

Exam 2  
October 12, 2010

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### I. Using Verbs Correctly

14

A. Complete each sentence using the correct verb form, and justify your choice using the explanations of the various forms on pp. 78-79. (20 points)

4

1. For the past few days, my teammates and I have been working (work) diligently on our group project.

Present Perfect Progressive

Past action (working on the project) continuing into the present.

4

2. After she had completed (complete) the first draft, she took a break and went for a walk.

Past Perfect

Past action (completing the first draft) completed before another action (took a break) in the past.

0

3. Until last year, Melissa had been convinced (convince) that she would go to graduate school.

Present Perfect

← This is simple past in passive voice  
A completed action (she was convinced) extending from a point in the past

with relevance to the present

past perfect - a more recent occurrence (in the past) changed her mind.

4

4. He had seen (see) the previews repeatedly before he felt inspired to pay to see the movie.

Past Perfect

Past action (had seen) completed before another action (felt inspired) in the past.

2

5. If you were (be) correct in your assumptions, the stated conclusion might be feasible.

Simple Present

subjunctive

past tense or modal auxiliary

This is timeless present as it does not indicate any past action.

B. Use a form of lie or lay to complete each of the following sentences, and explain your choice. (10 points)

1. I lay still for a moment and listened to the raindrops falling on the metal roof.

Intransitive "lie" used in simple past. Both actions were performed in unison in the past.

2. Stephen unexpectedly laid his resignation on his supervisor's desk.

Past action using the simple past tense of transitive "lay."

3. She was lying on her bed when the tree branch crashed through her window.

Intransitive "lie" used in the past ~~perfect~~ progressive tense. She was still continuing this past action completed before another action in the past.  
limited duration

4. Before she finished cooking dinner, she had lain down for a nap.

Intransitive "lie" used in the past perfect tense. She completed the action before another action in the past.

5. Her mother gently laid the blanket over the baby as she slept.

Transitive "lay" used in the simple past tense, completed at a specific point in time.



19 C. In parentheses, identify each of the following sentences as either active (A) or passive (P) voice. Rewrite each of the sentences to convert active to passive or passive to active. Then, considering the intended reader, explain why you believe the writer should have selected either the active or the passive voice for each sentence. (20 points)

- 4 1. The employee was praised by the manager for his fine work. (P)

The manager praised the employee for his fine work.

Keep with the passive voice since the focus of this should be on the employee receiving praise (Yay!) rather than the manager giving it (boring).

- 4 2. The incompetent advertising agency had not completed the project by the contracted deadline.

(A) The project wasn't completed by the contracted deadline.

Despite the negative connotation, the active voice would be best suited as it was the agency's incompetence which prevented them from completing on time.

- 4 3. The entire marketing department was eliminated last week. (P)

The company board eliminated the entire marketing department last week.

To remove the blame and protect those responsible for their evil deeds, this sentence should be left in passive voice. It's more important to know who was eliminated.

- 3 4. The author leaves readers with challenging questions about the roles and responsibilities of

universities and faculty members. (A)

Readers are left with challenging questions about the roles and responsibilities of universities and faculty members.

Keep with active voice since authors deserve some praise, he wrote something obviously academic and thought provoking. Since we don't know the questions we don't need to focus on it.

- 4 5. Adequate medical care should be insisted on by all citizens. (P)

Citizens should insist on adequate medical care.

The active voice carries more of a call to action and is better suited to its readers. It is our duty to ask for something. Focus on whose responsibility it is rather than the "what."

## II. Expanding the Sentence: Identifying Slot Boundaries, Adverbial Modifiers, and Sentence Patterns

Draw vertical lines to identify the slot boundaries in the following sentences (refer to p. 59 or the related handout for a clear skeletal picture of the slots for each pattern). Above the sentence, label each slot according to its **form**:

- NP1, NP2, NP3: noun phrase
- V—*be*: *be* verb
- V—*lnk*: linking verb
- V—*intr*: intransitive verb
- V—*tr*: transitive verb
- INF: infinitive verb phrase
- PREP: preposition
- OP: object of the preposition
- ADJ: adjectival
- ADV/TP: adverbial of time or place
- SCj: subordinating conjunction

Note only the ADJ and ADV/TP that are occupying sentence slots (patterns I, II, IV, IX).

