

Review A: Prepositional Phrases and Verbal Phrases

EXERCISE A In the sentences below, underline the prepositional phrases. Then, indicate how each phrase is used by writing above it *ADJ* for *adjective phrase* or *ADV* for *adverb phrase*.

Example 1. In ^{ADV}colonial days many Americans could not read or write.

1. At that time most schools were privately operated and charged fees.
2. Fees for schooling were usually not large; nonetheless, many families could not afford them.
3. While most of the towns and cities had schools, many rural districts did not.
4. Fairly wealthy rural families hired tutors or else sent their sons to boarding schools.
5. However, a member of the family was the only teacher that most daughters would have.
6. Anyone supervising apprentices was responsible for those children's education.
7. Following the American Revolution, textbooks, including Noah Webster's famous speller, began to appear.
8. Webster's text, and others, followed American pronunciation in teaching spelling.
9. During the 1800s, people started viewing free public education more favorably.
10. Advocates for these schools also wanted state education boards to establish goals for students.

EXERCISE B Underline the verbal phrases in each sentence below. Then, indicate the type of phrase by writing above it *PART* for *participial phrase*, *GER* for *gerund phrase*, or *INF* for *infinitive phrase*.

Example 1. Few people in those days thought of ^{GER}going to college.

11. There were few colleges in America; most of these had been established to educate ministers.
12. A boy applying for admission to a college would have studied Latin, Greek, and mathematics.
13. Preparing for college might also have included courses in history, rhetoric, and logic.
14. College preparatory schools, called academies, were the predecessors of high schools.
15. The problem for many was understanding the purpose of the curriculum in these schools.
16. Previously, some college preparation had been designed to give students strong trade skills.
17. Students at colonial colleges could expect to study science, literature, and modern languages.
18. Taking advanced classes in Latin, Greek, and mathematics was also common.
19. Instead of long assignments from textbooks, students had to learn by rote memorization.
20. Directed by a board of trustees, the president of the college managed its administration.