Directions: In the blank space, write a "T" if the statement is true and an "F" if the statement is false.

___ 1. Interjections are words that always take a subject.

___ 2. Mild interjections are generally followed by a comma or semi-colon.

___ 3. Strong interjections are followed by an exclamation point.

___ 4. An example of a mild interjection would be the word "well."

___ 5. Coordinating conjunctions join independent clauses with dependent clauses.

___ 6. Correlative conjunctions come in pairs.

___ 7. Subordinating conjunctions join words or groups of words that are of basically equal importance.

___ 8. A clause is a group of words with a subject and a predicate and can be either an entire sentence or part of a sentence.

___ 9. "Before" and "wherever" are examples of subordinating conjunctions.


___ 11. Clauses introduced by subordinating conjunctions normally function as adjectives.

___ 12. Prepositions occasionally begin phrases.

___ 13. Prepositional phrases act as adjectives or adverbs.

___ 14. Prepositional phrases can modify verbs.

___ 15. The last word in a prepositional phrase is either a noun, pronoun, or verb.
Prof. Syntax reminder: Interjections express sudden emotion. A comma follows a mild interjection and an exclamation point follows a strong interjection.

**Directions:** Underline the interjections in the sentences below. Add the proper punctuation, including capitalization where needed.

1. Well I hope you feel better.

2. Yippee our team won the swim meet!

3. Wow you got an "A" on the test!

4. Help a huge spider is crawling toward me!

5. Ouch I stubbed my toe!

6. Oh I'm going home now.

7. Yuck that moldy apple looks disgusting!

8. Good grief the temperature reached 104 degrees today!


10. Hey get away from that wet paint!
Prof. Syntax reminder: Coordinating conjunctions connect words or groups of words of basically equal importance. Correlative conjunctions are always used in pairs. Subordinating conjunctions begin clauses that, in their entirety, function as adverbs.

Directions: Circle the conjunctions in the sentences below. Identify each conjunction as coordinating, correlative, or subordinating by writing its type below the circled conjunction(s).

1. Tom and Jim wanted to go to the wrestling meet.

2. Neither the cook nor the baker came to work today.

3. He raced to the plane to board before the doors closed.

4. I'll go wherever you go.

5. Ian Tarter writes and sings his own music.

6. Not only does Jessa take classes training, but she also takes piano lessons.

7. Did the soldiers react calmly or angrily?

8. We'll rake the leaves when the winds die down.

9. Jack studied for the test, but he didn't pass.

10. Either we'll take the train or we'll take the bus.
Prof. Syntax reminder: A preposition is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence. A preposition is almost always followed by a noun or pronoun. Prepositions begin prepositional phrases.

Directions: Underline each prepositional phrase in the sentences below. Circle the preposition.

1. Pilar and her family went to the beach.

2. She received a letter from her father.

3. With her savings, she bought a new coat.


5. Dan received an iPod for his birthday.

6. The hot dog was eaten by the ants.

7. The swimmers jumped into the pool.

8. The play on Broadway drew large crowds.

9. The black dog jumped off the back porch.

10. Maggie saw almost everybody at the rock concert.
The Harold Syntax Guide to Interjections, Conjunctions, and Prepositions
Post-Test

Part I

Directions: In the blank space, write a "T" if the statement is true and an "F" if the statement is false.

___ 1. Interjections are followed by either a comma or exclamation point.
___ 2. When a subordinating conjunction appears in the sentence, the sentence contains a clause that functions as an adverb.
___ 3. A noun or pronoun always ends a prepositional phrase
___ 4. Coordinating conjunctions join words or groups of words of unequal importance in a sentence
___ 5. Correlative conjunctions come in pairs.

Part II

Directions: Punctuate the sentences below. Be sure to capitalize where necessary.

1. Ouch that bee sting hurt!

2. Well that certainly won’t help the situation.

3. Yikes the price of that car went up several thousand dollars!

4. Gee I don’t know if I can be there on time.

5. Holy cow Gregg hit three home runs in one game!

6. Darn I’m lost again!

7. Goodness did baby lose her pacifier?

8. I can’t figure out this software! nuts

9. My aren’t we the fussy one?

10. Gracious you don’t seem to be able to get the job done!
Part III

Directions: Underline the conjunction in each sentence. On the line provided, tell whether the conjunction is coordinating, correlative, or subordinating.

1. Bob discovered the fossils when he reached the mountaintop. ___________
2. Lane and José took the trip to Africa. _______________________________
3. Neither Jim nor Terry could carry the boxes. _________________________
4. I wrote the book and he edited it. _________________________________
5. Marissa made lunch after she ran the marathon. _____________________
6. May-Ling took the express train, but she arrived late. __________________
7. Mom and Dad are responsible for the game's success. ________________
8. Either I will take Grandma Jones or you will take her. ________________
9. Peanut butter and jelly is his favorite snack. __________________________
10. We’ll get to the barn before the storm gets here. ____________________

Part IV

Directions: Circle the preposition, underline the prepositional phrase and below the sentence, tell whether the phrase functions as an adjective or adverb.

1. The train sped through the tunnel.
2. The woman with the small dog walked to the park.
3. She waxed those on the bureau.
4. He ran with total abandon.
5. Paulo wrote his paper on his new laptop computer.
Part I: Interjections

1. What is the function of interjections?
2. What punctuation mark follows mild interjections?
3. What punctuation mark follows strong interjections?
4. Give five examples of strong interjections and use them in a sentence.
5. Give three examples of mild interjections and use them in a sentence.

Part II: Conjunctions

1. What are the three kinds of conjunctions?
2. What is the function of coordinating conjunctions?
3. What is distinctive about correlative conjunctions?
4. What kind of clause do subordinating conjunction introduce?
5. Clauses introduced by subordinating conjunctions normally function as what part of speech?

Part III: Prepositions

1. What is a phrase?
2. How do prepositional phrases function in sentences?
3. Prepositions are always placed between what parts of speech?
4. What is the preposition and the prepositional phrase in "The train went around the mountain?"
5. How does the prepositional phrase function in "The girl with the red purse left the restaurant?"