

Unit 1: Parts of Speech

Lesson 1 Nouns: Singular, Plural, and Collective

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. A **singular noun** names one person, place, thing, or idea, and a **plural noun** names more than one. Most plural nouns are formed by adding *-s* to the singular form. Words that end in *ch, sh, s, x,* or *z* form the plural by adding *-es.* Words that end in a consonant and *y* form the plural by changing *y* to *i* and adding *-es.* Some plurals are formed irregularly, for example, *child, children; foot, feet; mouse, mice.* Some singular and plural forms are the same, for example, *sheep, deer, series.*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
Person:	child	children	Thing:	piano	pianos
Place:	corner	corners	ldea:	religion	religions
A collective noun names a group. A collective noun is singular when it refers to the					

group as a whole. It is plural when it refers to the individual members of a group.

The **jury** is still deliberating. (singular)

The jury are arguing loudly. (plural)

Exercise 1 Write *S* above each singular noun and *P* above each plural noun.

S S P Congress debated the issue and approved the bill defining consumer rights.

- **1.** My parents expect us children to help with the housework.
- 2. The film followed a herd of cows through a typical day.
- **3.** She probably has more self-confidence than any of my other friends.
- **4.** The returning astronauts waved to the cheering crowd.
- **5.** The principal congratulated the class on its performance.
- 6. The dodo is an extinct bird.
- 7. Her favorite team lost in the playoffs.
- 8. My grandmother always used to say that pride went before a fall.
- 9. The paintings were in the new section of the museum.
- **10.** This particular book contains both stories and poems.
- **11.** Before we could paint the house, we had to scrape off the old paint.

- **12.** Frankly, your dog is not the smartest creature I've ever seen.
- 13. The eerie music during the play added to the atmosphere of mystery.
- 14. Every time he went to the mall he saw the same group of kids.
- **15.** The awful smell from the laboratory reached to the gym.
- **16.** When the chain fell off her bicycle, she heard a terrible grating sound.
- 17. One panel gave a presentation about democracy.
- **18.** I usually don't like spicy food.
- **19.** That girl works at the store on the corner.
- **20.** The audience gasped in disbelief when the senators appeared.

Exercise 2 Choose 30 singular nouns you identified above. On the lines below, write the plural form for each of those nouns.

congresses	issues	bills

Writing Link Write three sentences about a concert or other performance you have seen. Use at least three collective nouns in your sentences.

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Lesson 2 Nouns: Proper and Common; Concrete and Abstract

A **proper noun** is a noun that names a particular person, place, thing, or idea. A proper noun begins with a capital letter. A **common noun** is the general name of a person, place, thing, or idea.

	PROPER	COMMON
Person:	Uncle Al	uncle
Place:	Dominican Republic	country
Thing:	Schindler's List	movie
Idea:	(the) Renaissance	era

Exercise 1 Write P above each proper noun and C above each common noun.

 P
 C
 P
 C

 Pedro is taking his little brother to Wrigley Field to see a baseball game.

- **1.** The World Cup is the most popular sporting event in the world.
- Every four years, soccer teams from continents such as Europe, Africa, and South America battle for first place.
- 3. In 1994, the tournament was held in the United States.
- 4. Teams from 24 nations took part in the 1994 World Cup.
- 5. In every city where a game was played, fans of each country cheered their players.
- 6. Thousands of soccer fans from Italy and Ireland invaded New Jersey .
- 7. Soldier Field in Chicago rocked to the cheers of Germans and Bolivians.
- 8. Brazilians backed their team by singing samba songs in Portuguese.
- 9. Fans of Nigeria, champions of Africa, pounded drums to spur their team to victory.
- 10. Supporters of the home team enthusiastically waved the Stars and Stripes.
- **11.** Only 16 teams advanced to the second round of the World Cup.
- 12. These teams then met to decide who would become world champion.
- **13.** Several games were decided by a "shoot-out," in which a single player challenges the goalkeeper.
- 14. One of the best games in the second round was Holland against Brazil.
- **15.** The United States put up a good fight against Brazil but lost by a score of 1–0.

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- 17. Brazil, led by goalscorers Romario and Bebeto, advanced to the final by edging Sweden.
- 18. In the other semifinal, Italy and its star Roberto Baggio crushed Bulgaria.
- **19.** More than two billion soccer fans around the world watched the final game on television.
- 20. They saw the Brazilians edge a tough Italian team to become world champions.

A **concrete noun** names an object that occupies space or can be recognized by any of the senses. An **abstract noun** names an idea, quality, or characteristic.

Concrete: sneeze, star, explosion, hedgehog, chimney **Abstract:** politeness, ability, honesty, love, beauty

Exercise 2 Write *con.* above each concrete noun and *abs.* above each abstract noun.

con.abs.Bob admires people who practice modesty.

- 1. Sheila likes to plant and care for flowers.
- 2. Daniel's integrity cannot be questioned.
- 3. Ruth and Joe have shown their devotion to this company.
- 4. Kindness and sincerity dominate my list of important qualities.
- 5. Claire's new bicycle impressed her neighbors.
- 6. Uncle Rico will give you the recipe.
- 7. The coach reminded his players of the necessity for good sportsmanship.
- 8. The bakery on the corner sells the best chocolate chip cookies.
- 9. Thoughtfulness is always appreciated.
- 10. Rashida wants us to make compassion a priority.
- 11. Mr. Fernandez is teaching us about great world leaders.
- **12.** Jealousy can be extremely destructive.
- 13. Sunee has empathy for Roger because she has gone through a similar experience.
- 14. Brad and Caroline hosted a reception for the new exchange student.
- 15. I always enjoy visiting Mexico and Canada, although they have few similarities.

Lesson 3 Pronouns: Personal and Possessive; Reflexive and Intensive

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun, a group of words acting as a noun, or another pronoun. A **personal pronoun** refers to a specific person or thing and can be either singular or plural. The **first person** indicates the person speaking. The **second person** indicates the person being addressed. The **third person** indicates the person or thing being discussed.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First Person	l, me	we, us
Second Person	you	you
Third Person	he, him	they, them
	she, her, it	

We are aware that you will be bringing them to the party.

A **possessive pronoun** indicates possession or ownership. It takes the place of the possessive form of a noun.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First Person	my, mine	our, ours
Second Person	your, yours	your, yours
Third Person	his	their, theirs
	her, hers, its	

My coat and your bookbag are in her locker.

A **reflexive pronoun** refers to a noun or another pronoun and indicates that the same person or thing is involved. An **intensive pronoun** adds emphasis to a noun or another pronoun.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First Person	myself	ourselves
Second Person	yourself	yourselves
Third Person	himself, herself, itself	themselves
Reflexive: I bou	ght myself a pair of jeans.	Intensive: I myself bought a pair of jeans.

Exercise 1 Underline each pronoun.

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She glanced in the mirror and saw him behind her.

- **1.** I could tell it made no sense at all to her.
- 2. His father runs the cafe by himself.
- 3. Can you imagine how they felt when they saw them?
- 4. Their burrito is a meal in itself!

- 5. We told her we wanted to do it ourselves.
- **6.** The telephone was ringing off its hook.
- 7. Randall couldn't tell theirs from yours.
- 8. She told him skipping breakfast was a bad idea.
- 9. Did you double-check your answers as they did?
- **10.** Give them enough time, and they will reveal their secret.
- 11. I myself will perform the leading role in the play.
- 12. You have only yourselves to blame.
- 13. Its shine and softness make the material very popular.
- **14.** Their crowd spends a lot of time at the swimming pool.
- **15.** They still had one difficult task in front of them.
- **16.** She had been studying to become a lawyer.
- **17.** Jason forgot to bring his volleyball, so we had to use hers.
- 18. You mean you found your report in the recycling bin?
- **19.** Cars are a lot smaller than they used to be.
- 20. He was shocked when he learned the congresswoman herself would be attending.

Exercise 2 Identify what type of pronoun is in italics. Write *per.*—personal, *pos.*—possessive, *ref.*—reflexive, and *int.*—intensive. Then write *S* if the pronoun is singular and *Pl.* if it is plural.

- per., S I'm not sure *she* understands how important it is.
 - **1.** The large book about Alaska is *hers.*
 - _____ **2.** *I* had never seen anything so amazing!
 - ______ **3.** The coach gave the speech *herself*.
- ______ 4. Did that girl ask *you* to dance?
 - **5.** We planned to build it *ourselves.*
 - **6.** She took *his* order after the song stopped.
- _____ **7.** What did he think *they* were doing?
- **8.** She watched *herself* in the mirror as she practiced.
 - **9.** Nikki and I agreed *their* project was the best.
- _____ **10.** You *yourselves* will have to decide.
 - **11.** That silly dog followed *them* all the way home.
 - **12.** Customers serve *themselves* from the smorgasbord.

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Lesson 4 Pronouns: Interrogative, Relative, Demonstrative, Indefinite

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun, a group of words acting as a noun, or another pronoun. An **interrogative pronoun** is used to form a question. who whom whose what which

Which is the correct answer?

A **relative pronoun** is used to begin some subject-verb word groups called subordinate clauses.

who	whom	whose	whoever	whomever	which
whichever	that	what	whosoever	whatever	

Maya is the student **who** wrote the article.

A demonstrative pronoun points out specific persons, places, things, or ideas.

this these that those

These are the most interesting videodiscs.

An **indefinite pronoun** refers to persons, places, or things in a more general way than a noun does.

all	both	everything	none	several
another	each	few	no one	some
any	either	many	nothing	somebody
anybody	enough	most	one	someone
anyone	everybody	neither	other	something
anything	everyone	nobody	others	

Few are ever found again.

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Exercise 1 Underline each pronoun. In the blank, write *int.* if the pronoun is interrogative, *rel.* if it is relative, *dem.* if it is demonstrative, and *ind.* if it is indefinite.

- <u>int.</u> Who can answer this question?
- _____ 1. What is the longest river in the United States?
- **_____ 2.** The Missouri, which flows 2,540 miles, is the longest river.
- **_____ 3.** In fact, the Missouri is one of the longest rivers in the world.
- **4.** How many of the world's rivers are longer than the Missouri?

