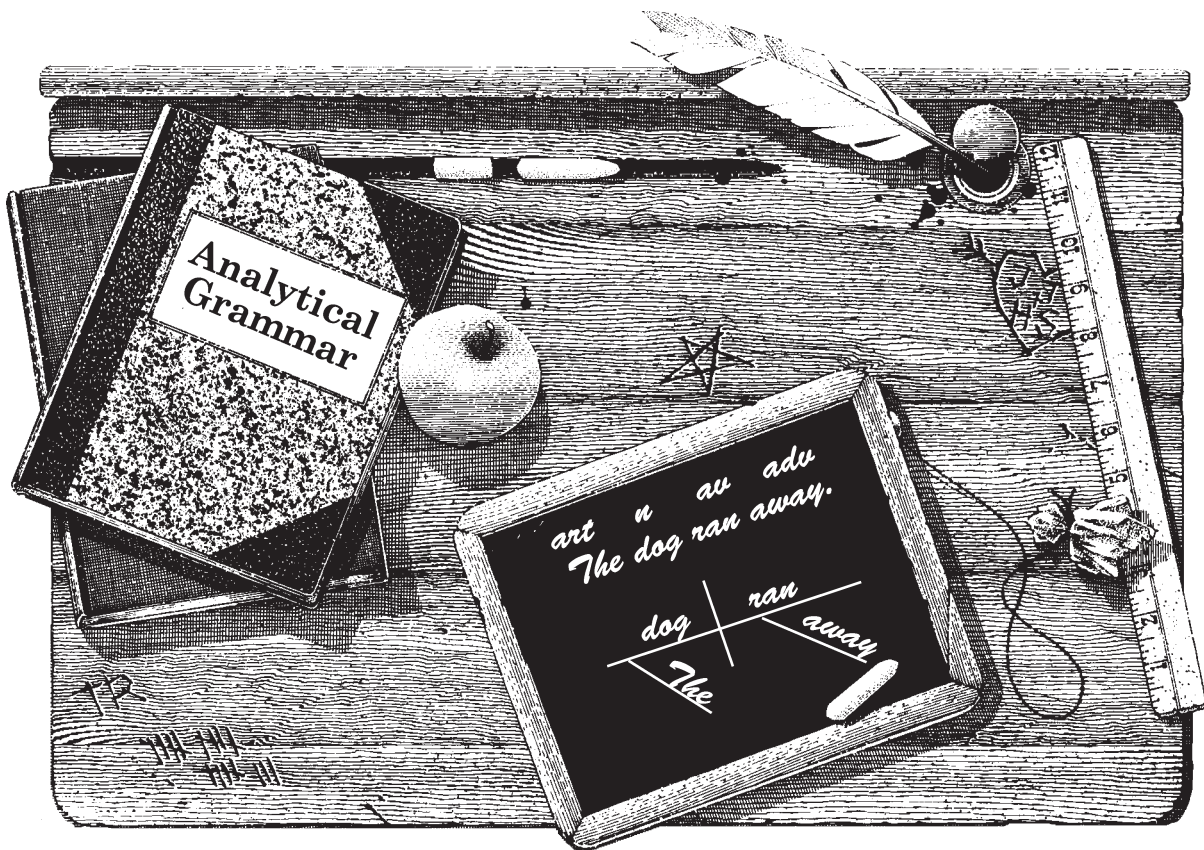


Analytical Grammar:

a systematic approach to language mastery

High School Reinforcement

The Great American Authors



by R. Robin Finley and Erin M. Karl

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF THIS BOOK

This book consists of 18 reinforcement exercises. This will give you enough to do one exercise every two weeks for a school year.

It is strongly suggested that you use your Analytical Grammar Notebook as your guide when you need help doing an exercise and when you correct it.

Each exercise is set up the same way. The first two sentences are to be parsed (all parts of speech marked) and diagrammed. Since these sentences are somewhat complex, you should do your diagrams on a separate sheet of paper, so you have plenty of room.

Sentences 3 through 5 are for you to practice your grammar analysis skills. Without first diagramming the sentences, see if you can pick out the phrases and clauses in them. If you get stuck, then you should diagram the sentence in question. Just answer the questions on the answer sheet following the exercise. Always write down the first two and last two words of each phrase, with three periods in between, rather than the entire phrase. Example: don't write, "When Herkimer McGillicuddy was a mere child of six." Write instead, "When Herkimer...of six." (... is called an ellipsis)

Sentences 6 through 8 are for you to punctuate. Remember: you should never write down a punctuation mark unless you know the reason for doing so. It might be helpful for you to review your 11 comma rules before attempting this part of the exercise. You can simply write in the punctuation on the exercise sheet itself. On the answer key I will tell you which punctuation rule or unit is being used to punctuate that sentence correctly. In order to save space, I won't use the "buzz word" for the comma rules; I'll simply write the number. Here they are for your reference:

