

**Grammar Worksheet Nine**  
Sophomore English

Name:

The Book of Grammar is online at <http://www.lgsuhd.k12.ca.us>  
Go to: Academics, English, Book of Grammar (link at bottom of page)

**Topics to Review for First Semester Grammar Final**

Lessons One through Eight are available online at the Book of Grammar Website given above. All eight worksheets can be printed from the website. Help is available through the online Help Center at the Book of Grammar Website, but don't wait until the last minute to ask your questions. The test will consist of 50 questions covering topics listed below. The test will be multiple choice, in a format familiar to students from the eight quizzes taken so far this year.

- I. Lesson One: Review of the Parts of Speech
  - Know the definitions of the parts of speech and be able to identify all parts of speech in sentences
  - Know the definition of a clause and be able to identify them in sentences
  
- II. Lesson Two: Prepositions
  - A. Know the lists of commonly used prepositions
    - Prepositions consisting of one word and prepositions consisting of two or more words
  - B. Know the difference between prepositions and adverbs, prepositions and subordinating conjunctions, and prepositions and infinitives.
    - Identification of prepositions and objects of prepositions in sentences
  
- III. Lesson Three: Nouns Part I
  - A. Know the difference between common nouns and proper nouns
  - B. Know the difference between mass nouns and counting nouns
    - Fewer versus less
  - C. Know the subject and the predicate of a sentence
  - D. Know the definition of a linking verb
    - Commonly used linking verbs are the forms of 'to be': *is, am, are, was, were*



IV. Lesson Four: Nouns Part II

A. Know how to identify the different ways that nouns can be used in a sentence.

- Nouns functioning as subjects, predicate nouns, direct objects, indirect objects, appositives, objects of prepositions, and in direct address

B. Know how to use “The Process” for finding the different noun functions in a sentence:

1. Identify all prepositional phrases and remove them from the sentence.
  - If the noun is in a prepositional phrase it is an **object of the preposition**.
2. Find the verb in the sentence.
  - Action or Linking? → If linking, is the noun a **predicate noun**?
3. Who/ what does the verb? This is the **subject**.
4. Ask the following question: “What was {insert verb here}?” The answer to this question is the **direct object**.
5. To who/for whom was the verb done? This is the **Indirect Object**.
  - Does the noun in question directly follow another noun (no linking verb) and rename the noun? This is an **appositive**.
  - Is the noun the name of somebody who is being addressed? This is a noun in **direct address**.

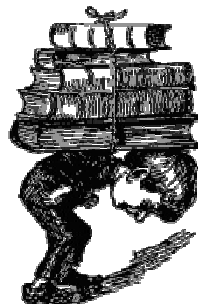
V. Lesson Five: Personal Pronoun Agreement

A. Know the nominative and objective forms of the personal pronouns

- Correct use of each form in sentences: choosing between I/me, we/us, they/them, etc.

B. Know when to use plural and when to use singular pronouns: you must know how to match a pronoun with its antecedent in number.

- The words *each*, *neither*, *one*, *everyone*, *everybody*, *no one*, *nobody*, *anyone*, *anybody*, *someone*, and *somebody* are referred to with a singular pronoun.
- Two or more singular antecedents joined by *or* or *nor* should be referred to by a singular pronoun.
- Two or more antecedents joined by *and* should be referred to by a plural pronoun



- VI. Lesson Six: Relative Pronoun Agreement
- A. Be able to identify the subordinate clause.
- Remember that a subordinate clause contains a subject and a verb but cannot stand by itself as a sentence. Remember also that the case form of the relative pronoun is not affected by any word outside the subordinate clause.
- B. Be able to determine how the pronoun is used in the clause.
- Subject, predicate pronoun, object of verb, or object of preposition.
- C. Know to use the nominative form (who, whoever) when the pronoun is the subject of the subordinate clause or a predicate pronoun in the clause, and the objective form (whom, whomever) when the pronoun is an object in the subordinate clause.
- VII. Lesson Seven: Interrogative Pronoun Agreement
- A. You should be able to identify the role of the interrogative pronoun in the sentence.
- Subject, predicate pronoun, object of verb, or object of preposition.
- B. Know to use the nominative form (who, whoever) when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence or a predicate pronoun in the sentence, and the objective form (whom, whomever) when the pronoun is an object in the sentence.
- VIII. Lesson Eight: Adjectives
- A. Be able to identify and correctly use the different types of adjectives covered in Lesson Eight.
- Regular adjective, comparative adjective, superlative adjective, predicate adjective, article
- B. Be able to identify the noun or pronoun that the adjective is modifying.