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	5. The Ohio River and the Missouri River, which are tributaries of the Mississippi River,
	flow into the Mississippi at Cairo, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri.
	6. Both are vital transportation routes.
	7. These, along with other smaller rivers, help make up the Mississippi River Basin.
	8. Statistics show that the Mississippi River carries almost two thirds of the country's
	inland freight.
	9. St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans are several of the cities on the river.
1	10. Which is the largest state bordering the Mississippi River?
1	11. A famous writer who is associated with the Mississippi is Mark Twain.
1	12. Twain wrote about whatever was around his hometown of Hannibal, Missouri.
1	13. The bustling life of the river was something Twain described in book after book.
1	14. Nothing was closer to the writer's heart.
1	15. Three books that are set on the river are <i>Life on the Mississippi, Tom Sawyer,</i> and
	Pudd'nhead Wilson.
1	16. Twain's most famous book is one many people love.
1	17. Many literary critics believe that <i>Huckleberry Finn</i> is the finest American novel.
1	18. What makes the story so popular?
1	19. Perhaps there is a little bit of Huck Finn in everybody.
2	20. Anybody interested in America's greatest river should read Mark Twain's books.
Exerc	cise 2 Complete each sentence by filling in an appropriate pronoun of the type indicated.
	This <i>or</i> That is a subject open for discussion. (demonstrative)
	Zaire River, was known as the Congo River until 1971, flows ugh west-central Africa. (relative)
	is the river that drains an area of the African continent known e Congo Basin. (demonstrative)
	area, is fed annually by as much as 100 inches of rainfall, covers nillion square miles. (relative)
	Zaire River, is 2,900 miles long, is of great importance to the le of the area. (relative)
5	of the rivers in Africa is the longest? (interrogative)

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Lesson 5 Verbs: Action (Transitive/Intransitive)

A **verb** is a word that expresses action or a state of being and is necessary to make a statement. An **action verb** tells what someone or something does. Some action verbs express physical action. Other action verbs express mental action. A **transitive verb** is an action verb that is followed by a word or words that answer the question *what?* or *whom?*

The dancer **performed** the most difficult movements. (The action verb *performed* is followed by the noun *movements,* which answers the question *what?*)

An **intransitive verb** is an action verb that is not followed by words that answer the question *what*? or *whom*?

The dancer **performed** gracefully. (The action verb *performed* is followed by a word that tells how.)

Exercise 1 Underline the verb in each sentence. In the blank, write *T* if the verb is transitive. Write *I* if the verb is intransitive.

- _____ Jaelyn followed the recipe carefully.
- **1.** Kathleen Battle, the opera star, sings amazingly well.
- **2.** The red ants fought the black ants.
- **3.** My aunt plays rugby every Sunday.
 - **4.** The hawk flew slowly over the forest.
- **5.** Everyone saw the horse with the beautiful saddle.
- **6.** Twenty-thousand people watched in amazement.
- **7.** Beth finally heard that new song by the Ooglies.
- **8.** The members of the chess club elected Janelle president.
- **9.** The sound engineer recorded the bass and guitars first.
- **10.** Dogs hear much better than humans.
- **_____ 11.** I never watch game shows on television.
- _____ **12.** Robin finished early.
- **_____ 13.** The dolphin turned quickly and smoothly.
- **_____ 14.** I finished my homework during study hall.
- **_____ 15.** I turned the pages of the old book with care.
- _____ **16.** Hummingbirds eat almost constantly.

- **17.** Salmon actually swim up rivers.
- **18.** The plan succeeded in spite of his strong opposition.
- _____ 19. Carson's dog eats almost anything.
- **_____ 20.** Raeanne tasted my bagel.
- _____ **21.** My dad never drinks coffee with his meals.
- **_____ 22.** The beavers built the dam in less than a day.
- **_____** 23. Luis stayed at his grandmother's house for three weeks in the spring.
 - **____ 24.** The parakeet died of pneumonia.
 - **____ 25.** The outfielder caught the ball near the wall.
- **26.** The crow looked at the scarecrow without the slightest trace of fear.
 - **27.** Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn returned to Russia in 1994.
- **28.** Quentin conducted the school jazz band during one number.
- **_____ 29.** Chen ran faster than anyone in the entire school.
- **30.** He returned her calculator with a big scratch on it.
- _____ **31.** Good detectives never reveal their theories.
- **_____ 32.** The tour director made all the reservations.
- **33.** The bloodhound smelled something on the old, dirty jacket.
- **_____ 34.** The bell rang at exactly midnight.
- **_____ 35.** Mr. Rossi ran the shop with an iron hand.
- **_____ 36.** She opened the window in the kitchen.
- **_____ 37.** People called often during the holidays.
- _____ **38.** In *Casablanca* Bogart and Bergman meet for the last time at an airport.
- **_____ 39.** The mayor called just before dinner.
- **40.** Uncle Roscoe met me at the bus station.

Writing Link Write three sentences describing your favorite movie. Use both transitive and intransitive verbs in your description.

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Lesson 6 Verbs: Linking

A linking verb links, or joins, the subject of a sentence (often a noun or pronoun) with a word or expression that identifies or describes the subject. *Be* in all its forms (*am, is, are, was, were, been, being*) is the most common linking verb. Other linking verbs include *look, sound, feel, grow, remain, stay, seem, appear, become,* and *taste.*

l **am** a soldier. Bananas **were** plentiful. The opera **sounded** wonderful. She **felt** sad.

Exercise 1 Place a check in the blank next to each sentence whose main verb is a linking verb.

- Fiona is Irish.
 - **1.** Irish Americans are one of this country's largest immigrant groups.
 - **2.** About 40 million Americans claim Irish ancestry.
- **3.** This total is almost ten times the number of people in the country of Ireland today.
 - **4.** Among the states with the largest number of Irish Americans are Massachusetts, Delaware, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.
- **5.** Irish immigrants came to this country very early in its history.
- **6.** Ireland was a country with a large population.
 - **7.** The large number of people caused a rise in the poverty level.
 - **8.** Many Irish felt hopeful about the endless job opportunities in America.
 - **9.** In 1845 a terrible potato famine struck Ireland.
- **_____ 10.** The first big wave of Irish immigrants started in the 1840s.
- _____ **11.** Most Irish immigrants settled in the large cities of the Northeast.
- **12.** Irish immigrants were important in building the famous Erie Canal and many highways, railroads, and cities.
- **13.** The Irish had an advantage over other immigrants because they could speak English.
- **14.** In spite of this, however, many Irish suffered discrimination.
- **15.** Irish Americans have made important contributions in many areas of American life and society.
- **16.** One well-known Irish American was President John F. Kennedy.
- **17.** Irish American Eugene O'Neill, an outstanding dramatist, won the Nobel Prize in literature for his plays.

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1	8. John L. Sullivan, America's first sports superstar, reigned as world heavyweight boxing champion in the late 1800s.
1	9. Other famous Irish Americans are actor John Wayne, singer Bing Crosby, and Ronald Reagan, the former president.
2	0. March 17, St. Patrick's Day, is the day when Irish Americans celebrate their heritage.
	ise 2 Underline the linking verb (or verbs) in each sentence. Then circle the word or fter the linking verb that identify or describe the subject.
This	s is the story of an American hero.
1. Joh	n Fitzgerald Kennedy was the thirty-fifth president of the United States.
2. Wh	en he was a child, his life seemed easy.
3. Jose	ph and Rose Kennedy appeared eager to give their children every opportunity to succeed.
4. John	n became an author when an expanded version of his senior thesis was published as a
boo	k.
5. Wh	<i>Y England Slept</i> is an account of Great Britain's difficulty in trying to react to military
eve	nts.

- 6. Events grew bleaker in Europe as World War II advanced.
- 7. The United States stayed neutral for a time but eventually sent troops to Europe and Asia.
- 8. John Kennedy felt confident that he could command a Navy motor torpedo boat.
- 9. His mission grew dangerous when a Japanese destroyer sank his boat.
- **10.** He became a hero when he led his men back to safety.
- **11.** After the war ended, Kennedy became a politician.
- **12.** He was first a congressman and then a senator.
- **13.** In Congress, he was responsive to his constituents' concerns.
- 14. Though often ill, he looked vigorous and strong.
- **15.** He became a strong supporter of civil rights legislation.
- **16.** In 1960, Kennedy was the Democratic party's candidate for president.
- 17. He remains the youngest person ever elected President of the United States.
- **18.** His inaugural address sounded eloquent to the citizens.
- **19.** His ideas were new and exciting.
- **20.** His influence on young people was great.

Lesson 7 Verb Phrases

The **verb** in a sentence may consist of more than one word. The words that accompany the main verb are called **auxiliary**, or helping, **verbs**. A **verb phrase** consists of a main verb and all its auxiliary verbs.

forms of <i>be</i>	am, is, are, was, were, being, been
forms of <i>have</i>	has, have, had
other auxiliaries	can, could, may, might, shall, will,
	do, does, did, must, should, would

The most common auxiliary verbs are the forms of *be* and *have*.

They are going .	They have gone .	They had been going.

The other auxiliary verbs are not used primarily to express time.

She should be arriving .	Could she have arrived?
She could already be sitting there.	

Exercise 1 Place a check next to each sentence that contains an auxiliary verb. In the sentences that contain an auxiliary verb, underline the verb phrase. Then circle the auxiliary verb.

- Stock car racing has been popular for years.
- **1.** No one has been more successful in auto races than Richard Petty.
- **2.** The stock car race driver was known to millions of fans as "King Richard."
- **3.** Stock cars are quite different from the sleek cars in the Indianapolis 500.
- **4.** On the outside, stock cars may appear normal.
- **5.** But under the hood, stock cars have always had special, powerful engines.
- **6.** The cars also have additional safety features.
- _____ **7.** From 1960 to 1984, Richard Petty was winning in his trademark blue car.
- **8.** He had crossed the finish line first more than two hundred times.0
- **9.** Did Richard Petty ever crash his race car?
- **10.** The King was involved in many crashes, including a nasty one at the 1976 Daytona 500.
- _____ **11.** Richard Petty won his last race on July 4, 1984.
- _____ 12. Did Richard Petty's great success go to his head?
- **_____ 13.** No, he remained a favorite with fans because of his friendliness.

