

CHAPTER **15** *The Phrase*

Identifying Prepositional, Verbal, and Appositive Phrases: Review

EXERCISE On the line provided after each of the following sentences, identify the phrase in italics. Some sentences have more than one phrase. Use these abbreviations: *prep.* (prepositional phrase), *part.* (participial phrase), *ger.* (gerund phrase), *inf.* (infinitive phrase), and *app.* (appositive phrase).

EXAMPLE: *Requiring a sense of humor after a saddle-weary day*, the pack trip can nevertheless be a rich experience.

1. A pack trip *on horseback* is one way to explore the wilderness.
2. *Riding with a professional outfitter* can be safe and rewarding.
3. The outfitter's staff is responsible for *setting up and taking down camp*.
4. The outfitter, *known as the lead guide*, supervises the care of the pack animals as well as that of the individual mounts.
5. Previous experience *riding a trail on horseback* is not necessary.
6. Beginners should, however, pay close attention *to the guide's instructions*.
7. A full day's ride, *averaging seven hours*, may cover fifteen miles.
8. *Stops for lunch* give everyone a chance to rest from the rigors of the trail.
9. At nightfall, tents are set up *for sleeping in comfort*.
10. For the more hardy rider, trips *into the high mountains* can be arranged.
11. Here campers will find lakes *teeming with fish*.
12. Meadows *blooming with wildflowers* offer the photographer an opportunity to take unusual pictures.
13. Another exciting way *to spend a day* is rafting through a canyon.
14. *Climbing rocks and mountains* is still another possibility.
15. An added benefit of such trips is *making friends with other campers*.
16. *Traveling the trail together* can lead to lifelong friendships.
17. Most of the trail rides, *sponsored by a number of associations*, are in national parks and national forests in the West.
18. One ride, *a popular trip in the East*, runs from North Carolina into the Great Smoky Mountains.
19. *To demonstrate the pleasure of wilderness recreation*, both The Wilderness Society and the American Forestry Association offer summer trail rides.
20. *An unusual form of outdoor recreation*, the trail ride is presently suffering from a shortage of qualified outfitters.

part.
Prep/Inf
Ger-S
Ger-OP

Part
Part
prep
Part
Prep/Inf
Ger
Prep
Part

Part/Inf.
Inf/Ger-PN
Ger-S
Ger-PN
G-S

Part

App

Inf

App

CHAPTER 16 *The Clause*

Classifying Sentences by Structure

EXERCISE Classify each of the following sentences according to structure by writing S for simple, Cd for compound, Cx for complex, or Cd-Cx for compound-complex on the line provided.

EXAMPLE: The idea that people are all alike is a false one; we differ in many ways.

Cd-Cx

1. Holiday customs around the world vary, but nearly all holiday celebrations are fun. Cd
2. Usually, children of all nations take special joy in celebrating. S
3. In Ethiopia children celebrate the New Year with flowers and fire. S
4. Because the heavy rains are over and the harvest is beginning, it is a special holiday. Cx
5. On September 10, which is the day before New Year's, children gather flowers in the fields. Cx
6. On New Year's Day girls dress in the special costume of their country. S
7. The boys also celebrate; they light bundles of branches, which they carry through the villages. Cd-Cx
8. In India the major holiday is the Festival of Lights. S
9. This holiday, which is celebrated by making lamps, triggers a cooking spree. Cx
10. Curry and wonderful desserts are prepared. S
11. Families visit relatives and exchange gifts early in the day; then they light the special lamps at sunset. Cd
12. Golden lights shine everywhere. S
13. Indians light these lamps to beckon Lakshmi, who is the Hindu goddess of wealth. Cx
14. The Indians hope that the lights will guide the goddess back to earth so that she can visit their homes and bestow good luck on them. Cx
15. In Mexico for nine days before Christmas, posada parties are held. S
16. The highlight for the children is the breaking of the piñata, a large jar that contains sweets, nuts, and toys; swinging sticks at the piñata, each child, in turn, tries to break it. Cd-Cx

CHAPTER 16 The Clause

Independent and Subordinate Clauses: Review

EXERCISE After the appropriate number at the bottom of the page, identify each italicized clause in the following paragraphs as an independent clause (*ind. cl.*) or a subordinate clause (*sub. cl.*). Then, tell how each italicized subordinate clause functions in the sentence, using the abbreviations *adj.* (adjective clause), *adv.* (adverb clause), and *n.* (noun clause).

EXAMPLE: Lichens are plants (i) *that grow on a solid surface, such as a rock.*
 i. sub. cl. — adj.

No one observing a lichen would suspect (1) *that it is a complex plant.* The lichen is composed of a fungus and a colony of algae, (2) *which some scientists now classify as bacteria.* (3) *The fungus depends on the algae for food,* but lichenologists can only guess (4) *how this interaction takes place.* Simon Schwendener, a Swiss botanist, maintained (5) *that lichens are a connecting link between fungi and algae.* Schwendener thought of the fungus as a parasite (6) *that surrounded the algae with a net of narrow meshes.* (7) *Although Beatrix Potter supported Schwendener's unpopular theory,* she argued (8) *that the fungus was a contributing partner, not a parasite.* This point of view, (9) *which held favor for years,* was based on speculation; moreover, (10) *it is still not supported by scientific evidence.*

(11) *Even though lichens are not mosses,* many of their common names go back to the time (12) *when they were mistakenly classified as oak moss and reindeer moss.* (13) *Like the mosses,* lichens grow on trees and rocks; however, they also thrive in places (14) *where mosses cannot grow.* They grow in every natural habitat (15) *that one can imagine,* from deserts to rain forests. (16) *Lichens even grow on the backs of certain beetles in New Guinea,* and they thrive in the barren valleys of the Antarctic.

Lichens (17) *that form on rocks* are often colorful. Rocks along a coastline are frequently covered with shrublike lichens (18) *that thrive on the ocean fog.* (19) *When trees lose their leaves in the fall,* their branches sometimes display a thick growth of lichens. On evergreen trees, some lichens grow as strands (20) *that hang like tangled hair.*

(21) *Although many species of lichen can survive extreme heat or cold,* they cannot survive severe air pollution. The disappearance of lichens from an area often warns botanists (22) *that the environment is being threatened.* (23) *Because lichens are so sensitive to air pollution,* they are used as monitors by environmentalists. (24) *Since lichens help to create soil,* they are sometimes called "plant pioneers."

(25) *If we lose the lichens to pollution,* we lose with them their enrichment of the soil and their beautification of the landscape.

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| 1. <u>S-noun, do</u> | 8. <u>S-noun, do</u> | 15. <u>S-adj</u> | 22. <u>S-noun, do</u> |
| 2. <u>S-adj</u> | 9. <u>S-adj</u> | 16. <u>Ind</u> | 23. <u>S-adv</u> |
| 3. <u>Ind</u> | 10. <u>Ind</u> | 17. <u>S-adj</u> | 24. <u>S-adv</u> |
| 4. <u>S-noun, do</u> | 11. <u>S-adv</u> | 18. <u>S-adj</u> | 25. <u>S-adv</u> |
| 5. <u>S-noun, do</u> | 12. <u>S-adj</u> | 19. <u>S-Adv</u> | |
| 6. <u>S-adj</u> | 13. <u>Ind</u> | 20. <u>S-adj</u> | |
| 7. <u>S-adv</u> | 14. <u>S-adj</u> | 21. <u>S-adv</u> | |