

3<sup>RD</sup> EXAMINATION



# The Burger Palace Escapade

## 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

2 participial phrase both modifying subject

1. Sleeping in his warm bed under a thick comforter, dreaming a dream that involved cats and calculators, Cue ball was jarred awake by the sound of a buzzing phone.

Adverbial

2. Even before he picked up, he knew it was late, very late.

I think this is adverbial & should be underlined twice, but you can A.M.

3. Indeed, when his eyes focused and he looked at the readout, Cue saw that it was 3:42

readout as an interjection w/ NO underlining

object of infinitive

4. "What!" he managed to croak into the phone.

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## 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

A disembodied voice <sup>AV</sup> repeated Cue's <sup>DO</sup> name over and over, speaking very quickly. As Cue's head began to clear, he realized that KJ was on the other end of the line. <sup>AV</sup> Of course, since this was a cell phone, no line <sup>DO</sup> was <sup>AV</sup> involved. KJ was saying <sup>DO</sup> something about soft drink cups, garbage dumpsters, and free plane rides. He was asking <sup>DO</sup> whether Cue could drive to Harrisburg right now! ]

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) Cue's name was repeated over and over by a disembodied voice speaking very quickly.

11) That KJ was on the other side of the line was realized by Cue as his head began to clear.

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Of course, since this was a cell phone, no line was involved.

KJ was saying something about soft drink cups, garbage dumpsters, and free plane rides.

He was asking whether Cue could drive to Harrisburg right now!

12) <sup>AV</sup> <sup>DO</sup> The telephone involved no line, since this was a cell phone.

13) Something about soft drink cups, garbage dumpsters, and free plane rides was being said by KJ.

14) Whether Cue could drive to Harrisburg right now was being asked by him.  
(or was asked)

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) (In case) you didn't note the time," said Cue, (at this very moment) it is (near to) OR dawn."

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16) (After listening carefully), Cue ball came to understand that KJ had been raiding the dumpsters (of a certain fast food restaurant chain) searching (for used drink cups) [that could be redeemed (for plane tickets.)]

17) (In the thrill) of the moment, KJ was suggesting [that Cue hop (in his car) and drive (to the Burg), three and a half hours away.

18). (Despite the allure) of the offer, Cue asked (for a reprieve) (until the weekend.)

For 1 extra point, suggest two grammatical ways that "reprieve" might be described as functioning in sentence 18.

① as object of the preposition "for."

② as direct object in a fractured prepositional phrase.

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IV. VERB OBJECTS & COMPLEMENTS

Identify the verb object(s) and complement(s) in the following sentences by 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. 2 pt. each

19) (On a blustery Friday night) (in early January) Cue ball <sup>S</sup> drove <sup>AV</sup> (into Harrisburg,)   
 fortified (by a thermos of coffee) and <sup>of part</sup> toting a pair (of high-end thermal underwear.)

20) KJ's family <sup>S</sup> gathered <sup>AV</sup> around [ <sup>S</sup> as Cue sat down <sup>AV</sup> (in their kitchen) and <sup>AV</sup> related the latest   
 <sup>DO</sup> news (of his life.) ]

21) The plan <sup>LV</sup> was <sup>PN</sup> to wait (until quite late,) and then to <sup>PN</sup> plunder the garbage of a nearby   
 Burger Palace.

2 infinitive phrases as   
 subject complements

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This can be identified as OC

22) (At three o'clock A.M.) <sup>S</sup> KJ <sup>AV</sup> woke <sup>DO</sup> Cue, <sup>S</sup> <sup>AV</sup> who had been napping <sup>DO</sup> (on the couch) and <sup>AV</sup> <sup>IO</sup> <sup>DO</sup> gave him a cup (of tea.)

23) <sup>S</sup> <sup>AV</sup> KJ suggested <sup>S</sup> <sup>AV</sup> that Cue should wear his long johns, a hat, and gloves <sup>DO</sup> <sup>DO</sup> <sup>DO</sup> since the <sup>S</sup> <sup>LV</sup> <sup>PA</sup> temperature was zero. <sup>SC - I'd tell</sup> <sup>PN</sup>

sub clause as DO      Adverbial sub clause

24) <sup>Adv</sup> Later, (in KJ's pickup) <sup>with</sup> (its bed filled) <sup>S</sup> (with snow), the two friends cruised the darkened <sup>DO</sup> streets (toward their destination.)

