

3RD EXAMINATION

The Power of Words

Quickly done.
May be prone to mistakes or further analyses.

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

1) Leaning against a word column, James Henry, all six foot five of him, was waiting on a friend.

2) The column upon which he rested, which had random letters carved in relief, looked like a giant half eaten corn cob with letters for kernels.

3) The lanky man, still obviously athletic at his advancing age, smiled as a young child, tugging insistently, led her parent toward the living dictionary.

4) Planet World, in Washington, D.C., "the only museum in the country dedicated to renewing and inspiring a love of words and language," seldom disappointed.

3RD EXAMINATION

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. 1 pt. each

Seeing his friend approach through the main gallery, Jim smiled a smile before raising a hand in salutation. "You didn't bring your dictionary, Lloyd." A phone was quickly produced by the second man. "I have gone digital," replied Lloyd Grammadeg. Each of the old friends embraced the other before they began their long-anticipated visit.

5) Voice of 1st ACTIVE

6) Voice of 2nd ACTIVE

7) Voice of 3rd PASSIVE

8) Voice of 4th ACTIVE

9) Voice of 5th ACTIVE

10) A smile was smiled by Jim.

11) Your dictionary was not brought by you, Lloyd.

3RD EXAMINATION

Seeing his friend approach through the main gallery, Jim smiled a smile before raising a hand in salutation. "You didn't bring your dictionary, Lloyd." A phone was quickly produced by the second man. "I have gone digital," replied Lloyd Grammadeg. Each of the old friends embraced the other before they began their long-anticipated visit.

12) The second man quickly produced a phone.

13) "I have gone digital" was replied by Lloyd Grammadeg.


14) The other was embraced by each of the old friends.

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) "What has it been," said Lloyd, "fifteen years?" **NONE**

16) "It is probably more (like twenty)," said Jim.



3RD EXAMINATION

17) Wandering (through the museum,) the two men chatted (about Lloyd's recent notoriety, Jim's retirement, and old times.)

18) Finally, having retreated (to the back courtyard,) open (to the air,) they sat (on a bench) that was clearly inspired (by Caslon's capital H) and began to talk quietly.

19) "It has been twenty years, Lloyd; what is this mysterious offer (that) you have to make?" NONE

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. You are in the heart of the examination. 2 pt. each

20) Lloyd gave a wry smile and asked Jim whether he still had his gift.
Handwritten annotations: DO above 'gave', IO above 'asked', 'Sub clause as DO' above the bracketed clause.

21) "Do you mean the collection (of your puerile college writings that you gave me?)"
Handwritten annotations: DO above 'mean', 'Rel c' above the bracketed clause, DO above 'gave', IO above 'me'.

22) Lloyd shook his head and started to write in the air with his finger.
Handwritten annotations: DO above 'shook', 'Inf phrase as DO' above the underlined infinitive phrase.

23) Jim looked (at his friend) quizzically and then slowly realized what he meant.
Handwritten annotations: DO above 'looked', 'Rel C as DO' above the bracketed clause, DO above 'realized', IO above 'meant'.

Sub C as DO
3RD EXAMINATION

24) "Are you asking whether I can still diagram sentences as I hear them spoken?"

25) Indeed, that was what Lloyd was asking.

26) Lloyd quietly explained that he had been invited to a secret meeting by one of Washington's alphabet agencies.

27) "My late notoriety has come to their attention and they have asked that I provide my expert opinion on issues of national importance."

28) "I agreed to do so, but only if I could bring an expert of my own, you."

29) "Thinking about the people whom those agencies work for, I am guessing the meeting will be in a secure location with no chance for recording on our end."

For 1 extra point identify the object of the first "for" in sentence 29.

3RD EXAMINATION

30) "Jimmy, I will give them my honest analysis, but they may not like it, so I want my
 oldest and best friend to witness the occasion."
Tricky one extra point if correct.

31) Jim stretched his finger (toward the sky) and made several letter-like motions.

32) "I always did enjoy your use (of infinitives); of course, I will be your expert witness."

