

**Assessment: Mastery Tests****Grammar Mastery Test (Form A)**

**Part 1** The following paragraphs contain fifteen numbered, italicized words. On the lines provided, identify the parts of speech of the italicized words. Use the following abbreviations:

N for noun	ADV for adverb
P for pronoun	PREP for preposition
ADJ for adjective	CON for conjunction
V for verb	INTER for interjection

[2 points each]

**Example:** Marion *bought*      <sup>V</sup> himself a new dictionary.

You must make several decisions and accept new responsibilities when opening your first checking account. Usually people find a bank that is [1] *convenient* \_\_\_\_\_ to their home or job and then talk to a bank employee [2] *about* \_\_\_\_\_ the various types of checking accounts available. After selecting the [3] *kind* \_\_\_\_\_ of account that is most suitable and economical, read the bank's signature card [4] *very* \_\_\_\_\_ carefully. Decide [5] *whether* \_\_\_\_\_ you want a single-signature checking account or a joint account. When [6] *you* \_\_\_\_\_ have answered the questions on the front of the card and [7] *have understood* \_\_\_\_\_ the provisions of the account, sign the back of the card, writing your name as you intend to sign your checks.

You will [8] *then* \_\_\_\_\_ be asked to fill out a deposit slip, depositing either cash [9] *or* \_\_\_\_\_ a check into your new account. Ask for [10] *assistance* \_\_\_\_\_ in understanding the [11] *deposit* \_\_\_\_\_ procedure used by the bank, and order personalized checks and deposit slips [12] *with* \_\_\_\_\_ your account number printed on them. A bank employee will review the steps for writing checks correctly and will show you how to record [13] *all* \_\_\_\_\_ of your checks and deposits in your bank register. [14] *Finally!* \_\_\_\_\_ You have your own checking account. Now your only concerns [15] *are* \_\_\_\_\_ providing the account with enough money to cover your checks and balancing the bank statement at the end of the month!

**Assessment: Mastery Tests**

# ***Grammar Mastery Test (Form A)***

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**Part 2** Most of the following sentences contain at least one complement. On the line provided, write the complement(s), and indicate what kind of complement each one is. Use these abbreviations:

- DO for direct object      PN for predicate nominative  
IO for indirect object      PA for predicate adjective

If a sentence contains no complements, write **None** on the line.

[2 points for each sentence]

**Example:** Of all the entertainment available today, a good movie is still my first choice. choice, PN

1. Dave joined several service organizations in the hope of helping the community.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. When my grandmother comes for a visit, she always tells us some interesting accounts of my father's childhood.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The engine in this antique car runs more smoothly than the engines in some of the new cars.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Oversleeping was Greg's excuse for his lateness to band rehearsal.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Our muscles were tired and sore after the first ballet lesson.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Charles Drew, a black physician, made important discoveries about blood plasma.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Our first work experience was given to us by the owner of a small ice-cream parlor on Mayberry Road.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The tennis coach's professional experience gives her players an unmistakable advantage over their opponents.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Your composition is humorous, and it is full of insights into human nature.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Assessment: Mastery Tests**

# Grammar Mastery Test (Form A)

10. One of my favorite books is *Gone with the Wind*.

**Part 3** Each of the following sentences contains a verbal phrase or an appositive phrase. First, underline the phrase. Then, on the line provided, identify the phrase. Use the following abbreviations:

- PART for participial phrase      INF for infinitive phrase  
 GER for gerund phrase          APP for appositive phrase

[1 point for each correctly underlined phrase; 1 point for each identification]

**Example:** PART His face, covered with a week's growth of beard, looked weary after the ordeal.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. You can get her address by stopping at our house on your way home from school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Maria is considered to be the most talented person in our class.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Did you get the instructions for building your own deck and patio?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Dr. Tun Lee, the veterinarian from our clinic, saved the dog's life.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The golfer wearing the green shirt won the tournament.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Carrying a container of insects, our biology teacher entered the room.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Until I was sure of the facts, I did not dare to speak about the situation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Thinking that the game was over, many of the spectators left the stadium and missed the final touchdown.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Staying out late at night will not improve your concentration in school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. His orders were to deliver the packages only if the customers had already paid for them.

