

QUIZ

Lesson 14: The main word of the subject

Each answer is worth 6 points

Mark the xwords and verbs, then put a around the whole subject, then put a * over the **main word** of the subject.

1. The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest.
2. Miguel's beautiful new red car with the leather seats cost a bundle.
3. Jane and Carol are from St. Louis.
4. The pitcher of ice water sat on the table.
5. The #2 train was late again.
6. This cold, damp weather is getting me down.
7. Their three children are sick.
8. My English teacher was supposed to be here at 9:30.
9. Her study habits are excellent.
10. The beautiful little pink plastic doll is on the little girl's bed.
11. Many intelligent young Hispanic women drop out of high school.
12. The surgeon general's report sparked action in Congress.
13. My flower garden is beautiful in the spring.
14. The New York Yankees won again.
15. Banana, oranges, mangos, and strawberries went into the festive salad.

BLANK

QUIZ

Lesson 15: Equal words

Each answer is worth 5 points.

True or False?

- _____ equal words are also called conjunctions
- _____ equal words connect two things that are equal grammatically
- _____ sometimes equal words join two sentences
- _____ sometimes equal words join two subjects
- _____ in English we usually combine at least 5 sentences in a row

Which equal word?

Directions: Combine these sentences using and, so, or, or but.

The TV program was stupid. I turned off the TV and went to bed.

_____ I forgot my umbrella. I got wet.

_____ Jessica studies carefully. She gets an A on most tests.

_____ Ricardo never studies. He gets an A on most tests.

_____ I forgot to set my alarm clock. I woke up late.

_____ I like chocolate ice cream. I hate strawberry.

_____ To get to midtown you can take the subway. You can take a taxi.

_____ I want to go to the movie. I don't have any money.

_____ For breakfast, I drank orange juice. I ate cereal.

_____ We could eat at a restaurant. We could cook at home.

_____ Would you like coffee? Do you prefer tea?

BLANK

QUIZ

Lesson 16: Describers and Numbers

Part A True or False?

- _____ DESCRIBERS are also called adjectives.
_____ NUMBERS come before DESCRIBERS in the subject box.
_____ The MAIN SUBJECT always comes first in the subject box.
_____ Words like *first*, *second*, and *third* are numbers.

Part B Word order.

Circle the letter of the correct sentence.

- 1 a. Brothers rich my two are coming to New York.
b. My two rich brothers are coming to New York.
- 2 a. The beautiful dress blue is my favorite.
b. The beautiful blue dress is my favorite.
- 3 a. The pencils purple two are Nana's.
b. The two purple pencils are Nana's
- 4 a. The two third floor apartments are for rent.
b. Floor third the apartments two are for rent.

Part C Put a box around the subject and mark any xwords or verbs. Then mark the main subject, numbers, and describers.

1. Their three color television sets are all Sonys.
2. The first three years are difficult.
3. Over 8,000,000 people live in the city.
4. His 30 cousins live in the Dominican Republic.
5. Her first husband wasn't very interesting.
6. The sweet little black and white dog sat beside the old woman.
7. A mathematics book and two English books fell on the floor.

BLANK

Quiz

Lesson 17: Determiners

Part A: Circle the 6 words that are not determiners. 10 points

these	my	many	there	all
almost	those	and	never	a
its	me	their	that	than

Part B: Word order in the subject box 5 points

The correct order of words in the subject box is usually

- a. # * Ds Dt
- b. Dt # Ds *
- c. Dt Ds # *

Part C: Scrambled subjects.

Unscramble the words in these subject boxes. 5 points each

1. black those small five cats are my aunt's
2. movie the first begins at 4 o'clock.
3. five her sons tall take good care of her.
4. Americans some don't like hamburgers.
5. her party birthday was a lot of fun.
6. two cars police the crashed into a bus.
7. first her presentation oral was excellent.

BLANK

Quiz

Lesson 18: Prepositional phrases

Each answer is worth 5 points.

Part A: Write 5 prepositions

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Part B: Mark the xwords and verbs, put a box around the subject, and mark all of the words in the subject box.

1. The red flowers on the table are tulips.
2. The program on the television is very funny.
3. Winters in the Bronx can be cold.
4. The bald man in the red car is my uncle.
5. Those five people in the hall are talking too loudly.

Part C: Write five sentences. Be sure that each sentence begins with a determiner that each subject contains at least one prepositional phrase. Mark everything in the subject box.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

BLANK

Quiz

Lesson 19: Gerunds, part 1

Each answer is worth 5 points.

