



X-Word Grammar

Dear students and teachers,
I hope that this answer key is clear. I have added explanations in some places. If you are confused, please contact me. If I can't answer your question, I'll find someone who can! bonnyrhart@gmail.com

Thank you so much for using the book.

Bonny
New York, NY
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QUIZ

Lesson 14: The main word of the subject

Each answer is worth 6 points

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

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

15.

* * * * Vp
Banana, oranges, mangos, and strawberries went into the festive salad.

QUIZ

Lesson 15: Equal words

Each answer is worth 5 points.

True or False?

- T equal words are also called conjunctions
- T equal words connect two things that are equal grammatically
- T sometimes equal words join two sentences
- T sometimes equal words join two subjects
- F 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.

Explanation: In these examples, we are using equal words to combine two TRUNKS. A TRUNK is a simple sentence. It has a SUBJECT VERB Information.

If there is a subject in the 2nd TRUNK, put a comma in front of the equal word.

Example: comma or no comma?

X what? Vp what?
The TV program was stupid, so I turned off the TV. (comma "so" because of "I")

We call this T, + t. (2 trunks)

Vp what? Vp where?
I turned off the TV and went to bed.

("I" is the subject for both verbs. No comma) I call this a Tvv (trunk with 2 verbs)

Xword Grammar Quizzes 14-27 ANSWERS

- 1 The TV program was stupid. I turned off the TV and went to bed.
The TV program was stupid, so I turned off the TV and went to bed.
- 2 I forgot my umbrella. I got wet.
I forgot my umbrella, so I got wet.
- 3 Jessica studies carefully. She gets an A on most tests.
Jessica studies carefully, and she gets an A on most tests.
- 4 Ricardo never studies. He gets an A on most tests.
Ricardo never studies, but he gets an A on most tests.
- 5 I forgot to set my alarm clock. I woke up late.
I forgot to set my alarm clock, so I woke up late.
- 6 I like chocolate ice cream. I hate strawberry.
I like chocolate ice cream, but I hate strawberry.
- 7 To get to midtown you can take the subway. You can take a taxi.
To get to midtown you can take the subway, or you can take a taxi.
- 8 I want to go to the movie. I don't have any money.
I want to go to the movie, but I don't have any money.
- 9 For breakfast, I drank orange juice. I ate cereal.
For breakfast, I drank orange juice, and I ate cereal.
- 10 We could eat at a restaurant. We could cook at home.
We could eat at a restaurant, or we could cook at home.
- 11 Would you like coffee? Do you prefer tea?
Would you like coffee, or do you prefer tea?

QUIZ

Lesson 16: Describers and Numbers

Each answer is worth 5 points.

Part A True or False?

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

Part B Word order.

Circle the letter of the correct sentence.

- 1 a. My brothers older rich are coming to New York.
b. My rich older brothers are coming to New York.
- 2 a. The beautiful dress color blue is my favorite.
b. The beautiful blue dress is my favorite.
- 3 a. The pencils purple two are Nana's.
b. The two pencils purple are Nana's
- 4 a. The two third floor apartments are for rent.
b. The two apartments floor third 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 # Ds Ds * X
Their three color television sets are all LGs.

2 Ds * X
The first year is difficult.

3 # * Vo
Over 8,000,000 people live in the city.

4 # * Vo
His 30 cousins live in the Dominican Republic.

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5 ^{Ds * X}
Her first husband wasn't very interesting.

6 ^{Ds Ds Ds = Ds * Vp}
The sweet little black and white dog sat beside the old woman.

7 ^{Ds * = # Ds * Vp}
A mathematics book and two English books fell on the floor.

Quiz

Lesson 17: Determiners

Part A: Circle the 9 words that are 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.
Those five small black cats are my aunt's.

2 movie the first begins at 4 o'clock.
The first movie begins at 4 o'clock.

3 five her sons tall take good care of her.
Her five tall sons take good care of her.

4 Americans some don't like hamburgers.
Some Americans don't like hamburgers.

5 her party birthday was a lot of fun.
Her birthday party was a lot of fun.

Xword Grammar Quizzes 14-27 ANSWERS

6 two cars police the crashed into a bus.
The two police cars crashed into a bus.

7 first her presentation oral was excellent.
Her first oral presentation was excellent.

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.

Dt Ds ★ Pr Dt * X
The red flowers <on | the table are tulips.

Dt ★ Pr Dt * X
The program <on | the television is very funny.

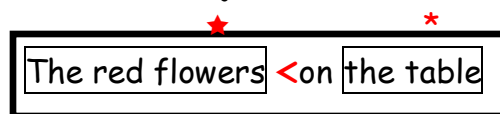
★ Pr Dt * X Vb
Winters <in | the Bronx can be cold.

