

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.

*part.*  
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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.

# 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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# 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. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Usually, children of all nations take special joy in celebrating. \_\_\_\_\_
3. In Ethiopia children celebrate the New Year with flowers and fire. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Because the heavy rains are over and the harvest is beginning, it is a special holiday. \_\_\_\_\_
5. On September 10, which is the day before New Year's, children gather flowers in the fields. \_\_\_\_\_
6. On New Year's Day girls dress in the special costume of their country. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The boys also celebrate; they light bundles of branches, which they carry through the villages. \_\_\_\_\_
8. In India the major holiday is the Festival of Lights. \_\_\_\_\_
9. This holiday, which is celebrated by making lamps, triggers a cooking spree. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Curry and wonderful desserts are prepared. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Families visit relatives and exchange gifts early in the day; then they light the special lamps at sunset. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Golden lights shine everywhere. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Indians light these lamps to beckon Lakshmi, who is the Hindu goddess of wealth. \_\_\_\_\_
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. \_\_\_\_\_
15. In Mexico for nine days before Christmas, posada parties are held. \_\_\_\_\_
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. \_\_\_\_\_