Below each sentence, identify the **function** of each slot:

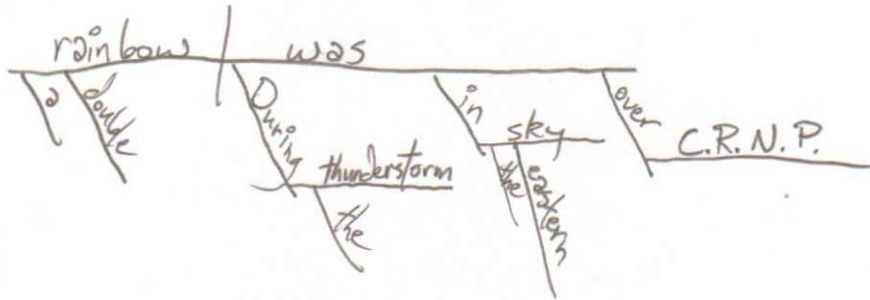
- S: subject
- PV: predicated verb
- SC: subject complement
- DO: direct object
- IO: indirect object
- OC: object complement

In the parentheses following each sentence, identify the sentence pattern of the independent (IC) and subordinate (SC) clauses and of any verb phrases (INF). If the sentence includes more than one clause or verb phrase, label each of them as IC1, IC2, SC1, SC2, INF1, INF2, etc; then identify the sentence pattern of each. Finally, diagram the sentence. (30 points)

1 (During the thunderstorm,) there was a double rainbow in the eastern sky over Capitol Reef

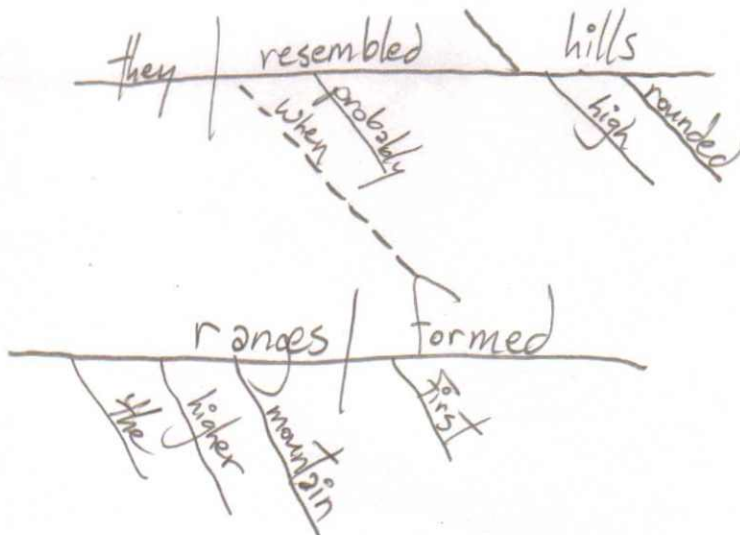
5 OP National Park. ( I )

there



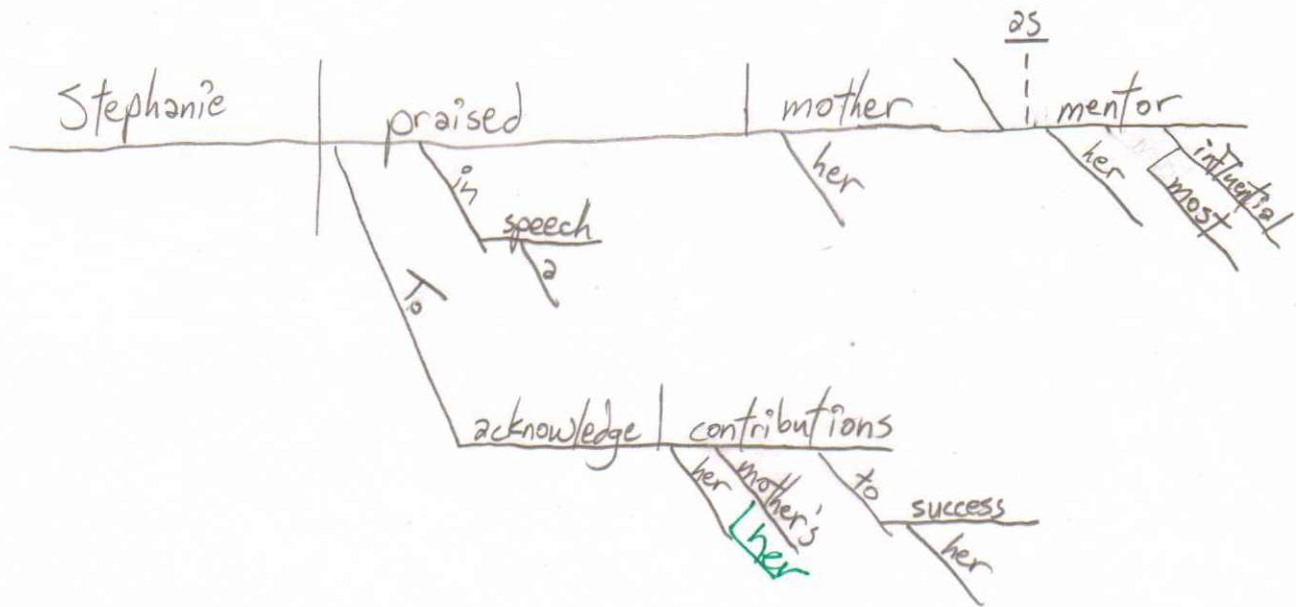
2. When the higher mountain ranges first formed, they probably resembled high, rounded hills.