	14. Thousands of fans have vis	sited his headquarters in Level Cross, North Carolina.
	15. For many fans, stock car ra	cing is a family affair.
	16. Men and women, boys and	girls, and people of all ages enjoy watching the races.
	17. For drivers, racing can also	be a family affair.
	18. Richard Petty's father, Lee,	had been one of the first great stock car drivers.
	19. Not surprisingly, Richard's	son is following in his father's footsteps.
	 20. Any interested people show	uld attend a stock car race.
	Exercise 2 Complete each sentence ng the verb indicated. Myra <u>was reading</u> ab	by writing a verb phrase (main verb and auxiliary verbs)
1.	Janet Guthrie the Indianapolis 500. (race)	cars for thirteen years before she first competed in
2.	A	about the sport at a young
	age. (think)	
3.	However, Janet Guthrie	in flying airplanes. (interest)
4.	She	a famous pilot. (be)
5.	In fact, by age nineteen she	a commercial pilot's license. (obtain)
6.	Five years later, she racing. (take)	tests for a competition license in auto
7.	She year. (finish)	third in her Sports Car Club of America class the following
8.	Racing	her primary interest. (become)
9.		for her graduate school finals in physics, she was
	racing somewhere instead. (study)	
10.	That is when she decided she	a professional race car driver. (be)
11.	She used all the money she	to pursue her dream. (save)
12.	She	race car owners and ask them to hire her. (stop)
13.	Finally, Janet decided she	to build her own car. (try)
14.	After building a good record, she _ Indianapolis 500. (offer)	an opportunity to qualify for the
15.	In 1978, Janet Guthrie	history by finishing in ninth place. (make)

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Lesson 8 Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun by limiting its meaning.

shiny toaster friendly neighbor horrible accident green bird that book

Articles are the adjectives *a*, *an*, and *the*. *A* and *an* are indefinite articles. *The* is the definite article.

Possessive pronouns, such as *my* and *our*, can be considered adjectives because they modify nouns. Similarly, possessive forms of nouns, such as *Roger's* and *the captain's*, can also be considered adjectives.

A **proper adjective** is formed from a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.

Cervantes was a **Spanish** writer. The **Korean** restaurant is very popular.

Exercise 1 Underline the adjectives, including articles, possessive pronouns, possessive forms of nouns, and proper adjectives in each sentence.

The weary rebels climbed the hill to the fort.

- 1. The weight lifter grunted and groaned trying to lift the heavy barbell.
- 2. The hungry boy ate a juicy hamburger and a tossed salad.
- 3. My little brother loves Chinese food.
- 4. Where did you get that beautiful coat?
- 5. The designers changed the basic design of the popular model.
- 6. A good hiking bood needs a sturdy sole.
- 7. We watched the little silvery fish jump completely out of the water.
- 8. His mother watched the new sitcom on Monday night.
- 9. This music is putting me in a relaxed mood.
- **10.** Wooden tent stakes have been replaced by plastic or metal ones.
- 11. Whose car is parked in front of your apartment?
- **12.** Because of the dense fog, the nervous detective could see only a dim outline of the figure.
- **13.** Michael's new puppy loves to chew on things.
- 14. Probably the hottest new sport in town is in-line skating.
- 15. All the excited fans cheered on their favorite tennis star.
- 16. Kristin brought some Norwegian cookies her grandmother made to the club's last party.

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- 17. Trevor really wanted the lead role in the play, but his tryout was a disaster.
- **18.** Juwan's sister donated her old computer to the new club.
- **19.** Please take off that awful mask!
- 20. The international student in our class is a Brazilian.

Exercise 2 Complete each sentence by adding an appropriate adjective in the space provided.

- That was the most _____ book I've ever read.
- 1. Sylvia unpacked her _____ jacket.
- 2. The actor gave a ______ portrayal of the downtrodden farmer.
- 3. The ______ traveler stared at the icy glass of water.
- 4. The women entered the ______ store.
- 5. We gave the ______ server a generous tip.
- 6. Samantha bit into the ripe, _____ peach.
- 7. The ______ knife cut the roast easily.
- 8. People consider Lucas a very _____ boy.
- 9. The teacher seems to like _____ paintings.
- **10.** My brother's ______ motorcycle is in the garage.
- 11. _____ food can be really tasty.
- **12.** The ______ girl is the captain of the volleyball team.
- **13.** The inspector confiscated the ______ diamonds.
- 14. My aunt and uncle's vacation in Colorado was a ______ experience.
- **15.** Her best friend moved to a town in the _____ part of the state.
- **16.** Tracy's favorite class was the one on ______ literature.
- **17.** It's _______ to climb on the bridge.
- **18.** I like any kind of _____ music.
- **19.** The ______ person who came around the corner was a police officer.
- **20.** The ______ article about the school's dress code was written by the assistant editor.

Lesson 9 Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb by making its meaning more specific. Adverbs modify by answering the questions *when? where? how?* and *to what degree?*

We left **early** for the soccer game. (The adverb *early* modifies the verb *left* by answering the question *when?*)

Janine waited **there** for the bus. (The adverb *there* modifies the verb *waited* by answering the question *where?*)

The nurse **quietly** shut the door of the hospital room. (The adverb *quietly* modifies the verb *shut* by answering the question *how?*)

Very few things in life are **completely** perfect. (The adverb *completely* modifies the adjective *perfect* by answering the question *to what degree?*)

Negative words, such as *not* and its contraction *-n't*, are also considered adverbs. Other negative words such as *nowhere*, *hardly*, and *never* can also function as adverbs.

The boat has **not** arrived. I have **never** eaten squid.

Exercise 1 Circle the word or words modified by the adverb in italics. On the blank, write v if the adverb modifies a verb. Write *adj*. if the adverb modifies an adjective. Write *adv*. if the adverb modifies another adverb.

- ____ Whitney *almost* cleared) the hurdle.
- _____ **1.** I've seen Alison at the nursing home *very* often.
 - **2.** Ben *easily* made the cross-country team.
- **3.** Our class had a *really* fantastic time on the field trip to the science museum.
 - **4.** Two hundred people had *already* ordered tickets.
 - **5.** *Sometimes* nice guys do finish first.
- **6.** Shannon had a *very* difficult time after the accident.
- _____ **7.** Late in the afternoon storm clouds gathered *overhead*.
- **8.** Farrah's purse was *nowhere* in the room.
- **9.** *Now* and *then,* I wish for something impossible.
- _____ **10.** England had not *yet* prepared for war.
- _____ **11.** Don't stay out in the sun too *long*.
 - **12.** Zach would *never* understand his sister and her friends.

Name	Class

13. *Almost* every person at the meeting was angry about the decision.

- _____ 14. I'll talk to you *later.*
- _____ **15.** Tuyen was *completely* calm when we jumped out and yelled "Happy Birthday!"

Date _

- **16.** Birds migrate alone *very* infrequently.
- _____ 17. Hand in your paper *today.*
- _____ **18.** I don't think she was *entirely* sure what she had said.
 - _____ **19.** *Only* rarely can gorillas breed in captivity.
 - **20.** We have *n*'t succeeded yet, but we'll keep on trying.

Exercise 2 Underline the adverb or adverbs in each sentence.

Slowly, Marcus made his way to the front of the train.

- 1. Nicholas timidly thanked me for the birthday gift.
- 2. Your business with Carol is altogether private.
- 3. We had scarcely arrived at the park when the storm began.
- 4. The visiting team arrived late for the big game.
- 5. Kwan came here looking for you.
- 6. Louis had not considered that alternative.
- 7. Mr. Wilson usually hires students during the summer.
- 8. Gillian is the player who most frequently scores.
- 9. The votes cast in the third precinct were counted early.
- 10. Surprisingly, the plane was nearly empty.
- **11.** Janice often runs through the field to the track.
- 12. The frightened rabbit never knew I only wanted to take its picture.
- **13.** The rink will soon be filled with skaters.
- 14. Mr. Hernandez caught some bass and perch today in Silver Lake.
- **15.** The referee blew his whistle loudly.
- **16.** The runaway colt has not been seen lately.
- **17.** I really must leave now.
- **18.** We went back to the very dark cave.
- **19.** Cooper was startled enough to scream.
- 20. Next, our class wholeheartedly applauded the speaker.
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Exercise 3 Underline the adverb or adverbs in each sentence. Then draw an arrow from each adverb to the word or words it modifies.

The results of the experiment were clearly shown.

- **1.** Fry these Chinese vegetables quickly.
- 2. The woman in the movie seemed truly sorry for her behavior.
- 3. I'll probably never get this chance again.
- 4. Aunt Polly was quite surprised by the thoughtful gift.
- 5. We heard the foghorn twice.
- 6. There was a yellow ribbon on almost every tree.
- **7.** I have not seen that show yet.
- 8. Reluctantly, the old man closed the gate.
- 9. Ms. Rustagi seemed very glad about the results of the election.
- 10. Mortimer always talks foolishly at these editorial meetings.
- **11.** Put your coats and hats here.
- **12.** They asked us so politely.
- **13.** The rank of Eagle Scout is not easily achieved.
- 14. The last contestant finally raised her hand.
- **15.** Somewhat unhappily, the basketball team left the court.
- **16.** That package should arrive tomorrow.
- **17.** The baby looked everywhere for the rattle.
- **18.** My mother recently got a job in an insurance office.
- **19.** LaShon hasn't called lately.
- 20. Very often, the best team doesn't win the tournament.

Name	Class	Date

Exercise 4 Complete each sentence by adding an adverb that answers the question indicated.

The Beatles became <u>extremely</u> popular in America. (to what degree?)

1. You can read your book ______. (when?)

- 2. Put the soccer ball _____, where no one will trip over it. (where?)
- **3.** The woodpecker ______ plucked the insect out of the hole. (how?)
- 4. James understood ______ well what he needed to do. (to what degree?)
- 5. In spite of the sandbag wall, the river ______ flooded its banks. (how?)
- 6. I saw prairie dogs ______ I looked. (where?)
- 7. Darcie's campaign for student council wasn't going ______. (how?)
- 8. We were ______ paid back out of the club treasury. (to what degree?)
- 9. The children behaved ______ when the teacher left the room. (how?)
- **10.** Mr. Li promised we would work on the algebra ______. (when?)
- 11. I've never seen anyone eat so _____ (how?)
- **12.** The butler looked ______ nervous as the detective asked questions. (to what degree?)
- **13.** Lisa's family moved into their new apartment ______. (when?)
- 14. They had been staying ______ at a motel on Broad Street. (how?)
- 15. If you enter this contest, you are ______ registered for all others. (how?)
- **16.** Lea was ______ lucky to win the contest. (to what degree?)
- **17.** The veterinarian said there was nothing ______ wrong with their hamster. (how?)
- **18.** The woman at the desk asked us to wait ______ for the mayor. (where?)
- 19. Hawks and eagles fly ______ than almost any other birds. (how?)
- **20.** If the patient doesn't receive the medicine ______, he will be in great danger. (when?)

Writing Link Write three or four sentences about sledding. Use adverbs in your sentences.

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Some adverbs have different forms to indicate degree of comparison.

