Season One:

1. In the following sentence:

   *I really enjoyed the basketball game.*

   What part of speech is the word BASKETBALL?
   
a. verb              b. adjective            c. noun              d. article

2. In the following sentence:

   *Our family really had fun at the party he gave for everyone.*

   Which of these words in the sentence is NOT functioning as a pronoun?
   
a. Our               b. he                c. everyone

3. In the following sentence:

   *I was ready for the big game.*

   Which word is acting as the object of a preposition?
   
a. I            b. ready               c. big                 d. game

4. What part of speech below can function as a subject in a sentence?
   
a. pronoun              b. verb            c. preposition               d. adverb

5. Which of the following can an adverb NOT modify?
   
a. adverb                 b. adjective               c. preposition     d. verb
6. In the following sentence:

*Cindy hit the ball to the bleachers during the game.*

Which word is the direct object?

a. Cindy       b. hit       c. ball       d. bleachers

7. In the following sentence:

*Mrs. Finley baked her daughter a gorgeous cake for her birthday.*

Which word is the indirect object?

a. baked       b. daughter       c. cake       d. birthday

8. A predicate nominative ______________ the subject of a sentence.

a. renames       b. describes       c. deletes

9. In the following sentence:

*The flowers on the brown table in the corner are very beautiful.*

Which word is the predicate adjective?

a. flowers       b. brown       c. very       d. beautiful

10. In the following sentence:

*Sally sent my brother and me a present.*

Which do you see?

a. compound subject       b. compound indirect object       c. compound direct object
Season Two:

11. Participial phrases can function as:
   a. subjects         b. modifiers         c. verb phrases          d. objects of prepositions

12. Gerunds are easy to spot since they always end in:
   a. -ing             b. -ed                     c. -tion                    d. -s

13. You know you have an infinitive clause if the infinitive has a:
   a. direct object               b. verbal                  c. subject                d. preposition

14. In the following sentence:

   The children found the arrowhead buried on the riverbank.

   The underlined words are a(n):
   a. infinitive clause       b. participial phrase          c. noun clause         d. appositive

15. In the following sentence:

   Mr. Gardner enjoys reading classic books.

   The underlined words are a(n):
   a. gerund phrase   b. participial phrase   c. adjective clause   d. adverb clause
16. In the following sentence:

*Bob dared us to walk by the spooky forest on the way home.*

The underlined words are a(n):

a. infinitive phrase  

17. In the following sentence:

*Mrs. Karl, an English teacher, always had her class read Mark Twain.*

The underlined words are a(n):

a. infinitive clause  

18. In the following sentence:

*Students who read a great deal usually write very well.*

The underlined words are a(n):

a. adjective clause  

19. In the following sentence:

*Before I left the room, I made sure to turn out the light.*

The underlined words are a(n):

a. infinitive clause  

20. In the following sentence:

*The argument was all about what Theresa had said the other night.*

The underlined words are a(n):

a. infinitive clause
Season Three:

21. In the following sentence:

   *I took a trip to the store, and my mother went to visit a friend.*

   The comma is there because:

   a. it's joining two independent clauses into a compound sentence.
   b. it's following an introductory adverb clause.
   c. it's dividing two adjectives that modify a noun.
   d. it's separating an appositive from the word it restates.

22. In the following sentence:

   *We went to see my favorite person, my mother.*

   The comma is there because:

   a. it's joining two independent clauses into a compound sentence.
   b. it's following an introductory adverb clause.
   c. it's dividing two adjectives that modify a noun.
   d. it's separating an appositive from the word it restates.

23. In the following sentence:

   *If you really want to get there on time, you'd better leave now.*

   The comma is there because:

   a. it's joining two independent clauses into a compound sentence.
   b. it's following an introductory adverb clause.
   c. it's dividing two adjectives that modify a noun.
   d. it's separating an appositive from the word it restates.
24. In the following sentence:

*I climbed up the tree, I ripped my pants.*

Which of the following is true?

a. The comma is correct because it follows an introductory participial phrase.
b. The comma is incorrect. It should be a colon.
c. The comma is incorrect. It should be a semi-colon.
d. The comma is correct because it's joining two independent clauses into a compound sentence.

25. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

a. "I know that, Bob groaned."
b. "I know that," Bob groaned.
c. "I know that, Bob" groaned.
d. "I know that", Bob groaned.

26. Which sentence is correct?

a. Tom's team was the best of all the men's soccer teams.
b. Toms' team was the best of all the men's soccer teams.
c. Tom's team was the best of all the men's soccer team's.
d. Tom's team was the best of all the mens soccer teams.

27. Which sentence is correct?

a. Each one of the boys has his own book.
b. Each one of the boys has their own book.

28. Which sentence is correct?

a. Nobody in my family are able to remember phone numbers.
b. Nobody in my family is able to remember phone numbers.
29. Which sentence is correct?
   a. He is the man who I think should be elected.
   b. He is the man whom I think should be elected.

30. Which sentence is correct?
   a. Please give your ballot to either Tom, Mary, or I.
   b. Please give your ballot to either Tom, Mary, or myself.
   c. Please give your ballot to either Tom, Mary, or me.