

English Grammar for Students of German

6th edition

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REVIEW EXERCISES



Study
Guides

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Chapter 2 — What is a Noun?

Circle the nouns in the following sentences:

1. Katie asks her teacher many questions about Europe.
2. Mrs. Schneider answers her students with patience.
3. Curiosity is an important part of learning.
4. Katie and her classmates hear stories about Berlin, the capital of Germany.
5. The class tours an exhibit about German settlers.

Chapter 3 — What are Prefixes and Suffixes?

I. Underline the prefixes in the following words.

1. decode
2. enlarge
3. misunderstand

II. Underline the suffixes in the following words.

1. dependency
2. graceful
3. sleepless

Chapter 4 —What is Meant by Number?

I. Circle the English words that are in the plural.

1. pencils
2. suitcase
3. business
4. feet
5. group

II. Under the Plural column, circle the parts of the German word that indicate the plural form.

| SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Wort | Wörter |
| 2. Stuhl | Stühle |
| 3. Kind | Kinder |
| 4. Studentin | Studentinnen |
| 5. Auto | Autos |

Chapter 5 — What is Meant by Gender?

By consulting lists on pp. 20-21 of EGSG, determine the gender of the following German words: masculine (M.), feminine (F), or neuter (N).

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. Lehrer (teacher) | m | f | n |
| 2. Brötchen (bread roll) | m | f | n |
| 3. Freundin (friend) | m | f | n |
| 4. Sonntag (Sunday) | m | f | n |
| 5. Buchhandlung (bookstore) | m | f | n |

Chapter 6 — What is an Article?

Below is a list of English nouns preceded by a definite or indefinite article.

■ Write the corresponding German article for each noun on the line provided. The German dictionary entry indicates whether the noun is masculine (m.), feminine (f.), or neuter (n.).

| | Dictionary entry | German article |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. the book | Buch, n. | _____ |
| 2. a table | Tisch, m. | _____ |
| 3. a class | Klasse, f. | _____ |
| 4. the telephone | Telefon, n. | _____ |
| 5. a car | Auto, n. | _____ |
| 6. the sister | Schwester, f. | _____ |
| 7. the ball | Ball, m. | _____ |

Chapter 7 — What is a Verb?

I. Circle the verbs in the following sentences.

1. Katie and Jacob meet at the library.
2. The students eat their lunch at school.
3. We stayed home because we expected a phone call.
4. Rachel took a bath, finished her novel, and went to bed.
5. Sam felt better after he talked to his friends.

II. Write the infinitive form of the verb in the sentences below.

1. We taught them everything they know. _____
2. I am tired today. _____
3. They had a good time. _____
4. She leaves next week for Konstanz. _____
5. He swam every day in the summer. _____

Chapter 9 — What is a Pronoun?

Circle the pronouns in the sentences below.

■ Draw an arrow from the pronoun to its antecedent(s).

1. Did Brooke phone? Yes, she called a few minutes ago.
2. Molly and Stan were out. They had a lot of errands to run.
3. If the paper is not next to the chair, look under it.
4. Sara injured herself on the playground.
5. Has Brad met Helga yet? Yes, Brad already knows her.

Chapter 12 — What is a Subject Pronoun?

Find the subjects in the sentences below.

■ Next to Q, write the question you need to ask to find the subject of the sentences below.

■ Next to A, write the answer to the question you just asked.

■ Circle if the subject is singular (S) or plural (P).

1. I go to college in the fall.

Q: _____

A: _____

s p

2. My bother and sister are still in high school.

Q: _____

A: _____ s p

3. During the school year, they don't work.

Q: _____

A: _____ s p

4. Unlike my siblings, I have to work all year long.

Q: _____

A: _____ s p

Chapter 13 — What is a Predicate Noun?

Circle the predicate noun in the following sentences.

■ Draw an arrow from the predicate noun to the subject with which it is linked.

1. The letter was really good news.
2. Carol became a doctor.
3. They are tourists.
4. Dan became an accomplished musician.
5. The swimming pool is our favorite place in the summer.

Chapter 14 — What is a Verb Conjugation?

