

3. A pronoun substitutes for a noun.
 - a. noun
 - b. preposition
 - c. adverb
 - d. adjective
4. Sentences need a subject and a verb.
 - a. noun
 - b. adjective
 - c. conjunction
 - d. preposition
5. Nouns often have singular and plural forms.
 - a. noun
 - b. adverb
 - c. conjunction
 - d. verb
6. A verb phrase must have a head verb.
 - a. noun
 - b. adjective
 - c. pronoun
 - d. preposition
7. The “be” verb is the most irregular verb.
 - a. conjunction
 - b. verb
 - c. adverb
 - d. adjective
8. This is important.
 - a. conjunction
 - b. verb
 - c. adjective
 - d. pronoun
9. “Hidden” is the past participle of the verb “hide.”
 - a. adjective
 - b. adverb
 - c. preposition
 - d. noun
10. The infinitive form of the verb “eat” is “to eat.”
 - a. adjective
 - b. adverb

- c. preposition
 - d. noun
11. A preposition exists within a prepositional phrase.
- a. pronoun
 - b. conjunction
 - c. preposition
 - d. verb
12. A correlative conjunction has two parts, for example, “either” and “or.”
- a. noun
 - b. adjective
 - c. conjunction
 - d. verb
13. Grammar class makes you think, so it is a good brain massage.
- a. noun
 - b. preposition
 - c. pronoun
 - d. conjunction
14. Many can improve their writing by studying grammar.
- a. noun
 - b. adjective
 - c. pronoun
 - d. conjunction
15. The error of switching sounds is called a spoonerism, e.g., “fun trip” becomes “tun frip.”
- a. preposition
 - b. adverb
 - c. pronoun
 - d. conjunction

Feedback:

- 3. “For” is one of the most common English prepositions.
- 4. “And” is one of the FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). It is a coordinating conjunction.
- 5. “Often” is an adverb of frequency.
- 6. “Head” functions as an adjective modifying the noun “verb.”
- 7. “Most” is an adverb modifying the adjective “irregular” (which modifies the noun “verb.”)
- 8. “This” is a demonstrative pronoun. It is the subject of the sentence.
- 9. “The” is an adjective modifying the noun “participle.” “Past” is also an adjective modifying “participle.”
- 10. “Infinitive” functions as an adjective modifying the noun “form.” “The” is also an adjective modifying “form.”
- 11. “Within” is a preposition in the prepositional phrase “within a prepositional phrase.”
- 12. “Parts” is a noun—it is countable: one part, two parts, etc.

13. “So” is one of the FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). It is a coordinating conjunction.
14. “” is an indefinite pronoun. It is the subject of the sentence.
15. “Of” is one of the most commonly used prepositions.

Chapter 2

1. How does the prepositional phrase in the following sentence function?
The Language Focus box in that chapter is about language sounds.
 - a. adjective
 - b. adverb
2. The following sentence is written in which voice? *The dog went home by itself.*
 - a. active
 - b. passive
3. The pronoun substitution test is very useful for finding what construction?
 - a. noun phrase
 - b. adverb
 - c. adjective
 - d. prepositional phrase
4. Find the preposition phrase in the following sentence:
She wanted to complete the readings before class.
 - a. to complete
 - b. the readings
 - c. before class
 - d. No prepositional phrase
5. Find the object of preposition in the following sentence:
You had a quick overview of phrasal verbs last week.
 - a. A quick overview
 - b. phrasal verbs
 - c. last week
 - d. No prepositional phrase
6. Which is the correct active voice version of the following sentence?
Passive voice is often used in science writing by researchers.
 - a. *Researchers have often used passive voice in science writing.*
 - b. *Researchers often used passive voice in science writing.*
 - c. *Researchers often use passive voice in science writing.*
7. Which is the correct passive voice version of the following sentence?
Students must avoid the use of too many prepositional phrases.
 - a. The use of too many prepositional phrases should be avoided by students.
 - b. The use of too many prepositional phrases must be avoided by students.
 - c. The use of too many prepositional phrases is avoided by students.

8. How does the prepositional phrase in the following sentence function?
Behind your Adam's apple, vocal cords vibrate to produce sounds.
 - a. adjective
 - b. adverb
9. What word class is an appositive?
 - a. noun
 - b. adverb
 - c. adjective
 - d. verb
10. Which sentence shows the correct punctuation of the appositive "Walt Wolfram"?
 - a. The linguist Walt Wolfram studies American dialects.
 - b. The linguist, Walt Wolfram, studies American dialects.
 - c. The linguist, Walt Wolfram studies American dialects.

Feedback:

1. The prepositional phrase "in this chapter" is an adjective modifying the noun "box."
2. This is an active voice sentence with "the dog" as the subject (doer) of the verb "went."
3. The pronoun substitution test is a good test to use for finding noun phrases. If the phrase can be substituted with a pronoun, it is a noun phrase.
4. The only prepositional phrase is "before class." The phrase "to complete" is not a prepositional phrase. Note that "complete" is not a noun, which is required for a prepositional phrase. This structure is called an infinitive phrase, which will be covered in Chapter 4.
6. Because the "be" verb in the passive voice sentence is in present tense ("is"), the verb in the active voice sentence must be in present tense as well ("use").
7. Because the verb in the active voice sentence has the modal "must," the passive version needs to retain the same modal.
8. There is no noun in front of the prepositional phrase to modify; therefore, it must be an adverb. It is answering the adverb question "Where?" "Where do vocal cords vibrate to produce sounds?"
10. The appositive is not set off with commas because the name Walt Wolfram is essential in describing which linguist.

Chapter 3

Mark the role the underlined phrase plays in the sentence.

1. An intransitive verb cannot have a direct object.
 - a. predicate nominative
 - b. direct object

- c. indirect object
 - d. subject
 - e. none of the above
2. A linking verb links the subject complement to the subject.
- a. predicate nominative
 - b. direct object
 - c. indirect object
 - d. object complement
 - e. none of the above
3. A subject complement can be a noun phrase or adjective.
- a. predicate nominative
 - b. direct object
 - c. subject
 - d. object complement
 - e. none of the above
4. Some verbs can function as a transitive verb and an intransitive verb.
- a. linking verb
 - b. transitive verb
 - c. intransitive verb
 - d. none of the above
5. An object complement modifies the direct object.
- a. linking verb
 - b. transitive verb
 - c. intransitive verb
 - d. none of the above
6. We studied the six sentence patterns thoroughly.
- a. predicate nominative
 - b. direct object
 - c. indirect object
 - d. object complement
 - e. none of the above
7. The students showed the instructor the errors in the newspaper.
- a. predicate nominative
 - b. direct object
 - c. indirect object
 - d. predicate adjective
 - e. none of the above
8. Grammar can be a challenge for students.
- a. predicate nominative