

JENSEN'S GRAMMAR



ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

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These exercises are designed for additional practice.

They can be used for improving a particular skill or for review.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES FOR *JENSEN'S GRAMMAR*

Note: Some of the selections that follow are from secular sources and will contain some material that is not from a biblical Christian worldview.

These exercises are designed for additional practice. They can be used for improving a particular skill or for review. Normally, the extended repetition and light practice of any given skill is found in the subsequent regular exercises in the book, but at times some additional practice is desirable. These additional exercises are here for the convenience of the teacher and student in the event that a student needs some additional work on a given part of the grammar. Each teacher will make decisions about which of these exercises to use and when.

All exercises follow the order of the text; that means the exercise material is organized in a linear fashion with the subjects of the exercise loosely following the order of the materials as they are introduced in the regular exercises.

Topics include: prepositional phrases, verbs, verb/noun agreement, sentence patterns, transformations, relative patterns, and modifiers.

Keys to Formula Writing

Formula writing is writing that follows a formula. Commonly the formula will utilize abbreviations for the various words or word groups to be used in the sentence. At times the abbreviation will reflect a WORD CLASS. At other times it may represent a FUNCTION such as subject or object, or it may stand for a GROUP OF WORDS such as a prepositional phrase. A list of common abbreviations and their meanings follow.

N	noun	NM	noun marker	A	adjective
V	verb (usually active)	LV	linking verb	M	modal verb
B	adverb	I	intensifier	P	preposition
Pp	prepositional phrase	S	subject (simple)	OP	object preposition
O	direct object	IO	indirect object	APPOS	appositive
Rp	relative pattern (clause)	BE	a form of <i>BE</i> as an auxiliary verb		
HAVE	a form of <i>HAVE</i> as an auxiliary verb	Vbw	main verb, verb base word		
Nsc/Asc	noun/adjective subject complement	Nbw	main noun, noun base word		
c/c	the words <i>AND, OR,</i> and a few others	sub	subordinators: <i>IF, WHEN, BECAUSE...</i>		
c/a	conjunctive adverbs: <i>HOWEVER, THEREFORE...</i>				



DIRECTIONS: Identify each of the Pp's that are in the following passage as shown in the example. You will find 26 Pp's in this exercise.

e.g. The dog chased the cat through the garden. ANS: [through...garden]

We sat down in the boat and began to row very fast toward the other shore of the river. Above us was nothing but thick fog, and below us was the cold gray water. We rowed hard but made little progress since we had to fight a strong current. It seemed we could not reach the other bank. I hoped the fog would never lift, but a moment later my hopes came to nothing as the wind came up and in a flash our boat was without the protection of the fog. In front of us was the enemy's bank. A few yards behind us was the protecting fog.

"Go back!" I ordered, but it was too late. I heard the fire of the machine guns, and bullets whistled all around us. We jumped into the river, and at once I turned on my back and let the current carry me downstream; then I dived under. When I came up, I was in the fog again.

I began to swim very fast as the water was quite cold. Suddenly I saw something dark in front of me, so I grabbed it. It was a branch of a shrub which grew on solid ground. I climbed from the water and discovered that I was on a small island in the middle of the river.

(adapted from *Narrow is the Way* by Sergei Sazanov)



DIRECTIONS: Identify each of the Pp's that are in the following passage as shown in the example. You will find 25 Pp's in this exercise.

Now, he thought. Before it's too late. The deliberate circles were narrowing steadily. He lay in the water wondering vaguely why he didn't act. There seemed to be five of them now, then six.

The undersea was darkening fast. Feeding time, he thought. They would go crazy, and it would be too late to do anything. But still he lay in the water. Deep down in him there was something that refused to die. Coward! he said angrily.

Then he was panning the gun carefully, aiming at the tiger, centering on eye. And he knew why; it was half-grown and softer-skinned than the others, and he had to cripple it. It came in close. At seven feet he let the shark have it.

There was a sound of slithering steel and a blur and a jolt. The gun leaped out of his hand, and he was gasping air through the snorkel while the shark spun around in a tight clockwise circle. It didn't pull out of it or stop but just tore on round and round like a Catherine wheel, and Mike knew he'd got it right in the eye.

The other sharks froze in the water; surprised, they hung there for a moment; then they got it. All five of them hit the tiger together, rending and snapping crazily. A great cloud of blood spread in the water.

Mike dragged himself away from the scene. It was better without the gun. He swam until he couldn't go another stroke. Then he lay out in the water, panting so hard that the mask sucked in against his face with every breath.

(adapted from *Alone in Shark Waters* by John Kruse)



DIRECTIONS: Identify each of the Pp's that are in the following passage as shown in the example found in exercise #1. You will find 26 Pp's in this exercise.

I studied the map in the small bright pool of my flashlight beam. I found myself looking repeatedly at an odd little symbol near the mouth of Nankoweap Creek. As I fell asleep, lulled by the soft river sounds, I understood that I had one final chance to move back inside my museum. I left my willow thicket camp late the next day in the cool of the evening. On one sand bar, many square yards of its damp surface had been so pock marked with the fretwork of tiny feet that I could almost see the busy brown mice scurrying and scraping and nibbling in the light-footed night. On another sand bar a carp dashed away in alarm at my approach, creating a brown swirl in the tiny bay. "Ker-ploosh," and then almost at once, gliding diagonally across the current, a brown shape appeared silently. The sleek and shining little animal cruised past, then stopped beside a small mound of half-floating branches. Very slowly I moved forward and stood directly above his den. The beaver looked up at me, and in the gray dusk we both remained motionless, both plainly fascinated by what we saw.

(adapted from *The Man Who Walked Through Time* by Colin Fletcher)



DIRECTIONS: Identify each of the Pp's that are in the following passage as shown in the example found in exercise #1. You will find 25 Pp's in this exercise.

Lancelot had several other adventures during his first quest, but perhaps only two are worth repeating in detail. They were both mixed up with the conservative ethics of Force Majeur. It was the old school, the Norman baronial attitude, which provided the adventures at this period, for few people can hate so bitterly and so self-righteously as the members of a ruling caste which is being dispossessed. The knights of the Round Table were sent out as a measure against Fort Mayne, and the choleric barons who lived by Fort Mayne took up the cudgels with the ferocity of despair. They would have written to *The Times* about it if there had been such a paper. The best of them convinced themselves that Arthur was newfangled and that his knights were degenerate from the standards of their fathers. The worst of them made up uglier names than Bolshevik even and allowed the brutal side of their natures to dwell on imaginary enormities which they attributed to the knights. The situation became divorced from common sense so that atrocity stories were accepted by the atrocious people. Many barons, through fear of losing their ancient powers, believed him to be a sort of poison-gas man.

(adapted from *The Once and Future King* by T.H. White)



DIRECTIONS: Identify each of the Pp's that are in the following passage as shown in the example found in exercise #1. You will find 25 Pp's in this exercise.

Sir Carados had a squire to give him his spear, but Lancelot had insisted on leaving Uncle Dap at home. He had to serve himself alone. The fight was different from the one with Arthur. For one thing, the knights were more evenly matched, and in the tilt which began it, neither of them was unhorsed. They broke their ashwood spears to splinters, but both stayed in the saddle, and the horses stood the shock. In the sword-play which followed, Lancelot proved to be the better of the two. After little more than an hour's fighting, he managed to give Sir Carados such a buffet on the helm that it pierced his brain... He liberated Sir Gawaine, who thanked him heartily, and rode on again into the wild ways of England without giving Carados another thought. He fell in with a young cousin of his own, Sir Lionel, and they rode together in search of wrongs to redress. But it was unwise of them to have forgotten Sir Carados.

(adapted from *The Once and Future King* by T.H. White)



DIRECTIONS: Identify each of the Pp's that are in the following passage as shown in the example found in exercise #1. You will find 31 Pp's in this exercise.

By fall Mack had a job in an Omaha bank. Henry Lutz knew one of the officers well, and it was through him that Mack landed the work which consisted in part of sweeping and dusting, but which "beat plowing corn all to pieces," according to the wielder of the broom and duster.

Abbie had thought she could not stand it to see Mack leave home. All day long she had sewed shirts and mended socks for him, and all night she had stared into the dark with the worry of her boy going to the city. But with the arrival of his letters, some of her anxiety vanished. When at Christmastime he came home to spend the day, he was full of "bank talk." One would have gathered from his conversation that he was at least on the board of directors.

In the spring of '85, the day which had been set aside by the various governors for planting trees was legalized as a holiday — and J. Sterling Morton had given Arbor Day to Nebraska, which, in turn, was eventually to give it to the other states. That summer Abbie again planned the delayed trip back home. Before she was ready, word was noised about that an academy was to open in Weeping Water in the fall.

(adapted from *A Lantern in Her Hand* by Bess Streeter Aldrich)



DIRECTIONS: Supply the PAST(ed) and PAST PARTICIPLE(en) forms for each verb.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. arise | 2. awake | 3. bear | 4. begin |
| 5. bend | 6. bid | 7. bite | 8. blow |
| 9. bring | 10. burst | 11. buy | 12. catch |
| 13. choose | 14. cling | 15. come | 16. creep |
| 17. dig | 18. do | 19. draw | 20. drink |
| 21. drive | 22. eat | 23. fall | 24. fight |
| 25. flee | 26. forget | 27. forsake | 28. freeze |
| 29. get | 30. give | 31. go | 32. grow |
| 33. hang (suspend) | 34. hang (execute) | 35. hide | 36. know |
| 37. lay | 38. learn | 39. leave | 40. lend |
| 41. let | 42. lie | 43. lose | 44. mean |
| 45. raise | 46. ride | 47. ring | 48. rise |
| 49. run | 50. say | 51. see | 52. set |
| 53. shake | 54. shoot | 55. show | 56. shrink |
| 57. sing | 58. sink | 59. sit | 60. slay |
| 61. slide | 62. slink | 63. smite | 64. speak |
| 65. spin | 66. spring | 67. stand | 68. steal |
| 69. sting | 70. stink | 71. strive | 72. swear |
| 73. swim | 74. swing | 75. take | 76. teach |
| 77. tear | 78. throw | 79. tread | 80. wake |
| 81. wear | 82. weave | 83. win | 84. wind (turn) |
| 85. wring | 86. write | 87. beat | 88. bind |
| 89. break | 90. find | 91. fling | 92. fly |
| 93. forbid | 94. grind | 95. hold | 96. stick |
| 97. stride | 98. strike | 98. sling | 100. work |



DIRECTIONS: Write the subject and the correct choice of verb in each sentence. Beware of the noun object of the preposition. Also write S for a singular subject and P for a plural subject.

eg. The basket of peaches (is, are) heavy. ANS: basket = S, is

1. The gang of men (is, are) arriving for work.
2. A school of fish (swim, swims) into the net.
3. The heads of state (arrive, arrives) for the conference.
4. The team of experts (come, comes) to help them.
5. The jars of plums (is, are) on the shelf.
6. The carload of boys (was, were) on the way to the fair.
7. The herd of cattle (stampede, stampedes) down the bank.
8. A set of fractions (has, have) to be solved.
9. The string of pearls (is, are) lost.
10. A band of robbers (roam, roams) the land.
11. Some sets of tennis (last, lasts) a long time.
12. The bag of golf balls (is, are) for practice.
13. The boxes of chalk (is, are) at the chalkboard.
14. The wives of the men (wait, waits) anxiously.
15. A shipment of clothing (is, are) expected soon.
16. The plans of the man (is, are) subject to failure.
17. The clothing and hat on that model (show, shows) signs of wear.
18. An exercise on the agreement of subject and verb (help, helps) us to learn.
19. A peck of pickled peppers (was, were) left on our doorstep.
20. The collecting of stamps (take, takes) time.