Part A: Read each sentence. Is the *-ing* word a gerund or a Ving? Circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Gerund or Ving? | 1. Swimming is my favorite sport. |
| Gerund or Ving? | 2. She is smoking a cigarette outside. |
| Gerund or Ving? | 3. Who is singing that song? |
| Gerund or Ving? | 4. I like travelling. |
| Gerund or Ving? | 5. Sitting in front of the TV can make you fat. |
| Gerund or Ving? | 6. Watching TV is a good way to learn English. |
| Gerund or Ving? | 7. Raising healthy children can be difficult. |
| Gerund or Ving? | 8. She goes walking every morning. |

Part B: How is the gerund used in these sentences?

Directions: Draw a line between the sentence and the use of the gerund.

USE OF THE GERUND:

- after a verb
- describer
- subject
- main word in prepositional phrase

SENTENCE:

- Studying English is a lot of fun!
- He dreams of acting.
- She enjoys baking cakes.
- Paula bought new reading glasses.

Part C: Write two sentences using a gerund.

- 1.
- 2.

Part D: Scrambled subjects with prepositions (review)

Directions: Unscramble the subjects. Mark all of the words in the subject box.

1. The in flowers vase the are tulips.
2. taxi man in the The forgot his wallet.
3. The under tree girl the is my daughter.
4. in ocean the Swimming is a lot of fun.
5. of My box pencils is on the desk.

Quiz

Lesson 20: Gerunds in prepositional phrases

Directions: Change the verbs in the box to gerunds and use them to complete the prepositional phrases below.

clean	fly	work	wash	go
-------	-----	------	------	----

1. She thanked him <for | _____ > the dishes.
2. The best way to get to Puerto Rico is <by | _____ >
3. We are thinking <about | _____ > on a field trip.
4. <By | _____ > hard Juan got a promotion at his job.
5. You should relax and take a nap <after | _____ > the house.

Directions: Mark the xwords, verbs, subjects, words in the subject box, prepositional phrases and GERunds in these sentences.

1. Walking in the park is a nice thing to do on Sunday.
2. I am thinking about taking a nap.
3. Studying English was easy for him.
4. By eating right, she is losing weight.
5. Going to the post office can be unpleasant.
6. Julio likes going to movies.
7. He was encouraged by getting 100% on his paper.
8. I apologize for being late.
9. You can't avoid paying taxes.
10. I am going swimming tomorrow.

BLANK

Quiz

Lesson 21: Gerunds after certain verbs

Use these gerunds to complete these 10 sentences. Mark the xwords and form of the verb.

robbing	seeing	spelling	doing	smoking
reading	loving	breaking	going	hurting

1. You really should stop _____ cigarettes.
2. The prisoner denied _____ the store.
3. The little boy didn't admit _____ the plate.
4. I usually postpone _____ boring jobs.
5. I regret _____ your feelings.
6. He recommends _____ that movie.
7. I can't help _____ you.
8. Have you considered _____ to college?
9. Do you practice _____ irregular verbs?
10. Anna enjoys _____ novels.

Part B:

- Write a sentence for each of these verbs.
- You can use any form of the verb.
- Use a gerund after the verb.

Verbs followed by Gerunds

stop

suggest

imagine

quit

enjoy

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Quiz

Lesson 22: Infinitives after certain verbs

1. Circle the infinitive:

eat eating ate to eat eaten

True or False?

- _____ Never use an infinitive after an xword
- _____ Never add "s" "ed" "ing" to an infinitive
- _____ Vb and Vinf are the same.
- _____ Some verbs can be used as infinitives, some verbs can be used as gerunds.
- _____ Some verbs can be followed by infinitives, some verbs can followed by gerunds.

2. What is wrong with these sentences?

a) correct the sentence.

b) write the reason that the sentence was wrong.

a. I can to cook dinner.

b. She enjoys to cook.

c. She needs to cooking dinner.

Gerund or infinitive?

Write sentences using these verbs. Use an infinitive or gerund after each verb.

1. want _____

2. quit _____

3. need _____

4. stop _____

5. decide _____

6. enjoy _____

Quiz

Lesson 23: Predicates

Which of these is marked correctly?

