

PRE-TEST

Write the letter of the word or phrase that completes the meaning of each sentence. [1 point each]

- 1 Adverbs can modify (a) nouns and pronouns, (b) verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, (c) nouns and verbs. 1 _____
- 2 Many adjectives can be changed to adverbs by adding the suffix (a) *-ous*, (b) *-able*, (c) *-ly*. 2 _____
- 3 In a prepositional phrase, the preposition is always followed by (a) a verb, (b) an object, (c) a modifier. 3 _____
- 4 A group of words that has a subject and a verb but does not make sense by itself is (a) a clause, (b) a sentence, (c) a prepositional phrase. 4 _____
- 5 A clause that begins with *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *which*, or *that* would, in most cases, be (a) an adverb clause, (b) a noun clause, (c) an adjective clause. 5 _____
- 6 An adverb clause is a clause that (a) is used as an adverb, (b) contains an adverb, (c) modifies an adverb. 6 _____
- 7 A sentence that contains a subordinate clause is (a) a simple sentence, (b) a complex sentence, (c) a compound sentence. 7 _____
- 8 The kind of sentence that can most easily be divided into two separate sentences is (a) a simple sentence, (b) a complex sentence, (c) a compound sentence. 8 _____
- 9 The conjunction in a compound sentence can generally be replaced by (a) a relative pronoun, (b) a semicolon, (c) a comma. 9 _____
- 10 In the phrase *a losing game*, the word *losing* is (a) a participle, (b) an ordinary adjective, (c) an infinitive. 10 _____

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

- 11 We live in an exciting period, and *there are rapid changes*. (prepositional phrase) _____

- 12 A man entered the office, and *he looked like a detective*. (adjective clause) _____

- 13 *The man came closer*, and I noticed a scar on his cheek. (adverb clause) _____

- 14 We can move the furniture, and *this will make room for dancing*. (infinitive phrase) _____

- 15 Bold colors bring walls closer together, and *they make a room seem smaller*. (present participial phrase) _____

- 16 Ms. Hobbs spoke about careers in banking, and *she is the manager of a local bank*. (appositive) _____

Identify each word group, using the following letters: [2 points each]
F = Fragment S = Sentence RS = Run-on Sentence

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|-------|
| 17 | Inviting me to serve as head of the committee. | 17 | _____ |
| 18 | The voters elected Corey, a man who had no experience in politics. | 18 | _____ |
| 19 | Accidents don't just happen, they are usually caused by negligence. | 19 | _____ |
| 20 | Which is the greatest contributor to air pollution. | 20 | _____ |
| 21 | Mr. Perez listens to everyone's opinion, then he makes up his own mind. | 21 | _____ |

Write the letter of the correct sentence in the space at the right. [3 points each]

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|-------|
| 22 | a. The road gets smoother as you approach the city.
b. The road gets more smoother as you approach the city. | 22 | _____ |
| 23 | a. When the bus left the station, it was almost empty.
b. The bus was almost empty when it left the station. | 23 | _____ |
| 24 | a. Offered a substantial reward, it was refused by the fire fighter.
b. Offered a substantial reward, the fire fighter refused it. | 24 | _____ |
| 25 | a. A glider is an airplane that flies without an engine.
b. A glider is when an airplane flies without an engine. | 25 | _____ |
| 26 | a. The plane was an hour late that we took to Dallas.
b. The plane that we took to Dallas was an hour late. | 26 | _____ |
| 27 | a. We always have and always will take the <i>Journal</i> .
b. We always have taken and always will take the <i>Journal</i> . | 27 | _____ |
| 28 | a. My grandmother had the habit of hiding money and then forgetting where she had hidden it.
b. My grandmother had the habit of hiding money and then to forget where she had hidden it. | 28 | _____ |

Copy the correct word in each pair. [1 point each]

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|-------|
| 29 | We should have (<i>took, taken</i>) the newer road. | 29 | _____ |
| 30 | The Middle East has more oil reserves than (<i>we, us</i>). | 30 | _____ |
| 31 | I wonder if (<i>their, they're</i>) at home this summer. | 31 | _____ |
| 32 | (<i>Those, That</i>) kind of gloves will keep your hands warmer. | 32 | _____ |
| 33 | We are still looking for (<i>its, it's</i>) owner. | 33 | _____ |
| 34 | Here (<i>is, are</i>) the numbers of my combination lock. | 34 | _____ |
| 35 | We (<i>saw, seen</i>) several deer crossing the highway. | 35 | _____ |
| 36 | The color of the rug looks (<i>different, differently</i>) at night. | 36 | _____ |
| 37 | One of your headlights (<i>have, has</i>) gone out. | 37 | _____ |
| 38 | To (<i>whom, who</i>) will the city appeal for financial help? | 38 | _____ |
| 39 | It has been raining almost (<i>steadily, steady</i>) for two days. | 39 | _____ |
| 40 | Is there any chance of (<i>them, their</i>) arriving early? | 40 | _____ |
| 41 | A person can carry this camera in (<i>their, his or her</i>) pocket. | 41 | _____ |
| 42 | It is always (<i>she, her</i>) who picks up the tab. | 42 | _____ |
| 43 | Sue had (<i>laid, lain</i>) her purse on the next seat. | 43 | _____ |