DIRECTIONS: Write the subject and the correct choice of verb in each sentence. Beware of the noun object of the preposition. Also write S for a singular subject and P for a plural subject.

eg. The basket of peaches (is, are) heavy. ANS: basket = S, is

1. One of the boys (is, are) late for the game.
2. Each of the apples (was, were) ripe.
3. Everyone (cheer, cheers) when his hero appears.
4. One of my favorite foods (is, are) spaghetti.
5. No one except Mary and Lettie (was, were) excited.
6. Neither you nor Alice (play, plays) the game correctly.
7. Each player (try, tries) to win the game.
8. One of the pies (smell, smells) burned.
9. Neither he nor she (walk, walks) to school.
10. Every boy on both teams (show, shows) good sportsmanship.
11. The man who disagrees with them (is, are) my friend.
12. Everyone of these houses (was, were) built this year.
13. Neither Mr. Jones nor Mr. Stack (earn, earns) much money.
14. Every lilac in both our yards (bloom, blooms) early.
15. There (was, were) flowers and candy given at the door.
16. Barbara and the others (hum, hums) quietly.
17. Philip and Steve (was, were) scared of the dark.
18. Jeff, along with the other scouts, (leave, leaves) today.
19. The agent with his men (was, were) checking the story.
20. The hunter with the two guides (take, takes) lots of time.



DIRECTIONS: Write all main verbs & identify them as V or LV. Write each noun and give its proper function: S, O, IO, OP, Nsc (or PN), mod.

Example: A fan from the crowd was running up the aisle.

Answer: running = V; fan = S; crowd = OP; aisle = OP

1. Most of the knights had used heavy armor in battle.
2. She had deposited her money in the bank.
3. The Zulu natives are restless.
4. The new typewriter is a special model.
5. A valuable treasure lay in the remote jungle.
6. Toni gave Greg a pie for his birthday.
7. The teacher expected some expert answers from his class.
8. Many explorers seem very selective in their choice of guides.
9. The rugged cowboy rode fearlessly into the waiting bandits.
10. None of the girls in the class enjoy handling snakes.
11. The lighthouse observer was intently watching the brewing storm.
12. A brilliant flash of lightning brightened the entire sky.
13. Robin Hood easily placed his arrow in the center of the target.
14. Ruth stood at the entrance to the strange and mysterious house.
15. The heaviest rain of the year has already come.



DIRECTIONS: Write all main verbs & identify them as V or LV. Write each noun and give its proper function: S, O, IO, OP, Nsc (or PN), mod.

1. Columbus was a man of great importance in history.
2. His voyage and subsequent discovery of America have influenced all of our lives.
3. Christopher was obviously used in God's plan for this world.
4. Christopher literally means Christ-bearer.
5. To him it was a clear indication that God had called him to bring Christ to the world.
6. Some of Christopher's favorite verses were from Isaiah 49.
7. Those verses speak about missions to the people from afar.
8. The scholars and rulers of the day, however, rejected Columbus and his ideas.
9. The consensus about Columbus was that he was mad.
10. All of this treatment convinced Columbus of one thing.
11. He felt that God was sending him to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.
12. Columbus did not get immediate acceptance at the Spanish court.
13. He did find a sympathetic listener in Father Juan Perez.
14. Father Perez spoke with the queen in urgent words about Columbus.
15. The king and queen then sent for the adventurer with the strange ideas about the new world.



DIRECTIONS: Write all main verbs & identify them as V or LV. Write each noun and give its proper function: S, O, IO, OP, Nsc (or PN), mod.

1. At the first Thanksgiving the Pilgrims gave many thanks to God.
2. Their first year had been difficult and somewhat disastrous for most families.
3. With Squanto's help they had learned to plant, forage, and hunt.
4. They had a good harvest that first full year.
5. They decided to celebrate and invited Massasoit to have dinner with them.
6. Massasoit came with 90 of his braves to the dinner.
7. They even came a whole day early and stayed for three days total.
8. Fortunately they had hunted on the way and brought some venison and turkeys with them.
9. The Pilgrims were apprehensive but trusted to God for supply.
10. The Indians taught the Pilgrims about hoecakes and popcorn.
11. The Pilgrims prepared pies and had fruit wines for the Indians.
12. The Pilgrims also brought many of their garden vegetables to eat.
13. Both groups happily competed in shooting contests with both the gun and the bow.
14. They had foot races and wrestling games and military drills.
15. God surely blessed the Pilgrims and provided much for them to be thankful for in their adventure in the new world.



DIRECTIONS: Write all main verbs & identify them as V or LV. Write each noun and give its proper function: S, O, IO, OP, Nsc (or PN), mod.

1. The man at one of the starboard sweeps was sprawled on the deck.
2. The last heavy round of grape shot and langrage had knocked him flat.
3. Our own fore-topmast buckled with a sound of rending timber.
4. A quick rally at the long gun began almost immediately.
5. The crew of the long gun leaped with anxiety and fear to their assigned positions.
6. They dumped the shot from the pails into their guns.
7. Suddenly a long gun emerged from one of the stern ports on the *Gorgon*.
8. The *Gorgon's* stern gun bellowed old iron and bolts and pieces of kettles at us.
9. Their initial langrage barrage screamed through our sails overhead.
10. The sweating crew of our number one gun quickly fired their retort.
11. The single fourteen inch ball smashed a path through the windows of the *Gorgon*.
12. Our other long guns roared and sent a mass of white smoke and destruction flying towards the *Gorgon*.
13. A rushing noise came from within the column of smoke over the enemy.
14. The hull of the *Gorgon* split into two gaping halves.
15. Only a welter of floating planks, broken spars, and splintered fragments remained on the still, gray waters of the English Channel.



DIRECTIONS: Write all main verbs & identify them as V or LV. Write each noun and give its proper function: S, O, IO, OP, Nsc (or PN), mod.

1. King Nebuchadnezzar made an image of gold.
2. Its height was sixty cubits, and its breadth was six cubits.
3. He set it up on the plain of Dura in the province of Babylon.
4. Then the king sent for all his officials in the provinces.
5. They were to come to the dedication of his image that he had set up.
6. These officials came and stood before the image.
7. They were then given a decree by a herald.
8. Whenever certain music sounded, it was a signal for them to act.
9. They were to fall down and worship the image.
10. Anyone who did not do so would be thrown into a fiery furnace.
11. Thereafter when people heard the music, they fell down and worshipped.
12. At least most of the people did, but a few did not comply.
13. Three Jews were accused of not following the order.
14. Enemies brought them before the king for their actions.
15. The king confronted them directly about their illegal acts.
16. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego had a good answer for the king.
17. They would be true to God whether He delivered them or not.
18. God could and would do what He wanted.
19. They would rather serve the true and living God instead of the king.
20. The king became very angry, so his servants threw the men into the furnace.



DIRECTIONS: Identify the proper sentence pattern. Use S-V, S-V-O and so forth.

1. English is a Germanic language.
2. The girls danced well.
3. Our new neighbors seemed friendly.
4. Her pies looked delicious.
5. The police questioned the suspect for eight hours.
6. Her arm felt good in a sling.
7. Jane sings beautifully.
8. Bill developed an infection in his eye.
9. The wound must have been very painful.
10. Their class president is Tom Jones.
11. A sergeant became the new commander.
12. The sentence on the board was correct.
13. Jan wrote a story for our literary magazine.
14. Unemployment remains a serious problem for those without work.
15. A steak has never smelled better to me.
16. He cultivated his garden every spring.
17. The pear tasted strange.
18. The play began smoothly.
19. The line appeared straight.
20. The material felt smooth to the touch.
21. Often the newspaper only skims the surface of the news.
22. Many news stories compete for attention.
23. The articles rarely go into depth.
24. Even so, many readers give the paper only a glance.

25. Sometimes they only read the headlines.
26. Headlines seldom tell them the necessary facts.
27. Reporters may give their readers important details.
28. The make-up man may eliminate those details.
29. Advertisers send their customers messages in the newspaper.
30. Advertising lends the newspaper financial support.
31. Usually the newspaper gives its advertisers ample space.
32. Some famous newspapers have died in recent decades.
33. Some readers may remember a paper that no longer exists.
34. Those papers gave employment to many journalists.
35. The deaths of those papers may have taught journalists a lesson.
36. Our team was victorious.
37. The flowers smell very good.
38. The boy sent his parents a telegram.
39. Lincoln may have been our greatest president.
40. The fog comes in on little cat feet.
41. The ship was sailing westward.
42. Kenny has grown quite tall.
43. She introduced her father to her friends.
44. The home team scored only one run.
45. The children were running to the corner.
46. Dad brought the charity a dollar.
47. His argument seemed unbeatable.
48. The captain sounded the alarm.
49. We bought a painting from the artist.
50. Her new doll soon became her favorite.



DIRECTIONS: Identify the proper sentence pattern. Use S-V, S-V-O and so forth.

1. He gave her some money.
2. John eats tamales.
3. The dog ran away.
4. The bee stung the bear.
5. That's the truth.
6. The apple became rotten.
7. The milk turned sour.
8. Horses are quick.
9. Hercules gave the world a lift.
10. This morning was chilly.
11. The ceiling fell in.
12. Puppies become dogs.
13. Henry left for town yesterday.
14. The policeman caught the thief.
15. No birds sang.
16. I sent him some of the best peaches.
17. The ice remained hard.
18. The ice remained a frozen mass.
19. All teachers give their students some tests.
20. Pete Rose has hit many homers.
21. Bloodhounds smell well.
22. Bloodhounds smell good.
23. The first man on the block to own a race car wrecked.
24. He ran into a parked car on the side of the road.
25. No one actually saw the accident taking place.



DIRECTIONS: Identify the proper sentence pattern. Use S-V, S-V-O and so forth.

1. Rats prowl our cities.
2. They have sharp yellow teeth.
3. They eat garbage.
4. They carry disease.
5. They even smell bad.
6. The rat population is huge.
7. Over 100 million rats live in the United States.
8. They bite 14,000 children per year.
9. Rats can be very dangerous.
10. They crawl behind walls in houses.
11. They usually attack after dark.
12. Rats are everywhere.
13. We must fight rats continuously.
14. Poison works fairly well most of the time.
15. Some poison only gives the rats a stomach ache.
16. Other poisons kill them outright.
17. A good poison gives a quick result.
18. Rats originated in Asia.
19. They came to Europe hundreds of years ago.
20. They spread the Black Death in the 14th century.
21. Rats are fast breeders.
22. Females can have five litters a year.
23. Each litter may have eight or ten babies.
24. Rats are a serious menace to mankind.
25. Stop a rat today for the benefit of mankind.



DIRECTIONS: Identify the proper sentence pattern. Use S-V, S-V-O and so forth.

1. A computer has many uses.
2. Some computers are very expensive.
3. The home computer is usually a microcomputer.
4. The C-64 is a good example of a once popular micro.
5. The C-64 was capable of doing many tasks.
6. It could do many mathematical calculations quickly.
7. It also had word processing capabilities.
8. Of course, the software made the difference.
9. A few computers had some programs built into ROM.
10. Those computers did not sell very well initially.
11. The Adam by Coleco is one such example.
12. Software is becoming increasingly sophisticated.
13. Databases and spreadsheets are quite popular.
14. Games are also high on the list for most people.
15. Some games take lots of thought and strategy.
16. Arcade games require quick reactions.
17. Both types are fun to play at times.
18. Some games give you a real test of your abilities.
19. Adventure games ask questions of the user.
20. Simulations set up situations often based on facts.
21. Educational programming is a large part of the market also.
22. Some educational software is really just games.
23. Much educational software drills the student about facts.
24. Newer programs try to be interactive with the user.
25. Soon a whole new generation of software will arrive.



DIRECTIONS: Identify the proper sentence pattern. Use S-V, S-V-O and so forth.