COMPARATIVE
walks faster
writes more nea
hears better
behaves worse

SUPERLATIVE walks **fastest** writes **most neatly** hears **best** behaves **worst**

Exercise 5 Complete each sentence by adding the adverb in the form indicated.

neatly

Kayla sv	am <u>more</u>	frequently	than her sis	ster. (frequently	, comparative)
----------	----------------	------------	--------------	-------------------	----------------

- 1. Stephanie seemed ______ grateful for all the gifts she received. (truly, positive)
- 2. I've never seen anyone walk ______ than my younger brother. (slow *or* slowly, comparative)
- **3.** The liquid in the third beaker bubbled ______ of all. (rapidly, superlative)
- 4. He will probably sing ______ in a rock band. (well, positive)
- **5.** It was obvious that Josh had copied the drawing ______ than Reese did. (accurately, comparative)
- **6.** The A group performed badly, but the E group did ______ of all. (badly, superlative)
- 7. If you trained harder, you could ride ______. (fast, comparative)
- 8. She changed from subject to subject ______ than I could follow. (quickly, comparative)
- **9.** He knew the material in the chapter ______ than anyone else. (well, comparative)
- **10.** The green car was moving ______. (slow *or* slowly, superlative)
- **11.** The black and white kitten behaved ______ than the ginger-colored one. (shyly, comparative)
- **12.** Tony wore his letter jacket ______ of all the team members. (proudly, superlative)
- **13.** All the students handed in their reports ______ than I did. (early, comparative)
- **14.** Your brother Chris did really ______ on his college entrance tests, didn't he? (well, positive)
- **15.** The young woman in the melodrama sat ______ by the riverbank and sang a melancholy tune. (forlornly, positive)

Name	Class	Date
16 The halls seemed to peel	then ever b	actore (ioutully comparative)
16. The bells seemed to peal	than ever t	before. (Joyiuny, comparative)
17. Jessica handled the difficult st	tuation	(tactfully, superlative)
18. The doctor said she will see y	ou as	as possible. (soon, positive)
19. Our school's team played bad (badly, comparative)	y, but luckily for us, Lincoln Co	ounty played
20. Unfortunately, the team from	Vernon played	(well, superlative)
	<i>erb,</i> it may be placed in various es an <i>adjective</i> or <i>another adver</i>	-
Modifying a verb	Danielle is probably eating l	unch.

Modifying a verb	Danielle is probably eating lunch.
	Danielle probably is eating lunch.
	Probably Danielle is eating lunch.
Modifying an adjective	The ground was very dry.
Modifying an adverb	We almost always take our dog.

Exercise 6 Place a check next to each sentence in which the adverb is positioned correctly.

Owning a bike probably requires some knowledge of repair.

- **1.** Bikes work much more efficiently when all their systems are adjusted properly.
- **2.** If you learn to repair your own bike, you'll never have to take it to a bike shop almost.
- **3.** Generally, a person who is handy can repair most things on a bike.
- **4.** There are, however, quite some difficult jobs that are best left to a professional.
- **5.** Probably the most important safety feature on a bicycle is the brakes.
- **6.** You can adjust the brakes more easily with a simple tool called a third hand.
- _____ **7.** A third hand simply holds the yokes apart so that you can adjust the rubber brake pads.
- **8.** It's time to adjust the brake pads when they start making an unpleasant screeching sound somewhat.
 - **9.** The brake pads should press smoothly against the metal wheel rims.
- **10.** Another occasionally repair that bike owners attempt is cleaning or replacing an old chain.
- **11.** Scrubbing a dirty chain with kerosene and an old toothbrush will usually do the trick.
- **12.** Rarely only does a chain or other part need to be completely replaced.

Name

A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or a pronoun to some other word in a sentence.

The cat food is **inside** the cupboard.

We'll go to the movie after lunch.

These are some commonly used prepositions: aboard hut (excent)

aboard	as	but (except)	in	out	toward
about	at	by	inside	outside	under
above	before	concerning	into	over	underneath
across	behind	despite	like	past	until
after	below	down	near	pending	unto
against	beneath	during	of	regarding	up
along	beside	except	off	since	upon
amid	besides	excepting	on	through	with
among	between	for	onto	throughout	within
around	beyond	from	opposite	to	out
A compound preposition is a preposition made up of more than one word.					

	reproduced a proposition made up of more main one work.					
according to	apart from	because of	in front of	next to	out of	
ahead of	aside from	by means of	in spite of	on account of	owing to	
along with	as to	in addition to	instead of	on top of		

Prepositions begin phrases that generally end with a noun or a pronoun called the object of the preposition.

The horses jumped over the fence.

They showered the king with gifts.

Exercise 1 Circle the prepositions in each sentence. Sentences can have more than one preposition. If the sentence has no prepositions, circle nothing.

Keith visited the island during the rainy season.

- 1. Roberto Clemente was one of the greatest baseball players of all time.
- 2. Roberto Walker Clemente was born on August 18, 1934, in Carolina, Puerto Rico.

3. He is a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York.

- 4. Clemente began his career playing softball for the Santruce Cangrejeros.
- 5. He played with them until 1953, when he signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers.
- 6. Clemente played his entire major league career as an outfielder with the Pittsburgh Pirates.
- 7. He batted and threw right-handed throughout his career.
- 8. Although he weighed only 175 pounds, Clemente used one of the heaviest bats in the big leagues.
- 9. Clemente could hit with power, averaging seventeen home runs in a season.

- **11.** He batted .362 in the 1960 and the 1971 World Series.
- 12. He was named Most Valuable Player at the end of the 1966 season.
- 13. Roberto Clemente was also the most feared defensive outfielder of his time.
- 14. His powerful throwing arm was legendary.
- **15.** He led the league in throwing out base runners five times.
- 16. His acrobatic fielding often took fans' breath away.
- 17. Sandy Koufax's advice for pitching to Clemente was "Roll the ball."
- 18. The manager of the New York Yankees called Clemente the best rightfielder he had ever seen.
- **19.** Clemente played on twelve National League All-Star teams during his career.
- 20. On the last day of the regular 1972 season, Roberto got his three-thousandth hit.
- 21. Clemente was a superstar on the baseball field, but he is also remembered for other things.
- 22. When the Puerto Rican-born Clemente played his first game in 1955, fewer than twenty-five Hispanic players were on the rosters.
- 23. Hispanic players faced prejudice from both teammates and fans.
- **24.** In fact Roberto Clemente was called "Bob" in his first few seasons because many Americans were still uncomfortable with foreign-sounding names.
- 25. Major league baseball had been allowing African American players for less than ten years.
- **26.** Like Jackie Robinson, the first African American in the major leagues, Roberto Clemente changed the attitudes of baseball fans across the country.
- 27. When the Pirates won the 1960 World Series, Clemente skipped the team party.
- 28. Instead, he walked around the neighborhoods of Pittsburgh thanking fans for their support.
- **29.** Clemente often helped people in trouble.
- **30.** Clemente's concern for others cost him his life.
- **31.** When an airplane carrying supplies for earthquake victims in Nicaragua crashed into the Caribbean Sea on December 31, 1972, Roberto Clemente was aboard that plane.
- 32. His loss was felt by Puerto Rico, the city of Pittsburgh, and baseball fans everywhere.
- 33. Roberto Clemente helped make a difference in the lives of many people.

Lesson 11 Conjunctions: Coordinating, Correlative, and Subordinating; Interjections

A conjunction is a word that joins single words or groups of words. A coordinating conjunction joins words or groups of words that have equal grammatical weight in a sentence. *And, but, or, nor, for, so,* and *yet* are coordinating conjunctions.

Germaine washed the dishes **and** dried them. The squirrel buried the nut, **but** the dog dug it up.

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join words and groups of words of equal weight in a sentence.

both...and either...or

...or

not only...but also whether...or

Both whales **and** dolphins are mammals. **Whether** I fail **or** succeed, my parents will still support me.

just as...so

neither...nor

A **subordinating conjunction** joins two ideas, or clauses, so that one is grammatically dependent on the other.

after	as long as	if	than	whenever
although	as soon as	in order that	though	where
as	as though	since	unless	whereas
as far as	because	SO	until	wherever
as if	before	so that	when	while

He listened to music **until** he fell asleep. **Whenever** I see a mountain, I want to climb it.

Exercise 1 Circle the conjunctions. In the blank write *coord.* if the conjunction is coordinating. Write *corr.* if the conjunction is correlative. Write *sub.* if the conjunction is subordinate.

- <u>sub.</u> We will leave for vacation as soon as the tickets arrive.
- **1.** While many people have watched a marathon race, few have ever competed in one.
- **2.** It's Friday night, and I have to stay home to clean my room.
- **3.** Neither Sasha nor her brother could locate the car.
- **4.** We will visit Washington, D.C., or Williamsburg, Virginia, in June.
- _____ 5. Although I prefer apples, I also like strawberries.
- _____ 6. Both Jason and Eric made the basketball team.
- _____ **7.** Whenever the parents leave for work, the children throw a temper tantrum.
- **_____ 8.** The fans were quiet until the golfer putted.

Name	_ Class	Date
9. The deadline for our science project is in two	weeks, so you	ı still have time.
10. Not only did Maria win, but she also broke he	r record.	
 11. Patrick overslept and missed the bus.		
12. In soccer, as long as you head the ball properly	y, it will not h	urt you.
 13. Coach Ramirez debated whether to kick or to r	run.	
14. When the verdict came in, the defendant sobb	ed.	
 15. Is Dad cooking dinner tonight or ordering pizz	za?	
 16. Wherever the divers went, they found a treasu	ıre.	
 17. Either your assignments are in on time or you	fail the cours	е.
	41 6	

- **18.** The Jacksons lock their doors every night because thefts occur frequently in their town.
- **19.** The storm intensified, but the hikers continued their journey.
 - 20. Just as radar works by sending out signals, so does sonar.

An interjection is a word that expresses emotion or exclamation. An interjection has no grammatical connection to other words.

oh	wow	oops	ouch	well	whew	ah	yipes	uh-oh
gee	ow	hey	hooray	alas	why	man	my	uh-huh
Why, I didn't realize that.		Oops, sorry about that.		hat. Uh	Uh-oh, she'd better watch out.			

Exercise 2 Complete each sentence by choosing an interjection from the list above.

