ELIMINATE SENTENCE FRAGMENTS

A sentence fragment is a group of words presented as if it were a complete sentence—with a capital letter at the beginning and a period at the end. A sentence fragment, however, lacks a subject or a verb or both and does not express a complete thought. Eliminate sentence fragments in one of four ways, depending on the type of fragment.

11a Add a subject when necessary, or join the fragment to another sentence.

Charlie Chaplin was a multitalented man. Wrote, directed, and starred in his own films.

Charlie Chaplin was a multitalented man, who wrote, directed, and starred in his own films.

11b Add a verb when necessary, or join the fragment to another sentence.

Grigori Rasputin, a Russian monk in Czar Nicholas’s court. He was assassinated in 1916.

Grigori Rasputin, a Russian monk in Czar Nicholas’s court, was assassinated in 1916.

11c Omit the subordinating conjunction, or connect the fragment to an independent clause.

Because she tirelessly helped the poor in Calcutta, Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.

Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979, because she tirelessly helped the poor in Calcutta.

11d Attach a phrase to a related sentence.

Leonard Bernstein received wide acclaim on Broadway, notably for the score of *West Side Story*.
Exercise
Eliminate each fragment by making it into a sentence or by combining it with a sentence.

1. The Robert E. Lee, a renovated river boat that now operates as a restaurant. It is an excellent place to eat.

2. We made our way up the mountain trail with much difficulty. Slipping on rocks and snagging our clothes in the underbrush.

3. Chad has only one ambition. To play the violin in a major symphony.

4. Many people dread one part of medical exams more than any other. Having a blood sample taken.

5. In a political speech, candidates should appeal to the entire audience. Not just to those who believe as they do.

6. Even though the cost of automobile insurance is high. Repairs on damaged cars are even more exorbitant.

7. Having come this far. We must see the matter through.

8. Whatever challenge the office presents. I believe our new member of Congress will meet it successfully.

9. When the chairperson stated, “I will not compromise on any issue on which I have taken a stand.” I began to question her judgment.

10. Rita Moreno has won all major performance awards. An Oscar, an Emmy, a Grammy, and a Tony.

ELIMINATE FUSED SENTENCES AND COMMA SPLICES

A fused sentence (also called a run-on sentence) results when no punctuation or coordinating conjunction separates two or more independent clauses. A comma splice results when two or more independent clauses are joined with only a comma. Eliminate these sentence errors in one of four ways.
12a Use a period to separate independent clauses, forming two sentences.

Lorraine Hansberry was the first black female playwright of importance, she wrote *A Raisin in the Sun.*

12b Use a semicolon to separate independent clauses and form a compound sentence.

Through flying, Charles Lindbergh gained his notoriety; Amelia Earhart lost her life.

12c Insert a coordinating conjunction between independent clauses to form a compound sentence.

Helen Keller was both blind and deaf; she was a skillful author and lecturer.

12d Use a subordinating conjunction to put the less important idea in a subordinate clause and form a complex sentence.

Although Paul Revere is known to most people as a Revolutionary War patriot, he is known to collectors as a silversmith and engraver.

Be especially sensitive to the use of conjunctive adverbs, such as consequently, however, moreover, nevertheless, and therefore. They do not link clauses grammatically. Misinterpreting their function in sentences is a common cause of comma splices.

Oscar Wilde fancied himself a poet and critic; however, he is most remembered as a playwright and wit.

**Exercise**

Correct the following fused sentences and comma splices.

1. The comma splice can confuse readers, it is usually less troublesome, however, than the fused sentence.

2. Members of the Drama Guild have rehearsed carefully for tonight’s show, the director feels certain it will be a success.

3. The war is over the fighting is not.

4. The air traffic controller made the best decision he could at the time, looking back, he saw what he should have done differently.
5. It is too late to sign up for the proficiency exam this term, however, students can sign up for next term’s exam.