1. The traffic in the city can be very heavy at Christmas time.
Dt * Ds Dt * X Vb ←-----P-----

2. The traffic in the city can be very heavy at Christmas time.
Dt * ←-----P----- * X Vb *

3. The traffic <in| the city> can be very heavy at Christmas time.
Dt * Pr Dt * ←-----P----- X Vb

4. An Mword goes

- a. after the verb
- b. between the xword and the verb
- c. after the xword
- d. b and c

Mark the xwords, verbs, and Mwords in these sentences.

1. Jane will probably fly to Miami next week.
2. Tallulah has always been a good dog.
3. Mary and Louise completely forgot their mother's birthday.

Complete these sentences with four different Mwords

1. Kevin's sister has _____ wanted to go to Peru.
2. My family _____ eats rice and beans for dinner.
3. The weather is windy and cloudy. It will _____ rain.
4. My father is _____ late for work.

BLANK

Quiz

Lesson 24: Introduction to clauses

True or False?

1. _____ a trunk is the simplest sentence you can write in English.
2. _____ a trunk has a subject and a predicate
3. _____ "When I was young," is a trunk
4. _____ two trunks can be joined with an equal word
5. _____ a clause has a subject and a predicate
6. _____ "When I was young," is a clause
7. _____ a clause is a sentence

Circle the three types of clauses:

DESCRIBER COMPLETER DETERMINER SHIFTER

Write four clause words

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Some of these groups of words are clauses, and some are sentences. Write CLAUSE or SENTENCE in the space.

1. _____ If he can make enough money.
2. _____ He will ask her to marry him.
3. _____ We go to the movies.
4. _____ Juana asked Robert.
5. _____ Why he was angry.

In these sentences, 1) mark the subjects, verbs and xwords in the trunk AND the clause, 2) write CW over the clause word. (5 points each)

1. When I was a child, I went fishing with my grandfather.
2. If you build it, they will come.
3. I have always liked him because he is very kind.

BLANK

Quiz

Lesson 25: Shifter clauses

True or false?

- _____ *Shift* means to move from one place to another.
- _____ A *clause* is a group of words that has a subject, predicate, and clause word.
- _____ Shifter clauses can be in front of the trunk or after the trunk.
- _____ A *time clause* is one type of shifter clause.

There are four types of shifter clauses. Write these words under the type of clause they begin.

if	because	although	when	since	before
----	---------	----------	------	-------	--------

Clause words used with Shifter Clauses			
TIME	CONDITION	REASON	OPPOSITE OF EXPECTATON

Matching: Write the clause with the trunk that makes sense.

After we ate dinner,	If you study grammar,	While I waited on line,
Although she loved him,	When he was a little boy,	Because it rained,

1. _____ he learned to ride a bicycle.
2. _____ you will write and speak better.
3. _____ the picnic was cancelled.
4. _____ she wouldn't marry him.
5. _____ we had cake and ice cream.
6. _____ I read a book.

BLANK

Quiz

Lesson 26: Describer clauses

Part A: Describer clause words

There are four types of describer clause words. Write the *CW* under the type(s) of thing(s) that it describes.

whose who whom that which where

Clause words used with Describer Clauses			
PEOPLE	LOCATION	THINGS	POSSESSION

Part B: Underline the describer clause and draw an arrow to the word that it describes.

1. The teacher who I remember the most taught me how to write.
2. The street where John lives is quiet and shady.
3. The man whose wife you are flirting with is a football player.
4. The movie that I want to see is playing at 8:05.

Part C: Complete these sentences with an appropriate describer CW.

1. The man _____ she will marry will probably be rich.
2. The board in the room _____ we meet is very small.
3. The boy _____ dog was lost put signs on every street.

BLANK

Quiz

Lesson 27: Completer clauses

- 1 A shifter clause
 - a) completes the idea of the trunk
 - b) gives more information about one word in the trunk
 - c) gives information about time, reason, condition, or the opposite of expectation
- 2 A describer clause
 - a) completes the idea of the trunk
 - b) gives more information about one word in the trunk
 - c) gives information about time, reason, condition, or the opposite of expectation
- 3 A completer clause
 - a) completes the idea of the trunk
 - b) gives more information about one word in the trunk
 - c) gives information about time, reason, condition, or the opposite of expectation
- 4 A completer clause
 - a) usually begins with the word that
 - b) usually comes after verbs of the senses or thinking
 - c) completes the idea of the trunk
 - d) all of the above

Underline the completer clauses and write CW over the clause word.