25) (With practiced skill) <sup>S</sup> <sup>AV</sup> KJ drove <sup>AV</sup> silently (into a parking lot) <sup>AV</sup> killed the lights and then <sup>DO</sup> the engine, and <sup>AV</sup> sat alert.



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If you saw "about" as SC, that seems plausible

26) When <sup>S</sup> it was <sup>LV PA</sup> clear <sup>LV</sup> [that no one was about] <sup>S</sup> the two <sup>AV</sup> opened <sup>DO</sup> their doors, <sup>AV</sup> stepped  
<sup>ADV</sup> quietly (out of the truck), and walked (through swirling snow) to a dumpster [that was  
located (behind the store)] Nice sentence

27) [As Cue kept watch, <sup>S</sup> KJ <sup>AV</sup> slid <sup>DO</sup> open one (of the green side doors) and, reaching for the  
bags, <sup>AV</sup> grabbed <sup>DO</sup> out a first, <sup>DO</sup> then a second, <sup>DO</sup> and a third. part phrases

28) He <sup>S</sup> had <sup>AV</sup> coached Cue to feel the bag for cups before ripping small entrance holes.  
Inf phrase w/ pseudo subject as DO

tricky.

29) Soon <sup>S</sup> both men <sup>AV</sup> were crouched (behind the dumpster), feeling for cups [that would  
bring them free air fare.]

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30) It was a messy job, as they found cups (amidst half-eaten burgers, discarded chili, rock-hard baked potatoes, and used catsup packets.)

31. After they had searched ten bags, KJ said that that was enough. *tricky*

Introducing participial phrase with a sub clause as object (and another adverbial sub clause)

32. Reasoning that the cups would stink if they thawed, Cue took his stack of thirty-three cups (to the truck) and buried them (in the snow) that filled the bed.



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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>participial phrase</sup> Waking rather later than normal, Cue went downstairs <sup>infinitive phrase</sup> to rustle up some breakfast.

34) <sup>Gerund</sup> Eating was one of Cue's favorite pastimes, and he was unhappy <sup>infinitive phrase</sup> to find that a well-  
<sup>Participle</sup> cooked breakfast had already been made and consumed.

Identify the word in italics separately from the underlined words.

35) Soon enough, however, a plate piled high with pickles and <sup>participle</sup> *smoked* cod was produced, and <sup>gerund phrase</sup> (*by satisfying his hunger*) Cue regained his equilibrium.

Identify the word in italics separately from the underlined words.

36) <sup>participial phrase</sup> Regaling his family with details of the previous night's adventure, KJ announced that tonight he and Cue would make their <sup>to</sup> luck <sup>infinitive phrase</sup> happen once again.

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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. TELL HOW EACH FUNCTIONS. 2 pt. each

37) Sub-freezing temperatures greeted the two again as they sauntered out to drive the frozen roads.

participle (under "greeted")  
 AV (under "greeted")  
 S (under "as they sauntered")  
 AV (under "sauntered")  
 Infinitive phrase (under "to drive the frozen roads")  
 particip (under "frozen roads")

38) Having found riches the night before, they decided to try the same location.

participial phrase (under "Having found riches the night before")  
 Infinitive phrases as DO (under "to try the same location")

39) The two men, talking excitedly in soft, low tones, approached the unprotected dumpster and quickly stepped behind it and out of sight.

S (under "The two men")  
 participial phrase (under "talking excitedly in soft, low tones")  
 AV (under "approached")  
 AV (under "stepped")

Participle?

I accepted this answer, but because in its past this word derives from a verbal, but it has passed over to Adjective status.

40) Emboldened by experience, Cue was working through his second well-filled garbage bag when KJ hissed, "Cops!"

Participial phrase (under "Emboldened by experience")  
 AV (under "was working")  
 AV (under "hissed")  
 particip (under "when KJ hissed, 'Cops!'")

participle modifying "by"

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2 participial phrase  
both modifying "Cue"

41) Knowing [that KJ was a big jokester] and thinking [that police would hardly guard

garbage] Cue <sup>S</sup> began <sup>AV</sup> stepping from behind the dumpster [when KJ <sup>AV</sup> slammed him against a snow bank.]