(Continued on page 3)

PRE-TEST (Continued)

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|-------|
| 44 | Since I started exercising, I (<i>felt, have felt</i>) better. | 44 | _____ |
| 45 | I counted the fish I (<i>had caught, caught</i>) that afternoon. | 45 | _____ |
| 46 | Which one of these knobs (<i>turn, turns</i>) on the set? | 46 | _____ |
| 47 | The Hills and (<i>us, we</i>) shared the cost of the fence. | 47 | _____ |
| 48 | Bert bowls (<i>well, good</i>) for a beginner. | 48 | _____ |
| 49 | A doctor or a nurse (<i>are, is</i>) always on duty. | 49 | _____ |
| 50 | We could have (<i>eaten, ate</i>) lunch with you. | 50 | _____ |
| 51 | The police did not disclose (<i>whom, who</i>) they suspected. | 51 | _____ |
| 52 | (<i>Do, Does</i>) one of his brothers own a ranch? | 52 | _____ |
| 53 | We planned (<i>to arrive, to have arrived</i>) by Monday night. | 53 | _____ |
| 54 | (<i>Us, We</i>) people ought to clean up the beach. | 54 | _____ |
| 55 | The lake was calm but suddenly (<i>gets, got</i>) rough. | 55 | _____ |
| 56 | This is one of those puzzles that (<i>drive, drives</i>) one mad. | 56 | _____ |
| 57 | Mrs. Kern taught Marta and (<i>her, she</i>) to sculpt. | 57 | _____ |
| 58 | I liked this story because it kept (<i>you, me</i>) guessing. | 58 | _____ |
| 59 | We saved two seats for his dad and (<i>he, him</i>). | 59 | _____ |

Write the letter of the item that is correctly punctuated. [1 point each]

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 60 | a. In Lima Ohio, I stayed at Sunset Inn, which a friend had recommended. | |
| | b. In Lima, Ohio, I stayed at Sunset Inn, which a friend had recommended. | |
| | c. In Lima, Ohio, I stayed at Sunset Inn which a friend had recommended. | 60 _____ |
| 61 | a. Gwendolyn Brooks, a black writer, won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry on May 1, 1950. | |
| | b. Gwendolyn Brooks, a black writer, won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry on May, 1, 1950. | |
| | c. Gwendolyn Brooks, a black writer, won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry on May 1, 1950. | 61 _____ |
| 62 | a. "Have you ever played shortstop," asked the coach? | |
| | b. "Have you ever played shortstop, asked the coach?" | |
| | c. "Have you ever played shortstop?" asked the coach. | 62 _____ |
| 63 | a. She pays attention to the stock market, and sells her stocks at a profit. | |
| | b. She pays attention to the stock market and sells her stocks at a profit. | |
| | c. She pays attention to the stock market and sells her stocks, at a profit. | 63 _____ |
| 64 | a. The Presidency is an exhausting job, nevertheless it is highly coveted. | |
| | b. The Presidency is an exhausting job; nevertheless it is highly coveted. | |
| | c. The Presidency is an exhausting job: nevertheless it is highly coveted. | 64 _____ |

- 65 a. Most colleges will not accept students who have mediocre records, but others will give them a chance to prove themselves.
 b. Most colleges will not accept students, who have mediocre records, but others will give them a chance to prove themselves.
 c. Most colleges will not accept students who have mediocre records but others will give them a chance to prove themselves. 65 _____
- 66 a. "The purpose of cowhide, said the child, is to hold the cow together."
 b. "The purpose of cowhide," said the child, "Is to hold the cow together."
 c. "The purpose of cowhide," said the child, "is to hold the cow together." 66 _____
- 67 a. There are two main sources of air pollution: automobiles and factories.
 b. There are two main sources of air pollution. Automobiles and factories.
 c. There are two main sources of air pollution; automobiles and factories. 67 _____
- 68 a. After you sign the contract it is too late, of course, to change your mind.
 b. After you sign the contract, it is too late of course, to change your mind.
 c. After you sign the contract, it is too late, of course, to change your mind. 68 _____
- 69 a. Most boys, and girls enjoy the adventure, humor, and suspense of this novel.
 b. Most boys and girls enjoy the adventure, humor, and suspense of this novel.
 c. Most boys and girls enjoy the adventure, humor, and suspense, of this novel. 69 _____

Write the letter of the sentence in which apostrophes are used correctly. [1 point each]

- 70 a. How did one man's name get on the women's list?
 b. How did one man's name get on the womens' list?
 c. How did one mans' name get on the women's list? 70 _____
- 71 a. The Price's dog always attacks theirs.
 b. The Prices' dog always attacks their's.
 c. The Prices' dog always attacks theirs. 71 _____
- 72 a. The womans' job is to check all the members' wraps.
 b. The woman's job is to check all the members' wraps.
 c. The woman's job is to check all the member's wraps. 72 _____

Write the letter of the sentence in which capitals are used correctly. [1 point each]

