

# *Grammar*





# Unit 1: Subjects, Predicates, and Sentences

## Lesson 1

### Kinds of Sentences: Declarative and Interrogative

A group of words that expresses a complete thought is a **sentence**. All sentences begin with a capital letter. A **declarative sentence** makes a statement. It ends with a period. An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. It ends with a question mark.

Florida summers are very hot. (declarative)

Are summers in Florida very hot? (interrogative)

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank *dec.* (declarative) if the sentence makes a statement or *int.* (interrogative) if the sentence asks a question.

- int. Can you help me with my algebra?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. I'm going swimming today.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Is the president addressing the nation on television tonight?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. My grandfather was an army sergeant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Mitchell plans to audition for the choir.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Margaret bought this dress in Mexico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Claire, will you help me practice my lines?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Are you going to camp this summer?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. You are good at solving puzzles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. How long did it take you to read *The Red Badge of Courage*?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Our soccer team won the league championship.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The butterfly slowly unfolded its wings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The wind knocked down a large tree.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Have you met the new teacher yet?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which wrestlers won their matches?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The title of the mystery novel was misleading.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Kyle pulled the burrs out of Queenie's matted hair.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. What is the weather forecast for tomorrow?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Has anyone seen my blue folder?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Are snowflakes all the same shape?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Do you and your friends appreciate the same kinds of music?

► **Exercise 2** Punctuate each of the following sentences with a period or question mark.

The new car is midnight blue.

1. Have you met Danielle yet
2. Who is hungry
3. This computer doesn't work
4. The fire engines roared past us
5. Suzanne wandered home from school
6. Did Clyde get the part he wanted in the musical comedy
7. The desk was cluttered with all kinds of papers
8. Janice and Shawna went to the movies last night
9. Will you put up a new bulletin board
10. Will Pablo know what to do
11. Paula opened the door carefully
12. Can you hear the music from the auditorium
13. Does anyone here know Italian
14. Akira does not like to read mysteries
15. Did you read the entire book last night
16. Could everyone stay seated until we're finished
17. How much would this famous painting be worth
18. The clouds gave way to sunshine
19. What made the dog bark
20. The window blinds are closed

**Lesson 2****Kinds of Sentences: Exclamatory and Imperative**

A sentence may do more than express a statement or ask a question. An **exclamatory sentence** expresses a strong emotion. It ends with an exclamation point. An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request. It ends with a period.

Look out! (strong emotion)

Don't forget the party Saturday. (command)

Please mail these letters on your way to Janet's house. (request)

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank *exc.* (exclamatory) if the sentence expresses a strong feeling. Write *imp.* (imperative) if the sentence gives a command or makes a request. Add a period or an exclamation point as needed.

\_\_\_\_\_ **imp.** Remember to keep your eyes on the ball at all times.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Don't stay up too late
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What a terrific day we had at the zoo
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Watch out for that low branch
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Tell me more about your fishing trip
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Don't run in the halls
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Buy more glue when you go to the store
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Clean up your desk, please
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Let's go watch the parade
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. That muddy dog just stole my hamburger
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Try to solve the puzzle before the contestant does
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Let the baby sleep
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Oh, you just sat in some wet paint
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Feed the dog at the same time every day
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Turn in your book report next week
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. I can't wait until Grandma gets here

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Go to sleep
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Walk through the flower bed carefully
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Speak louder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. I have never felt so frightened
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Play that song again
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Be home by ten o'clock
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Wait for me at the corner
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Put more paint on the other side
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Don't cross the street against the light
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Wait for an hour before you go swimming
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. That's my favorite song
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Put on some mosquito repellent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Walk quickly to the nearest exit
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. This movie is funny
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. I never even saw the ball
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Answer the phone politely
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. I aced the test
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Please come to our party
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. You did a great job
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. I lost my keys
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Be sure to remember your umbrella
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. Be careful going down the stairs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Bring a Number 2 pencil to class
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. Watch how I do this
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. This food is delicious

**Lesson 3****Sentence Fragments**

Every sentence must have a subject and a predicate to express a complete thought. The **subject** part of a sentence names who or what the sentence is about. The **predicate** part tells what the subject does or has. It can also describe what the subject is or is like.

SUBJECT          PREDICATE  
My friend Joel    will play in the volleyball tournament.

A **sentence fragment** is a group of words that lacks a subject, a predicate, or both. A fragment does not express a complete thought.

Will play in the volleyball tournament. (lacks a subject)

My friend Joel. (lacks a predicate)

Without a doubt. (lacks both a subject and a predicate)

Without a doubt, my friend Joel will play in the volleyball tournament.  
(expresses a complete thought)

► **Exercise 1** Write *sentence* in the blank before each word group that expresses a complete thought. Write *fragment* next to each word group that does not express a complete thought.

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <u>fragment</u> | Wore her warmest sweater.  |
| _____           | 1. The survivors of the earthquake showed great courage.         |
| _____           | 2. Caused problems everywhere.                                   |
| _____           | 3. Every Sunday their family went hiking.                        |
| _____           | 4. Even the rain couldn't dampen their spirits.                  |
| _____           | 5. Rode calmly and quietly in the backseat.                      |
| _____           | 6. Rose in the air like a bird.                                  |
| _____           | 7. Of his meal untouched.  |
| _____           | 8. Hundreds of firefighters fought the forest fires last summer. |
| _____           | 9. The thought escaped him.                                      |
| _____           | 10. As fragile as glass.   |
| _____           | 11. In the park for our picnic.                                  |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Our newspaper arrived late on Tuesday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Janette, who's coming at four.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Simply everywhere.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Postponed for the second time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Ted climbed to the top of the stadium.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. They played their very best.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. In every nook and cranny.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Available at five o'clock.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. She was preparing her résumé.

► **Exercise 2** Write a complete sentence by adding a subject, a predicate, or both to each sentence fragment. Punctuate your sentences correctly.

Grinned and cackled. The ugly troll grinned and cackled.

- 1. Marla and Kimberly. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. On the shelves. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Dusted the books. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Maple and elm trees. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Greeted Eloisa. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. At the library. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. John Kimura the dentist. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Looked at Isabel. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Flat, sandy fields. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. The mystery of space. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. In the closet. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. Busy traffic. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. Carmen and her sister. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. Followed the directions. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. Saw the falling star. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. Around the bend. \_\_\_\_\_



**Lesson 4****Subjects and Predicates: Simple and Complete**

Both a subject and a predicate may consist of more than one word. The **complete subject** includes all of the words in the subject part of a sentence. The **complete predicate** includes all of the words in the predicate part of a sentence.

COMPLETE SUBJECT      COMPLETE PREDICATE

My younger brother      likes alphabet soup for lunch.

The **simple subject** is the main word or group of words in the complete subject. The **simple predicate** is the main word or group of words in the complete predicate. The simple predicate is always a **verb**, a word or words that express an action or a state of being.

SIMPLE SUBJECT      SIMPLE PREDICATE

My younger **brother**      **likes** alphabet soup for lunch.

► **Exercise 1** Draw a vertical line between the complete subject and the complete predicate.

People|call Australia the continent “down under.”

1. Australia is one of the most spectacular countries in the world.
2. The country is both the smallest continent and the largest island.
3. This small continent lies in the Southern Hemisphere.
4. The coastline of Australia is irregular.
5. It measures 12,210 miles.
6. The island state of Tasmania once formed the southeastern corner of the mainland.
7. The Great Barrier Reef continues along the eastern coast for 1,250 miles.
8. Four species of coral reef compose the chain of reefs and islands.
9. Australia’s western regions form a great plateau.
10. The climate ranges from temperate to tropical.
11. Forty percent of Australia has only two seasons: hot and wet or warm and dry.
12. The average rainfall ranges from five to fifteen inches.
13. Australia’s natural lakes fill with water only after heavy rains.

14. The country's major lakes are salt water.
15. Most of the land is desert.
16. Australia's four deserts include the Simpson, the Gibson, the Great Sandy, and the Great Victoria.
17. Few rivers exist in the western part of this country.
18. Aqueducts and tunnels channel water from the Snowy Mountains for irrigation and hydroelectric power in the southeast.
19. The Australian Alps rise to 7,310 feet in the Eastern Highlands.
20. Ayers Rock in central Australia is a tourist attraction.

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under the simple subject and two lines under the simple predicate.

Australia has many unique plants and animals.

1. Forests cover the east coast of Tasmania.
2. The forests consist mainly of pine trees.
3. The dingo is a doglike animal.
4. It hunts sheep.
5. Dingoes prey on kangaroos as well.
6. Many people find wallabies interesting.
7. They are small members of the kangaroo family.
8. Wallabies belong to the marsupial order.
9. Female wallabies carry their young in a pouch.
10. Two species of crocodiles dwell in Australia.
11. The Queensland lungfish has no gills.
12. A lungfish breathes with a single lung.
13. Six hundred fifty species of birds live in Australia.
14. One hundred species of venomous snakes lurk on the ground.
15. The ocean offers seventy species of sharks.
16. Sharks pose no threat to people in most cases.

## Lesson 5

# Subjects and Predicates: Compound

A sentence may have more than one simple subject or simple predicate.

A **compound subject** is two or more simple subjects that have the same predicate. The subjects are joined by *and*, *or*, *either...or*, *neither...nor*, or *but*.

**Oregon** and **Washington** lie in the Pacific Northwest. (compound subject)

A **compound predicate** is two or more simple predicates, or verbs, that have the same subject. The verbs are connected by *and*, *or*, *either...or*, *neither...nor*, or *but*.

Many people neither **enjoy** nor **appreciate** modern art. (compound predicate)

► **Exercise 1** Each of these sentences has either a compound subject, a compound predicate, or both. Draw one line under the simple subjects in each compound subject. Draw two lines under the simple predicates in each compound predicate.

Water streamed across the street and ran into the gutter.

1. Apples and pears grow on trees.
2. Workers pick apples and package them for sale.
3. Joi and her sisters sang for the congregation.
4. Wes or Raquel showed the office to the guests.
5. We ate and slept on the bus.
6. The ceiling and the walls are the same color.
7. Both Arizona and New Mexico have hot deserts.
8. Thoughtful neighbors and friends of the family sent sympathy cards.
9. Either red or blue clashes with this color.
10. Copper and iron have many uses.
11. In 1947, French president Charles de Gaulle and his party strengthened the central government of France.
12. Many Europeans both understand and use the English language.
13. Crocodiles and alligators swim in the water but hunt on land.

14. Boll weevils seek the scent of cotton and destroy the plants.
15. A city council or other government body discusses the proposed law and votes on it.
16. Both tennis and badminton require rackets.
17. Puppies and kittens play and sleep most of the day.
18. Scientists perform research with care and conduct experiments with even more care.
19. Crabs and lobsters crawl along the ocean floor.
20. Farmers grow crops in the summer and harvest them in the fall.
21. Marie and Pierre Curie won the 1903 Nobel Prize in physics.
22. Exercise and diet are the keys to good health.
23. Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers danced, acted, and sang in many movies.
24. Dams hold back water and prevent flooding.
25. The papers, books, and pencils lie in a neat pile on the desk.
26. Students study in the classroom and exercise in the gymnasium.
27. A calculator or computer adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides rapidly.
28. One large box or several small cartons hold many books.
29. Trains and trucks carry large amounts of food and goods.
30. Tomas and his family swam and hiked last weekend.
31. Water freezes at 32°F and boils at 212°F.
32. The soccer team ran and kicked its way to victory.
33. Hurricanes or other strong winds uproot trees.
34. The carpenters measured and cut the wood for our new barn.
35. Cars and trucks burn diesel fuel.
36. The president and her cabinet posed for photographs.
37. The freshman class raised money and donated presents to charity.
38. Lorraine read the book and wrote her report in one week.
39. Prisms and other glass objects separate light into its component colors.
40. The Congo River begins in Zaire, flows 2,718 miles, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

**Lesson 6****Simple and Compound Sentences**

A **simple sentence** has one subject and one predicate. The subject and the predicate in a simple sentence may be simple or compound.

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
Oscar	fed the dog.
Oscar and Cathy	fed and groomed the dog.

A **compound sentence** contains two or more simple sentences joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction (*or, nor, and, either...or, neither...nor, but*) or by a semicolon.

Oscar fed the dog, **and** he groomed him.  
Oscar's dog likes to run; Cathy's dog prefers to sleep.

Two or more simple sentences joined incorrectly result in a **run-on sentence**. Correct a run-on sentence by writing separate sentences, by adding a comma and a conjunction, or by adding a semicolon.

Patti practiced every day for the recital she played flawlessly. (run-on)  
Patti practiced every day for the recital. She played flawlessly. (separated)  
Patti practiced every day for the recital, and she played flawlessly. (joined by a comma and a conjunction)  
Patti practiced every day for the recital; she played flawlessly. (joined by a semicolon)

► **Exercise 1** Write **S** in the blank before each simple sentence, **C** before each compound sentence, and **R** before each run-on sentence.

- C**   The trumpets blared, and the king entered the room.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Ketchup makes french fries taste better.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I walked and walked for days.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Hydrogen has weight, but you can't weigh it on an ordinary scale.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Air is taken into the lungs oxygen is absorbed into the bloodstream.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. You can buy your ticket in advance, or you can buy it at the door.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Radar detects objects in darkness and bad weather.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Humans can't see well in the dark, nor can they hear sounds more than about one kilometer away.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. I read it, but I didn't understand it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Korean foods and Thai foods can be very spicy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. You can ask questions, but you may not find the answers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The choir sang and clapped for the audience.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Neither fog nor hail stops the letter carrier.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Max found the light bulb he couldn't find a ladder.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The first modern computer was built in 1946; it processed 5,000 calculations per minute.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The South American condor is smaller and heavier than the California condor.

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under each simple subject and two lines under each simple predicate. Circle each coordinating conjunction.

Stuart dialed the phone, and he waited for someone to answer.

1. The athletes ran for a long time, and they breathed hard.
2. I went there last year, but I cancelled my reservation this year.
3. She called me, but she wrote more often.
4. I studied hard, and I passed the test.
5. Did you find it, or do you need my help?
6. The skies were cloudy, but I saw no rain.
7. He just sat there; nobody talked to him.
8. Most plants require plenty of sunlight, but some plants thrive in low light.
9. Colorado is a beautiful state, and it has nice weather.
10. The game was close, but we won it in the last minute.
11. I can ride a bike, and I can also fix it.
12. Chimpanzees live in the rain forests of Africa; they eat berries, fruit, and some meat.
13. Pluto is the smallest planet in the solar system, and it is farthest from the sun.
14. Rice tastes good, but I prefer potatoes.
15. Tanya saw the birds, and she heard their calls.

 **Unit 1 Review**

► **Exercise 1** Draw a vertical line between each complete subject and complete predicate. If a sentence is compound, circle the coordinating conjunction.

Evelyn|heard the birds, (but) she|couldn't see them.

1. An American, Theodore Maiman, developed the laser in 1960.
2. The Canadian flag bears a red maple leaf.
3. The flags of Italy and Hungary share the same colors, but the stripes differ.
4. Scott Joplin received a special Pulitzer citation in 1976.
5. Amphibians and reptiles are cold-blooded animals.
6. Chicago and Atlanta have big, busy airports, but Chicago's airport is busier.
7. Babe Zaharias won three U.S. Women's Open golf titles, and Betsy Rawls claimed the title four times.
8. Vostok, Antarctica, holds the record for the lowest temperature on the earth's surface.
9. A galaxy is a system of stars, dust, and gas.
10. Sharon walked out the door, and everyone waved good-bye.
11. The Senate has 100 members, and the House of Representatives consists of 435 members.
12. Islam is the major religion of northern Africa and the Middle East.
13. Both Presidents Harrison and Tyler began their terms in 1841.
14. The respiratory system provides the body with oxygen and rids it of carbon dioxide.
15. The plate tectonic theory explains certain changes in the earth's crust.
16. Nina wore a blue shirt, and both she and Robin wore blue jeans.
17. The carpenters painted and wallpapered the bedroom and the hallway.
18. Billie Jean King holds four U.S. tennis championship titles and won at Wimbledon six times.
19. Umberto Nobile, an Italian, flew over the North Pole in an airship in 1926.
20. Warm air expands and rises, and cool air descends.

## Cumulative Review: Unit 1

► **Exercise 1** Write *declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, or imperative* in the blank to identify the kind of sentence. Add the correct punctuation mark. Write *fragment* if the word group is not a complete thought.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **imperative** \_\_\_\_\_ Bring me a glass of water, please.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. On Tuesday morning the choir leaves for its European tour
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Our area of the state has received twelve inches of snow
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which person concealed the evidence
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. What a mess that puppy made
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. On a day everyone could be there
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Sit over here away from the door
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Brianna was promoted to editor of the school newspaper
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Have you ever tried fly-fishing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. This ride is making me dizzy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Meet us outside the restaurant at 11:30 A.M

► **Exercise 2** Write *S* in the blank before each simple sentence and *C* before each compound sentence. Draw one line under each simple subject and two lines under each simple predicate.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **S** \_\_\_\_\_ The nail had punctured the right front tire.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The tallow was used in candles and soap.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Are these blueprints all right, or will you need others?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Pikes Peak is in Colorado; it is 14,110 feet above sea level.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Outdoor sports are great, but only in the summer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Cardinals nest in our yard every spring.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Ballet interests Emily; she is seeing *The Nutcracker* this weekend.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. People lease cars from Uncle Ferdinand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. We decided on the Italian food, and Margo ordered Mexican food.



## Unit 2: Nouns

### Lesson 7

## Nouns: Proper and Common

A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea. When a word names a specific person, place, thing, or idea, it is a **proper noun**. The first word and all other important words in proper nouns are capitalized. When a word names any person, place, thing, or idea, it is a **common noun**. Common nouns are not capitalized.

	PERSON	PLACE	THING	IDEA
Proper Noun:	Sinia Yakov	Canada	Bill of Rights	Islam
Common Noun:	man	country	document	religion

► **Exercise 1** Underline each common noun and circle each proper noun. Draw three lines under each proper noun that should be capitalized.

Dr. martin luther king Jr. was the highly respected african american who led the civil rights movement during the 1950s and 1960s.

1. A baby named martin luther king jr. was born in atlanta, Georgia.
2. His family lived in a two-story house on Auburn avenue.
3. His father, martin Luther King sr., was a minister and the son of a sharecropper.
4. His mother, Alberta williams king, was a teacher.
5. King skipped two grades at booker T. Washington high school.
6. Still a teenager, king graduated from morehouse College.
7. King first thought of becoming a doctor or a lawyer but finally decided to go into the ministry.
8. While still at morehouse, king was ordained in the church of his father.
9. King was elected co-pastor at the church upon his graduation from college.

10. The hardworking young man went on to graduate school at Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania.
11. King was very intelligent and an avid reader.
12. King studied the ideas of people such as Martin Luther, Mohandas Gandhi, Jesus of Nazareth, Aristotle, Plato, and Adam Smith.
13. King earned the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at Crozer.
14. King won a fellowship to go to the university of his choice for his doctorate.
15. King chose to go to Boston University.
16. King also took courses in philosophy at Harvard.
17. While at Boston University, King met an intelligent and beautiful woman named Coretta Scott.
18. Coretta Scott was a soprano, studying voice at the New England Conservatory of Music.
19. King and Scott married a few years after their first encounter.
20. Coretta and Martin Luther King Jr. had four children: Yolanda Denise, Martin Luther III, Dexter, and Bernice Albertine.
21. While still working on his doctoral degree, King received a letter from a church in Montgomery, Alabama.
22. The letter stated that the church would be happy to have King preach.
23. The church was located on Dexter Avenue and was called the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.
24. The church was close to the impressive Alabama State Capitol, where the legislature meets.
25. Ironically, Jefferson Davis had been sworn in as the new president of the Confederacy on the steps of that same building.

**Lesson 8****Nouns: Concrete and Abstract**

**Concrete nouns** name things that can be experienced with any of the five senses—touch, sight, hearing, smell, and taste. **Abstract nouns** name ideas, qualities, or feelings that cannot be experienced with any of the five senses.

Abstract Nouns: sadness truth freedom intelligence justice  
Concrete Nouns: frown book rain library music

**▶ Exercise 1 Underline each concrete noun once and each abstract noun twice.**

My dad tells me cleanliness is important.

1. A commercial pilot must have a lot of flying experience.
2. My uncle, aunt, and cousin live in a large trailer.
3. The judge reminded the witness to tell the truth.
4. The inventor had an idea that would help the auto industry improve safety.
5. The playful beagle liked to chase its tail.
6. The hardworking farmer was disappointed with the weather.
7. The walls and ceiling of the room were black with age and dirt.
8. Clouds covered the sun and sky.
9. Many people voted in the elections last fall.
10. The veterinarian spent time and energy examining horses.
11. My cat gets great pleasure on the windowsill on a sunny day.
12. During the holiday season, the malls are bursting with people.
13. The museum held paintings and sculptures of great beauty.
14. The girl's bravery during the disaster did not go unnoticed.
15. As huge waves crashed onto the shore, the beachcombers fled in fear.
16. The college students lived in a quiet dormitory.
17. The florist made a bouquet of roses for their anniversary.
18. The teacher at the preschool showed much patience.

19. Small children like to play with blocks.
20. The tennis player hit the ball with accuracy and determination.
21. At the traffic light, the driver pressed the brake.
22. The long-legged spider spun a web under the stairs in the basement.
23. The newspaper had a big article about the economy.
24. The black crow sat on the fence and stared at the scarecrow.
25. Using coupons is a good way for shoppers to cut costs.
26. The triathlete collapsed with exhaustion after reaching the finish line.
27. While taking the test, the student frowned in concentration.
28. Tourists watched in fascination as the volcano oozed lava.
29. The leek is a type of onion that blooms in the spring.
30. The bird in the tree held the interest of the cat.
31. The painter looked at the canvas in satisfaction.
32. After listening to the patient, the psychologist fell deep into thought.
33. Late into the evening, the chemist worked in the laboratory.
34. The children took great care to be gentle when holding the hamster.
35. The bodybuilder lifted the heavy barbell with ease.
36. Unable to find the toy, the baby cried in frustration.
37. The athlete possessed raw talent and ability.
38. A conference to deal with hunger and starvation was held in a hotel.
39. A well-balanced diet helps to maintain good health.
40. Scientists have found that many industrial processes are not good for the environment.

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph that describes your city or town and what you like or dislike about it. Use both concrete and abstract nouns.

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**Lesson 9****Nouns: Compounds, Plurals, and Possessives**

**Compound nouns** are nouns that are made up of two or more words. Compound nouns can be one word, like the word *football*, or more than one word, like *rocking chair*. Other compound nouns have two or more words that are joined by hyphens, such as *hand-me-down*.

To form the plural of most compound nouns written as one word, add *-s* or *-es*. To form the plural of compound nouns that are hyphenated or written as more than one word, make the most important part of the noun plural.

**ONE WORD**

snowmobile**s**, baseball**s**, grandfather**s**

**HYPHENATED**

fathers**-in-law**    baby-sitters    runners**-up**

**MORE THAN ONE WORD**

home runs    music boxes    quarter horses    surgeons general

A **possessive noun** names who or what has something. Possessive nouns can be common or proper nouns, singular or plural, compound or not. To form the possessive of all singular nouns and of plural nouns not ending in *-s*, add an apostrophe and *-s*. To form the possessive of plural nouns already ending in *-s*, add only an apostrophe.

boy**'s**    boss**'s**    Luis**'s**    women**'s**    puppies**'**

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the plural form of each compound noun.

jelly bean    **jelly beans** \_\_\_\_\_

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. fund-raiser _____     | 8. motor home _____       |
| 2. attorney-at-law _____ | 9. sergeant at arms _____ |
| 3. sister-in-law _____   | 10. beehive _____         |
| 4. nutcracker _____      | 11. color guard _____     |
| 5. stomachache _____     | 12. steam iron _____      |
| 6. funny bone _____      | 13. farmhand _____        |
| 7. sweatshirt _____      | 14. workshop _____        |

15. stepfather \_\_\_\_\_ 18. minute hand \_\_\_\_\_  
 16. mailbox \_\_\_\_\_ 19. drawstring \_\_\_\_\_  
 17. bill of health \_\_\_\_\_ 20. field trip \_\_\_\_\_

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing the correct possessive form of the noun in parentheses.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Marietta's** hands felt cold and clammy. (Marietta)

1. The young sailor sounded the \_\_\_\_\_ horn. (ship)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ performance during the big game was not good enough to win.  
(players)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ test scores improved dramatically. (Dennis)
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ teeth were sharp as razors. (bobcat)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ vacation was relaxing and fun. (Ramoses)
6. I can do a lot of my homework on my \_\_\_\_\_ computer. (parents)
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ loud and persistent chirping caused Cole to wake up. (birds)
8. The teacher enjoyed the sound of the \_\_\_\_\_ laughter. (children)
9. During autumn, the \_\_\_\_\_ colors change. (leaves)
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ weight is more than one ton. (Liberty Bell)
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ movement began to gain momentum. (women)
12. After the touchdown, the \_\_\_\_\_ cheering was deafening. (fans)
13. The hook caught in the \_\_\_\_\_ mouth. (fish)
14. In the sunlight, the \_\_\_\_\_ leaves grew wildly. (plant)
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ soup was piping hot and delicious. (cook)
16. \_\_\_\_\_ largest city is Chicago. (Illinois)
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ route never changed. (bus)
18. \_\_\_\_\_ reign was one of the longest in Great Britain's history.  
(Queen Victoria)

**Lesson 10****Nouns: Collective**

A **collective noun** names a group that is made up of individuals.

The **family** struggled through the **crowd** to see the **band**.

**COLLECTIVE NOUNS**

class	family	herd	audience	orchestra	panel
staff	team	swarm	jury	flock	

Collective nouns can have either a singular or a plural meaning. When referring to the group as a unit, the noun has a singular meaning and takes a singular verb. When referring to the individual members of the group, the noun has a plural meaning and takes a plural verb.

The **team works** on its defensive plays.

The **team go** to their individual lockers.

► **Exercise 1** Underline the verb form in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

The audience (leaves, leave) their seats.

- The book club (discusses, discuss) their personal opinions of the plot.
- The class (is, are) going on a bus to the art museum.
- The choir from East High School (sings, sing) the loudest.
- The elephant herd (makes, make) a thundering noise during a stampede.
- The baseball team (boasts, boast) an excellent batting average.
- The budget committee (reaches, reach) a final decision.
- The entire class (takes, take) a trip to Washington, D.C.
- The theater troupe (comes, come) out separately at the end of the play.
- The bee swarm (buzzes, buzz) around the hive.
- The jury (argues, argue) among themselves over the verdict.
- The debating team (wins, win) almost every time.
- The band (puts, put) their instruments away after practice.
- The barbershop quartet (knows, know) their individual parts.

14. The audience (gives, give) the singer a standing ovation.
15. The class (reports, report) on their chosen topics.
16. The math department (decides, decide) which classes they will teach.
17. Boy Scout Troop 10 (raises, raise) money for a camping trip.
18. The Supreme Court (rules, rule) on many of its cases each year.
19. The wolf pack (decreases, decrease) in size after a hard winter.
20. City council (goes, go) to their respective seats before the meeting begins.
21. The flock (flies, fly) in a southerly direction.
22. The restaurant staff (shares, share) their tips with each other.
23. The army platoon (marches, march) on the military base.
24. The U.S. Congress (consists, consist) of members from all fifty states.
25. College athletics (seems, seem) to be a profession in some cases.
26. The crowd (stirs, stir) as the politician takes the platform.
27. The family (sleeps, sleep) soundly in their rooms.
28. The orchestra (draws, draw) a big crowd.
29. The track team (runs, run) well as a whole.
30. The subcommittee (calls, call) for a meeting with the entire committee.
31. The band (appeals, appeal) to people of all ages.
32. The school board (presents, present) its proposal to the superintendent.
33. The volleyball team (practices, practice) their serving techniques.
34. The Music Club (listens, listen) to operas together every Tuesday.
35. The public (supports, support) its mayor.
36. The herd (roams, roam) the countryside aimlessly.
37. The jury (submits, submit) its verdict to the judge.
38. The mob of protestors (is, are) getting out of hand.
39. The Senate (contains, contain) fewer members than the House of Representatives.
40. The choir (knows, know) their individual parts.





