

Exercise 4: Decide if the verbs in the following sentences are linking, intransitive, or transitive and indicate the function of what comes after the verb.

1. The weather turned cool over the weekend.
linking Cs
2. The committee members turned their attention to the next item on the agenda.
transitive Od
3. The Schillers remained our neighbors for many years.
linking Cs
4. The class grew impatient with the teacher's rambling explanation.
linking Cs
5. My nephew grew a goatee in two months.
transitive Od
6. The audience stayed awake through the whole speech.
linking Cs
7. A panel of judges stayed the execution.
transitive Od
8. The children stayed in their room.
intransitive A
9. Bill's younger sister makes delicious lasagna.
transitive Od
10. She will make a great chef someday.
linking Cs
11. This juice tastes bitter.
linking Cs
12. The detective tasted traces of cyanide in the juice.
transitive Od
13. During last night's thunderstorm we went to the basement.
intransitive A
14. The company went bankrupt last year.
linking Cs
15. The child fell ill during the night.
linking Cs
16. No snowflake falls in the wrong place. [Zen saying]
intransitive A
17. Men have become the tools of their tools. [Henry David Thoreau]
linking Cs

Exercise 5: Analyze the following sentences by marking the function of each of its parts (S, V, Od, Oi, Cs, Co, A)

1. The project will feature low-floor streetcars.
S V Od
2. The judge found Mr Cornacchia a thoroughly dishonest witness.
S V Oi Od
3. Mr Topham is in his office.
S V A

4. The jury overturned the finding of a provisional court.
S V Od
5. The police have arrested a suspect.
S V Od
6. A psychiatrist gave the man an anti-depressant drug.
S V Oi Od
7. Most of the inspectors are retired police officers.
S V Cs
8. The prime minister sat down.
S V
9. The unarmed police officers seized ten tons of illegal drugs.
S V Od
10. He put his watch in the drawer.
S V Od A

Lecture 2:

Exercise 1: Mark the italicized finite clauses with ‘F’ and the italicized non-finite clauses with ‘NF’:

1. Statistics Canada has found *what many people have long suspected*. (F)
2. Officials were told *that the missing fish could number as many as 1.2 million*. (F)
3. Of course, *being an intellectual hockey player*, doesn't always help. (NF)
4. *When people survive a heart attack*, damage to the organ is often so great *that they eventually suffer another attack and die*. (F/ F)
5. Mr Fuller, *who spent fifteen days in jail awaiting trial*, received the longest sentence *given to a participant in the riot*. (F/ NF)
6. *Emptying the mind before physical action* will improve success in sports. (NF)
7. The chemical appears to increase serotonin levels in the brain, *taking away the compulsive desire to place a bet*. (NF)
8. If you want to find out *what youth are doing*, go deeper. (F)

Exercise 2: Underline all the dependent clauses in the following sentences. Use single underlining for the finite clauses and double underlining for the non-finite clauses. In the blank space, indicate the function of the clause or clauses as follows: noun, ‘n’; adverbial, ‘adv’; adjective, ‘adj’. If there is more than one clause in the sentence, separate your symbols with a comma.

1. An American combat plane, firing air-to-air missiles, shot down an Iraqi MiG fighter which intruded into the no-fly zone in southern Iraq.
2. In Hong Kong's fashionable district of Lan Kwai Fong, 20 people were killed when crowd celebrations went wrong.
3. The 15,000 revelers were gripped by panic after a number of people fell to the ground.
4. David Schoo and his wife Sharon, a well-to-do couple from Chicago, were charged with child cruelty after leaving their daughters, aged nine and four, alone at home while they spent Christmas on the beach at Acapulco, Mexico.
5. Mr Lu stressed that there had been no improvement in relations with Britain.

Exercise 3: Decide whether the following sentences are simple, compound or complex.

1. A family of baboons jumped from the rear window of a car. (Simple)
2. The knife blades shine in the afternoon sunlight **as** the man in the flashy shirt pushes them deeper inside the metal hoops. (Complex)
3. He rushes forward **and** then he dives head first through the treacherous hole. (Compound)
4. An hour's drive south of Budapest is Lake Balaton, **which** offers a sunny, uncrowded beach. (Complex)

5. The Shakers died out, **but** they left behind some great furniture and interesting houses.

(Compound)

6. The island of New Guinea is one of the most intriguing destinations in the world. **(Simple)**

7. About half the photosynthesis that removes carbon dioxide from the air occurs in the tropics.

(Complex)

8. The species is believed to be near extinction. **(Simple)**

9. Many marchers stayed at the barricades into the early morning hours today. **(Simple)**

10. Mr Nimro insists **that** he talked to Mr.Squevel in 1979. **(Complex)**

Exercise 4: Revise each of the following sentences using the coordinating or correlative conjunction shown in parentheses:

The first sentence is done.

