

I. (a) Decline the personal pronoun in the first person.

nom. I We  
Poss. my mine Our ours  
Obj. me us

(b) Decline the personal pronoun in the third person.

Sing. nom. he she it Plural them ✓  
Poss. his her its their theirs  
Obj. him her it They ✓

II. In the following sentences tell whether the compound personal pronouns are emphatic or reflexive in use.

- Emphatic 1. I myself made the statement.
- Reflexive 2. The dishonest person hurts himself.
- Emphatic 3. They themselves will have to make the decision.
- Reflexive 4. She set herself to do the task.
- Emphatic 5. He himself must assume that responsibility.

III. Choose the correct pronoun in the following sentences:

- 1. It might have been (he, him) who came.
- 2. Between you and (I, me) I consider the statement absurd.
- 3. Several of (we, us) boys were tardy this morning.
- 4. With Helen and (she, her) were several strangers.
- 5. There is always friction between John and (he, him).

IV. Give use and case of the underlined nouns and pronouns.

1. He brought me the rent today.  
Subj. - Nom. c. Ind. Obj. D. Obj. - Obj. c.

2. We boys were glad to hear of his safe arrival.  
Subj. - Nom. c. Ind. Obj. D. Obj. - Obj. c.

3. They brought us boys our tools.  
Subj. - Nom. c. Ind. Obj. D. Obj. - Obj. c.

V. Give the singular and plural forms of the demonstrative (definite) pronouns.

Sing. Plural  
This These  
That Those

VI. In the following sentences state whether the definite pronouns are used as adjectives or pronouns.

Adj. 1. She must decide that question.

Pro. 2. These are the best I have ever seen.

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- Adj. 3. This state was a part of the Louisiana purchase.  
Pro. 4. Those are the ones I prefer.  
Adj. 5. These books are better than those are. Pro.

VII. Insert the correct definite (demonstrative) pronoun in the following sentences:

1. I do not like this kind of apples.  
2. Do you like these kinds of pictures.  
3. She has met that sort of person before.  
4. He prefers those sorts of things.  
5. This kind of flowers grows in Palestine.

VIII. Underline the pronoun that agrees with its antecedent.

1. Each must remember (his, their) assignment.  
2. Somebody has left (their, his) hat.  
3. If someone should call in my absence tell (him, them) to wait.  
4. Not one of the cars has lost (its, their) license tag.  
5. A few of the girls lost (their, her) handkerchiefs.

IX. Write the singular possessive, the plural and the plural possessive of the following words:

	<u>Sing. Poss.</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Plural Poss.</u>
1. child	1. <u>child's</u>	1. <u>children</u>	1. <u>children's</u>
2. man	2. <u>man's</u>	2. <u>men</u>	2. <u>men's</u>
3. boy	3. <u>boy's</u>	3. <u>boys</u>	3. <u>boys'</u>
4. workman	4. <u>workman's</u>	4. <u>workmen</u>	4. <u>workmen's</u>
5. witness	5. <u>witness's</u>	5. <u>witnesses</u>	5. <u>witnesses'</u>
6. heathen	6. <u>heathen's</u>	6. <u>heathen</u>	6. <u>heathens'</u>
7. ally	7. <u>ally's</u> ✓	7. <u>allies</u>	7. <u>allies'</u> ✓
8. chief	8. <u>chief's</u>	8. <u>chiefs</u>	8. <u>chiefs'</u> ✓
9. Davis	9. <u>Davis's</u>	9. <u>Davises</u>	9. <u>Davises'</u> ✓
10. deer	10. <u>deer's</u>	10. <u>deer</u>	10. <u>deer's</u> ✓

X. Write the plural of the following words:

1. piano pianos  
2. calf calves  
3. goose geese  
4. bucketful bucketfuls  
5. thesis theses  
6. alumnus alumni  
7. mass masses  
8. country countries  
9. chimney chimneys  
10. church churches

