American northeast. The fact that he wanted to do so during the coldest month of the year did not bother him. Lloyd, at first, thought that this was a bit strange. But he was a cross-country enthusiast. Through the deepest most undisturbed snow, the backcountry of Ampersand would be explored.

5) Voice of 1st Active

6) Voice of 2nd Active

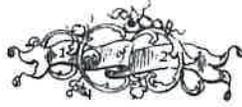
7) Voice of 3rd Active

8) Voice of 4th No Voice

9) Voice of 5th Passive

{You will get the chance to rewrite these sentences on the following page.}

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Cueball, a reasonable grammarian himself, wanted to cross-country ski into one of the most inaccessible places in the American northeast. The fact that he wanted to do so during the coldest month of the year did not bother him. Lloyd, at first, thought that this was a bit strange. But he was a cross-country enthusiast. Through the deepest most undisturbed snow, the backcountry of Ampersand would be explored.

10) To cross-country ski into one of the most inaccessible places in the American northeast was wanted by Cueball, a reasonable grammarian himself.

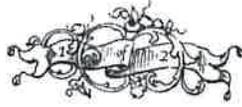
11) He was not bothered by the fact that he wanted to do so during the coldest month of the year.

12) That this was a bit strange was thought by Lloyd at first.

13) \_\_\_\_\_

14) Cueball and Lloyd would explore, through the deepest and most undisturbed snow, the backcountry of Ampersand.

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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) A date was agreed upon and the two friends planned menus and gathered supplies.

*AV* (arrow pointing to 'agreed')  
*No prepositional phrases*

*Tricky, and your dictionary probably won't help.*

16) In the depths of winter, in early February, they drove to Watertown and from there, nearly two hours to the access road to the Ampersand Lake recreational area.

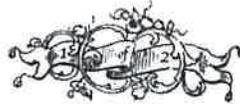
*could be considered elliptical (for nearly two hours)*  
*1 extra point if you identify every prepositional phrase in sentence 16; two extra points if totally correct. Watch for elliptical constructions.*

17) Cueball was in high spirits; a foot of snow had fallen in the past twenty-four hours.

18) Lloyd tried to remain calm, but as they arrived at their destination, his excitement rose to a high peak.

19) Living in Pennsylvania provided him with some ski-time, but nothing like this.

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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) <sup>S</sup> After they parked Cueball's Subaru, <sup>DO</sup> packed with gear, Lloyd walked to the ranger's hut and <sup>DO</sup> found <sup>OC</sup> it unoccupied.

21) Locating a sign-in log under a protective sheath of heavy plastic, he identified their <sup>DO</sup> names and the <sup>DO</sup> date and the <sup>DO</sup> time and their prospective camp site, <sup>DO</sup> lean-to "A" <sup>OC</sup> (on Ampersand Lake.)

22) Cueball, <sup>DO</sup> [who had been unpacking the gear], <sup>IO</sup> gave <sup>DO</sup> Lloyd a smile <sup>DO</sup> [as he snapped one foot then the other <sup>DO</sup> (into the ski bindings.) ]

1 extra point if completely correct.

23) <sup>LV</sup> <sup>PA</sup> Dusk was near and the <sup>LV</sup> <sup>PA</sup> temperature was cold, but the full moon <sup>AV</sup> would <sup>DO</sup> guide their way.

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24) Wearing thermal underwear, snow leggings, excellent socks, along with layered

shirts and quality outerwear, both men felt that cold temperatures would not be a

PN  
problem.

sub clause  
as DO

25) As they were starting their trek, Lloyd and Cueball passed three skiers who were

leaving the area so they stopped (for a brief chat.)

26) "Are you nuts?" cried one of the three (upon learning of the men's destination): "I

don't care what you have (in your packs); tonight will be too cold (for camping.)"

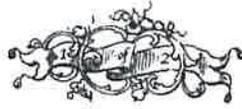
27) Cueball and Lloyd just laughed and, as they continued skiing toward the lake,

darkness fell and the temperature began to dip.

28) Although the moonshine created weird shadows (among the lofty pines, the sound

(of the skis shushing) against the snow was sweet.

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29) It was nine p.m. when they reached their intended sleeping spot, an open lean-to,  
 sitting on a bluff, which faced the lake.

30) The two men unpacked their gear and then stood (outside the lean-to), watching the  
 night sky, but when a sharp wind began to swirl and kick up dry snow, they quickly  
retreated (into their well-rated sleeping bags), which they laid (under the partial shelter).