12. The students studied until 3:00 a.m. (and)

The students studied and partied until 3 :00 a.m.

2. The children played on the porch all afternoon, (and)

The children and the parents played on the porch all afternoon.

The children ate and played on the porch all afternoon.

3. I will work on my math assignment tomorrow, (either-or)

I will work either on my math assignment or my physics exam tomorrow.

4. Pam changed the oil before leaving for spring break, (and)

Pam changed the oil and checked the tyres before leaving for spring break.

5. Our teacher looked cheerful in class this morning, (yet)

Our teacher looked cheerful yet tired in class this morning.

6. Our visitors this weekend were unexpected, (but)

Our visitors this weekend were unexpected but welcome.

7. I can go with you to the police station, (and)

I can go with you to the police station and tell them everything.

8. John can speak Spanish like a native, (both-and)

John can both speak and write Spanish like a native

9. Juan can speak English like a native, (not only-but also)

Juan can speak not only English but also Italian like a native

10. My roommates are going to San Diego for spring break, (either-or)
My roommates are going either to San Diego or to California for spring break.

11. I've decided that majoring in math was a mistake, (and)
My parents and I have decided that majoring in math was a mistake.

Exercise 5: Underline the correlative conjunctions in each sentence, and identify the grammatical elements that are connected.

1. Elephants are found both in Africa and in Asia. *Prepositional phrases*
2. The African elephant is neither the largest nor the heaviest mammal in the world. *Adjectives*
3. Either you leave or I will call the police. *clauses/ sentences*
4. I have neither the time nor the energy for your trivial complaints. *noun phrases*
5. People both admire tigers as beautiful animals and fear them as man-eaters. *verb phrases*
6. Many species of animals spend most of their time either eating or sleeping. *gerunds*
7. This position requires not only specialized knowledge but also the ability to handle people tactfully. *noun phrases*
8. He was either ignorant of the policy or unaware of its relevance to his job description. *adjective phrases*
9. While in his nineties, Bertrand Russell spoke both vigorously and eloquently against the development of nuclear weapons. *adverbs*
10. Neither what you say nor how you say it will affect my judgment. *noun clauses*

Lecture 3:

Exercise 1: Underline under the non-finite noun clause with one line and under the finite noun clause with a double line. Indicate what role the clause plays in the sentence and its grammatical structure.

1. The officials will not know how widely the infection has spread until blood samples can be tested in the US. Finite/ Od/ Interrogative Clause

2. Through the camera lens, Bill Clinton looked relieved to be wrestling with a problem as relatively manageable as the economy.
Non-finite/ Adjective Complement/ Infinitive Clause

3. He complained that the union leaders had walked away from the negotiations without making counter offers. finite/ Od/ that clause
Non-finite/ Op/ ing clause

4. That man was charged with diverting at least \$81 million from a Hyundai subsidiary to his campaign.
Non-finite/ Od/ ing clause

5. What two scientists at the US Geological survey found was a region 320 km across and 130 km deep denser than surrounding regions. Finite/ S/ nominal relative clause

Exercise 2: Change the following sentences in direct speech to reported speech:

1. "The idea was to create as many modern interventions as we could," said Kenneth Drucker. Kenneth Drucker **said that** the idea **had been** to create as many modern interventions as **they** could

2. "I have to add a little more water to the stew," Melinda said. Melinda **said that she had** to add a little more water to the stew.

3. "You won't see your roses bloom," said Hope. Hope **said that she wouldn't see her** roses bloom.

4. "I'll plant them tomorrow" Beauty said. Beauty **said that she would plant them the next day**.

5. Elmer asked: "Was she murdered?".... "It's hard to say after all this time," Ben answered. Elmer asked **whether or not (if) she had been murdered**. Ben answered that it was hard

6. "Why did the telegram come addressed to Mrs. Spaulding?" Mrs. Ellington asked.... "That is the name which appears as my byline," Diana replied. Mrs. Ellington **asked why the telegram had come** addressed to Mrs. Spaulding. Diana **replied that that** was the name which **appeared** as **her** byline.

7. Diana said: "I never intended to write anything negative about the Hotel Grant. My editor, I admit, likes sensational stories. And I have written about crime in the past"...

Diana said **that she had never intended** to write anything negative about the Hotel Grant. **She admitted that her editor liked** sensational stories. And **that she had written** about crime in the past.