Test #4  
ENGLISH I - A, B, C

- I. (A) Name the different groups of pronouns.  
*Reflexive, Relative, Emphatic, Personal - Definite, Indefinite - Interrogative*
- (B) In what way do pronouns agree with their antecedents?  
*gender, number, case not always person*
- II. Decline the personal pronoun in the third person throughout.  
*Sing. Plural  
masc. fem. Neutr. They  
him her its Their theirs  
obj. him her it Them*
- III. (A) How are compound personal pronouns used?  
*Emphatic & Reflexive*
- (B) Use "myself" correctly in a sentence.  
*I hurt myself when I fell against the door.*
- IV. In the following sentences fill each blank with the correct word or words.
1. The three children amused themselves with the calf until dinnertime. (theirselves) (themselves)
  2. Eugene certainly enjoyed himself on the farm. (hissself) (himself)
  3. It is not I who made the mistakes. (I) (me) (myself)
  4. This picture is a snap of myself taken on board ship. (I) (me) (myself)
  5. It's a tiresome ride by train. (It's) (Its)
- V. (A) Supply this, that, these or those in the blanks in the following sentences.
1. Have you ever seen these kinds of flowers?
  2. How many of those sort of fowls have you in stock?
  3. Please give me this kind of oranges.
  4. We are well supplied with that kind of ducks.
  5. This kind of gloves wear well.
- (B) Supply those or them in the blanks in the following sentences.
1. Please give me those pictures.
  2. I will keep them for you.
  3. Please do not throw them away.
  4. Leave those books on your desk.
  5. Do not buy those withered apples.
- VI. (A) What are the principal relative pronouns?  
*who, what, which, that*
- (B) What are the various uses of a relative in its own clause?  
*Subject, Object of Prep, Direct Object, Possessive*

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VII. (A) In the following sentences choose the correct pronoun.

1. I always enjoy talking with a person (who, ~~whom~~) has traveled widely.
2. The stranger (who, ~~whom~~) I met did not know the way.
3. The gate keeper will admit (whoever, ~~whomever~~) has a ticket.

(B) In the following sentences tell the use of the underlined relative pronoun.

- Direct Obj.*  
*Subject*  
*Obj. of Prep.*
1. The car which he drives is a Hudson.
  2. The musicians who played today were the Manhattan Stringed Quartet.
  3. The man to whom we sold the books is a publisher.

VIII. (A) Explain two ways in which an interrogative pronoun differs from a relative pronoun.

*3 1/2*

① Interrogative - asks a question  
Relative - does not ask a question but refers back to the subject of the sentence  
*antecedent*

(B) In the following sentences give the case of the underlined interrogative pronouns.

- 1*
1. Whom are you looking for?  
*d.c.*
  2. Who shall I say called for him?  
*d.c.*
  3. Who placed that paper on my desk?  
*n.c.*

IX. (A) Name the two divisions of transitive verbs and the two divisions of intransitive verbs.

*Trans. Active & Passive*  
*Intrans. Complete & Copulative*

(B) How is the transitive passive formed?

*The subject is acted upon.*

X. (A) Name the three principal parts of a verb.

*present past past participle*

(B) Give the principal parts of the following verbs:

- |      |                |                     |
|------|----------------|---------------------|
| lie  | <i>lay</i>     | <i>have lain</i>    |
| lay  | <i>laid</i>    | <i>have laid</i>    |
| drag | <i>dragged</i> | <i>have dragged</i> |
| ring | <i>rang</i>    | <i>have rung</i>    |
| sing | <i>sang</i>    | <i>have sung</i>    |

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\* See time (noun)  
each page

- I. (a) Of what does the complete subject of a sentence consist?  
*Complete Subject Consists of the subject & all its modifiers*
- (b) Of what does the complete predicate of a sentence consist?  
*Complete predicate consists of predicate & all its modifiers*

II. In the following sentences pick out the complete subject and the complete predicate.

- (a) The wild roses of Alaska are large and lovely.
- (b) In the city of Peking lived Kublai Khan, the ruler of Cathay.

III. In the following sentences pick out the simple subject and the simple predicate.

- (a) I have lost my fountain pen.
- (b) He lived in New York for many years.

