CHAPTER 5 - STRUCTURE-CLASS WORDS

Exercise 5.1

1. two cardinal number
   a indefinite article

2. the definite article
   first ordinal number

3. the definite article
   two cardinal number
   the definite article
   second ordinal number

4. these demonstrative
   the definite article
   an indefinite article
   some indefinite
   the definite article

5. its possessive

6. other indefinite

Exercise 5.2

1. other moons

2. its density
3. the second moon

4. the only other asteroid

Exercise 5.3

1. other moons

2. its density

3. the second moon
4. the only other asteroid

Exercise 5.4

1. No auxiliary verbs
2. have [reported]
3. are [killed]
4. have been [killed]
5. will [shut down]
   may [replace]
   could [reduce]
6. do [satisfy]
   have [argued]
   do [do] (In do not do enough, the first do is an auxiliary; the second is the main verb.)
7. must [strike]

Exercise 5.5

[No answers are provided for this exercise.]
Exercise 5.6

1. **very** - qualifier  
   a - determiner, indefinite article  
   **few** - determiner, indefinite  
   **some** - determiner, indefinite

2. **has** - auxiliary  
   a - determiner, indefinite article  
   **any** - determiner, indefinite  
   **its** - determiner, possessive  
   **the** - determiner, definite article

3. The - determiner, definite article  
   **the** - determiner, definite article  
   **first** - determiner, ordinal number  
   **would** - auxiliary  
   **their** - determiner, possessive

4. **its** - determiner, possessive  
   has - auxiliary  
   17 - determiner, cardinal number  
   **so** - qualifier  
   **is** - auxiliary (The first **is** is a main verb: *is popular*; the second is an auxiliary: *is spawning.*)

5. Because **many more songs** means **many songs more** [than they expected], **many** seems more like a determiner of **songs** than a qualifier of **more**. But it is a borderline example.

6. Ought to is more like a modal than a verb. It will not accept verb inflections, and it appears first in the verb phrase; in fact, the modal **should** could substitute for it.

Exercise 5.7

1. PREPOSITIONS - Since, of, in  
   ADVERBS - on

2. PREPOSITIONS - of, to  
   VERB PARTICLES - out
3. PREPOSITIONS - on
   VERB PARTICLES - up

4. PREPOSITIONS - of, of, in
   VERB PARTICLES - out

5. ADVERBS - recently, how
   VERB PARTICLES - out

6. PREPOSITIONS - to, for
   ADVERBS - patiently
   VERB PARTICLES - in

7. PREPOSITIONS - on, to
   VERB PARTICLES - back

8. PREPOSITIONS - for, into, for, of
   ADVERBS - deeper

**Exercise 5.8**

1. *You and he* are the subjects of the verb *start.*
   *Eddie and her* are the objects of the preposition *to.*

2. *He and she* are the subjects of the verb *find out.*

3. *Jason and me* are the objects of the verb *let.*

4. *He and I* are the subjects of the verb *study.*

5. *You and her* are the objects of the verb *ask.*

**Exercise 5.9**

1. [Some speakers will be satisfied with the sentence as written.]
   *or*
   Anyone who wants to enter the watermelon-eating contest should sign up today.

2. Contestants should give their completed applications to Maureen.
3. Both Perry and I are reluctant to fill out an application.

4. Last year, no contestants could finish their fourth watermelon.

5. Someone couldn’t even eat a third watermelon.

6. All those who take part in the contest will receive a watermelon T-shirt with their name printed on it.

**Exercise 5.10**

1. *While* - conjunction  
   *during* - preposition

2. *After* - conjunction

3. *Since* - preposition  
   *if* - conjunction

4. *until* - preposition

5. *Since* - preposition

6. *After* - conjunction

7. *Since* - conjunction

**Exercise 5.11**

1. *After* - subordinating conjunction  
   *both . . . and* - coordinating conjunction (correlative)

2. *Subsequently* - conjunctive adverb  
   *and* - coordinating conjunction

3. *and* - coordinating conjunction  
   *nevertheless* - conjunctive adverb
4. *Because* - subordinating conjunction  
*or* - coordinating conjunction

5. *but* - coordinating conjunction  
*and* - coordinating conjunction  
*not only, but also* - coordinating conjunction (correlative)

6. *and* - coordinating conjunction  
*when* - subordinating conjunction  
*However* - conjunctive adverb  
*before* - subordinating conjunction

**Exercise 5.12**

This is a good exercise for small group work, followed by a discussion of the results. Students might choose which alternative they prefer and discuss why (based, perhaps, on logic or context). Our suggestions do not exhaust the possible appropriate revisions.