- 73 a. There is a fine italian restaurant in the Jackson building on Main Street.
 b. There is a fine Italian restaurant in the Jackson Building on Main street.
 c. There is a fine Italian restaurant in the Jackson Building on Main Street. 73 _____
- 74 a. My Aunt Jo caught the largest trout ever caught on Pine lake.
 b. My Aunt Jo caught the largest trout ever caught on Pine Lake.
 c. My aunt Jo caught the largest Trout ever caught on Pine Lake. 74 _____
- 75 a. This spring our minister attended a conference at Cornell University.
 b. This spring our Minister attended a conference at Cornell university.
 c. This Spring our minister attended a conference at Cornell University. 75 _____

UNIT 1-A PATTERNS OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

After each statement write *True* or *False*. [2 points each]

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------|
| 1 | A verb may consist of two or three separate words. | 1 | _____ |
| 2 | The verb <i>be</i> is an action verb, not a linking verb. | 2 | _____ |
| 3 | Some sentences have neither direct objects nor subject complements. | 3 | _____ |
| 4 | It is possible for a verb to precede its subject. | 4 | _____ |
| 5 | Adverbs can modify nouns, pronouns, and verbs. | 5 | _____ |
| 6 | An adverb can come before or after the verb it modifies. | 6 | _____ |
| 7 | Every prepositional phrase must include an object. | 7 | _____ |
| 8 | An indirect object requires the use of the preposition <i>to</i> or <i>for</i> . | 8 | _____ |

Indicate the subject (or subjects) and the verb (or verbs) in each sentence by writing, under the proper headings, the letters of the words you select. [3 points for each sentence]

- | | | Subject(s) | Verb(s) |
|----|--|------------|---------|
| 9 | Where does a tornado get its tremendous power?
A B C D E F G H | 9 | _____ |
| 10 | My mom's knowledge of motors has saved us much expense.
A B C D E F G H I J | 10 | _____ |
| 11 | These figures the paper should have checked before publication.
A B C D E F G H I | 11 | _____ |
| 12 | We went there for a few days but stayed an entire month.
A B C D E F G H I J K L | 12 | _____ |
| 13 | Only the manager or his assistant can open the safe.
A B C D E F G H I J | 13 | _____ |
| 14 | The spots on Jimmie's clothes told the story of his day.
A B C D E F G H I J K | 14 | _____ |
| 15 | With a little more study, Roy could have passed his test.
A B C D E F G H I J K | 15 | _____ |

Indicate whether each italicized word is an adjective, an adverb, or a preposition by writing, in the appropriate column at the right, the capital letter appearing under the italicized word. Not every sentence contains all three parts of speech. [1 point for each word]

- | | | Adjective | Adverb | Preposition |
|----|--|-----------|--------|-------------|
| 16 | The Chens <i>recently</i> moved <i>to</i> a <i>larger</i> house.
A B C | 16 | _____ | _____ |
| 17 | The chapter <i>about</i> his escape is <i>very</i> <i>thrilling</i> .
A B C | 17 | _____ | _____ |
| 18 | A <i>high</i> wall <i>completely</i> encircled the <i>ancient</i> castle.
A B C | 18 | _____ | _____ |
| 19 | One can work <i>more</i> <i>efficiently</i> <i>with</i> good tools.
A B C | 19 | _____ | _____ |
| 20 | Our driver could <i>scarcely</i> see <i>through</i> the <i>thick</i> fog.
A B C | 20 | _____ | _____ |

Indicate the pattern of each sentence by writing one of the following letters: [4 points each]

- A = Subject — Action Verb**
B = Subject — Action Verb → Direct Object
C = Subject — Action Verb — Indirect Object → Direct Object
D = Subject — Linking Verb ← Subject Complement

- 21 The cost of nearly everything has increased. 21 _____
22 The variety of undersea life staggers the imagination. 22 _____
23 The secret of her success was constant practice. 23 _____
24 Good things often come in small packages. 24 _____
25 Sea gulls followed our ship for several days. 25 _____
26 They gave the magazine a new name. 26 _____
27 Their sink was full of dirty dishes. 27 _____
28 The carpenter built us a cabinet for our stereo. 28 _____

Copy the prepositional phrase in each sentence. [2 points each]

- 29 The turtle slid noiselessly into the water. 29 _____
30 His greed for money became an obsession. 30 _____
31 After a long delay, the bus finally started. 31 _____
32 The rooms over the dining room are noisy. 32 _____

Each sentence contains two prepositional phrases, one used as an adjective and the other used as an adverb. Write the letter of the phrase used as an adverb. [2 points each]

- 33 *Under the mat* I found the key *for the back door*. 33 _____
A B
34 A tree *across the road* had fallen *during the storm*. 34 _____
A B
35 The path *through the woods* was overgrown *with moss*. 35 _____
A B
36 *In some countries*, the government controls the price *of bread*. 36 _____
A B

UNIT 1-B PATTERNS OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

After each statement write *True* or *False*. [2 points each]