13. World War I's battles were still raging.
14. Hemingway's job was ambulance deputy with an American field service unit.
15. The day that Hemingway arrived, a factory full of munitions blew up.
16. After a few months' time, Hemingway was badly wounded in both legs.
17. These wartime experiences provided many of the details for Hemingway's novel about World War I, called *A Farewell to Arms*.
18. Several of his short stories' details can also be traced back to Hemingway's time spent in Milan.
19. After the war, Hemingway took trips to many different cities and countries.
20. Hemingway's known for discovering places that would later become tourist attractions.

► **Exercise 2** Underline the word in parentheses that best completes the sentence.

One of (Hemingway's, Hemingways') adventures was an African safari.

1. Hemingway made (preparation's, preparations) for the trip.
2. Some of Hemingway's finest (story's, stories) were written as a result of the safari.
3. The (writers', writer's) imagination was also captured by Spain.
4. (Hemingways, Hemingway's) first exposure to a bullfight overwhelmed the writer.
5. Many of his (stories, stories') themes are about bullfighting.
6. Hemingway also journeyed to (Switzerland's, Switzerlands') cities.
7. The writer made several (trips, trip's) to Switzerland as a reporter for the *Toronto Star*.
8. Hemingway wrote stories about the (countries', country's) winter sports.
9. (Readers', Readers) admiration for Hemingway's writing was strong.
10. Hemingway lived in the (United States', United States) for much of his adult life.
11. Hemingway put his (roots, root's) down in Key West, Florida, in the 1920s and 1930s.
12. Key West was a source for a great deal of Hemingway's (writings, writing's).
13. The themes of these stories are as diverse as the (writers, writer's) life.
14. (Boats', Boats) always appealed to Hemingway.

## Lesson 12

# Appositives

An **appositive** is a noun that is placed next to, or in apposition to, another noun to identify it or add information to it.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's wife, **Eleanor**, was a famous humanitarian.

An **appositive phrase** is a group of words that includes an appositive and other words that describe the appositive.

Roosevelt, **our thirty-second president**, was the only U.S. president to be elected to the presidency four times.

An appositive phrase that is not essential to the meaning of the sentence is set off from the rest of the sentence by commas. However, if the appositive is essential to the meaning of the sentence, commas are not used.

► **Exercise 1** Underline each appositive or appositive phrase, and circle the noun it identifies.

George Washington, commander of the Continental Army, led troops during the Revolutionary War.

1. Washington's picture is on a coin, the quarter.
2. John Adams succeeded the president, George Washington, as president of the United States.
3. Adams's wife, Abigail, was well-read and outspoken.
4. Thomas Jefferson wrote the first draft of a historic document, the Declaration of Independence.
5. Jefferson designed Monticello, his thirty-two room house.
6. Dolly Madison, wife of James Madison, rescued important government documents from the White House before fire could destroy them.
7. James Monroe was said to have nursed the wounds of the famous French soldier the Marquis de Lafayette.
8. Monroe was president when the United States acquired Florida, a populous territory.
9. John Quincy Adams, the son of the second president, served only one term.

10. A former governor of New York, Martin Van Buren capitalized on the popularity of his predecessor, Andrew Jackson.
11. William Henry Harrison's nickname, "Old Tippecanoe," came from his military victory at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.
12. Harrison's successor, John Tyler, was the first person to become president because of the death of the current president.
13. The "dark horse" candidate, James K. Polk, was backed by the Democratic party.
14. Polk wished to acquire California, a Mexican Territory.
15. Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready," achieved much popularity as a general in the Mexican War.
16. Taylor, the twelfth president, died after only a year in office.
17. Franklin Pierce's good friend Nathaniel Hawthorne helped to promote his presidential candidacy.
18. The Supreme Court case *Dred Scott v. Sanford* was decided during James Buchanan's presidency.
19. Buchanan was defeated by the Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln.
20. Lincoln, one of our greatest presidents, had to lead the country during a bloody civil war.
21. Lincoln earned the nickname the "Great Emancipator."
22. The assassin John Wilkes Booth shot and killed Lincoln one month after he began his second term.
23. The vice president, Andrew Jackson, was sworn in as president after Lincoln's death.
24. The celebrated Civil War general Ulysses S. Grant became the eighteenth president of the United States in 1869.
25. Rutherford B. Hayes's wife, Lucy, was the first wife of a president to hold a college degree.
26. The United States battleship *Maine* blew up in Cuba's harbor during William McKinley's presidency.



## Unit 2 Review

► **Exercise 1** Underline each common noun once and each proper noun twice. Write in the blank *plural, possessive, contraction, or appositive* to identify the word in italics.

contraction

Neil Armstrong's a famous astronaut.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Empire State Building used to be *America's* tallest building.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Jon's an excellent skater, and his *brother's* a great swimmer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The *buckeye's* a kind of chestnut.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Edwin Hubble was the first to show that the universe contains other *galaxies* besides the Milky Way.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The boy's teacher taught him *volleyball's* finer points.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The crowd at Cape Kennedy cheered the *rocket's* lift-off.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Neal was born on his *grandfather's* farm in western Oklahoma.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Pointer *Sisters* sing songs with complicated harmonies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Isaiah, my best *friend*, is moving to Kansas City, Missouri.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Governor Stevenson is the best governor our state has had in several *years*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The campers took backpacks and *flashlights* when they camped out in the Appalachian Mountains.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. *Hillary's* going to try out for the next musical.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The musical *Oklahoma!* will be presented to the Parent-Teacher Association.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The contestants had to memorize one of *Robert Frost's* poems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The *tourists* attended the rodeo celebrating Annie Oakley.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. *Maureen's* the most talented flutist in the Johnson Middle School Orchestra.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Mrs. Phillips, the children's *teacher*, has a keen sense of fashion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The *fullback's* helmet fell off when he was tackled.

## Cumulative Review: Units 1–2

► **Exercise 1** Draw a vertical line between the subject and the predicate. Underline the noun in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

The (bicycle's, bicycles) tire | rolled down the street.

1. My dad's scrambled (eggs, eggs') were too runny to eat.
2. The identical (twins, twins') clothes always matched.
3. Madame Dupont taught her (student's, students) how to make Croque Monsieurs.
4. I love to read the Brontë (sisters, sisters') books.
5. Carlos, Isaac, and Hasan sold popcorn at (Saturdays', Saturday's) soccer match.
6. Edgar Allan (Poe's, Poes') story *The Black Cat* is very scary.
7. Shirley and her (friend's, friends) went to the mall after cheerleading practice.
8. John (Hancocks, Hancock's) signature was the first signature on the Declaration of Independence.
9. Many tourists are attracted to (Hawaii's, Hawaii's) beaches.
10. My parents' favorite singing group was the (Beatle's, Beatles).
11. The collie chewed up the (childrens', children's) toys.
12. My mother's (brother-in-laws, brothers-in-law) from Detroit go to the Pistons' games.
13. The five (maid of honors, maids of honor) at my sister's wedding wore pink.
14. The (newspapers, newspapers') headlines were about the earthquake in Japan.
15. The chicken pox attacked both (preschools', preschools) children.
16. Eugene and Jennifer were (runner-ups, runners-up) in the poetry contest.
17. Paul Cézanne painted many still-life (paintings', paintings).
18. The drama club invited all the (actor's, actors') families to the play's dress rehearsal.
19. My (friends', friends) and I had ice cream after dinner and before the concert.
20. Susie and Maria enjoy trying (Grandmother's, Grandmothers) recipes.

## Unit 3: Verbs

### Lesson 13

## Action Verbs

The main word in a complete predicate of a sentence is the verb. An **action verb** is a word that names an action. Action verbs can express either physical or mental actions.

The white cloud **floated** lazily across the sky. (physical action)

Mary **thought** about the painting. (mental action)

*Have, has, and had* are also action verbs when they name what the subject owns or holds.

Jim **has** an entire set of Mark Twain books. (owns)

Jim **has** experience as a character actor. (holds)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under the action verb in each sentence. Write *physical* or *mental* in the blank to indicate if the verb expresses physical action or mental action.

physical

Horses help humans in many ways.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Long ago, medieval knights fought battles atop powerful horses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Lighter horses carried lords and ladies on fox hunts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Travelers sometimes rode horses on long journeys.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Later, the wealthy traveled in horse-drawn carriages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Farmers also relied on horses in the past.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. American farms had more than 20 million horses and mules in 1900.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Today, many persons keep horses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Children especially love shaggy, bright-eyed ponies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Gentle Shetland ponies delight young children.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Shetlands stand only four hands (21 inches) high!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Sturdy and energetic, ponies perform many tasks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The Chincoteague ponies run wild on an island off the Virginia coast.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. According to legend, they swam ashore from a Spanish ship.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The Spanish also brought horses to the Native Americans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Some Native Americans became skillful horsemen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. They used horses in bison hunts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The Native Americans preferred the colorful Pinto and Appaloosa breeds.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Bands of wild horses—Mustangs—roamed wild and free in the American West.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Other types of horses never left the city.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Shire horses pull wagons and carts through the narrow streets of London.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Circus horses perform before appreciative audiences around the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Police officers ride horses through busy city streets.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Inside or outside the city, people train horses for many kinds of tasks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Horses learn signals through constant repetition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Eventually they respond to even the slightest signal from the rider.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. A good rider commands his or her mount effortlessly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. The horse follows the rider’s hand, leg, and body signals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Horses appreciate a familiar set of rules.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. For example, the rider always mounts a horse from its left side.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Unfamiliar situations frighten some horses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. However, horses have many excellent qualities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. A horse remembers pleasant and unpleasant events from years before.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Horses enjoy a thorough grooming each day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Horses eat grass, hay, and grain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Their stomachs hold eighteen quarts of food.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. A horse requires ten to twelve gallons of fresh water daily.

► **Writing Link** Imagine that you can have any horse you want. Use action verbs to describe the horse you would choose.

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**Lesson 14****Verbs: Transitive and Intransitive**

Depending on its use in a particular sentence, an action verb can be either transitive or intransitive. A **transitive verb** is followed by a word or words—called the direct object—that answer the question *what?* or *whom?* An **intransitive verb** is an action verb that does not have a direct object.

Transitive: The pilot **landed** the antique **airplane**. (*Airplane* is the direct object that answers the question *landed what?* after the verb *landed*.)

Intransitive: The pilot **landed** carefully. (There is no direct object answering the question *landed what?* or *whom?*)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each action verb. Circle each direct object. Write *T* in the blank if the verb is transitive or *I* if the verb is intransitive.

   **T**      The pilot started the airplane.

1. Wilbur and Orville Wright built the first successful airplane.
2. They built their machine in Ohio.
3. They took it to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, for its first flight.
4. Orville Wright flew the first airplane on December 17, 1903.
5. The winds at Kitty Hawk blew steadily that day.
6. The twelve-horsepower engine sputtered.
7. Soon it lifted the 750-pound plane into the air for a flight of 120 feet.
8. Orville's brother, Wilbur, ran alongside.
9. This first flight lasted only twelve seconds.
10. The Wright brothers made three more flights that day.
11. The longest one lasted fifty-nine seconds.
12. Few newspapers carried news about the first flight.
13. The brothers made improvements on their airplane and their flight techniques.
14. Other designers worked hard.
15. More successful airplanes appeared.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Of course, the first pilots had no flight instructors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Louis Blériot flew across the English Channel in 1909.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. In 1910, Glenn H. Curtiss piloted his craft from Albany to New York City.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Airplane technology grew quickly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. At first, persons used open fields as airports.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Some airports today retain the word *field* in their names.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Air fields operated as early as 1909.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Workers built twenty airports in three years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. In 1914, the First World War began.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Both sides in the war found new uses for airplanes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The number of air fields expanded because of the new airplane technologies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. After the war, even the U.S. Postal Service realized its need for airplanes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. In the 1930s, passengers used planes as an important means of transportation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. The government counted 1,036 airports in the United States in 1927.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Today more than eleven thousand airports exist in the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Fewer than one thousand of them serve large planes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Planners established airports close to cities for convenience.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. They chose the sites carefully.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Nonetheless, airports created problems for some persons.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Jet engines generate more noise than propeller engines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Nearby residents complain sometimes about the noise problem.

► **Writing Link** Would you like to become a pilot someday? Write a paragraph explaining why or why not. Use transitive and intransitive verbs.

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**Lesson 15****Verbs with Indirect Objects**

Both a direct object and an indirect object may follow an action verb in a sentence. An **indirect object** tells *to whom* or *for whom* the verb's action is done.

Kara sold **Matt** the bicycle. (*Matt* tells *to whom* Kara sold the bicycle. *Bicycle* is the direct object.)

Indirect objects follow certain rules. First, indirect objects are found only in sentences that have direct objects. Second, an indirect object always comes before a direct object. Finally, the prepositions *to* or *for* can be inserted before the indirect object; its position in the sentence can be changed, and the sentence will still make sense.

Levi threw **Jake** the football. (*Jake* is the indirect object before the direct object, *football*.)

Levi threw the football **to Jake**. (The meaning of the sentence is unchanged. *Jake* was an indirect object in the first example.)

► **Exercise 1** Write **DO** above each direct object and **IO** above each indirect object. Not every sentence has an indirect object.

IO            DO

Wrenn left Josh his video.

1. Yuri threw Karen the ball.
2. The jeweler sold the couple two lovely rings.
3. Roberto refunded Rayna the cost of the unused ticket.
4. Mr. Kenja gave Miki and Vance permission for their project.
5. The student council assigned our class the clean-up project.
6. Pablo paid the clerk two dollars for the birthday card.
7. Ted's mom sent our family the photograph.
8. Jean-Luc speaks French fluently.
9. Sarah guaranteed Ali full payment for his work at her print shop.
10. Alicia lent Steve her history book.
11. Mona showed Emilio her new tennis racket.
12. Mr. Hayes presented the team the first-place trophy.

13. Joanna handed the mail carrier her letter.
14. Boris gave Anita the ruler.
15. Seth taught our class sign language last year.
16. Will made his dog a house.
17. During the game, Salahi passed Harry the ball for three lay-ups.
18. Carl approached the intersection cautiously.
19. Sheila asked her teacher the new student's name.
20. We chose Tammi as our team captain.
21. James offered his classmate a ride to the science fair.
22. They refunded Dad the overcharge.
23. Sally owed Tanya a CD.
24. Akira sold a children's magazine his story.
25. Drew told the children a story at the library last Saturday.
26. Alex bought Jean a ticket to the movie.
27. Isabel lent me her portable radio for the picnic.
28. Debra walked her dog after dinner.
29. The carpenter built the Rileys some beautiful kitchen cabinets.
30. The captain showed his troops the plan.
31. She assigned the class a paper that would be due in one week.
32. Ahmed left the rare bird some food on his way to school.
33. The principal often offers students and teachers his advice.
34. Charlie taught the vocalist the new aria.
35. Terry assured the client of his support in the matter.
36. The deer leapt the creek with ease.
37. Philip conceded Kamil the argument.
38. Mrs. Jones brought Henry his homework.

**Lesson 16****Linking Verbs and Predicate Words**

A **linking verb** joins the subject of a sentence with a noun or adjective in the predicate that identifies or describes the subject. *Be* in all its forms (*am, is, are, was, were*) is the most common linking verb. Other linking verbs include *appear, become, feel, grow, look, seem, smell, sound, taste, and turn*.

Corinne **was** captain. (The linking verb *was* links *captain* to the subject, *Corinne*.)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb. Place a check in the blank next to each sentence that contains a linking verb.

- The bird is red.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The grass became brown and dry during the drought.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The delicious dessert was cherry cobbler.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Karen asked for that book for her birthday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. His answer annoyed me.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The exterior of the new auditorium appears stately.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Cally looks hot and weary after mowing the grass.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The wonderful train ride became an impressive memory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. My younger sister played Tiny Tim in the play.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The auctioneer of the old property was Alice's father.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The annual school choral production was a success.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The smell of burning leaves brought memories of the past.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The country church bells sounded across the meadow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Our old barn is a warm shelter for the cattle in winter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Colette ran the marathon in record time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Jamal's new bicycle seemed too large for him.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The long line of school buses became a caravan for the team.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Today the summer skies seem extremely blue.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The old candy bar tasted stale.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The novel soon turned dull.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The movie ended too quickly.

The words that follow a linking verb and identify or describe the subject are called **subject complements**. The two kinds of subject complements are predicate nouns and predicate adjectives. A **predicate noun** follows a linking verb and renames the subject. A **predicate adjective** follows a linking verb and describes the subject. Predicate nouns and predicate adjectives may be compound.

Corinne was a **team captain** and a **friend**. (compound predicate noun)  
She sounded **tired** but **hopeful**. (compound predicate adjective)

► **Exercise 2** Write *PN* above each predicate noun and *PA* above each predicate adjective.

PA

The Grand Canyon is spectacular at any time of the year.

1. Those mountains become a source of water for our city.
2. The toddler sounded fussy and sleepy.
3. Their opinions on the matter turned sour.
4. Manufacturing was the major industry.
5. The new foreign exchange student seems homesick.
6. The young actor's face appeared old and unhappy with the makeup.
7. Ellie looked joyful over her first-place award.
8. The storm grew intense during the early morning hours.
9. The secretary automatically becomes the president the following year.
10. The old trapper's cabin smelled damp and musty.
11. Jamil felt anxious about his driver's test.
12. The proposed program sounds innovative.
13. Professor Kohler became an authority on the Mesozoic era.
14. The tin soldier looked serious and strong in his place on the shelf.
15. The first buds of spring soon became beautiful flowers.

16. Robyn grew nervous before exams.
17. The green apples tasted bitter to everyone.
18. Sonja became the class expert on astronomy.
19. The weather turned sunny during our camping trip.
20. Every other Saturday Mel was the substitute mail carrier.
21. The handblown glass ornament looked fragile.
22. The twin boys sounded excited about their new baby sister.
23. These frogs were tadpoles not too long ago.
24. The authors felt honored by the recognition.
25. The highway was once an old wagon train route.

► **Exercise 3** Draw two lines under each verb. Write *PN* above each predicate noun and *PA* above each predicate adjective. Some sentences do not have a predicate noun or predicate adjective.

My birthday cake <sup>PA</sup> looks beautiful.

1. The car appeared old and rusty.
2. Those tulips look fantastic in the spring sunshine.
3. The old stairway in Kelly's house seems long.
4. Jafar convinced Jennifer of his sincerity.
5. The November weather turned cold and miserable.
6. Steve sickened at the thought of missing his plane.
7. The new team member is Laurie's cousin.
8. Last winter began too soon.
9. The shadows were dark and silent.
10. The roads appeared glassy after the ice storm.
11. My little brother begged for the video.

- 12. The stately bare tree looked eerie against the sky at twilight.
- 13. In the middle of the street sat a yellow cat.
- 14. Mr. Smith grew angry at himself.
- 15. That farm truck is full of golden corn.
- 16. Teri became the fastest runner on the track team.
- 17. Mrs. Vaughn sounded confident about the new computer program.
- 18. Pecan pie tastes rich and sweet.
- 19. The snow lies heavily on the rooftops.
- 20. Marcie's father is a firefighter.
- 21. Vacation time grew short toward the end of August.
- 22. Buffalo, New York, was their destination.
- 23. The salty sea air smelled fresh and welcoming to Kirsten.
- 24. The dinosaurs in the movie appeared lifelike.
- 25. The small acorn became a giant oak.

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph describing what you might see on a winter walk in the woods. Use linking verbs and predicate words.

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**Lesson 17****Present and Past Tenses**

**Tense** refers to the form of the verb that shows the time of the action.

The **present tense** refers to an action that is happening now, to an action that happens regularly, or to a situation that is generally true. The present tense and the base form of a verb are the same when used with all subjects except singular nouns or *he*, *she*, or *it*. In these cases *-s* or *-es* is added to the verb.

I **smell** the fresh bread. (happening now)

The coach **calls** practice daily. (happens regularly, generally true)

The **past tense** refers to an action that has already occurred. The past tense of many verbs is formed by adding *-ed* to the base form of the verb.

I **smelled** the bread earlier.

Isabel **called** the coach.

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb. Write its tense, *present* or *past*, in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ present      Archaeologists study the past.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Herodotus lived centuries ago in Asia Minor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. No one knows the exact dates of his birth and death.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. According to historians, he lived between 484 B.C. and 420 B.C.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Roman orator Cicero once called Herodotus “the Father of History.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Today historians study his books about the Persian Empire.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Herodotus considered his own work an “inquiry.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Many individuals enjoy his lively style of writing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The historian gained knowledge for his books during his journeys.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. He traveled widely through Greece, the Middle East, and North Africa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. His books show his gift as a storyteller of history.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Other historians of this period encountered difficulties with some of Herodotus’s accounts.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Herodotus remains the main source of original information on Greek history between 550 B.C. and 479 B.C.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Through his travels he learned about the customs and history of other peoples.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. His books show his boundless curiosity about peoples and their customs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Herodotus described his accounts of their customs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. His first four books describe the history and divisions of the Persian empire.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Ancient rulers accumulated large archives of documents and records about their achievements.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Archaeologists study records and remains.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Even Herodotus showed interest in fossils as a link to the past.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The works of Herodotus preserve the past for all humankind.

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under each verb. Correct each sentence by writing in the blank the past tense form of the verb.

- conducted      Archaeologists conduct that excavation in 1936.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Two travelers first uncover Native American cities in 1839.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. John Lloyd Stephens and Frederick Catherwood discover the lost city of Copan.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Stephens and Catherwood persist in their search.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. They notice great stone stairs in the Honduran jungle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. They hack the jungle undergrowth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Amazement grips them at the top of the stairs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The two perceive a vast temple below them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Catherwood traces outlines on ruled paper.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. He produces drawings and paintings of Copan's monuments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Unfortunately, Catherwood contracts malaria.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Stephens publishes a book about their discoveries.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. He describes the ancestors of the region's Mayan peoples.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The Mayan civilization thrives from the fourth to the sixteenth centuries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. More than 1,000 years ago, 100,000 persons live in the ancient city of Tikal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Classic Mayan civilization lasts until the tenth century.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. City centers possess great numbers of pyramids and palaces.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Civil war weakens the cities, however.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Eventually, the common citizens abandon their mighty rulers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Their greatest contribution improves the lives of everyone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. They develop foods different from any other foods in the world.

► **Exercise 3** Draw two lines under each verb. Correct each sentence by writing in the blank the present tense of the verb.

- \_\_\_\_\_ wonder \_\_\_\_\_ People constantly wondered about life on Earth many years ago.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Discoveries about prehistoric times on Earth excited even young children.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Archaeologists, geologists, and paleontologists provided us with these discoveries and their revelations about the past.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Geologists studied the history of Earth and its life through rocks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Scientists who collected fossils are paleontologists.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Archaeologists examined material remains such as fossils, artifacts, and relics of past human life and activities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Rocks contained such fossils and remains of the past.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Fossils revealed to us the history of life on Earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. They formed over long periods of time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Fossils such as pieces of bone, a tooth, or an impression in a rock showed us examples of past life.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Geologists calculated the ages of the layers of rock.



**Lesson 18****Main Verbs and Helping Verbs**

All verbs have four principal parts that are used to form the tenses.

**PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE VERB TALK**

BASE FORM	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
talk	talking	talked	talked

Other tenses are formed by combining the present participle and the past participle with helping verbs. A **helping verb** helps the **main verb** tell about an action or make a statement. One or more helping verbs followed by a main verb is called a **verb phrase**.

They **are talking** to Sheila about the game. (*Are* is the helping verb, and *talking* is the main verb. Together they form a verb phrase.)

*Be, have, and do* are the most common helping verbs. Forms of the helping verb *be* are *am, is, and are* in the present and *was and were* in the past. These forms combine with the present participle of the main verb. The helping verb that combines with the past participle of a verb is *have*. Its forms include *have* and *has* in the present and *had* in the past.

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under the correct helping verb in parentheses and two lines under the participle. Write *pres. part.* or *past part.* in the blank to indicate whether the participle is present or past.

- pres. part      Alonso (is, has) winning the race.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Ricardo and Craig (are, have) arriving tomorrow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Our team (was, had) worked hard to win the pennant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Sally (is, has) joining our debate team.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. My dog Rusty (is, has) always barking at something.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The class (is, has) going to the museum.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The buses (were, had) arrived late at the auditorium.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The workers (had, were) painted the bleachers for the first time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. My bike (is, has) working fine since it was in the shop.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Mason's sisters (are, have) played many women's sports.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Dad (was, had) looked everywhere for his keys.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Georgia's friends (have, are) receiving the awards.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Trent (were, had) printed the poster.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The new student (is, has) registering at school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. My friends (have, are) watching the video this afternoon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The Sanchez family (is, has) moving in next door.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Mr. Chen (is, had) reserving the tickets.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Isabel (are, was) awarded a prize.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Someone (is, has) marked up my new book.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The horses (are, have) running across the park.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The sailboats (were, had) tossed by the storm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Anne (is, had) walking to the store.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Don and Karen (have, are) joining us for the trip.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Jodi and Hasan (are, have) experimented with a glider.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The teachers (were, had) evaluating the students.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. The clouds (are, have) gathering to produce a shower.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The jet planes (is, had) soared over the town.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. The airplane (is, has) replaced the train for rapid travel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Our pen pals (are, have) enjoyed the video of our school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Artists (have, are) coming to give us a presentation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Music (are, has) ranked among my favorite subjects.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. The sleek cat (is, had) crouching as if ready to pounce.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. The birthday gifts (were, had) covered in shiny paper.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. We (were, have) exposed to excellent sound quality at the concert.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Tina (is, had) succeeded in every sport she tried last year.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Languages (are, has) fascinating to me.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. I (were, had) suspected that it would rain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. The garden (is, has) remained my parents' pride and joy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. The owners (are, have) placed the sheep in their pens.

**Lesson 19****Verb Forms: Present Progressive and Past Progressive**

The present tense of a verb describes an action that occurs repeatedly. The **present progressive form** of a verb refers to an action that is continuing in the present. The present participle of the main verb and the helping verb *am*, *are*, or *is* combine to make up the present progressive form.

**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE FORM****SINGULAR****I am painting.****You are painting.****He, she or it is painting.****PLURAL****We are painting.****You are painting.****They are painting.**

The **past progressive form** of a verb refers to an action that was continuing at some point in the past. The present participle of the main verb and the helping verb *was* or *were* combine to make up the past progressive form.

**PAST PROGRESSIVE FORM****SINGULAR****I was painting.****You were painting.****He, she, or it was painting.****PLURAL****We were painting.****You were painting.****They were painting.**

► **Exercise 1** If the verb in italics is in the present tense, write its present progressive form in the blank. If it is in the past tense, write its past progressive form.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **was looking**      Brett *looked* at the history book.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The rain *hindered* our plans yesterday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I see Carl's father *greet*s visitors at the door today.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Sally *paces* her sports training wisely.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Ted *placed* first in the finals this year when he won the meet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Duwane *miss*ed the announcement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. If you *move* tomorrow, let me know.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Apparently, our grass *survives* the long dry spell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Carrie *regulate*s her study time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The summer sun *heat*s up the morning.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The ants in Margo's ant farm *labor* ceaselessly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Chet *registers* before the game begins.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. I *recommend* you see that movie before its run is over.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. My parakeet *sings* while I study.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The play-off game *measures* up with the one last year.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. You *tie* the package securely.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Harry *touches* on the main point of the idea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The birds *scolded* me for disturbing their nest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The exchange students *settled* down in their new homes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. I *treat* my bike better than my brother treats his car.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Susan *thanked* us before she left.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Naomi *walks* to school every day this term.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Ali *washes* his uniform after every competition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Linda *wavers* between majoring in chemistry and majoring in biology.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The neighbors *wrestle* with the move.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. They *urge* us to see the play.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. I *return* your book to the library.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Elizabeth *watched* that program after the news.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. When you *utilize* your best speed on the turn, be careful.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Ophelia *shapes* the clay into the beautiful figurine.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. The sun *smiled* warm and bright on the afternoon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. The stars *sparkle* on a cloudless night.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. It *occurs* every evening before sunset.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Our efforts *merited* a break in our work schedule.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. I *oil* the machine more often now.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. She *guessed* about the time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Sonia *hummed* that tune during art class.