I. Draw a box around the stem of the German verbs in the infinitive form.

1. denken
2. rennen
3. arbeiten
4. wandern
5. reisen

II. Write the stem and conjugate the verb **gehen** (to go). Stem: _____

ich _____

du _____

er, sie, es _____

wir _____

ihr _____

sie _____

Chapter 16 — What is the Present Tense?

Circle the words that correspond to the German present tense.

1. So John and Vera really do play tennis.
2. Yes, John plays often.
3. In fact, Vera is playing right now too.
4. Our friends are playing with them.
5. Do you play too?

Chapter 17 — What is an Object?

Find the objects in the sentences below:

- Next to Q, write the question you need to ask to find the object.
- Next to A, write the answer to the question you just asked.
- Circle the kind of object it is: direct object (DO), indirect object (IO) or object of a preposition (OP).

1. The computer lost my homework.

Q: _____ do io op

A: _____

2. She sent her friend a postcard.

Q: _____ do io op

A: _____

Q: _____ do io op

A: _____

3. My parents paid for the books with a credit card.

Q: _____ do io op

A: _____

Q: _____ do io op

A: _____

Chapter 18 — What are Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns?

Using the chart on p. 58, indicate the information requested about the pronouns in bold.

1. I believe **you**.

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| PERSON: | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd |
| NUMBER: | singular | plural | |

2. We saw **him** often.

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| PERSON: | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd |
| GENDER: | masculine | feminine | neuter |
| NUMBER: | singular | plural | |

3. They called **her**.

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| PERSON: | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd |
| GENDER: | masculine | feminine | neuter |
| NUMBER: | singular | plural | |

Chapter 19 — What is a Preposition?

I. Circle the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. A mouse darted behind the table.

2. The letter was hidden under the papers.

3. We met at the museum in Stuttgart.

4. On Saturday let's look around the city.

II. Restructure the dangling prepositions in the following sentences so that the structure in English will parallel the structure of a German sentence.

1. I can't tell what they're laughing about.

2. Who are you doing that for?

Chapter 20 — What is an Object of Preposition Pronoun?

- I. The following English sentences contain prepositions and their objects written in italics.
- Circle italicized nouns referring to persons.
 - Underline italicized nouns referring to things.
 - Indicate the type of construction you must use in German: preposition + personal pronoun (PP) or **da**-compound (**da-C**).

| | | |
|---|----|-------------|
| 1. We're waiting for <i>Greg</i> . | pp | da-c |
| 2. Thank you for the <i>present!</i> | pp | da-c |
| 3. I wrote to <i>Emily</i> . | pp | da-c |
| 4. We're looking forward to the <i>vacation</i> . | pp | da-c |

Chapter 21 — What are the Principal Parts of a Verb?

Indicate whether the following German verbs are weak or strong.

| | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| 1. kaufen | kaufte- | gekauft | w | s |
| 2. beginnen | begann- | begonnen | w | s |
| 3. liegen | lag- | gelegen | w | s |
| 4. fragen | fragte- | gefragt | w | s |
| 5. sitzen | saß- | gesessen | w | s |

Chapter 22 — What is an Auxiliary Verb?

Circle the auxiliary verbs and modals in the following English sentences.

- Cross out the English auxiliaries that will not be expressed as auxiliaries in a German sentence.
- On the line below indicate the verbs that will be expressed in a German sentence.

1. They are working on the problem.

2. We can go now.

3. You do have a point.

4. She has waited a long time.

5. He will arrive later.

Chapter 23 — What are Reflexive Pronouns and Verbs?

I. Fill in the proper reflexive pronoun in English.

1. Ruby, you should feel free to make _____ at home.

2. We bought _____ a new car.

3. The man hurt _____ while changing the tire.

4. She taught _____ to play the guitar.

5. I blame _____ for the mistake.

6. Maura and Steve, you should get _____ ready.

II. Using the sample conjugation on p. 142, fill in the accusative reflexive pronouns of the reflexive verb **sich freuen über** (to be happy about something).

ich freue _____

du freust _____

Chapter 24 — What is the Future Tense?

In the sentences below underline the verbs in future tense.

■ Circle the verbs in the present tense which are used with an adverb of future time.

1. Next week we are going on vacation.
2. Erica will go downtown.
3. I shall return.
4. Tomorrow I am flying to Europe.
5. He'll be here in a minute.