1. comma splice  
   a. **Punctuation:** Everything seems to be going well; you have obviously forgotten something.  
   b. **Coordinator:** Everything seems to be going well, so you have obviously forgotten something.  
   c. **Subordinator:** If everything seems to be going well, you have obviously forgotten something.  
   d. **Conjunctive adverb:** Everything seems to be going well; therefore, you have obviously forgotten something.

2. run-on  
   a. **Punctuation:** The early bird gets the worm; the second mouse gets the cheese.  
   b. **Coordinator:** The early bird gets the worm, but the second mouse gets the cheese.  
   c. **Subordinator:** Although the early bird gets the worm, the second mouse gets the cheese.  
   d. **Conjunctive adverb:** The early bird gets the worm; however, the second mouse gets the cheese.
3. comma splice
   a. **Punctuation:** Be nice to your kids; they will choose your nursing home.
   b. **Coordinator:** Be nice to your kids, for they will choose your nursing home.
   c. **Subordinator:** Be nice to your kids, because they will choose your nursing home.
   d. **Conjunctive adverb:** They will choose your nursing home; consequently, be nice to your kids.

4. comma splice
   a. **Punctuation:** There can't be a crisis today; my schedule is already full.
   b. **Coordinator:** My schedule is already full, so there can't be a crisis today.
   c. **Subordinator:** There can't be a crisis today, since my schedule is already full.
   d. **Conjunctive adverb:** My schedule is already full; hence, there can't be a crisis today.

5. comma splice
   a. **Punctuation:** You can smile when things go wrong. You have someone else to blame.
   b. **Coordinator:** You have someone else to blame, so you can smile when things go wrong.
   c. **Subordinator:** If you can smile when things go wrong, you have someone else to blame.
   d. **Conjunctive adverb:** You have someone else to blame; thus, you can smile when things go wrong.

6. run-on
   a. **Punctuation:** Hard work pays off in the future; laziness pays off now.
   b. **Coordinator:** Hard work pays off in the future, but laziness pays off now.
   c. **Subordinator:** Although hard work pays off in the future, laziness pays off now.
   d. **Conjunctive adverb:** Hard work pays off in the future; meanwhile, laziness pays off now.

7. run-on
   a. **Punctuation:** He who asks is a fool for five minutes; he who does not ask is a fool forever.
   b. **Coordinator:** He who asks is a fool for five minutes, yet he who does not ask is a fool forever.
   c. **Subordinator:** Whereas he who asks is a fool for five minutes, he who does not ask is a fool forever.
   d. **Conjunctive adverb:** He who asks is a fool for five minutes; on the other hand, he who does not ask is a fool forever.
8. run-on
   a. Punctuation: God could not be everywhere; he made mothers.
   b. Coordinator: God could not be everywhere, so he made mothers.
   c. Subordinator: Because God could not be everywhere, he made mothers.
   d. Conjunctive adverb: God could not be everywhere; accordingly, he made mothers.

Exercise 5.13

[No answers are provided for this exercise.]