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------|
| 1 | The main verb may be separated from its helper by other words. | 1 | _____ |
| 2 | Either an adjective or an adverb can modify a verb. | 2 | _____ |
| 3 | A subject complement describes or explains the subject. | 3 | _____ |
| 4 | It is possible for the subject of a sentence to follow the verb. | 4 | _____ |
| 5 | After every linking verb we look for a direct object. | 5 | _____ |
| 6 | An adverb is more movable than an adjective. | 6 | _____ |
| 7 | Prepositional phrases can be used as adjectives or as adverbs. | 7 | _____ |
| 8 | When an indirect object is present, it always follows a direct object. | 8 | _____ |

Indicate the subject (or subjects) and the verb (or verbs) in each sentence by writing, under the proper headings, the letters of the words you select. [3 points for each sentence]

- | | | Subject(s) | Verb(s) |
|----|--|------------|---------|
| 9 | Will most women approve the new reforms?
A B C D E F G | 9 | _____ |
| 10 | The pond near our house seldom freezes before December.
A B C D E F G H I | 10 | _____ |
| 11 | Rain or snow does not stop a football game.
A B C D E F G H | 11 | _____ |
| 12 | Ann opened the bag of peanuts and treated her friends.
A B C D E F G H I J | 12 | _____ |
| 13 | This masterpiece Van Gogh painted in a single day.
A B C D E F G H | 13 | _____ |
| 14 | For centuries Venice has been gradually sinking into the sea.
A B C D E F G H I J | 14 | _____ |
| 15 | To such idle gossip I seldom pay any attention.
A B C D E F G H I | 15 | _____ |

Indicate whether each italicized word is an adjective, an adverb, or a preposition by writing, in the appropriate column at the right, the capital letter appearing under the italicized word.

[1 point for each word]

- | | | Adjective | Adverb | Preposition |
|----|---|-----------|--------|-------------|
| 16 | Luis lost weight <i>rapidly</i> on this <i>skimpy</i> diet.
A B C | 16 | _____ | _____ |
| 17 | The <i>latest</i> report <i>from</i> the hospital was <i>favorable</i> .
A B C | 17 | _____ | _____ |
| 18 | I <i>usually</i> eat a bowl of <i>hot</i> cereal <i>for</i> breakfast.
A B C | 18 | _____ | _____ |
| 19 | She <i>always</i> listens <i>politely</i> to his <i>dull</i> stories.
A B C | 19 | _____ | _____ |
| 20 | Eva spoke <i>quite enthusiastically</i> <i>about</i> her new job.
A B C | 20 | _____ | _____ |

UNIT 2-A THE PROCESS OF COMPOUNDING

Does the sentence require a comma before the italicized conjunction? Write *Yes* or *No* in the space at the right. [4 points each]

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1 | A wild duck rose from the pond <i>and</i> skimmed the treetops. | 1 _____ |
| 2 | My dad urged me not to buy the car <i>but</i> I was too excited to take his advice. | 2 _____ |
| 3 | There are no nearby playgrounds <i>and</i> the children are forced to play in the street. | 3 _____ |
| 4 | One can take the advice of experienced investors <i>or</i> learn the hard way by himself. | 4 _____ |
| 5 | Safety belts are required in all cars <i>but</i> does everybody wear them? | 5 _____ |
| 6 | The chipmunk paid no attention to me <i>but</i> continued to hunt for its breakfast. | 6 _____ |
| 7 | I wrote down the strange word <i>and</i> later looked it up in the dictionary. | 7 _____ |
| 8 | The team was at the bottom of the league <i>and</i> the attendance at games dropped steadily. | 8 _____ |
| 9 | Shutters were once a necessity <i>but</i> are now used only for decoration. | 9 _____ |
| 10 | A check must be properly endorsed <i>or</i> a bank will not cash it. | 10 _____ |

Write the letter of the sentence that could be combined with the italicized sentence to form a good compound sentence. [4 points each]

- | | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 11 | <i>Our neighbors are always ready to help us.</i>
a. We often go to their aid.
b. Their children are about the same ages as we. | 11 _____ |
| 12 | <i>Archery is an ancient sport.</i>
a. I like to play badminton.
b. It is still popular today. | 12 _____ |
| 13 | <i>The bus service was slow.</i>
a. I lived several miles from my school.
b. I often had to wait more than half an hour. | 13 _____ |
| 14 | <i>Mexico is extremely mountainous.</i>
a. Only small areas can be used for agriculture.
b. Spanish and various Indian languages are spoken. | 14 _____ |
| 15 | <i>Mr. Ross was calm and collected after the collision.</i>
a. He was driving a brand-new car.
b. He didn't even raise his voice. | 15 _____ |

Can you eliminate a word or two by changing the compound sentence to a simple sentence with a compound predicate? Write *Yes* or *No* in the space at the right. [4 points each]

- 16 Mrs. Rosen was very generous with others, but she spent very little on herself. 16 _____
- 17 The parking lot was closed, and the attendant had already gone home for the night. 17 _____
- 18 Marge either didn't know about his gambling, or she pretended not to know. 18 _____
- 19 This book lists all the terms used in sports, and it explains their meaning very clearly. 19 _____
- 20 My movies could have been good, but I didn't hold the camera steady enough. 20 _____

Write the letter of the sentence that is correctly punctuated. [4 points each]