1. At that time the Midians prevailed against Israel.
2. The Israelites lived in caves and strongholds.
3. The Lord caused this for seven years.
4. The Midianites and Amalakites were a multitude.
5. They and their camels were uncountable.
6. They came to destroy the land of Israel.
7. The people of Israel cried out to God for help.
8. God sent them a prophet instead of deliverance.
9. The prophet reminded the Israelites that they had disobeyed.
10. That message was not too popular with the Israelites.
11. Then the Lord came to Gideon in the guise of an angel.
12. Gideon was threshing wheat in the winepress.
13. He was hiding from his enemies.
14. God talked to Gideon about the situation.
15. Gideon could not understand their poor straits.
16. God then told Gideon about His plans to use Gideon.
17. Gideon was flabbergasted by the thought.
18. After some discussion it became clear to Gideon.
19. God had chosen him to free Israel.
20. Gideon requested some signs from God to be sure.
21. The signs were really miracles of a sort.
22. His father's altar was blasphemous to God.
23. It was an altar to Baal, a false god of humanism.
24. Gideon tore down the altar of Baal that night.
25. It was an act of faith on Gideon's part.



DIRECTIONS: Identify the proper sentence pattern. Use S-V, S-V-O and so forth.

1. Sammy led the league in home runs.
2. The roof caved in.
3. The sun was already hot.
4. Mother scrambled the eggs.
5. Birds travel great distances.
6. Arthur gave Hilda a birthday kiss.
7. That woman is my aunt.
8. The stream trickled downhill.
9. A stitch in time saves nine.
10. Robert Frost was a famous poet.
11. Magellan explored the South Pacific.
12. The guide found a sheltered spot along the trail.
13. The train raced through the long divide.
14. The hikers were ravenously hungry.
15. Howard bought a new home for his family.
16. The operator read Jim the telegram.
17. The workman looks tired.
18. The polite young man in the blue suit is my cousin.
19. The winner was a Spanish girl from Hermosillo.
20. The gentle call of the bird floated away on the breeze.
21. We papered the wall with a large map of Indonesia.
22. Alice visited Wonderland.
23. The crafty fox led the chase up a rocky gulch on Mt. Baldy.
24. Mom bought a vacuum with eight attachments.

25. The girls with bare feet were all surfers.
26. The actress appeared on stage.
27. The eager tourist began to investigate the cataracts.
28. A new hydroelectric plant in Nevada broke down yesterday.
29. George Washington is the father of our country.
30. Elsa has lost her new sweater.
31. The expert gambler never cut the deck fairly.
32. The ice was remaining hard until late afternoon.
33. My best friend just graduated from college.
34. The boys threw the dog a bone.
35. I will go down to the sea again.
36. The new game soon wore our patience down.
37. All words must be morphemes.
38. They dressed in a hurry for the game.
39. Maude mailed the letters to her parents.
40. She causes her friends pain.
41. My corn might grow tall this year.
42. The teacher divided the class into five groups.
43. The young boys told the scoutmaster the truth.
44. We wish you a Merry Christmas.
45. The horses are growing old.
46. The boys with the suits were all young executives.
47. Their children have been running from the dog.
48. He issued new stamps to us for the holiday.
49. Advertisers frequently avoid long words.
50. The old fellow in the car is a friend of mine from school.



DIRECTIONS: Transform the following sentences.

YES/NO

1. He will be home by five o'clock.
2. That man was my friend.
3. He has been reading his Bible for many years.
4. We honored the actors with a standing ovation.
5. A good dog barks at strangers.

THERE + BE

6. A boy is working in the barn.
7. Many men are on the fire line.
8. A big horse was prancing around the table.
9. Twenty-three hunters were near Bald Mountain at one time.
10. My friend from school is in Sunday School.

PASSIVE

11. The fisherman landed a barracuda.
12. An Abenaki Indian threw the hatchet with consummate skill.
13. The navigator was turning the plane toward home.
14. Herman had brought his mother a dozen roses.
15. The rifleman had been firing his gun for a long time.

WRITE THE BASE FORMS

16. There are some pigs in the cornfield.
17. Did the farmer know it?
18. They were found in the corn by the hired man.
19. Do the pigs get out often?
20. There are lots of holes in the fence.
21. A large hole was made by the old boar.
22. Was the farmer mad?
23. Will he repair the fence?
24. The fence has been repaired many times.
25. The wire may be bought by the farmer.



DIRECTIONS: Change each sentence into a passive construction.

1. The chauffer drove the car.
2. The blow had broken his nose.
3. The wind was blowing the leaves.
4. The best students were using a notebook.
5. A hurricane destroyed the town.
6. The conductor leads the orchestra.
7. A severe storm set back the arrival of the Boston bus.
8. The CFR is a little know group of powerful people.
9. Nelson Rockefeller once headed the organization.
10. The waiter is bringing Tom a menu.
11. Millions of people have seen a Shakespearean play.
12. A special crew may repair the storm damage.
13. I have seen her before.
14. Something interrupted his sleep.
15. Gethron was eating part of the dragon.
16. Good students do their exercises punctually.
17. The king threw out the servant.
18. The teacher gave the boys a workout.
19. The patients were receiving many flowers.
20. That dog should be catching the scent pretty soon.
21. That fellow can eat nine pies at one sitting.
22. One man is fighting a group.
23. One man is watching the races.
24. A Christian should not miss an opportunity to do good.
25. My dog has chased lots of coons.



DIRECTIONS: For each set of sentences below make an Rp of S; place in C.

1. S: The apple was rotten. C: He ate an apple.

2. S: His mother was a nurse. C: The boy ate an apple.

3. S: It looked odd. C: I bought a picture.

4. S: I bought a picture. C: It looked odd.

5. S: He is a hero. C: John shot the bear.

6. S: Cars use gasoline. C: Some cars are speedy.

7. S: The man owns a black dog. C: The old fellow is a crank.

8. S: The flower was wilted. C: He gave the girl a flower.

9. S: He gave her a flower. C: John was a good friend.

10. S: He gave her a flower. C: The flower was wilted.

11. S: He gave his girl a flower. C: She was happy.



DIRECTIONS: For each set of sentences below make an Rp of S; place in C.

1. S: The man usually brings his laundry. C: The man eats turnips.
2. S: She was his fiance. C: He gave the girl a diamond ring.
3. S: Malcom was a dirty rat. C: Malcom liked to play mean tricks on people.
4. S: John went to church with her. C: I knew the girl.
5. S: His gun was a 16 gauge. C: Orrin won the shooting contest.

For the following, make Rp's of all the S sentences and place them into the C sentence. You will have only one final sentence for your answer.

6. S: His arm was sore.
S: The ball was flat. C: The man threw the ball.
7. S: I like to fish for Bass.
S: They are a fresh-water variety. C: Bass are a good sport fish.
8. S: The boulder came crashing down the mountain.
S: The boulder fell through the roof.
S: The roof was well-built. C: The boulder weighed four tons.
9. S: The giant's name was Thorin.
S: The oxen were stuffed with apples.
S: Each water barrel held 80 gallons. C: The giant ate seven oxen and drank
S: Dinner was held at five o'clock. three water barrels for dinner.



DIRECTIONS: For the set of sentences below follow each individual set of instructions.

A. Harry has a nice cabin.

C. The cabin is made of redwood.

E. Susan visits Harry in the summer.

G. Her friendship is highly valued.

B. The cabin is by Folsom Lake.

D. Redwood is resistant to rot.

F. Susan often enjoys Harry's hospitality.

1. Rp of A; place in B

2. Rp of A; place in C

3. Rp of A; place in E

4. Rp of B; place in A

5. Rp of B; place in C

6. Rp of C; place in A

7. Rp of C; place in B

8. Rp of C; place in D

9. Rp of D; place in C

10. Rp of E; place in A

11. Rp of F; place in A

12. Rp of G, Rp of A; place in E

13. Rp of D, Rp of C; place in A

14. Rp of G; place in F

15. Rp of E; place in F



DIRECTIONS: For the set of sentences below follow each individual set of instructions.

- A. Kingsley bought a boat.
B. The boat was quite fast.
C. The boat was coated with fiberglass.
D. Fiberglass protects the hull.
E. Alice likes to fish with Kingsley.
F. Alice prefers Kingsley's companionship.
G. Her interests usually involve him.

1. Rp of A; place in B
2. Rp of A; place in C
3. Rp of A; place in E
4. Rp of B; place in A
5. Rp of B; place in C
6. Rp of C; place in A
7. Rp of C; place in B
8. Rp of C; place in D
9. Rp of D; place in C
10. Rp of E; place in A
11. Rp of F; place in A
12. Rp of G, Rp of A; place in E
13. Rp of D, Rp of C; place in A
14. Rp of G; place in F
15. Rp of E; place in F



DIRECTIONS: For the set of sentences below follow each individual set of instructions.

A. Manfred shot a deer.

B. The deer dropped within a few feet.

C. The deer had a nice set of horns.

D. The horns had five points on each side.

E. A local sports club gave a prize to Manfred.

F. The club appreciated Manfred's skill.

G. The club's trophy is a silver arrow.

1. Rp of A; place in B
2. Rp of A; place in C
3. Rp of A; place in E
4. Rp of B; place in A
5. Rp of B; place in C
6. Rp of C; place in A
7. Rp of C; place in B
8. Rp of C; place in D
9. Rp of D; place in C
10. Rp of E; place in A
11. Rp of F; place in A
12. Rp of G, Rp of A; place in E
13. Rp of D, Rp of C; place in A
14. Rp of G; place in F
15. Rp of E; place in F



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

- A. Egbert swallowed a toad. B. The toad had warts on his back.
C. The warts were big and ugly. D. The toad had horns by his ears.
E. Egbert bought some anti-wart medicine. F. A nice doctor treated Egbert.
G. His fee was only one dollar.

1. Rp of A; place in B
2. Passive of A; Rp of A; place in B
3. Rp of A; place in E
4. Passive of F; Rp of F; place in A
5. Rp of B; place in C
6. Rp of C; place in B
7. Rp of G; place in F
8. Rp of D; place in B
9. Rp of B; place in D
10. Rp of E; place in A
11. Rp of F; place in A
12. Rp of G, Rp of F; place in E
13. Rp of B; place in A
14. Rp of C, Rp of B; place in D
15. Passive of E; Rp of E; place in F



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| A. Oscar reads his Bible daily. | B. The Bible is an heirloom. |
| C. The Bible has a leather cover. | D. The cover protects the pages. |
| E. Ivan likes to worship with Oscar. | F. Ivan attends Oscar's church. |
| G. Ivan teaches classes at the church. | |

1. Rp of A; place in B
2. Passive of A; Rp of A; place in C
3. Rp of A; place in E
4. Rp of B; place in A
5. Rp of B; place in C
6. Rp of C; place in A
7. Rp of C; place in B
8. Rp of C; place in D
9. Passive of D; Rp of D; place in C
10. Rp of E; place in A
11. Passive of F; Rp of F; place in A
12. Rp of G, Rp of A; place in E
13. Rp of D, Rp of C; place in A
14. Rp of G; place in F
15. Rp of E; place in F



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

- A. Elmer eats his steak daily.
- B. Steak is an expensive meal.
- C. The steak contains much protein.
- D. The protein builds body cells.
- E. Nancy likes to eat with Elmer.
- F. Nancy enjoys Elmer's meals.
- G. Nancy especially likes the desserts with those meals.

1. Rp of A; place in B
2. Passive of A; Rp of A; place in C
3. Rp of A; place in E
4. Rp of B; place in A
5. Rp of B; place in C
6. Rp of C; place in A
7. Rp of C; place in B
8. Rp of C; place in D
9. Passive of D; Rp of D; place in C
10. Rp of E; place in A
11. Passive of F; Rp of F; place in A
12. Rp of G, Rp of A; place in E
13. Rp of D, Rp of C; place in A
14. Rp of G; place in F
15. Rp of E; place in F



DIRECTIONS: Transform the first ten sentences from active to passive or passive to active. For the last sentences, follow the individual directions.

1. The dog chased the pheasant.
2. The pheasant was being hunted by Jack.
3. Jack suddenly saw the pheasant.
4. Jack fired his gun.
5. Jack shot the pheasant.
6. The pheasant had been crippled by the shot.
7. The dog found the pheasant.
8. The dog began to bite the pheasant.
9. The pheasant was eventually eaten by the dog.
10. Jack punished his dog.
11. Rp of 1; place in 2
12. Passive of 1; Rp of 1; place in 2
13. Rp of 10; place in 9
14. Passive of 10; Rp of 10; place in 9
15. Rp of 7; place in 10
16. Passive of 7; Rp of 7; place in 10



DIRECTIONS: Transform the first five sentences from active to passive or passive to active. For the last sentences, follow the individual directions.