Exercise 5.14

1. (the only ex-President) who
2. (the year) when
3. (many reasons) why
4. (the basis) which
5. (a mall) where
   (the man) that (he was watching)
6. (The pretend Lincolns) whom
7. (places) where
8. (children) whose

Exercise 5.15

1. what - interrogative
   (the San Andreas) which - relative
2. (a point) where - relative
3. *where* - interrogative

4. (“trap lines”) *that* - relative

5. (a point) *where* - relative


7. (earthquake) *whose* - relative  
   (researchers) *who* - relative  
   (signs) *that* - relative

8. *Whatever* - interrogative  
   *when* - interrogative  
   *where* - interrogative

**Review Exercises**

**Structure Identification**

1. *When* - subordinating conjunction  
   *did* - do auxiliary  
   *two* - determiner, cardinal number  
   *whose* - relative pronoun  
   *as if* - subordinating conjunction  
   *might* - modal auxiliary  
   *be* - be auxiliary  
   *rather* - qualifier  
   *under* - preposition  
   *their* - determiner, possessive

2. *Some* - determiner, indefinite  
   *of* - preposition  
   *fairly* - qualifier  
   *off* - preposition  
   *which* - relative pronoun  
   *had* - have auxiliary  
   *our* - determiner, possessive  
   *fourth* - determiner, ordinal number
3.  up - verb particle  
   all - determiner, indefinite  
   his - determiner, possessive  
   enough - qualifier  
   from - preposition  
   one - determiner, cardinal number  
   but - coordinating conjunction  
   neither . . . nor - coordinating conjunction, correlative  
   he - third person singular personal pronoun  
   his - determiner, possessive  
   could - modal auxiliary  
   why - interrogative pronoun  
   the - determiner, definite article  
   with - preposition

4.  Our - determiner, possessive  
   whose - relative pronoun  
   rather - qualifier  
   about - preposition  
   therefore - conjunctive adverb  
   quite - qualifier  
   his - determiner, possessive  
   most - qualifier  
   him - third person singular pronoun  
   with - preposition  
   a - determiner, indefinite article  
   at - preposition

**Pronouns**

1.  I personal  
   we personal  
   our possessive

2.  himself reflexive  
   that relative  
   him personal
| 3.   | you          | personal  |
|      | him          | personal  |
|      | everyone     | indefinite|
|      | you          | personal  |
|      | him          | personal  |
| 4.   | anyone       | indefinite|
|      | whose        | interrogative (possessive) |
| 5.   | One          | indefinite|
|      | everyone     | indefinite|
|      | who          | relative  |
|      | us           | personal  |
| 6.   | their        | possessive|
|      | each other   | reciprocal|
|      | which        | relative  |
|      | themselves   | reflexive |
| 7.   | your         | possessive|
|      | that         | relative  |
|      | you          | personal  |
| 8.   | Someone      | indefinite|
|      | who          | interrogative |

**Practical Applications - Using Structure Words Effectively**

One possible version of this series of sentences follows:

In November 2000, Merv Grazinski bought a new 32-foot Winnebago motor home. On his way home from the Winnebago agency, he entered a freeway, set the cruise control at 70 mph, and left the driver’s seat. Then he went to the back of the Winnebago and started to make himself a cup of coffee. The Winnebago left the freeway, crashed, and overturned. Grazinski sued the manufacturer because the Winnebago handbook had not advised him that he should not leave the steering wheel unattended. He won his lawsuit and was awarded $1,750,000 and a new Winnebago.
Practical Applications - Missing Structure Words

1. BODY [IS] FOUND IN VAN DONATED TO SALVATION ARMY
   BODY FOUND IN VAN [IS] DONATED TO SALVATION ARMY

2. AMERICAN [IS] ACCUSED OF DESERTING [THE] HOSPITALIZED
   AMERICAN ACCUSED OF DESERTING [IS] HOSPITALIZED

3. CELLPHONE MESSAGE LEADS BELGIAN POLICE TO [THE] MURDER SUSPECTS
   CELLPHONE MESSAGE LEADS BELGIAN POLICE TO MURDER [THE] SUSPECTS

4. REPORTS ON BIN LADEN [ARE] DRYING UP
   REPORTS THAT BIN LADEN [HAS DRIED] UP

5. DEER AND TURKEY HUNT [IS] FOR DISABLED PEOPLE
   DEER AND TURKEY [ARE] HUNTING FOR DISABLED PEOPLE

6. SOFTWARE HELPS [ALL] BLIND COMPUTER USERS
   SOFTWARE HELPS [TO] BLIND COMPUTER USERS