31) Shivering in the deepening cold, and too wired to sleep yet, Lloyd asked Cueball his  
 thoughts (on impacted relative clauses).

32) After he had given the subject considerable thought, Cueball responded by stating  
whatever he thought probably did not matter.

For 2 extra points place brackets around the impacted relative clause in sentence 32 and explain how, as a unit, it is functioning.

See second brackets above; it is the object of the gerund "stating."

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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) <sup>part. phrase</sup> Having dozed intermittently, Lloyd peered at his watch <sup>Infinitive phrase</sup> to find that it was  
midnight.

34) His <sup>Gerund</sup> shivering had not ceased and <sup>part. phrase</sup> shining a pen light at Cueball, he noted that his  
 friend <sup>LV</sup> was <sup>PA</sup> awake, also <sup>part.</sup> shivering, and slightly blue.

35) Understanding that their <sup>part.</sup> sleeping bags were not <sup>part. phrase</sup> keeping them warm, both men  
 began <sup>Infinitive phrase</sup> to realize they had a problem. Note the two verbal phrases and one verbal.

36) Cueball, <sup>part. phrase</sup> reaching into a small canvas bag that lay outside his <sup>part.</sup> sleeping bag, made a  
small device <sup>to</sup> roll into Lloyd's hand; it was a digital thermometer that read 33° below  
<sup>Infinitive phrase</sup>  
 zero.

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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) Visiting here a couple of summers ago, I scoped out some abandoned cabins,  
owned by the state," said Cue.

*part. phrase* (under "Visiting...")  
*participle* (under "scoped out")  
*part. phrase* (under "owned by the state")

38) "We would have to put the skis back on and take our stuff, but if we can break into  
 one, it should be warmer than here."

*2 joined inf phrases as DO is OK answer - A better answer is 2 main verbs that historically involve "to."*  
*to* (under "and")  
*Inf phrases as DO* (under "to put...")  
*part. phrase* (under "if we can break into...")

39) Thinking about their options, Lloyd agreed to break camp, believing that any  
 activity would help keep them warm.

*part. phrase* (under "Thinking...")  
*Inf phrases as DO* (under "agreed to break camp")  
*part. phrase* (under "believing...")  
*to* (under "keep")  
*Inf phrase as DO* (under "keep them warm")

Tricky

40) Abandoning the lean-to was a simple affair and soon a dark structure loomed in  
 the moonlight.

*Gerund p as Subject* (under "Abandoning...")  
*PN* (under "loomed")

41) To call the rugged edifice a cabin was an understatement.

*Inf p as subject* (under "To call...")  
*PN* (under "was")

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42) Pointing to a loosely boarded window at chest-high level, with aged nails and handholds for grabbing, Cue ball asked whether Lloyd wanted to break and enter or should he break and enter.

*Handwritten annotations:*  
 - "part. phrase" above "loosely boarded window"  
 - "part." above "aged nails"  
 - "Gerund as O/P" above "for grabbing"  
 - "Inf as DO" above "break and enter or"  
 - Underlines under "should he break and enter."

Quite tricky; 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) Once they were inside, both men turned on their headlamps and scouted the building.

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

44) The cabin, which long ago was the summer home to a wealthy New York family, had one floor that was dominated by a central floor-to-ceiling fireplace.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

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45) While it would be nice to start a fire in the fireplace,” said Cueball, “I know that it would be illegal and, anyway, we’d have to find wood.”

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FIRST FUNCTION: As DO of "said Cueball."

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS SECOND FUNCTION: Adverbial washing over remaining dialogue.

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE (which contains two clauses): Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: NOUN - DO

46) Although the thought of real fire was tempting, Lloyd instead unpacked and lit a portable camp stove that he had brought.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

47) <sup>1</sup> Whatever he had been thinking <sup>2</sup> when he packed the hockey-puck-sized stove was academic, <sup>3</sup> although both men hoped its tiny fire would warm them.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Subject

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2 IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE (IN ITALICS): Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

3 IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

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) With shaking hands, Cueball dug into his knapsack retrieving [what looked like a plastic bowl of brown ice.]

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Acting as object of the participle "retrieving."

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49) [Since we have a fire going, we might as well put on the stew,] he said; [It is tofu stew which I made especially for this adventure.]

IDENTIFY THE FIRST DEPENDENT CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND DEPENDENT CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

50) [As Cueball handed it to Lloyd, the Tupperware container slipped out of his hands, which although gloved were shaking, and when it hit the floor, it shattered.]