Chapter 25 — What is the Past Tense?

Underline the verb form(s) in the following sentences.

■ Indicate whether the verb is in the simple past (SP) or the present perfect (PP).

1. Last summer I went to Germany
with my family. sp pp
2. My mother has visited Germany many times. sp pp
3. Our trip was fun and interesting. sp pp
4. We travelled around for two weeks. sp pp
5. I have shown my vacation photos to my German class. sp pp

Chapter 26 — What is a Participle?

Circle the tense of the verb forms in italics: present participle (P) or past participle (PP).

1. At 10:00 p.m. John was watching TV.
p pp
2. We had already gone when Tom called.
p pp
3. An antique dealer near our house fixes broken china.
p pp
4. Mary is studying in the library right now.
p pp

Chapter 30 — What is a Descriptive Adjective?

Underline the adjective in the following sentences.

■ Indicate which set of adjective endings you need in German: after **der**-word (AD), after **ein**-word (AE), no article (NA):

1. The child plays in front of a red door. ad ae na
2. The fresh juice tastes good. ad ae na
3. Old shoes are comfortable. ad ae na
4. I'll have the large pizza. ad ae na
5. That's a friendly face. ad ae na

Chapter 31 — What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?

Using the words given, write sentences with comparative adjectives. The various degrees of comparison are indicated as follows:

- ++ superlative
- + greater degree
- = equal degree
- lesser degree

1. The teacher is / (+) old / the students.

2. This student is / (=) intelligent / that one.

3. Kathy is / (-) tall / Molly.

4. This movie is / (++) good / this season.

5. Today is / (++) hot / day on record.

Chapter 32 — What is the Possessive?

The following are possessive constructions using the apostrophe.

- Write the alternate English structure using the word **of**.
- Underline the possessor in your new construction.

1. the car's motor

2. the year's end

3. Bachmann's works

4. the street's name

5. Berlin's museums

Chapter 33 — What is a Possessive Adjective?

Underline the possessive adjective in the following sentences.

- Circle the noun possessed.

1. The students took their exams home.

2. Susan put on her coat and her scarf.

3. Tom put his comb in his pocket.

Chapter 34 — What is a Possessive Pronoun?

Circle the possessive pronouns in the following sentences.

1. I have my book; do you have yours?

2. Did your parents come? Ours stayed home.

3. Whose report was the best? Hers was.

4. Did somebody forget this jacket? Yes, it's his.

5. Let me see those keys: I bet they're mine.

Chapter 35 — What is an Interrogative Adjective?

Underline the interrogative adjective in the following sentences.

- Circle the noun about which the question is being asked.

1. What newspaper do you read?
2. Which record did you buy?
3. Do you know what homework is due?
4. Which hotel are you staying at?
5. Which game did you see?

II. Rewrite these questions in English to eliminate the dangling prepositions.

1. Which topic did you write about?

2. Which people did you talk to?

Chapter 36 — What is an Interrogative Pronoun?

Underline the interrogative pronouns in the following sentences, restructuring where appropriate.

- Indicate the type and function of the antecedent: subject (S), direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), or object of a preposition (OP).
- Write the appropriate German interrogative pronoun using the information given.

1. Who read the book?

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|----|----|
| TYPE OF ANTECEDENT: | Person | Thing | | |
| FUNCTION: | S | DO | IO | OP |

_____ hat das Buch gelesen?

2. What did she say?

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|----|----|
| TYPE OF ANTECEDENT: | Person | Thing | | |
| FUNCTION: | S | DO | IO | OP |

_____ hat sie gesagt?

3. Whose car is that?

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|----|----|
| TYPE OF ANTECEDENT: | Person | Thing | | |
| FUNCTION: | S | DO | IO | OP |

_____ Auto ist das?

4. Who are we waiting for?

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|----|----|
| TYPE OF ANTECEDENT: | Person | Thing | | |
| FUNCTION: | S | DO | IO | OP |

(to wait for = **warten auf** + accusative)

Auf _____ warten wir?

Chapter 37 — What is a Demonstrative Adjective?

Circle the demonstrative adjective in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the demonstrative adjective to the noun it modifies.