6. Pay attention to the instructions you must follow them exactly.

7. Much has been done the Civil Liberties Union believes that much more needs to be done.

8. Stockholders don’t have to liquidate their assets this week, all they need to do is sign papers of intent.

9. Clean-up is scheduled for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the plant closes on Friday.

10. No conclusive evidence has been uncovered, the commissioners will meet again tomorrow.

13 AGREEMENT

Agreement in grammar refers to the correspondence of key sentence elements in number, person, and gender. Two kinds of agreement are grammatically important in most sentences: subject-verb agreement and pronoun-antecedent agreement.

13a Subject-Verb Agreement

In simplest terms, a singular subject requires a singular verb, and a plural subject requires a plural verb. A number of troublesome constructions can cause confusion, however, and require consideration.

When subjects are joined by and, use a plural verb.

Although each of the subjects may be singular, the compounding makes a plural verb necessary.

O’Connor and Rehnquist speak articulately for the dissenters.
[Plural verb with compound subject.]

A fool and his money are soon parted.

When subjects are joined by or, nor, but, either . . . or, neither . . . nor, or not only . . . but also, use a verb that agrees with the subject that is nearer to the verb.

Either Weixlmann or Stein is my choice for president.
[Singular verb with two singular subjects.]
The coach or the cocaptains **supervise** the practices each day.
[Plural verb agrees with *cocaptains*, the nearer subject.]

Neither Lewis, his two partners, nor their lawyers **were** at the press conference.
[Plural verb agrees with *lawyers*, the nearer subject.]

Either Jean or you **are** to accept the award for the entire cast.
[Plural verb agrees with *you*, the nearer subject.]

When this rule produces an awkward though correct sentence, consider revising the sentence.

When a subject is followed by a phrase containing a noun that differs in number or person from the subject, use a verb that agrees with the subject, not with the noun in the phrase.

The attitude of these men is decidedly hostile.
[Singular verb agrees with *attitude*, the singular subject.]

The ballots with her name **have** been recalled.
[Plural verb agrees with *ballots*, the plural subject.]

When an indefinite pronoun, such as *anybody, anyone, each, either, everybody, neither, nobody, and someone*, is used as a subject, use a singular verb.

Ultimately, someone **has** to accept responsibility.

Anybody who wants to **has** the right to attend the hearing.

Everyone **has** the same chance.

When a collective noun is used as a subject, use a singular verb or a plural verb to clarify the meaning.

When a collective noun emphasizes the unity of a group, use a singular verb. When a collective noun emphasizes group members as individuals, use a plural verb.

The clergy **is** grossly underpaid.
[Singular verb because whole group is meant.]

The clergy **are** using their pulpits to speak out against oppression.
[Plural verb because individual members are meant.]

When an expletive construction, such as *here is, here are, there is, and there are*, is used as both subject and verb, match the verb to the noun that follows.

Here **is** your receipt. [Singular verb with singular noun *receipt*.]

Here **are** the copies you requested. [Plural verb with plural noun *copies*.]

There **is** no excuse for such behavior. [Singular verb with singular noun *excuse*.]

There **are** several solutions to the city’s problems. [Plural verb with plural noun *solutions*.]

You or he is the leading contender.
The verb in a relative clause introduced by who, which, or that agrees in number with the pronoun’s antecedent.

Jessica is one performer who acts with restraint.
[Singular verb with singular antecedent performer.]
Philip Roth writes books that illustrate the absurdities of modern life.
[Plural verb with plural antecedent books.]

When a compound subject is preceded by each or every, use a singular verb.

Each and every indicate that persons or things are being considered individually.

Each boy and girl takes shop and home economics.
Every basket of peaches and flat of strawberries was sold.

When a subject is followed by a predicate noun that differs in number from the subject, the verb agrees with the subject, not with the complement.

Although predicate nouns restate the subject of the sentence, their word forms do not always agree in number; that is, the predicate noun and the subject may not be both singular or both plural. Use the subject, not the predicate noun, to determine the appropriate subject-verb agreement.

Her chief source of enjoyment is books.
[Singular verb with singular subject source.]
Books are her chief source of enjoyment.
[Plural verb with plural subject books.]

