

Name _____

ELG Knowledge Quiz
(this is not a standard ELG test)

1. Write an imperative sentence, with “You” as the understood subject, that is *not* a command.

2. This semester we will be discussing 8 principle parts of speech.

What is incorrect about the sentence above?

Eight Principal Parts of Speech

Nouns	Adverbs
Pronouns	Conjunctions
Verbs	Prepositions
Adjectives	Interjections

3. Preposition. *What is the best definition below of a preposition?*

- The word that joins the subject of the sentence to another subject.
- A word that is small (but not always).
- A word that joins with a noun or pronoun and together they modify other part(s) of the sentence.
- Sort of like a conjunction and sort of like an adverb.
- None of the above.

4. What is the difference between the main verb of a simple sentence and the predicate of that sentence?

- a. No difference if the simple sentence has a one-word subject and one-word predicate.
- b. It depends upon what other words join the verb to make up the predicate.
- c. This doesn't answer the question directly, but the predicate (whatever it is, including the main verb) makes some statement about the subject.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

5. The definite article, "the," and indefinite article, "a/an," point to nouns. For examples, "the dog," "a cat," "an" aardvark roamed "the" campus. *Discuss why you would think some grammarians would identify articles in a category separate from adjectives, often called determiners, or why you think they are correctly identified along with all other adjectival modifiers.* Type or write your answer below.

6. In grammar, modifiers describe, limit, add to, or in other ways modify another word (or words) in the sentence. Adjectives and adverbs are modifiers. *Identify all the modifiers in the following sentences. Just underline them.*

As the murky, dark waters of a low Lake Fred slowly flowed across the concrete spillway, several young bass quickly flashed silver scales in the sunlit depths of the warm water.

Beyond the dam, runs a forested, serpentine, gloom-filled and lonely streambed.

7. As a special, fun bonus question, identify the subject of the second sentence in question six, the “Beyond the dam,” sentence.

8. One way to think about grammar is to identify and understand “units of meaning.” There are, of course, words, which are separate units. There are also phrases, clauses, and sentences. *Explain succinctly the difference between a “phrase” and a “clause.”*

9. While not all good writers are skilled grammarians, practice with grammar while practicing writing is helpful. Edit the following sentence for clarity and effectiveness.

The literary magazines on Stockton’s campus consist of a few written works where the Stockton body’s voice has been unhindered and loud.

10. Virginia Tufte, a talented grammarian, lists the following sentence by Janet Frame in “Type three: intransitives.”

Blame rests always.

Grammatically speaking, “Blame” is the noun/subject; “rests” is the main verb and is intransitive, which means it is an action verb but does not have a direct object; “always” is an adverb modifying the verb. *Below, explain as best you can the ways that the grammatical ordering of the sentences helps to convey the overall meaning. You might understand more clearly if you play with the ordering of the sentence, as below:*

Blame always rests.

Always rests blame.

Always, blame rests.