Comma Rule #1 (CR#1): Items in a Series	CR#6: Appositives & Appositive Phrases
CR#2: Two Adjectives "And" Test	CR#7: Direct Address
CR#3: Compound Sentence	CR#8: Expressions
CR#4: Nonessential Modifiers	CR#9: Dates & Addresses
CR#5: Introductory Single Word, Participial Phrase, Adverb Clause, 2+ Prep Phrases	CR#10: Salutations & Closings CR#11: Names & Abbreviations

The last two sentences in each exercise are for you to practice your usage skills. In most cases, you can simply circle the correct word choice on the exercise itself. If the word "rewrite" appears at the end of the sentence, then I want you to do that. It may be a matter of a lack of parallel structure or an error in the order of people mentioned in a sentence. Example: should it be "Me, my uncle, and my aunt saw that play," or should it be "My aunt, my uncle, and I saw that play"?

By completing these exercises, you will be well prepared to pass any grammar test, write clearly, and punctuate correctly. Good luck!

MARK TWAIN (1835 - 1910)

Parse and Diagram:

1. Although Twain was plagued by personal tragedies and financial difficulties, he enjoyed immense public popularity.
2. Samuel Clemens, whose pen name was Mark Twain, was born in Florida, Missouri, and moved to Hannibal, Missouri, at the age of four.

Grammar Analysis:

3. Sam began to write humorous newspaper articles when he was a teenager, which would launch him on his career, a long and distinguished one.
4. Piloting a riverboat on the Mississippi was a lifelong dream of Sam's, which he realized at age 22, but the Civil War, bringing all commercial riverboat traffic to an end, put a stop to that.
5. At this point in his life, Sam traveled West, doing all sorts of odd jobs and stuffing his imagination full of whomever he happened to meet along the way.

Punctuation:

6. After he had failed to make his fortune as a silver miner he got work as a newspaper writer and on February 3 1863 he first signed his name "Mark Twain."
7. On a tour of Europe in 1867 Twain saw a photograph of Olivia Langdon whom he later married the couple had three daughters Susy Clara and Jean.
8. Twain passed through a period of deep black depression in 1896 when he learned that Susy his favorite daughter had died of meningitis.

Usage:

9. Each of Twain's daughters (was, were) dear to his heart.
10. *Huckleberry Finn*, Twain's greatest work, means different things to (whomever, whoever) reads it.

MARK TWAIN

Answer Sheet for Grammar Analysis:

Sentence 3: - Write the infinitive phrase in this sentence:

- “When he was a teenager” is a(n)

- Write the appositive phrase in this sentence:

- “Which would...his career” is a(n)

Sentence 4: - “Piloting a...the Mississippi” is a(n)

- Write the adjective clause in this sentence:

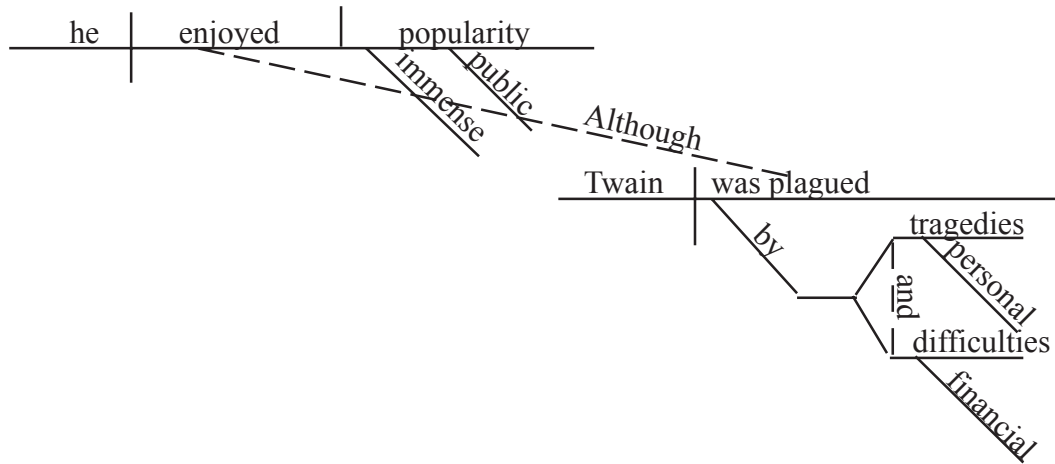
- “bringing all... an end” is a(n)

Sentence 5: - “doing all...odd jobs” is a(n)