- IV. (a) Into how many classes are nouns divided? *5 classes*
- (b) Name them. *Common, Proper, Abstract, Concrete, Collective*

V. In the following sentences name the class to which each underlined noun belongs.

- (a) The members of the assembly chose John as president.  
*Collective, Collective, Proper, Common, Concrete*
- (b) For information about my education, industry and honesty, write to Mr. Paynor, principal of the Alexander Hamilton High School.  
*Abstract, Common or abstract, Proper, Common, Concrete*

VI. Name the nine uses of a noun. *Obj. of Prep., Verb or verbal, adjective, Pred. Nom., appositive, Subject, Adverb, Nom. of address, possessive*

VII. In the following sentences give the use of each underlined noun.

- (a) The Lord is my light and my salvation. *Pred. Nom. (all 3)*
- (b) I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills. *dr. obj., obj. of Prep.*
- (c) Have mercy upon us, O Lord. *obj. of Verb, you subject understood, Nom. of address*
- (d) Esther, the queen, interceded on behalf of her people's rights. *Pred. Nom., Pred. Nom.*
- (e) Fill the waterpots with water. *Subject, introduces an*

- VIII. (a) What is an expletive? *"There" - introduces sentence*
- (b) What are the two different uses of "there" in the following sentences?

- (1) There was no room for them in the inn. *Expletive*
- (2) She wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him there in a manger. *Adverb*

I. (a) Of what does the complete subject of a sentence consist?

(b) Of what does the complete predicate of a sentence consist?

II. In the following sentences tick off the complete subject and the complete predicate.

(a) The wild roses of Alaska are large and lovely.

(b) In the city of Tokyo lived a girl named Akemi, the sister of Genji.

III. In the following sentences tick off the simple subject and the simple predicate.

(a) I have lost my fountain pen.

(b) He lived in New York for many years.

IV. (a) Into how many classes are nouns divided?

(b) Name them.

V. In the following sentences name the class to which each underlined noun belongs.

(a) The members of the assembly were men and women.

(b) For information about my industry, industry and honesty.

Write on my paper, paper of the paper Hamilton.

His school.

VI. Name the nine uses of a noun.

VII. In the following sentences give the use of each underlined noun.

(a) The lord as my king and my subject.

(b) I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills.

(c) Have mercy upon us, O Lord.

(d) Father, the queen, intended on behalf of her people's rights.

(e) Fill the water with water.

VIII. (a) What is an appositive?

(b) What are the two different uses of "there" in the following sentences?

(1) There was no room for them in the inn.

(2) She wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him there in a manger.

IX. Capitalize the proper nouns in the following sentences.

(a) John Eliot, who was educated at Cambridge University and  
and came to America in 1631, translated the Bible into the  
Indian language.

(b) The one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the  
Declaration of Independence was celebrated in Philadelphia,  
where on July 4, 1776, the immortal document was drawn up  
in Independence Hall.

X. Mark the part of speech of each word in the following sentences.

(a) A volume of Browning's poetry was lying on his beautifully  
carved desk. *adj. noun prep. adj. noun V. V. Prep. Pro. adj.*

(b) Daniel Webster, who lived in New Hampshire, was three times  
a member of Senate. *noun adv. V. prep. noun V. adj. noun*

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X. On the first of the following dates:

(1) John Smith, who was named as a trustee in the deed, and  
and named the trustee in the deed, executed the deed in the

presence of the

(2) The one hundred and fifty dollars of the principal of the  
debt of the trust was paid to the trustee in full in the  
month of July, 1906, the interest thereon was then  
paid in full.

XI. On the first of the following dates:

(1) A certain amount of money was paid to the trustee in full  
in the month of July, 1906.

(2) The sum of \$100.00 was paid to the trustee in full in the  
month of July, 1906.

TEST  
English I - A, B, C

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1. Name the five classes of nouns.

Common      abstract  
Proper      Concrete  
Collective

2. In the following sentences name the class to which the underlined nouns belong?

1. My English class has decided to form a club.  
*collective      collective*
2. Dr. Brown said her vitality was low because of the climate.  
*Proper      abstract*
3. Along Macon Ridge the army shot wild turkeys and deer for food.  
*Proper      common      common*
4. The soldier, because of his acts of bravery, received the Purple Heart.  
*common      abstract*

3. Name the nine uses of the noun.

*Subject of Verb      Predicate Nominative*  
*Object of Verb or verbal      Nominative of address*  
*Object of preposition      Possessive      adverb*  
*Appositive      ~~Subject~~      adjective*

In the following sentences tell how the underlined nouns are used.