**Lesson 20****Perfect Tenses: Present and Past**

The **present perfect tense** of a verb names an action that happened at some time in the past. It also names an action that happened in the past and is still occurring. The past participle of the main verb and the helping verb *have* or *has* make up the present perfect tense.

**PRESENT PERFECT TENSE****SINGULAR****I have studied.****You have studied.****He, she, or it has studied.****PLURAL****We have studied.****You have studied.****They have studied.**

The **past perfect tense** of a verb names an action that was completed before another action or event in the past. The past participle of the main verb and the helping verb *had* make up the past perfect tense.

**PAST PERFECT TENSE****SINGULAR****I had studied.****You had studied.****He, she, or it had studied.****PLURAL****We had studied.****You had studied.****They had studied.**

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb. Write its present perfect tense in the blank.

have offeredI offered my services for their anniversary celebration.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. They remember the gifts for the guest speakers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Kenji refers to the book on the top shelf.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Kara performs the dance already.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The old sailing ship navigates the difficult shallows.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. I follow Marty's suggestions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The neighbor's dog growls at me each morning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. That cat naps every chance he gets!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. That old movie influences many people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. James loves that book.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. They demolish our team every year!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. We attend Mr. Kumba's class regularly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. You confine your campfire to this small area.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Connie's track victories attract press attention.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. At sunset the clouds amaze me with their beautiful colors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. In the story, Gilgamesh wanders forever.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The plot of the play unites the friends in the end.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The tree turns a brilliant red.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. These pictures demonstrate Sunee's artistic style.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Logic rules our scientific thought.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Jay and Dave serve the class project well.

► **Exercise 2** Fill in the blank using the verb and tense given in parentheses. *Past perf.* indicates past perfect tense, and *pres. perf.* indicates present perfect tense.

Jake and Luis have rafted down the river in Colorado. (*raft*, pres. perf.)

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ him before school started. (*telephone*, past perf.)
2. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ out of its collar. (*slip*, pres. perf.)
3. The waters of the lake \_\_\_\_\_ in the sunlight. (*sparkle*, pres. perf.)
4. The tulips \_\_\_\_\_ before the frost. (*sprout*, past perf.)
5. Native Americans \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball-like game for many years. (*play*, pres. perf.)
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_, you would have had a better view. (*move*, past perf.)
7. If I \_\_\_\_\_ it before, I wouldn't have to hunt for it now. (*notice*, past perf.)
8. When you \_\_\_\_\_ the package, will you open it? (*obtain*, pres. perf.)
9. Simon \_\_\_\_\_ toward running the race. (*lean*, past perf.)
10. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ the cat once before. (*harm*, pres. perf.)
11. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ my hat before I could react. (*grab*, past perf.)
12. When you \_\_\_\_\_ it, did the model shine? (*clean*, past perf.)

**Lesson 21****Expressing Future Time**

The **future tense** of a verb is formed by adding the helping verb *will* before the main verb. When the subject is *I* or *we*, the helping verb *shall* is sometimes used.

Our big tournament **will begin** next week.

**Time words** such as *tomorrow*, *next year*, and *later* are used to refer specifically to future time to show that an action has yet to occur. They are used with the present tense of the verb.

Our big tournament **starts next week**.

The present progressive form can also be used with time words to express future actions.

Our big tournament **is starting next week**.

The **future perfect tense** of a verb refers to an action that will be completed before another future action begins. The future perfect tense is formed by inserting *will have* or *shall have* before the past participle of the verb.

By that time, our big tournament **will have started**.

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb or verb phrase. In the blank write the tense of the verb: *present*, *pres. prog.* (present progressive), *future*, or *fut. perf.* (future perfect).

       **fut. perf.** Trent will have received the award by eight o'clock.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. I will unhook the chain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Gina will have walked home by now.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Ted is advising us about our leaky roof tomorrow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. They will watch a video on that classic story.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The school's chess match is beginning tomorrow afternoon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. By then, I shall have tired of it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Camilla will smooth over the problem.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The dancers are settling on a program next week.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. I will perform up to my instructor's expectations.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Juan will have persisted until the end of the match.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Chen practices his violin every day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. We shall respect his achievements.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Tomorrow they will mutter about the team's loss.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Karen will organize the class project.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. They are responding to our suggestion soon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Our relatives will stop at our house on their vacation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. They will have measured the right amount in chemistry class.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. He will have impressed everyone with his vocal talents.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The store will have inscribed the ring before delivery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. I shall have earned the coach's respect.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Kyle distinguishes one of that group's songs from another.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Jeanne is gathering her books together.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The station will have fulfilled its promise by Tuesday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Next season we debate the other teams in our conference.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. I will describe the plot in my oral book report on Friday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Your efforts will have contributed to the environment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Sheila advises everyone on financial matters.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Saturday I will clean my room.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. The marathon runners compete next fall.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Farm horses will astonish you with their size.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Before evening, I will have looked everywhere.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Our team will turn around yet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. We shall have suggested several options by then.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Your science project will stimulate great interest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Maybe then he will have perceived the solution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Darla opposes a picnic in that park every year.

**Lesson 22****Active and Passive Voices**

A sentence is in the **active voice** when the subject performs the action of the verb.

Neil Armstrong **landed** the *Apollo* lunar module on the moon in 1969.

A sentence is in the **passive voice** when the subject receives the action of the verb. The verb in a passive-voice sentence consists of a form of *be* and the past participle. Often a phrase beginning with *by* follows a verb in a passive-voice sentence.

The *Apollo* lunar module **was landed** on the moon in 1969 **by** Neil Armstrong. (*was* and the past participle of *land* followed by a phrase beginning with *by*)

The active voice is stronger and emphasizes the performer. Use the passive voice when you want to emphasize the receiver of the action or de-emphasize the performer. Also, use the passive voice if you do not know who the performer is.

The moon **was reached** in 1969. (focuses on the event)

The spacecraft **was landed**. (You do not want to state who landed it.)

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank whether the sentence is in the *active* or *passive* voice. Draw a line under the receiver of the action.

- passive      The heavens were studied by ancient astronomers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A solar eclipse was predicted by Thales of Miletus in 585 B.C.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Hipparchus established an observatory in the third century B.C.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A supernova, or exploding star, was recorded by Chinese astronomers in 1054.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. According to the Greek astronomer Ptolemy, the sun and the planets circled Earth once a day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In 1543, a new theory was suggested by a Polish astronomer, Copernicus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In this theory, Earth and other planets orbited the sun.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The use of Copernicus's theory was forbidden by religious leaders until 1757.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. However, persons were convinced about Copernicus’s theory by the discoveries of other astronomers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The law of universal gravitation was discovered by Sir Isaac Newton.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Copernican theory gained support after this discovery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Uranus was found by Sir William Herschel in 1781.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Pluto was discovered by Clyde William Tombaugh in 1930.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The closest planet to the sun, Mercury, orbits the sun in eighty-eight Earth days.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Venus is called “the Morning Star” by many persons.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. An American space probe, *Mariner II*, reached Venus in 1962.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. It sent back data about conditions on and near Venus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The surface of Venus has been mapped by succeeding American space probes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. We call Mars “the Red Planet.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. This planet was named by ancient Romans after the red god of war in Roman mythology.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Limonite, a brick-colored mineral, gives Mars its red color.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Mars orbits the sun in about 687 Earth days.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Mars was observed by the U.S. spacecraft *Mariner IV* in 1965.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. In 1976, the United States landed *Viking I* near the planet’s equator.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Photographs of the surface of Mars were sent back to Earth by both *Viking I* and *Viking II*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. They showed the canyons, deep gorges, and “dry river beds” on the surface of Mars.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The first space shuttle, *Columbia*, was launched by the United States in 1981.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Two big booster rockets launch the space shuttle into orbit.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. It uses its wings to land like a glider.

**Lesson 23****Irregular Verbs I**

These irregular verbs are grouped according to the way they form their past and past participles.

**IRREGULAR VERBS**

PATTERN	BASE FORM	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
One vowel changes to form the past and the past participle.	begin	began	begun
	drink	drank	drunk
	ring	rang	rung
	sing	sang	sung
	spring	sprang <i>or</i> sprung	sprung
	swim	swam	swum
The past form and past participle are the same.	bring	brought	brought
	buy	bought	bought
	catch	caught	caught
	creep	crept	crept
	feel	felt	felt
	get	got	got <i>or</i> gotten
	keep	kept	kept
	lay	laid	laid
	leave	left	left
	lend	lent	lent
	lose	lost	lost
	make	made	made
	pay	paid	paid
	say	said	said
	seek	sought	sought
	sit	sat	sat
	sleep	slept	slept
teach	taught	taught	
think	thought	thought	
win	won	won	

► **Exercise 1** Complete each sentence with the past tense or past participle of the irregular verb in parentheses.

Wendy had sat down before the music began. (sit)

- Ethan had \_\_\_\_\_ late that morning. (sleep)
- Ria \_\_\_\_\_ her new book yesterday. (get)

3. Harry \_\_\_\_\_ me waiting for an hour. (keep)
4. Mai-Lin had \_\_\_\_\_ about her topic before she wrote the report. (think)
5. My cat just \_\_\_\_\_ there while the mouse escaped. (sit)
6. I had \_\_\_\_\_ too much for the CD at the mall. (pay)
7. Akira \_\_\_\_\_ the art prize last year. (win)
8. Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ success to our track team last season. (bring)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ this cold last week. (catch)
10. Mary had \_\_\_\_\_ the homework before I arrived. (begin)
11. The horse never \_\_\_\_\_ a race until yesterday. (lose)
12. Duwana had \_\_\_\_\_ in the choir before. (sing)
13. We had \_\_\_\_\_ before the buses arrived. (leave)
14. Mr. Hasan \_\_\_\_\_ that class last year. (teach)
15. My front tire had \_\_\_\_\_ a leak. (spring)
16. Cal \_\_\_\_\_ bad about the test. (feel)
17. Susan's dog \_\_\_\_\_ a sunny nook in which to sleep. (seek)
18. They have always \_\_\_\_\_ new books for their birthdays. (get)
19. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ up on me before he pounced playfully. (creep)
20. They \_\_\_\_\_ they thought the snow was too good to be true. (say)
21. My little brother had \_\_\_\_\_ all the orange juice. (drink)
22. The door bell \_\_\_\_\_ sharply against the quiet. (ring)
23. Sheila \_\_\_\_\_ across the lake last year. (swim)
24. Shawn had \_\_\_\_\_ one last week. (buy)
25. I \_\_\_\_\_ the book down somewhere and lost it completely. (lay)
26. Yesterday Tama \_\_\_\_\_ her science project. (begin)
27. Two of the art students have \_\_\_\_\_ the set for this play. (make)
28. He had \_\_\_\_\_ his jacket to another member of the team. (lend)



**Lesson 24****Irregular Verbs II**

The following irregular verbs are grouped according to the way their past form and past participle are formed.

**IRREGULAR VERBS**

PATTERN	BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
The base form and the past participle are the same.	become come run	became came ran	become come run
The past form ends in <i>-ew</i> and the past participle ends in <i>-wn</i> .	blow draw fly grow know throw	blew drew flew grew knew threw	blown drawn flown grown known thrown
The past participle ends in <i>-en</i> .	bite break choose drive eat fall give ride rise see speak steal take write	bit broke chose drove ate fell gave rode rose saw spoke stole took wrote	bitten <i>or</i> bit broken chosen driven eaten fallen given ridden risen seen spoken stolen taken written
The past form and the past participle do not follow any pattern.	am, are, is do go tear wear	was, were did went tore wore	been done gone torn worn
The base form, past form, and past participle are all the same.	cut let	cut let	cut let

► **Exercise 1** Complete each sentence with the past tense or past participle of the irregular verb in parentheses.

I had chosen the gift before you called. (choose)

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ names to select a winner. (draw)
2. My friends had \_\_\_\_\_ all the pizza by the time I arrived. (eat)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ the pictures to class yesterday. (take)
4. They had \_\_\_\_\_ the horses before riding them. (see)
5. Rick \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr. Tanabe last week. (write)
6. You could have \_\_\_\_\_ if you had tried. (rise)
7. I had \_\_\_\_\_ happy to hear from her. (be)
8. Carlos \_\_\_\_\_ to the grocery store yesterday. (go)
9. Sandra had \_\_\_\_\_ her finger on the paper. (cut)
10. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ until the trees looked like green banners. (blow)
11. Davina has \_\_\_\_\_ her picture many times. (draw)
12. The yard \_\_\_\_\_ a dreamland of shapes due to the snow drifts. (become)
13. Had you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a bonsai tree before? (grow)
14. I should never have \_\_\_\_\_ them use the car. (let)
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ to Yellowstone Park for our vacation last year. (drive)
16. The temperature had \_\_\_\_\_ drastically during the night. (fall)
17. The butterfly \_\_\_\_\_ lazily to another bright flower. (fly)
18. Last summer, I had been \_\_\_\_\_ all over by mosquitoes. (bite)
19. The old tree \_\_\_\_\_ bare as winter approached. (grow)
20. Had you \_\_\_\_\_ at a seminar before? (speak)
21. The moon had \_\_\_\_\_ before the sky grew black. (rise)
22. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a roller coaster? (ride)
23. Seth had \_\_\_\_\_ the answers to all the questions. (know)
24. Judi \_\_\_\_\_ a huge party for her daughter's sixteenth birthday. (throw)
25. Mom and Dad \_\_\_\_\_ away for a quiet weekend at the beach. (steal)

26. We \_\_\_\_\_ the brilliant winter sunrise this morning. (see)
27. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ the school's free throw shooting record. (break)
28. We had never \_\_\_\_\_ anything like this safari before. (do)
29. Cheryl had \_\_\_\_\_ every ounce of energy to the successful performance.  
(give)
30. The morning has \_\_\_\_\_ by too quickly for us to enjoy it. (go)
31. My aunt had \_\_\_\_\_ her new dress to the theater. (wear)
32. Chen \_\_\_\_\_ upon his memories to write that story. (draw)
33. Jennifer had \_\_\_\_\_ her best in the hurdles event. (run)
34. Seth \_\_\_\_\_ the picture out of the magazine. (tear)
35. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a model airplane like that one before? (fly)
36. We \_\_\_\_\_ cross-country instead of trying out for baseball. (run)
37. Who \_\_\_\_\_ the crossword puzzle? (do)
38. Jodi has \_\_\_\_\_ a famous singer. (become)
39. Unfortunately, I \_\_\_\_\_ to throw out my old comic book collection years ago. (choose)
40. The snow had \_\_\_\_\_ in the night, silently, unexpectedly. (come)

► **Exercise 2** Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

Ms. Joyce has (wrote, written) several successful novels.

1. If I had (knew, known) you were coming, I would have cleaned my room.
2. Cynthia (gave, given) her sister a fabulous birthday present.
3. George and Mike have often (spoke, spoken) of their trip to Japan.
4. The rainbow (grew, grown) more brilliant as the sky cleared.
5. Unfortunately, Julia (tore, torn) her favorite blouse.
6. The entire family (ate, eaten) some of Aunt Vivian's peach cake.
7. Louis had (became, become) bored with his hobby.
8. Simone had (took, taken) some flowers to her cousin in the hospital.





## Unit 3 Review

► **Exercise 1** Write *T* (transitive), *I* (intransitive), or *LV* (linking verb) above each verb. Write *PN* above each predicate noun and *PA* above each predicate adjective.

**LV**      **PA**

The dog becomes nervous during each thunderclap.

1. They brought the presents for the party.
2. Sean became content.
3. Charles rode easily and gracefully.
4. Isabel rang the bell.
5. That old white cat is fat and lazy.
6. Mr. Tanaka assigned our group the project.
7. The softball team leaves a great record.
8. The ladybug seems a gentle, harmless creature.
9. Carol paints beautifully.
10. Crystal saw the dead cactus.
11. The trees shaded the park.
12. Camilla sold her cards to Irene.
13. Sally's track record is impressive.
14. Marie taught me a few Breton words.
15. The archery team won first place.
16. Emily makes expressive, moving portraits.
17. We are ready with these clothes.
18. They guaranteed Sandra a place on the team.
19. The airplane taxied before take-off.
20. That rock is quartz.

## Cumulative Review: Units 1–3

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb. Write in the blank the tense of the verb: *present, past, present progressive, past progressive, present perfect, past perfect, future, or future perfect.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ **past perfect**      An enthusiastic group had given the performance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Experts were examining the book.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Lennie will call before Tuesday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Their team had lost the game during the first quarter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The sun has hidden behind the clouds all day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Critics praised that animated movie.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. He will have torn some of his clothing on the hike.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Ayita pulls weeds in her garden all summer long.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The crowds are flooding the malls every weekend.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Alice had talked about the shop for some time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. We were leaving on a jet plane.

► **Exercise 2** Identify each kind of sentence. Write *dec.* (declarative), *int.* (interrogative), *exc.* (exclamatory), or *imp.* (imperative) in the blank. Then write *com.* above each common noun and *prop.* above each proper noun.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **int.**      \_\_\_\_\_ **com.**    **prop.**  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Where will you go after school, Tina?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Had Dara seen the video before the other students?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Belinda, our new president, will have talked to you about our plan.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Hurry! Our dog is barking wildly!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. When will you paint the old barn, Winona?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. “You will ride your horse in the parade,” Father stated firmly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. That famous piece of art was painted by Picasso, who was born in Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Kurt had received a call from the state of New York on Friday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Was the museum well attended last year?

## Unit 4: Pronouns

### Lesson 25

## Pronouns: Personal

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of one or more nouns and the words that describe those nouns. A **personal pronoun** refers to a specific person or thing. When a personal pronoun is the subject of a sentence, it is a **subject pronoun**. When a personal pronoun is the object of a verb or preposition, it is an **object pronoun**.

Tito is a sports fan. **He** especially likes football. (subject)

Tito coaches younger players. Tito coaches **them**. (direct object of a verb)

The head coach gave Tito some responsibility. The coach gave **him** responsibility. (indirect object of a verb)

For Tito, football is enjoyable. For **him**, football is enjoyable. (object of a preposition)

#### SUBJECT PRONOUNS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
I	we
you	you
he, she, it	they

#### OBJECT PRONOUNS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
me	us
you	you
him, her, it	them

► **Exercise 1** Write *S* above each subject pronoun and *O* above each object pronoun.

**S**                      **O**  
He gave her a bouquet.

1. They have a black and white cat named Max.
2. The Rangers beat us four to nothing.
3. You might see David and Jeremy at the carnival.
4. Is he the main character in the book?
5. Did Mr. Rodriguez send you the brochure?
6. Dana stood in line in front of her.
7. We gave the first report.
8. The teacher gave them a *B* plus.
9. Are you going to the volleyball game?

10. When training a dog, always speak gently but firmly to it.
11. She thought the geology museum was fascinating.
12. I can't remember meeting Sarah's aunt.
13. Just give us a chance!
14. Darren saw him at the youth group meeting.
15. Raquel has the flu and is taking medication for it.
16. Does it include batteries or should Mom buy some?
17. We went to Aunt Martha's house for Thanksgiving.
18. Were they interested in buying a magazine subscription?
19. Angela is coming to the dance with me.
20. It slowly stalked the rabbit out in the field.
21. The Lions Club donated it to our school.
22. It became clear that Robby had missed the bus.
23. Jasmine came with me to the park.
24. When Dad and Mom went canoeing, they had a great time.
25. When the mouse ran out of the hole in the stump, the eagle saw it.
26. Did Jan send you the box of chocolates?
27. The police officer said calmly to the man, "Give me the briefcase, please."
28. Could you repeat those instructions, please?
29. Nicole and Sharon were at the party, which is where Paul saw them.
30. Did the counselor ask to have the application mailed to you?
31. I felt as if Caruso were singing the song just for me.
32. The first speaker said, "You will enjoy four years at Franklin Middle School."
33. Walk right up to the woman at the window and hand her the ticket stub.
34. The Tigers are talented; in fact, they won the state tournament two years in a row.
35. The actors presented scenes from *Our Town* for us.
36. If Judy tells Dad about the broken glass, he will understand.



**Lesson 26****Pronouns and Antecedents**


The noun or group of words that a pronoun refers to is called its **antecedent**. Be sure every pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number (singular or plural) and gender. The gender of a noun or pronoun may be masculine, feminine, or neuter (referring to things).

Puccini and Verdi wrote many great operas. **They** wrote **them** in Italian. (The plural pronoun *they* refers to *Puccini* and *Verdi*. The plural pronoun *them* refers to *operas*.)

Mary sent a letter to Aunt Fran. Mary sent **it** to **her**. (The singular pronoun *it* refers to *letter*. The singular pronoun *her* refers to *Aunt Fran*.)

► **Exercise 1** Draw an arrow from each italicized pronoun in the second sentence to its antecedent in the first sentence.

Norway has many mountains and fiords. *It* has little farmland.



1. Norway is a small country in northern Europe. *It* hosted the 1994 Winter Olympics.
2. Many people knew little about Norway before the Olympics. *They* learned more about *it* by watching the Olympics on television.
3. Much of Norway is covered by mountains. *They* make transportation difficult.
4. The Norwegians invented the sport of skiing. *They* often ski daily during the long winter.
5. Thousands of skiers participate in the annual Birkebeiner ski race. Many people consider *it* the world's toughest ski race.
6. Unlike the United States, Norway is a kingdom. *It* also has a prime minister.
7. Queen Sonja and King Haakon reign in Norway. *They* have little power but serve as symbols of the country.
8. Sonja Henie is a famous Norwegian figure skater. *She* won three Olympic gold medals.

9. Sonja Henie won the world figure skating championship ten years in a row. *She* practically made *it* her private property!
10. Sonja Henie won the title from 1927 to 1936. Many other skaters tried to beat *her* but were unsuccessful.
11. After an Olympic career, Sonja Henie made many movies. *They* were popular around the world.
12. Trygve Lie is another famous Norwegian. *He* was the first secretary general of the United Nations.
13. Trygve Lie was elected to the top post at the UN in 1946. *He* led *it* for seven years.
14. Sigrid Undset, a Norwegian author, wrote many novels. *They* often describe life in the Middle Ages.
15. In 1928 Undset won the Nobel Prize for literature. *It* is one of the world's most prestigious awards.
16. In northern Norway live the people known as Sami, or Lapp. *They* have raised reindeer for hundreds of years.
17. The ancestors of today's Norwegians were called Vikings. *They* lived from about A.D. 700 to A.D. 1200.
18. Vikings sailed the seas in sailboats with dragon heads for decorations. *They* were carved on the prow, or front, of the boats.
19. A famous Viking is Leif Ericsson. Many historians believe *him* to be the first European to land in North America.
20. Vikings left traces in Newfoundland and Canada. *They* called this area Vinland.

**Lesson 27****Using Pronouns Correctly**

Subject pronouns are used in compound subjects, and object pronouns are used in compound objects.

Deon and Lisa played chess. **He** and **she** played chess. (*He* and *she* form the compound subject.)

The game of chess interests Deon and Lisa. The game interests **him** and **her**. (*Him* and *her* form the compound object.)

Whenever the subject pronoun *I* or the object pronoun *me* is part of the compound subject or object, it should come last.

Deon and **I** went to a chess tournament. (not *I* and *Deon*)

Sometimes a noun and pronoun are used together for emphasis. The form of the pronoun depends on the function of the noun in the sentence.

**We** chess players study chess intently. (*Players* is the subject, so the subject pronoun *we* is used.)

That book is the most interesting to **us** chess players. (*Chess players* is the object of the preposition *to*, so the object pronoun *us* is used.)

Some sentences make incomplete comparisons. The forms of the pronoun can affect the meaning of such sentences. In any incomplete comparison, use the pronoun that would be correct if the comparison were complete.

Deon was more interested in chess than **she** (was).

Deon was more interested in chess than (he was interested in) **her**.

In formal writing, use a subject pronoun after a linking verb.

Deon's best friend is **he**.

► **Exercise 1** Underline the pronoun in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

(We, Us) athletes need your enthusiastic support.

1. Jan and (she, her) are our class representatives.
2. Are you going to come with Rudy and (I, me)?
3. The tallest player on the team is (he, him).
4. My sister always says (we, us) Kozlowskis stick together!
5. What did (they, them) do for their history project?

6. The award was given to Dale and (she, her).
7. If you ask (I, me), there's too much emphasis on winning.
8. Please give (she, her) the letter.
9. The president asked (we, us) citizens to make some sacrifices.
10. If you have any questions, talk to Ms. Ramirez or (I, me).
11. Stefan and Neil saw Aubra and (they, them) at the music store.
12. Were you and (she, her) interested in signing up for the Drama Club?
13. Let's divide the assignment between you and (we, us).
14. The winners of the science competition were Dorreen and (she, her).
15. We make a pretty good team, you and (I, me).

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing in the blank a pronoun of the type indicated. There may be more than one correct answer for each item.

The coach will give the players and them the details later. (object)

1. Dad bought \_\_\_\_\_ kids a camera. (object)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ members of the park committee are very proud of our work. (subject)
3. Did you and \_\_\_\_\_ see the soccer game? (subject)
4. I don't understand why no one will help you or \_\_\_\_\_. (object)
5. Why didn't Nicole and \_\_\_\_\_ try out for the musical? (subject)
6. You are much more patient than \_\_\_\_\_. (subject)
7. The last ones to finish were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (subject)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a really difficult course. (subject)
9. We returned our applications to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (object)
10. Do my parents and \_\_\_\_\_ need to sign the form in two places? (subject)
11. When I approached the squirrel, \_\_\_\_\_ scampered away. (subject)
12. The conductor will need an assistant, either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. (object)
13. The woman was standing right behind Don and \_\_\_\_\_ in the line. (object)
14. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are going to meet in the semifinal. (subject)
15. You can sit with \_\_\_\_\_ freshmen if you want. (object)

**Lesson 28****Pronouns: Possessive and Indefinite**

A **possessive pronoun** shows who or what has something. Possessive pronouns replace possessive nouns. They may come before a noun or they may stand alone.

**His** bike was stolen. The bike was **his**.

	USED BEFORE NOUNS	USED ALONE
Singular:	my, your, his, her, its	mine, yours, his, hers, its
Plural:	our, your, their	ours, yours, theirs

An **indefinite pronoun** does not refer to a particular person, place, or thing. The indefinite pronouns *all*, *any*, *most*, *none*, and *some* can be singular or plural depending on the phrase that follows. When an indefinite pronoun is used as the subject of a sentence, the verb must agree with it in number.

**Everyone attends** the weekly assemblies. (singular)

**Several look** forward to them very much. (plural)

**Most** of the assembly **is** interesting to the students. (singular)

**Most** of the assemblies **are** in the afternoon. (plural)

**COMMON INDEFINITE PRONOUNS**

Singular:	another	anything	everybody	much	no one	somebody
	anybody	each	everyone	neither	nothing	someone
	anyone	either	everything	nobody	one	something
Plural:	both	few	many	others	several	

► **Exercise 1** Underline the correct pronoun in parentheses. In the blank identify the pronoun as *poss.* (possessive) or *ind.* (indefinite).