5 ? ( SC: VI IC: IV )

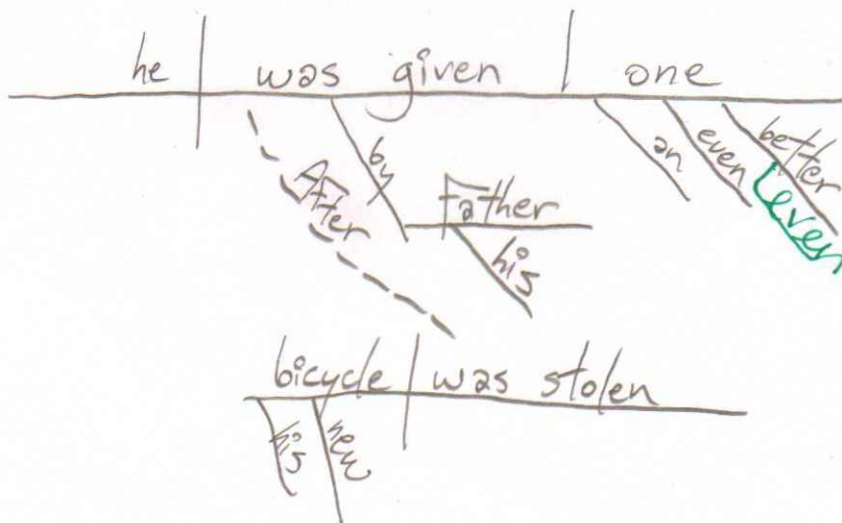




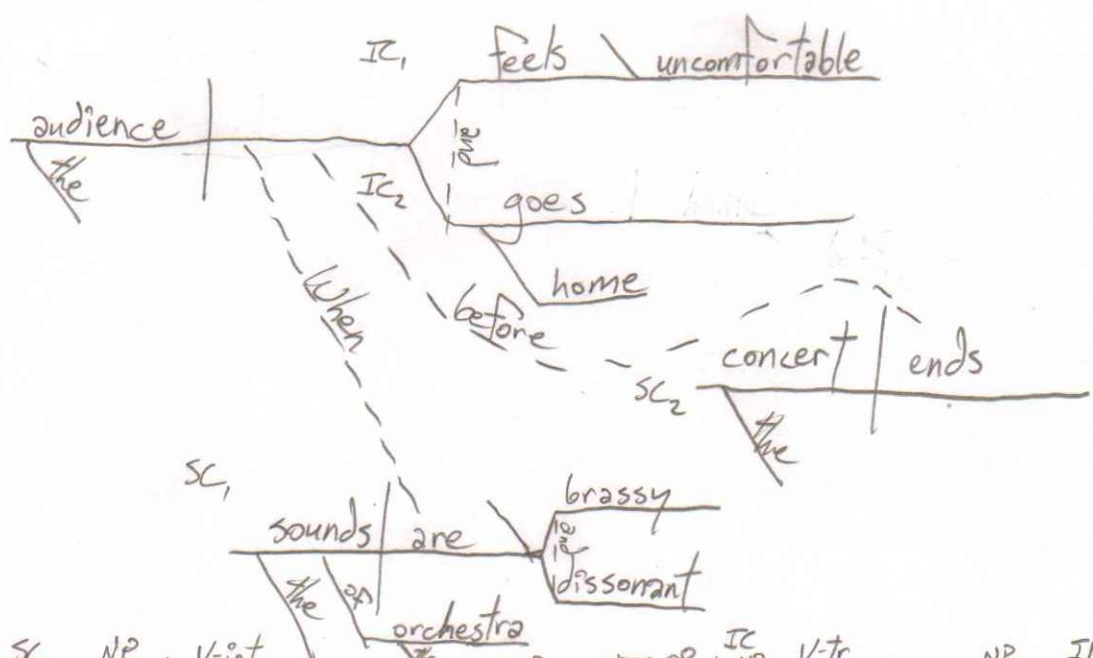
3. To acknowledge her mother's contributions to her success, Stephanie praised her mother, in a speech, as her most influential mentor. (INF: VII IC: IX)



