

Name _____

Date _____ Academic _____

Grammar Review

Directions: Underline the prepositional phrases in each sentence.

1. One opera by Richard Wagner is based on legends from earlier centuries.
2. The name of his famous opera is *Lohengrin*.
3. The events of the complicated plot take place in the tenth century.
4. During the first act, a boat drawn by a swan comes into view.
5. According to legend, a marriage takes place between a knight and a princess.
6. The famous melody of the "Wedding March" from this opera is often played at weddings.
7. *Xerography* refers to a process of duplication.
8. This process was invented by Chester Carlson in 1938.
9. *Xerography* comes from the Greek words for "dry" and "write."
10. The process was crude at first, but the first copier was sold around 1950.

Directions: Circle the correct pronoun in each sentence.

11. That hit play was written by (she, her).
12. Between you and (I, me), I found the plot confusing.
13. Instead of (he, him), Alan Ellis played the lead.
14. Without the efforts of you and (they, them), this play would not have been so successful.
15. The school drama club decided on one musical (among, between) many different shows.
16. The final choice was (among, between) the two most popular shows, *Oklahoma!* and *Carousel*.
17. Similarities exist (among, between) the two musicals; both were written by Rodgers and Hammerstein.
18. An agreement about the show was reached (among, between) the club members.
19. The production duties from now on will be split (among, between) the director and the stage manager.
20. A book on the Rodgers and Hammerstein musicals lies (beside, besides) my lamp.
21. (Beside, Besides) this book I have read nothing today.
22. Few popular composers deserve a place (beside, besides) them.
23. They wrote many musicals (beside, besides) *Carousel*.
24. (Beside, Besides) musicals, Rodgers wrote music for a TV show.
25. Who (beside, besides) Oscar Hammerstein composed musicals with Richard Rodgers?

Directions: Circle the correct verb for each subject.

26. The red fox (live, lives) alone most of the year.
27. In the spring, however, pairs (make, makes) dens in burrows that other animals have left.
28. In this lair three to nine cubs (is, are) born.
29. After sunset a fox (hunt, hunts) rabbits and rodents in woodland areas.
30. In folk tales the fox (has, have) a reputation for cleverness.
31. In fact, foxes (avoid, avoids) capture in very clever ways.
32. Like a true bear, the koala and the panda (has, have) stout bodies, short legs, round heads and big paws.
33. Actually, neither the koala nor its relatives (is, are) bears.
34. The koala and the kangaroo (belong, belongs) to the same order.
35. Neither kangaroos nor koalas (is, are) related to the panda.
36. The red panda and the raccoon (is, are) closely related.

37. Skunks, minks, badgers and otters (is, are) in the weasel family.
38. Intruders often (provoke, provokes) a surprised skunk to spray.
39. Zorilles and marbled polecats also (discharge, discharges) a smelly liquid.
40. In cold climates, some weasels (turn, turns) white.
41. This kind of weasel (is, are) called an ermine.
42. *The Two Gentleman of Verona* (is, are) a play by Shakespeare.
43. Shorts (was, were) worn in Shakespeare's day.
44. The Blackfriars theater (was, were) where some plays were performed.
45. *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (is, are) also by Shakespeare.
46. News of a performance (spread, spreads) quickly even today.

#47-52. Directions: Correct the 6 subject-verb agreement errors in the paragraph.

River otters has the same body type as any weasel—lithe and slim, with short legs. They feeds on fish, other small aquatic animals, and small mammals. The river otter of North American lakes and streams are sometimes called the land otter or the Virginia otter. Both young and adult otters likes to play. Riverbanks or even snowbank make a good slide for an otter. A wild animal rarely respond to training, but the young otter is an exception.

Directions: Circle the correct pronoun and underline the antecedent.

53. William Spooner was known for his slips with language. (He, They) gave our vocabulary a new word.
54. Once, when escorting a lady to her seat, Spooner said, "Let me sew you to (her, your) sheet."
55. This was one of (his, her) most famous "spoonerisms."
56. Don't laugh! A tongue-twister may play (its, their) tricks on you some day!
57. How do newspapers get (their, its) money?
58. (They, You) get money from ads and daily sales.
59. Sheila and Nancy think that (she, they) would write about basketball.
60. This is my favorite newspaper. (Their, Its) sports page is the best!
61. A supermarket must pay attention to how (they, it) (display, displays) goods.
62. People with pets, for example, want to find everything for (it, them) in the same aisle
63. The market should have (their, its) detergent and bleach together.

Directions: Is the underlined group of words a phrase (P) or clause (C)?

64. ____ You'll need to stay here until the end of the storm.
65. ____ After the rain ended, the traffic reporter watched the roads.
66. ____ From the helicopter, he could see everything.
67. ____ Before we could leave, he had to complete a lengthy report about the storm's impact.
68. ____ In some areas, the storm had torn away large sections of pavement as it passed.
69. ____ Many parts of the road system in the region became flooded before the storm moved on to the northeast.
70. ____ In spite of the intensity of the storm, very little serious damage had occurred, and no trees had fallen.
71. ____ The reporter finished his report before the next shift began.

#72-75 Directions: Is the underlined group of words a subordinate clause (SC), independent clause (IC) or a phrase (P)?

When a tornado occurs over an ocean or lake, it is called a waterspout. Winds within a low-pressure center begin to whirl, forming a rotating column above the water. Water vapor in the atmosphere condenses in the column, and surface water is drawn up, forming a waterspout. A large one can measure about two hundred feet in diameter. Most waterspouts occur in the tropics, where they occasionally cause severe damage.