- 1. I think that you should get more sleep.
- 2. She said that she was going home.
- 3. I hope that you feel better soon.
- 4. Annie told me that you want to see me.

Part C: Underline the completer clause and indicate where the CW should be.

- 1. I guess I'll go home now.
- 2. He says he'll never understand English.
- 3. I believe all people should have interesting work.

Part D: Write three sentences, one with each of the 3 types of clauses.

- 1. (completer) _____
- 2. (shifter) _____
- 3. (describer) _____

BLANK

Final: Lessons 1 - 27

Each question is worth 2 points

Part 1: A Blast from the Past: Lessons 1-13

True or False?

- 1 _____ VnoS always occurs with an xword.
- 2 _____ to make a negative in a sentence with "have to" just add *not*
- 3 _____ To make a question from a sentence with a Vp, add *did* and change the verb to Vb.
- 4 _____ The VnoS and the Vb of regular verbs look exactly the same.
- 5 _____ The VnoS and the Vb of irregular verbs look exactly the same
- 6 _____ The past (Vp) and past participle (Vpp) of regular verbs look exactly the same.
- 7 _____ never use an xword with Vpp
- 8 _____ Make the Vpp of a regular verb by adding "ed"
- 9 _____ English questions begin with an xword and end with a period.
- 10 _____ "used to" does not have a future tense
- 11 _____ "have to" means "must"

Part 2: Equal words

Directions: Combine these sentences using and, so, or, or but.

1. José likes to spend money. He doesn't like to work.

2. I'm going away this weekend. I won't be able to come to your party.

3. We could eat at home. We could go out to a restaurant.

4. Yesterday, we had *huevos rancheros* for breakfast. We ate rice, beans, and a salad for lunch.

Part 3: Word order, Describers, Determiners, Numbers, prepositional phrases**A. Word order in the subject box**

The correct order of words in the subject box is usually (circle the correct answer):

- a. # * Ds Dt
- b. Dt # Ds *
- c. Dt Ds # *
- d. Ds # * Dt

B. Scrambled subjects: Directions: Unscramble the words in these subject boxes. Put an * over the main subject. Hint: The first word of the subject has a capital letter.

1. color of photo children her The is on the refrigerator.
2. my shoes sister Those black beautiful that leather bought were expensive.
3. restaurant Mexican in new Queens The got a good review in the newspaper.

C. Adding detail to sentences: Directions: Re-write these sentences. Add determiners, describers, and prepositional phrases.

1. Boy hit ball.
 2. Mother loves dancing.
 3. Man bought car.
-

Part 4: Gerunds and Infinitives

A. Ving or Gerund? In these sentences mark only the **Ving** verbs and **gerunds**.

1. John and Juan are going swimming today.
2. Mary is enjoying her writing class.
3. Maria is improving her English by reading and writing a lot.
4. Their swimming pool is being used by the whole community.

B. Common mistakes: Correct these sentences.

1. Yesterday, I went to shopping.
 2. He can no to go to the party.
 3. I need leaving early today.
-

Part 5: Predicates and completers.

A. Definitions: Directions: Complete these sentences:

1. A predicate is everything that is not _____.
2. A completer is everything in the predicate except _____.

B. Identifying predicates and completers: Directions: Mark the **subject**, the **predicate**, and the **completer** of these sentences.

1. The students in this class have always given great parties.
 2. The refrigerator in her kitchen is full of food for the party.
 3. Parties with music and dancing are usually the best.
-

Part 6: Clauses

A. Definitions and examples: Directions: complete the definitions, then write an example.

1 What is a clause? _____

2 A) A shifter clause can come at the _____ or the _____ of the sentence.

B) Write a sentence with a shifter clause.

3 A) A describer clause comes _____ the word that it describes.

B) Write a sentence with a describer clause.

4 A) A completer clause completes the _____ of the trunk.

B) Write a sentence with a completer clause.

B. Subjects in clauses

Many students forget to put a subject in the clause. Insert an appropriate subject in the clauses of these sentences.

1. I will cook when go home.

2. He said that is tired and sick.

3. I think is raining.

Part 7: Summary: Directions: Mark all of the words in these sentences.

1. The pitcher of ice water sat on the table.

2. When Betty lived in Peru, her house was on a hill.

3. The woman whose son graduated with honors wept with joy.

4. The angry patient said that she had been waiting in the clinic for two hours.

5. Where is the house where you lived?