When a plural noun has a singular meaning, use a singular verb.

Some subjects may initially appear to be plural, but they are singular. Electronics, mathematics, semantics, and geriatrics appear to be in plural form but are names of individual fields of study. Expressions such as gin and tonic and ham and eggs are also singular, because they name a single drink and a single dish.

No news is good news.
Scotch and soda is not as popular as it once was.

When fractions, measurements, money, time, weight, and volume are considered as single units, use singular verbs.

Three days is too long to wait.
Jerrid feels that 165 pounds is his ideal weight.
Eighteen percent is the accepted rate for credit-card financing.

With titles of individual works, even those containing plural words, use a singular verb.

All the King’s Men is an enlightening political novel.
Dorothy Parker’s “Good Souls” is about congenial, often exploited people.
Words used as words take a singular verb.

*Amateur athletes* is used to describe participants as varied as Little League pitchers and endorsement-rich track-and-field stars.

### Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

Pronouns must agree with their antecedents (the nouns or pronouns to which they refer) in number and person. A singular pronoun must be used with a singular antecedent; a plural pronoun must be used with a plural antecedent. (See also “Case,” Section 14.)

The workers received their wages.
[Plural third-person pronoun with plural third-person antecedent *workers.*]

The DC 10 changed its course and landed at Cincinnati.
[Singular third-person pronoun with singular third-person antecedent *DC 10.*]

Singular pronouns must also agree in gender with their antecedents. A masculine pronoun must be used with a masculine antecedent; a feminine pronoun must be used with a feminine antecedent; and a neuter pronoun must be used with a neuter antecedent. (See also “Case,” Section 14.)

**Masculine:** he him his himself

**Feminine:** she her hers herself

**Neuter:** it it its itself

The generic use of masculine pronouns is no longer universally acceptable. Use both masculine and feminine pronouns when an antecedent could be either male or female (*he or she, his or hers*). Alternatively, use plural, genderless antecedents and pronouns whenever possible.

Each teacher must submit his or her annual report by March 15.
[Singular masculine and feminine pronouns with male or female antecedent *teacher.*]

Teachers must submit their annual reports by March 15.
[Plural pronoun with plural antecedent *teachers.*]

These principles of pronoun-antecedent agreement apply consistently to all situations, but a number of troublesome constructions require special consideration.

**When the antecedents each, either, neither, and none are followed by a phrase that contains a plural noun, use a singular pronoun.**

Although the noun in the phrase may be plural, *each, either, neither* and *none* refer to elements individually. Consequently, the pronoun must be singular.

Neither of the boys would accept the responsibility for his actions.
[Singular pronoun with *neither* as antecedent.]

Either of these women may lose her position.
[Singular pronoun with *either* as antecedent.]
When *everybody, each, either, everyone, neither, nobody, and a person* are antecedents, use a singular pronoun.

Although in context these words may imply plurality, the word forms are singular and therefore singular pronouns are required. Do not use masculine pronouns generically to refer to these genderless singular antecedents. Use both masculine and feminine forms, or alternatively, substitute plural antecedents and pronouns for the singular forms.

Nobody had his or her work completed on time.
[Singular pronouns with singular antecedent nobody.]

The committee members had not completed their work on time.
[A plural pronoun with plural antecedent members.]

Collective nouns used as antecedents take singular or plural pronouns depending on the meaning of the sentence.

A collective noun that identifies the group as a single unit takes a singular pronoun. A collective noun that identifies the individual members of a group takes a plural pronoun.

The judge reprimanded the jury for its disregard of the evidence.
[Singular pronoun because reference is to the group as a whole.]

At the request of the defense attorney, the jury were polled and their individual verdicts recorded.
[Plural pronoun because reference is to group members individually.]

When an antecedent is a person, use *who, whom, or that* to introduce qualifying phrases or clauses.

This is the architect who planned the civic center.

The interior designer whom we selected was unavailable.

The landscaper that worked on our property has moved.