1. Albert ate the taco.
2. The taco was made by a Mexican cook.
3. The cook had put hot chilies in the taco.
4. The taco burned Albert's mouth.
5. The cook did not like Albert.
6. Rp of 1; place in 5
7. Passive of 1; Rp of 1; place in 2
8. Rp of 4; place in 5
9. Rp of 2; place in 1
10. Rp of 3; place in 4
11. Passive of 3; Rp of 3; place in 4
12. Rp of 3 (cook); place in 2
13. Rp of 3; place in 1
14. Passive of 5; Rp of 5; place in 1
15. Rp of 5; place in 1



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

- A. Zane was following a cold trail.
- B. Zane was looking for an outlaw.
- C. The outlaw was big and ugly.
- D. The outlaw's name was Orick.
- E. Orick had robbed Zane's hardware store.
- F. Zane had no experience with outlaws.
- G. Orick feared Zane.
- H. Zane loved a tough fight.

1. Passive of A
2. Passive of E
3. Passive of F
4. Passive of H
5. Rp of A; place in B
6. Rp of D; place in C
7. Rp of E; place in H
8. Rp of G; place in A
9. Rp of B; place in C
10. Passive of B; Rp of B; place in C
11. Passive of G; Rp of G; place in H
12. Passive of G, Rp of G; place in D
13. Rp of C; Rp of H; place in B
14. Rp of B, Rp of C; place in A
15. Rp of G; Rp of H; place in F



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

- A. Omar was reading a telephone book.
- C. The girl was very wealthy.
- E. Linda had captured Omar's imagination.
- G. Linda hardly knew Omar.

- B. Omar was looking for a girl.
- D. The girl's name was Linda.
- F. Omar had few dealings with girls.
- H. Omar wanted a female friend.

1. Passive of A
2. Passive of E
3. Passive of F
4. Passive of H
5. Rp of A; place in B
6. Rp of D; place in C
7. Rp of E; place in H
8. Rp of G; place in A
9. Rp of B; place in C
10. Passive of B; Rp of B; place in C
11. Passive of G; Rp of G; place in H
12. Passive of G, Rp of G; place in D
13. Rp of C; Rp of H; place in B
14. Rp of B, Rp of C; place in A
15. Rp of G; Rp of H; place in F



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

A. Oscar hunts a lot with a dog.

B. His dog is a retriever.

C. The dog's name is Frank Buck.

D. Frank retrieves birds for Oscar.

E. Frank brings them back alive.

1. Coor A & B.
2. Coor C & D.
3. Sub B; place behind A.
4. Sub E; place behind C.
5. Sub A; place before B.
6. Rp of C; place in A.
7. & 8. Rp of B; place in A. (two answers)
9. & 10. Rp of E; place in D. (two answers)
11. & 12. Rp of A; place in D. (two answers)
13. & 14. Rp of E; place in B. (two answers)
15. Passive of E; Rp of E; place in D. (use *birds* as related item)



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

- A. The door was made of oak.
- B. Harry closed the door.
- C. Harry was a Marine.

1. Coord A & B.
2. Coord B & C.
3. Coord A & C.
4. Sub B; place behind A.
5. Sub B; place before C.
6. Rp of A; place in B.
7. Rp of C; place in B.
8. Rp of B; place in A.
- 9 & 10. Rp of B; place in C. (two answers)
11. Passive of B; Rp of B; place in A.
12. Appositive of C; place in B.
13. Single word participle of B; place in A.
14. Participle phrase of B; place in A.
15. One word modifier of A; place in B.



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

- A. We painted the shutters.
- B. The shutters were on the house.
- C. The shutters had four hinges.

1. Coor A & B.
2. Coor B & C.
3. Coor A & C.
4. Sub A; place before B.
5. Sub B; place behind C.
6. Rp of A; place in B.
7. Rp of B; place in A.
8. Rp of C; place in A.
9. Rp of B; place in C.
10. Rp of B & C; place in A.
11. Passive of A; Rp of A; place in C.
12. One word modifier of B; place in A.
13. One word participle of A; place in B.
14. Participle phrase of A; place in C.
15. One word modifier of C; place in A



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

- A. The stallion threw the cowboy.
- B. The cowboy worked for the Bar-X Ranch.
- C. The cowboy's name was Slim.
- D. The stallion was a fighter.

1. Coor A & B.
2. Coor B & C.
3. Use c/a between A & D.
4. Sub A; place before B.
5. Sub C; place behind B.
6. Rp of A; place in B.
7. Rp of B; place in A.
8. Rp of C; place in B.
9. Rp of D; place in A.
10. Rp of A & D; place in B.
11. Passive of A; Rp of A; place in B.
12. Appositive of C; place in B.
13. One word participle of A; place in B.
14. Participle phrase of A; place in B.
15. Appositive of D; place in A.



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

- A. Paul preached in Rome.
- B. Rome was the center of the empire.
- C. Rome was very powerful.
- D. God protected Paul.

1. Coord A & D.
2. Coord B & C.
3. Use *c/a* between A & D.
4. Sub A; place before B.
5. Sub C; place behind A.
6. Rp of A; place in B.
7. Rp of B; place in A.
8. Rp of C; place in B.
9. Rp of A; place in D.
10. Rp of D & B, place in A.
11. Passive of D; Rp of D; place in A.
12. Rp of A & C place in D.
13. One word modifier of C; place in A.
14. Participle phrase of D; place in A.
15. Appos of B; place in C.



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

A. Homer is a cat.

B. Homer likes milk.

C. The milk is kept cool.

D. Arthur delivers the milk.

E. Homer is lazy.

F. He is a Persian.

1. Coord A & B.
2. Coord E & F.
3. Use *c/a* between B & C.
4. Sub B; place behind A.
5. Sub F; place behind E.
6. Sub E; place before F.
7. Rp of B; place in A.
8. Rp of C; place in B.
9. Rp of D; place in C.
10. Rp of B & C; place in D.
11. Passive of D; Rp of D; place in B.
12. Appos of F; place in E.
13. Appos of A; place in B.
14. One word modifier of C; place in B.
15. One word modifier of E; place in A.



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

A. The man is a mason.

B. The man builds fireplaces.

C. The fireplaces keep houses warm.

D. The man's house has a large fireplace.

E. Home owners often call on the man.

1. Coord A & B.
2. Coord B & C.
3. Use *c/a* between A & D.
4. Sub C; place before B.
5. Sub C; place behind D.
6. Sub A; place before D.
7. Rp of D; place in A.
8. Rp of A; place in B.
9. Rp of B; place in C.
10. Rp of B & C; place in E.
11. Passive of B; Rp of B; place in C.
12. Rp of E; place in B.
13. Appos of A; place in B.
14. Participle phrase of B; place in C.
15. One word modifier of C; place in D.



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

- A. The hunter was stalking the bear. B. The bear was a grizzly.
C. The hunter followed the bear's tracks. D. The hunter disappeared behind a tree.
E. The bear bit the hunter.

1. Coord A & B.
2. Use c/a between C & D.
3. Sub D; place before E.
4. Rp of A; place in B.
5. Rp of E; place in D.
6. Rp of D; place in A.
7. Rp of C; place in B.
8. Passive of C; Rp of C; place in B.
9. Passive of E; Rp of E; place in D.
10. Appos of B; place in E.
11. One word participle of A; place in D.
12. Participle phrase of A; place in C.
13. Participle phrase of E; place in C.
14. One word modifier of B; place in A.
15. One word modifier of A; place in E.



DIRECTIONS: Find the number of the sentence that fits the instruction and mark it down. If no sentence provided fits the instruction, write NONE by the number and write out the sentence that fits.

- A. The drifter was floating the river.
- C. The river was swift.
- E. The river fooled the drifter.

- B. The river was the Rogue.
- D. The drifter followed the river's currents.
- F. The drifter went into the rocks.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Coord B & C. | 2. Use c/a between E & F. |
| 3. Sub E; place before F. | 4. Sub D; place behind F. |
| 5. Sub C; place before D. | 6. Sub C; place behind A. |
| 7. Rp of C; place in A. | 8. Rp of E; place in F. |
| 9. Rp of D; place in C. | 10. Rp of A; place in D. |
| 11. Rp of F & B; place in A. | 12. Passive of A; Rp of A; place in B. |
| 13. Passive of E; Rp of E; place in F. | 14. Appositive of B; place in C. |
| 15. One word participle of A; place in E. | 16. Participial phrase of A; place in F. |
| 17. Participial phrase of E; place in D. | 18. One word participle of E; place in F. |
| 19. One word modifier of B; place in E. | 20. One word modifier of C; place in B. |

1. The drifter was floating the Rogue River.
2. The drifter was floating the swift river.
3. The drifter was floating the river because it was swift.
4. The drifter was floating the river, and it fooled him.
5. The drifter was floating the river which was the Rogue.
6. The drifter was floating the river which was swift.
7. The drifter who the river fooled was floating the river.
8. The drifter who the river fooled went into the rocks.

9. The drifter whom the river fooled followed the river's current.
10. The drifter whom the river fooled went into the rocks.
11. The drifter who was floating the river followed the river's current.
12. The drifter who followed the river's current was floating the river.
13. The drifter who went into the rocks was floating the river.
14. The drifter who was fooled by the river went into the rocks.
15. The drifter floating the river followed the river's current.
16. The drifter floating the river went into the rocks.
17. The floating drifter followed the river's current.
18. The floating drifter went into the rocks.
19. The Rogue River was swift.
20. The river was the Rogue, and it was swift.
21. The river was swift, yet the drifter followed its current.
22. Since the river was swift, the drifter followed its current.
23. The river was swift; therefore, the drifter followed its current.
24. The river was swift although the drifter followed its current.
25. The river fooled the drifter, and he went into the rocks.
26. The drifter fooled by the river went into the rocks.
27. The drifter was fooled by river so he went into the rocks.
28. When the drifter went into the rocks, he followed the river's current.
29. The river that fooled the drifter was the Rogue.



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

- A. The man is a fireman. B. The man appreciates the truck.
C. The truck is spotless. D. The chief drives the truck.
E. The man is lying on his bunk. F. The local children all know the man.

1. Rp of A; place in B.
2. Rp of F; place in B.
3. Rp of D; place in C.
4. Rp of C; place in D.
5. Part phrase of E; place in B.
6. -en part phrase of D; place in C.
7. Passive of F; Rp of F; place in E.
8. Appos of A; place in E.
9. Single -en part of B; place in C.
10. Single word modifier of C; place in B.



DIRECTIONS: For the sentences below, follow each individual set of instructions.

A. The girl is an actress.

B. The girl enjoys this scene.

C. The scene is comical.

D. A male star crashes the scene.

E. The girl is playing a piano.

F. The fans really like the actress.

1. Rp of A; place in B.
2. Rp of F; place in B.
3. Rp of D; place in C.
4. Rp of C; place in D.
5. Part phrase of E; place in B.
6. -en part phrase of D; place in C.
7. Passive of F; Rp of F; place in E.
8. Appos of A; place in E.
9. Single word -en part of B; place in C.
10. Single word modifier of C; place in B.
11. Passive of B; Rp of B; place in D.
12. Rp of A; Rp of C; place in B.
13. Rp of A; Rp of F; place in E.
14. Single word -en participle of D; place in B.
15. Single word -en participle of F; place in A.



PART 1: Follow each individual set of directions; spell and punctuate properly.

Transform these four sentences to the passive.