Dt Ds ★ Dt Ds * X
The bald man <in | the red car is my uncle.

Dt # ★ Pr Dt * X Ving
Those five people <in | the hall are talking too loudly.

Explanation: There are 2 noun boxes in each subject box above; the main subject box and the box after the preposition ("object of the preposition")

Subject box



The ★ is the main subject of the subject box.

The * is the main word of the noun box in the prepositional phrase.

The ★ is the word that must "agree" in number (one or more than one) with the Xword.

★ X * X

Example: "flowers are" NOT "table are"

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.

Dt ★ pr Dt * X

1. Example:

The pen	<in	my hand
---------	-----	---------

 isn't mine.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Quiz

Lesson 19: Gerunds, part 1

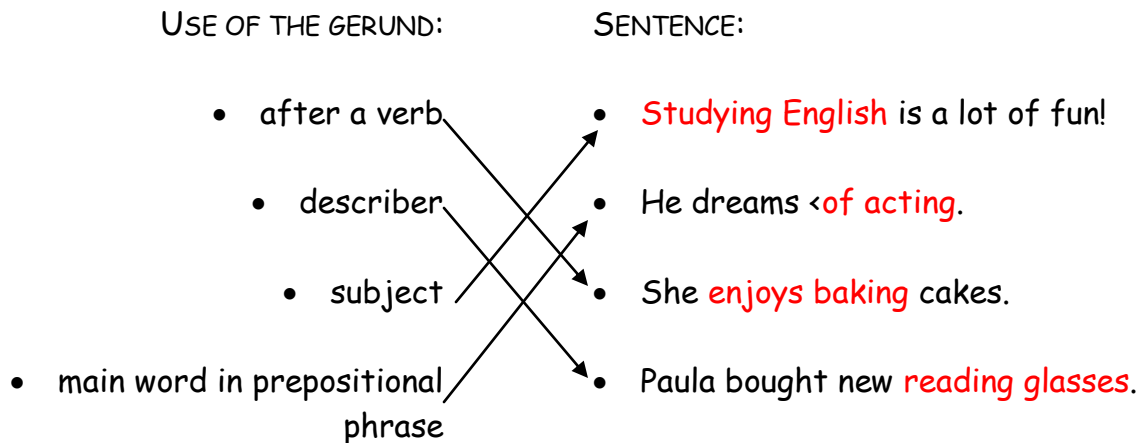
Each answer is worth 5 points.

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.



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.

Dt ★ Pr Dt *

The flowers <in |the vase

2. taxi man in the The forgot his wallet.

Dt ★ Pr Dt *

The man <in |the taxi

3. The under tree girl the is my daughter.

Dt ★ Pr Dt *

The girl <under|the tree

4. in ocean the Swimming is a lot of fun.

★ Pr Dt *

Swimming <in |the ocean

Xword Grammar Quizzes 14-27 ANSWERS

5. of My box pencils is on the desk.

Dt ★ Pr *

My box <of | pencils

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
cleaning	flying	working	washing	going

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

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

Explanation: Gerund phrases are usually considered one unit grammatically. For a challenge, all of the noun boxes in these sentences are marked.

1 ★
 GER Pr Dt * X Dt Ds * Vinf Pr *
Walking <in | the park is a nice thing to do <on | Sunday.

2 ★ X Ving Pr GER Dt *
I am thinking <about | taking a nap.

3 Ger X Ds Pr *
Studying English was easy <for him.

4 Pr GER ★ X Ving *
 <By | eating right, she is losing weight.

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5

GER Pr Dt Ds * X Vb Ds
Going <to the post office can be unpleasant.

6

What?
★ Vs GER
Julio likes going <to movies.

7

★ X Vpp Pr GER Pr Dt *
He was encouraged <by| getting 100% <on | his paper.

8

★ Vo Pr Ger
I apologize <for being late.

9

What?
★ X Vb Ger
You can't avoid paying taxes.

10

Where?
★ X Ving GER When?
I am going swimming tomorrow.

Quiz

Lesson 21: Gerunds after certain verbs

Each answer is worth 5 points.

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

Explanation: some verbs are followed by gerunds (ving) when you need something "verby." Other verbs are followed by infinitives (to base). Gerunds and infinitives are called "Verbals" They look like verbs but act like nouns. These gerunds are objects that answer the question "What." Objects are nouns or noun phrases. Compare these two sentences.

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT
Anna	enjoys	reading.
Anna	enjoys	books.

What does Anna enjoy? Reading.

What does Anna enjoy? Books.