When an antecedent is an object or concept, use *which or that* to introduce qualifying phrases or clauses.

Here is the package that she left behind.

The package, which she left behind, could not later be found.

When an antecedent is an animal, use *that* to introduce qualifying phrases or clauses.

Secretariat is the horse that you’re speaking of.

**Exercise**

Circle the correct form in parentheses.

1. Neither she nor her sons (was, were) present at the reading of the will.

2. The jury (is, are) expected to reach a verdict before midnight.
3. Each of the children is expected to bring (his, her, his or her, their) own art supplies.

4. The horse (that, who) won the Kentucky Derby went on to win the Preakness and the Belmont.

5. The team lost (its, their) first game of the season, but (it, they) won the next five games.

6. Every one of the actors who auditioned (was, were) exceptionally talented.

7. There (is, are) both food and firewood in the cabin.

8. Students (which, who) maintain grade-point averages of 3.50 or better are eligible for alumni scholarships.

9. None of the applicants presented (himself, herself, himself or herself, themselves) well in the interview.

10. Thirty hours a week (is, are) a heavy work schedule, especially if you are taking two classes.

**CASE**

Case is the form or position of a noun or pronoun that indicates its relation to other words in a sentence. English has three cases: *subjective*, *objective*, and *possessive*. In general, a noun or pronoun is in the subjective case when it acts as a subject, in the objective case when it acts as an object, and in the possessive case when it modifies a noun, as in “his bicycle,” “the boy’s dog,” “their future.”

English nouns, pronouns, and adjectives once all showed case by changing their forms. In modern English, word order and idiomatic constructions have largely replaced case endings. Only pronouns—and chiefly the personal pronouns—still make any considerable use of case forms.

Personal pronouns change form dramatically to indicate case.

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<th></th>
<th>Subjective</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Possessive</th>
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<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>my, mine</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your, yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>he, she, it</td>
<td>him, her, it</td>
<td>his, her, hers, its</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The indefinite or relative pronoun *who* also changes form to indicate case.

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<tr>
<th>Subjective</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Possessive</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>whom</td>
<td>whose</td>
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<tr>
<td>whoever</td>
<td>whomever</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The case of a pronoun is determined by the pronoun’s function in its own clause. Pronouns used as subjects or predicate nouns, that is, nouns that follow linking verbs and restate the subject, are in the subjective case. Pronouns used as direct objects, as indirect objects, or as objects of prepositions are in the objective case. Pronouns that modify a noun or pronoun or that precede and modify a gerund are in the subjective case. Use the following guidelines to select the appropriate case.

**14a Uses of the Subjective Case of Personal Pronouns**

- As the subject of a verb:
  
  I think that *we* missed the flight.

- As the complement of the verb *to be*:
  
  I’m sure it was *she*.

- As the appositive (restatement) of a subject or predicate noun:
  
  The surveyors, Mr. James and *he*, plotted the acreage.

**14b Uses of the Objective Case of Personal Pronouns**

- As the direct object or indirect object of a verb:
  
  Mother likes *her* best.
  
  Todd gave *us* the concert tickets.

- As the object of a preposition:
  
  Sara directed the salesman to *him and me*.

- As the appositive (restatement) of a direct or indirect object:
  
  My sister and I gave them, *Mrs. Lester and her*, nothing but trouble.

- As the subject of an infinitive:
  
  I want *them* to take my place.

- As the object of an infinitive:
  
  Don’t expect to see *her or me* at a classical music concert.
14c  Uses of the Possessive Case of Personal Pronouns

- As a modifier of a noun or pronoun:
  These are my four children, and those are his three.
- As a modifier of a gerund:
  Her skiing improved rapidly.
  What's wrong with my buying new equipment?

14d  Distinguishing Between “We” and “Us” Used with a Noun in Apposition

The subjective case form is we; the objective case form is us. Select the pronoun that would be correct if the noun were omitted.

- We tenants must file formal complaints against the management firm.
  [Subjective case for subject of the sentence.]
- Their inattentiveness has given us tenants little recourse.
  [Objective case for indirect object.]