1. The man hit the ball.
2. The dog is chasing the truck.
3. The subject usually precedes the object.
4. They may have eaten everything.
A) The man was a knight. B) The man was Don Quixote.
5. Appos of B; place in A.
6. Rel of A; place in B.
A) The girls like Don Juan. B) Don Juan is a giver.
7. Rp of A; place in B.
8. Appos. of B; place in A.
9. -EN part. phrase of A; place in B
A) Arthur commanded the army. B) Mordred defeated the army at Maldon.
10. Rp of B; place in A.
11. -EN part. phrase of A; place in B.
12. Single word -EN part. of B; place in A.
A) Gawain heard the priest. B) The priest was telling a story.
13. Part. phrase of B; place in A.
14. Part. phrase of A; place in B.
15. Rp of B; place in A.

PART 2: Identify the following structures with the proper abbreviation; CAUTION: more than one item per blank may occur; if none of the structures occur, write NONE in the blank.

appos = appositive

ger = gerund

rel = relative clause

part = participle

pass = passive

inf = infinitive

16. The man who threw the broken lance rode a black charger.
17. The charger was large and quick to respond to commands on the field.
18. The horse was capable of shifting its position on the field at any moment.
19. The man riding the charger was an earl, a man of great honor.
20. He rode that same black charger into battle many times before his eventual death in combat.
21. His last request before dying was to have his charger buried with him.
22. Both of them were buried in one grave by some of their loyal followers.
23. It was a bleak day for those who loved the earl.
24. It is difficult for some to understand such actions of loving devotion.
25. Such a story strikes at the root of human emotions, the spirit of man.



PART 1: Follow each individual set of directions; spell and punctuate properly.

Transform these four sentences to the passive.

1. The boy ate the apple.
2. The spider is catching the bug.
3. A direct object never follows a linking verb.
4. We must have taken all the food.
A) The lady was a nurse. B) The lady was Florence Nightengale.
5. Appos of B; place in A.
6. Rel of A; place in B.
A) The dogs chase Taffy. B) Taffy is a thief.
7. Rp of A; place in B.
8. Appos. of B; place in A.
9. -EN part. phrase of A; place in B.
A) Chin Tsu worked the mine. B) An Irishman found the mine.
10. Rp of B; place in A.
11. -EN part. phrase of A; place in B.
12. Single word -EN part. of B; place in A.
A) The sniper spotted an enemy. B) The enemy was loading his gun.
13. Part. phrase of B; place in A.
14. Part. phrase of A; place in B.
15. Rp of B; place in A.

PART 2: Identify the following structures by writing the proper abbreviation; CAUTION: more than one item per sentence may occur; if none of the structures occur, write NONE for the sentence.

appos - appositive

ger - gerund

rel - relative clause

part - participle

pass - passive

inf - infinitive

16. A loud cry was heard over the brow of the hill which was just off to the left.

17. The leader of the group was quick to react, and he was very deliberate.

18. The leader, a chief, motioned to one of his trusted men.

19. A tall brave carrying a short bow moved with silence to the old chief.

20. They spoke in almost inaudible tones, and then the brave broke into a trot toward the rear.

21. The chief watched him briefly before turning to the others who were still waiting alertly.

22. Again the chief motioned, and they fell into step quietly behind him as he moved out.

23. They began veering to the left around the hill which waited in silence.

24. Suddenly a piercing cry reached their now very alert and suspicious ears.

25. Something was wrong, but they trusted their chief, a man of many battles.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES ANSWERS

NOTE: The answers for the prepositional phrase identification exercises will not be given in a numbered fashion. The Pp's will be identified in their order of appearance.

Pp Identification #1 (page 3)

[in...boat] [toward...shore] [of...river] [Above us] [below us] [to nothing] [in a flash] [without...protection] [of...fog] [in front] [of us] [behind us] [of...guns] [around us] [into...river] [at once] [on my back] [in...fog] [in front] [of me] [of a shrub] [on...ground] [from...water] [on...island] [in...middle] [of...river]

Pp Identification #2 (page 4)

[in...water] [of them] [in...water] [in him] [at...tiger] [on...eye] [At...feet] [of...steel] [out of...hand] [through...snorkel] [in...circle] [of it] [in...eye] [in...water] [for a moment] [of them] [of blood] [in...water] [from...scene] [without...gun] [in...water] [against...face] [with...breath]

Pp Identification #3 (page 5)

[in...pool] [of...beam] [at...symbol] [near...mouth] [of...Creek] [by...sounds] [inside...museum] [in...cool] [of...evening] [On...bar] [of...surface] [with...fretwork] [of...feet] [in...night] [On...bar] [in alarm] [at...approach] [in...bay] [at once] [across...current] [beside...mound] [of...branches] [above...den] [at me] [in...dusk] [by...another]

Pp Identification #4 (page 6)

[during...quest] [in detail] [with...ethics] [of...Majeur] [at...period] [of...caste] [of...Table] [against...Mayne] [by...Mayne] [with...ferocity] [of despair] [to...Times] [about it] [of them] [from...standards] [of...fathers] [of them] [of...natures] [on...enormities] [to...knights] [from...sense] [by...people] [through fear] [of...powers] [of...man]

Pp Identification #5 (page 7)

[on...Dap] [at home] [from...one] [with Arthur] [For...thing] [in...tilt] [of them] [to splinters] [in...saddle] [In...sword-play] [of...two] [After...fighting] [on...helmet] [in...saddle] [by...collar] [under...feet] [in...instant] [into...ways] [of

England] [without...thought] [with...cousin] [of...own] [in search] [of wrongs] [of them]

Pp Identification #6 (page 8)

[By fall] [in...bank] [of...officers] [through him] [in part] [of...dusting] [to pieces] [to...wielder] [of...duster] [for him] [into...dark] [with...worry] [of...boy] [to...city] [with...arrival] [of...letters] [of...anxiety] [at Christmastime] [of...talk] [from...conversation] [at least] [on...board] [of...directors] [In...spring] [of '85] [by...governors] [for...trees] [to Nebraska] [in turn] [to...states] [in...Water] [in...fall]

Verb Forms (page 9)

NOTE: If an alternative form exists, it will follow the preferred form.

1. arose, arisen
2. awoke, awakened
3. bore, born
4. began, begun
5. bent, bent
6. bade, bidden OR bid
7. bit, bitten
8. blew, blown
9. brought, brought
10. burst, burst
11. bought, bought
13. chose, chosen
14. clung, clung
15. came, come
16. crept, crept
17. dug, dug
18. did, done
19. drew, drawn
20. drank, drunk
21. drove, driven
22. ate, eaten
23. fell, fallen
24. fought, fought
25. fled, fled
26. forgot, forgotten
27. forsook, forsaken
28. froze, frozen
29. got, got OR gotten
30. gave, given

31. went, gone
32. grew, grown
33. hung, hung
34. hanged, hanged
35. hid, hidden **OR** hid
36. knew, known
37. laid, laid
38. learned, learned
39. left, left
40. lent, lent
41. let, let
42. lay, lain
43. lost, lost
44. meant, meant
45. raised, raised
46. rode, ridden
47. rang, rung
48. rose, risen
49. ran, run
50. said, said
51. saw, seen
52. set, set
53. shook, shaken
54. shot, shot
55. showed, shown **OR** showed
56. shrank, shrunk
57. sang, sung
58. sank, sunk
59. sat, sat
60. slew, slain
61. slid, slid
62. slinked, slinked
63. smote, smitten
64. spoke, spoken
65. spun **OR** span, spun
66. sprang, sprung
67. stood, stood
68. stole, stolen
69. stung, stung
70. stank, stunk
71. strove, striven
72. swore, sworn
73. swam, swum
74. swung, swung
75. took, taken
76. taught, taught
77. tore, torn
78. threw, thrown
79. trod, trodden **OR** trod
80. woke, waked **OR** woke **OR** woken
81. wore, worn
82. wove, woven **but also** weaved, weaved
83. won, won
84. wound, wound
85. wrung, wrung
86. wrote, written
87. beat, beaten **OR** beat
88. bound, bound
89. broke, broken
90. found, found
91. flung, flung
92. flew, flown
93. forbade, forbid **OR** forbidden
94. ground, ground
95. held, held
96. stuck, stuck
97. strode, stridden
98. struck, struck
99. slung, slung
100. worked, worked **but also** wrought, wrought

Ns - V Agreement #1 (page 10)

1. gang = S, is
2. school = S, swims
3. heads = P, arrive
4. team = S, comes
5. jars = P, are
6. carload = S, was
7. herd = S, stampedes
8. set = S, has
9. string = S, is
10. band = S, roams
11. sets = P, last
12. bag = S, is
13. boxes = P, are
14. wives = P, wait
15. shipment = S, is
16. plans = P, are
17. clothing & hat = P, show
18. exercise = S, helps
19. peck = S, was
20. collecting = S, takes

Ns - Agreement #2 (page 11)

1. one = S, is
2. each = S, was
3. everyone = S, cheers
4. one = S, is

5. one = S, was
6. you nor Alice = S, plays
7. player = S, tries
8. one = S, smells
9. he nor she = S, walks
10. boy = S, shows
11. man = S, is
12. everyone = S, was
13. Jones nor Stark = S, earns
14. lilac = S, blooms
15. flowers & candy = P, were
16. Barbara & others = P, hum
17. Philip & Steve = P, were
18. Jeff = S, leaves
19. agent = S, was
20. hunter = S, takes

Verb/Noun Functions #1 (page 12)

1. used = V; most = S, knights = OP, armor = O, battle = OP
2. deposited = V; she = S, money = O, bank = OP
3. are = LV; Zulu = mod, natives = S
4. is = LV; typewriter = S, model = Nsc
5. lay = V; treasure = S, jungle = OP
6. gave = V; Toni = S, Greg = IO, pie = O, birthday = OP
7. expected = V; teacher = S, answers = O, class = OP
8. seem = LV; explorers = S, choice = OP, guides = OP
9. rode = V; cowboy = S, bandits = OP
10. enjoyed = V; none = S, girls = OP, class = OP, snakes = O
11. watching = V; lighthouse = mod, observer = S, storm = O
12. brightened = V; flash = S, lightning = OP, sky = O
13. placed = V; Robin Hood = S, arrow = O, center = OP, target = OP
14. stood = V; Ruth = S, entrance = OP, house = OP
15. come = V; rain = S, year = OP

Verb/Noun Functions #2 (page 13)

1. was = LV; Columbus = S, man = Nsc, importance = OP, history = OP
2. influenced = V; voyage = S, discovery = S, America = OP all = O, lives = OP
3. used = V; Christopher = S, God's = mod, plan = OP, world = OP
4. means = V; Christopher = S, Christ-bearer = O
5. was = LV, called = V; him = OP, it = S, indication = Nsc him = O, Christ = O, world = OP

6. were = LV; some = S, Christopher's = mod, verses = OP Isaiah 49 = OP
7. speak = V; verses = S, missions = OP, people = OP, afar = OP
8. rejected = V; scholars = S, rulers = S, day = OP, Columbus = O, ideas = O
9. was = LV, was = LV; consensus = S, Columbus = OP he = S
10. convinced = V; all = S, treatment = OP, Columbus = O thing = OP
11. felt = V, sending = V; he = S, God = S, him = O, Ferdinand = OP, Isabella = OP, Spain = OP
12. get = V; Columbus = S, acceptance = O, court = OP
13. find = V; he = S, listener = O, Father Juan Perez = OP
14. spoke = V; Father Perez = S, queen = OP, words = OP Columbus = OP
15. sent = V, king = S, queen = S, adventurer = OP ideas = OP, world = OP

Verb/Noun Functions #3 (page 14)

1. gave = V; Thanksgiving = OP, Pilgrims = S, thanks = O, God = OP
2. been = LV; year = S, families = OP
3. learned = V; Squanto's = mod, help = OP, they = S things = O, world = OP
4. had = V; they = S, harvest = O, year = OP
5. held = V, invited = V; they = S, celebration = O, dinner = O Massasoit = O, it = OP
6. came = V; Massasoit = S, 90 = OP, braves = OP, dinner = OP
7. came = V, stayed = V; Indians = S, days = OP
8. hunted = V, brought = V; they = S, way = OP, venison = O turkeys = O, them = OP
9. were = LV, trusted = V; Pilgrims = S, God = OP, supply = OP
10. taught = V; Indians = S, Pilgrims = O, hoecakes = OP, popcorn = OP
11. prepared = V, had = V; Pilgrims = S, pies = O, fruit = mod wines = O, Indians = OP
12. brought = V; Pilgrims = S, many = O, garden = mod vegetables = OP
13. competed = V; groups = S, contests = OP, gun = OP bow = OP
14. had = V; they = S, foot = mod, races = O, games = O drills = O
15. blessed = V, provided = V; God = S, Pilgrims = O, them = OP, adventure = OP, world = OP