1. Did you see every room?
2. I prefer this house.
3. All houses are expensive.
4. These windows are nice.
5. Those closets are large.

Chapter 39 — What is a Sentence?

I. Underline the phrases in these sentences.

■ Identify whether the phrase is a prepositional phrase (PP), participial phrase (Part.), or an infinitive phrase (IP).

- | | | | |
|---|----|------|----|
| 1. It is important to do your best. | PP | PART | IP |
| 2. Before the play we ate out. | PP | PART | IP |
| 3. Chris remembered the appointment at the last minute. | PP | PART | IP |
| 4. They wanted to start early. | PP | PART | IP |
| 5. Jane spent an hour organizing her room | PP | PART | IP |

II. Box in the dependent clauses in these sentences.

1. While you were out, someone called.
2. Although we were tired, we had fun.
3. They said that they were ready.
4. Let us know if you want to go with us.
5. After the sun set, the park closed for the day.

III. Underline the verb in the main clause.

■ Write "2" above this verb to indicate that it would be in second position in a German sentence.

1. Last night it snowed.
2. They really looked surprised.
3. With computers the work goes faster.
4. Tomorrow I have an appointment.
5. By the time we arrived, things were over.

Chapter 42 — What is a Conjunction?

I. Circle the coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.

1. We can have a picnic unless it starts raining.
2. She stopped studying because she was too tired.
3. He forgot his watch, but he remembered his passport.

II. Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

■ Box in the conjunctions.

1. Since the weather turned cold, we've stayed inside.
2. I've known him since high school.
3. We were home before midnight.
4. Before we leave, we'd better say goodbye.

Chapter 43 — What is an Adverb?

Circle the adverbs in the sentences below.

■ Draw an arrow from each adverb to the word it modifies.

1. The guests arrived early.
2. They were too tired to go out.
3. David learned the lesson really quickly.
4. We stayed here.
5. Meg is a good student who speaks German very well.

Chapter 44 — What is a Relative Pronoun?

- I. Circle the antecedent of the relative pronoun in the following sentences.
■ Identify the function of the relative pronoun: subject (S), direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), object of a preposition (OP), possessive modifier (PM).

1. I received the letter that you sent me. s do io op pm
2. Those are the people who speak German. s do io op pm
3. The woman whom you met left today. s do io op pm
4. This is the book whose title I forgot. s do io op pm
5. Kit is the student about whom I spoke. s do io op pm

- II. The common elements in the sentence below have been highlighted. Fill in the information requested to find the correct relative pronoun and write a new English sentence using a relative pronoun.

1. The *dog* is friendly. *It* lives next door.

FUNCTION OF ELEMENT TO REPLACE: _____

RELATIVE PRONOUN: _____

COMBINED SENTENCE: _____

2. *The Smiths* left for Austria. You met *them* in Basel.

FUNCTION OF ELEMENT TO REPLACE: _____

RELATIVE PRONOUN: _____

COMBINED SENTENCE: _____

3. The new *student* is German. You were asking about *her*.

FUNCTION OF ELEMENT TO REPLACE: _____

RELATIVE PRONOUN: _____

COMBINED SENTENCE: _____

Chapter 45 — What is Meant by Mood?

- Imagine how a speaker might say each sentence and indicate the mood of the verbs in italics: indicative (I), imperative (IM), or subjunctive (S).

1. Columbus discovered America. i im s
2. We wish you were here. i im s
3. Come into the house, children! i im s
4. We have bats in the attic. i im s
5. Look at that! i im s

Chapter 46 — What is the Imperative?

- Indicate the imperative form you would use when translating these sentences into German: **du**, **ihr**, **Sie**, or **wir**.

1. Hurry up, Chris. du ihr Sie wir
2. Let's go to the movies. du ihr Sie wir
3. Close the door, children. du ihr Sie wir
4. Excuse me a minute, Dr. Benn. du ihr Sie wir
5. Please pick up your room, Ann. du ihr Sie wir

Chapter 47 — What is the Subjunctive?

Indicate whether each of the following statements is a statement of fact in the indicative (I) or a contrary-to-fact statement in the subjunctive (S).