- Uh-oh , I forgot my jacket.
- 1. _____! That hurt!
- 2. _____! We won!
- 3. _____, I'm going. Will I see you there?
- 4. _____, that was a close call.
- 5. ______, I didn't know you wanted to come.
- **6.** _____, that tastes great!
- 7. ______, if you don't want to play, don't play.
- 8. _____! You stepped on my foot.
- 9. _____, what did you think it meant?
- 10. _____, how you've grown.
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Grammar

Unit 1 Review

Exercise 1 In the blank, identify the part of speech of the words in italics. Write n for a noun and p for a pronoun. Write adj. for an adjective and adv. for an adverb. Write v for a verb, *prep*. for a preposition, c for a conjunction, and i for an interjection.

- **1.** The United States has hundreds of important *historical* sites, many of which have been designated national monuments.
- **2.** Our national monuments include *both* natural wonders *and* structures built by people.
- **3.** Millions of tourists *visit* these monuments every year.
- **4.** Some of the monuments, such as the Statue of Liberty, are located *in* urban areas.
- **5.** *Others,* including Yellowstone, the first national park, are located far from big cities.
 - **6.** One of the *most* popular national monuments is the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.
 - 7. On the wall are the *names* of more than fifty-eight thousand Americans who died in the Vietnam War from 1960 to 1975.
 - **8.** The nation's capital *is* also the site of memorials to many outstanding Americans.
 - **9.** High points *of* a visit to Washington, D.C., are the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Jefferson Memorial.
- **10.** Massive *images* of these three presidents, along with one of Theodore Roosevelt, are included in the Mount Rushmore National Monument in South Dakota.
- **11.** Not all of our national monuments *honor* famous people.
- **12.** If you visited southwestern Colorado, you would find *there* Mesa Verde National Park.
- **_____ 13.** *Mesa Verde* is a collection of Native American cliff dwellings.
- _____ 14. Here is an ancient apartment building with 217 rooms—*all* under one roof!
- _____ **15.** The country's *highest* mountain, Mount McKinley, is in Denali National Park in Alaska.
- _____ **16.** *Surprisingly,* the lowest point in the United States is also a national monument.
- _____ 17. In fact California's Death Valley is the lowest *point* in the Western Hemisphere.
- **18.** Other national monuments honor groups of Americans, *among* them the Women's Rights National Historic Park and the Civil Rights Memorial.
 - **19.** Seneca Falls, New York, is the site of the first large meeting held in 1848 to plan a campaign to bring *equal* rights to women.
 - **20.** The Civil Rights Memorial was built in Montgomery, Alabama, where Martin Luther King Jr. led a boycott of the city bus system to protest *racial* discrimination.

Grammar

Cumulative Review: Unit 1

Exercise 1 In the blank write n if the italicized word is used a noun. Write p if it is used as a pronoun. Write v if it is used as a verb. Write adj. if it is used as an adjective. Write adv. if it is used as an adverb. Write c if it is used as a conjunction. Write *prep.* if it is used as a preposition. Write i if it is used as an interjection.

- **1.** He *cut* six slices of bread and put them on the plate.
- **2.** Her letter came *back* stamped "Return to Sender."
- **3.** In all fairness, I haven't heard his *side* of the story yet.
- **4.** The freight train pulled off onto a *side* track to let the passenger train pass.
- **5.** The hero rode off into the sunset, and the townspeople haven't seen him *since*.
 - **6.** *Since* you're so sure you're right, why don't you raise your hand?
- **7.** You probably drove *past* the school building on your way here.
- **8.** A person who can't dance very well is sometimes said to have two *left* feet.
- **9.** The problem is they turned right when they should have turned *left*.
- **10.** Whenever she insists on going *up* the down staircase, it causes a massive traffic jam.
- _____ **11.** *Why*, you're the news anchor for the Channel 10 news!
- **_____ 12.** I do *not* want that rusty old bicycle.
- **13.** It was fascinating to watch the border collies *corner* the runaway sheep.
- _____ 14. If you ask me, the best thing about winter is that it's always followed by *spring*.
- **_____ 15.** *Before* you go, be sure to turn off all the lights and close the curtains.
- _____ 16. I told her I would call her *before* next Monday.
- _____ **17.** The fans cheered wildly when the American women won the *shot put* at the track meet.
- **_____ 18.** The sales clerk at the department store said I could choose *either* blouse.
- _____ **19.** Richard said he didn't really care for *either*.
- _____ **20.** *Well,* don't say I didn't warn you.
- **_____ 21.** If you don't *clean* your car's carburetor, the engine won't run smoothly.
- **_____ 22.** *When* I found out about the concert, I was really upset.

Unit 2: Parts of the Sentence

Lesson 12 Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates

Every sentence has two main parts, a subject and a predicate. The **simple subject** is the main noun or pronoun that tells what the sentence is about.

The **batter** swung at the third ball. (main noun as simple subject) **She** hit a high pop foul. (main pronoun as simple subject)

A **simple predicate** is the verb or verb phrase that expresses action or being about the subject.

The crowd **cheered** after the touchdown. (main verb as simple predicate) The team **will practice** on Saturday. (main verb phrase as simple predicate)

You can find a simple subject by asking *Who?* or *What?* about the verb.

My **grandmother** lived in Poland as a girl. (Who lived in Poland?) Her **quilts** have won many prizes at state fairs. (What won many prizes?)

Exercise 1 Draw one line under the simple subject and two lines under the simple predicate of each sentence below.

I am ready for a vacation.

- 1. Our family traveled through Africa last summer.
- 2. At the airport we joined a sightseeing tour.
- 3. The guide loaded us into a huge old van.
- 4. He drove the van to a nearby game preserve.
- 5. Unfortunately, the ancient vehicle lacked good shock absorbers.
- 6. Our bodies were jolted with every turn of the wheels.
- 7. Clouds of dust around the van obscured our vision.
- 8. The driver slowed the van to a stop.
- 9. Mom started loading her camera in anticipation.
- **10.** Suddenly, several passengers spotted a giraffe and several lions.
- **11.** Soundlessly, we crept from the van for a closer look.
- **12.** The lions were snoozing in the sun.
- 13. Two small cubs batted each other with padded paws.

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- 14. A zebra herd cautiously passed the sleeping lions.
- **15.** The driver pointed at a hyena on the lookout for its meal.
- **16.** In the distance an elephant was eating the bark off a tree.
- 17. I could hardly believe the nearness of so many wild creatures.
- 18. Mom shot a whole roll of film at just that one location.
- **19.** The day ended too soon with a journey back to the town.
- **20.** Maybe we can return to this serene spot next year.

Exercise 2 Supply a simple subject for each of the sentences below by writing a noun or a pronoun in the blank. Draw two lines under each simple predicate.

My _____ are safe.

- **1.** Earlier today, the weather ______ announced an approaching snowstorm.
- 2. ______ filled several plastic bottles with fresh water.
- **3.** ______ hung extra tarpaulins over the windows in the family room.
- **4.** My ______ rushed outside to find the animals.
- 5. My ______ gathered flashlights and candles.
- 6. Soon the _____ darkened.
- 7. The ______ in the trees was moaning eerily.
- 8. _____ heard the sounds of the storm distinctly.
- 9. After a particularly loud crash _______ told a joke for relief.
- **10.** The ______ were crouching unhappily at our feet.
- **11.** The ______, however, strolled through the house serenely.
- **12.** Shortly after a lightning strike, the ______ flickered out.
- **13.** Luckily ______ had bought a battery-powered radio after the last storm.
- **14.** ______ sat in the dark with the radio as a friendly voice.
- 15. A ______ had been smashed by high water on the Little River.
- **16.** Thankfully, the ______ had closed it just minutes before.
- **17.** Civil defense _______ were providing shelter in the schools.
- **18.** My ______ worried about their families a few miles upstate.
- **19.** The long ______ passed slowly into daylight.
- **20.** ______ will not forget the storm of July 1994.

Lesson 13 Complete Subjects and Complete Predicates

Most sentences have additional words that tell more about the simple subject and the simple predicate.

The **complete subject** is made up of the simple subject and all the words that tell about it.

The members of the team voted to buy new uniforms.

The **complete predicate** is made up of all the words that tell what the subject is or does, including the simple predicate.

The principal of the school invited us to a board meeting.

A good way to find the complete subject and complete predicate in a sentence is to find the simple subject and simple predicate first.

The **president** of our class **won** the election by a landslide.

Once you have located the simple subject and predicate, then you can divide the entire sentence into complete subject and complete predicate.

The **president** of our class | **won** the election by a landslide.

Exercise 1 Draw one line under the simple subject. Draw two lines under the simple predicate. Draw a vertical line () between the complete subject and the complete predicate.

A box of old letters was found in the trunk.

- **1.** Several photos of the fire were in the paper.
- 2. Gabriella will take her science project to the fair.
- 3. The nature documentary showed the life of a coral reef.
- **4.** Miguel's bicycle was stolen from the school bike rack.
- 5. Many people on our block have dogs and cats.
- 6. We are learning about the Arctic tundra in geography.
- 7. Rita kicked four goals in her soccer game yesterday.
- **8.** Three of the high-school classes planned a community project.
- 9. A new video will be my present to my brother.
- **10.** Our local scout troop has hiked up Mount Baldy three times.
- **11.** Jena spoke to me about her birthplace in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- **12.** The new encyclopedia contains much updated material.

- **13.** A number of farmers formed a credit union.
- **14.** The rescuers chopped through the door.
- 15. Carla's grandfather writes often to his family in Italy.
- **16.** The beautiful stone in her ring is an opal.
- 17. That television drama was very unrealistic.
- **18.** A high wall surrounded the large mansion.
- **19.** We will study for the exam next week.
- **20.** The airport is just off Exit 14.
- 21. The fans in the grandstand cheered the home team.
- 22. My uncle knows a lot about solar energy.
- 23. The frisky squirrel leaped for the birdfeeder.
- 24. Forty Canada geese landed on the lawn.
- 25. Our families were invited to the school picnic.
- **26.** They dived into the pool.
- 27. The lovely old oak came down in the storm.
- 28. Suellen was practicing for the skating contest.
- **29.** My cousin called me long distance last night.
- 30. The angry drivers were stalled at the accident site.
- 31. The heavy rain brought many worms to the surface.
- **32.** The pilot landed the stricken jet in a field.
- 33. My favorite dessert is lemon sherbet.
- 34. The cooks at school baked a cake for the principal's birthday.
- **35.** Our visitors from the city were listening to the croaking frogs.
- **36.** Hillary's cousins from Seattle will be at the wedding tomorrow.
- 37. Jan performed the chemistry experiment successfully.
- **38.** You will enjoy the seventh-grade play.
- **39.** The simmering volcano erupted suddenly.
- 40. Roger slid into third base safely.