- ind. (Most, One) of the greatest Chinese explorers was Chang Ch'ien.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Chang Ch'ien lived during the second century B.C. in China and was an officer in (its, others) army.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. (Yours, His) explorations helped the Han dynasty to flourish.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. (Its, Some) emperor at the time, Wu-Ti, sent him on many missions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. During (his, my) lifetime, China was invaded by the Huns, a fierce warrior people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Finally, the Chinese emperor, Wu-ti, decided that (something, several) had to be done about the marauding Huns.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Wu-ti knew that China needed an ally in (its, either) fight against the Huns.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. (My, His) choice was a people called the Yueh-chih from central Asia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. (Few, Either) knew the exact location of the Yueh-chih.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. To find them, (somebody, their) would have to undertake a dangerous search through unknown country.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. China was a large kingdom, but (its, much) western border had not been completely explored.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. To protect (neither, his) kingdom, an earlier emperor, Shih Huang-ti, had built the Great Wall, four thousand miles long.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Although the Great Wall was able to slow down the invading Hun army, (nothing, either) could keep them out completely.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Emperor Wu-ti chose Chang Chien, (one, others) of his best and bravest officers, to lead the dangerous mission.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Along with one hundred soldiers and precious gifts for the Yueh-chih king, Chang Ch'ien and his party began (her, their) journey.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. However, as soon as they passed the Great Wall on their way west, they were attacked by Huns and almost (everybody, nothing) was killed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Chang himself spent ten years as a prisoner but learned much about (its, his) captors while planning his escape.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. When Chang finally escaped, he traveled west, where (several, few) had ever gone before.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. He crossed the vast and deadly Gobi, with (its, their) broiling heat and bitter cold, and traveled almost ten thousand miles!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. He explored areas of present-day Afghanistan and Tibet, heard of faraway civilizations in Persia, India, and even Rome, and learned (everybody, much) that would prove valuable to Emperor Wu-ti.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. At last in 126 B.C., twelve long years after (their, his) departure, Chang returned to the emperor's court, where he was welcomed as a great hero and given the title of the Great Traveler.

**Lesson 29****Pronouns: Reflexive and Intensive**

A **reflexive pronoun** refers to a noun or another pronoun and indicates that the same person or thing is involved. Reflexive pronouns are formed by adding *-self* or *-selves* to certain personal and possessive pronouns.

The cat saw **itself** in the mirror. We helped **ourselves** to apples.

**REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS**

Singular:	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself
Plural:	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

An **intensive pronoun** emphasizes a noun or pronoun already named.

The president **herself** couldn't be prouder. We **ourselves** have not yet decided.

► **Exercise 1** Place a check (✓) next to the sentence in each pair that correctly uses a reflexive or intensive pronoun.

\_\_\_\_\_ Myself made this quilt.

I made this quilt myself.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ They didn't give themselves enough time to do the job.

\_\_\_\_\_ They didn't give theirselves enough time to do the job.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ The fouled-out player pointed to hissself and asked, "Who, me?"

\_\_\_\_\_ The fouled-out player pointed to himself and asked, "Who, me?"

3. \_\_\_\_\_ She found himself in the middle of a dark forest.

\_\_\_\_\_ She found herself in the middle of a dark forest.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ The governor herself presented the citation.

\_\_\_\_\_ The governor she presented the citation.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ Thomas's cat injured itself when it fell off the roof.

\_\_\_\_\_ Thomas's cat injured it when it fell off the roof.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ The hungry soldiers helped theirselves to the farmer's apples.

\_\_\_\_\_ The hungry soldiers helped themselves to the farmer's apples.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Banks offered to make the reservations hissself.

\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Banks offered to make the reservations himself.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Yourselves agree with the decision, don't you?

\_\_\_\_\_ You yourselves agree with the decision, don't you?

9. \_\_\_\_\_ The story itself seemed like a fairy tale come true!

\_\_\_\_\_ The story it seemed like a fairy tale come true!

10. \_\_\_\_\_ The soccer players improved them through hard work.

\_\_\_\_\_ The soccer players improved themselves through hard work.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ The Russians themselves have become our allies.

\_\_\_\_\_ The Russians and themselves have become allies.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ Myself was completely confused by the question.

\_\_\_\_\_ I myself was completely confused by the question.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ My best friend herself was accepted in the honors program.

\_\_\_\_\_ My best friend herself was accepted in the honors program.

14. \_\_\_\_\_ We ought to be proud of ourselves for doing the right thing.

\_\_\_\_\_ We ought to be proud of ourself for doing the right thing.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ My brother is a good tennis player himself.

\_\_\_\_\_ My brother is a good tennis player herself.

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by filling in a reflexive or intensive pronoun. In the blank write *R* if the pronoun you wrote is reflexive. Write *I* if it is intensive.

  I   The movie \_\_\_\_\_ was unbelievably good!

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. We built the whole model \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. I knew the dog had fleas because it was always scratching \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. She \_\_\_\_\_ is the owner of the gas station.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. You boys will have to ask \_\_\_\_\_ that question.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. They \_\_\_\_\_ gave us the good news.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. We \_\_\_\_\_ found homes for the abandoned kittens.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. I decided to try to score the winning goal \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Without oxygen, life \_\_\_\_\_ would not be possible.



**Lesson 30****Pronouns: Interrogative and Demonstrative**

An **interrogative pronoun** is used to introduce an interrogative sentence. The interrogative pronouns are *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *which*, and *what*. *Who* is used when the interrogative pronoun is the subject of the sentence. *Whom* is used when the interrogative pronoun is the object of a verb or preposition.

**Who** saw the accident? (subject)    **Whom** did the driver hit? (direct object)  
 To **whom** did the police officer give a ticket? (object of a preposition)  
 That's a beautiful dog. **Whose** is it? (shows possession)  
**What** bothers you? **Which** of those cassettes is it?

A **demonstrative pronoun** is one that points out something. The demonstrative pronouns are *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*.

**This** is a lovely painting. (singular, refers to something nearby)  
**These** are lovely paintings. (plural, nearby)  
**That** is a tall building. (singular, refers to something at a distance)  
**Those** are tall buildings. (plural, at a distance)

► **Exercise 1** Underline each interrogative pronoun. Circle each demonstrative pronoun.

Who will volunteer for this?

1. Whom did you see behind the curtain?
2. I think this looks best on her.
3. Which is the Grand Champion ewe?
4. Who ate the last piece of cake?
5. That isn't my backpack!
6. What are Jeff and Kevin talking about?
7. Those are really cool shoes.
8. Whose is the yellow house on Vine Street?
9. I think I'll take four of these.
10. Which of you would like to go bowling?
11. This will do nicely, I think.
12. What is your answer for the last question?

13. That is a plan I fear will never work!
14. Whose is this?
15. I'd love to have a pair of those.
16. Who is at the front door?
17. I'm sorry, these are not for sale.
18. Which is the tape you want to buy?
19. From whom did you get that?
20. What is happening here?

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing a pronoun of the type indicated.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **What** \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite after-school snack? (interrogative)
1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the best pizza I've ever eaten! (demonstrative)
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the architect of that building? (interrogative)
  3. To \_\_\_\_\_ did you lend your raincoat? (interrogative)
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ is that green mountain bike? (interrogative)
  5. I don't think \_\_\_\_\_ is a good idea! (demonstrative)
  6. Whose boots are \_\_\_\_\_? (demonstrative)
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ was elected club treasurer? (interrogative)
  8. Give \_\_\_\_\_ to David because he was looking for them. (demonstrative)
  9. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to meet on Saturday? (interrogative)
  10. \_\_\_\_\_ are those computer printouts? (interrogative)
  11. \_\_\_\_\_ of the candidates do you support? (interrogative)
  12. \_\_\_\_\_ will be at the party tonight? (interrogative)
  13. \_\_\_\_\_ does she mean by that? (interrogative)
  14. \_\_\_\_\_ are my parents standing over there. (demonstrative)
  15. \_\_\_\_\_ should I choose? (interrogative)
  16. \_\_\_\_\_ is probably my favorite color. (demonstrative)
  17. \_\_\_\_\_ is that set of tools on the bench? (interrogative)
  18. By \_\_\_\_\_ is that symphony? (interrogative)



## Unit 4 Review

► **Exercise 1** Underline each pronoun. Above each pronoun write *per.* (personal), *poss.* (possessive), *ind.* (indefinite), *ref.* (reflexive), *int.* (intensive), *inter.* (interrogative), or *dem.* (demonstrative).

inter. per. poss.  
What do I smell coming from your kitchen?

1. Dana laughed hysterically when she saw herself in the fun-house mirror.
2. My uncle owns his own engine repair shop.
3. Many of those were stale.
4. Each of the items on the menu sounds delicious.
5. I myself will finish this tomorrow.
6. That will be something to see!
7. They consider themselves better than we are.
8. Who is coming to your graduation party?
9. You yourself won't be able to decide anything.
10. We can't do anything about his refusal to help.
11. I heard several of them scurrying under a rock.
12. That is theirs, so you had better not touch it.
13. Please send these to the McDaniels when you have time.
14. Whose are those?
15. I will tell you this.
16. We ourselves must keep a secret and tell no one about it.
17. If anyone moves, she will be really angry.
18. I am telling you I saw them in Smuggler's Cove around midnight!

## Cumulative Review: Units 1–4

► **Exercise 1** Write *S* in the blank for each group of words that is a sentence, and write *F* for each fragment. For each sentence, draw one line under the complete subject and two lines under the complete predicate.

- S        My neighbor, Trisha, plays the piano and the flute.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The delivery truck up the street.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The large parking lot across the street was filled.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Great Wall of China, nearly four thousand miles long, was built entirely by hand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. One of the visiting students told of his experiences in Thailand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Hastened quickly up the maple tree in our backyard.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The office building was once a schoolhouse.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. My favorite celebrity, Oprah Winfrey, is an inspiration to many.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The rustic lodge at the foot of the scenic mountain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Designed by several architects.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The first Texas Rangers were hired by settlers to protect them against attacks.

► **Exercise 2** Underline each pronoun. Above each pronoun write *per.* (personal), *poss.* (possessive), *ind.* (indefinite), *ref.* (reflexive), *int.* (intensive), *inter.* (interrogative), or *dem.* (demonstrative).

per.      poss.  
She opened their gift last night.

1. My aunt knows everyone in her neighborhood.
2. He helped us rehearse our lines for the school play.
3. With whom did you get in touch about that?
4. You yourself should enter the contest.
5. The skunk defends itself by spraying a foul-smelling liquid.
6. This seems riper than the others.

## Unit 5: Adjectives and Adverbs

### Lesson 31

## Adjectives

An **adjective** modifies, or describes, a noun or a pronoun. An adjective provides information about the size, shape, color, texture, feeling, sound, smell, number, or condition of a noun or a pronoun.

**Brown** wrens sometimes build nests above **front** doors.

Most adjectives come before the words they modify. A **predicate adjective** follows a linking verb and modifies the noun or pronoun that is the subject of the sentence.

The clerks in this store are **polite** and **friendly**.

The present participle and past participle forms of verbs may be used as adjectives and predicate adjectives.

A **barking** dog kept me awake all night. (present participle)

The crowd was **excited**. (past participle)

► **Exercise 1** Underline each adjective. Draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun it modifies.

Common ants are fascinating insects.

1. Ants are social insects that live in organized colonies.
2. Female ants are either queen ants or worker ants.
3. Male ants mate with young queens and live very short lives.
4. Queens live several years and lay numerous broods of eggs.
5. Ants are also extremely strong and energetic.
6. They are industrious and build structured nests.
7. To do this, they use two sets of powerful jaws that allow them to chew, to dig, and to carry large objects.

8. Ant nests often have several rooms with connecting tunnels.
9. Communication is essential in such complex societies.
10. Ants have interesting ways to share information.
11. Elbowed antennae are extremely active and sensitive; they serve as sense organs for touch and smell.
12. When two ants meet, they rely on antennae to determine if they are nestmates or enemies.
13. If they discover they are true nestmates, they touch mouths and pass on stored chemicals and stored food.
14. Various chemicals give ants full “reports” on colony conditions.
15. Received information then directs behaviors of individual ants.

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing an adjective in the blank. You may use a present or past participle form of a verb in some sentences.

An excited swarm of bees buzzed around the lumbering bear.

1. In the spring we see many \_\_\_\_\_ insects in our yards.
2. The honey bee is a very \_\_\_\_\_ insect.
3. In springtime honey bees visit the \_\_\_\_\_ blossoms of plants.
4. They make \_\_\_\_\_ honey from the flowers’ nectar.
5. Butterflies, like honey bees, help pollinate \_\_\_\_\_ flowers.
6. Some butterflies, such as the monarch, migrate \_\_\_\_\_ distances from the northern United States or Canada to California, Florida, or Mexico.
7. A butterfly’s \_\_\_\_\_ wings delight people of all ages.
8. Another \_\_\_\_\_ insect with pretty wings is the ladybug.
9. Ladybugs are \_\_\_\_\_ because of their bright color and spots.
10. Ladybugs are useful to farmers because they control \_\_\_\_\_ pests.

**Lesson 32****Articles and Proper Adjectives**

The words *a*, *an*, and *the* make up a special group of adjectives called **articles**. *A* and *an* are called **indefinite articles** because they refer to one of a general group of people, places, things, or ideas. Use *a* before words beginning with a consonant sound, and use *an* before words beginning with a vowel sound.

**a** film      **a** bicycle      **a** union      **an** omelet      **an** honor

*The* is called a **definite article** because it identifies specific people, places, things, or ideas.

**The** river had flooded **the** nearby fields.

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the indefinite article that comes before each word or words.

  an        invigorating hike

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. arch

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. vast empire

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. scientific experiment

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. honest mistake

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. infection

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. emotional response

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. world atlas

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. herd of goats

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. art exhibit

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. individual

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. underground passage

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. hour-long film

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. inside pitch

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. X ray

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. ball of yarn

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. application form

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. avid fan

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. egg yolk

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. clever invention

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. university

A **proper adjective** is formed from a proper noun and always begins with a capital letter. In some cases a proper noun keeps the same form when used as a proper adjective.

**April** is my favorite month. I enjoy **April** showers.

In other cases, as with names of places, the proper adjective often adds one of the endings listed below. For those not listed, you may need to consult a dictionary.

ENDING	PROPER ADJECTIVE
-an	American, Texan, German, Tibetan, Mexican, Ohioan, Guatemalan, Moroccan, Alaskan, African, Minnesotan
-ese	Chinese, Japanese, Sudanese, Taiwanese, Portuguese, Lebanese
-ian	Canadian, Italian, Brazilian, Californian, Russian, Asian, Australian, Nigerian, Arabian, Egyptian, Austrian, Indian, Bolivian, Floridian
-ish	Spanish, Irish, Turkish, English, Polish

► **Exercise 2** Rewrite each group of words by changing the proper noun to a proper adjective. Change the article if necessary.

a suit from Italy **an Italian suit** \_\_\_\_\_

1. a skier from Austria \_\_\_\_\_
2. a heat wave in August \_\_\_\_\_
3. the flag of Lebanon \_\_\_\_\_
4. a tour of Alaska \_\_\_\_\_
5. a river in Asia \_\_\_\_\_
6. the ambassador from Turkey \_\_\_\_\_
7. a poem from Japan \_\_\_\_\_
8. a birthday in November \_\_\_\_\_
9. a writer from Mexico \_\_\_\_\_
10. a rug from Egypt \_\_\_\_\_
11. a painting from China \_\_\_\_\_
12. the visitor from Morocco \_\_\_\_\_
13. a meeting on Monday \_\_\_\_\_
14. a monk from Tibet \_\_\_\_\_
15. a student from Taiwan \_\_\_\_\_



**Lesson 33****Comparative and Superlative Adjectives**

The **comparative** form of an adjective compares two things or people. The **superlative** form of an adjective compares more than two things or people. For most adjectives of one syllable and some of two syllables, *-er* and *-est* are added to form the comparative and superlative.

Comparative: Brazil is **bigger** than Venezuela.

Superlative: Brazil is the **biggest** country in South America.

For most adjectives of two or more syllables, the comparative or superlative is formed by adding *more* or *most* before the adjective. Never use *more* or *most* with adjectives that already end with *-er* or *-est*.

Comparative: Marco is **more adventurous** than Kuan.

Superlative: Pete is the **most adventurous** of all.

Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
good, well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many, much	more	most
little (amount)	less	least
little (size)	littler	littlest

► **Exercise 1** Write **C** in the blank if the sentence is correct and **I** if the sentence is incorrect.

- I   The bestest vacation Sandra ever took was a trip to Wyoming.
1. She visited Yellowstone National Park, the most old national park in the world.
2. It is also the largest park in the United States.
3. Of all the U.S. parks, Yellowstone has the most extensive wildlife preserve.
4. The park has much natural wonders that are amazing to behold.
5. Among the park's better attractions are huge canyons, cascading waterfalls, and clear blue lakes.
6. There are most geysers and hot springs than any other place in the world.
7. Geysers are one of nature's most interesting phenomena.
8. Geysers make a most spectacular display as they roar high above the ground.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. While there are over two hundred geysers in Yellowstone, some shoot water more high than others.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Some erupt oftener than others.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Old Faithful is famouser than the other geysers in the park.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. It spurts a stream of hot steaming water higher than one hundred feet into the air.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. This most splendid geyser erupts from every half hour to every two hours.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. For many visitors of Yellowstone, seeing Old Faithful is their funnest memory of the park.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. After seeing Old Faithful, Sandra understood more well how the term *geyser* came from the Icelandic word *geysir*, which means “to rush forth.”

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing in the blank the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjective indicated.

Yellowstone is the most beautiful park I’ve ever seen. (beautiful)

1. In 1872 Congress established Yellowstone National Park, the \_\_\_\_\_ national park in the world. (old)
2. The United States has \_\_\_\_\_ than fifty national parks. (many)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ known include Yellowstone in Wyoming, the Grand Canyon in Arizona, Yosemite in California, and Great Smoky Mountain in Tennessee and North Carolina. (well)
4. The national park system also includes many parks \_\_\_\_\_ than these four. (famous)
5. The national park system protects some of this country’s \_\_\_\_\_ natural areas. (intriguing)
6. The Everglades in Florida is the \_\_\_\_\_ subtropical wilderness in the United States. (large)
7. Denali National Park in Alaska is the site of the nation’s \_\_\_\_\_ mountain, Mount McKinley. (high)
8. While a few of the national parks are near cities, \_\_\_\_\_ parks are far from big towns. (many)
9. Not surprisingly, those parks that are \_\_\_\_\_ to population centers receive the \_\_\_\_\_ visitors. (near, many)
10. Among the \_\_\_\_\_ parks are Great Smoky Mountain and Acadia. (crowded)

**Lesson 34****Demonstratives**

**Demonstrative adjectives** point out something and describe nouns by answering the question *which one?* or *which ones?* The words *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* are demonstrative adjectives when they describe nouns. *This* and *that* describe singular nouns. *These* and *those* describe plural nouns.

*This*, *that*, *these*, and *those* can also be used as **demonstrative pronouns**. They are pronouns when they take the place of nouns.

**DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES**

**This** book is exciting.

I enjoy **these** types of stories.

**That** plot is convincing.

She writes **those** kinds of books.

**DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS**

**This** is an exciting book.

I enjoy **these**.

**That** is a realistic setting.

Our class liked reading **those**.

► **Exercise 1** Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

Did Bella find (that, those) missing shoes?

1. (This, These) window needs to be repaired.
2. (Those, That) man must be over seven feet tall!
3. Did Ashley say she was bringing (this, those) kinds of cookies?
4. I believe (these, this) is what you're looking for.
5. Would you please see that Serafina gets (those, that) reports?
6. I think (these, this) plan of yours is quite practical.
7. (Those, These) animals over there are llamas.
8. Not just anyone can do (this, these) job, you know.
9. Does everyone in the class wear (that, those) kinds of shoes?
10. You often see (this, these) kind of movie during the holiday season.
11. The Computer Club adviser said that (these, this) keyboards were easier to use than the old ones.
12. (That, This) pass was way over his head!
13. How about (them, those) '49ers!

14. The speaker said that (this, these) product is the wave of the future.
15. (These, This) types of illnesses are not common anymore.
16. I didn't really care for (those, them) remarks.
17. (These, This) rose is lighter in color than that one.
18. (Those, Them) rocks contain iron pyrite.
19. (These, This) application form is not complete.
20. (That, Those) hat she's wearing is a little bit unusual.

► **Exercise 2** Underline each demonstrative adjective. Circle each demonstrative pronoun.

This appears to be the lid for that box.

1. Please give them these tickets.
2. Have you been to that new CD and tape store at the mall?
3. The doctor said to take one teaspoon of this twice a day.
4. These are not the right parts.
5. Those new videotapes aren't tracking properly.
6. That speedboat is the fastest on the river.
7. Those are not the runners who finished near the front of the pack.
8. This old clarinet squeaks whenever I try to play it.
9. These cows give more milk than any other type.
10. Without a doubt, this is the best campsite we've had yet.
11. That is a wonderful idea!
12. My mother heard those women speaking Swahili.
13. If you eat any more of those, you'll get a stomachache.
14. These were on the top shelf to the left.
15. That girl by the door has a twin sister.
16. We'll never make it to Denver in this beat-up car.
17. Those boots leak because the rubber has cracked.
18. That was the pony she rode during the fair.

## Lesson 35

# Adverbs

An **adverb** modifies, or describes, a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. When modifying an adjective or another adverb, an adverb usually comes before the word. When modifying a verb, an adverb can occupy different positions in the sentence.

The woman walked **slowly**. (modifies a verb)

**Extremely** cold weather can be dangerous. (modifies an adjective)

It snows **very** often in November. (modifies another adverb)

An adverb may tell *when*, *where*, or *how* about a verb. It may also tell to *what extent* a quality exists. This kind of adverb is called an **intensifier**. *Very*, *too*, *rather*, *quite*, and *almost* are intensifiers.

Many adverbs are formed by adding *-ly* to adjectives. However, not all words that end in *-ly* are adverbs. The words *kindly*, *friendly*, *lively*, and *lonely* are usually adjectives. Similarly, not all adverbs end in *-ly*. Some that do not are *afterward*, *sometimes*, *later*, *often*, *soon*, *here*, *there*, *everywhere*, *fast*, *hard*, *long*, *slow*, and *straight*.

► **Exercise 1** Draw an arrow from each adverb to the word it modifies. In the blank, write *V* if the adverb modifies a verb, *adj.* if it modifies an adjective, or *adv.* if it modifies another adverb. A sentence may have more than one adverb.

V, adj.      Lena and Trent  thoroughly enjoyed the truly vigorous hike.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. When hiking in the American West, you must proceed carefully.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. People walking in rocky areas sometimes come across rattlesnakes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Some people are quite afraid of snakes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. If not provoked, rattlesnakes are not very dangerous.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. All rattlesnakes are poisonous, but they bite people relatively rarely.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. People often find rattlesnakes in dry, rocky areas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. They are particularly numerous in the Southwest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. However, they also exist in the eastern part of the country.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Surprisingly, the largest rattler is native to the East.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The eastern diamondback rattlesnake lives there.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Practically all eastern diamondbacks live on the southeast coast, from North Carolina to Florida.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. This largest of rattlers can grow to almost eight feet!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Rattlesnakes have adapted well to their environment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. A snake's body temperature depends entirely on the temperature of the air around it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. If the temperature drops quickly, a rattlesnake can die.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Snakes will often lie in the sun to get warm.

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing an adverb in the blank.

Emilio and Zina will meet us at the zoo later.

1. Rattlers, like all snakes, are \_\_\_\_\_ misunderstood.
2. Snakes are often killed because \_\_\_\_\_ many people have a fear of them.
3. Some people \_\_\_\_\_ assume that snakes are evil.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, all snakes, including poisonous ones, are frightened of people.
5. When hiking in rattlesnake country, \_\_\_\_\_ follow a few safety rules.
6. Look \_\_\_\_\_ before you step into bushes or behind rocks.
7. Before you put your hand on a ledge, look \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ wear leather boots when you are hiking in rattlesnake country.
9. Rattlers are unable to bite \_\_\_\_\_ enough to penetrate boot leather.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ try to chase or pick up a snake.
11. If you see a rattlesnake, walk \_\_\_\_\_ from it.
12. \_\_\_\_\_, carry a first-aid kit.

## Lesson 36

# Comparative and Superlative Adverbs

The **comparative** form of an adverb compares two actions. The **superlative** form of an adverb compares more than two actions. Long adverbs and adverbs ending in *-ly* require the use of *more* or *most*. Shorter adverbs need *-er* or *-est* as an ending.

Comparative: She records the experiment **more accurately** than he does.  
Alicia studied **harder** than Rex did.

Superlative: She recorded the experiment **most accurately** of all the students.  
Alicia studied **hardest** of all.

Some important adverbs have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
little (amount)	less	least

The words *less* and *least* are used before both short and long adverbs to form the negative comparative and negative superlative.

Jarrett sings **less well**. Amie sings **least rhythmically** of all.

### ► Exercise 1 Fill in each blank with the correct form of the adverb.

ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
swiftly	<u>more swiftly</u>	<u>most swiftly</u>
1. easily	_____	_____
2. _____	more rapidly	_____
3. _____	farther	_____
4. _____	_____	best
5. _____	_____	most dangerously
6. fast	_____	_____
7. neatly	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	most happily

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

- |                |                 |              |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 9. badly       | _____           | _____        |
| 10. straight   | _____           | _____        |
| 11. recklessly | _____           | _____        |
| 12. _____      | _____           | most truly   |
| 13. _____      | more incredibly | _____        |
| 14. often      | _____           | _____        |
| 15. _____      | _____           | least        |
| 16. _____      | _____           | most proudly |
| 17. _____      | more closely    | _____        |
| 18. _____      | _____           | most fully   |
| 19. soon       | _____           | _____        |
| 20. _____      | more quickly    | _____        |

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing in the blank the correct form, comparative or superlative, of the adverb in parentheses.

I sat closer to the window than Stuart did. (close)

- That's the \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever seen our cat run! (fast)
- Tornadoes occur \_\_\_\_\_ in the Midwest and Plains states than in other areas of the country. (often)
- Mandy performed \_\_\_\_\_ in the gymnastics meet than Robert did. (well)
- The soprano section sings \_\_\_\_\_ of all. (strongly)
- Talk \_\_\_\_\_ so we can hear you! (loudly)
- I'm sure she did \_\_\_\_\_ on the math test than I did. (badly)
- The DeAngelos had to walk \_\_\_\_\_ of all to school. (far)
- Spot approached the food dish \_\_\_\_\_ than the hungry stray did. (enthusiastically)
- No one was running around \_\_\_\_\_ than Lisa! (frantically)
- My brother plays that blues song \_\_\_\_\_ of all. (well)



**Lesson 37****Using Adverbs and Adjectives**

**Adverbs** and **adjectives** are often confused, especially when they appear after verbs. A predicate adjective follows a linking verb. An adverb follows an action verb.

The teachers in our school are **enthusiastic**. (adjective describing *teachers*)  
Teachers in our school must work **hard**. (adverb describing *work*)

The words *bad*, *badly*, *good*, and *well* can be confusing. *Bad* and *good* are adjectives. They are used after linking verbs. *Badly* and *well* are adverbs. They describe action verbs. When used after a linking verb to describe a person's health, *well* is an adjective.

**ADJECTIVE**

This movie is **bad**.  
The popcorn is **good**.  
I don't feel very **well**.

**ADVERB**

The actors performed **badly**.  
The seats recline **well**.

People also confuse *real* and *really*, *sure* and *surely*, and *most* and *almost*. *Real*, *sure*, and *most* are adjectives. *Really*, *surely*, and *almost* are adverbs.

**ADJECTIVE**

Skating is a **real** workout.  
A skater needs **sure** feet.  
**Most** skaters are careful.

**ADVERB**

Skating is **really** fun.  
To go fast is **surely** the most fun.  
I **almost** never fall.

► **Exercise 1** Underline the word in parentheses that best completes the sentence.

Jordan's (sure, surely) delivery guaranteed the success of his speech.

1. Josh had (most, almost) completed the lifesaving class at the YMCA.
2. We didn't do too (bad, badly), all things considered.
3. Learning bird songs and calls is a (good, well) way to identify them.
4. My geometry test is today, and I don't feel very (well, good).
5. Janelle was (real, really) glad to hear from them.
6. Always walk (quiet, quietly) in the woods in case you come upon some deer.
7. (Sure, Surely), he isn't serious about dropping out of the Camera Club!
8. All the staff members felt this issue of the paper turned out fairly (good, well).