1. West Germany is approximately the size of Oregon. i s
2. I wish I were finished already. i s
3. If I had wings, I would fly away. i s
4. Since things are going smoothly, we will be done soon. i s
5. If they had come earlier, we could have gone for a walk. i s

Chapter 48 — What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?

I. Underline the subject in the following sentences.

- Circle the performer of the action.
- Identify each sentence as active (A) or passive (P).

1. The cow jumped over the moon. a p
2. The game was cut short by rain. a p
3. They camped by the river. a p
4. This film will be enjoyed by everyone. a p

II. Underline the verb in the following sentences.

- Identify the tense of each sentence: past (PA), present (P), future (F).
- Keeping the same tense, rewrite the sentence in the passive voice on the line provided.

1. The parents dropped off the children. pa p f

2. Work crews are clearing the road. pa p f

3. People all over the world will see this program. pa p f

Chapter 49 — What is Meant by Direct and Indirect Discourse?

Underline the verbs in the quotations below.

- Indicate whether the verb describes an action in the present (P) or in the past (PA).
- Box in any pronouns or possessive adjectives within the quotation that will change when these sentences are in indirect discourse.
- Rewrite these direct discourse sentences as indirect discourse.

1. She asked, "How is the weather?" p pa
She asked _____
2. They shouted, "We found the trail." p pa
They shouted that _____
3. He announced, "I just got my driver's license." p pa
He announced that _____
4. Libby said, "I'm coming." p pa
Libby said that _____
5. Tony called out, "I'm done." p pa
Tony called out that _____

ANSWER KEY

2. What is a Noun?

1. Katie, teacher, questions, Europe
2. Mrs. Schneider, students, patience
3. curiosity, part, learning
4. Katie, classmates, stories, Berlin, capital, Germany
5. class, exhibit, settlers

3. What are Prefixes and Suffixes?

I

1. de-
2. en-
3. mis-

II

1. -ency
2. -ful
3. -less

4. What is Meant by Number?

I

1. plural
2. singular
3. singular
4. plural
5. singular

II

1. ö + -er
2. ü + -e
3. -er
4. -nen
5. -s

5. What is Meant by Gender?

1. M
2. N
3. F
4. M
5. F

6. What is an Article?

1. das
2. ein
3. eine
4. das
5. ein
6. die
7. der

7. What is a Verb?

1. meet
2. eat
3. stayed, expected
4. took, finished, went
5. felt, talked

9. What is a Pronoun? The antecedent is between parentheses:

1. she (Brooke)
2. they (Molly and Stan)
3. it (chair)
4. herself (Sara)
5. her (Helga)

12. What is a Subject Pronoun?

1. Q: Who goes? A: I (Singular)

2. Q: Who are? A: My brother and sister (Plural)

3. Q: Who doesn't work? A: They (Plural)

4. Q: Who has to work? A: I (Singular)

13. What is a Predicate Noun? The subject is between parentheses:

1. news (letter)

2. doctor (Carol)

3. tourists (they)

4. musician (Dan)

5. place (pool)

14. What is a Verb Conjugation?

I

1. denk-

2. renn-

3. arbeit-

4. wander-

5. reis-

II. STEM: geh-; gehe, gehst, geht, gehen, geht, gehen

16. What is the Present Tense?

1. do play

2. plays

3. is playing

4. are playing

5. play

17. What is an Object?

1. A: my homework (DO)

2. A: a postcard (DO) A: her friend (IO)

3. A: the books (OP) A: a credit card (OP)

18. What are Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns?

1. 2nd, singular, dative

2. 3rd, masculine, singular

3. 3rd, feminine, singular

19. What is a Preposition?

I

1. behind

2. under

3. at, in

4. on, around

II

1. I can't tell about what they're laughing.

2. For whom are you doing that?

20. What is an Object of Preposition Pronoun? Nouns referring to persons are in italics:

1. *Greg*, preposition + pronoun

2. present, da-compound

3. *Emily*, preposition + pronoun

4. vacation, da-compound

21. What are the Principal Parts of a Verb?

1. W

2. S

3. S

4. W

5. S

22. What is an Auxiliary Verb? The auxiliary verbs and modals are in parentheses; the English auxiliaries that will not be expressed are in italics; the verbs that will be expressed in German are outside the parentheses:

1. (*are* working) working

2. (can go) can go

3. (*do* have) have

4. (*has* waited) waited

5. (*will* arrive) arrive

23. What are Reflexive Pronouns and Verbs?

I

1. yourself
2. ourselves
3. himself
4. herself
5. myself
6. yourselves

II

mich, dich, sich, uns, euch, sich

24. What is the Future Tense?

1. are going → present
2. will go → future
3. shall return → future
4. am flying → present
5. '11 be → future

25. What is the Past Tense? I

1. went (SP)
2. has visited (PP)
3. was (SP)
4. travelled (SP)
5. have shown (PP)

26. What is a Participle?

1. watching (P)
2. gone (PP)
3. broken (PP)
4. studying (P)

30. What is a Descriptive Adjective? The noun or pronoun described is between parentheses:

1. red (door) AE
2. fresh (juice) AD
3. old (shoes) NA
4. large (pizza) AD,
5. friendly (face) AE

31. What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?

1. The teacher is older than the students.
2. This student is as intelligent as that one.
3. Kathy is less tall than Molly.
4. This movie is the best this season.
5. Today is the hottest day on record.

32. What is the Possessive? The possessor is in italics:

1. the motors of the *cars*
2. the end of the *year*
3. the works of *Bachmann*

33. What is a Possessive Adjective? The possessive adjective is in italics:

1. *their* exams
2. *her* coat, *her* scarf
3. *his* comb, *his* pocket

34. What is a Possessive Pronoun?

1. yours
2. ours
3. hers
4. his
5. mine

35. What is an Interrogative Adjective?

I The interrogative adjective is in italics:

1. *what* newspaper
2. *which* record
3. *what* homework

4. *which* hotel
5. *which* game

II

1. About which topic did you write?
2. To which people did you talk?

36. What is an Interrogative Pronoun?

1. who, person, subject → **wer**
2. what, thing, direct object → **was**
3. whose, person (or thing), possessive → **wessen**
4. who (for whom), person, object of preposition → **wen**

37. What is a Demonstrative Adjective? The modified noun is in parentheses:

1. every (room)
2. this (house)
3. all (houses)
4. these (windows)
5. those (closets)

39. What is a Sentence?

I

1. to do your best (IP)
2. Before the play (PP)
3. at the last minute (PP)
4. to start early (IP),
5. organizing her room (Part.)

II

1. While you were out
2. Although we were tired
3. that they were ready
4. if you want to go with us
5. After the sun set

III

1. snowed
2. looked
3. goes
4. have
5. were

42. What is a Conjunction?

I

1. unless
2. because
3. but

II

1. since (c)
2. since (p)
3. before (p)
4. before (c)

43. What is an Adverb? The word modified is after the comma:

1. early, arrived
2. too, tired
3. really, quickly, learned
4. here, stayed
5. very, well, speaks

44. What is a Relative Pronoun? The antecedent is in italics:

I

1. *letter*, that → DO
2. *people*, who → S
3. *woman*, whom → DO
4. *book*, whose → PM
5. *student*, whom → OP

II

1. S, that; The dog that lives next door is friendly.
2. DO, whom; The Smiths, whom you met in Basel, left for Austria.
3. OP, whom; the new student, about whom you asked, is German.

45. What is Meant by Mood?

1. indicative
2. subjunctive
3. imperative
4. indicative
5. imperative

46. What is the Imperative?

1. du
2. wir
3. ihr
4. Sie
5. du

47. What is the Subjunctive?

1. I
2. S
3. S
4. I
5. S

48. What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice? The subject is followed by the performer of the action in italics:

I

1. cow, *cow* → A
2. game, *rain* → P
3. they, *they* → A
4. film, *everyone* → P

II

1. dropped (PA) → The children were dropped off by the parents.
2. are clearing (P) → The road is being cleared by work crews.
3. will see (F) → This program will be seen by people all over the world.

49. What is Meant by Direct and Indirect Discourse?

1. P, . . . how the weather was.
2. PA, [We], . . . they had found the trail.
3. PA, [I, my], . . . he had just gotten his driver's license.
4. P, [I], . . . she was coming. 5. P, [I] . . . he was done.