Verb/Noun Functions #4 (page 15)

1. sprawled = V, man = S, one = OP, sweeps = OP, deck = OP
2. knocked = V, round = S, grape = mod, shot = OP, language = OP, him = O
3. buckeled = V, fore-topmast = S, sound = OP, timber = OP
4. began = V, rally = S, gun = OP,
5. leaped = V, crew = S, gun = OP, anxiety = OP, fear = OP, positions = OP
6. dumped = V, they = S, shot = O, pails = OP, guns = OP
7. emerged = V, gun = S, one = OP, stern = mod, ports = OP *Gorgon* = OP
8. bellowed = V, *Gorgon's* = mod, stern = mod, gun = S, iron = O, bolts = O, pieces = O, kettles = OP, us = OP
9. screamed = V, language = mod, barrage = S, sails = OP
10. fired = V, crew = S, gun = OP, retort = O
11. smashed = V, inch = mod, ball = S, path = O, windows = OP, *Gorgon* = OP
12. roared = V, sent = V, guns = S, mass = O, smoke = OP, destruction = OP, *Gorgon* = OP
13. came = V, noise = S, column = OP, smoke = OP, enemy = OP
14. split = V, hull = S, *Gorgon* = OP, halves = OP
15. floated = V, welter = S, planks = OP, spars = OP, fragments = OP, waters = OP, English = mod, Channel = OP

Verb/Noun Functions #5 (page 16)

1. made = V, king = mod, Nebuchadnezzar = S, image = O, gold = OP
2. was = LV, was = LV, height = S, cubits = Nsc, breadth = S, cubits = Nsc
3. set = V, he = S, it = O, plain = OP, Dura = OP, province = OP, Babylon = OP
4. sent = V, king = S, message = O, officials = OP, provinces = OP
5. ordered = V, he = S, them = O, dedication = OP, image = OP
6. came = V, stood = V, officials = S, image = OP
7. given = V, they = S, decree = O, herald = OP
8. sounded = V, was = LV, music = S, it = S, signal = Nsc them = OP (*to act is an infinitive*)
9. fall = V, worship = V, signal = OP, they = S, image = O

10. worship = V, thrown = V, anyone = S, way = OP, furnace = OP
11. heard = V, fell = V, worshipped = V, people = S, music = O
12. did = V, comply = V, most = S, people = OP, few = S
13. accused = V, Jews = S, disobedience = OP, order = OP
14. brought = V, face = V, they = S, king = OP, charges = O
15. confronted = V, king = S, them = O, acts = OP
16. had = V, Shadrach = S, Meshach = S, Abednego = S, answer = O, king = OP
17. be = LV, delivered = V, they = S, God = OP, He = S, them = O
18. do = V, wanted = V, God = S, He = S
19. serve = V, they = S, God = O, king = OP
20. became = LV, threw = V, king = S, servants = S, men = O, furnace = OP

Identification #1 (pages 17-18)

1. S-LV-Nsc
2. S-V
3. S-LV-Asc
4. S-LV-Asc
5. S-V-O
6. S-LV-Asc
7. S-V
8. S-V-O
9. S-LV-Asc
10. S-LV-Nsc
11. S-LV-Nsc
12. S-LV-Asc
13. S-V-O
14. S-LV-Nsc
15. S-LV-Asc
16. S-V-O
17. S-LV-Asc
18. S-V
19. S-LV-Asc
20. S-LV-Asc
21. S-V-O
22. S-V
23. S-V
24. S-V-IO-O
25. S-V-O
26. S-V-IO-O
27. S-V-IO-O

28. S-V-O
29. S-V-IO-O
30. S-V-IO-O
31. S-V-IO-O
32. S-V
33. S-V-O
34. S-V-O
35. S-V-IO-O
36. S-LV-Asc
37. S-LV-Asc
38. S-V-IO-O
39. S-LV-Nsc
40. S-V
41. S-V
42. S-LV-Asc
43. S-V-O
44. S-V-O
45. S-V
46. S-V-IO-O
47. S-LV-Asc
48. S-V-O
49. S-V-O
50. S-LV Nsc

Identification #2 (page 19)

1. S-V-IO-O
2. S-V-O
3. S-V
4. S-V-O
5. S-LV-Nsc
6. S-LV-Asc
7. S-LV-Asc
8. S-LV-Asc
9. S-V-IO-O
10. S-LV-Asc
11. S-V
12. S-LV-Nsc
13. S-V
14. S-V-O
15. S-V
16. S-V-IO-O
17. S-LV-Asc
18. S-LV-Nsc
19. S-V-IO-O
20. S-V-O
21. S-V
22. S-LV-Asc
23. S-V

24. S-V
25. S-V-O

Identification #3 (page 20)

1. S-V-O
2. S-V-O
3. S-V-O
4. S-V-O
5. S-LV-Asc
6. S-LV-Asc
7. S-V
8. S-V-O
9. S-LV-Asc
10. S-V
11. S-V
12. S-V
13. S-V-O
14. S-V
15. S-V-IO-O
16. S-V-O
17. S-V-O
18. S-V
19. S-V
20. S-V-O
21. S-LV-Nsc
22. S-V-O
23. S-V-O
24. S-LV-Nsc
25. (S)-V-O (*You* is the understood subject.)

Identification #4 (page 21)

1. S-V-O
2. S-LV-Asc
3. S-LV-Nsc
4. S-LV-Nsc
5. S-LV-Asc
6. S-V-O
7. S-V-O
8. S-V-O
9. S-V-O
10. S-V
11. S-LV-Nsc
12. S-LV-Asc
13. S-LV-Asc
14. S-LV-Asc
15. S-V-O
16. S-V-O
17. S-LV-Asc

18. S-V-IO-O
19. S-V-O
20. S-V-O
21. S-LV-Nsc
22. S-LV-Nsc
23. S-V-O
24. S-LV-Asc
25. S-V

Identification #5 (page 22)

1. S-V-O
2. S-V
3. S-V-O
4. S S-LV-Nsc (compound S)
5. S S-LV-Asc
6. S-V-O
7. S-V
8. S-V-IO-O
9. S-V-O
10. S-LV-Asc
11. S-V
12. S-V-O
13. S-V
14. S-V
15. S-V-O
16. S-V-O
17. S-V-O
18. S-LV-Asc
19. S-V-O
20. S-V-O
21. S-LV-Nsc
22. S-LV-Asc
23. S-LV-Nsc
24. S-V-O
25. S-LV-Nsc

Identification #6 (pages 23-24)

1. S-V-O
2. S-V
3. S-LV-Asc
4. S-V-O
5. S-V-O
6. S-V-IO-O
7. S-LV-Nsc
8. S-V
9. S-V-O
10. S-LV-Nsc
11. S-V-O
12. S-V-O

13. S-V
14. S-LV-Asc
15. S-V-O
16. S-V-IO-O
17. S-LV-Asc
18. S-LV-Nsc
19. S-LV-Nsc
20. S-V
21. S-V-O
22. S-V-O
23. S-V-O
24. S-V-O
25. S-LV-Nsc
26. S-V
27. S-V-O
28. S-V
29. S-LV-Nsc
30. S-V-O
31. S-V-O
32. S-LV-Asc
33. S-V
34. S-V-IO-O
35. S-V
36. S-V-O
37. S-LV-Nsc
38. S-V
39. S-V-O
40. S-V-IO-O
41. S-LV-Asc
42. S-V-O
43. S-V-IO-O
44. S-V-IO-O
45. S-LV-Asc
46. S-LV-Nsc
47. S-V
48. S-V-O
49. S-V-O
50. S-LV-Nsc

Transformation Exercise (pages 25-26)

1. Will he be home by five o'clock?
2. Was that man my friend?
3. Has he been reading...years?
4. Did we honor...ovation?
5. Does a good dog...strangers?
6. There is a boy working in the barn.
7. There are many men on the fire line.
8. There was a big horse prancing...table.
9. There were twenty-three hunters...time

10. There is my friend...School.
11. A barracuda was landed (by the fisherman).
12. The hatchet was thrown with...skill (by...Indian).
13. The plane was being turned toward home (by... navigator).
14. A dozen roses had been brought his mother (by Herman).
15. His gun had been being fired for...time (by... rifleman).
16. Some pigs are in the cornfield.
17. The farmer knew it.
18. The hired man found them in the corn.
19. The pigs get out often.
20. Lots of holes are in the fence.
21. The old boar made a large hole.
22. The farmer was mad.
23. He will repair the fence.
24. (Someone) has repaired the fence many times.
25. The farmer may buy the wire.

Passive (page 27)

1. The car was driven (by the chauffeur).
2. His nose had been broken (by the blow).
3. The leaves were being blown (by the wind).
4. A notebook was being used (by...students).
5. The town was destroyed (by the hurricane).
6. The orchestra is led (by the conductor).
7. The arrival of...bus was set back (by...storm).
8. Influence is exerted in...government (by the CFR).
9. The organization was once headed (by... Rockefeller).
10. A menu is being brought Tom (by the waiter).
11. A Shakespearean play has been seen (by... people).
12. The storm damage may be repaired (by...crew).
13. She has been seen * (by me). * (*before* at either *)
14. His sleep was interrupted (by something).
15. Part of the dragon was being eaten (by Gethron)
16. Their exercises are done punctually (by good students).
17. The servant was thrown out (by the king).
18. A workout was given the boys (by the teacher).
19. Many flowers were being received (by the patients).
20. The scent should be caught * (by the dog.) * (*pretty soon*)
21. Nine pies * can be eaten * (by...fellow). * (* *at... sitting*)
22. A group is being fought (by one man).
23. The races are being watched (by one man).
24. An opportunity...should not be missed (by a

Christian).

25. Lots of coons have been chased (by my dog).

Exercise #1 (page 28)

1. He ate an apple **which/that was rotten**.
2. The boy **whose mother was a nurse** ate an apple.
3. I bought a picture **which/that looked odd**.
4. It (a picture) **which/that I bought** looked odd.
5. John, **who is a hero**, shot the bear.
6. Some cars **which that use gasoline** are speedy.
7. The old fellow **who owns a black dog** is a crank.
or The old fellow is a crank **who owns a black dog**.
8. He gave the girl a flower **which/that was wilted**.
9. John, **who gave her a flower**, was a good friend
or John was a good friend **who gave her a flower**.
10. The flower **which/that he gave her** was wilted.
11. She **whom he gave a flower** was happy.

Exercise #2 (page 29)

1. The man **who usually...laundry** eats turnips.
2. He gave the girl **who was his finace** a diamond ring.
3. Malcom, **who was a dirty rat**, liked...people.
4. I knew the girl **with whom John went to church**.
5. Orrin, **whose gun was a 16 gauge**, won...contest.
6. The man **whose arm was sore** threw the ball **which/that was flat**.
7. Bass, **for which I like to fish**, are a...fish **which/that are a fresh-water variety**.
8. The boulder **which/that came ...mountain and which/that fell...roof** weighed four tons.
9. The giant **whose name was Thorin** ate seven oxen **which/that were stuffed with apples** and drank...barrels **which/that each held 80 gallons** for dinner **which/that was held at five o'clock**.

Exercise #3 (page 30)

1. The cabin **which/that Harry has** is by Folsom Lake.
2. The cabin **which/that Harry has** is made of redwood.
3. Susan visits Harry, **who has a nice cabin**, in the summer.
4. Harry...nice cabin **which/that is by Folsom Lake**.
5. The cabin **which/that is by Folsom Lake** is... redwood.