14e  Personal Pronouns with “Than” or “As”

The case of a pronoun following than or as in a comparison often causes difficulty. In an elliptical (incompletely expressed) construction, use the case that would be appropriate if all the words were expressed.

- He is at least as capable as she.
  [Subjective case because she is the subject of the unexpressed verb is.]
- The crowd liked Navratilova better than them.
  [Objective case because them would be the object of the verb if the comparison were expressed completely: better than it liked them.]

14f  Uses of the Subjective Case of the Relative Pronoun “Who”

- As the subject of a clause:
  Ralph Nader is a consumer advocate who gets media attention easily.
- As the subject of a clause stated as a question:
  Who donated the carpets?

14g  Uses of “Whom”—The Objective Case of the Relative Pronoun “Who”

- As the object of a verb:
  Professor Frayne is a man whom we admire.
- As the object of a verb in a question:
  Whom should we notify?
Distinguishing Between “Whoever” and “Whomever”

The subjective case form is whoever; the objective case form is whomever. Be aware that even when a subordinate clause functions as an object, a pronoun that functions as the subject of the clause belongs in the subjective case.

Invite whoever will come.  
[Subjective case because whoever is the subject of will come.]

The committee will approve the appointment of whomever we select.  
[Objective case because whomever is the object of the preposition of.]

Exercise

Revise the following sentences to correct any errors in the use of case. Some of the sentences need no correction.

1. The police suspected Boris Kraykov’s associates, but he is more likely to be responsible than them.

2. Jim, not me, must make the recommendation.

3. Us gun collectors must be aware of people’s objecting to firearms.

4. Reverend Wehrenberg is the person to whom we will go for advice.

5. They gave the finalists, Sandi and he, an enthusiastic round of applause.

6. Whoever we appoint to the council must be willing to present our case with conviction.

7. There is really no excuse for him refusing to comment.

8. The comments were directed to we two, you and I.

9. Carol is at least three years older than him.

10. Sonia will have to train whoever accepts the job.

Verb Tenses

Verb tenses indicate the time of the action or state of being expressed. Most verbs in English have four principal parts and change in a predictable way to form the six basic tenses and the six progressive tenses.
Present-tense form: walk  
Present participle: walking  
Past-tense form: walked  
Past participle: walked  
Present tense: walk, walks  
Past tense: walked  
Future tense: will walk, shall walk  
Present perfect tense: have walked, has walked  
Past perfect tense: had walked  
Future perfect tense: will have walked, shall have walked  
Present progressive tense: am walking, are walking, is walking  
Past progressive tense: was walking, were walking  
Future progressive tense: will be walking, shall be walking  
Present perfect progressive tense: have been walking, has been walking  
Past perfect progressive tense: had been walking  
Future perfect progressive tense: will have been walking, shall have been walking

Irregular verbs form their past tenses and their past participles through changes in spelling or word form that must be memorized. The following is a list of the principal parts of the most common or troublesome verbs.

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<th>Past tense</th>
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<td>spring</td>
<td>springing</td>
<td>sprang (sprung)</td>
<td>sprung</td>
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<tr>
<td>steal</td>
<td>stealing</td>
<td>stole</td>
<td>stolen</td>
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<td>strive</td>
<td>straining</td>
<td>strove</td>
<td>striven</td>
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<tr>
<td>swear</td>
<td>swearing</td>
<td>swore</td>
<td>sworn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The verb to hang, used in the sense of “to execute,” is regular: hang, hanged, hanged.
**The verb to lie, used in the sense of “to tell an untruth,” is nearly regular: lie, lying, lied, lied.
15a Use the present tense to describe habitual action or actions that occur or conditions that exist in the present.

Pamela listens to classical music when she writes papers. They are exhausted.

15b Use the present tense to express general truths and scientific principles.

The earth tilts slightly on its axis.

15c Use the present tense to describe or discuss artistic works, paintings, sculpture, etc., and literary works, novels, plays, poems, etc.