- 21 a. Most people approved of the ordinance; however, not enough people went to the polls to pass it.
b. Most people approved of the ordinance, however, not enough people went to the polls to pass it. 21 _____
- 22 a. Pulling the ends of an accordion apart draws in air, pushing the two ends together forces air out.
b. Pulling the ends of an accordion apart draws in air; pushing the two ends together forces air out. 22 _____
- 23 a. We had lost our first three games of the season; nevertheless, our morale still remained high.
b. We had lost our first three games of the season, nevertheless, our morale still remained high. 23 _____
- 24 a. The garage didn't have the needed part; and therefore we were marooned for three days in that town.
b. The garage didn't have the needed part, and therefore we were marooned for three days in that town. 24 _____
- 25 a. Susan hit a home run in the eighth inning; otherwise, we would have lost the game.
b. Susan hit a home run in the eighth inning, otherwise, we would have lost the game. 25 _____

UNIT 2-B THE PROCESS OF COMPOUNDING

Does the sentence require a comma before the italicized conjunction? Write Yes or No in the space at the right. [4 points each]

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 Sandra's voice is naturally beautiful <i>but</i> requires more training. | 1 _____ |
| 2 Good judgment comes from experience <i>and</i> one gets experience from poor judgment. | 2 _____ |
| 3 Most people know very little about cars <i>and</i> are therefore at the mercy of unscrupulous auto mechanics. | 3 _____ |
| 4 Was this a signal to the pitcher <i>or</i> was the coach just scratching his ear? | 4 _____ |
| 5 Some fish can skim the surface of the water <i>but</i> they can't truly fly. | 5 _____ |
| 6 Several people may witness the same incident <i>but</i> report the facts quite differently. | 6 _____ |
| 7 The cost of marketing a new product is enormous <i>and</i> a failure can be financially disastrous. | 7 _____ |
| 8 The public often gets quite excited about a problem <i>and</i> then quickly forgets it. | 8 _____ |
| 9 The company will either repair your set <i>or</i> give you another one in exchange. | 9 _____ |
| 10 Entomologists have recorded 700,000 varieties of insects <i>but</i> probably several times this number have not yet been catalogued. | 10 _____ |

Write the letter of the sentence that could be combined with the italicized sentence to form a good compound sentence. [4 points each]

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 11 <i>The paint was peeling from the walls.</i>
a. No other motel had any vacancies.
b. The window shades were torn. | 11 _____ |
| 12 <i>I had frequently played for my friends.</i>
a. The thought of playing for a large audience frightened me.
b. I had taken piano lessons for several years. | 12 _____ |
| 13 <i>There had been a terrible snowstorm.</i>
a. It was the last week in March.
b. The snow was up to our knees. | 13 _____ |
| 14 <i>There are more cars on the highways each year.</i>
a. Many cars are imported from Europe and Japan.
b. They are being driven greater distances. | 14 _____ |
| 15 <i>Many of the students taped the lecture.</i>
a. Only a few took notes.
b. We saw many unusual sights in the museum. | 15 _____ |

Can you eliminate a word or two by changing the compound sentence to a simple sentence with a compound predicate? Write Yes or No in the space at the right. [4 points each]

- 16 American farms are getting bigger, but fewer farm workers are needed each year. 16 _____
- 17 You can either sue the owner of the other car, or you can settle the matter out of court. 17 _____
- 18 The sentence was printed out of context, and it gave a totally false impression of the senator's viewpoint. 18 _____
- 19 Bob has a good sense of humor, and his friends enjoy his company. 19 _____
- 20 Mrs. Malaprop used many big words, but she generally used them incorrectly. 20 _____

Write the letter of the item that is correctly punctuated. [4 points each]

- 21 a. Mrs. Ringler wears inexpensive clothes, nevertheless, she often presents a regal appearance.
b. Mrs. Ringler wears inexpensive clothes; nevertheless, she often presents a regal appearance. 21 _____
- 22 a. The prolonged heat wave caused a severe water shortage; and therefore people were requested not to water their lawns.
b. The prolonged heat wave caused a severe water shortage, and therefore people were requested not to water their lawns. 22 _____
- 23 a. A general anesthetic puts a person to sleep; a local anesthetic deadens just one part of the body.
b. A general anesthetic puts a person to sleep, a local anesthetic deadens just one part of the body. 23 _____
- 24 a. There are several dozen electric household appliances; however, the average home has less than a quarter of these.
b. There are several dozen electric household appliances, however, the average home has less than a quarter of these. 24 _____
- 25 a. We now consume more natural gas than we produce, consequently, we must import large quantities from other countries.
b. We now consume more natural gas than we produce; consequently, we must import large quantities from other countries. 25 _____

UNIT 3-A THE COMPLEX SENTENCE

After each statement write *True* or *False*. [2 points each]