6. Harry...nice cabin **which/that is made of redwood**.
7. The cabin **which/that is...redwood** is by Folsom Lake.
8. Redwood, **of which the cabin is made**, is resistant to rot. *or* Redwood, **which the cabin is made of**, is resistant to rot.

NOTE: commas work here but not in #9 or #13.
Redwood is somewhat specific, but it is a judgment call.

9. The cabin is...redwood **which/that is resistant to rot**.
10. Harry, **whom Susan visits in the summer**, has...cabin.
11. Harry, **whose hospitality Susan often enjoys**, has...cabin.
12. Susan, **whose friendship is highly valued**, visits Harry, **who has a nice cabin**, in the summer.
13. Harry has a nice cabin **which/that is made of redwood which/that is resistant to rot**.
14. Susan, **whose friendship is highly valued**, often...hospitality.
15. Susan, **who visits...summer**, often...hospitality.

Exercise #4 (page 31)

1. The boat **which/that Kingsley bought** was quite fast.
2. The boat **which/that Kingsley bought** was... fiberglass.
3. Alice likes to fish with Kingsley, **who bought a boat**.
4. Kingsley bought a boat **which/that was quite fast**.
5. The boat **which/that was quite fast** was... fiberglass.
6. Kingsley...boat **which/that was coated with fiberglass**.
7. The boat **which/that was coated...fiberglass** was quite fast.
8. Fiberglass, **with which the...was coated**, protects the hull. *or* Fiberglass, **which the boat... coated with**, protects the hull.
9. The boat...fiberglass **which/that protects the hull**.
10. Kingsley, **with whom Alice likes to fish**, bought a boat. *or* Kingsley, **whom Alice likes to fish with**, bought a boat.
11. Kingsley, **whose companionship Alice prefers**, bought a boat.
12. Alice, **whose interests usually involve him**, likes to fish with Kingsley, **who bought a boat**.

or Alice likes...Kingsley, **whom her interests usually involve and who bought a boat**.

13. Kingsley bought a boat **which/that was coated with fiberglass which/that protects the hull**.
14. Alice, **whose interests usually involve him**, prefers Kingsley's companionship.
15. Alice, **who likes to fish with Kingsley**, prefers Kingsley's (his) companionship.

Exercise #5 (page 32)

1. The deer **which/that Manfred shot** dropped....
2. The deer **which/that Manfred shot** had a nice....
3. A local...to Manfred, **who shot a deer**.
4. Manfred shot a deer **which/that dropped...feet**.
5. The deer **which/that dropped...feet** had a nice set of horns.
6. Manfred...deer **which/that had a nice set of horns**.
7. The deer **which/that had a nice set of horns** dropped...feet.
8. The horns **which/that the deer had a nice set of** had five....*or* The horns **of which the deer had a nice set** had five....
9. The deer had...horns **which/that had five points...side**.
10. Manfred, **to whom a local...a prize**, shot a deer. *or* Manfred, **whom a local...prize to**, shot a deer.
11. Manfred, **whose skill the club appreciated**, shot a deer.
12. A local sports club **whose trophy is a silver arrow** gave a prize to Manfred, **who shot a deer**.
13. Manfred shot a deer **which/that had a nice set of horns which/that had five points on each side**.
14. The club **whose trophy is a silver arrow** appreciated....
15. The club **which/that gave a prize to Manfred** appreciated Manfred's (his) skill.

Exercise #6 (page 33)

1. Beef...the taco **which/that Allan ate**.
2. The taco **which/that was eaten by Allan** had... top.
3. The waitress...Allan, **who ate the taco**.
4. Allan...taco **which/that was filled with/by beef and beans**.
5. The taco **which/that beef and beans filled** had salsa...top.

6. Allan...taco **which/that had salsa on the top.**
7. Beef...taco **which/that had salsa on the top.**
8. The salsa **which/that the taco had on the top** was very hot.
9. The taco had salsa **which/that was very hot** on the top.

Exercise #7 (page 34)

1. The toad **which/that Egbert swallowed** had... back.
2. The toad **which/that was swallowed (by Egbert)** had....
3. Egbert, **who swallowed a toad**, bought some... medicine.
4. Egbert, **who was treated (by a nice doctor)**, swallowed....
5. The warts **which/that the toad had on his back** were....
6. The toad had warts **which/that were...ugly** on his back.
7. A nice doctor **whose fee was only a dollar** treated Egbert.
8. The toad **which/that had horns...ears** had warts...back.
9. The toad **which/that had warts...back** had horns...ears.
10. Egbert, **who bought...medicine**, swallowed a toad.
11. Egbert, **whom a nice doctor treated**, swallowed....
12. Egbert, **whom a nice doctor treated whose fee was only a dollar**, bought some anti-wart medicine.
13. Egbert swallowed a toad **which/that had warts...back.**
14. The toad **which/that had warts which/that were big and ugly on his back** had horns by his ears. *or* The toad **which/that had warts on his back which/that were big and ugly** had horns by his ears.
15. A nice doctor treated Egbert, **by whom some anti-wart medicine was bought.**

Exercise #8 (page 35)

1. The Bible **which/that Oscar reads** is an heirloom.
2. The Bible **which/that is read (by Oscar)** has... cover.
3. Ivan likes...Oscar, **who reads his Bible.**
4. Oscar reads his Bible **which/that is an heirloom.**

5. The Bible **which/that is an heirloom** has a leather cover.
6. Oscar...Bible **which/that has a leather cover.**
7. The Bible **which/that has a leather cover** is an heirloom.
8. The cover **which/that the Bible has** protects the pages.
9. The Bible...cover **by which the pages are protected.**
10. Oscar, **with whom Ivan likes to worship**, reads... *or* Oscar, **whom Ivan...worship with**, reads his Bible.
11. Oscar, **whose church is attended (by Ivan)**, reads....
12. Ivan, **who teaches classes at the church**, likes to worship with Oscar, **who reads his Bible.**
13. Oscar reads his Bible **which/that has a leather cover which/that protects the pages.**
14. Ivan, **who teaches...church**, attends Oscar's church. *or* Ivan attends...church **which/that he teaches classes at.** *or* Ivan attends... church **at which he teaches classes.**
15. Ivan, **who likes to...Oscar**, attends Oscar's church.

Exercise #9 (page 36)

1. Steak **which/that Elmer eats** is an expensive meal. *or* Steak is an expensive meal **which/that Elmer eats.**
2. The steak **which/that is eaten (by Elmer)** contains...protein.
3. Nancy likes to eat with Elmer, **who eats his steak.**
4. Elmer eats his steak **which/that is an expensive meal.**
5. The steak **which/that is...meal** contains...protein.
6. Elmer...steak **which/that contains much protein.**
7. Steak **which/that contains...protein** is...meal. *or* Steak...meal **which/that contains much protein.**
8. The protein **which/that the steak contains** builds...cells.

NOTE: to get the *much* worked in, the word *of* must be added. The protein **much of which the steak contains** builds...cells. *or* The protein **which the steak contains much of** builds....

9. The steak...protein **by which/that body cells are built.** *or* The steak...protein **which/that body cells are built by.**

NOTE: *By* is used, but *of* or *from* could work also.

10. Elmer, **with whom Nancy likes to eat**, eats his steak. *or* Elmer, **whom Nancy likes to eat with**, eats his steak.
11. Elmer, **whose meals are enjoyed (by Nancy)**, eats....
12. Nancy, **who especially...meals**, likes to eat with Elmer, **who eats his steak**.
13. Elmer eats his steak **which contains much protein which builds body cells**.
14. Nancy, **who especially...meals**, enjoys Elmer's meals. *or* Nancy...meals **with which she especially likes the desserts**.

NOTE: *With* could appear at the end of the Rp.

15. Nancy, **who likes...Elmer**, enjoys Elmer's (his) meals.

Transformation #1 (page 37)

1. The pheasant was chased (by the dog).
2. Jack was hunting the pheasant.
3. Suddenly the pheasant was seen (by Jack).
4. His gun was fired (by Jack).
5. The pheasant was shot (by Jack).
6. The shot had crippled the pheasant.
7. The pheasant was found (by the dog).
8. The pheasant was beginning to be bitten (by the dog).
9. The dog eventually ate the pheasant.
10. His dog was beaten (by Jack).
11. The pheasant **which/that the dog chased** was... Jack.
12. The pheasant **which/that was being chased (by the dog)** was being hunted by Jack.
13. The pheasant...by the dog **which/that Jack beat**.
14. The pheasant...the dog **which/that was beaten (by Jack)**.
15. Jack beat his dog **which/that found the pheasant**.
16. Jack...dog **by which/that the pheasant was found**. *or* Jack...dog **which/that the pheasant was found by**.

Transformation #2 (page 38)

1. The taco was eaten (by Albert).
2. A Mexican cook made the taco.
3. Hot chilies had been put in the taco (by the cook).

4. Albert's mouth was burned (by the taco).
5. Albert was not liked (by the cook).
6. The cook...Albert, **who ate the taco**.
7. The taco **which/that was eaten (by Albert)** was made....
8. The cook...Albert, **whose mouth the taco burned**.
9. Albert ate the taco **which/that was made...cook**.
10. The taco **in which the cook had put hot chilies burned... or** The taco **which/that the cook...chilies in** burned...mouth.
11. The taco **in which hot chilies had been put (by the cook)** burned Albert's mouth. *or* The taco **which/that hot chilies...put in (by the cook)** burned Albert's mouth.
12. The taco...Mexican cook **who had put...the taco**.
13. Albert ate the taco **in which the cook...hot chilies**. *or* Albert...taco **which/that the cook...hot chilies in**.
14. Albert, **who was not liked (by the cook)**, ate the taco.
15. Albert, **whom the cook did not like**, ate the taco.

Transformation #3 (page 39)

1. A cold trail was being followed (by Zane).
2. Zane's hardware store had been robbed (by Orick).
3. No experience with outlaws was had (by Zane).
4. A tough fight was loved (by Zane).
5. Zane, **who was following a cold trail**, was looking....
6. The outlaw **whose name was Orick** was big and ugly.
7. Zane, **whose...store Orick had robbed**, loved....
8. Zane, **whom Orick feared**, was following...trail.
9. The outlaw **for whom Zane was looking** was... ugly. *or* The outlaw **whom Zane...looking for** was...ugly.
10. The outlaw **who was being looked for (by Zane)** was....
11. Zane, **who was feared (by Orick)**, loved...fight.
12. The outlaw's name was Orick, **by whom Zane was feared**. *or* The outlaw's...Orick, **whom Zane was feared by**.
13. Zane, **who loved a tough fight**, was looking for an outlaw **who was big and ugly**.
14. Zane, **who was looking for an outlaw who was big and ugly**, was following a cold trail.
15. Zane, **who loved a tough fight and whom Orick feared**, had no experience with outlaws.

Transformation #4 (page 40)

1. A telephone book was being read (by Omar).
2. Omar's imagination had been captured (by Linda).
3. Few dealings with girls were had (by Omar).
4. A female friend was wanted (by Omar).
5. Omar, **who was reading...book**, was looking... girl.
6. The girl **whose name was Linda** was very wealthy.
7. Omar, **whose imagination Linda had captured**, wanted....
8. Omar, **whom Linda hardly knew**, was reading... book.
9. Omar was looking for a girl **who was very wealthy**.
10. The girl **who was being looked for (by Omar)** was....
11. Omar, **by whom Linda was hardly known**, wanted a female friend. *or whom Linda... known by or Omar wanted...friend who was hardly known (by him)*.

NOTE: Some possibilities are strained, but they do exist as options.

12. The girl's name was Linda, **who was hardly known (by Omar)**.
13. Omar, **who wanted a female friend**, was looking for a girl **who was very wealthy**.
14. Omar, **who was looking for a girl who was very wealthy**, was reading a telephone book.
15. Omar, **who wanted a female friend and who Linda hardly knew**, had few dealings with girls.

Connective #1 (page 41)

NOTE: Watch for the correct punctuation in all sentences. You will note bolded commas for appositives and certain relative clauses.