Lesson 14 Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates

A **compound subject** consists of two or more simple subjects that share the same verb. The two subjects are joined by a conjunction. (For a list of conjunctions, see Lesson 11, page 71.) The conjunctions in the following sentences are *and*, *neither* ... *nor*, and *either* ... *or*.

Andrea and **Rick** entered the relay race. Neither the **teachers** nor the **students** favor the new schedule. Either **cinnamon** or **nutmeg** is used in this recipe.

Exercise 1 Draw one line under each compound subject and two lines under the simple predicate they share. Circle the conjunction or conjunctions.

Misha and) saw Lani at the mall.

- 1. Clubs and sports are two of Lani's favorite hobbies.
- 2. Neither Chris nor Juan shares her interest.
- 3. Lani and her other friends belong to the drama club.
- 4. Either Tuesday or Wednesday is the day of their next meeting.
- 5. Sets, costumes, and props will be discussed.
- 6. Scripts and audition forms will be passed out.
- 7. Lani and Susan will audition for the fall play.
- 8. Either *Our Town* or *Romeo and Juliet* will be the first production.
- **9.** Neither the drama teacher nor the club president can decide.
- **10.** Either March or April will be the month of the second production.
- **11.** Tessa and Mr. Tanaka will choose a musical for the spring play.
- **12.** *Oklahoma!* and *The Sound of Music* are Lani's favorite shows.
- **13.** Lights and sound could be a problem, though.
- **14.** Neither time nor money is available for the improvement of the auditorium.
- **15.** Mr. Tanaka and the drama club are meeting with the school board this afternoon.
- **16.** Either Ms. Jenkins or Mr. Rodriguez will preside at the meeting.
- 17. Drama and other extracurricular activities are on the agenda.
- **18.** Mr. Tanaka, Tessa, and Lani will make short speeches.
- 19. Interest and enthusiasm for drama clubs are their topics.
- 20. Either Lani or 'Tessa will speak first.

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A **compound predicate** consists of two simple predicates that share the same subject. The two simple predicates are connected by a conjunction.

Harold **picked** the flowers and **arranged** them. The well-trained dogs **will** neither **bark** nor **bite**. The angry customer has either **called** or **written** five times. A flock of birds **swooped** behind the hill but **reappeared** above the trees.

The conjunctions in the sentences above are and, neither ... nor, either ... or, and but.

Exercise 2 Draw one line under each simple subject and two lines under each compound predicate in the following sentences.

Audiences admire and enjoy the writer's work.

- 1. Plays entertain and inform audiences.
- 2. New plays often open the mind and spark new ideas.
- 3. Regional theaters either commission new works or read submissions.
- 4. Playwrights improve and refine their dialogue during rehearsal.
- 5. Directors can add elements but cannot save a weak script.
- 6. Actors often try different approaches and choose the most effective one for the character.
- 7. Set designers create and develop the proper atmosphere for the play.
- 8. The playwright neither describes nor limits every element of production.
- 9. Each artist contributes ideas and enhances the show.
- **10.** After the first performance, the playwright will evaluate the script and make improvements.
- 11. Sometimes audience members complete surveys or offer comments to the writer.
- **12.** The writer can either accept or reject their suggestions.
- **13.** A single play may be produced and revised several times.
- 14. Broadway producers seek new plays and acquire rights to the best ones.
- 15. Audiences appreciate new shows but often buy more tickets for familiar works.
- 16. Producers neither desire nor support unpopular plays.
- 17. However, interesting new plays excite producers and draw large audiences.
- 18. The best plays win awards and sometimes become movies.
- **19.** Movies are neither produced nor directed like stage shows.
- 20. Live theater heightens drama and adds a third dimension for the audience.

Lesson 15 Order of Subject and Predicate

In most sentences that you read and write, the subject comes before the predicate.

SUBJECT PREDICATE The red-tailed **hawk** | **soared** high overhead.

For variety or special emphasis, some sentences are written in **inverted order**. In such cases the predicate comes before the subject.

PREDICATE SUBJECT High overhead **soared** | the red-tailed **hawk**.

The subject also follows the verb in any sentence that begins with there or here.

PREDICATESUBJECTThere sit |the missing books!Here is |your birthday present.

Exercise 1 Draw a vertical line (1) between the complete subject and the complete predicate. Here is a summary of the plot.

- 1. Behind the hills sank the setting sun.
- 2. Here are the photographs of the eclipse.
- 3. Across the lawn crept the stalking cat.
- 4. Myra watched the baby.
- 5. Rich took the pie to the Bayers next door.
- 6. The rainbow appeared after the storm.
- 7. Over the bridge rumbled the ancient truck.
- 8. From the broken dam tumbled the floodwaters.
- 9. Here are several of Grandma's quilts.
- **10.** My friend Helen wants to be a teacher.
- **11.** Here are the corrected test papers.
- **12.** Over the intercom came the principal's announcement.
- **13.** Inside the car sat my baby sister.
- 14. Behind the bookcase was the entrance to a secret tunnel.
- **15.** There is no excuse for your behavior.

- 16. Through the storm flew the brave seagull.
- **17.** The weary travelers camped by the river.
- 18. Beyond the planet Mars lie the asteroids.
- **19.** Here is your baseball glove.

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20. Beside the desk was the missing picture.

Exercise 2 Rewrite the sentences below by inverting the order of the subjects and predicates.

Players from both teams were at the meeting. <u>At the meeting were players from both teams</u>.

1. Up the falls swam the salmon. 2. Past the crowd sped the wheelchair racers. 3. Across the range flew the fighter plane. _____ 4. On the stove bubbled the chocolate pudding. _____ 5. Spring comes after winter. 6. A grandfather clock stood against the wall. 7. Through the woods hiked the weary scouts. _____ 8. Tulips and daffodils grew along the fence. 9. A pirate ship appeard out of the mist. **10.** Behind the house stood a pine forest. _____ **11.** Across the sky twinkled the light of the satellite. _____ 12. Down the road trotted a riderless pony. _____ 13. My best friend stood beside me. _____ 14. Between the jagged cliffs flowed the river. **15.** Throughout the book appeared colorful illustrations. _____ **16.** Tiny fish swam beneath the surface of the pond. **17.** A family of bears lived in the cave. _____ **18.** From the kitchen came the wonderful smell of challah. _____

Lesson 16 Complements: Direct and Indirect Objects

A **complement** completes the meaning of a verb. It may be one word or a group of words. One kind of complement is the direct object. A **direct object** answers the question *what*? or *whom*? after an action verb.

Mario picked some **flowers** for the mantel. (Mario picked what?) Liu trusts her **sister** completely. (Liu trusts whom?)

A direct object may have more than one part.

The farmer carried the **calf** and the **lamb** through the floodwaters.

Exercise 1 Draw one line under the simple subject and two lines under the simple predicate. Circle the direct object. At the end of the sentence, write the word *what*? or *whom*? to tell which question the direct object answers.

Astronomers study celestial bodies.) what?

1.	Early astronomers observed the heavens constantly.
2.	The movements of the sky fascinated them.
3.	Often they created myths and stories explaining the stars.
4.	To learn more, our class visited the planetarium yesterday
5.	Mr. Simpson told us about the solar system.
6.	Then we named the planets in order from the sun
7.	All the planets orbit the sun.
8.	On its surface, tiny Mercury resembles our moon.
9.	However, Mercury lacks an atmosphere and a moon.
10.	Venus possesses a poisonous atmosphere.
11.	The spacecraft photographed the surface of Venus.
12.	Clouds covered the surface.
13.	We told Mr. Simpson about our studies.
14.	First, Earth contains rocky material.
15.	A moon orbits our home planet
16.	Earth's atmosphere supports many forms of life
17.	My friend studies Mars and Jupiter.

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18.	Some people plan a trip to Mars
19.	Mr. Simpson often studies the moon through a telescope.

20. He prefers the moon to everything else in the solar system.

Another kind of complement, the **indirect object**, answers these questions following an action verb: *to whom? for whom? to what?*

The child threw her **father** and **mother** a kiss. (The child threw a kiss to whom?) Keanu bought **them** some popcorn. (Keanu bought popcorn for whom?) The crowd gave our **team** a cheer. (The crowd gave a cheer to what?)

Exercise 2 Write D.O. above the direct objects and I.O. above the indirect objects. I.O. D.O.

Mr. Stephens read us a legend about the wind.

- 1. Ms. Bailey gave our class a lecture on weather.
- 2. She teaches college students weather forecasting.
- 3. Our science teacher, Mr. Stephens, sent her an invitation.
- 4. She brought us weather maps and other data.
- 5. We showed her our ideas for the weather forecasts.
- 6. She offered the class her opinion.
- **7.** Mr. Stephens showed us pictures of the first thermometers and barometers from the seventeenth century.
- 8. Weather stations once gave others information on current conditions by telegraph.
- **9.** By the late nineteenth century, organizations were providing forecasters standards for weather records.
- **10.** In turn, these records provide meteorologists statistics.
- **11.** Recent technology gives them more help.
- 12. Satellites send professional forecasters information from space.
- **13.** Computers offer them numerical models for predictions.
- 14. These models save meteorologists time.
- 15. The predictions give people warnings about bad weather.
- **16.** Ms. Bailey drew our class a graph of weather trends.
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Lesson 17 Subject Complements and Object Complements

Certain words in sentences complete the meaning of linking verbs. These words are called **subject complements** because they further identify or describe the subject. The linking verbs used in such sentences include all forms of the verb *be*, as well as the verbs *become, seem, remain, feel, taste, smell, appear, look, grow, stay,* and *sound*.

The two kinds of subject complements are **predicate nominatives** and **predicate adjectives**. A **predicate nominative** is a noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and identifies or renames the subject.

Harold is our **quarterback**. (What word identifies Harold?) Reggie Lee remains my **friend**. (What word identifies Reggie Lee?)

A **predicate adjective** is an adjective that follows a linking verb and describes the subject.

Her paintings look **mysterious**. (What word describes the paintings?) The swimmer was **powerful**. (What word describes the swimmer?)

Exercise 1 Identify the italicized word(s) in the following sentences as either a predicate nominative, *P.N.*, or a predicate adjective, *P.A*.