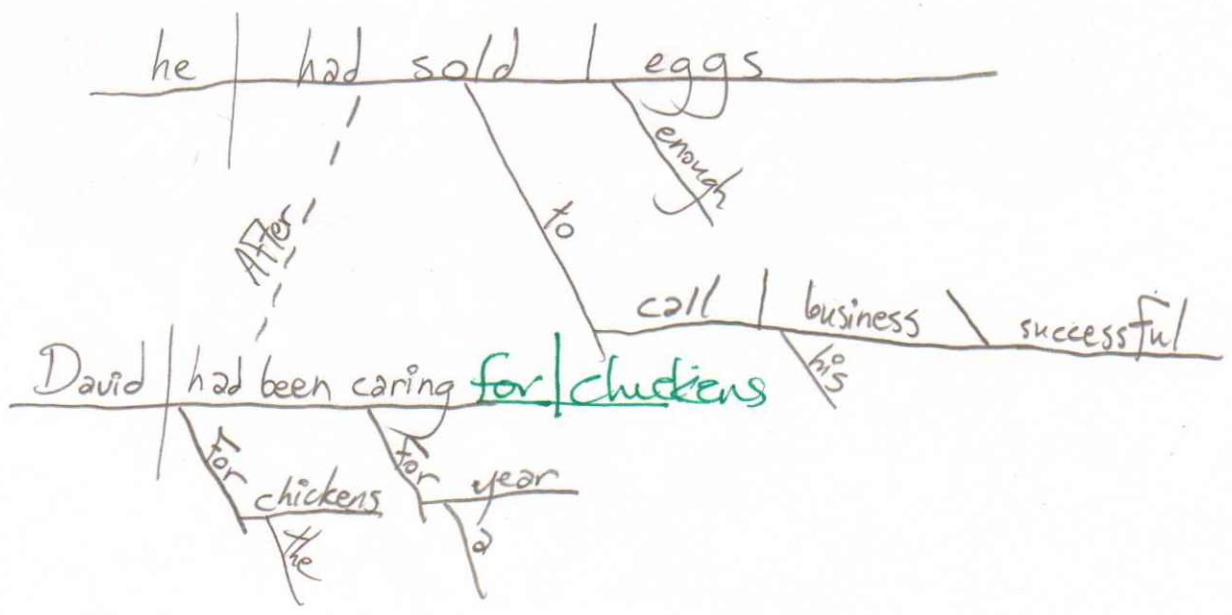
4. After his new bicycle was stolen, he was given an even better one by his father. (SC: VII IC: VIII)



5. When the sounds (of the orchestra) are brassy and dissonant, the audience feels uncomfortable and goes home before the concert ends. (SC<sub>1</sub>: II, IC<sub>1</sub>: IV, IC<sub>2</sub>: VII, SC<sub>2</sub>: VII)



6. After David had been caring for the chickens for a year, he had sold enough eggs to call his business successful. (SC: VI, IC: VII, INF: IX)



**III. Eliminating Dangling Infinitives and Punctuating Adverbials Correctly:** For each of the following sentences, look for dangling infinitives and introductory adverbials. Revise any sentences that have problems with infinitives; your revision should include adding a comma if one is needed. For sentences that have introductory adverbials, decide whether the adverbial needs to be set off with a comma, and in those sentences, provide a grammatical explanation for why you have or have not added one. (20 points)

1. To measure the intensity of emitted light, <sup>you must first determine the concentration of an element.</sup> ~~the concentration of an element must first be determined.~~

A comma is required following an introductory adverbial ~~clause~~ <sup>phrase</sup> (the infinitive).

2. After he finished the bookcase, he discovered that it was too large to fit into the library.

A comma is required following an introductory adverbial clause (subordinate).

3. To complete the assignment, <sup>I must have thorough research.</sup> ~~the research must be thorough.~~

A comma is required following an introductory adverbial ~~clause~~ (infinitive).

4. During the debate, the candidates slung mud at each other with abandon.

To prevent misreading, a comma is needed after a short prepositional phrase.  
How can this sentence be misread?

5. To work out with maximum efficiency, <sup>you must have a personal coach.</sup> ~~a personal coach can be extremely helpful.~~

A comma is required following an introductory adverbial ~~clause~~ (infinitive).