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1 | When we put an idea into a phrase or a clause, rather than into the main part of a sentence, we subordinate it. | 1 _____ |
| 2 | An adjective clause usually comes before the word it modifies. | 2 _____ |
| 3 | The relative pronouns <i>who</i> (<i>whom, whose</i>), <i>which</i> , and <i>that</i> introduce adverb clauses. | 3 _____ |
| 4 | A clause that tells <i>when, where, how, or why</i> about the verb is an adverb clause. | 4 _____ |
| 5 | A clause that can be shifted to another position in the sentence is likely to be an adverb clause. | 5 _____ |
| 6 | A subordinate clause makes complete sense by itself when it is removed from its sentence. | 6 _____ |
| 7 | To change a sentence to an adverb clause, we would need to add a word. | 7 _____ |
| 8 | A clause that can serve as the subject or object of a verb is a noun clause. | 8 _____ |
| 9 | The conjunctions <i>and, but, and or</i> are used to form complex sentences. | 9 _____ |
| 10 | Every compound sentence contains a subordinate clause. | 10 _____ |

Identify each italicized clause by writing *Adjective, Adverb, or Noun* in the space at the right. [2 points each]

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 11 | Everything comes back into fashion <i>if one only waits long enough</i> . | 11 _____ |
| 12 | The manner <i>in which he offered his apology</i> made matters worse. | 12 _____ |
| 13 | <i>As people's incomes increase</i> , they spend a higher proportion of their incomes on travel. | 13 _____ |
| 14 | Statistics indicate <i>that women cast the deciding vote in the purchase of seven out of ten cars</i> . | 14 _____ |
| 15 | Knowledge itself is of no value <i>unless one makes some use of it</i> . | 15 _____ |
| 16 | The first metal <i>prehistoric people used</i> may have fallen to the earth in meteorites. | 16 _____ |
| 17 | <i>What will work with one child</i> will not necessarily work with another. | 17 _____ |

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- 18 The article predicts a time *when automation will do most of the world's work* 18 _____
- 19 *Before we bought our new car*, we tried out several different makes. 19 _____
- 20 The ancient Egyptians left many records of *how they lived their daily lives*. 20 _____

Copy the relative pronoun that is appropriate for careful speech and formal writing. [2 points each]

- 21 I did not notice (*whom, who*) was driving the car. 21 _____
- 22 There were some readers (*that, which*) took the article seriously. 22 _____
- 23 Never do business with a person (*whom, who*) you don't trust. 23 _____
- 24 I can't imagine for (*who, whom*) such clothes are designed. 24 _____
- 25 The police will pick up any dog (*who, which*) is not on a leash. 25 _____
- 26 Balboa was the Spanish adventurer (*who, whom*) found the Pacific Ocean. 26 _____
- 27 The company (*who, which*) made these is no longer in business. 27 _____
- 28 It was Ellen (*who, whom*) I suppose spread the good news. 28 _____
- 29 I fully agree with (*whoever, whomever*) wrote this letter. 29 _____
- 30 The surgeon (*which, who*) operated on Ken has a great reputation. 30 _____

Combine each pair of sentences by changing the italicized sentence to the kind of clause indicated in the parentheses. Write the complete sentence. [5 points each]

- 31 Ida suggested a compromise. *All the members agreed to it.* (adjective clause) _____
- 32 *Mrs. Gomez had raised her three boys.* She then decided to get a doctoral degree. (adverb clause) _____
- 33 The two girls were discussing a movie. *Both of them had seen it.* (adjective clause) _____
- 34 I sometimes eat veal. *It is not my favorite meat.* (adverb clause) _____

Eliminate the *and* in each sentence by changing the italicized statement to the kind of clause indicated in the parentheses. Write the complete sentence. [5 points each]

- 35 Our team has a new coach, and *he brings out the best in his players.* (adjective clause) _____
- 36 *The pilot received a storm warning,* and he immediately changed his course. (adverb clause) _____
- 37 A friend recommended this book, and *I value her opinion highly.* (adjective clause) _____
- 38 *The vote was very close,* and the losing candidate demanded a recount. (adverb clause) _____

UNIT 3-B THE COMPLEX SENTENCE

After each statement write *True* or *False*. [2 points each]

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 An adjective clause is one that does the work of an adjective by modifying a noun or a pronoun. | 1 _____ |
| 2 A clause that tells <i>when</i> , <i>where</i> , <i>how</i> , or <i>why</i> about the verb is an adverb clause. | 2 _____ |
| 3 Most of the subordinating conjunctions that start adverb clauses can also start adjective clauses. | 3 _____ |
| 4 The most movable kind of clause is the adjective clause. | 4 _____ |
| 5 When an adverb or adjective clause is removed from a sentence, a complete sentence should remain. | 5 _____ |
| 6 A noun clause is so called because it can modify a noun. | 6 _____ |
| 7 A sentence that contains an adverb clause, an adjective clause, or a noun clause is a complex sentence. | 7 _____ |
| 8 A complex sentence can show more types of relationship between ideas than a compound sentence can. | 8 _____ |
| 9 To subordinate an idea means to put it in the form of a sentence. | 9 _____ |
| 10 Every compound sentence contains some kind of subordinate clause. | 10 _____ |

Identify each italicized clause by writing *Adjective*, *Adverb*, or *Noun* in the space at the right.

