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CUMULATIVE VERBAL REVIEW



Underline all participles, gerunds, infinitives, and present progressives, then indicate which type of verbal they are by labeling the word or phrase with “PART” (participle), “GER” (gerund), or “INF” (infinitive). Some sentences may contain more than one verbal.

Examples:

Participle - *Hearing the police sirens*, the thief absconded.

The *burst* melons lay in fragments on the floor.

Gerund - I like *volunteering at the animal shelter*.

My greatest fear, *failing to attend a reputable college*, is unlikely.

Infinitive - *To litter* is bad for the environment.

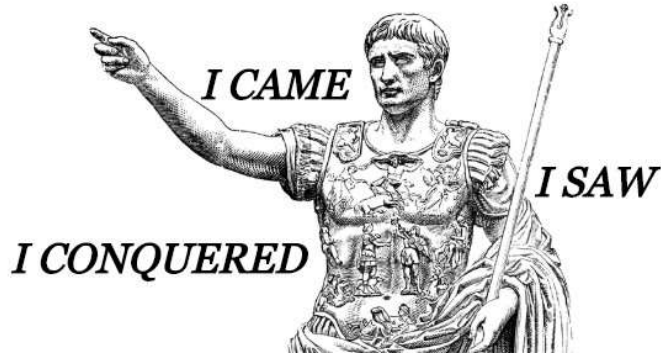
I want *to become* a lawyer.

Present Progressive - The student *is choosing* a college.

George *is buying* ice cream.

1. Gambling is Adam’s biggest vice, but *to waste money* is damaging for both him and his family.
2. Having owned Smith Co. for too long, Mr. Smith *is selling* his company.
3. The senate gathered to begin the hearing, where the innocent judge stood against misleading sexual assault allegations.
4. Seeing the chaos before him, Superman began *to save* the citizens.
5. A popular tendency of 14th-century French monarchs, *challenging* the temporal authority of the Papacy, reduced the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in many regions.
6. Forcing her team to run hundreds of laps, the coach *is conditioning* them.
7. After finishing finals, the students like *to go out* for lunch.

Problems with Verbs



This chapter covers the most common mistakes that can arise with the use of verbs.

In simplest terms, a sentence consists of a subject—a noun or pronoun, which is a person, place, or thing—and a predicate, its verb that shows an action like “run,” “grab,” or “enact” or a state of being like “is,” “appears,” or “seems.”

I. Verb Tenses

As mentioned in earlier chapters, **verb tenses** describe when an action is happening, was happening, or will be happening.



<u>Tense:</u>	<u>Examples:</u>
Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I love running in the park.• He studies every school night.• The President delivers his State of the Union Address at 7 p.m.

II. Adverbial Clauses

A. **Adverbial clauses** begin with a coordinating conjunction and can modify a verb, adjective, or another adverb. Coordinating conjunctions can include indications of concession, condition, comparison, time, place, reason, or manner. Below are examples.



Condition (if)	if, unless, provided that, in case
Comparison (to what extent)	than, whether, whereas, as much as
Time (when)	when, whenever, anywhere, until
Place (where)	where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere
Reason (why)	because, since, so that, why
Manner (how)	how, as though, as if
Concession (to what extent / how)	although, though, even though, while

Diagramming Adverbial Clauses

Shown below is a visual diagram of an adverbial clause.

I will fail this test if I do not study.

