

## Signs: A Grammar Handbook

### Online Exercises

#### Section IV

#### Chapter 29

### **EXERCISE 1**

*Directions: Revise any fragments below into full sentences.*

*EXAMPLE: Many people have had accidents at the tree-covered stop sign. For instance, my neighbor John. →*

*Many people, including my neighbor John, have had accidents at the tree-covered stop sign.*

1. Beachgoers have been left oblivious to lethal tidal currents. Failed warning signs at the start of this year's tourist season.
2. Following a rescue last weekend, Islander Peter Judge, who campaigned to have the signs erected after a similar rescue in the late 1990s.
3. A warning sign that used to be on La Saline Slip.
4. Discovering that none of the 45 signs has been put back at the four most popular beaches with tourists and Islanders.
5. City management, which took over the beach lifeguard service earlier this year, said that it was not responsible for the signs in question. Arguing that the signs were not part of the lifeguard service contract.

Adapted from <http://www.thisisjersey.com/2011/08/04/no-warning-signs-at-some-beaches/>

#### Chapter 30

### **EXERCISE 1**

*Directions: Correct the sentence errors by turning the sentences with comma splices into compound sentences.*

Drug addiction can affect anyone, its onset can be gradual or immediate, depending on multiple factors including the individual, the drug, and the manner of abuse. When a drug is abused, addiction is an inevitable next step, recognizing the signs of an oncoming addiction can save a life. Although various substances create different effects in users, the disease of addiction remains the same, regardless of substance. While addiction signs can be blatantly obvious at first, some people can struggle with addiction for multiple years before their problems become evident to themselves or others. Depending on the person and their own history with substance abuse and addiction, it may not been apparent that there is a problem. However, there are certain

signs of drug or alcohol abuse, these cannot be hidden and are almost always sure signs of abuse and addiction.

Adapted from <http://www.treatment-centers.net/signs-and-symptoms.html>

## Chapter 31

### **EXERCISE 1**

*Directions: Underline the noun clauses in the following sentences, and then label the types of noun clauses.*

*FOR EXAMPLE: This section contradicted my belief that you should use a comma with all noun clauses. (appositive clause)*

1. Many English speakers do not know that English is a Germanic language.
2. English speakers often believe that English is part of the Romance language group, which includes Spanish, French, and Latin.
3. Why English speakers believe this is unknown, but it might have something to do with the number of words that English has borrowed from Romance languages.
4. Linguists estimate that twenty to thirty percent of English words were borrowed from Romance languages.
5. That *bishop*, *carpet*, and *spoon* are English words borrowed from Latin is not obvious to most modern English speakers.

### **EXERCISE 2**

*Directions: Underline the relative clauses in the following sentences.*

*EXAMPLE: Language learners who study their new language in school usually do not speak any better than those who learn their new language through immersion.*

1. Christian missionaries who came to England in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries brought with them such words as *candle*, *clerk*, and *school*.
2. During this time period, Latin words, which tended to be either scholarly or literary, did not survive well.
3. After the Norman Conquest, Norman French, which is a Romance language, brought what were seen as more sophisticated words, such as *beef* or *poultry*, to replace common English words such as *cow* or *chicken*.
4. Norman and English words that are used to name the same item are known as doublets.
5. This doubling of words, which occurred for centuries after the Norman Conquest, helped to expand the English lexicon significantly.

### **EXERCISE 3**

*Directions: Underline the adverbial clauses in the following sentences, and circle the subordinator.*

1. Sometimes, it is impossible to know exactly when a word was borrowed into English.
2. Since English has borrowed from many languages, we often have more than one word for the same item.
3. Even though about five percent of English words are borrowed directly from the Greek language, more than twenty-five percent of English words came into English indirectly from Greek.
4. Most Greek words came into English indirectly through Latin until the 16<sup>th</sup> century when Greek words were borrowed directly into English through scientific fields.
5. A word is probably from Greek origin if it contains the letters *ph*.

### **EXERCISE 4**

*Directions: Identify the fragments in the following paragraph, and change them into grammatically correct sentences.*

Police officers and spies use a slew of interrogation tricks. The rest of us can use to figure whether someone is lying to us or not. The professionals look and listen for signs of nervousness and pay close attention to the content of a suspect's story. Does it contain a lot of detail? Does it stay consistent through repeated tellings? Of course, there will always be those who have honed their deception skills to perfection. Never easy to catch. Hardened criminals get better and better at lying, says 20-year New York Police Department veteran Derrick Parker. Especially ones who have been interrogated dozens of times, Magicians also know how to deceive by exhibiting a pleasant manner and relying on spectators' assumptions. For most of us, though, it's not magicians or criminal masterminds that we need to worry about when it comes to detecting deceivers. In fact, we should be most on guard against ourselves. "Often we don't want to know when somebody is lying," explains University of Massachusetts psychology professor Robert Feldman. Programmed to believe compliments and avoid painful truths, both of which make a liar's task much easier.

Adapted from [http://www.forbes.com/2006/11/03/detecting-lies-trust-tech\\_06trust\\_cx\\_ee\\_1103lies.html](http://www.forbes.com/2006/11/03/detecting-lies-trust-tech_06trust_cx_ee_1103lies.html)

Chapter 32

**EXERCISE 1**

*Label the sentence type (simple, compound, complex, compound-complex) for each sentence in this paragraph.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ About 8 out of 100 people will get appendicitis sometime during their lives.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ It is most common in people ages 10 to 30, and it can happen at any age.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Infection in the appendix causes appendicitis, but doctors and scientists are not sure what causes the infection.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ In many cases, a small object blocks the opening to the appendix, which allows bacteria to grow in the appendix and cause an infection.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The main symptom of appendicitis is belly pain; many people feel the first pain near the belly button.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Then it usually moves to the lower right side of the belly, but the pain can be in different parts of your belly or even on your side or back.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The pain may get worse if you move, walk, or cough; you may also have a fever or feel sick to your stomach.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes the only symptom is a general feeling of not being well and a pain that is hard to describe.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The pain in your belly may be different than any pain you have had before: It may be severe, or it may not seem like a very strong pain.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Because the diagnosis is not always easy to make, it is very important to see a doctor as soon as possible if you have symptoms.