42) <sup>participle</sup> Chastened, Cue <sup>AV</sup> peered (around the corner) (of the bin) <sup>Adverbial Infinitive phrase</sup> to see a police car pull slowly

away.

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## 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. The number of lines below each sentence accurately signals the number of dependent clauses that you should find. 1 pt. each*

43) The boys were pretty much spooked by then and since pickings were slim here, they decided to try another restaurant.

Subordinate - Adverbial

44) Thinking that they might as well put some distance between here and there, they drove across the river to a Burger Palace that was near KJ's workplace.

Subordinate - noun - object of participle

Relative - Adjectival

45) The restaurant, which was at the end of a deserted strip mall, was extremely well lit with a car and an eighteen wheeler parked in its lot.

Relative - Adjectival

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46) It <sup>LV</sup> seemed as if the truck, with its side-door open and ramp stretching to the ground, was unloading supplies.

Subordinate - Adverbial, but if you saw it functioning as PN that was okay.

47) After a brief discussion <sup>AV</sup> (in which) they contemplated stealing cases of unused cups from the truck, they decided that this spot was too hot for a dumpster dive.

Relative - Adjectival

Subordinate - NOUN - DO

Identify any dependent clause(s) in the following sentences as relative or subordinate. Place them in brackets and then DESCRIBE THE FUNCTION OF EACH, for example as subject, direct object, indirect object, adjective, adverb, etc. 2 pt. each

48) [As they drove to the next location,] they discussed the promotion [which had inspired their outings.]

Subordinate - Adverbial

Relative - Adjectival

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49) Some junior executive in sales, <sup>AV</sup> <sup>that</sup> [who probably thought he was a hot shot] had decided to team up with an airline: sixty coupons [that were cut from sixty soft drink cups distributed as <sup>part phrase</sup> part of a combo meal] could be redeemed for one free airline ticket anywhere in the continental United States of America.

Relative - Adjectival

SUBORDINATE - DO

Relative - Adjectival

50) [Even though sixty such meals might seriously impact the health of some customers] given the short window of the promotion, KJ knew of people [who were trying to eat their way to free tickets.]

SUBORDINATE - Adverbial

Relative - Adjectival



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51) Surely<sup>Adv</sup> [whoever had dreamed up the promotion] would be demoted [when franchise owners across the nation began to complain about plundered dumpsters.]

Relative - Subject

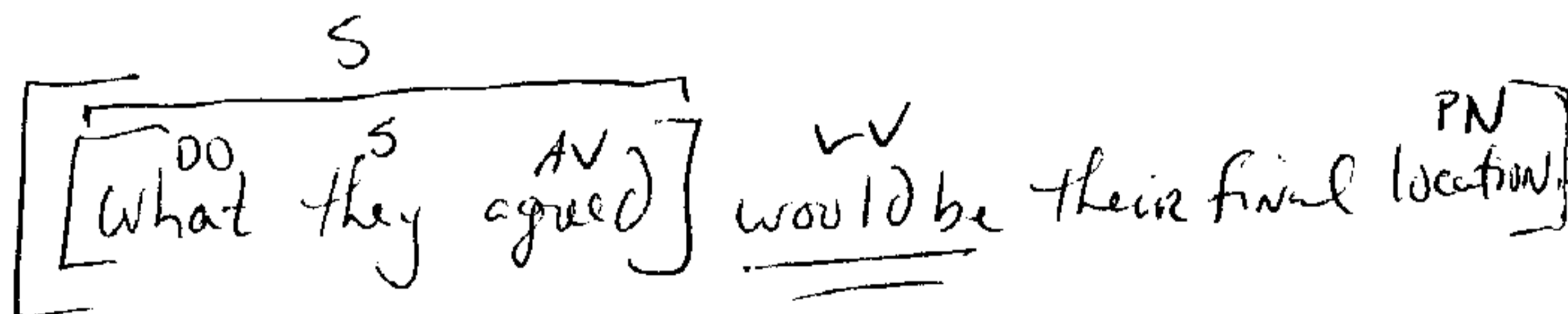
Subordinate - Adverbial

52) [When they arrived (at [what they agreed would be their final location]) they were pleased to find a dark and deserted parking lot.

Subordinate - Adverbial

Relative - Object of preposition

This is an impacted relative clause



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53) [Because the dumpster was quite far back in the corner and surrounded by a fence,  
 they <sup>DO</sup> ~~IV~~ felt that this was a safe location [where they would be able to work in peace] as they  
 searched for the requisite number of cups.]