NOTE: It is expected that the **c/c** or **sub** used will make sense for the sentence; be sure the punctuation is correct. I'll give some samples this time. You are on your own for the rest.

1. A, **c/c** B. Oscar...dog, **and** his dog....
2. C, **c/c** D. The dog's...Buck, **and** Frank (he) brings....
3. A **sub** B. Oscar...dog **because** his dog....
4. C **sub** E. The dog's...Buck **because** Frank (he)

brings....

5. **Sub** A, B. **Because** Oscar...dog, his dog....
6. Oscar hunts...dog **whose name is Frank Buck**.
7. Oscar, **whose dog is a retriever**, hunts....
8. Oscar hunts...dog **which/that is a retriever**.

NOTE: Frank Buck the dog is not a person, but he has a personal identity, so the commas are likely.

9. Frank, **who brings them back alive**, retrieves... for Oscar.
10. Frank retrieves birds **which/that he brings back alive** for Oscar.
11. Frank, **a dog with which Oscar hunts a lot**, retrieves.... *or Frank, a dog which Oscar hunts a lot with*, retrieves....
12. Frank retrieves...Oscar, **who hunts a lot with a dog**.
13. His dog **which/that brings them back alive** is a retriever.
14. His dog...retriever **which/that brings them back alive**.
15. Frank retrieves birds **which/that are brought back alive** for Oscar.

Connective #2 (page 42)

1. A, **c/c** B.
2. **B**, **c.c** C.
3. A, **c/c** C.
4. A **sub** B.
5. **Sub** B, C.
6. Harry closed the door **which/that was made of oak**.
7. Harry, **who was a Marine**, closed the door.
8. The door **which/that Harry closed** was made of oak.
9. Harry, **who closed the door**, was a Marine.
10. Harry was a Marine **who closed the door**.
11. The door **which/that was closed (by Harry)** was...oak.
12. Harry, **a Marine**, closed the door.
13. The **closed** door was made of oak.
14. The door **closed by Harry** was made of oak.
15. Harry closed the **oak** door.

Connective #3 (page 43)

1. A, **c/c** B.
2. B, **c/c** C.
3. A, **c/c** C.

4. **Sub A, B.**
5. **C sub B.**
6. The shutters **which/that we painted** were on the house.
7. We painted the shutters **which/that were on the house.**
8. We painted the shutters **which/that had four hinges.**
9. The shutters **which/that were on the house** had...hinges.
10. We...shutters **which/that were on the house and which/that had four hinges.**

NOTE: The second relative can be left out ; the two Rp's can be reversed. E.g. **which had four hinges and were on the house.**

11. The shutters **which/that were painted (by us)** were....
12. We painted the **house** shutters.
13. The **painted** shutters were on the house.
14. The shutters **painted by us** had four hinges.

NOTE: The passive form must be used to get the phrase above.

15. We painted the **hinged** shutters.

Connective #4 (page 44)

1. A, **c/c** B.
2. B, **c/c** C.
3. A; **c/a**, D. The stallion...cowboy; **therefore**, the stallion....
4. **Sub A, B.**
5. B **sub C.**
6. The cowboy **which/that the stallion threw** worked....
7. The stallion...cowboy **who/that worked...Bar-X Ranch.**
8. The cowboy **whose name was Slim** worked... Ranch.
9. The stallion **which/that was a fighter** threw the cowboy.
10. The cowboy **whom/that the stallion which/that was a fighter threw** worked for the Bar-X Ranch.
11. The cowboy **who/that was thrown (by the stallion)** worked for the Bar-X Ranch.

12. The cowboy, **Slim**, worked for the Bar-X Ranch.
13. The **thrown** cowboy worked for the Bar-X Ranch.
14. The cowboy **thrown by the stallion** worked... Ranch.
15. The stallion, **a fighter**, threw the cowboy.

Connective #5 (page 45)

1. A, **c/c** D.
2. B, **c/c** C.
3. A; **c/a**, D.
4. **Sub A, B.**
5. A **sub C.**
6. Rome, **in which Paul preached**, was...empire.
or Rome, **which Paul preached in**, was... empire.
7. Paul preached in Rome, **which was...the empire.**
8. Rome, **which was very powerful**, was...empire.
9. God protected Paul, **who preached in Rome.**
10. Paul, **whom God protected**, preached in Rome, **which was the center of the empire.**
11. Paul, **who was protected (by God)**, preached in Rome.
12. God protected Paul, **who preached in Rome, which was very powerful.**
13. Paul preached in **powerful** Rome.
14. Paul, **protected by God**, preached in Rome.
15. Paul preached in Rome, **the center of the empire.**

Connective #6 (page 46)

1. A, **c/c** B.
2. E, **c/c** F.
3. B; **c/a**, C.
4. A **sub B.**
5. E **sub F.**
6. **Sub E, F.**
7. Homer, **who likes milk**, is a cat.
8. Homer likes milk **which/that is kept cool.**
9. The milk **which/that Arthur delivers** is kept cool.
10. Arthur delivers the milk **which/that Homer likes and which/that is kept cool.**
11. Homer likes the milk **which/that is delivered (by Arthur).**
12. Homer, **a Persian**, is lazy.
13. Homer, **a cat**, likes milk.
14. Homer likes **cool** milk.
15. Homer is a **lazy** cat.

Connective #7 (page 47)

1. A, *c/c* B.
2. B, *c/c* C.
3. A; *c/a*, D.
4. **Sub** C, B.
5. D **sub** C.
6. **Sub** A, D.
7. The man **whose house has a large fireplace** is a mason. *or* The man is a mason **whose house has a large fireplace**.
8. The man **who is a mason** builds fireplaces.
9. The fireplaces **which/that the man builds** keep... warm.
10. Home owners often call on the man **who builds fireplaces which/that keep houses warm**.
11. The fireplaces **which are built (by the man)** keep... warm.
12. The man **on whom home owners often call** builds.... *or* The man **whom home owners often call on** builds....
13. The man, **a mason**, builds fireplaces.
14. The fireplaces **built by the man** keep houses warm.
15. The man's **warm** house has a large fireplace.

Connective #8 (page 48)

1. A, *c/c* B.
2. C; *c/a*, D.
3. **Sub** D, E.
4. The bear **which/that the hunter... stalking** was a grizzly. *or* The bear...grizzly **which/that the hunter was stalking**.
5. The hunter **whom/that the bear bit** disappeared...tree.
6. The hunter **who disappeared...tree** was stalking the bear.
7. The bear **whose tracks the hunter followed** was a grizzly. *or* The bear was a grizzly **whose tracks the hunter followed**.
8. The bear **whose tracks were followed (by the hunter)** was a grizzly. *or* The bear...grizzly **whose tracks...**
9. The hunter **who/that was bitten (by the bear)** disappeared behind the tree.
10. The bear, **a grizzly**, bit the hunter.
11. The **stalking** hunter disappeared behind a tree.
12. The hunter **stalking the bear** followed...bear's (its) tracks.

13. The hunter **bitten by the bear** followed....tracks.
14. The hunter was stalking the **grizzly** bear.
15. The bear bit the *bear* hunter. *or* The bear bit the *stalking* hunter.

Connective #9 (pages 49-50)

1. 20
2. none E; *c/a*, F.
3. none **Sub** E, F.
4. none F **sub** D.
5. 22
6. 3
7. 6
8. 10
9. none The river **whose current the drifter followed** was swift.
10. 11
11. none The drifter **who went into the rocks** was floating the river **which was the Rogue**.
12. none The river...Rogue **which/that was being floated... or** The river **which/that was being floated (by the drifter)** was....
13. 14
14. none The river, **the Rogue**, was swift.
15. none The river fooled the **floating** drifter.
16. 16
17. none The drifter **fooled by the river** followed... currents.
18. none The **fooled** drifter went into the rocks.
19. none The **Rogue** River fooled the drifter.
20. none The **swift** river was the Rogue. *or* The river was the **swift** Rogue.

Connective #10 (page 51)

1. The man **who is a fireman** appreciates the truck.
2. The man **whom all the local children know** appreciates....
3. The truck **which/that the chief drives** is spotless. *or* The truck is spotless **which/that the chief drives**.
4. The chief drives the truck **which/that is spotless**.
5. The man **lying on his bunk** appreciates the truck.
6. The truck **driven by the chief** is spotless.
7. The man **who is known by all the local children** is lying on his bunk.
8. The man, **a fireman**, is lying on his bunk.
9. The **appreciated** truck is spotless.
10. The man appreciates the **spotless** truck.

Connective #11 (page 52)

1. The girl **who is an actress** enjoys this scene.
2. The girl **whom the fans really like** enjoys this scene.
3. The scene **which/that a male star crashes** is comical. *or* The scene is comical **which/that a male star crashes**.
4. A male star crashes the scene **which/that is comical**.
5. The girl **playing the piano** enjoys this scene.
6. The scene **crashed by a male star** is comical.
7. The girl **who is really liked (by the fans)** is... piano.
8. The girl, **an actress**, is playing a piano.
9. The **enjoyed** scene is comical.
10. The girl enjoys this **comical** scene.
11. A male...scene **which/that is enjoyed by the girl**.
12. The girl **who is an actress** enjoys this scene **which/that is comical**.
13. The girl **who is an actress and whom the fans really like** is playing a piano.
14. The girl enjoys this **crashed** scene.
15. The **liked** girl is an actress. *or* The girl...**liked** actress.

Connective #12 (pages 53-54)

1. The ball **was hit (by the man)**.
2. The truck **is being chased (by the dog)**.
3. The object **is usually preceded (by the subject)**.
4. Everything **may have been eaten (by them)**.
5. The man, **Don Quixote**, was a knight. *or* The man was a knight, **Don Quixote**.
6. The man **who was a knight** was Don Quixote. *or* The man was Don Quixote, **who was a knight**.
7. Don Juan, **whom the girls like**, is a lover. *or* Don Juan is a lover **whom the girls like**.
8. The girls like Don Juan, **a lover**.
9. Don Juan is a lover **liked by the girls**.
10. Arthur ...army **which/that Mordred defeated at Maldon**.
11. Mordred...the army **which/that was commanded by Arthur** at Maldon.
12. Arthur commanded the **defeated** army.
13. Gawain heard the priest **telling a story**.
14. The priest **heard by Gawain** was telling a story.
15. The priest **whom Gawain heard** was telling a story.
16. rel = who threw...lance, part = broken
17. inf = to respond...field

18. ger = shifting...moment
19. part = riding the charger, appos = a man...honor
20. NONE
21. ger = dying, inf = to have...him
22. NONE
23. rel = who loved the earl
24. inf = to understand...devotion, part = loving
25. appos = the spirit of man

Connective #13 (pages 55-56)

1. The apple was eaten (by the boy).
2. The bug is being caught (by the spider).
3. A linking verb is never followed (by a direct object).
4. All the food must have been taken (by us).
5. The lady, **a nurse**, was Florence Nightingale. *or* The lady was Florence Nightingale, **a nurse**.
6. The lady **who was a nurse** was Florence Nightingale. *or* The lady... Nightingale, **who was a nurse**.
7. Taffy, **whom the dogs chase**, is a thief. *or* Taffy is a thief **whom the dogs chase**.
8. The dogs chase Taffy, **a thief**.
9. Taffy, **chased by the dogs**, is a thief. *or* Taffy is a thief **chased by the dogs**.
10. Chin Tsu...mine **which/that an Irishman found**.
11. An Irishman found the mine **worked by Chin Tsu**.
12. Chin Tsu worked the **found** mine.
13. The sniper spotted the enemy **loading his gun**.
14. The enemy **spotted by the sniper** was...gun.
15. The sniper spotted an enemy **who was loading his gun**.
16. passive, rel = which was...left
17. inf = to react
18. appos = a chief, part = trusted
19. part = carrying a short bow
20. none
21. ger = turning...alertly, rel = who were...alertly
22. none
23. ger = veering...silence, rel = which waited...silence
24. part = piercing
25. appos = a man of many battles