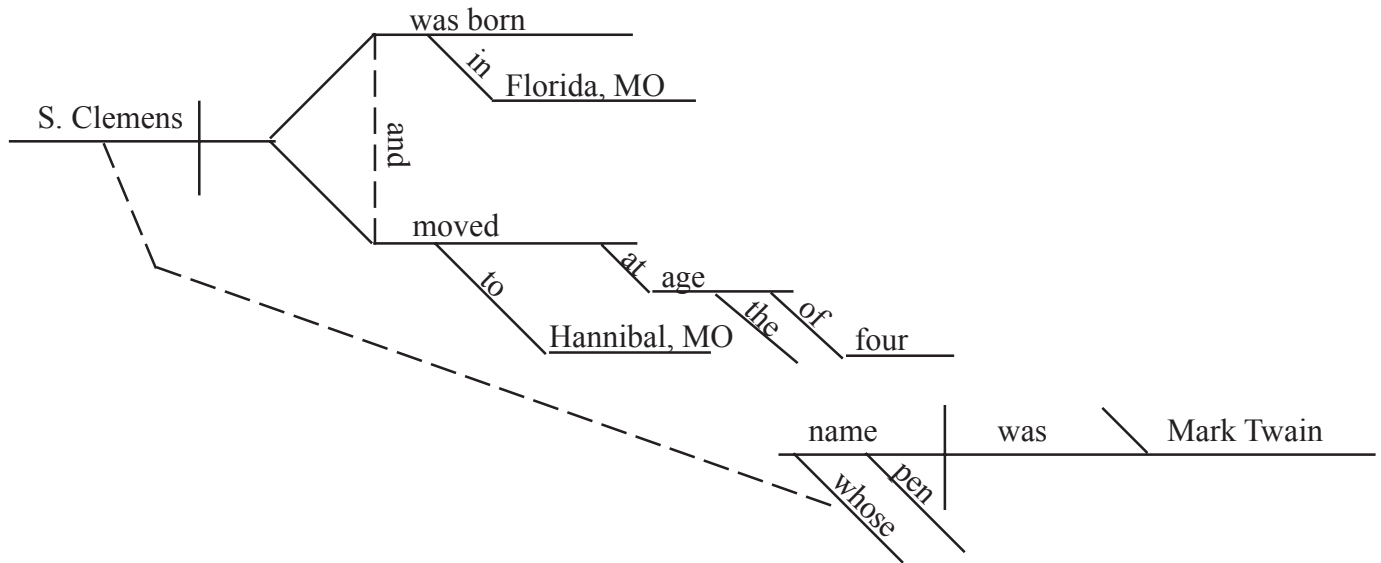
- “stuffing his imagination full” is a(n)

- Write the noun clause in this sentence:

1. *sc pn hv av pp adj n conj adj n pro av*
 Although Twain was plagued (by personal tragedies and financial difficulties), he enjoyed
adj adj n
 immense public popularity.



2. *pn adj adj n lv pn hv av pp pn conj*
 Samuel Clemens, whose pen name was Mark Twain, was born (in Florida, Missouri), and
av pp pn pp art n pp n
 moved (to Hannibal, Missouri), (at the age)(of four).



Sentence 3: - Write the infinitive phrase in this sentence:

to write...newspaper articles (See Unit #13)

- "When he was a teenager" is a(n)

adverb clause (See Unit #16)

- Write the appositive phrase in this sentence:

a long...distinguished one (See Unit #14)

- “Which would...his career” is a(n)

adjective clause (See Unit #15)

Sentence 4: - “Piloting a...the Mississippi” is a(n)

gerund phrase (See Unit #12)

- Write the adjective clause in this sentence:

which he...age 22 (See Unit #15)

- “bringing all... an end” is a(n)

participial phrase (See Unit #11)

Sentence 5: - “doing all...odd jobs” is a(n)

participial phrase (See Unit #11)

- “stuffing his imagination full” is a(n)

participial phrase (See Unit #11)

- Write the noun clause in this sentence:

whomever he ... the way (See Unit #17)

Punctuation:

6. After he had failed to make his fortune as a silver miner^(CR#5), he got work as a newspaper writer^(CR#3), and on February 3^(CR#9), 1963, he first signed his name “Mark Twain.”
7. On a tour of Europe in 1867^(CR#5), Twain saw a photograph of Olivia Langdon^(CR#4), whom he later married^(Unit#26); the couple had three daughters^(Unit#26): Susy^(CR#1), Clara, and Jean.
8. Twain passed through a period of deep^(CR#2) black depression in 1896 when he learned that Susy^(CR#6), his favorite daughter^(CR#6), had died of meningitis.

Usage:

9. Each of Twain’s daughters (was, were) dear to his heart. (See Unit #30)
10. *Huckleberry Finn*, Twain’s greatest work, means different things to (whomever, whoever) reads it. (See Unit #32)