

MEETING 11 STRUCTURE

Subject and Verb

A *sentence* in English must have at least one *Subject* and one *Verb*. The first thing you should do as you read a sentence in the structure section of the TOEFL test is to find the *subject* and the *verb*.

Practice 1: Underline the subject once and the verb in the each of the following sentences. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

I	1. <u>My best friend</u> always helpful with problems.
C	2. <u>The bus schedule</u> <u>has changed</u> since last week.
	3. Accidentally dropped the glass on the floor.
	4. The customer paying the clerk for the clothes.
	5. The professor handed the syllabus to the students.
	6. Each day Practiced the piano for hours.
	7. The basketball player tossed the ball into the hoop.
	8. The new student in the class very talkative and friendly.
	9. Walking with the children to school.
	10. The whales headed south for the winter.

Object of Preposition

Another part of sentence is object. There are two kinds of objects; *object of verb* and *object of preposition*. See the examples:

Many students of college visited the library
S O of Prep. V O of the verb

Object of Preposition

A *Preposition* is followed by noun or pronoun that is called an object of preposition if a word is an object of a preposition, it is not the subject. It might appear before or after the subject.

Practice 2: Each of the following sentences contain one or more prepositional phrase. Underline the subject and the verb. Circle the prepositional phrases that come before the verb. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

C	1. The name (of the baby) (in the crib) is Jack.
I	2. (By the next meeting) (of the class) need to turn in the papers.
	3. The directions to the Practice on page twenty unclear.
	4. Because of the heavy rain throughout the night. the walkways are muddy.
	5. During the week eat lunch in the school cafeteria.
	6. In the morning after the concert was tired.
	7. In the summer the trip to the mountains is our favorite trip.

Appositives		
Appositive is a noun or noun phrase that comes before or after another noun and is generally set off from the noun with commas. If a word is an appositive, it is not the subject. The following are appositives both possible in English.		
S,	Appositive,	V
<u>Tom</u> ,	<u>a really good mechanic</u> ,	<u>is fixing</u> the car
	Appositive,	S V
	<u>A really good mechanic</u> ,	<u>Tom is fixing</u> the car

Practice 3: Each of the following sentences contain an appositive. Underline the subject and the verb. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

C	1. (The son of the previous owner), the new owner <u>is undertaking</u> some dairly broad changes in managment policy.
I	2. Last semester, (a friend), graduated cumlaude from university.
	3. Valentine's Day, February 14, is a special holiday for sweethearts.
	4. At long last, the chief executive officer, has decided to stop down.
	5. Tonight's supper, leftovers from lastnight, did not taste any bitter tonight that last night.
	6. The only entrance to the closet, the door was kept locked at all times.
	7. In the cold of winter, a wall heating unit, would not turn on.

REVIEW: Choose the letter of the word or group of word that best complete the sentence.

- The North Platte River___from Wyoming into Nebraska.
(A) it flowed
(B) flows
(C) flowing
(D) with flowing water
- Still a novelty in the late nineteenth century, ___ limited to the rich.
(A) was
(B) was photography
(C) it was photography
(D) photography was
- ___grow close to the ground in the short Arctic summer.
(A) Above tundra plants
(B) Tundra plants
(C) Tundra plants are found
(D) For tundra plants
- In 1867, ___Alaska from the Russians for \$7.2 million.
(A) purchased the United States
(B) to purchase the United States
(C) the United States' purchase of
(D) the United States purchased
- Between 1725 and 1750, New England witnessed an increase in the specialization of _____.
(A) occupations
(B) occupies
(C) they occupied
(D) it occupied them
- The large carotid artery ____ to the main parts of the brain.
(A) carrying blood
(B) blood is carried
(C) carries blood
(D) blood carries
- ___ radio as the first practical system of wireless telegraphy.
(A) Marconi's development
(B) The development by Marconi
(C) Developing Marconi
(D) Marconi developed

PRESENT PARTICIPLE AND PAST PARTICIPLE

Present Participle

A *present participle* is the -ing form of the verb. The present participle can be:

1. A part of the verb - when it is accompanied by some form of the verb 'be'
2. An adjective - when it is not accompanied by some form of the verb be.

The train is arriving at the station now.

Verb

The train arriving at the station now is an hour late.

Adj.

Verb

The mailman has left a letter in the mailbox.

Verb

The letter left in the mail box was for me.

Adj

Past Participle

The -ed form of the verb can be:

1. The main verb of simple past tense.
2. The verb of present perfect tense, when it is preceded by have/has/had
3. An adjective, when there is a main verb and appears before or after the noun it modifies.

Practice 5: Each of the following sentences contains one or more past participles. Underline the subjects and the verbs. Circle the past participles and label them as adjectives or verbs. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

I	1. The food is <u>served</u> in this restaurant <u>is</u> delicious. *V V
C	2. The plane <u>landed</u> on the <u>deserted</u> runway. V Adj.
	3. The unexpected guests arrived just at dinner time.
	4. The courses are listed in the catalogue are required courses.
	5. The teacher found the lost exam.
	6. The small apartment very crowded and disorganized.
	7. The photographs developed yesterday showed Sam and his friends.

Object of Preposition

A *Preposition* is followed by noun or pronoun that is called an object of preposition if a word is an object of a preposition, it is not the subject. It might appear before or after the subject.

Practice 2: Each of the following sentences contain one or more prepositional phrase. Underline the subject and the verb. Circle the prepositional phrases that come before the verb. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

C	1. The name (of the baby) (in the crib) is Jack.
I	2. (By the next meeting) (of the class) need to turn in the papers.
	3. The directions to the Practice on page twenty unclear.
	4. Because of the heavy rain throughout the night. the walkways are muddy.
	5. During the week eat lunch in the school cafeteria.
	6. In the morning after the concert was tired.