"felt" is tricky.

I think "they" did feel in a figurative sense. I may have corrected this as LV - now I think AV and DO

SUBORDINATE - Adverbial

SUBORDINATE - DO

SUBORDINATE - Adjectival

SUBORDINATE - Adverbial

54) [As they stealthily approached] they heard low voices; a young man and woman had  
 beaten them to the spot.

SUBORDINATE - Adverbial

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55. Cue was tugging at KJ's sleeve to get him to back out when KJ broke the silence,  
speaking with authority.

Subordinate - Adverbial

Circle the correct pronoun. 1 pt. each

56) "You two trespassers who ~~whom~~ are behind the fence come on out."

57) The couple, who ~~whom~~ Cue pitied, peered out from behind the fence, quite scared.

58) "Dumpster security," said KJ to the couple: Whoever ~~whomever~~ those cups were meant for, they certainly weren't meant for you."

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## VII. EVERYTHING

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

59) As the couple, unable to move, stood mutely before him, KJ paused, then added:

"Get out of here, kids, but leave those cups!"

How do the words "unable to move" function in sentence 59?

An adjectival phrase - "unable" is modified by "to move"

60) Dropping their haul, they quickly walked to a darkened car secluded in a far parking lot.)

Explain how the words "darkened" and "secluded" function in sentence 60.

"Darkened" is a participle; "secluded" opens a participial phrase.

61) Poor kids, thought Cue; there must be nearly one hundred cups here.

Identify and explain how the words "Poor kids" and "cups" each function in sentence 61.

"Poor kids" is DO of "thought." The second clause

is inverted, opening with an expletive; "Cups" is the subject.

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① sub clause - Adverbial

62) As they pulled out of the parking lot, KJ and Cue saw the first streaks of dawn and decided to celebrate by heading to an all night diner that was located on the west shore.

Annotations: ② part. (pointing to 'pulled'), ③ AV (pointing to 'decided'), ④ (pointing to 'by heading'), ⑤ (pointing to 'that was located...'). Above the main clause, 'S S AV' is written. A bracket above the relative clause is labeled 'Relative Clause - Adjectival'.

(this answer worth 4 points)

Identify all dependent clauses and verbals and verbal phrases in sentence 62. How does each function?

① sub clause - Adverbial ② participle ③ Infinitive phrase as DO

④ Gerund phrase as object of preposition ⑤ Relative clause - Adjectival

63) The next morning, the cleaning of the cups was a nasty affair.

Identify and explain the function of "The next morning" in sentence 63.

Adverbial noun phrase - or <sup>elliptical</sup> prepositional phrase  
 (on the next morning) - functioning adverbially.

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64) Scrubbing and rinsing and making liberal use of dish soap, Cue, always ready for a mess, washed cup after cup before passing them to KJ who dried each carefully.

Turn sentence 64 into the opposite voice.

Cup after cup was washed by Cue.

Scrubbing and rinsing and making liberal use of dish soap, cup after cup was washed by Cue, always ready for a mess, before passing them to KJ who dried each carefully.

65) Cue's total for two nights <sup>LV</sup> was an even sixty cups; KJ, who had been out on several previous nights, <sup>AV</sup> totaled one hundred fifty four.

Identify and explain the function of "sixty" and "one hundred fifty four" in sentence 65.

"Sixty" is modifying "Cups" the PN, though it sure seems like the point of the clause, so if you said "sixty" was PN modified by "cups" that was good. "One hundred fifty four" = Direct Object

66) KJ was going to take the family to Myrtle Beach, and Cue thought <sup>3</sup> he would head <sup>AV</sup> (to Vegas) (for a long weekend.)

Explain the internal grammar of "he would head to Vegas for a long weekend"; how do those words work as a unit within sentence 66?

An elliptical subordinate clause, missing <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ subordinate conjunction "that."



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Extra Credit

Just as Cue had surmised, when the cups were brought into the house, they were thawed, and the fragrance of the dumpster filled the kitchen.

*In the sentence above, turn both main clauses into the opposite voice – this is tricky, but it can be done. 4 points.*

Just as Cue had surmised, when the cups were brought into the house  
The warm air thawed them and  
the kitchen was filled by the fragrance of the dumpster.