- P.A. The new car was *bright* and *shiny*.
- **1.** Mr. Kravitz may become our new science *teacher*.
 - **2.** That object in the tree is a *pineapple*.
 - **3.** That train robbery remains an unsolved *mystery*.
 - **4.** This book on whales is a *gift* from my sister.
- **_____ 5.** Jayelle and Simon are the best *performers* in the play.
- _____ 6. These old apples smell *rotten*.
- _____ **7.** Both Tanya and Rick seemed *cheerful* after the exam.
- **8.** Tika's favorite reptiles are *crocodiles, lizards,* and *turtles.*
- **9.** These pears don't appear *fresh*.
- **10.** The runners look *weary* but *triumphant*.
- _____ **11.** Stella became *chairwoman* of the committee.
- **12.** The soaked and exhausted scouts looked *miserable*.
- **13.** Red, yellow, and blue are primary *colors*.
- **14.** The cut flowers looked *dry* and *lifeless*.
- _____ 15. My uncle has been *ill*.

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- **16.** The sculpture in the park remains his greatest *accomplishment*.
- **17.** First prize in the contest will be a *trip* to Grand Canyon.
- **18.** The runners felt *jubilant* after the race.
- **19.** Her orchard's main crops were *apples* and *cherries*.
 - 20. The Conways and the Hopes seem good *friends*.

Object complements are words that identify or describe a direct object in a sentence. They answer the question *what*? after a direct object in order to complete the meaning of the direct object. An object complement may be a noun, a pronoun, or an adjective.

The mayor apppointed Ken **treasurer**. (Noun) The dog considers the sofa **his**. (Pronoun) Residents think the new structure **ugly**. (Adjective)

Exercise 2 Draw one line under the direct object. Draw two lines under the object complement.

I find school elections good experience.

- 1. Our science club chose Gayle the chairperson.
- 2. Gayle considers astronomy the most compelling science.
- 3. We, on the other hand, consider her starstruck.
- 4. I, for example, find botany fascinating.
- 5. I named my science project "Fabulous Flowers."
- 6. Other club members call me silly.
- 7. I will make them botanists by next year.
- 8. My fellow members will never elect me president.
- 9. However, they may appoint me lowly notetaker.
- **10.** Several scientists in the club make geology a priority.
- 11. They call earthquakes and volcanoes marvelous.
- **12.** But then, they consider liquid lava an occasion for celebration.
- 13. Horace declared Mount Saint Helens his favorite volcano.
- 14. Of course, the chemistry fans think chemistry a treat.
- **15.** They consider all test tubes theirs.
- **16.** Lena and Ty will make chemistry their major.



Exercise 1 Draw a vertical line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. Label each direct object *D.O.* and each indirect object *I.O.* Draw one line under each predicate nominative. Draw two lines under each predicate adjective. Circle each object complement.

Fred gave Dave a baseball.

- 1. Jason threw Antonio the ball.
- 2. The club named Moira president.
- 3. This salsa tastes spicy.
- 4. Mr. Kotlinski may become our new soccer coach.
- 5. Wilson and Kurt wrote letters to their friends in Japan.
- 6. First prize will be a trip to Hong Kong.
- **7.** The conclusion of Noah's paper was a surprise.
- 8. Corky's dog brought Sally a torn slipper.
- 9. Giorgio wrote the agenda and gave a copy to each member of the group.
- 10. The ship's course seemed unusual.
- **11.** At the conference were representatives from forty nations.
- **12.** Hiking and camping are Lee's favorite activities.
- **13.** Juanita considers math her best subject.
- 14. Hawaii's flowers are breathtaking.
- 15. My friend Heidi was the leader at the golf tournament.
- 16. Alex baked the class pumpkin bread.
- 17. The judges called Colin's science fair project extraordinary.
- **18.** My cousin Jessica wants a new stereo.
- **19.** Across many miles traveled the colorful caravan.
- **20.** Martha bought some lace in Brussels.

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Cumulative Review: Units 1–2

Exercise 1 Underline nouns once and verbs twice. Draw a vertical line between each complete subject and complete predicate. Label adjectives *Adj.*, articles *A.*, adverbs *Adv.*, direct objects *D.O.*, and indirect objects *I.O.*

- 1. Omar and Alicia took a trip to the museum.
- 2. Kristy sent Aunt Sue a lovely lamp.
- **3.** Julia wrote and directed the funny play.
- 4. The supplier accidentally delivered the wrong material.
- 5. The lawyer carefully asked the witness several questions.
- 6. Aaron ate the apple and threw the core into the wastebasket.
- 7. Those students are being honored today.
- 8. On the counter were handmade boxes of every description.
- 9. Our swimming team easily won the large trophy.
- **10.** Nora's incredible singing was the best part of the program.
- **11.** Francis scrubbed and waxed the kitchen floor.
- **12.** Someone had been giving Demetrius mysterious gifts.
- **13.** Both Claudia and her brother have been looking tense lately.
- **14.** The rainy weather had severely limited our activity.
- **15.** You offered me a nearly perfect plan.
- **16.** Someone left an unfinished jigsaw puzzle on the table.
- **17.** Dr. Connor, a medical missionary, carefully walked across the barren field.
- **18.** Julio became the best shortstop on the team.
- **19.** The panting racers swiftly turned the corner.
- **20.** Lisa and Jacques made Mrs. O'Brien a pie from the strawberries they picked.

Unit 3: Phrases

Lesson 18 Prepositional Phrases

A **prepositional phrase** begins with a preposition and usually ends with a noun or a pronoun, called the **object of the preposition**. (For a list of prepositions, see Unit 1, Lesson 10, page 69.) The object may be compound or may have modifiers.

Our stockpile **of snowballs** was depleted quickly. This pudding is made **with milk and bread**. (compound object) I brought back film footage **of the horrible storm**. (object with modifier)

A prepositional phrase acts as an **adjective** when it modifies a noun or a pronoun. A prepositional phrase acts as an **adverb** when it modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

David tried every pair of skis **in the lodge**. (adjective phrase modifying the noun *skis*)

You can come to the party. (adverb phrase modifying the verb phrase can come)

Exercise 1 Circle each prepositional phrase in the following sentences.

We met in the lobby after school.

- 1. My sister took her books off the table at dinnertime.
- 2. At the party, we met students who did not go to our school.
- 3. Which of the movies is your favorite?
- 4. Tim sat motionless for a long time.
- 5. We ran toward the water when we reached the beach.
- 6. Sheila always gets nervous before a performance.
- 7. Inside the auditorium people talked loudly until the end of the show.
- 8. I ran around the table and hid beneath the chair.
- 9. Sue promised me her recipe for stew.
- **10.** Cheers filled the stadium throughout the football game.
- 11. Would you rather live in Alaska or in Africa?
- 12. By two o'clock on the day of the bake sale, all of the cookies had been sold.
- 13. Derek looked behind the garage and saw his roller skates.
- 14. The four of us swam laps in the pool after school.

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15. We laughed at the joke though it wasn't very funny		
15. We laughed at the joke, though it wasn't very funny.		

- **16.** Marty proved she could compete against any member of the other team.
- 17. Did you travel by car or by train?
- 18. The students were encouraged in their efforts.
- **19.** The parking garage below the mall is always full.
- 20. He studies hard, and his grades are always above the average.

Exercise 2 Circle each prepositional phrase in the sentences below and draw an arrow to the word or words it modifies.

Sarah looked through the telescope.

1. The captain slipped on the wet deck.

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- 2. We went to the movie at the last minute.
- **3.** Which of the barbells is heavier?
- 4. Melissa earned the money for her new dress.
- 5. When Jo forgot her key, she knocked on the window.
- 6. The boy in the red jacket plays on my soccer team.
- 7. The doctor told him that joining the track team would be healthful for him.
- 8. She was taught table manners at a young age.
- 9. We found sticky paw prints on the kitchen floor.
- **10.** Let's meet the new coach at four o'clock.
- **11.** Bill hit the ball into the bleachers.
- **12.** Each of the girls wanted some pizza.
- **13.** The computer in the lab was used frequently.
- **14.** The school band performed during the half-time show.
- 15. Did you pass your driving test with flying colors?
- **16.** At the museum we saw paintings and sculptures.

Lesson 19 Participles and Participial Phrases

A **participle** is a verb form that acts as an adjective. It modifies a noun or pronoun.

The car screeched down the **twisting road**. (The participle *twisting* modifies the noun *road*.)

A participle can be present or past. A present participle ends in *-ing*. A past participle usually ends in *-ed*.

A participle with complements and modifiers is called a **participial phrase**. A participial phrase acts as an adjective. It can be in different positions in a sentence. If a participial phrase falls at the beginning of a sentence, it is usually followed by a comma.

Screeching loudly, the car pulled into the service station.

Exercise 1 Circle the participle or participial phrase in each sentence.

Growing up in an active family, Carla had acquired many athletic skills.

- **1.** Being a good kicker, Carla tried out for the football team.
- 2. She wanted to be the team's leading kicker.
- 3. Playing for her middle school team, she felt ready to compete.
- 4. However, many other students, having equal experience, also decided to try out for the team.
- 5. Startled by the number of competitors. Carla grew nervous.
- 6. Did all of them have a winning record?
- 7. Glancing at her competitors, she discovered that three of them were female.
- 8. Considered unique in middle school, Carla was not prepared to meet other female kickers.
- 9. A girl named Molly introduced herself to Carla.
- **10.** She had been a celebrated middle school kicker, too.
- **11.** Carla, worried about the tryouts, made a nervous joke.
- **12.** Molly's determined pacing showed that she was also nervous.
- 13. Breathing deeply, Carla began to calm down.
- 14. The coaches holding the tryouts gave each student a ball.
- **15.** Smiling at Molly, Carla suggested they help each other practice.
- **16.** Molly nodded and gave a relieved sigh.
- **17.** Running after the football, both girls forgot to be nervous.

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		_

- 18. They had a contest with the other two girls waiting in the stands.
- 19. Working together, Carla and Molly kicked more field goals than the other team.
- 20. A coach watching them insisted they try out first.

Exercise 2 Circle the participial phrase and draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun it modifies.

Donato sat at his desk, listening to a classmate's oral report,

- **1.** Waiting patiently, Donato organized his notes.
- 2. His oral report, inspired by the World Cup competition, was about a famous soccer player.
- 3. Reading his first note card, he remembered that soccer is called "football" in many countries.
- 4. This sport, played around the world, is growing in popularity.
- 5. Keeping that in mind, he thought his classmates would enjoy his report.
- 6. The student standing in front of the class finished her report.
- 7. Clearing his throat, Donato approached the lectern.
- 8. A friend sitting in the first row smiled at him.
- 9. His teacher, seated in the back, instructed him to begin.
- **10.** Placing his note cards on the lectern, he introduced his topic.
- 11. Speaking carefully, he explained that Edson Arantes do Nascimento was known as Pelé.
- 12. Playing for a minor league "football" club, Pelé tried to earn a place on a major league team.
- 13. The Brazilian athlete, rejected by several teams, joined the Santos Football Club.
- 14. This team, led by Pelé, won two world club championships.
- 15. Pelé, continuing to play, headed the Brazilian national team that won three World Cup titles.
- **16.** Retired from the game in 1975, he decided to play for the New York Cosmos.
- Aided by his presence the Cosmos won the North American Soccer League championship in 1977.
- **18.** Retiring again, Pelé received the International Peace Award.