Exercise 3: The following sentences have a reduced noun clause in them. Rewrite the sentences with a complete noun clause.

1. Lisa mentioned going to the beach after lunch.

Lisa mentioned **that she was** going to the beach after lunch.

2. Mom asked me to clean my room.

Mom asked me **whether or not I would clean** my room.

3. Jenny didn't know what to do about her expired driver's license.

Jenny didn't know **what she could do** about her expired driver's license.

4. My doctor recommends eating less fat and salt.

My doctor recommends **that I eat** less fat and salt.

5. She pretended to be happy about the news.

She pretended **that she was happy** about the news.

Lecture 4:

Exercise 1: Underline the relative clauses then label them as either essential or nonessential.

1. When Mattel first broke ground here in 1967, Taiwan was still considered an underdeveloped country. But the Barbie factory, which was quickly followed by three others on the island, helped unleash an astonishing ... economic miracle ... The island, which is approximately the size of West Virginia, is the fifth largest economy in Asia ... (1/ nonessential, 2/ nonessential)
2. Another surprising find was four miniature silver coffins that had held the king's internal organs... With silver coffins and jewelry rivaling Tutankhamun's, these northern kings were obviously a force to be reckoned with, and were not weak rulers who were barely hanging on to what little power they had. (1/ essential, 2/essential)
3. The older Vega daughter, Paula, and her new boyfriend, whose name Gail had already forgotten, sat at the far end of the table. Neither of them spoke any English. (nonessential)
4. My neighbors use the diphthong-rich vowels of the hill accent that was my own first language. After I met, fell in love with, and married the man who was working this land (1/essential, 2/essential)

Exercise 2: Enter each sentence into the chart. The first two sentences are done for you as examples.

1. George saw the movie that had won an award.
2. George saw the movie that I wanted to see.
3. I found the keys that Sam had lost yesterday.
4. I found the keys that belong to Sam.
5. The big dog barked at the child who was crying hard.
6. The big dog barked at the child who the mother was chasing.
7. The teacher returned the tests that she had corrected.
8. The teacher returned the tests that counted for 50% of the grade.
9. The scientists who discovered the new burial ground became famous.
10. The scientists have discovered the man who they were looking for.

subject	VP	object	relative pronoun	subject	VP	complement	role of relative pronoun
George	saw	the movie	that		had won	an award.	subject
George	saw	the movie	that	I	wanted to see.		object
I	found	the keys	that	Sam	had lost	yesterday.	object
I	found	the keys	that		belong to	Sam.	subject
The big dog	barked	at the child	who		was crying	hard.	subject
The big dog	barked	at the child	who	the mother	was chasing.		object
The teacher	returned	the tests	that	she	had corrected.		object
The teacher	returned	the tests	that		counted	for 50% of the grade.	subject
The scientists	have discovered	the man	who	they	were looking for.		object

Exercise 3: Complete each sentence with either who or whom.

1. The doctors who had completed their training in Boston earned the most.
2. The bus driver who had had his license revoked was soon back on the job.

3. The movie director to whom the studio had granted \$10 million went over budget.
4. The little girl who is holding her mother's hand is walking across the street.
5. The business people who have become the most successful work long hours.
6. The people whom the drug company chose for its drug trials were seriously ill.
7. The president and CEO of the company whom the board had recently elected resigned yesterday.
8. The department elected a new chairperson who was known for her leadership abilities.
9. The suit Kelly bought is being altered by a tailor whom the store had recommended.
10. The students completed evaluations on the teacher who was teaching the course that semester.

Exercise 4: Decide whether or not the relative pronoun can be omitted in the following sentences.

1. Last week Gina Giarda stood before her fans who had come from as far away as Japan to applaud her success. (it cannot be omitted)
2. Gina Giarda has become a performer who every music lover recognizes. (it can be omitted)
3. Music was something that she had loved from her earliest days. (it can be omitted)
4. Barely more than a toddler, Gina learned to play the violin from her parents who were talented musicians. (it cannot be omitted)
5. When she was eight, she received a prize that made her famous in classical music circles. (it cannot be omitted)
6. Later she began to write songs that she performed all over the world. (it can be omitted)

Exercise 5: Reduce the relative clause in each sentence by crossing out the words you can omit.

1. The hockey **player injured** by the puck went to the hospital.
2. The cat went after the **dog chewing** a bone.
3. The **trophy awarded** at the end of the season went to the best new player.
4. I have a **friend trying** to get on reality TV.
5. The movie **star in Malibu** graduated from my high school.