1. Mrs. Ewens is our hostess.  
*Nom. of address X*
2. What great loyalty does the author portray?  
*Subj. of Verb X*
3. On the beach were shells and bits of coral.  
*obj. of Prep.      sub.      adv. X      obj. of Prep.*
4. The gift, a rug from India, was of great value.  
*Subject      appositive*
5. Hurry to the doctor, Alice, for John's leg is broken.  
*appositive      possessive*

4. Give three rules for forming the gender of nouns.

*By adding a word*  
*By changing the ending*  
*By changing the word*

5. a. Name the different genders.

*Masculine      Neuter*  
*Feminine      Common*

b. Give the opposite genders of the following nouns:

1. King - *Queen*
2. Jew - *Jewess*
3. cow - *bull*
4. monk - *Nun*
5. actor - *actress*
6. milkman - *milk maid*
7. emperor - *empress*
8. uncle - *uncle*
9. lady - *gentle man*
10. princess - *prince*



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- I. (a) When are nouns in the nominative case?  
Subject of a verb Nominative of address  
Predicate Nominative  
Appositive (Nom. Case)
- (b) When are nouns in the objective case?  
Object of Preposition appositive (Objective Case)  
Direct object of verb  
Indirect object of verb
- (c) Give the general rules for forming the possessive singular:  
If noun ends in s add an apostrophe if  
it does not end in s add 's (apostrophe s)
- (d) Give the general rules for forming the possessive plural:  
If the plural ends in s add an apostrophe  
if it does not end in s add 's
- (e) How is joint possession indicated?  
An apostrophe s ('s) after last name of the list of  
names. Ex. James, John, and Jack's place.
- (f) If the possession is individual how is it indicated?  
An apostrophe after each name listed.  
James', John's, and Jack's books.

II. In the following sentences give the use and the case of the underlined nouns.

1. The copperhead has a bright reddish-brown head.  
Use: Subject  
Case: Nominative  
subject of verb  
Objective Case.
2. Algiers is a white city between a turquoise sea and emerald hills.  
Use: Subject  
Case: Nominative Case  
Pred. Nom.  
Nominative Case  
Object of prep.  
Objective Case  
Object of Prep.  
Objective Case.
3. Burgoyne, the British general, surrendered his whole army.  
Use: Subject  
Case: Nominative Case  
appositive  
Nominative Case  
Direct Object  
Objective Case
4. What is the price of eggs today, Mr. Rogers?  
-1 ✓ Subject  
-1 ✓ Nom. Case  
Nom. Case  
Nom. of address  
Nominative Case
5. The chief performer at the circus was Herbert Barnett,  
the midget.  
Use: Subject  
Case: Nominative Case  
Pred. Nom. ✓ -1  
Nom. Case ✓ -1  
Object of Prep.  
Objective Case ✓ -1  
Subject ✓ -1  
Nom. Case ✓ -1  
appositive  
Objective Case ✓ -1
6. Every Sunday a little band of worshippers held their services.  
Use: Subject  
Case: Nominative Case  
Subject  
Pred. Nom. ✓ -1  
Nom. Case ✓ -1  
Direct Object  
Objective Case

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in the home of William Brewster, the young postmaster.  
Use: Indirect obj. / Object of Prep.      appositive  
Case: Objective Case      objective case      objective

7. Uncle Henry gave Judy ice skates for Christmas.  
Use: Subject      Indirect Object      Object of Prep.  
Case: noun Case      objective      objective Case.

III. Complete these sentences by filling each blank with the correct form of a word in parentheses. Use the first word in the first blank.