**Part 4** In the following sentences there are ten italicized clauses. On the first line provided, identify each clause. Use the following abbreviations:

- ADJ for adjective clause      N for noun clause  
 ADV for adverb clause

For each adjective or adverb clause, write on the second line the word(s) the clause modifies. For each noun clause, indicate on the third line how the clause is used. Use the following abbreviations:

- SUB for subject                  PN for predicate nominative  
 DO for direct object          OP for object of a preposition  
 IO for indirect object

[2 points for each sentence]

**Assessment: Mastery Tests**

**Grammar Mastery Test (Form A)**

**Examples:** A car *that has a flat tire* will not help us get to the airport on time.

a. ADJ                      b. car                      c. \_\_\_\_\_

His answer was usually *whatever came to his mind first*.

a. N                              b. \_\_\_\_\_                      c. PN

1. *Because Eduardo had some experience as a reporter*, he was chosen as the editor for the school paper.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_      b. \_\_\_\_\_      c. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He knew nothing about the burglary except *what he read in the newspaper*.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_      b. \_\_\_\_\_      c. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She spent almost two years trying to locate a relative *who had moved to the East in 1948*.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_      b. \_\_\_\_\_      c. \_\_\_\_\_
4. *Where I should go to school* has become the main topic of conversation in our family.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_      b. \_\_\_\_\_      c. \_\_\_\_\_
5. My older sister always goes to Grandfather *whenever she needs advice*.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_      b. \_\_\_\_\_      c. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The poem *that Hannah is reading* is one of my favorites.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_      b. \_\_\_\_\_      c. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The teacher gave *whoever had finished early* permission to go to the library.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_      b. \_\_\_\_\_      c. \_\_\_\_\_
8. It is even warmer today *than it was yesterday*.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_      b. \_\_\_\_\_      c. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The problem with her idea is *that no one is willing to do the necessary work*.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_      b. \_\_\_\_\_      c. \_\_\_\_\_
10. At the moment *that we had finished cleaning the floor*, our toy poodle raced across the room with muddy paws.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_      b. \_\_\_\_\_      c. \_\_\_\_\_

**Assessment: Mastery Tests**

# **Grammar Mastery Test (Form A)**

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**Part 5** On the line provided before each of the following sentences, identify the type of sentence each one is. Use the following abbreviations:

- S for simple                      CX for complex  
CD for compound              CD-CX for compound-complex

[2 points each]

**Example:**   CX   For many people the best time to do work that requires concentration is the early morning.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Kutuyis is named after his great-great-grandfather, who was a leader of his tribe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The drizzling rain and gusting winds kept him from sleeping well that night in the woods; furthermore, the tent flap came loose and had to be tied more securely to keep out the rain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Driving into Chicago for an appointment with an important client, Ms. Montoya unknowingly drove over the speed limit and was stopped by a patrol officer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Mr. Erlandson always knew what he wanted out of life, but unfortunately he never shared his plans with anyone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The woman was obviously eager to sell her home; consequently, the Markhams submitted a low bid for her property.

WHO = predicate nominative  
= subject

WHOM = object of preposition  
= object of verb

DIAGRAM the sentences then choose the correct answer😊

1. A friend of mine (who, whom) attends a music academy *is very talented.*
2. (Whoever, Whomever) scores the most runs wins the game.
3. (Who, Whom) could it be?
4. (Who, Whom) did Ella choose?
5. Exchange papers with (whoever, whomever) is beside you.
6. Tell (whoever, whomever) arrives late about the schedule change.

7. The candidate gave (whoever, whomever) he met a campaign badge.
8. At every house, Anita asked (whoever, whomever) answered the door for a donation.
9. A good actress temporarily becomes (whoever, whomever) she is portraying onstage.
10. I wonder (who, whom) sent the flowers; they are lovely.
- \*\*\*\*11. His report of witnessing a cheetah running at top speed was remarkable.
- \*\*\*\*12. After she searched for weeks, Gina got an afterschool job that pays well; now she can save for college.