

Grammar – Final Exam Review

- **Correct Use of Pronouns**

- Rules

1. The s. of a verb is in the nominative case
2. A pred. nominative is in the nominative case
3. The object of the verb is in the objective case
4. The object of the prep is in the obj. case

- Uses of Who and whom – see packet/wksts

NOMINATIVE	OBJECTIVE
who	whom
whoever	whomever

- Nominative and Objective – see quiz/packet/wksts

NOMINATIVE CASE	OBJECTIVE CASE
I	me
he	him
she	her
we	us
they	them

- **Clauses**
 - Identifying and Classifying Subordinate and Independent clauses – together with subordinating conjunctions review - see quiz/review/packet
- **Subordinating Conjunctions** – Together with Subordinate and Independent clauses – See quiz/review/packet

SEE BELOW

Relative Pronouns (Adjective)

who
whom
whose
which
that

** If know adj, then should be able to fig. out adv

Subordinating Conjunctions (Adverb)

The underlined and bolded conjunctions can begin adjective clauses too.

after	how	till (or 'till)
although	if	unless
as	inasmuch	until
as if	in order that	when
as long as	lest	whenever
as much as	now that	where
as soon as	provided (that)	wherever
as though	since	while
because	so that	
before	than	
even if	that	
even though	though	

- **6 Troublesome Verbs** – See quiz/charts/packet
 - **Lie and Lay**
 - **Sit and Set**
 - **Rise and Raise**

2 Questions

1. Meaning?
2. Time?

1. Lie and Lay

Lie – “to assume/be in a lying position” → VI (intransitive verb)

Lay – “to put something down” → VT (Transitive verb = with object)

	Infinitive	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
VI	(to) lie	(is) lying	lay	(have) lain
VT	(to) lay	(is) laying	laid	(have) laid

2. Sit and Set

Sit – “to assume or be in an upright, seating position.” → VI (intransitive verb)

Set – “to put, to place something.” → VT (Transitive verb = with object)

	Infinitive	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
VI	Sit (to rest)	(is) sitting	sat	(have) sat
VT	Set (to put)	(is) setting	set	(have) set

3. Rise and Raise

Rise – “to go up” → VI (intransitive verb)

Raise – “to force something to move upward” → VT (Transitive verb = with object)

	Infinitive	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
VI	Rise	(is) rising	rose	(have) risen
VT	Raise (to be forced up)	(is) raising	raised	(have) raised

- No diagramming

The Research Paper

- Bibliographic Format
 - He will give use entries that are wrong and you have to fix them – for example, underline titles, etc.
 - See “IV. Developing a Preliminary Bibliography” and Practice
- Parenthetical Notation
 - We may have to insert parenthetical notation into an example – ex. (Miller 22) The author is Miller page 22.
 - See “IX. Documentation of Sources” and Practice