1. An echo came from the boys' camp and then from the girls' camp. (boy) (girl) (Insert plurals.)

2. A months preparation often precedes one nights flying. (month) (night)

3. Friday's basketball game will be played in the boys' gymnasium. (Friday) (boy)

4. one's possessions are never safe from a baby brothers destructive hands. (One) (brother)

5. When the scientists laboratory burned down, a life's work was destroyed. (scientist) (life) (Insert singular of scientist)

6. Jim's and Bob's handwork was praised by the shop teacher. (Jim) (Bob)

7. Will you spend the summer at a girls camp or on your uncle's farm? (girl) (uncle) (Insert singular of uncle)

8. The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation was read at last weeks meeting. (President) (week)

9. Oliver Twist, one of Dickens's novels, tells of a boy's life among London thieves. (Dickens) (boy)

10. The Childrens' costumes in the parade at Wheatley Park were designed by the members of the womens' clubs of Wheatley Junction. (child) (woman)

- I. (A) Give the definition of a verb. *Denotes action, state or condition of person, place or thing.*  
 (B) State whether the verb in the following sentences are transitive or intransitive.

- Trans.* 1. Old Anton mended nets for the fishermen in the village.  
*Intrans.* 2. The tugs swing breezily from the river to the dock.  
*Intrans.* 3. The park lies along the river bank.  
*Trans.* 4. Edna speaks French fluently.  
*Trans.* 5. Last week I read the Readers Digest.

II. Underline the phrases in the following sentences and tell whether they are adjectival or adverbial.

1. The purse of the unfortunate man was recovered. *Adjectival*  
 - 1 2. The letter from home has arrived. *Adverbial*  
 3. A pleasant odor emanated from the kitchen. *adverbial*  
 - 1 4. Oliver Twist was born in a poorhouse. *adjectival*  
 - 3 5. Kansas City is one of the leading railroad centers in the country. *adjectival*

III. In the following sentences draw one line under the complete subject and two lines under the complete predicate.

- 1 1. How long has the exceedingly hot weather lasted?  
 2. Down from the mountains swent the icy blasts.  
 3. Upon a shallow bar in the middle of the river a man is walking.  
 - 1 4. The only person on the deck of the schooner was a small girl in a red sweater.  
 5. The speeches and the reports were long and very dull.

IV. Capitalize the following sentences.

- 1 1. Cousin David, who is a student in a New Jersey High School, studies English, history, mathematics, German, and science.  
 2. Then Alexander Graham Bell moved his laboratory to 109 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts.  
 3. On June 10, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee consisting of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert C. Livingston, and Roger Sherman to draw up the Declaration of Independence.

I. (A)

Give the definition of a verb.

(B)

State whether the verb in the following sentences are

1. The cat jumped over the fence in the village.
2. The boat sailed slowly from the river to the bank.
3. The car ran along the river bank.
4. The speaker spoke loudly.
5. Last year I read the book 'The Last Days'.

II.

Write the names of the following sentences and tell whether

1. The course of the water is always the same.
2. The water from the tap is always cold.
3. A person who is always late is called a punctual person.
4. A person who is always late is called a punctual person.
5. A person who is always late is called a punctual person.

III.

Write the names of the following sentences and tell whether

1. The water from the tap is always cold.
2. A person who is always late is called a punctual person.
3. The only part of the body of the snake is a snake.

IV.

Write the names of the following sentences and tell whether

1. The only part of the body of the snake is a snake.
2. The only part of the body of the snake is a snake.
3. The only part of the body of the snake is a snake.

4. On thanksgiving day Dr. Ames left for the South, where he will spend the winter.
5. In the Scarlet Letter Nathaniel Hawthorne made forever famous the early history of Salem, Massachusetts.

V. In the following sentences mark all parts of speech.

1. The United States is divided into four time belts, about fifteen degrees apart.
 

ADJ - NOUN - ADV V CONJ ADJ ADJ N  
 ARTICLE PROPER N. ADVERB  
 CONJ ADJ N com. N. ADverb
2. At Silverton diphtheria antitoxin was dropped from an airplane into a snowbank.
 

PREP. N PROPER N. A N com. N. Aux. Verb V ADV  
 ADJ N com. N. CONJ ADJ N com. N.  
 ART
3. Oxford and Cambridge are the most famous English universities.
 