Polonius offers Laertes platitudes, not advice. The stark black and white in Picasso's large painting Guernica is the visual equivalent of the starkness of his message.

15d Use the past tense to describe completed actions or conditions that existed in the past.

Abolitionists openly opposed slavery, often at personal risk. They were exhausted.

15e Use the future tense to describe actions that will occur or conditions that will exist in the future.

The Congress will reconvene after a brief recess.

15f Use the present perfect tense to describe actions that started or conditions that existed at an unspecified time in the past and continue in the present.

For years, Mary Tyler Moore has been a spokesperson for the American Diabetes Association.

15g Use the past perfect tense to describe actions that started or conditions that existed before a specific time in the past.

In large part, Czar Nicholas had ignored the turmoil that preceded the Russian Revolution.
Use the future perfect tense to describe actions that will be completed or conditions that will exist before a specific time in the future.

Natalie will have submitted her dissertation before the school year ends.

Use the progressive tenses to express ongoing actions that occur in the present, past, or future.

I am learning to ski.
Sasha had been planning to attend the theater opening.
Rebecca will be working as a receptionist this summer.

Use present participles to express action that coincides with the action described by the main verb.

Sensing that media coverage of the takeover would be negative, Albertson decided to cancel the press conference.

Use past participles and perfect participles to express actions that occurred, or to describe conditions that existed, before the action or condition described by the main verb.

Shocked by the disparaging comments, Senator Robertson left the hearing.
Having completed her work, Sybil sat down to read.

Generally, use the past tense or past perfect tense in a subordinate clause when the verb in the independent clause is in the past or past perfect tense.

This combination of past tenses is used to place one past action in a temporal or other relation with another past action.

Virginia Woolf worked in isolation because she needed quiet to concentrate well.
After he had purchased tickets for the World Series, Karl was unable to use them.

When the verb in the independent clause is in the present, future, present perfect, or future perfect tense, use any tense in the subordinate clause that will make the meaning of the sentence clear.

In Camelot, Lancelot thinks that he will succeed at every venture.
Because twenty-four-carat gold is soft, detailed design work will wear away over time.

Exercise

Select the appropriate verb tenses in the following sentences. Be ready to explain your choices.

1. Rain (is, was) water that (condenses, condensed) around dust particles and (falls, fell) to earth.
2. Normally the incidence of heartworm disease (increases, increased) each year, but last year it (decreases, decreased).

3. On a bi-monthly basis, the Citizens’ Action Coalition (sends, sent) a newsletter to its supporters.

4. Next fall, tuition at American universities (rises, will rise) to keep pace with inflation.

5. Becky Sharp (is, was) the main character of William Thackeray’s *Vanity Fair*, an episodic novel published in 1847.

6. Isaac Bashevis Singer (has written, had written) all of his stories in Yiddish, but they (are, were) immediately translated into English.

7. By the end of this season, we (will play, will have played) in thirty games and two tournaments.

8. (Serving, Having served) on the magazine’s Board of Economic Advisors, the woman (is, was) a likely figure to head the Federal Reserve Board.

9. Because Da Vinci (experiments, experimented) with a variety of interesting pigments, many of his works (are, were) deteriorating.

10. (Opening, Having opened) the bomb casing with great care, the explosives expert (disconnects, disconnected) the timing mechanism.

### ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

*Adjectives* and *adverbs* are both modifiers, but they serve separate purposes in sentences. Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs; they may also modify phrases and clauses.

The *-ly* ending identifies many words as adverbs. It is not foolproof, however. Some adjectives end in *-ly* (heavenly, lovely, leisurely), and many common adverbs (very, then, always, here, now) do not end in *-ly*. To avoid faulty modification, be certain to use adjectives only with nouns and pronouns and adverbs with verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, or whole phrases and clauses.
16a Use adjectives to modify nouns and pronouns.

His thoughtful assessments are always welcome.

They are dependable.

16b Use adverbs to modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

She carefully selected the flowers.