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) Negotiating with the agency took some time, but two months later, Lloyd and Jim, standing in the foyer of a well-guarded building in Virginia, watched three approaching suits.

Note the two phrases plus the italicized verbal.

34) (Without speaking a word), the agency men directed the two grammarians to follow them down a long corridor to a hidden stairwell.

Note the two phrases plus the italicized verbal.

35) The foremost agency man, the one who seemed to be in charge, led the way to a windowless door and, having knelt down, scrunched his eye against an unimpressive eyepiece.

Note the two verbal phrases.

36) Silently, the door opened, revealing a fourth person in an expensive, dark suit, a woman.

For two extra points, discuss the function of the verbal phrase in sentence 36. Does its function surprise you? If so, why?

The question is whether you see the participial phrase as adverbial, modifying "the door opened" or simply adjectival modifying "door."

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) "Mr. Grammadege," said the woman, speaking to Lloyd, "I have been briefed on your ability to solve grammatical puzzles, mysteries and sometimes crimes." Infinitive phrase modifying "ability." I don't think "ability" is a pseudo-subject but if you do - o.k.

38) Rubbing her fingers together in a motion not understood by Lloyd, she calmly stated, "You are America's foremost forensic grammarian."

39) Turning to Jim, she continued: "(To the best of my knowledge), you are a retired professor professor of rhetoric with no publications of note."

40) Smiling broadly and thinking that he was likely to enjoy this meeting, Jim simply nodded his head, seeming to assent to her declaration.

41) "Well, to work," spoke the woman, as she clicked a device parting a curtain that had been obscuring a blackboard (with writing upon it).

42) Nodding to both men, she pointed and commanded, "Parse this, please."

3RD EXAMINATION

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) Lloyd and Jim walked up to the board and read what was written upon it.

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: as DO of "read"

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

44) When he had read the passage twice, Lloyd, who was amused by the well-rounded script and upturned final ligatures, asked, "Did you learn that hand in grammar school?"

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Rel Clause w/ Rel adverb "when" or sub. clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival OK, but adverbial is better: "Lloyd Asked"

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

45) Shaking her head, the spokeswoman responded that they had brought in the agency's preeminent calligrapher to complete the difficult and archaic passage.

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Subordinate clause

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: DO of "responded"

3RD EXAMINATION

46) Although he had been silent during the initial interaction, Jim observed with a bemused tone, which clearly irked the suits, "This is the text of the First Amendment."

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

47) After giving Jim a sharp look that was impossible to misinterpret, the agency leader, who turned toward Lloyd, replied that she was keenly aware of the provenance of the text.

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

IDENTIFY THE THIRD CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: DO of "replied"

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

3RD EXAMINATION

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) "Disregard any perceived history of this text, please, and detail as best that you can what it means."

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial ("best" is adjectival)

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: DO of "detail"

49) Since he had agreed to the consultation and was aware of what the agency was likely to want, Lloyd reviewed the text once more before speaking.

6 IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

2 IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Object of preposition "of"

3RD EXAMINATION

50) Having given an almost imperceptible wink to Jim, Lloyd asked [whether they wanted an eighteenth-, nineteenth-, twentieth-, or twenty-first-century analysis?]]

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: DO of "asked"

51) The woman, [whose lip curled slightly] repeated [that the agency sought to know the meaning of the text.]]

IDENTIFY THE CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adjectival

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: DO of "repeated"

52) Lloyd explained [that while grammar provides structures for word order, the words themselves convey the meaning.]]

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: DO of "Explained"

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

3RD EXAMINATION

53) "Do not lecture me on [what grammar can and cannot do]" replied the
 spokesperson sharply; [Unless you can provide more clarity, your generous fee will not
 be paid.]

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Relative

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: DO of "lecture" are object of "on"

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

54. "Of course," replied Lloyd: "Well then, you will not have failed to notice [that the text
 is heavily participial and, [as it is so, its meaning, through this modification, is deliberately
 organized and limited.]