- 9. (Most, Almost) guitars have six strings, but some have twelve.
- 10. Making the yearbook staff is a (real, really) accomplishment.
- 11. That group of kids is so (loud, loudly) I can barely hear the film.
- 12. The coach said the team played just (good, well) enough to win.
- 13. She seemed very (sure, surely) of herself when she walked into the classroom.
- 14. Kari finished the quiz (most quick, most quickly) of all.
- 15. The baby ducklings (ready, readily) took to the water.
- 16. The nurse took her temperature after noticing she didn't look very (good, well).
- 17. Tina wanted very (bad, badly) to make the softball team.
- 18. Pete was (most, almost) finished with lunch when I arrived.
- 19. The plan is (possible, possibly) to carry out, although it will be quite risky.
- 20. I (sure, surely) will not go there with you!
- 21. The twelfth of November last year was (real, really) chilly.
- 22. Luis tried to look at his chances (realistic, realistically).
- 23. Frankly, this Chinese food doesn't taste (good, well) to me.
- 24. The judges felt his singing was (more beautiful, more beautifully) than Ellen's.
- 25. They're not (sure, surely) they'll be able to participate in the math contest.
- 26. The sound quality at that concert was very (bad, badly).
- 27. My dad looked (real, really) happy when we gave him his present.
- 28. Marianne was (extreme, extremely) surprised when she heard who had called her.

► **Writing Link** Write a short paragraph about your favorite extracurricular activity. Include several adjectives and adverbs.

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**Lesson 38****Avoiding Double Negatives**

The adverb *not* is a negative word. **Negative words** express the idea of “no.” *Not* often appears in a shortened form as part of a contraction.

**CONTRACTIONS WITH NOT**

is not=isn't	will not=won't	do not=don't	had not=hadn't
was not=wasn't	cannot=can't	did not=didn't	would not=wouldn't
were not=weren't	could not=couldn't	have not=haven't	should not=shouldn't

Other negative words are listed below. Each negative word has several opposites. These are **affirmative words**, or words that show the idea of “yes.”

NEGATIVE	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	AFFIRMATIVE
never	ever, always	no one	everyone, someone
nobody	anybody, somebody	nothing	something, anything
none	one, all, some, any	nowhere	somewhere, anywhere

Be careful to avoid using two negative words together in the same sentence. This is called a **double negative**. Correct a double negative by removing one of the negative words or by replacing one with an affirmative word.

Incorrect: That isn't no beautiful sofa.

Correct: That isn't a beautiful sofa. That is no beautiful sofa.

► **Exercise 1** Place a check next to the sentence in each pair that is correct.

\_\_\_\_\_ Soto hasn't never saved that amount of money.

Soto hasn't ever saved that amount of money.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. I haven't never met my great-grandfather because he lives in Korea.

\_\_\_\_\_ I haven't ever met my great-grandfather because he lives in Korea.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. You can't go anywhere in New York City without seeing tall buildings.

\_\_\_\_\_ You can't go nowhere in New York City without seeing tall buildings.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. He didn't do anything about that cut on his arm.

\_\_\_\_\_ He didn't do nothing about that cut on his arm.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. It wasn't no big deal when we won the game.

\_\_\_\_\_ It was no big deal when we won the game.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. My guinea pig wouldn't eat none of his lettuce.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ My guinea pig wouldn't eat any of his lettuce.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Mr. Jankowski could find no one to operate the VCR.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Jankowski couldn't find no one to operate the VCR.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Don't worry, it isn't anything important.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Don't worry, it isn't nothing important.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The detective shouted, "Don't nobody move!"  
 \_\_\_\_\_ The detective shouted, "Don't anybody move!"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The family shopping for a car said they weren't interested in nothing too expensive.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ The family shopping for a car said they weren't interested in anything too expensive.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A person shouldn't ever eat wild mushrooms without checking if they're safe.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ A person shouldn't never eat wild mushrooms without checking if they're safe.

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by filling in a word that makes a correct negative sentence.

Greg **couldn't** \_\_\_\_\_ have known someone planned a surprise party.

1. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ paper in the copier.
2. We couldn't find \_\_\_\_\_ to be the ninth player on our softball team.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ can take the place of the photo I lost.
4. They divided the pizza, but I didn't get \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Our team \_\_\_\_\_ ever beaten the Chargers until today.
6. I really don't want \_\_\_\_\_ fooling around with my stereo.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ be nowhere without the help of my parents.
8. You're wasting your time, Xenon—I \_\_\_\_\_ tell you nothing!
9. The weather forecaster promised there \_\_\_\_\_ be no rain today.
10. The witness claimed she \_\_\_\_\_ seen nothing at all.



## Unit 5 Review

► **Exercise 1** Complete each sentence by writing in the blank the type of word indicated in parentheses.

- The pesky pooch shuffled softly across the dark room. (adverb)
- Lemurs and marmosets are among nature's most \_\_\_\_\_ creatures. (adjective)
  - We decided to eat at a \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant. (proper adjective)
  - Kasem and Rudy wore \_\_\_\_\_ identical expressions of bewilderment. (adverb)
  - Hope will be \_\_\_\_\_ with that crystal vase than Jason was. (adjective, comparative form)
  - I suggest that you don't \_\_\_\_\_ argue with them. (adverb)
  - The character in the book was on a TV show called *The \_\_\_\_\_ Hearts*. (adjective)
  - That float was \_\_\_\_\_ best in the entire parade. (definite article)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ reptiles in that cage are called tuataras. (demonstrative adjective)
  - We don't \_\_\_\_\_ eat ice cream for breakfast. (adverb)
  - That tree produces the \_\_\_\_\_ cherries! (adjective, superlative form)
  - We couldn't find \_\_\_\_\_ to help us hang the mural. (affirmative word)
  - Siberia is a \_\_\_\_\_ land of contrasts. (adjective)
  - I heard the sophisticated woman speaking with a \_\_\_\_\_ accent. (proper adjective)
  - Keenan learned the formulas \_\_\_\_\_ than Kara did. (adverb, comparative form)

## Cumulative Review: Units 1–5

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each noun and two lines under each verb.

Kyle and Steve buried themselves in their work.

1. The trees swayed majestically from side to side.
2. William prefers politics to football.
3. Each guest received a colorful collection of cards.
4. Deep red and white roses decorated the hall.
5. Joan wrote to her Russian friend twice a month.
6. This historic staircase has been renovated recently.
7. Aunt Clara cannot decide which lamp is best.
8. Obi will dedicate his next song to his mother.
9. The Kazuos donated three sets of encyclopedias to the local library.
10. The track team has been practicing for more than an hour.
11. Mr. Stanton plays racquetball at the sports club.
12. Rodolfo and Nicole will meet us in front of the restaurant.
13. Carmen bought her grandmother a beautiful sweater.
14. Many stars became visible above the clouds.
15. Florida boasts several tourist attractions.
16. Rashida invited everyone in our class to the celebration.
17. The crew of the ship spotted land this morning.
18. Before Tuesday, Matsue will have completed her report.
19. Goldfish briskly swam around the aquarium.
20. Visitors to the museum often enjoy the planetarium.
21. Versailles is the name of the palace that France built for Louis XIV.
22. Jules Verne wrote excellent science-fiction stories.
23. The school choir traveled to New York and performed at Carnegie Hall.
24. June is her favorite month of the year.

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing in the blank the tense of the verb indicated in parentheses. Circle each pronoun.

Ayita \_\_\_\_\_ **hoped** \_\_\_\_\_ **she** would arrive in time to board the plane.

(past tense of *hope*)

1. The stack of papers \_\_\_\_\_ faster than Mr. Yee can read them.  
(future tense of *grow*)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ until they finish clearing the road. (present tense of *wait*)
3. The jury \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel near that courthouse. (past tense of *stay*)
4. Both students \_\_\_\_\_ us before. (present perfect tense of *help*)
5. Her charm \_\_\_\_\_ the entire audience by the end of her performance.  
(future perfect tense of *reach*)
6. Dr. Wilcox herself \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment. (present tense of *demonstrate*)
7. Timothy \_\_\_\_\_ to canoe across the river before he saw how choppy the water was. (past perfect tense of *want*)
8. Apple and cherry pies \_\_\_\_\_ in the oven. (past progressive form of *bake*)
9. That \_\_\_\_\_ to be a highly unlikely excuse. (present tense of *seem*)
10. Sada \_\_\_\_\_ anyone to play the piano. (future tense of *teach*)
11. Someone said that Ryan \_\_\_\_\_ his autographed baseball to a sick friend. (past perfect tense of *give*)
12. The most valuable players of the game \_\_\_\_\_ Julio and he.  
(past tense of *be*)
13. The flower garden \_\_\_\_\_ more varieties than this.  
(present perfect tense of *contain*)
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ on a new method of kite-flying. (present progressive form of *work*)
15. Renata and she \_\_\_\_\_ the picket fence. (past tense of *paint*)

16. The clowns in the parade \_\_\_\_\_ as they greeted the children. (past progressive form of *smile*)
17. Coach Rodriguez \_\_\_\_\_ more games than any coach in our school's history by the end of the season. (future perfect tense of *win*)
18. Ms. Kotlinski \_\_\_\_\_ herself plenty of time to drive to Canada. (past tense of *allow*)
19. Most of the trees in our neighborhood \_\_\_\_\_ their leaves in October. (present tense of *shed*)
20. This \_\_\_\_\_ to be the longest winter yet. (present perfect tense of *appear*)

► **Exercise 3** Draw one line under each adjective. (Ignore the articles *a*, *an*, and *the*.) Draw two lines under each adverb. Draw an arrow from each adjective or adverb to the word it modifies.

A playful squirrel ran quickly to the tree.

1. Julius joyfully delivered presents to eager nieces.
2. Falling snow already has covered the landscape.
3. Church bells rang merrily.
4. The humble director graciously accepted her two awards.
5. To please the young birds, the red cardinal went in search of food.
6. That music store hardly ever has what I am looking for.
7. Purple wildflowers danced in the spring breeze.
8. Light from the sun bathed the sandy beach sooner than we expected.
9. Neighbors often bring me marvelous apples.
10. Grandmother served a delicious meal of wedding soup and manicotti.
11. The soccer team almost won a difficult game.
12. She carefully chose a new piece of jewelry.



## Unit 6: Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections

### Lesson 39

## Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

A **preposition** is a word that relates a noun or a pronoun to another word in a sentence. Prepositions of more than one word are **compound prepositions**.

The magazine **on** the table just arrived.

Darlene will perform the solo **instead of** Retta.

### COMMONLY USED PREPOSITIONS

about	at	by	like	over	up
above	before	down	near	since	upon
across	behind	during	of	through	with
after	below	for	off	throughout	within
against	beneath	from	on	to	without
along	beside	in	onto	toward	
among	between	inside	out	under	
around	beyond	into	outside	until	

### COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS

according to	aside from	in front of	instead of
across from	because of	in place of	on account of
along with	far from	in spite of	on top of

### ► Exercise 1 Underline each preposition or compound preposition.

The development of flea markets in the United States is an outgrowth of the bazaar.

1. A bazaar is an Asian marketplace held inside the city.
2. Here, traders in small stalls or shops sell miscellaneous goods.
3. Some bazaars are located along a single, narrow street.
4. Others spread throughout a number of streets.
5. For example, there might be a street of coppersmiths beside two streets of booksellers.
6. One section could house a huge covered bazaar with four hundred shops.
7. The bazaar originated in early times.

8. During that period, it served for gossip and trade.
9. One city known for its colorful bazaars since ancient times is Istanbul, Turkey.
10. It is the only major city located on two continents—Asia and Europe.
11. Istanbul, called Constantinople from A.D. 330 to 1453, is Turkey’s leading center of industry, trade, and culture.
12. Tourists visit the city to see its museums and palaces, along with its bazaars.
13. A lucky sightseer might find an antique beneath the many wares or trinkets at one of these unique shops.
14. Some shopkeepers might expect the tourist to bargain over the cost instead of paying a fixed price.
15. Aside from the large crowds, many one-of-a-kind items can be found throughout the bazaar-laden streets.

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A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun called the **object of the preposition**.

The pitcher **in the rear** is filled **with sweetened tea**.

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► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under each prepositional phrase. Draw a second line under each object of the preposition.

Sadie Jenkins hired Heloise and me to clean the large shed behind her house.

1. After the discovery of many antiques, we suggested that she sell the items.
2. Three porcelain dolls and a wooden chess set of Renaissance design were among our best finds.
3. Mrs. Jenkins smiled at us and said that along with our pay we could have twenty per cent of the money we generated.
4. Diving into our task with new enthusiasm, we searched through every box and container inside the shed.
5. When Dad contacted two antique dealers and told them about the dozens of items, they agreed to come to the house and make an offer.

**Lesson 40****Pronouns as Objects of Prepositions**

When a pronoun is the object of a preposition, use an object pronoun and not a subject pronoun.

The burly man sang a lullaby to Karen. The burly man sang a lullaby to **her**.

Sometimes a preposition will have a compound object consisting of a noun and a pronoun. Remember to use an object pronoun in a compound object.

I sold tickets to Carrie and Seana. I sold tickets to Carrie and **her**.

Alberto agreed with Willie and **me**.

The subject pronoun *who* is never the object of a preposition; only the object pronoun *whom* can be an object.

The woman to **whom** I spoke is from Colombia.

Of **whom** did you ask directions?

► **Exercise 1** Underline the pronoun that best completes each sentence.

For (who, whom) are these party favors intended?

1. Community service is important to Simon and (we, us).
2. Did you give instructions to Waldo and (she, her)?
3. Is this carnation plant intended for (he, him)?
4. For Lee Chan and (he, him), did the lesson present much difficulty?
5. The decision was easy for Michael and (he, him).
6. The stranger to (who, whom) I spoke turned out to be Pietro's brother.
7. I explained the situation to Mickey, Juan, and (her, she).
8. With (who, whom) did you go to the movies?
9. For his brother and (he, him), sleeping late meant rising at eight.
10. The results of the poll were released by Twila, Arthur, and (she, her).
11. They were telling stories about (who, whom)?
12. According to Myron and (she, her), they never watered the lawn during the drought.
13. How many of (they, them) bought tickets for the basketball game?

- 14. Upon (who, whom) did the blocks collapse?
- 15. We sat near (they, them) at the band concert.

► **Exercise 2** Underline each pronoun that is an object of a preposition. Write C in the blank if the pronoun is correct. Write the correct pronoun if necessary.

me John gave a knowing look to Frieda and I.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The party was a surprise to me.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The newcomers were neighbors of Lisa and she.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Treg should have called you or I.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Vacations are boring for whom?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The waitress spilled juice on I.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Gently rolling hills are unfamiliar to us in Iowa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. All of those murals were painted by he.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Alice introduced her parents to they.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Shawnda is the person to who we report.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. David raised twenty dollars for us to give to the needy family.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The map that she drew looked very confusing to Juan and I.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. “To who are you speaking, Richard?” asked the teacher.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. I’ll share my lunch with you and they.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The winner certainly wasn’t with me!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Will you come to the dance with Bill and I?

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph about an interesting place you have visited. Include pronouns as objects of prepositions.

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**Lesson 41****Prepositional Phrases as Adjectives and Adverbs**

A prepositional phrase that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun is an **adjective phrase**. Notice that, unlike most adjectives, an adjective phrase usually comes after the word it modifies.

I noticed a man **with bushy eyebrows**.

A prepositional phrase that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb is an **adverb phrase**. An adverb phrase tells *when*, *where*, or *how* an action occurs.

The hikers rested **beside a brook**. (describes a verb)

The vista was breathtaking **from this view**. (describes an adjective)

The quartet performed well **for such an early hour**. (describes an adverb)

► **Exercise 1** Underline each prepositional phrase. Draw an arrow to the word it modifies.

Movies began in the late 1800s. People experimented with devices to make pictures move.

1. One of these experimenters was Thomas A. Edison.
2. George Eastman, a pioneer in photographic equipment, helped Edison invent the kinetoscope.
3. Motion pictures were projected for the first time on December 28, 1895.
4. Early filmmakers photographed almost anything near the camera.
5. Language differences presented no problem because movies, at that time, were silent.
6. Titles, or printed dialogue, were inserted between scenes.
7. Soon audiences became bored, and attendance at the movies declined.
8. One development that saved movies from extinction was that they began to tell stories.
9. One such story, *The Great Train Robbery*, led to the establishment of nickelodeons.

10. A nickelodeon was an early movie theater with a five-cent admission charge.
11. Around 1927, a sound system called Movietone was developed in the studios.
12. These first talkies were awkward and tense compared to the silent films.
13. Many silent film stars had voices unsuited to sound films.
14. New techniques in photography and editing were tried during this time.
15. The most successful movies of the 1930s and 1940s were musicals, gangster films, and horror shows.

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under each adjective phrase. Draw two lines under each adverb phrase.

Within the last few years, the quality of home entertainment has changed dramatically.

1. With modern advancements, high-quality sound no longer requires huge speakers.
2. Some of the most advanced systems use only three-inch speakers.
3. “Home theater” sound systems place speakers behind the listeners.
4. With stunning realism, these rear speakers enhance the recordings almost to the level of a live performance.
5. It is difficult to imagine the improvement beyond stereo; you must hear it for yourself.
6. Video images with greater resolution and clarity are also reaching new heights of quality.
7. Until the last two to three years, projection televisions, with their huge screens, were inferior to sets with cathode ray tubes.
8. Manufacturers have responded to consumer demands by building television sets with greater brightness and resolution.
9. As digital recording spreads throughout the industry, one can expect virtually perfect sound reproduction even after years of use; old-style records deteriorate with every play.
10. Superb production within the confines of our homes is a reality within reach of even modest budgets.

**Lesson 42****Conjunctions: Coordinating and Correlative**

A **coordinating conjunction** is a word that connects parts of a sentence. *And, but, or, for, and nor* are coordinating conjunctions.

Allison **and** Rosita have lived in Texas.

Do you remember if Tony plays soccer **or** sings in the choir?

Geraldo chose spaghetti, **but** we ate lasagna.

To strengthen the relationship between words or groups of words, use a correlative conjunction. **Correlative conjunctions** are pairs of words that connect words or phrases in a sentence. Correlative conjunctions include *both . . . and, either . . . or, neither . . . nor, and not only . . . but also*.

The NFL has franchises in **both** Green Bay **and** San Diego.

When a compound subject is joined by the conjunction *and*, it takes a plural verb.

Wilma **and** Helga **are** class officers.

When a compound subject is joined by *or* or *nor*, the verb agrees with the nearest part of the subject.

**Neither** the boys **nor** Mr. Ferguson **is** afraid of the rapids.

► **Exercise 1** Circle each conjunction. Write in the blank *coord.* if it is a coordinating conjunction and *correl.* if it is a correlative conjunction.

\_\_\_\_\_ coord. Rugby and cricket are examples of English sports.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The soil is rich, and the climate is moderate.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The ceremony was covered by either radio or television.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Rags and Mittens are litter mates.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Neither the Johnsons nor the Montoyas are our next-door neighbors.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Jeremy had English and gym before lunch.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Neither rain nor snow is in the immediate forecast.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Erin had a fever, but Maria felt fine.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Before selecting a computer, Mr. Oleson collected brochures and flyers.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Hector ate corn and green beans with his steak.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Both her essay and her speech were flawless.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Molly had an umbrella, but Alfonso was unprepared for the shower.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Both carnations and chrysanthemums are popular flowers for corsages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The whole family not only learned snorkeling but also learned water skiing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Herve was an expert in the diagnosis and repair of diesel engines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler are the three major American auto producers.

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Circle each coordinating or correlative conjunction.

Neither the volleyball players nor their coach (likes, like) the facility.

1. Red hots and candy corn (is, are) Erika's favorite candy.
2. Neither Ahmed nor the rest of the group (is, are) interested in the side trip.
3. Both Benny and Jerry (dislikes, dislike) winter.
4. Fruits and vegetables (is, are) part of a balanced diet.
5. Neither Fido nor the cats (was, were) to be seen.
6. The band and the soloist (performs, perform) this evening.
7. Either a deer or pheasants (was, were) eating his chicken feed.
8. Chan and her family (drives, drive) Cadillacs.
9. Marcus or one of his sisters (makes, make) these clever posters.
10. (Was, Were) the Jacksons or Kenny involved in the accident?
11. Neither my partner nor I (gives, give) legal advice.
12. To each family reunion, Mom, Uncle Charley, and my aunts (brings, bring) pictures from their childhood.
13. As choices for the banquet entree, steak and chicken (tops, top) the list.
14. Neither the parakeets nor the cockatiel (was, were) trained.
15. Neither Ishmael nor the other scouts (prefers, prefer) hiking to horseback riding.



**Lesson 43****Conjunctive Adverbs and Interjections**

A **conjunctive adverb** may be used instead of a conjunction in a compound sentence. It is usually preceded by a semicolon and followed by a comma.

Many Asians use chopsticks; **however**, some use forks.

**USE CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS**

To replace <i>and</i>	also, besides, furthermore, moreover
To replace <i>but</i>	however, nevertheless, still
To state a result	consequently, therefore, so, thus
To state equality	equally, likewise, similarly

► **Exercise 1** Write in each blank a conjunctive adverb that logically links the two simple sentences.

There is a gazebo in her backyard; also, there is a garden.

- The old museum was drafty and rundown; \_\_\_\_\_, the exhibits were boring and outdated.
- The team uniforms faded in the wash; \_\_\_\_\_, the school colors are now mint green and pale yellow.
- Our tour bus departed an hour late; \_\_\_\_\_, we arrived just before the aquarium closed.
- The Tigers are talented; \_\_\_\_\_, they have won the state championship three years in a row.
- Mika doesn't know much about opera; \_\_\_\_\_, he would like to go.
- Vern enjoys watching birds; \_\_\_\_\_, he tries to attract them.
- Many kinds of dogs are found at the animal shelter; \_\_\_\_\_, cats are regular inhabitants.
- Nina was unable to play tennis this season; \_\_\_\_\_, she attended every match.
- Margi had her braces removed; \_\_\_\_\_, she must still wear a retainer.

10. All the holiday flights were booked; \_\_\_\_\_, we drove to Chicago.
11. I enjoy watching old movies; \_\_\_\_\_, Dan prefers the sports channel.
12. Due to the flu, Kareem had missed several days of history class; \_\_\_\_\_, he was excused from the test.
13. Janice loves to go shopping; \_\_\_\_\_, Mai enjoys hunting for a bargain.
14. My brother is very creative with his hands; \_\_\_\_\_, most of the presents that he gives are homemade.
15. Bird watching is very educational; \_\_\_\_\_, it is great fun.

An **interjection** is a word or group of words used to express strong feeling or to attract attention. Use interjections sparingly in your writing because overuse spoils their effectiveness.

#### COMMON INTERJECTIONS

aha	come on	ha	oh	ouch	what	yes
alas	gee	hey	oh, no	pew	whoops	
awesome	good grief	hooray	oops	well	wow	

An interjection that expresses very strong feeling may stand alone. An interjection that expresses milder feeling remains a part of the sentence.

The exams are finally over. **Hooray!**  
**Oh my,** I've lost my key again.

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank an interjection that makes sense.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **Ha** \_\_\_\_\_, you can't catch me!
1. Cleveland just scored a touchdown. \_\_\_\_\_!
  2. \_\_\_\_\_, what's going on here?
  3. \_\_\_\_\_! Didn't you understand a word I said?
  4. That was a rough test. \_\_\_\_\_!
  5. \_\_\_\_\_! The door pinched my finger.
  6. \_\_\_\_\_, are you going to play cards or talk?
  7. Marsha gasped as Eli limped off the court. "\_\_\_\_\_, now we'll never win."
  8. The shot went in right at the buzzer. \_\_\_\_\_!



## Unit 6 Review

► **Exercise 1** Underline each prepositional phrase. Circle each conjunction and conjunctive adverb. Write in the blank *coord.* for coordinating conjunction, *correl.* for correlative conjunction, or *conj.* for conjunctive adverb.

coord.

The little girl and her dog skipped merrily by the playground.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Maxwell jumped off the wagon; likewise, Todd followed behind him.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Neither the Ferrari nor the Porsche is made in America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The flag glistened and flapped in the breeze as the national anthem was played.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The drug store was around the corner from the pet shop and the candy store.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Alberto not only caught the pass in one hand but also gained four yards before the whistle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The store in the mall has higher prices than this one, but I like the clothes here better.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The music on the radio was making me sleepy; therefore, I did my homework without it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Casey wanted a golden retriever; thus, she never stopped hinting for one.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Either the black car or the car with the blue roof ran the traffic light at the corner.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. After school Raoul went to the dentist and had a cleaning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. One of the cheerleaders and Myra won the spirit award.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Underneath the car seat, I found eighty-seven cents and a piece of licorice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Computers cannot think; consequently, they will never be a replacement for humans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. A hawk circled lazily in the evening sky; moreover, the wolves began to howl.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Not only was the semester finished, but Jeremy also did well on his exams.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. You must choose either the electronic game or a baseball glove made of leather.

## Cumulative Review: Units 1–6

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the past form or past participle of each irregular verb in parentheses. Draw one line under each simple subject.

My brother broke the new vase. (break)

1. The pond has not \_\_\_\_\_ over. (freeze)
2. Isabel \_\_\_\_\_ into tears when she heard the news. (burst)
3. Chad had \_\_\_\_\_ the election by only ten votes. (lose)
4. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ me how to drive defensively. (teach)
5. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ all your vegetables? (eat)
6. These shoes \_\_\_\_\_ twice as much as my old ones. (cost)
7. I have \_\_\_\_\_ my friend several times. (write)
8. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ the length of the pool and back. (swim)
9. Hakeem had \_\_\_\_\_ quite a few inches in the past year. (grow)
10. My grandmother has \_\_\_\_\_ her quilts to many visitors over the years.  
(show)
11. A pipe in the basement \_\_\_\_\_ while we were on vacation. (burst)
12. She grabbed a tissue and \_\_\_\_\_ her nose. (blow)
13. Someone must have \_\_\_\_\_ his wallet during gym. (steal)
14. Mr. Tadashi has \_\_\_\_\_ to Jeff's parents about his behavior in class.  
(speak)
15. They have finally \_\_\_\_\_ a name for their new puppy. (choose)
16. The luxury liner \_\_\_\_\_ during the violent storm. (sink)
17. The bells \_\_\_\_\_ loudly at the stroke of midnight. (ring)
18. We \_\_\_\_\_ a quart of water following the race. (drink)
19. Manuel had \_\_\_\_\_ from the horse and broken his arm. (fall)
20. Unfortunately, Carla \_\_\_\_\_ the lucky ticket into the trash. (throw)

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under each adjective (excluding articles) and two lines under each adverb.

Three old nests fell quickly from the tree.

1. The sharp pencils suddenly broke in the middle of the hard test.
2. Stormy weather severely damaged the playground at the elementary school.
3. The one mother sang awhile as she waited nervously in the lobby.
4. The enormous yacht sailed slowly out to the open sea.
5. I will not receive the best grade in the class today.
6. The lengthy description of the social event made me laugh hysterically.
7. A fragrant bouquet made me sneeze suddenly.
8. The last class listened very silently as the new teacher gave the assignment.
9. Patrick always lived in the same house.
10. The bald assistant carefully cleaned the empty cage.
11. Several friends enjoyed the party yesterday.
12. We work hard for this coach because he is the greatest!
13. We finally found the beautiful new house.
14. The weary professor put the heavy book down.
15. My grades are slowly improving now.
16. The lost dog gradually disappeared over the far horizon.
17. The four musical instruments were badly out of tune.
18. The young baby-sitter reluctantly surrendered to the sorrowful pleas.
19. The wild beasts silently stalk nocturnal prey.
20. A quite strange man drove slowly past the red house.