N PROPER N. CONJ N PROPER N. V ADJ ADJ ADJ ADJ  
 N com. N.
4. Paris and London are the two cities of "Tale of Two Cities".
 

N PROP. CONJ N PROP. Y ADJ ADJ IV PREP NOUN  
 com. ARTICLE com. PROPR N  
 - Noun

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...the winter ...

...In the winter ...

V. In the following sentences mark all parts of speech.

1. The United States is divided into four time belts.

...about fifteen degrees east.

2. At Silverton diphtheria antitoxin was dropped from

an airplane into a snowbank.

3. Oxford and Cambridge are the most famous English

universities.

4. Paris and London are the two cities of "The City of

Two Cities".

I. (A) What is an Antecedent?

*Back page.*

(B) In each of the following sentences draw one line under the antecedent and two lines under the pronoun which refers to the antecedent.

1. Every waitress in the restaurant had to pay for the dishes she broke.
2. The black horse is trying to run away from his owner.

2. (A) Give the definition of a verb.

*Back page*

(B) State whether the verb in the following sentences is transitive or intransitive.

1. The hot weather brought fresh masses of color to the New York Botanical Garden. *transitive*
2. Move a little faster. *intransitive*
3. He rolled the stone away. *transitive*
4. The sun melts the snow. *transitive*
5. The day breaks at six. *intransitive*

3. (A) Give a definition of an adverb.

*Back page.*

(B) In each of the following sentences draw one line under the adverb.

1. I read only five books last term.
2. He was hungry enough to eat grass.

4. Underline the preposition and its object in the following sentences.

1. After dinner I read an adventure story.
2. The barking of dogs saved one hundred people adrift in the east river.

5. (A) What is an Auxiliary verb?

*Back page*

(B) Name at least six.

*Back page*

6. ~~Define a conjunction.~~

*Back page*

(B) Underline the conjunctions in each of the following sentences.

1. Admiral Peary was the first man to reach the North Pole and he is still remembered by Eskimos.
2. We sailed northward until we came upon huge herds of walrus.
3. Walrus meat, for the Eskimos, is not only a delicacy but also a necessity.

1. (A) (B)

What is an antecedent?  
In each of the following sentences draw one line under the antecedent, two lines under the pronoun which refers to the antecedent.

1. Every waitress in the restaurant had to pay for the dance she broke.  
2. The black horse is trying to run away from his owner.

2. (A) (B)

Give the definition of a verb.  
State whether the verb in the following sentence is transitive or intransitive.

1. The boy who had brought fresh masses of color to the New York Botanical Garden.

2. I love a little faster.  
3. He rolled the stone away.  
4. The sun melts the snow.  
5. The day breaks at six.

3. (A) (B)

Give a definition of an adverb.  
In each of the following sentences draw one line under the adverb.

1. I read only five books last term.  
2. He was hungry enough to eat grass.

4. (A) (B)

Underline the preposition and its object in the following sentences.  
1. After dinner I read an adventure story.  
2. The sailing ship has over one hundred people on board in the east river.

5. (A) (B)

What is an Auxiliary verb?  
Name at least six.

6. (A) (B)

Underline the conjunction in each of the following sentences.

1. Adverbially was one that ran to the north pole and he still remembered by Lakshmi.  
2. We sailed northward until we came upon huge beds of marble.  
3. Warmly, for the Lakshmi, it not only a delicacy but also a necessity.

7. In the following sentences underline Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, and Verbs. *Prepositions & Conjunctions*

1. He that walketh in a perfect way, he shall minister unto me.

2. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He will direct thy paths.

3. Keep thy heart with all diligence for out of it are the issues of life.

4. My heart overfloweth with a goodly matter; my tongue is the pen of a ready writer.

*Consult Page 2*

- 1- A substantive to which a pronoun is referred is an antecedent.
- 2- A verb denotes action, state, or condition.
- 3- An adverb modifies (limits) a verb, adjective, or another adverb.
- 5- An auxiliary verb is a helping verb.
  1. was
  2. are
  3. being
  4. am
  5. were
  6. been
- 6- Conjunction is a word which connects words or groups of words.

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$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \hline 93 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