[2 points each]

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 11 The remains of ancient people show <i>that they suffered the same diseases as people do today</i> . | 11 _____ |
| 12 <i>When unordered merchandise is mailed to you</i> , you are under no legal obligation to pay for or return it. | 12 _____ |
| 13 The woman <i>who reformed our city government</i> was a farmer. | 13 _____ |
| 14 The actors continued their performance <i>as though there had been no interruption</i> . | 14 _____ |
| 15 <i>How one wakes up in the morning</i> may set the pattern for the entire day. | 15 _____ |
| 16 <i>Although my dad frequently forgets things</i> , he does not like to be reminded. | 16 _____ |
| 17 Most Europeans prefer to own small cars <i>because gasoline is very high-priced on the Continent</i> . | 17 _____ |
| 18 People have made the greatest progress in those areas of the world <i>where the seasons change</i> . | 18 _____ |

(Continued on page 16)

- 19 One disadvantage of being a twin is *that one is always being compared with his brother or sister.* 19 _____
- 20 The book *Jeff found in the attic* turned out to be valuable. 20 _____

Copy the relative pronoun that is appropriate for careful speech and formal writing. [2 points each]

- 21 It was the same horse (*who, which*) had thrown Barry last week. 21 _____
- 22 The police finally discovered (*whom, who*) had committed the arson. 22 _____
- 23 Wagner is a judge (*whom, who*) the criminal element fears. 23 _____
- 24 This product is made for (*whomever, whoever*) is allergic to soap. 24 _____
- 25 The people (*who, whom*) settled our town were Swedes. 25 _____
- 26 I mistrust any store (*that, who*) continually runs sales. 26 _____
- 27 The friend with (*who, whom*) Jan plays chess usually beats her. 27 _____
- 28 It was the Kronks (*who, whom*) I suppose objected to the noise. 28 _____
- 29 They have five sons, four of (*which, whom*) went to college. 29 _____
- 30 Most members knew to (*whom, who*) the pastor was referring. 30 _____

Combine each pair of sentences by changing the italicized sentence to the kind of clause indicated in the parentheses. Write the complete sentence. [5 points each]

- 31 *We worked hard on our lawn.* The results were very discouraging. (adverb clause) _____
- 32 The family moved in with us. *Their house had burned down.* (adjective clause) _____
- 33 *We reached the airport.* Our plane had just taken off. (adverb clause) _____
- 34 They travel to out-of-the-way places. *Few tourists have ever gone there.* (adjective clause) _____

Eliminate the *and* in each sentence by changing the italicized statement to the kind of clause indicated in parentheses. Write the complete sentence. [5 points each]

- 35 *You eat in that restaurant once,* and you will never eat there again. (adverb clause) _____
- 36 Rosa has an antique car, and *it is difficult to get parts for it.* (adjective clause) _____
- 37 *Factory waste has polluted the stream,* and we can no longer swim there. (adverb clause) _____
- 38 Pam was sitting near the window, and *she saw the lightning strike.* (adjective clause) _____

- 20 The lights of the stadium went on. *They turned night into day.* (present participial phrase)

- 21 I was a lifeguard at Camp Sagamo. *It is situated on a lake in Wisconsin.* (past participial phrase) _____

- 22 The British pilots dropped tin foil, and *this would confuse the enemy's radar observers.* (infinitive phrase) _____

- 23 *I watch the professionals closely,* and this teaches me many fine points of the game. (gerund phrase) _____

- 24 Ken Mills failed to get off the set in time. *He is one of the stagehands.* (appositive) _____

- 25 *The dog was scolded by its master,* and it crept under the sofa and sulked. (past participial phrase) _____

Reduce the italicized part of each sentence to the kind of word group indicated in the parentheses. Write only this word group in the space at the right. [5 points each]

- 26 People *who live in this area* object to the proposed expressway. (present participial phrase) 26 _____
- 27 Anyone *who was born on February 29* has a birthday only once in four years. (past participial phrase) 27 _____
- 28 We often find arrowheads *while we are digging in the garden.* (elliptical clause) 28 _____
- 29 Captain Cook, *who was an English explorer,* landed at the Hawaiian Islands in 1778. (appositive) 29 _____
- 30 We shop at a market *which is near our home.* (prepositional phrase) 30 _____
- 31 *After I studied Latin,* I found French quite easy. (prepositional phrase with gerund) 31 _____
- 32 We changed the title *so that it would arouse more interest.* (infinitive phrase) 32 _____

UNIT 4-A OTHER DEVICES OF SUBORDINATION

Identify the type of each italicized verbal by writing one of the following letters in the space at the right:
[1 point each]

