

FINAL TEST

After each statement write *True* or *False*. [1 point each]

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|----|--|----|-------|
| 1 | Every verb requires either a direct or an indirect object. | 1 | _____ |
| 2 | A subject complement describes or identifies the subject. | 2 | _____ |
| 3 | The word <i>driving</i> can be either a present participle or a gerund. | 3 | _____ |
| 4 | An adjective clause is one that is built around an adjective. | 4 | _____ |
| 5 | A noun clause can be the subject of a sentence. | 5 | _____ |
| 6 | Compound sentences can express more different kinds of relationships than complex sentences can. | 6 | _____ |
| 7 | Every sentence with a compound subject or a compound predicate is a compound sentence. | 7 | _____ |
| 8 | Changing a sentence to an adverb clause or an adjective clause is an example of subordination. | 8 | _____ |
| 9 | Changing a prepositional phrase to an adjective clause is an example of reduction. | 9 | _____ |
| 10 | Adverb clauses and phrases are more likely to be movable than adjective clauses and phrases. | 10 | _____ |

Eliminate the *and* by changing the italicized statement to the kind of word group indicated in the parentheses. Write the complete sentence. [2 points each]

- 11 Parson Weems invented the cherry tree legend, and *he was an early biographer of Washington*. (appositive) _____

- 12 A stranger helped us, and *he turned out to be a mechanic*. (adjective clause) _____

- 13 *My graduation approached*, and I began to study college catalogs. (adverb clause) _____

- 14 Our town has a plan, and *it will attract new industries*. (infinitive) _____

- 15 *You can switch your tires around*, and you can get better mileage from them. (prepositional phrase with gerund) _____

- 16 Mrs. Kerr circulated among her staff, and *she talked a moment with each one*. (infinitive phrase) _____