► **Exercise 3** Circle each prepositional phrase and draw an arrow to the word it modifies. For each italicized word, write *correl.* (correlative conjunction), *coord.* (coordinating conjunction), *conj.* (conjunctive adverb), or *int.* (interjection) in the blank provided.

coord. Do you want the large boxes *or* the small ones that are stacked in the attic?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Please take the picture off the wall *and* hang the new one.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. *Neither* Jake *nor* Paul is participating in the staff meeting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. I selected ice cream in a cup, *but* Rosa chose ice cream on a cone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. *Ugh!* I dislike eggs in the morning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. *Not only* do I disagree with the cost of the antique, *but also* it didn't seem to be valuable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. You scored much higher on this test than you did on the last one.  
*Congratulations!*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Different kinds of birds prefer different kinds of seeds; *therefore*, Juan buys several mixtures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The new exhibit at the art gallery is whimsical, *but* it has a serious side.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Doctors say that *both* exercise *and* a good diet lead to a healthy life.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Binoculars allow a closer look at the wild animals; *similarly*, a camcorder saves their activities for later review.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. A water pipe broke at the high school, *and* classes were cancelled.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. *Ouch!* I slammed my finger in the car door.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Andy ran up the stairs *and* closed the door to his room.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Collies are Karen's favorite breed of dog; *however*, she enjoys all of the varieties.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. *Neither* Brett *nor* Samantha got the lead role in the musical.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. *Aha*, look what I found in the drawer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. You'll find the cows over the hill *and* beside the brook.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Many flowers and shrubs help attract a large variety of birds; *besides*, they beautify the yard.

# Unit 7: Clauses and Complex Sentences

## Lesson 44

### Sentences and Main Clauses

A **simple sentence** has one complete subject and one complete predicate. The subject, the predicate, or both may be compound.

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
Lightning	struck our oak.

COMPOUND SUBJECT	PREDICATE
Branches and leaves	fell.

SUBJECT	COMPOUND PREDICATE
The oak	has stood for years and will stand for many more.

A **compound sentence** contains two or more simple sentences. Each simple sentence is called a **main clause**. Main clauses may be joined by a comma followed by a conjunction or by a semicolon. A semicolon is also used before a conjunctive adverb, such as *moreover*.

Lightning struck our oak, **but** it did not fall. (two main clauses joined by a comma and a conjunction)

Lightning struck our oak; it did not fall. (two main clauses joined by a semicolon)

Lightning struck our oak; **moreover**, it fell to the ground. (two main clauses joined by a semicolon and a conjunctive adverb)

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank whether the sentence is *simple* or *compound*.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <u>                    </u> | Volcanoes can sit idle, or they can erupt frequently.                           |
| <u>                    </u> | 1. Earth’s surface seems calm, but its interior seethes with energy.            |
| <u>                    </u> | 2. Pressure and heat inside the earth melt rock.                                |
| <u>                    </u> | 3. Molten rock is lighter than its surroundings; it rises to the surface.       |
| <u>                    </u> | 4. Molten rock inside the earth is magma; magma on the earth’s surface is lava. |
| <u>                    </u> | 5. A volcano is formed from magma.  |
| <u>                    </u> | 6. Some volcanoes erupt with great power; others are less violent.              |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Thick magma is forced from inside the earth by great pressure.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Thin magma flows more easily; moreover, it contains less explosion-causing gas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Kilauea on Hawaii is an example of a peaceful volcano.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Scientists from all over the world observe its eruptions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Mount Saint Helens is another story; the mountain in the state of Washington literally blew its top in 1980.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A chain of volcanic mountains lies across the Pacific Northwest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. It is called the Cascade Range, and it includes Mount Saint Helens.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Earth is not the only planet with volcanoes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Photographs reveal active volcanoes on the moons of Jupiter and Neptune and extinct volcanoes on Venus and Mars.

► **Exercise 2 Underline each main clause. Add a comma or a semicolon as needed.**

Peter has a great interest in volcanoes; he hopes to become a volcanologist.

- 1. Volcanologists study volcanoes.
- 2. They had always hunted an active eruption and in 1980 they got their chance.
- 3. Mount Saint Helens is an active volcano in Washington but it had not erupted since 1847.
- 4. In March of 1980, Mount Saint Helens began shaking moreover, its top began to bulge.
- 5. Scientists raced to Washington from around the world.
- 6. They knew the mountain would erupt but they could not tell when or how violently.
- 7. Officials kept people away from the mountain but some adventurous souls went anyway.
- 8. Mount Saint Helens erupted early on May 18, 1980 and more than sixty people were killed.
- 9. The destruction to the earth and wildlife was extreme the blast leveled 150 square miles of forest.
- 10. The avalanche after the blast killed millions of animals and birds.



**Lesson 45****Complex Sentences and Subordinate Clauses**

A **complex sentence** contains a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. A main clause can stand alone as a sentence. A **subordinate clause** has a subject and a predicate, but it is not a complete sentence. It depends on the main clause to complete its meaning.

**MAIN CLAUSE**

We were sailing on the lake

We didn't know

This is the place

**SUBORDINATE CLAUSE**

when the thunderstorm hit.

that the paint was wet.

where I dropped my pen.

► **Exercise 1** Underline each main clause. Place a check in the blank next to each complex sentence.

- The game will be postponed because the rain is falling steadily.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. When it is foggy, driving is very dangerous.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Before I start my workout, I always do some warmup exercises.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. We were surprised when we learned of the arrest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. We bought our new sofa during the sale at the local furniture store.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Although it rained all day, we still enjoyed our trip.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. I will help you with your homework after you watch the baby.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Jake stared at me as if he had seen a ghost.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Whenever the wind blows the trees against the windows, the dog howls.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Our choir went on a field trip to the senior citizens' center.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Owen felt responsible for the missing book though it was not his fault.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The new computer and printer really make our work easier.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. You can order whatever you want from the menu.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. We will be on time unless there is a traffic jam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. If our team wins, everyone will celebrate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The police did not arrive until the thieves had left.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. You can leave early tomorrow and go to the game.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. We cannot start the concert until the weather clears.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Sam can mail these packages if they have enough postage on them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Jill had her petition filled out so that she could run for office.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Our class is making the community more aware of the importance of recycling.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. The road is safe as long as there is no ice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The building swayed whenever the wind blew.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Hasan and Mike clapped their hands to the beat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Sandy cried because her beloved dog had run away.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. When the room warms up, we can take off our sweaters.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The pool will be cleaned when spring comes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Because Alison loves jazz, she attends every concert.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. The rain ceased, and the stuffy air cleared.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Since I first saw you, I have wondered if we ever met before.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. While we waited for the feature, we were annoyed by several ads.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Because our history class is so large, we meet in the auditorium.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. The mountain climber checked her equipment before she started up the slope.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Please be quiet when you come in late.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. I will lock the door and turn off the lights before leaving.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Stu is leaving for vacation when he completes his courses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. If Stan wants to play hockey, he will need more discipline.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. I'll wear a red hat so that you can recognize me.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. The mice darted underground as the owl dived at them.

► **Writing Link** Write at least three complex sentences about your favorite sport.

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**Lesson 46****Adjective Clauses**

When a subordinate clause modifies a noun or a pronoun, it is called an **adjective clause**. Often, an adjective clause begins with a relative pronoun. An adjective clause can also begin with *where* or *when*.

Ms. Parker, **who is from Colorado**, is coming for dinner.  
She has written a book **that tells the history of the Rocky Mountains**.

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS

that	who	whose
which	whom	whomever

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each adjective clause and two lines under each word that introduces an adjective clause.


The present that Tanya received lifted her spirits.

1. Is this the place where you had the accident?
2. The woman whose briefcase you found is here to pick it up.
3. Is this the toaster that always burns the toast?
4. The phone call that I just answered was for you.
5. The people who own that black dog live around the corner.
6. The cookbooks are in the cupboard where we keep the spices.
7. The doctor who originally saw us was out today.
8. We will leave next Friday, which is my birthday.
9. The band that I like best is The Rovers.
10. Anyone who believes that politician is very gullible.
11. The basement is the last place where I should have stored the film.
12. The excuse that he used to explain his lateness was laughable.
13. The moment when Jason arrives will signal the start of the party.
14. Is this the video that you recommended?
15. Connie, who is the winner, will get the trophy.

16. Lainie, who is the star of the play, is signing autographs.
17. Scientists explore rain forest canopies, where many species live.
18. Is this the location where the battle took place?
19. Harry bought a ten-speed, which is his favorite kind of bike.
20. Is the actor whom you like in the movie?

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under each adjective clause. Draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun that it modifies.

The student who won the spelling bee donated her prize to the class.



1. The days when thousands of buffalo roamed the plains must have been long ago.
2. Is this the documentary that you wanted?
3. The flood happened at a time when everyone was away from home.
4. King, who smelled the smoke, woke us up by barking.
5. I have seen the movie that you are discussing.
6. My favorite class is the one that Mr. Clark teaches.
7. Simone met our new neighbor who lives down the street.
8. Anyone who disagrees with the proposal should vote no.
9. The crystal vase, which was a present from Aunt Sandra, is filled with roses.
10. Is Ralph the neighbor whom you invited to the party?
11. Boris knows the captain whose team won the tournament.
12. Have you talked to the artist who painted this picture?
13. Uncle Vincent bought the biggest refrigerator that he could find.
14. Bridalveil Falls, which is in Yosemite National Park, is lovely.
15. The person whose place I held wants to get back in line.

**Lesson 47****Essential and Nonessential Clauses**

Adjective clauses may be either essential or nonessential. **Essential clauses** are necessary to make the meaning of a sentence clear. A clause beginning with *that* is essential. **Nonessential clauses** add interesting information but are not necessary for the meaning of a sentence. A clause beginning with *which* is usually nonessential. Use commas to set off nonessential clauses from the rest of the sentence.

The sweater **that you knitted for me** fits perfectly. (essential clause)

Dr. Adams, **whose train arrives today**, is a well-known writer. (nonessential clause)

► **Exercise 1** Underline each adjective clause. Write *e* (essential) or *non.* (nonessential) in the blank to identify the type of clause. Add commas as needed.

non. *Wingless Flight*, which I saw yesterday, depicted space travel.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The explorers whom I most admire are astronauts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. One man who made space travel possible was Robert Goddard.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Goddard who tested many rockets helped develop liquid fuel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Space travel which is very dangerous began with uncrewed spacecraft.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Soviet Union was the first nation with a space satellite which they called *Sputnik*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The United States whose first satellite was called *Explorer I* followed the Soviet Union four months later.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Yuri Gagarin who was the Soviet Union's first astronaut orbited Earth once.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Alan Shepard became the American astronaut who first traveled into space.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. One event that really captured Americans' attention was the space walk of Edward White.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. White who had so much fun on the walk was finally ordered back into the spacecraft by Mission Control.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The Apollo program which we studied this year was the American moon landing project.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The astronauts who were selected for this mission had to be in superb physical condition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. *Apollo 8* which did not land orbited the moon and sent back pictures of the surface.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. *Apollo 11* developed as the mission that was to land an American on the moon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The astronauts who held Americans' interest in 1969 were Armstrong, Aldrin, and Collins.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Neil Armstrong who was the commander of the mission walked on the moon with Buzz Aldrin.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. People who care about space exploration wonder if we will ever go to the moon again.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The argument that we should not continue is partly based on safety.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The astronauts who died in the *Apollo 1* fire and the *Challenger* tragedy are reminders of the dangers of space travel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Their names which will always be remembered are the names of heroes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Other spacecraft which carried no people have also explored the solar system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The planet that has long attracted science-fiction writers was not photographed until the mid-1960s.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. *Viking 1* which photographed Mars in 1976 showed a huge volcano.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The scientists who analyze photographic data could study Viking photographs of Mars for years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. The spacecraft that took the most punishment were the Soviet *Venera* probes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The *Venera* probes landed on Venus which has a crushing atmosphere and took pictures before being destroyed.

**Lesson 48****Adverb Clauses**

An **adverb clause** is a subordinate clause that gives information about the verb in the main clause of the sentence. It tells *how*, *when*, *where*, *why*, or *under what conditions* the action occurs. An adverb clause can also modify an adjective or another adverb.

**Because she was so exhausted**, Sheila could not keep her eyes open. (The adverb clause tells *why* Sheila could not keep her eyes open.)

Ed's family lived in Atlanta **after he was born**. (The adverb clause tells *when* Ed's family lived in Atlanta.)

Notice that when an adverb clause begins a sentence, a comma is used. However, a comma is not needed before an adverb clause that completes a sentence. Adverb clauses are introduced by **subordinating conjunctions**. These conjunctions tell you that a clause is subordinate and cannot stand alone as a sentence.

**COMMON SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS**

after	before	though	whenever
although	if	unless	where
as	since	until	whereas
because	than	when	wherever

► **Exercise 1** Underline each adverb clause. Circle the subordinating conjunction.

My little sister rides her bicycle more carefully since she fell and scraped her knee.

1. Although Tricia works hard, she always welcomes extra projects.
2. Whenever my aunt is in town, she takes me to lunch.
3. He is thinner than he was the last time.
4. Should we go save seats after you buy some popcorn?
5. Do not make a commitment unless you are sure.
6. If I remember correctly, that street goes only one way.
7. The puppy ran under a chair when it heard the cat hiss.
8. Our spelling team performed well although we did not win.

9. Because I had no sleeping bag, I slept in the cabin.
10. I hope we get to the party before they yell “Surprise!”
11. As I told you yesterday, my answer is no.
12. I cannot turn in my paper until I have completed this problem.
13. Mother sat where she could see the stage clearly.
14. Since I broke my leg, I need help getting to school.
15. My favorite team is the Knicks whereas Pablo likes the Suns.

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under the adverb clause and two lines under the verb or verb phrase that the adverb clause modifies.

Before he ordered his meal, Dad read the menu.

1. When he got off the train, the streets were deserted.
2. I will work all day unless I get a call from Dad.
3. I hope Ken will visit us when he is in town.
4. Plenty of leftovers remain because several people did not come to the party.
5. Do not make any noise unless you want to wake the baby.
6. Since my horse was ill, I stayed all night in her stall.
7. As we approached, the mourning doves fluttered away.
8. The villagers fled the town before the volcano erupted.
9. After the meeting ended, the mayor met with the press.
10. If you cannot stop fighting, study in separate rooms.
11. Because she could not choose, Juliet bought both books.
12. Nell will not skate on the lake until she tests the ice.
13. Move the furniture wherever it looks best.
14. Although the dinner was a success, the cook created a mess!
15. I would like that video when you have finished with it.



## Lesson 49

# Noun Clauses

**Noun clauses** are subordinate clauses that act as nouns.

**Actors** must have good memories. (noun)

**Whoever acts on stage** must have a good memory. (noun clause)

The clause in the second sentence above replaces the noun in the first sentence.

Noun clauses can be used in the same way as nouns—as subject, direct object, object of a preposition, and predicate noun.

**Whoever runs for office** needs much money. (subject)

Candidates know **that the game of politics is expensive**. (direct object)

This is the candidate about **whom I wrote**. (object of a preposition)

Election day is **when the results are known**. (predicate noun)

### WORDS THAT INTRODUCE NOUN CLAUSES

how	what	where	who	whomever
however	whatever	which	whom	whose
that	when	whichever	whoever	why

### ► Exercise 1 Underline each noun clause.

Why the posters are not finished is the question Ms. Rivera would like answered.

- The band will play whatever song we choose.
- The shopping center is where the old forest stood.
- Whoever wins the most games wins the trophy.
- Vicky knows how the VCR is hooked up.
- Do you know where that new student comes from?
- Kim wonders when the film opens here.
- I didn't know where these books belonged.
- The team didn't realize that their quarterback was ill.
- The starting point for the hike is where the path follows the cliff.
- Why you chose to bicycle in the rain is a mystery to me.
- Pass the refreshments to whomever you want.
- The reporter will question whatever statement the official makes.

13. Could you tell me how you perform that magic trick?
14. How you survived the snowstorm is beyond me.
15. Ken is wondering what will be served for dinner.
16. What really annoys me is loud rock music.
17. This room is where the band practices its halftime program.
18. I don't know which knob controls the color.
19. Save these papers for whoever is recycling them.
20. The students know that they must study for the test.

► **Exercise 2** Underline each noun clause. In the blank, indicate its use in the sentence: *subj.* (subject), *d.o.* (direct object), *o.p.* (object of a preposition), or *p.n.* (predicate noun).

subj.      How Constance could have bought that dog continues to baffle me.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Do you know who is in charge of counting votes?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Give your ticket to whoever would enjoy the concert.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Where we will go on our field trip is the subject of debate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. This is where the fire broke out.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Kendra is asking why you are acting that way.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The best choice for you is whatever you think best.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. How they escaped the flood is something I don't understand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Sue believes that her skills in soccer need help.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. We don't understand why the cat likes the rain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. This mail goes in whichever box is marked "Smith."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The fish will hide under whatever rock it can find.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. My parents' surprise was what we had hoped for.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The route for the contest became whichever way they went.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The boys work long hours for whatever they can earn.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. What the team should do is punt.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The dogs know where the cat often hides.



## Unit 7 Review

► **Exercise 1** Identify each underlined clause as *main*, *adjective*, *adverb*, or *noun*. If the underlined clause modifies a specific word or words, circle the word or words.

adjective

Of Mice and Men, which is my favorite book, made me cry.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. My dog lounges around the house wherever she pleases.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The years when the Great Depression hit were terribly hard for many people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Did anybody see where that snowball came from?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. If the school ever sells its old computers, I will buy one.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. I have always liked Eric Clapton's music.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The recreation room in my basement is the place where I relax.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Rance ran to the bus stop, but he missed his ride anyway.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. We will go to the new movie unless it is sold out.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Whatever restaurant you choose is okay with me.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Solve the mystery before any other player does.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Whoever sells the most candy receives an award.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Science still cannot explain why some animals behave oddly before earthquakes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. On our way to Texas, our plane flew over the Gulf of Mexico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. My little brother, who still believes in Santa Claus, puts milk and cookies out on Christmas Eve.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Because the movie was sold out, we went home.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Calid is disturbed at how his family reacted to the news.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Please give me the remote control, which is sitting on the television.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. I bought the latest newspaper.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Socrates, whose writings are still studied, affected Western philosophy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. I always shower after I exercise heavily.

## Cumulative Review: Units 1–7

► **Exercise 1** Underline the correct pronoun in parentheses. In the blank, write the tense of the verb that is in italics: *present, past, future, present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect*.

present perfect

\_\_\_\_\_ Craig and Julio *have decided* (he, they) will start a recycling campaign.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Wayne *works* for (his, their) father on weekends.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Ms. Rothchild *waited* impatiently for (her, hers) luggage to arrive.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The band *will have begun* playing by the time (they, their) reach the stadium.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Kelly, Steve, and Kwasi *had finished* the entire project by the time Lorna joined (their, them).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Our waiter *forgot* (we, us) wanted some rolls.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Aunt Sophie *will light* the candles on (her, his) own birthday cake and let one of the children blow them out.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. *Doesn't* (no one, anyone) *know* what time the bus leaves?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. (That, Those) *have caught* Marisa's attention.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Mr. Concepción *will demonstrate* how (she, he) performs this dance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Ms. Stanberg *promised* to help us with (our, her) homework.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The painting is lovely, but (it, they) *seems* a little crooked.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Tessa *will have walked* five miles by the time (she, it) reaches the Chung's' house.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Danny and Pedro *had watched* the game for nearly an hour when (they, them) went to the refreshment stand for a snack.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The audience *had caught* one more glimpse of the beautiful singer before (she, her) left the theater.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Rosalinda (herself, himself) *wrote* that haunting melody.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Gifts *bring* joy to (those, them) who receive them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. I *will give* Joe the book that (she, he) left in the car.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Mr. Kristofic, who *spoke* earlier, is (him, himself) a noted scientist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. To (who, whom) *will* Sabrina *take* the broken watch?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. (This, These) *will have been* the longest book I have ever read.

► **Exercise 2** Circle each conjunction. In the blank, write whether it is *coordinating* or *correlative*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ coordinating      Stephan likes to fish, but his brother prefers to hike.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Uncle Wilhelm and Cousin Janet are planning a surprise party.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Either ravioli or fettucine is her favorite pasta dish.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Dr. Ortiz remains kind but firm when dealing with patients.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Justin will hold the camera, and Tonya will gather everyone together for the picture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Not only did Kristy win the contest, but she also received some expert advice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Ryan is wearing a green shirt, for that is his favorite color.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The wind began to increase, but the storm veered south.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Neither roses nor tulips would bloom in that garden.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The car will have to be covered tonight, or it will be covered with frost tomorrow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The pastry chef will bake and decorate a cake.

► **Exercise 3** Underline each subordinate clause. In the blank, identify the clause as *adjective*, *adverb*, or *noun*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ adverb      Although they were tired, the basketball team continued practicing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Stacy will meet us at the roller-skating rink unless she has not finished her homework.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. After she addressed the birthday card, Aunt Rose mailed it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Tom's friend, who is a mechanic, showed us how to change a flat tire.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Greg bought the book that Mr. Harkin recommended.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. That new television program, which aired last night, captured Gabrielle's imagination.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What Samdi baked was my favorite dish at the potluck.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Though others performed better, no one worked harder than Colleen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Our teacher invited the scientist who made this discovery to speak to our class.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Sue will check the luggage before Mom gets the boarding passes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Nashoba is wondering when this city will develop a professional baseball team.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Curtis asked how we planned to travel to the festival.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Dr. Spencer will examine Kendra's eyes before he prescribes glasses for her.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The play that Rudy and I saw amused both of us.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Who let the dog out concerns our neighbor, Mr. Martinez.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Whenever Maria sees a music store, she has to go inside and look around.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The person who can answer your questions is seated by the window.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The second floor, which has been vacant for three years, is finally being renovated.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Give your ticket to the person who is standing at the door.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. James waited as though he had something else to say.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Since she visited Greece, Wendy cannot stop talking about the customs there.

## Unit 8: Verbals

### Lesson 50

## Participles and Participial Phrases

A **present participle** is formed by adding *-ing* to a verb. A **past participle** is usually formed by adding *-ed* to a verb. Sometimes a participle acts as the main verb in a verb phrase. As a verb, the present participle is used with forms of the helping verb *to be*, and the past participle is used with forms of the helping verb *to have*. A participle can also act as an adjective to describe, or modify, a noun or a pronoun.

The robin was **singing** in the tree. (present participle as a main verb)

Our cat stared at the **singing** robin. (present participle as an adjective)

Tammy has **tossed** the water balloon. (past participle as a main verb)

The **tossed** water balloon hit the sidewalk. (past participle as an adjective)

► **Exercise 1** Underline each participle. Write in the blank *pres.* if it is a present participle and *past* if it is a past participle.

- \_\_\_\_\_ pres.      The running guard caught the pass from Troy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The nervous bird was pecking at the girl.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A printout of the results has been taped to the door.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The freezing lady put on her sweater.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The spilled oil spread over the floor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. By evening, they will have finished their assignment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Everyone has wondered what the great detective was thinking.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Carol has rescued the trembling cat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The elected chairperson must work hard.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. David is throwing the rings at the milk bottles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. They found out too late that they had entered by the wrong door.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. I made a running leap to clear the last hurdle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The engaging film star has smiled and posed for pictures.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. We were unable to keep warm in the blistering wind.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Allan should have looked at the price tag first.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. We had recycled our discarded newspapers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The new video store had a limited number of foreign films.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Do you see the antique car that is passing the new car?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Have you ever watched *Rain Man*?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. I had noticed the necklace on the table.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The bucket was rapidly filling with water.

► **Exercise 2** Write *V* above each participle that is part of a verb phrase. Write *adj.* above each participle that is used as an adjective.

*adj.*

*V*

The forgiving teacher has accepted the boy's apology.

1. I feel as if I've been carrying this backpack for three days!
2. Drew has decided to order a piece of the tempting chocolate cake.
3. The determined police officer chased the thief.
4. The accomplished musician prepared for the approaching concert.
5. We had overlooked the hiding puppy.
6. George had worked a great deal at the amazing water park.
7. Will you be deciding soon about the posted job?
8. The flashing lightning scared the dazed children.
9. The sitting boy believed no one could see him behind the bush.
10. We were thinking about your offer and have decided to accept it.
11. Marcus has uncovered the missing final clue.
12. The rusted door was beginning to break.
13. The startled horse had galloped over the fence.
14. The charging defense team sacked the exhausted quarterback.
15. The following program is my dad's favorite.
16. The winning team waved to the remaining crowd.



17. That dog will be chasing bicyclists for as long as he runs loose.
18. For the organized talent show, Gary will be impersonating Mr. Highfield.
19. I felt sorry for the beached baby whale.
20. What were you thinking when you put the melted caramels in the freezer?

A **participial phrase** includes a participle and all the other words that complete its meaning. It is used as an adjective and can appear before or after the word it modifies. Place the phrase as close as possible to the modified word to avoid unclear meaning. A participial phrase placed at the beginning of a sentence is set off with a comma. Other participial phrases may or may not need commas, depending on whether or not they are essential to the meaning of the sentence.

The girl **throwing the water balloon** is Tammy DiGiovanni.  
 Tammy, **throwing the water balloon**, aimed at the target.  
**Running quickly after Tammy**, I threw the balloon back.  
 Tammy, **scared of getting wet**, hid behind a bush.

► **Exercise 3** Underline each participial phrase. Draw an arrow to the word the phrase modifies.

Blackie, catching the stick in mid-air, trotted proudly back to Steve.

1. Surprised by our gift of a new winter coat, Grandmother began to cry for joy.
2. The lot, filled with cars, was enormous.
3. The box of fruit containing pears, apples, and oranges arrived at the door.
4. Homeless families often stayed at a shelter operated by a local church.
5. Carrying plenty of water, we set out for the summit of the mountain.
6. Did they see the train coming around the bend?
7. Urged on by the fans, the basketball team began its comeback.
8. The tall man wearing the gray suit is a judge.
9. That newspaper blowing all over the yard is a real mess.

10. A banana peel lying on the ground caused the comedian to slip.
11. Giggling like a child, Marie handed the package to her brother.
12. Tapping her way up Pearl Street, Margie was the hit of the parade.
13. The king, unrecognized by all his subjects, walked around his kingdom in disguise.
14. I believe I saw the maid climbing the stairs toward the forbidden room.
15. Confused by the identical twins, Mr. Fatar threw up his hands in wonder.
16. The frog, hopping from one rock to the next, managed to get away from the boy.
17. Beginning with the kitchen, they painted every room in the apartment.
18. My mom told us about the new library planned for this neighborhood.
19. I ordered the special, consisting of a ham sandwich and tomato soup.
20. Alberto, asked by the choir director, agreed to sing in the talent show.

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph about a sport you either like to watch or play. Use both present and past participles.

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**Lesson 51****Gerunds and Gerund Phrases**

In addition to being used as an adjective (as in participles and participial phrases), a verb form ending in *-ing* may also serve as a noun. A **gerund** is a verb form that ends in *-ing* and is used as a noun. It can be the subject of a sentence, the direct object, or the object of a preposition.

**Flying** is a skill birds must learn. (subject)

Young birds practice **flying**. (direct object)

They can escape from dangers by **flying**. (object of a preposition)

A **gerund phrase** is a group of words that includes a gerund and other words that complete its meaning.

**Flying in a storm** takes practice. (subject)

Birds learn **flying in high winds** at a young age. (direct object)

Many birds owe their survival to **flying away from enemies**. (object of a preposition)

► **Exercise 1** Circle each gerund. Underline each gerund phrase.

One way people share good times is by observing holidays together.

1. Some people keep Valentine's Day by sending heart-shaped cards to friends.
2. Sharing valentines with others can brighten a wintry February day.
3. The custom of celebrating Valentine's Day stretches back a long way.
4. Many historians believe the holiday sprang from an ancient Roman custom of honoring two brothers by the name of Valentine.
5. Coloring eggs is an activity that belongs to another holiday.
6. Easter is often associated with the blooming of spring flowers.
7. In Christian traditions, Easter marks the rising of Jesus from the dead.
8. At the same time as Easter, Jews observe Passover by preparing a special meal, a *seder*.
9. By eating the special foods at the seder, Jews remember the flight of their ancestors from slavery in Egypt.