A = Present Participle C = Gerund
B = Past Participle D = Infinitive

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|-------|
| 1 | Our first attempt to <i>land</i> on the moon was successful. | 1 | _____ |
| 2 | The people <i>standing</i> in line were drenched by the rain. | 2 | _____ |
| 3 | This is Cliff's usual way of <i>getting</i> attention. | 3 | _____ |
| 4 | <i>Produced</i> on a small budget, this movie won many awards. | 4 | _____ |
| 5 | <i>Losing</i> interest in the program, we turned off the set. | 5 | _____ |
| 6 | I enjoy <i>reading</i> a good book a second time. | 6 | _____ |
| 7 | The dictator's first step was <i>to control</i> the press. | 7 | _____ |
| 8 | The children ate the refreshments <i>intended</i> for the company. | 8 | _____ |
| 9 | We followed the truck for miles, <i>watching</i> for a chance to pass. | 9 | _____ |
| 10 | The price <i>asked</i> for this famous painting seems incredible. | 10 | _____ |
| 11 | <i>Being</i> overweight puts extra strain on the heart. | 11 | _____ |
| 12 | <i>To delay</i> this operation would be a serious mistake. | 12 | _____ |
| 13 | <i>Skidding</i> off the road, the truck hit a utility pole. | 13 | _____ |
| 14 | The children enjoy <i>sharpening</i> their pencils unnecessarily. | 14 | _____ |
| 15 | The money <i>spent</i> for wars could build a marvelous world. | 15 | _____ |

Change the italicized sentence or word group to the kind of word group indicated in the parentheses.
Write the complete sentence. [5 points each]

- 16 The reporter took a job in a mine. *She would thus get facts for her article.* (infinitive phrase)

- 17 A crowd gathered around the accident, and *it made the rescue more difficult.* (present participial phrase) _____

- 18 Dad tries out new recipes, and in this way makes our meals more interesting. (prepositional phrase with gerund) _____

- 19 Jamestown was founded in 1607, and *it was the first English settlement in the Americas.* (appositive) _____

UNIT 4-B OTHER DEVICES OF SUBORDINATION

Identify the type of each italicized verbal by writing one of the following letters in the space at the right. [1 point each]

A = Present Participle C = Gerund
 B = Past Participle D = Infinitive

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|-------|
| 1 | My sister's hobby is <i>designing</i> her own clothes. | 1 | _____ |
| 2 | Mr. Ferris failed to read the warning <i>printed</i> on the bottle. | 2 | _____ |
| 3 | <i>To do</i> something in a hurry doesn't always save time. | 3 | _____ |
| 4 | <i>Going</i> from store to store, we compared prices. | 4 | _____ |
| 5 | There were too many "if's" <i>attached</i> to the guarantee. | 5 | _____ |
| 6 | The purpose of this equipment is <i>to reduce</i> air pollution. | 6 | _____ |
| 7 | <i>Getting</i> something for nothing is a pure myth. | 7 | _____ |
| 8 | Don sped up the stairs, <i>taking</i> them two at a time. | 8 | _____ |
| 9 | The Geiger counter is a device for <i>detecting</i> radiation. | 9 | _____ |
| 10 | The woman <i>sitting</i> across from us looked familiar. | 10 | _____ |
| 11 | My hosts appreciated my effort <i>to learn</i> their language. | 11 | _____ |
| 12 | <i>Blocked</i> by the wreck, traffic was backed up for a mile. | 12 | _____ |
| 13 | The student's handbook recommends <i>budgeting</i> one's time. | 13 | _____ |
| 14 | Severely <i>damaged</i> by bombing, the cathedral has now been restored. | 14 | _____ |
| 15 | The Post Office issued a stamp <i>commemorating</i> the first person on the moon. | 15 | _____ |

Change the italicized sentence or word group to the kind of word group indicated in the parentheses. Write the complete sentence. [5 points each]

- 16 The rain washes away the soft earth. *It exposes the hard jagged boulders.* (present participial phrase) _____

- 17 *Diaz was elected to the Senate,* and she was soon recognized as an authority on conservation. (past participial phrase) _____

- 18 The Weather Bureau uses balloons. *They determine the temperature at high altitudes.* (infinitive phrase) _____

- 19 *Some take pictures from too great a distance,* and this is a common fault of amateurs. (gerund phrase) _____

- 20 A much-loved train made its final run in 1971. *It was the old Wabash "Cannonball."* (appositive) _____

- 21 A barracuda will attack a diver. *It is called the tiger of the sea.* (past participial phrase) _____

- 22 *Some drivers zigzag between lanes.* This is bad driving. (infinitive phrase) _____

- 23 *I attempted to start a conversation* and made a remark about the weather. (present participial phrase) _____

- 24 Gregor Mendel first discovered the laws of heredity, and *he was an Austrian monk.* (appositive) _____

- 25 Roman emperors tried to prevent revolutions, and *they gave the mobs bread and circuses.* (prepositional phrase with gerund) _____

Reduce the italicized part of each sentence to the kind of word group indicated in the parentheses. Write only this word group in the space at the right. [5 points each]

- 26 Is there nothing I can say *that will change your mind?* (infinitive phrase) 26 _____
- 27 A road *that is blocked by sheep* is a common sight in parts of Scotland. (past participial phrase) 27 _____
- 28 You can't fish in this lake *unless you have a license.* (prepositional phrase) 28 _____
- 29 *When they are first hatched,* oysters have no shell. (elliptical clause) 29 _____
- 30 Many planes *that arrive at this airport* come from Europe. (present participial phrase) 30 _____
- 31 From our ship, *which was a little world in itself,* we watched the changing moods of the sea. (appositive) 31 _____
- 32 *Before you tell people your troubles,* make sure that they are really interested. (prepositional phrase with gerund) 32 _____