X Vb What?

1 You really should stop smoking cigarettes.

Vp What?

2 The prisoner denied robbing the store.

X mw Vb What?

3 The little boy didn't admit breaking the plate.

mw VnoS What? Ds *

4 I usually postpone doing boring jobs.

VnoS What?

5 I regret hurting your feelings.

Xword Grammar Quizzes 14-27 ANSWERS

Vs What?

6 He **recommends** seeing that movie.

X mw Vb What?

7 I **can't help** loving you.

X Vpp What?

8 **Have** you **considered** going to college?

X Vb What?

9 **Do** you **practice** spelling irregular verbs?

Vs What?

10 Anna **enjoys** reading 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

Careful! The gerund isn't the verb. It answers the question "What?"

1. ^{Who?} She ^{VnoS} quit ^{What?} drinking wine ^{When?} when she got pregnant.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Quiz

Lesson 22: Infinitives after certain verbs

Each answer is worth 5 points.

1. Circle the infinitive:

eat eating ate **to eat** eaten

2. True or False?

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

3. 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. **I can cook dinner.**
Never put an infinitive after an X-Word
- b. She enjoys to cook. **She enjoys cooking.**
Some verbs, like "enjoy," can be followed by a gerund but not an infinitive.
- c. She needs to cooking dinner. **She needs to cook dinner.**
Never add "s" "ed" "ing" to an infinitive

Gerund or infinitive?

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

1. want want Vinf Example: The students want to take a break.
2. quit quit GER
3. need need Vinf
4. stop stop Vinf or stop GER
5. decide decide Vinf
6. enjoy enjoy GER

Quiz

Lesson 23: Predicates

Each answer is worth 5 points.

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 * X Vb ←-----P-----

4. An Mword goes
- after the verb
 - between the xword and the verb
 - after the xword
 - b and c**

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

1. Jane will probably fly to Miami next week.
* X mw Vb Where? When?

2. Tallulah has always been a good dog.
* X mw Vpp Dt Ds *

3. Mary and Louise completely forgot their mother's birthday.
* = * mw Vp Dt Dt *

Complete these sentences with four different Mwords

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

Quiz

Lesson 24: Introduction to clauses

Each answer is worth 5 points.

True or False?

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

Circle the three types of clauses:

DESCRIPTOR 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. **Note the clause words.**

1. **CLAUSE** If he can make enough money.
2. **Sentence** He will ask her to marry him.
3. **Sentence** We go to the movies.
4. **Sentence** Juana asked Robert.
5. **CLAUSE** 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)

- CW * X Dt * * Vp Where? pr Dt *
1. When I was a child, I went fishing <with my grandfather.

CW* VnoS* * X Vb
2. If build , will come.

* X mw Vpp * CW * X Ds Ds
3. have always liked because is very kind.

30

Quiz

Lesson 25: Shifter clauses

Each answer is worth 5 points.

True or false?

- T** *Shift* means to move from one place to another.
- T** A *clause* is a group of words that has a subject, predicate, and clause word.
- T** Shifter clauses can be in front of the trunk or after the trunk.
- T** 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
before *since [a time] when	if	because **since [a reason]	although

- *Julia has lived here *since she was 14 years old.*
- ***Since it's snowing,* we're not going to go to the zoo

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,

Explanation: All of the shifter clauses below are Front Shifters. Use a comma to separate a FS from the main clause (the sentence). This helps the reader find the main subject.



Example: When he was a little boy, **he** learned to ride a bicycle.

1. *When he was a little boy,* he learned to ride a bicycle.

2. *If you study*, you will write and speak better.
3. *Because it rained*, the picnic was cancelled.
4. *Although she loved him*, she wouldn't marry him.
5. *After we ate dinner*, we had cake and ice cream.
6. *While I waited on line*, I read a book.

More Explanation:

If we put one of these sentences in a slot sheet, it looks like this.

	TRUNK	
<i>Front shifter clause</i>	Subject	X-Word-- Verb
CW * Vp Because <input type="text" value="it"/> rained,	Dt * <input type="text" value="the picnic"/>	X Vpp was cancelled.

Since all clauses have a subject and a verb, we can also write them in a slot sheet like this:

Front Shifter

	Clause word	Subject	Verb	What?
	CW	*	Vp	*
	After	<input type="text" value="we"/>	ate	<input type="text" value="dinner"/> ,
TRUNK→		* <input type="text" value="we"/>	Vp had	* = * <input type="text" value="cake"/> and <input type="text" value="ice cream"/> .

Just remember that you can't have a clause with a CW alone. It needs a TRUNK.
After we ate dinner. ←WRONG

Quiz

Lesson 26: Describer clauses

Each answer is worth 5 points.