10. Playing jokes on people seems a strange way to celebrate a holiday.
11. However, exchanging gag gifts was a custom in France that grew into our April Fool's Day.
12. A lesser-known spring holiday is dedicated to planting trees—Arbor Day.
13. Various states enjoy observing Arbor Day any time from December to May.
14. Most people would agree that respecting mothers is important every day of the year.
15. In 1914 Congress approved reserving a specific day for mothers.
16. The second Sunday in May is the day set aside for remembering Mom.
17. Remembering our patriotic dead is the purpose of another May holiday, Memorial Day.
18. By decorating the graves of soldiers, we honor their memories.
19. In celebrating Memorial Day at the end of May, we pay tribute to those who died for their country.
20. Honoring all members of the armed services is the purpose of Veterans Day, celebrated in November.

► **Exercise 2** Underline each gerund phrase. Write in the blank how it is used in the sentence: *S* for subject, *DO* for direct object, *OP* for object of a preposition, or *none* if the sentence does not contain a gerund.

- DO Our neighbor, Mr. Montoya, enjoys seeing his sons on Father's Day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Having a special day for fathers was the idea of a Spokane, Washington, woman.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. On the third Sunday in June, Father's Day, children show their fathers how they feel about them by sending cards and giving presents.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A holiday in June features flying the American flag, a tradition that began after the Civil War.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. June 14 is Flag Day, a day for remembering the first American flag.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Just one year earlier, thirteen colonies went to war with England by declaring their independence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The colonies knew they were entering a dangerous and fateful time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. With the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the American Revolution began.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. In winning the War of Independence, the colonies became a new and independent nation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Ringing out over the streets of Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, was the historic Liberty Bell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Celebrating America's birth is the purpose of our Independence Day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. In almost every American town, holding parades on the Fourth of July is a tradition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Watching fireworks is also a big part of the Fourth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. However, remembering our country's early days should also be a part of the celebrations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Signaling the end of summer, Labor Day comes at the start of September.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. This holiday is also an occasion for honoring the nation's workers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Adopting the holiday in 1882, New York City was the first place to celebrate workers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. For many Americans, having a day off from work is the best way to celebrate Labor Day!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The keeping of the fast of Ramadan occurs during the ninth month of the Islamic calendar.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. American Muslims celebrate this religious festival by fasting during the day.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. But when the sun sets, Muslims can stop their fasting and celebrate their holy month.

► **Exercise 3** Identify the word in italics. Write *V* in the blank if the word is a verb in a verb phrase, *part.* if the word is a participle used as an adjective, or *ger.* if the word is a gerund.

- ger. \_\_\_\_\_ *Eating* special foods is one way to celebrate special days.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Americans have many different ways of *celebrating* holidays.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. *Bringing* customs and traditions from their homelands, immigrants add to the rich holiday mix in the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Holidays *belonging* to three major groups are celebrated.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. *Observing* religious holidays is common throughout the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. *Commemorating* national holidays seems important to most Americans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Certain states are *celebrating* regional holidays.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. *Staying* up late the night before makes the first holiday of the year seem like the shortest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Many people celebrate New Year's Day by *making* noise.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. *Wearing* funny hats is also a part of New Year's festivities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. *Singing* songs such as "Auld Lang Syne," people say good-bye to the old year and hello to the new.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. *Making* New Year's resolutions is another tradition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. By making resolutions, many people are *hoping* to stop old habits or begin new ones.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Are you *thinking* of making any resolutions this New Year's Day?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Some of our New Year's traditions come from the ancient Romans, who celebrated the *approaching* year.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. In fact, the first month of the year is named after Janus, the Roman god of *beginnings* and endings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. *Having* two faces, Janus looked forward and backward.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. January 1—New Year's Day—is a good time for *looking* at both the past and the future.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The early months of the year are rich in holidays *honoring* important Americans.

**Lesson 52****Infinitives and Infinitive Phrases**

An **infinitive** is another verb form that may function as a noun. It may also function as an adjective or an adverb. An infinitive is formed from the word *to* followed by the base form of a verb. The word *to* is not a preposition when it is used immediately before a verb.

Jenny is always looking for a chance **to read**. (infinitive)

She goes **to the library** at least once a week. (not an infinitive; the word *to* is used as a preposition)

An infinitive used as a noun can be the subject of a sentence or the direct object of a verb.

**To read** is enjoyable. (subject) Jenny tries **to read** every day. (direct object)

An **infinitive phrase** is a group of words that includes an infinitive and other words that complete its meaning.

Jenny has decided **to read all of Sue Ellen Bridgers's books this summer**.

► **Exercise 1** Circle each infinitive. Underline each infinitive phrase.

My sister is teaching me to play chess.

1. Do you like to eat Chinese food?
2. It's hard to choose a video because the selection here is so large.
3. I'm lucky to go to such a good school.
4. My little brother finds it almost impossible to wait until his birthday.
5. To ignore a sore throat is not a very good idea.
6. We have to leave immediately to go to the meeting at the recreation center.
7. To win the last three games of the season will not be easy.
8. To get a *B* on the next test is her objective.
9. To grow a moustache in time for the play became my dad's plan.
10. Let's get together to watch old Laurel and Hardy movies.
11. I know how to fix the glitch in your computer program.
12. To take a cruise in the Caribbean would be wonderful.

13. We love to wander around the old-fashioned shops at the history museum.
14. I don't want to argue about it now.
15. She said she'd love to hear from us.
16. The hospital chaplain stopped to say hello to Maggie after her operation.
17. Does Jordan like to sing in the Glee Club?
18. Did you ever want to go to a Broadway musical?
19. To wait for dinner doesn't bother me at all.
20. On her family's trip to the ocean, Megan is going to try scuba diving.
21. I'm trying to break my habit of saying *whatever* all the time.
22. I think it would be fun to speak a foreign language.
23. To multiply big numbers in her head is my sister's special talent.
24. The teacher asked William to think about taking algebra.
25. Martin's goal is to play the saxophone as well as Kenny G.
26. Doug went to Florida to see the Everglades.
27. Can you believe we're actually going to make it to the playoffs?
28. I'll bet a young kangaroo—called a *joey*—likes to hang on tightly when its mother jumps around!

► **Exercise 2** Place a check (✓) next to the sentence in each pair that contains an infinitive phrase.

- Everyone would like to get good grades.
- I gave my report card to my mother.
1. She sent Chanukah cards to many different people.
- Christine likes to read historical novels.
2. I hate to go to bed without brushing my teeth.
- Let me say thanks to everyone involved with the project.
3. To munch on peanuts reminds me of being at the circus!
- The raft floated down the Ohio River to the Mississippi River.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. We awarded a prize to the tallest girl in the class.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ How are those tiny butterflies able to fly all the way to South America?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The letter began “To whom it may concern.”  
 \_\_\_\_\_ It took a lot of courage to speak out about injustice the way she did.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. It’s really up to her whether we continue.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ It would be safer to put that money in a bank account, don’t you think?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. To think that anyone could devote so much time to a painting is beyond my  
 comprehension!  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Barnard was transferred to San Diego.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. It takes a certain kind of person to work in an emergency room.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ I gave the leftover tuna to Sandy’s cat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Please move that chair to the living room.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ To sail the skies in a glider would be a fantastic experience.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. I’d like to visit Hawaii someday.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ In some countries kids go to school on Saturdays.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. For Thanksgiving my family drove to my grandparents’ house.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ She ought to pay more attention to the rules.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. One day, I’d enjoy going to the desert.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ To pay for anything in cash is rather rare these days.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. He spoke to the manager of the restaurant about a part-time job.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ I would like you all to notice the “Wet Paint” sign on the wall.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Tell Kelly if you’re interested in going to Aspen, Colorado, for the ski trip.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ She wants to return her new shoes because they feel too big.

► **Exercise 3** Underline each infinitive phrase. Write *S* in the blank if it is used as a subject, *DO* if it is used as a direct object, or *none* if the sentence has no infinitive phrase.

- DO \_\_\_\_\_ My uncle Jerry loves to hit golf balls.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. She hadn’t even learned to turn on the computer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Please don’t forget to water the plants while I’m gone.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. We all piled into the car and drove to the garden center.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. To say you're not interested seems unfair.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. To make a donation to SADD in our names was a nice gesture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. This certainly means a lot to my family and me.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What do you want to do this Saturday?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Going to the moon seemed impossible to our grandparents.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. To go swimming in frigid Lake Superior is no picnic!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. On the tour, they will travel to Oregon and Washington.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Would you like to lend me a pencil for fifth period?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. To be myself is the best advice I have been given.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Have you ever wanted to go on a whale-watching trip?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. To eat a crisp apple is one of the joys of autumn.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Lee and I walked to DeShon's dad's house.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. When her cousins arrived, Ramona decided to take them on a scavenger hunt.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Colin hopes to be a good friend to everyone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. To us and them, the matter just didn't seem all that important.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Does anyone feel like going to the grocery store?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. To build a fire in a strong wind takes skill.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Do you want to go out for a pizza after the concert?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. To postpone the wedding will upset everyone's plans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. People sometimes would like to change the weather, but, of course, they can't.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The mayor gave a citation to the members of the rescue squad who saved the child.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. To succeed in gymnastics takes dedication.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. To point at people is not polite.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Ethan wanted to go to the theme park with his family.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. I wish she could have talked to me about the problem.



## Unit 8 Review

► **Exercise 1** Underline each participial, gerund, or infinitive phrase. Write in the blank what kind of phrase it is: *part.* for participial phrase, *ger.* for gerund phrase, or *inf.* for infinitive phrase. Write *none* if the sentence has none of these phrases.

- ger. \_\_\_\_\_ Lila greatly enjoys planting rose bushes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The news showed pictures of houses destroyed by the hurricane.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Would you ever want to go on a two-week trip to Colorado?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Taking it easy is my brother's idea of a good vacation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. To eat too many desserts is not a very good idea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Rod is playing the piano in the school jazz band.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Hearing my dad's voice on the phone, I answered quickly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. She doesn't really enjoy working after school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Nicole was wondering which class would be better for her major.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In soccer, players use their feet to do almost everything.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Thomas prefers swimming in a pool rather than in the ocean.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. We opened the door for the carolers touring the neighborhood.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. We took the subway to Columbia Square.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. I have talked to almost everyone about the talent show.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. I love to watch the fireworks display on the Fourth of July.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Accepted by every college she applied to, my sister must make a difficult decision.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Deciding on one will be hard.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Please take the laundry basket to the bedroom.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Finishing all my homework by eight o'clock won't be easy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Do you want to go to the early movie or the late one?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The dog lapping up water so fast must have been very thirsty.

## Cumulative Review: Units 1–8

► **Exercise 1** Underline the correct pronoun in parentheses. Write in the blank whether the sentence is *dec.* (declarative), *int.* (interrogative), *exc.* (exclamatory), or *imp.* (imperative).

- int. \_\_\_\_\_ Where did he, him) leave the instructions?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Don't forget to send an invitation to (they, them).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What an incredible jump shot (she, her) has!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The bridge begins on the east side of the river, and (it, they) ends on the west side of the river.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Looking through a telescope, Imena could see that constellation and (its, their) nearest neighbor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Why did you give (they, them) directions to the secret cave?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Reynaldo promised to give (we, us) students a tour of the television station.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Place Mother's flowers on the table, and take the card to (its, her).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. I can't believe (our, us) school won the contest!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Wendy and Jasmine are donating (her, their) old clothing to a local charity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Either Alan or Jerome will collect signatures for (his, theirs) petition on Tuesday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Young deer roam freely through this park, but Susan worries that (it, they) will wander onto the highway.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Who can deliver Hector's homework to (her, him)?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Bring me the plant that is drooping and I will water (it, him).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Please ask the Fuelas to bring pictures of (his, their) trip to Texas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Look how high Marta can throw (her, his) baton!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. When can Ron show (we, us) how to use the new computer?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. (Those, Them) were the best doughnuts Irene had ever tasted.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. (We, Us) travelers sometimes forget to pack everything.

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Take Ms. Gorman's tools to (her, his) house.

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Wow! Jerry surprised even (herself, himself)!

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under each main clause and two lines under each subordinate clause. Write in the blank whether the sentence is *simple*, *compound*, or *complex*.

complex      Before they began the concert, the orchestra tuned their instruments.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Laura baked brownies for the party, and Chad made submarine sandwiches.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Tulips and daffodils dotted the hillside.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Ms. Devereaux may teach her class indoors today, or she may take everyone outside.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. As Shirlene was entering her house, she noticed the puppy had been playing with her slippers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Several colorful boats lined up for the race.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The cast will pose for pictures after the performance ends.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Isabel and Mai Lin waited for nearly an hour, but the bus never came.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The festival preparations were delayed because high winds blew the tents over.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. When you leave, be sure to tell the leader where you are going.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Uncle Dominic insisted that we all try the new Italian restaurant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. After the Thompsons sent us a fruit basket, we made them some homemade pies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Brigitta found her lost button while she was jogging through the neighborhood.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The trees swayed in the breeze, and the wheat danced in the sunlight.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The department store was crowded, but Natasha and her mother were able to finish their shopping without difficulty.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Lesharo finished his chores before his brother returned home.

► **Exercise 3** Underline each participial, gerund, or infinitive phrase. Write in the blank what kind of phrase it is: *part.* for participial phrase, *ger.* for gerund phrase, or *inf.* for infinitive phrase.

- ger. Omar is looking forward to camping with John and Travis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Jason, working on a shrimp boat, enjoyed his summer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Sandy needs to sleep at least seven hours.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Tabitha learned sewing from her mother.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Approaching at a rapid pace, the storm darkened the western sky.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Closing the window reminded Amos of the alarm system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Trapped in the spider's web, the locust awaited its captor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Mashing potatoes has never been Helen's favorite task.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Did the Lone Ranger learn to speak the Apache language?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Referring to her notes, Dr. Cordero spoke about the medical profession.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Mrs. Maxwell knew how to avoid an unpleasant confrontation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Martin heard loud knocking at the door.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Jocelyn wanted to hear the famous guitarist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The crowing of the rooster awakened everyone on the farm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Sinking like a big red ball, the sun disappeared from the western horizon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The goalkeeper lunged to block Jeremy's kick.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Going to school consumes most of Jim's time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Stopping for lunch, Ella was late for her appointment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Walking to the downtown mall requires about twenty minutes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Carmella enjoys talking to Morris.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Jesse raised his left foot to tie the shoelace on his basketball shoe.

## Unit 9: Subject-Verb Agreement

### Lesson 53

## Making Subjects and Verbs Agree

If the subject of a sentence is singular, then the verb of the sentence must also be singular. If the subject is plural, then the verb must also be plural. When the subject and the verb are both singular or both plural, they are said to **agree in number**.

**Mr. Lawrenz teaches** art. (singular subject, singular verb)

**Wade and Lee teach** art. (plural subject, plural verb)

**I walk** to the store. (singular subject, singular verb)

**She walks** to the store. (singular subject, singular verb)

**They walk** to the store. (plural subject, plural verb)

Whether the irregular verbs *be*, *do*, and *have* are used as main verbs or helping verbs, they must agree with the subject.

The window **is** stuck. (singular subject, singular verb)

These windows **do** stick in humid weather. (plural subject, plural helping verb)

**He has saved money.** (singular subject, singular helping verb)

### ► Exercise 1 Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

Carla (bake, bakes) brownies once a week.

1. Cows (produce, produces) milk at the dairy farm.
2. This airplane (fly, flies) to Milwaukee.
3. A wave (crashes, crash) against the breakwater.
4. These mountains (appear, appears) taller than the clouds.
5. These lights (do, does) not work.
6. The rodeo (start, starts) next week.
7. Fred and Ginger (dance, dances) very well together.
8. These books (seems, seem) heavy.
9. She (sings, sing) in the school choir.
10. He (was, were) not home when Coach Lewis called.
11. Tony (do, does) not go to the movies very often.

12. Forecasters (predicts, predict) many bad storms this year.
13. Two hundred people (was, were) in the audience.
14. You and I (train, trains) for the same position on the team.
15. Two airports (serve, serves) the Washington, D.C., area.
16. This container (hold, holds) one gallon of liquid.
17. These crates (weigh, weighs) twenty pounds.
18. President Smith (leave, leaves) at three o'clock.
19. Redwood trees (grow, grows) very tall.
20. May High School and Brush High School (have, has) been sports rivals for many years.

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses.

Richard plans to visit London in the spring. (plan)

1. King Alexander III of Macedonia \_\_\_\_\_ commonly known as Alexander the Great. (be)
2. Mr. Collins \_\_\_\_\_ impatiently for the mail to arrive. (wait)
3. Saul and Keith \_\_\_\_\_ checkers after school. (play)
4. The birds \_\_\_\_\_ for food by the pond. (hunt)
5. These sandwiches \_\_\_\_\_ very good. (taste)
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ only one right answer to this question. (be)
7. Kathy \_\_\_\_\_ this music. (like)
8. Leonard \_\_\_\_\_ spring practice will begin soon. (hope)
9. The wall \_\_\_\_\_ two windows. (have)
10. The Mississippi River \_\_\_\_\_ through Louisiana. (flow)
11. Light \_\_\_\_\_ through the stained glass windows. (shine)
12. Art classes \_\_\_\_\_ Donna develop her skills. (help)
13. West Point and the Naval Academy \_\_\_\_\_ near the East Coast. (be)
14. Electric guitars \_\_\_\_\_ extremely well in this city. (sell)
15. Dolphins \_\_\_\_\_ in water. (live)
16. Only two weeks \_\_\_\_\_ in the semester. (remain)



**Lesson 54****Locating the Subject**

Making a subject and verb agree is easy when the verb directly follows the subject. However, sometimes a prepositional phrase comes between the subject and its verb.

The **books** on the table **belong** to Edwina. (The plural verb, *belong*, agrees with the plural subject, *books*.)

To help determine subject-verb agreement, say the sentence without the prepositional phrase.

The **books belong** to Edwina.

**Inverted sentences** are those in which the subject follows the verb. Some of these sentences begin with a prepositional phrase. Other inverted sentences begin with *here* or *there*. Do not mistake the object of a preposition or *here* and *there* for the subject.

In the ocean **live animals** of many species.

There **is** the **road** into town.

Here in the storeroom **are** the **tapes** you ordered.

Some interrogative sentences may have a helping verb before the subject. The subject is found between the helping verb and the main verb.

**Does** this **store sell** videotapes? (*Store* is the subject, *sell* is the main verb, and *does* is the helping verb.)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Write **S** in the blank if the subject and verb are singular. Write **pl.** if the subject and verb are plural.

pl.      The flowers in Marta's garden (appear, appears) each spring.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The lands near the South Pole (are, is) very cold.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The football players, except for John, (are, is) warming up on the field.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. On the wall (hangs, hang) a certificate of appreciation.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. From this junior high (comes, come) tomorrow's graduates.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The classroom near the north stairs (get, gets) very cold in the winter.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. (Do, Does) the freshmen understand French?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Alaska, before becoming part of the United States, (was, were) called “Seward’s Folly” or “Icebergia.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. There (lie, lies) the finest watchdog in the county!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Do the ingredients in these cereals (includes, include) sugar?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Pluto, which is the farthest planet from the sun, (orbit, orbits) the sun every 90,000 days.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The streets in this city (contains, contain) little asphalt.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Here (are, is) your instructions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Amber, which is used in jewelry, (come, comes) from fossilized tree sap.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Americans in each region of the country (speak, speaks) with distinct accents.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. In the back of the room (sit, sits) the next speaker.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. There across the hall (are, is) the language lab.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The leaves on the tree (turn, turns) color every fall.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The abacus, although centuries old, (are, is) still used in many parts of the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Does he (think, thinks) this is going to work?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The pieces of the puzzle (fits, fit) together perfectly.

► **Exercise 2** Underline the simple subject of each sentence. Write in the blank the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses.

The players in the game rest at halftime. (rest)

1. Here in our city \_\_\_\_\_ a world-renowned author. (work)
2. Rivers in Ohio, except for the Ohio River, \_\_\_\_\_ shallow-draft waterways. (be)
3. Only one bird in our yard \_\_\_\_\_ its nest in that tree. (build)
4. Do these lockers \_\_\_\_\_ numbers? (have)
5. The microphones in the auditorium \_\_\_\_\_ professional quality. (be)
6. In the desert \_\_\_\_\_ many plants. (live)

**Lesson 55****Collective Nouns and Other Special Subjects**

A **collective noun** names a group. It has a singular meaning when the group acts as a unit. It has a plural meaning when showing that each member of the group acts as an individual. The meaning of the noun in the sentence determines whether the singular or plural form of the verb is needed. You can determine whether a collective noun takes a singular or plural verb by substituting the pronoun *it* or *they*.

The **team wants** to buy the coach a gift. (one group, singular)

The **team agree** to purchase their own jerseys. (individuals, plural)

Certain nouns, such as *mathematics* and *mumps*, end in *-s* but use a singular verb form. Nouns such as *jeans* and *scissors* also end in *-s* and take a plural verb, yet they are single objects.

The **news is** on the radio now. (singular)

These **jeans are** torn. (plural)

When the subject refers to an amount as a single unit, it is considered singular. When it refers to more than one unit, it is plural.

**Two weeks seems** like a long time to wait. (single unit, singular verb)

**Two weeks have passed** since you called. (several units, plural verb)

The name of a company, title of a book, movie, play, song, or work of art is a proper noun and should be treated as singular even if the subject within the title is plural.

**The Flintstones is** a television show that was made into a movie. (single title)

► **Exercise 1** Underline the simple subject of each sentence. In the blank, write *S* if the subject is singular and *pl.* if the subject is plural.

  S   Broadcast news continues to be a popular field of study.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Ms. Tanaka's class is interested in journalism.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Three weeks have been spent studying newscasts.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Television news excites several of the students.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Jeremy's family gives tours of the television station where his mother works.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The class appreciate the time they each received with Mrs. Ramos, who showed them how to operate a video camera.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The group hopes to produce its own news show.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Student council suggests ideas for a school newscast.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The school band volunteers to record music for the show.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A target audience is selected.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The softball team grant their interviews to three student reporters.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. *Youth News* is the name chosen for the program.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Faculty assist in obtaining permission for students to videotape background material for their news stories.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The Art Club volunteers to draw weather maps.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The coaching staff offer advice on the sports report.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Current events fills the top slot in the newscast.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Ratings are unimportant according to Ms. Tanaka.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The public need to be informed about events that affect their lives.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Ten days pass before all the arrangements are made.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Finally, the class is ready to produce a newscast.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. “Jobs for Teens” is the first story they will run.

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under the simple subject. Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

Television news (explains, explain) what is happening in government.

- 1. Media (reports, report) on the daily activities of each branch of government.
- 2. A network team (gathers, gather) the news each day.
- 3. The press corps (records, record) what the politicians have to say to them.
- 4. A dedicated group (presents, present) the information they have each obtained.
- 5. The audience (watches, watch) to find out what their elected officials are doing.
- 6. Politics (becomes, become) confusing without someone to describe what the politicians are trying to do.
- 7. However, a citizens’ group (has, have) more power than it might think.
- 8. A voting bloc (determines, determine) who will win an election.

**Lesson 56****Indefinite Pronouns as Subjects**

An **indefinite pronoun** is a pronoun that does not refer to a specific person, place, or thing. Most indefinite pronouns are singular. Some are plural, and some can be either singular or plural. When an indefinite pronoun is the subject of a sentence, the verb must agree in number with the indefinite pronoun.

**COMMON INDEFINITE PRONOUNS**

**Singular:** another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, much, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, somebody, someone, something

**Plural:** both, few, many, others, several

**Either Singular or Plural:** all, any, most, none, some

**Nobody lives** without air. (singular)

**Many study** the process of photosynthesis. (plural)

A prepositional phrase can follow the indefinite pronouns *all*, *any*, *most*, *none*, or *some*. The object of the preposition will determine whether the pronoun is singular or plural.

**Some of the building is** brick. (singular)

**Some of the sunflowers are** large. (plural)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

Few (expects, expect) to win a prize in the contest.

1. Another (wants, want) to look at the bike.
2. Anybody (study, studies) French before taking a trip to France.
3. Anyone (understand, understands) the importance of this issue.
4. One (tell, tells) us about his days in baseball.
5. Each of the members (speak, speaks) for three minutes.
6. Either of these books (convey, conveys) the mood of the 1980s.
7. Everybody (want, wants) a copy of that videotape.
8. Both of these schools (is, are) outstanding.
9. Everyone who participates (receives, receive) an award.
10. Everything in this room (appears, appear) to be an antique.

11. Much of what is in the book (is, are) on the test.
12. Neither (becomes, become) a first-place contender.
13. Some of the students (visits, visit) their schools after they graduate.
14. Thankfully, many (returns, return) to inspire new students.
15. Nobody (like, likes) to see rain during a picnic.
16. Most of the dancers (perform, performs) the same steps.
17. No one (know, knows) how hard we worked on this project.
18. Nothing (is, are) going to change my mind.
19. One (wonders, wonder) how that computer program works.
20. Somebody (wants, want) to talk to you.

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses.

All ride the rollercoaster first. (ride)

1. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ at the door. (be)
2. Something \_\_\_\_\_ not look right in this equation. (do)
3. Others \_\_\_\_\_ this path each morning. (walk)
4. Several \_\_\_\_\_ the process to us. (describe)
5. Much of this course work \_\_\_\_\_ outside study. (require)
6. Few \_\_\_\_\_ the trombone. (play)
7. Many \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of clean air. (understand)
8. Much \_\_\_\_\_ during a space shuttle launch. (occur)
9. Another \_\_\_\_\_ to ride the horse. (wait)
10. Some of the questions \_\_\_\_\_ reading comprehension. (test)
11. Many \_\_\_\_\_ several items. (contain)
12. One \_\_\_\_\_ to understand the reasons for making such a rule. (need)
13. None of the stores \_\_\_\_\_ that brand. (carry)
14. Neither \_\_\_\_\_ the play as well as the movie. (like)
15. No one in this class \_\_\_\_\_ painting. (study)

**Lesson 57****Agreement with Compound Subjects**

A **compound subject** contains two or more simple subjects that have the same verb. It requires a singular or plural verb, depending on how the parts of the subject are connected. When two or more simple subjects are joined by the coordinating conjunction *and* or by the correlative conjunction *both...and*, the verb is plural. Sometimes *and* is used to join two words that are part of a single unit or refer to a single person or thing. In this case, the subject is considered to be singular. When two or more subjects are joined by the coordinating conjunction *or* or *nor*, or the correlative conjunction *either...or* or *neither...nor*, the verb agrees with the subject that is closest to it.

Lakes, rivers, **and** streams **have** fish. (plural)

**Both** rivers **and** streams **carry** silt. (plural)

Our chief cook **and** bottle-washer **wants** to see you! (singular)

The printout **or** the disks **contain** the information. (plural; one singular and one plural subject; the verb agrees with the subject closest to it)

**Either** the disks **or** the printout **contains** the information. (singular; one plural and one singular subject; the verb agrees with the subject closest to it)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb in parentheses. In the blank, write *S* if the verb form is singular or *pl.* if it is plural.

pl. Both the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean (meets, meet) the African continent.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The second-largest continent and the most diverse one (is, are) Africa.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Both the east and west coastlines (is, are) smooth.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Africa's northernmost and southernmost points (extend, extends) almost equal distances from the equator.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Northern Plateau, Central/Southern Plateau, and Eastern Highlands (is, are) the three major continental regions.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Both the Senegal and Niger rivers (empties, empty) into the Sudan drainage basin.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Africa's most famous mountain and highest peak (is, are) Mt. Kilimanjaro.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Either the desert or the tropical rain forest (has, have) an average temperature of 80°.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Neither the Sahara nor the Kalahari (is, are) a cold desert.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Desert and semidesert conditions (prevail, prevails) in northern Africa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Tall grasses and low trees (grows, grow) on grasslands called savannas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Giraffes, elephants, and zebras (lives, live) on these savannas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Both flooding and drought (plague, plagues) Africa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The forests and grasslands (serves, serve) as home to several species of antelope.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Either the lion or the elephant (stand, stands) guard over his territory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Insects and diseases (attack, attacks) plants and animals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. National parks and game reserves (protects, protect) Africa's endangered wildlife.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The baobab, borassus palm, and acacia trees (survives, survive) through underground moisture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. For many years, the only source of either radium or diamonds (were, was) the Congo.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Both the Nile and Congo rivers (is, are) important natural resources.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Either the Nile or the Zaire (begins, begin) at Lake Victoria.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Lake Victoria, Owen Falls, and Kariba Gorge (provide, provides) water for hydroelectric generators.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Irrigation and hydroelectric power (use, uses) water from the Nile.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The treasures and sarcophagus of King Tutankhamen (was, were) discovered in 1922.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. South and east Africa (contain, contains) many fossils.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Both the Tibesti and Ahaggar mountains (have, has) prehistoric rock drawings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Africa's traditional art and stories (tell, tells) about the past.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Either historical realities or mythology (is, are) conveyed through traditional art.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Masks and statues (is, are) the most common forms of African art.