She was especially careful when she chose the roses.

She very carefully examined the buds and leaves on each stem.

16c Recognize the distinct uses of troublesome adjective and adverb pairs.

The following two adjective/adverb pairs, and others you may have had trouble with in your writing, should be used carefully.

**Bad/Badly:** Use *bad*, the adjective form, to modify nouns and pronouns, even with sensory verbs such as *appear, look, taste,* and so on. Use *badly*, the adverb form, only to modify a verb.

Lendl made a series of *bad* volleys during the third match.

His prospects may seem *bad*, but they really aren’t.

Although Jimmy Stewart sang several great Cole Porter songs in films, he acknowledged that he sang them *badly*.

**Good/Well:** The word *good*, an adjective, always modifies a noun or a pronoun. The word *well* can function as either an adverb or an adjective. As an adverb meaning “satisfactorily,” *well* could modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. As an adjective meaning “healthy,” *well* could modify only a noun or pronoun.

The lasagna smells *good*. [Adjective]

Your point is *well* taken. [Adverb]

Mrs. Biagi says that she feels *well* today. [Adjective]

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**Exercise**

Revise the following sentences to correct faulty modification.

1. If you move quiet and slow, you can sometimes see small wildlife in this area.
2. Miss Havisham, eccentric and oppressive, treated Pip bad.

3. Competitive cyclists must react calm and quick when they need to make repairs during tournaments.

4. Make sure that the knots are tied tight and secure, or the rocking of the waves may break the boat loose from the wharf.

5. When receiving chemotherapy treatments, most patients don’t feel good.

Writing Grammatical Sentences: Review Exercise

Revise the following sentences to make them grammatical. Identify the problem in each sentence that made revision necessary.

1. Beginning in 1901, Nobel Prizes have been awarded to people who have made major contributions in the areas of peace, literature, physics, chemistry, and physiology or medicine, contributions in economics have been recognized since 1969.

2. A committee representing Yale University and the Bollingen Foundation presents their $5,000 award for poetry every two years.

3. The 1985 World Hunger Media Award was given to Bob Geldof, the rock musician who most people recognize as the organizer of the Live Aid concerts.


5. Kennedy Center Honors have recognized the innovative work of a number of choreographers. George Balanchine, Martha Graham, Agnes de Mille, and Jerome Robbins, among others.

6. Although the musical *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* won five major Tony Awards in 1986, it has fared bad on overall ticket sales.
7. George W. Beadie and Edward L. Tatum, both of the United States, received Nobel Prizes in Physiology for their discovery that genes transmitted hereditary characteristics.

8. Each year, the Randolph Caldecott Medal, awarded by the American Library Association, recognizes whomever has produced the best illustrated book for children.

9. “We Are the World,” the title cut from the album of the same name. Won Grammy Awards in 1985 for record of the year, song of the year, pop group of the year, and video–short form.

10. Henry Kissinger was Secretary of State from 1973 to 1977, under Nixon and Ford, he has received the Nobel Peace Prize (1973), the Presidential Medal of Freedom (1977), and the Medal of Liberty (n.d.).

11. Emory Holloway, Walter Jackson Bate, Justin Kaplan, Lawrence Thompson, Louis Sheaffer, and Richard W. B. Lewis have all won Pulitzer Prizes for biographies of major writers. In spite of the awards, however, their books are more recognized by name than them.

12. MacArthur Foundation Fellowships boast awards of $164,000 to $300,000, spread over five years, these fellowships free recipients to pursue their interests.

13. The Enrico Fermi Award is given to scientists who demonstrated an “exceptional and altogether outstanding” body of work in the field of atomic energy.

14. Milos Forman has won Academy Awards for directing two highly distinct films, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest*, a black comedy about a psychiatric ward, and *Amadeus*, a selectively retold biography of Mozart, also won Oscars as best film of the year.
15. The Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism won a George Foster Peabody Award for Broadcasting in 1985. Their collection *Seminars on Media and Society* were particularly acknowledged.