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

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

IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

AN FOURTH GRAMMATICAL UNIT MIGHT BE CONSIDERED AN ELLIPTICAL CLAUSE. IDENTIFY IT:

[Although they were gloved]

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51) "Whoever opens this place in the springtime ] is going to wonder what the heck went on."

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Noun - subject

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Noun - object of infinitive

52) Grimly, Lloyd noted that at 2:30 a.m. the thermometer, which was illumined by his headlamp, read 41° below zero.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Noun - DO

second clause: Relative  
Function: Adjectival

53) He showed it to Cueball who smiled because he had never experienced such cold before.

See the next page; there are two dependent clauses to identify.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

HERE is better mark up:  
He showed it to Cueball [who smiled] [because he had never experienced such cold before].

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IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

54. "As much as I would like to warm myself by this peewee fire, I am cold and think that we should move around; let's jog around the interior, circling the fireplace while we consider our situation."

*(Handwritten annotations: Blue boxes around "As much as", "I am cold and think that", and "while". Blue arrows connect "As much as" to "I am cold and think that" and "while" to "I am cold and think that". Blue brackets group "I am cold and think that" and "while we consider our situation." together.)*

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: NOUN - DO

IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

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55) As they jogged, headlamps illuminating the space in front of them, Cueball looked up and suddenly stopped.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subord. NATE

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

For two extra points identify the grammatical part of speech of "headlamps" in sentence 55 and describe the way it functions.

It is the object of an elliptical prepositional phrase  
"with headlamps"

Circle the correct pronoun. 1 pt. each

56) Upon one rafter, someone, who/whom he did not know, had written the words

"When the temperature falls, grammar will stall & when grammar stalls, beware to all."

57) Lloyd showed the wording to Cue who/whom asked, "whoever/whomever do you think wrote that?"

Tricky

58) Between you and I/me, I would like to believe it was Mr. or Mrs. Ampersand.

obj. of preposition

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## VII. EVERYTHING

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

59) "You understand that we should test the assertion," said Lloyd.

a. What sort of clause is "we should test the assertion" in sentence 59; b. How does the clause function?

a. It is an elliptical subordinate clause

b. As the DO of "understand."

60) "Describe the voice of the main verb in the following sentence: "Two close friends

SC S LV LV PA  
 whenever they might have been were crestfallen by the falling temperatures.'"

a. Describe the glaring mistake in sentence 60; b. Describe the function of "crestfallen."

a. It should be "whoever"

b. "Crestfallen" is PA of the LV "were."

And yes, there is no voice in the example sentence -  
TRICKY GRAMMARIANS.

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61) "Silly grammarian," replied Cueball, "that verb has no voice."

a. Identify and explain the grammatical function of "Cueball" in sentence 61; b. Explain the grammatical function of the dialogue.

a. Subject

b. DO of "replied."

(You)

62) "Let's get out of here, then, before it gets too cold for grammar."

Identify the subject of the main clause in sentence 62; b. Explain how "too" functions.

a. "You" or "We both" - or some such understood subject

b. Adverb modifying the Adjective "cold."

63) (With that,) Lloyd and Cueball gathered their gear, climbed out the window, and stepped into their skiis.

a. Identify the function of "that" in sentence 63; b. Identify "the"; provide a name more specific than "adjective."

a. "That" is the object of the preposition "with."

b. It is a definite article.

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64) (By the light) of their now dimming headlamps, they followed their tracks back the way they came.

Turn sentence 64 into the opposite voice.

Their tracks were followed by them back the way they came by the light of their now dimming headlamps.

65) As they neared the entrance to the recreational area, (with dawn breaking) they saw a solitary skier approaching, a ranger.

Identify the function of the word "breaking" in sentence 65; b. Identify the function of the word "ranger."

- a. "breaking" is a participle modifying "dawn."
- b. OC of "skier."

66) "You two numbskulls are alive!" he declared as they met; you know it dropped to 50° below last night; at 4:44 a.m., Lake Ampersand was the coldest spot on the continent."

Identify the function of "numbskulls" in sentence 66. b. Identify the function of "a.m."

- a. It is an appositive to "you."
- b. Either a.m. modifies 4:44 (which I believe it does) or 4:44 modified a.m. Either answer was okay.

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Extra Credit

When my cousin Ted first told me the bones of this story, I knew he wasn't exaggerating. Winter camping, which has long been considered good fun in my northern hometown, was something that many in the family pursued. The way he told the story, Ted was the Lloyd figure who was dragged into the adventure. While I believe that a friend instigated, I also know that Ted is one who would have eagerly agreed to the trip.

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

There are many interesting points of grammar here.

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