## Unit 9 Review

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

Neither Tom nor Steve (remember, remembers) leaving his bicycle on the sidewalk.

1. Either a cup or a glass (hold, holds) water.
2. Arizona and New Mexico, particularly in the summer, (is, are) very hot.
3. In the winter (come, comes) frigid air from the north.
4. The budget committee (accept, accepts) your proposal.
5. The pliers (do, does) us no good if we cannot find them.
6. Here on the table (lie, lies) the missing keys.
7. Does this cooler (contain, contains) any ice?
8. Twenty-five cents (was, were) the cost of the phone call.
9. *Duel of Eagles* (give, gives) a good description of the Mexican and American fight for the Alamo.
10. My last and best song (is, are) “Maple Leaf Rag.”
11. At the corner of Jefferson Avenue and High Street (occur, occurs) many accidents.
12. Their dedication to their profession (serve, serves) the company well.
13. Bowling, hockey, and basketball (is, are) popular sports.
14. The flock of sheep (graze, grazes) contentedly.
15. Scissors (come, comes) in all sizes.
16. Neither boots nor an umbrella (is, are) necessary in sunny weather.
17. Over the horizon (rise, rises) a beautiful pink sun.
18. Five months (has, have) passed since the last school field trip.
19. Many (think, thinks) this test was easy.
20. Both Joshua and Stacy (dance, dances) in the school ballet.

## Cumulative Review: Units 1–9

► **Exercise 1** Above each word in italics, label its part of speech: *N* (noun), *V* (verb), *adj.* (adjective), *adv.* (adverb), *pro.* (pronoun), or *prep.* (preposition).

*adj.*                  *V*          *N*          *prep.*  
The *foggy* weather *caused* *problems* *with* the traffic.

1. *Clear* and cold Lake Superior *holds* one tenth of the world's *unfrozen* fresh water.
2. The *brilliantly* colored butterfly *fluttered* *lazily* over the bright *flowers*.
3. The late-afternoon sunbeams created *long shadows* *across* the city park.
4. A chameleon *uses* its *ability* to camouflage *itself* to hide from danger.
5. The tour company *carefully* planned the fabulous *European excursion* for the students.
6. Schools are *rarely* closed in *Thunder Bay* because of the *harsh winter* weather.
7. The little boy *napped* *peacefully* on a blanket *during* the *long* parade.
8. *Pollution* and over-fishing lead to severe *problems* for the fishing *industry*.
9. The *night-time* temperature *plunged* *rapidly* to *ten* degrees below zero.
10. The huge airliner *quickly* descended *in preparation* for landing.
11. *Moods* and attitudes *are* *lifted* by a *bright* and *sunny* day.
12. The *higher* altitude of Nairobi quickly *left* us *breathless* during our hikes.
13. The howling of the coyote *echoed* *early* *through* the canyon.
14. *She* depended *on* her sophisticated camera for her *scientific* *research*.
15. The old *Model T's* were equipped *quite differently* from the comfortable cars of *today*.
16. *Our* ancient *past* is *revealed* to *us* through the *efforts* of dedicated archaeologists.
17. The Vietnam *Women's Memorial* *honors* women *who served* during that war.
18. The Statue of Freedom on top of the U.S. Capitol *dome* *was* *lowered* and *cleaned* for the *first* time in 130 *years*.
19. People *everywhere* enjoy *performances* of Tchaikovsky's *famous* ballet, *The Nutcracker*.
20. The northern *resort* *offered* fishing in the *summer* and snowmobiling *in* the *winter*.

► **Exercise 2** Draw a line under each adjective clause, adverb clause, and noun clause. In the blank, indicate the kind of clause by writing *adj.*, *adv.*, or *noun*.

- adv.      Whenever you write your name on these forms, please print it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Our state parks and reserves, which make excellent natural classrooms, hold exciting discoveries for students and families.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Fritz saw the same car at a lower price after he had already bought his car.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Mrs. Rovtar explained that she would be taking early retirement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Whoever joins an environmental club will learn much.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Pearl S. Buck, who wrote *The Wave*, won the 1938 Nobel Prize for literature.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Priorities for your life are whatever you decide.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Scott stopped his exercise routine early since he had another obligation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Jessica loved to read whenever she had free time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Wherever they are, animals love to play.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. She wanted to go into whichever shop they came to first.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The train that travels at midnight carries coal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Muffin, who is a finicky eater, turned up her nose at the new cat food.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The costume designer will help us with whatever costume changes are needed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Whatever choice you make is fine with me.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Wherever he went, the man's happy whistling could be heard.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The ski runs were closed until the wind diminished.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Troy's German shepherd is one dog that is truly faithful to its master.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. I don't know why he stayed home.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Shana cherished the family heirloom that she received from her grandmother.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The fisherman wished to remain by the sea because his entire life had revolved around the water.

**▶ Exercise 3** Draw two lines under the verb in parentheses that agrees in number with the subject.

Painting houses (is, are) their family's business.

1. Young chimps and baboons often (become, becomes) playmates in the wild.
2. Vacationing in the mountains (remain, remains) a favorite get-away for many families.
3. Each of his many songs (is, are) a favorite of my dad's.
4. Neither their old gramophone nor their antique chairs (go, goes) to the moving sale.
5. Five dollars (seem, seems) too much to pay for a student admission.
6. The members of the new theater group (perform, performs) tonight.
7. The cowboy and rodeo star (walk, walks) safely out of the arena after being thrown from his horse.
8. The largest piece of luggage (weigh, weighs) eighty pounds.
9. Does this book on foreign cities (appeal, appeals) to you?
10. In the wilderness (lie, lies) undiscovered treasures.
11. Each of the four opportunities (offer, offers) valuable experience.
12. Houston, New Orleans, and Atlanta (is, are) located in the southern part of the United States.
13. The principal or the teachers always (arrive, arrives) at school before the students.
14. Their family (organize, organizes) a reunion every five years.
15. Sometimes four weeks (pass, passes) before I see another movie.
16. In the corner of the flower bed (remain, remains) one lone blossom.
17. There (leave, leaves) the train on its daily journey.
18. In Grandfather's day, trousers (was, were) worn after a boy was too big for knickers.
19. Both old merchant vessels and old warships (interest, interests) our world history teacher.
20. Mathematics, as well as science and reading, (is, are) offered during the summer session.

## Unit 10: Diagramming Sentences

### Lesson 58

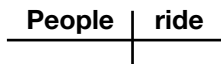
## Diagramming Simple Subjects and Predicates

To diagram a sentence, draw a horizontal line with a vertical line going through it. Write the simple subject to the left of the vertical line and the simple predicate to the right of the line.

Diagrammed below are only the simple subject and simple predicate of the four basic kinds of sentences. Regardless of the word order in the sentence, the location of the simple subject and simple predicate in a sentence diagram is always the same.

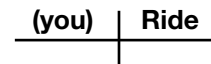
#### DECLARATIVE

People ride horses.



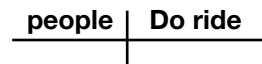
#### IMPERATIVE

Ride the horse.



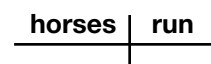
#### INTERROGATIVE

Do people ride horses?



#### EXCLAMATORY

How those horses run!



► **Exercise 1** Diagram only the simple subject and simple predicate in each sentence.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Cally had spoken.</p> <p>2. The old barn collapsed.</p> <p>3. Buy that video.</p> | <p>4. Did you give it to her?</p> <p>5. The dog damaged the flowers.</p> <p>6. When did you wake him?</p> |
|---|---|

7. I took my team jacket.

14. Have you examined your notes?

8. You are muttering.

15. How the ice glitters!

9. Hand me the book.

16. Enter the contest.

10. Are you motivated?

17. I have prepared for the quiz.

11. Duwana felt sorry.

18. He wrecked my bike!

12. Our team desires a win.

19. Where is my CD?

13. Earn the money for it.

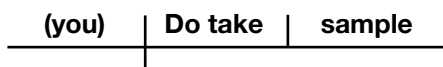
20. Quartz is beautiful.

## Lesson 59

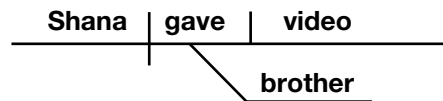
# Diagramming Direct and Indirect Objects and Predicate Words

Place the direct object to the right of the verb and next to a vertical line that does not extend below the horizontal line. Locate indirect objects on a horizontal line below and to the right of the verb, connected to the verb by a slanted line.

Do take a free sample.

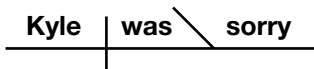


Shana gave her brother a video.



Use a slanted line to separate a predicate noun or predicate adjective from the linking verb.

Kyle was sorry.



Priscilla does seem very friendly.



► **Exercise 1** Diagram the subject, predicate, direct object, indirect object, and any predicate words in each sentence.

1. You look hungry.
2. Ruth thanked him.
3. I sent Susan the notes.
4. Henry overtook the other runners.
5. Fred brought Sarah the money.
6. Camilla seemed happy.

7. We love that movie.

14. Rebecca was pleasant.

8. Candrika told us the story.

15. Tiffany lent Cal the recorder.

9. They remained angry.

16. Our work advanced the school's reputation.

10. Wrenn did me a favor.

17. My dog fetched me the stick.

11. Jennifer threw Sam the ball.

18. When did you drink it?

12. Mr. Hassan is nice.

19. Carol will be ready.

13. Aaron grasped the discus.

20. Boil the potatoes.

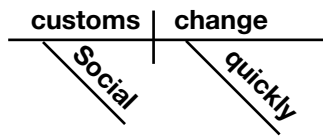


## Lesson 60

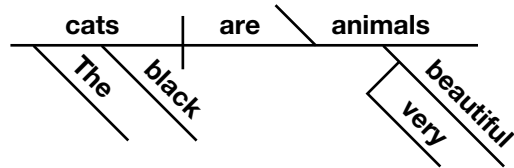
# Diagramming Adjectives and Adverbs

Place adjectives, including articles, and adverbs on slanted lines beneath the words they modify. Predicate adjectives remain on the horizontal line.

Social customs quickly change.



The black cats are very beautiful animals.



### ► Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

1. Cumulus clouds are fluffy.
2. The parade featured historical vehicles.
3. He eagerly ate the green grapes.
4. Bret is a fine student.
5. Sunee paints wonderful portraits.
6. Mr. Martinez runs fast.
7. Our old tree has become rotten.
8. Sailboats always look lovely.

9. The round balloons were absolutely huge.

15. Competitive sports greatly influence our clothes.

10. We will eat pepperoni pizza tomorrow.

16. Adam is our best pitcher.

11. The artisans made beautiful shell necklaces.

17. We happily sang our school song.

12. Tailors designed warm, snug clothing.

18. The maple turned bright red.

13. The injured boy moved quite gingerly.

19. The spring air smells delightful.

14. The new seeds provided abundant cotton.

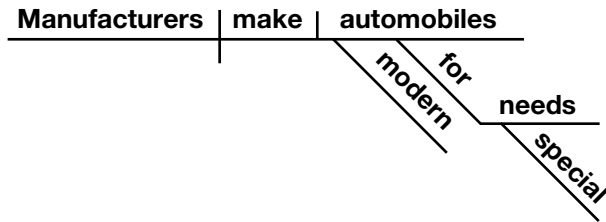
20. The squirrel playfully chased a monarch butterfly.

## Lesson 61

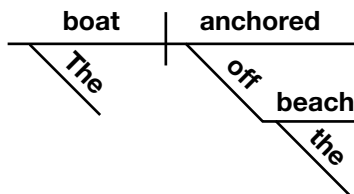
# Diagramming Prepositional Phrases

Connect a prepositional phrase to the noun or verb that it modifies. Place the preposition on a slanted line and the object of the preposition on a horizontal line.

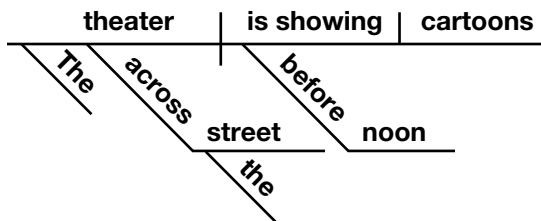
Manufacturers make modern automobiles for special needs.



The boat anchored off the beach.



The theater across the street is showing cartoons before noon.



### ► Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

1. We are waiting for the announcement.
2. She achieved success through hard work.

3. The salesclerk offered a refund for the merchandise.

8. The charisma of Hollywood stars also influences modern fashion.

4. Some friends of mine threw me a party for my birthday.

9. The need for affordable childcare grows steadily.

5. Bart reached the store on Shady Lane.

10. His slippers are in the den under the couch.

6. Many people opposed the legislation for cultural reasons.

11. In spite of the bad weather, we will visit Grandma.

7. The store at the mall is having a sale.

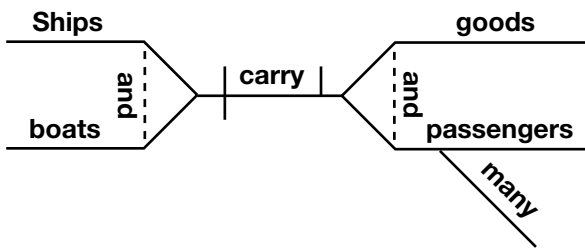
12. Power losses occurred after the storm.

## Lesson 62

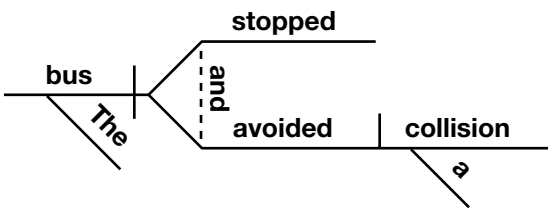
# Diagramming Compound Sentence Parts

Coordinating conjunctions such as *and*, *but*, and *or* are used to join words, phrases, or sentences. Diagram these compound parts of a sentence by placing the second part of the compound below the first. Write the coordinating conjunction on a dotted line connecting the two parts.

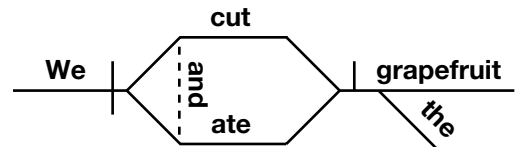
Ships and boats carry goods and many passengers.



The bus stopped and avoided a collision.



We cut and ate the grapefruit.



### ► Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

1. The research team experimented and tested.
2. New designs and models appeared.
3. The soccer team and the baseball team were winners.

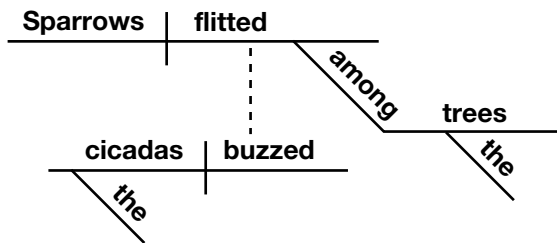
4. Pioneers and explorers made canoes and kayaks.
5. Pig skins or cow hides are cured and fashioned.
6. Asian farmers grow rice or bamboo.
7. The editor read and corrected the manuscript.
8. Orville and Wilbur Wright designed and built many airplanes.
9. The train transported grain and coal.
10. I feel very comfortable and quite happy.
11. African explorers made coastal voyages and river trips.
12. Wealth and splendor came to ancient Egypt.
13. The band or orchestra moved the props and scenery.
14. The lumber companies possessed and harvested great forests.
15. He saw a quail and a wild turkey.

## Lesson 63

# Diagramming Compound Sentences

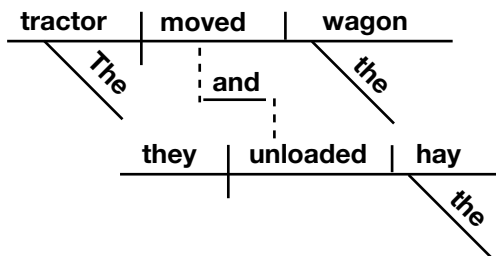
Diagram each clause of a compound sentence separately. Use a vertical dotted line to connect the verbs of each clause if the main clauses are joined by a semi-colon.

Sparrows flitted among the trees; the cicadas buzzed.



If the main clauses are joined by a conjunction, place the conjunction on a solid horizontal line. Then connect the conjunction to the verb of each clause by vertical dotted lines.

The tractor moved the wagon, and they unloaded the hay.



### ► Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

1. Carla investigated the problem, and she told me the result.
2. Rachel put the canvas on the sled, but she forgot the necessary rope.

3. Jane was acquainted with Teri, but she did not know Tiffany.

8. The trees give shade on the street, and their leaves renew the air.

4. I like the black dress, but it is still too long.

9. This frame costs more, but it is the perfect gift.

5. Juan obtained the tickets, and he kept them until the game.

10. Isabel planned it, but her friends did it.

6. Jenny will tell the story; Dudley will play the music.

11. Ann will referee the game, and Barry will keep score.

7. The sheep grazed the field, but the grass was very short.

12. Gum is prohibited here, but it is permitted outside.

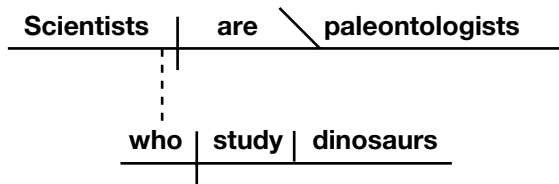


## Lesson 64

# Diagramming Complex Sentences with Adjective or Adverb Clauses

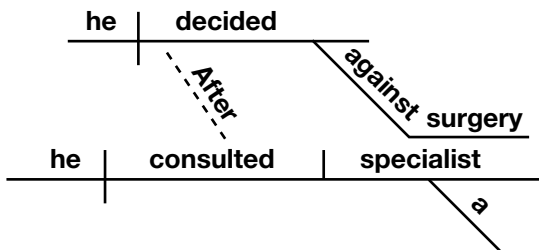
To diagram an adjective clause, draw a dotted line between the relative pronoun that introduces the clause and the noun or pronoun it modifies. Relative pronouns are *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *whoever*, *whomever*, *which*, or *that*. Diagram the relative pronoun according to its function in its own clause.

Scientists **who study dinosaurs** are paleontologists.



To diagram an adverb clause, draw a dotted line between the verb in the adverb clause and the verb, adjective, or adverb it modifies. Write the subordinating conjunction on the line connecting the verb and the word it modifies.

**After he consulted a specialist**, he decided against surgery.



### ► Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

1. The pen that writes best has blue ink.
2. It was Dr. Robert Koch who first identified the cause of tuberculosis.

3. The teacher whom you have for English is excellent.
4. I will wait here until you return from the mall.
5. We ate a delicious dinner before the band played.
6. Amelia Earhart was the first American woman who flew solo across the Atlantic.
7. Willow trees grew where the water was sufficient.
8. Until trees with leaves appeared, giant ferns and conifers were common.
9. While a giraffe eats leaves, hyenas devour a wildebeest.
10. Because the tiger may become extinct, the government enforces strict protection laws.
11. After the cold weather arrived, the tomato plants wilted.
12. It is Chinese food that they prefer for dinner.

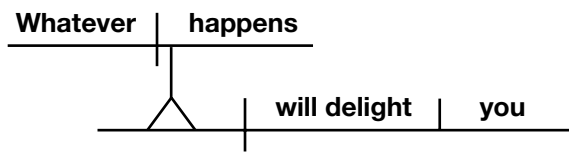
## Lesson 65

# Diagramming Noun Clauses

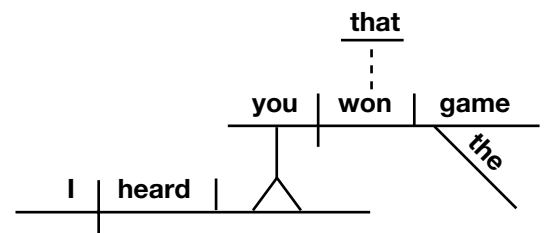
Noun clauses can be subjects, direct objects, objects of prepositions, or predicate nouns. Diagram a noun clause by placing it on a “stilt” above the main clause.

Diagram the word introducing a noun clause according to its function in the clause. Occasionally the word that introduces the noun clause, such as *that*, is not truly part of either the noun clause or the main clause. Write such a word on its own line above the clause and connect it with a dotted line.

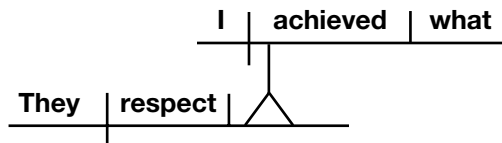
Whatever happens will delight you.



I heard that you won the game.



They respect what I achieved.



### ► Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

- Mr. Crosby explained what I am doing wrong.
- Whoever takes a boat ride should wear a life jacket.
- Sheila knows who drew that picture.
- We understand how you lost the book.

5. The apple blossoms show that good weather has finally arrived.

10. Amy wishes that we would stay longer.

6. I know that Winona is right.

11. The travelers patiently observed what the weatherman wrote.

7. The skiers awaited whatever the cold dark clouds brought.

12. Francis feared that I might lose his CD.

8. Charles thought that he was quite clever.

13. What we could win seems unbelievable.

9. I do not understand whatever it is.

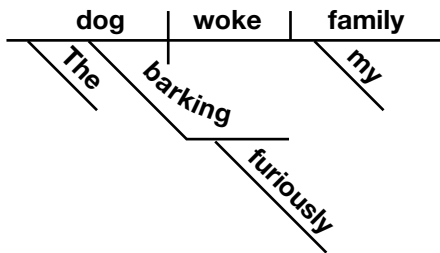
14. Her worry is that she will not finish the test.

## Lesson 66

# Diagramming Verbals

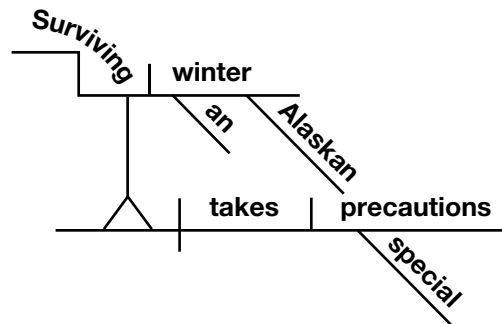
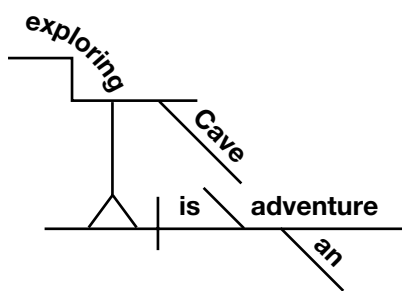
Place a participle or participial phrase beneath the word it modifies. Write the participle on a curve.

The dog, **barking furiously**, woke my family.



Place a gerund or gerund phrase on a “step” with the gerund written on a curve. Set the step on a “stilt” positioned according to the gerund’s role in the sentence. A gerund can be a subject, an object of a verb or preposition, or an appositive.

**Cave exploring** is an adventure. Surviving an Alaskan winter takes special precautions.



### ► Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

- Hunting can be a means of food production.
- Traveling over rugged terrain, many early settlers envisioned a better future.

3. The growing plant became too large for the pot.

7. Cats enjoy sitting on laps.

4. Fishing provides hours of enjoyment for Frank.

8. The talented potter made a charming jar from clay.

5. Dwelling near a mountain, the family feared a flash flood.

9. Approaching the car, a skunk gave an unmistakable scent.

6. Charles was good at building.

10. Enduring nature's harshness together, the campers felt kinship with the animals.

## Lesson 67

# Diagramming Infinitives

Place an infinitive or infinitive phrase that is used as a noun on a “stilt” positioned according to its role in the sentence. Then, diagram it as you would a prepositional phrase except that its slanted line should extend below the baseline.

The task of a student is **to study hard**.

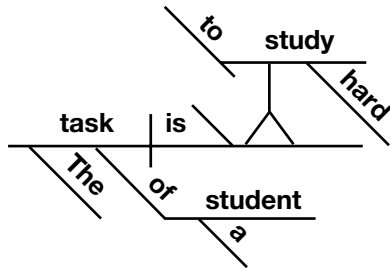
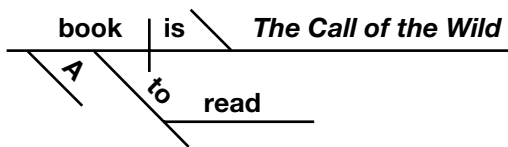


Diagram an infinitive or infinitive phrase that is used as either an adjective or an adverb as you would a prepositional phrase, below the word it modifies, with its slanted line extending below the baseline.

A book **to read** is *The Call of the Wild*.



### ► Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

1. I need to wash my dog.
2. Would you like to include Cal?
3. Henry is ready to launch his project.
4. It is a job to lift those sacks.

5. When do you want to arrive?

10. Do you want to relate to us your version of the story?

6. To fill my class schedule is not easy.

11. My parakeets love to scold each other.

7. Carla and Juan are anxious to leave.

12. Look at the tag to find its price.

8. Nguyen is happy to hear from us.

13. It is your turn to wipe the dishes.

9. Camilla failed to receive the package.

14. I love to feel the spring breezes in the morning.





## Unit 10 Review

### ► Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

1. Teri won the race.
2. Erica told Theresa the story.
3. My dog is an Irish wolfhound.
4. After the embarrassing defeat, Chris ran into the darkened locker room.
5. The horses paced in the paddock, and the mules brayed and stamped.
6. People who are tired cannot study well.
7. I heard the sound of the sea when I walked onto the balcony.
8. Amos remembers how the book ends.
9. Writing is a hobby for Howard.
10. Mario wants to learn about jazz.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. James plans to join Mr. Plant in Kentucky next month.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. If Virginia does not arrive soon, they will leave without her.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The change in scenery concerned Rosa, but she kept her feelings to herself.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Lucius moved toward the microphone as the audience applauded his accomplishment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. With the assistance of his math teacher, Terence solved the problem.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. You can cross the Rio Grande at Brownsville, or you can cross it at Hidalgo.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Gregory asked us how far we would be going.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Many French immigrants journeyed to New Orleans; others sailed to Montreal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Early on Tuesday Gordon drove to the airport.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Sheila believed that our goals were achieved.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Just before sunset the climbers approached the summit of Mt. Rainier.

► **Exercise 3** Underline each participle, gerund, or infinitive phrase. In the blank, identify the kind of phrase: *part.* (participial phrase), *ger.* (gerund phrase), or *inf.* (infinitive phrase).

- part. \_\_\_\_\_ Humming softly, Jody put the baby to sleep.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Amy hoped to see a well-known actress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. As he walked through the woods, Dr. Bosch heard chirping overhead.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Harold asked to receive a receipt for his order.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Pausing for a few seconds, Yun continued with her recitation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Making beds occupies much of a housekeeper's time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Pinned helplessly against the ropes, the boxer tried to regain his balance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The money deposited in the bank was for Ina's future education.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Eduardo mastered fencing at school with his coach.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Dawn plans to write her representative about the controversy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Seth stooped to lift the heavy television.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Jogging to the fairgrounds takes only ten minutes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Briefly stopping for breakfast, Jerald reviewed his notes for the test.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Practicing basketball dominates Laurie's spare time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Rachel's father hurried to catch an early bus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Raymond's nervous whistling made everyone uncomfortable.