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
who whom *that	where	that which	whose

"that" is the most common clause word.

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 that/who she will marry will probably be rich.
2. The board in the room where we meet is very small.
3. The boy whose dog was lost put signs on every street.

Quiz

Lesson 27: Completer clauses

Each answer is worth 5 points.

- 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.
CW
2. She said that she was going home.
CW
3. I hope that you feel better soon.
CW
4. Annie told me that you want to see me.

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

(that)



1. I guess I'll go home now.

(that)



2. He says he'll never understand English.

(that)



3. I believe all people should have interesting work.

Explanation: Sometimes people pronounce the "that" but it is difficult to hear it. It sounds like /thuhd/

Example: I think that it's crazy. → "I think thu dits cra zy"

IPA: /ai θɪŋk ðə dɪts 'kreɪ zi/

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

1. (completer) _____

2. (shifter) _____

3. (describer) _____

Final: Lessons 1 - 27

Each question is worth 2 points

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

True or False?

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

Part 2: Equal words

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

Note: since these pairs of sentences all share a subject, it is also fine to make them T= sentences. (1 subject with 2 verbs)

Example:

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

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

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

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

*

The color photo of her children is on the refrigerator.

2

my shoes sister Those black beautiful that leather bought were expensive.

*

Those beautiful black leather shoes that my sister bought were expensive.

3

restaurant Mexican in new Queens The got a good review in the newspaper.

*

The new Mexican restaurant in Queens got a good review in the newspaper.

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

Boy hit ball.

Example: The little boy with the red hair and freckles hit his new red ball with a stick.

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Mother loves dancing.

Example: Her slender young-looking mother loves dancing salsa.

Man bought car.

A man at work bought a nice used car for \$1000.

Part 4: Gerunds and Infinitives

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

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

B. Common mistakes: Correct these sentences.

1. Yesterday, I went to shopping. **Yesterday, I went shopping.**
 2. He can no to go to the party. **He can't go to the party. He cannot go to the party.**
 3. I need leaving early today. **I need to leave early today.**
-

Part 5: Predicates and completers.

A. Definitions: Directions: Complete these sentences:

1. A predicate is everything that is not the **subject**.
2. A completer is everything in the predicate except **the verb phrase**.

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.
←-----P-----
←-----C-----
2. The refrigerator in her kitchen is full of food for the party.
←-----P-----
←-----C-----

←-----P-----
 ←---C-----

3. Parties with music and dancing are *usually the best.

*usually is a middle word, so I'm considering it part of the verb phrase.

Part 6: Clauses

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

- 1 What is a clause? A clause is a group of words that contains (at least) a clause word, a subject, and a verb.

- 2 A) A shifter clause can come at the **front** or the **end** of the sentence.
 B) Write a sentence with a shifter clause.
 Example: Since the beginning of the semester, we've been studying X-Words.

- 3 A) A describer clause comes **after** the word that it describes.
 B) Write a sentence with a describer clause.
 Example: People who hold subway doors should be arrested!

- 4 A) A completer clause completes the **idea** of the trunk.
 Example: That student thinks that this test is too long.

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 **I** go home.
 2. He said that **he** is tired and sick.
 3. I think **it** is raining.
-

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

Explanation: I've shown all of the levels of the sentence from the highest (TRUNK, CLAUSE) to the individual words. Students should be able to mark the individual words by now.

TRUNK		
SUBJECT	Verb	Where?
Dt ★ pr Ds *	Vp	pr Dt *
The pitcher <of ice water	sat	< on the table

FRONT SHIFTER		TRUNK					
Clause word	SUB	Verb	Where?	comma	Subject	Verb	Where?
CW	*	Vp	pr *		Dt ★	X	pr Dt *
When	Betty	lived	< in Peru	,	her house	was	<on a hill.

TRUNK				
SUBJECT			Verb	How?
DESCRIBER CLAUSE				
Dt ★	CW *	Vp	pr *	
The woman	whose son graduated <with honors	wept		< with joy

TRUNK	
SUBJECT	VERB
Dt Ds ★	Vp
The angry patient	said

COMPLETER CLAUSE -WHAT?				
	SUBJECT	VERB	WHERE?	WHEN?
CW	*	X Ving X Vpp	pr Dt *	Dt # *
that	she	had been waiting	<in the clinic	<for two hours

Xword Grammar Quizzes 14-27 ANSWERS

QUESTION		
	SUBJECT	
		DESCRIBER CLAUSE
?word X	Dt ★	CW ★ Vp
Where is	the house	where you lived?