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Object of Infinitive

IDENTIFY THE SECOND CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

3RD EXAMINATION

55) [Because he did not want to miss out on the fun,] Jim chimed in with the following: "The text is heavily participial, yes, but its participial nature is generally constructed through phrasing, not single word structures."

IDENTIFY THE FIRST CLAUSE: Subordinate

NAME OR DESCRIBE ITS FUNCTION: Adverbial

Circle the correct pronoun. 1 pt. each

56) "Because of the multiple phrasings, whoever / ~~whomever~~ delves (for the meaning) of this text must understand it at the phrase level as well as the word level."

57) The agency spokeswoman, who / ~~whom~~ the other suits looked to for guidance, stared at the text on the board.

58) "Gentlemen," she spoke, gathering herself, "who / ~~whom~~ did you think you were meeting today?"

3RD EXAMINATION

VII. EVERYTHING

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

59) Jim, having listened very carefully to the spokeswoman's query, began to write in the air.

- a. Identify the function of "having listened very carefully to the spokeswoman's query" in sentence 59;
b. Identify and explain the function of the word "began."

a. Participial Phrase modifying "Jim."

b. It is the main verb of the sentence.

60) Smiling, Lloyd watched his friend's party-trick in action and commented, "I agree—impacted."

- a. Identify and describe the function of "smiling" in sentence 60; b. Identify the function of the dash in the dialogue. How does it add meaning (if you think it does)?

a. Participle, modifying Lloyd.

b. It provides elliptical space, replacing "it is" or "that it is," and it provides drama!

3RD EXAMINATION

61) "Sir" that is an insult," spoke one of the three suits to Jim, "Director Overdon is in no way impacted.

a. Identify and explain the grammatical function of "Sir" in sentence 61 (think back to the different types of sentences); b. Identify and explain the function of "no."

a. Direct address

b. Adjecturally modifying "way."

62) "I was not referring (to her)" replied Jim; "I was contemplating grammatical structures, [as you asked], though at the clause level."

a. Is "was referring" transitive or intransitive in sentence 62? b. Identify the dependent clause in the sentence; c. For an extra point, identify the function of the dependent clause.

a. I think intransitive

b. "As you asked"

c. Adverbial, washing over the prior dialogue.

3RD EXAMINATION

63) "My apologies," said Lloyd, addressing his speech to Director Overdon.

a. Identify the part of speech and explain the function of "apologies" in sentence 63 (think elliptical); b. What is the function of "speech"?

- a. Part of some elliptical construction such as "I ^{DO} GIVE my apologies" 4
- b. "Speech" is object of the participle "addressing."

64) "Today, I expected to meet the product of America's finest academic institutions, career bureaucrats entrusted with safeguarding the American way of life."

What is the complete direct object of the verb "expected" in sentence 64?

The entire infinitive phrase underlined above.

65) Gesturing (toward the blackboard) he continued, "I hold these meanings to be self-evident. . . ."

Identify the function of the word "blackboard" in sentence 65; b. Identify the grammatical function of "self-evident."

- a. Object of preposition "toward."
- b. It is the complement of the infinitive.

3RD EXAMINATION

66) "And I have met just who I expected to meet today."

What is the grammatical mistake in sentence 66? Please provide a thoughtful answer.

Should be "whom" as the word is acting as the object of the infinitive.

3RD EXAMINATION

Extra Credit

Select stanzas from "Working Class Hero"

In the lyrics below, place brackets around every dependent clause. 8 points.

[As soon as you're born,] they make you feel small
 By giving you no time instead of it all
 'Til the pain is so big [you feel nothing at all]]
 A working class hero is something to be
 A working class hero is something to be

Until the pain is so big
 that you feel nothing at all

[When they've tortured and scared you for 20 odd years]
 Then they expect you to pick a career
 [When you can't really function,] you're so full of fear
 A working class hero is something to be
 A working class hero is something to be

[that
 There's room at the top] they are telling you still
 But first you must learn how to smile [as you kill]]
 [If you want to be like the folks on the hill]
 A working class hero is something to be
 A working class hero is something to be

[If you want to be a hero,] well, just follow me

John Lennon, [if alive today,] would be 83 years old.