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Lesson 20 Gerunds and Gerund Phrases; Appositives and Appositive Phrases

A **gerund** is a verb form ending in *-ing* that is used as a noun.

Sewing has never interested me.

A **gerund phrase** is a gerund with any complements or modifiers needed to complete its meaning.

Her enthusiastic cheering drew people from yards away. **Moving the chair** was not easy.

Exercise 1 Circle the gerund or gerund phrase in each sentence.

Running for class president requires a lot of work.

- **1.** I like eating healthful foods.
- 2. Recycling gives our family a sense of accomplishment.
- **3.** Quitting is almost never the best solution.
- 4. Cheryl's delicious cooking keeps her restaurant popular.
- 5. Leafing through photos is a good way to remember old times.
- 6. We enjoyed painting the barn.
- **7.** Doing the yard work made us tired.
- 8. The whistling of the wind makes the house seem lonely.
- 9. Constant bickering was making the twins a nuisance.
- **10.** Pacing the floors can relieve tension for some people.
- **11.** Public speaking was the class assignment everyone feared.
- **12.** Skating was Karen's favorite pastime.
- **13.** The dog's loud barking made it difficult to hear the television.
- 14. Miranda enjoyed exploring new places.
- **15.** His unique singing made him a good candidate for the choir.
- 16. My hobbies, cycling and reading, keep me busy.
- **17.** We wanted to win, but playing a good game was just as important.
- **18.** Her greatest hope was finding her long-lost sister.

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20. Traveling is a good way to see the world.

An **appositive** is a noun or pronoun placed next to another noun or pronoun to further identify it.

My brother **David** is an engineer.

An **appositive phrase** contains an appositive and any words that modify it. An appositive phrase is usually not essential to the meaning of a sentence. Appositives are often set off by commas.

My brother David, an engineer in Philadelphia, enjoys his job.

Exercise 1 Circle the appositive or appositive phrase in each sentence.

Dontonio, my science partner, helped me write the lab report.

- 1. Mariel, a dancer in her own right, watched the ballerinas dance.
- 2. My doctor, Dr. Enriquez, recently moved to our neighborhood.
- 3. Nancy's dog Molly never barks at anyone.
- 4. Meagan, a hard-working student, will run for class president.
- 5. The noise, a piercing wail, made us cover our ears.
- 6. The Bears, the team in the red jerseys, are going to the playoffs.
- 7. That museum has several paintings of the French Impressionist painter Monet.
- 8. Tom, the actor on the left, has performed in many musicals.
- 9. My friend Rachel came to see me march in the band.
- **10.** The Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur, are credited with the first flight.
- **11.** She lives in Seattle, the capital of Washington.
- 12. Our local newspaper, *The Sentinel*, printed a picture of my stepfather with his award.
- **13.** Mrs. Ito, my sixth-grade teacher, was a chaperone at the dance.
- 14. Animal Farm is a book by the acclaimed author George Orwell.
- **15.** Was that Krista, the captain of the drill team?
- **16.** Willie Mays, the famous home run hitter, signed one of my baseball cards.
- **17.** During biology, my first class of the day, we dissected frogs.
- **18.** *Frankenstein,* a novel by Mary Shelley, has been the basis for many films.

Lesson 21 Infinitives and Infinitive Phrases

An **infinitive** is a verb form usually preceded by the word *to*. In this case, *to* is not a preposition, but a part of the infinitive verb form. An infinitive can be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

l love **to gather** flowers in the spring. (infinitive as a noun) Our plans **to visit** Civil War battlefields changed drastically. (infinitive as an adjective) Your address is difficult **to remember**. (infinitive as an adverb)

An **infinitive phrase** includes an infinitive and any complements and modifiers needed to complete its meaning.

Many animals can learn to recognize people.

Exercise 1 Above each infinitive, write *n* if it is used as a noun, *adj.* if it is used as an adjective, and *adv.* if it is used as an adverb.

adj.

Choosing a setting for a novel is not a decision to make hastily.

- **1.** An author must choose the right setting to make a novel memorable.
- 2. For some writers, it was easy to find the best setting.
- 3. To live in London is to have the perfect setting.
- 4. A novelist can find it interesting to create plots based on the city's rich history.
- **5.** As the center of government, it is the place to witness politics in action.
- 6. To see a great opera, one would also travel to London.
- 7. To shop, a character would head for Oxford Street.
- 8. There are many parks for a hero or heroine to walk through.
- 9. To visit the oldest royal park, one would go to St. James's.
- **10.** At Regent's Park it is fun to view the Zoological Gardens.
- 11. At Trafalgar one likes to admire the statue of Lord Nelson, the hero of the battle of Trafalgar.
- **12.** Perhaps the character to write about is Lord Nelson.
- **13.** In his day, the place to be was a London district called Mayfair.
- **14.** The author to read was Jane Austen.
- 15. To purchase one of Miss Austen's books, one went to Hatchard's on Piccadilly.

- Later in the nineteenth century, London became the setting to read about in books by Charles Dickens.
- 17. His old house is an interesting place to visit.
- 18. Dickens liked to stroll through London gathering ideas for characters.
- 19. Read one of his books to determine what life was like at the time.
- 20. Think of other authors who chose to place their stories in London.

Exercise 2 Circle the infinitive or the infinitive phrase in each sentence.

Sherlock Holmes is known for his ability to solve baffling mysteries.

- 1. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has come to be well-known as the creator of Sherlock Holmes.
- 2. Conan Doyle received a degree in medicine and decided to work as an eye specialist.
- 3. Unfortunately, he was unsuccessful in his attempt to make a good living.
- 4. He wrote his first book to make money.
- 5. Conan Doyle used a doctor he knew to be the model for Sherlock Holmes.
- 6. The time he spent with his friend helped him to develop the characteristics of Holmes.
- 7. Holmes became known for his ability to observe.
- 8. Readers were able to appreciate the fictional detective's inquisitive nature.
- 9. Holmes always used his sharp wit to solve a mystery.
- 10. Conan Doyle was knighted to recognize his defense of the British in one of his books.
- **11.** That is how he came to be called "Sir."
- 12. Conan Doyle created the character Dr. Watson to assist Holmes in his mysteries.
- 13. "My dear Watson" is one of the famous phrases to come from the Sherlock Holmes mysteries.
- 14. He often chose to write books with odd titles.
- 15. *The Red-Headed League* is another book title that is hard to forget.
- 16. At one time, Conan Doyle chose to kill off the legendary detective.
- 17. Readers called for him to bring Holmes back.
- 18. Conan Doyle went on to write fifty-nine more books featuring Sherlock Holmes.
- **19.** Holmes's signature pipe and hat are items that readers are likely to remember.
- 20. To see Sherlock Holmes on television and in movies is not unusual.

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Lesson 22 Distinguishing Participial, Gerund, and Infinitive Phrases

The three types of verbal phrases, **participial**, **gerund**, and **infinitive**, are closely related to verbs. However, they do not function as verbs, but as nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. The easiest way to distinguish the phrases is by the way they function in a sentence and by their forms.

- An **infinitive phrase** can function as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Infinitives are usually preceded by the word *to.*
- **Participial phrases** function as adjectives. Present participles end in *-ing.* Most past participles end in *-ed.*
- Gerund phrases function as nouns. Gerunds end in -ing.

Exercise 1 Identify the phrase in italics as *I* for infinitive, *G* for gerund, or *P* for participial.

- <u>G</u> Harold will never forget *fumbling in the big game*.
- _____ **1.** She collects figurines *made in the thirties.*
- **2.** *Buying fire extinguishers* is a good way to save lives.
- **3.** *Practicing constantly,* Mike improved his tennis game.
- **4.** The science lab contains many jars *labeled as dangerous.*
- **5.** Jim's goal, *getting elected*, was achieved through hard work.
- **6.** Dan has never been one *to complain about his problems.*
- _____ **7.** There is no excuse for *reckless driving*.
- **8.** My younger sister likes to slide down the big hill.
- **9.** *Baking brownies* is our favorite activity on a rainy day.
- **10.** *Laughing at his jokes,* we nearly fell off our chairs.
- _____ 11. *Putting in extra time,* Ben finished his work.
- **_____ 12.** The lawyer argued *to set the record straight.*
- **_____ 13.** *Combining the ingredients* is the easy part.
- _____ 14. Laura was irritated by the wet towels *lying on the carpet.*
- _____ **15.** *Using a flashlight,* Julia found her ring in the dark.
- _____ 16. Fines were imposed to discourage littering.
- _____ **17.** She suggested several books *to read before the test.*

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- **18.** The admiral wore a jacket *decorated with many medals.*
- **19.** *Getting ahead in business* is my uncle's primary goal.
- **20.** To do a tough job well can be rewarding.

Exercise 2 Circle the infinitives and infinitive phrases in each sentence below. Then change each infinitive to a gerund and write the gerund form on the line at the left.

Adding To add sound effects to a production is called dubbing. ____ 1. According to researchers, to reduce your fat intake can be healthy. 2. To install a smoke detector is usually a good idea. 3. To burn leaves is against the law in some places. **4.** Jackie hates to wear long underwear _____ 5. My mother's main concern was to raise healthy children. _____ ____ **6.** My stepbrother reminded me that to fail was no disgrace. 7. To cough during the performance would have been rude, so I walked outside. 8. Since we were playing our arch rivals, to lose the game would have been humiliating. **9.** To bite the apple could have been fatal for Snow White. **10.** Some people think that to be shy is a pleasant quality. _____ **11.** To sleep late is a treat for Don, who has a paper route. _____ **12.** According to my choir director, to perform in the choir is an honor. **13.** To knock down the toy clowns was the biggest challenge at the school festival. _____ 14. My grandfather loves to ride his bicycle. **15.** To forget the accident was a difficult task for Joanie. **_____ 16.** The children like to play outdoors. **17.** To play our school song before a game is a band tradition. **18.** Katie likes to watch her younger brothers. **_____ 19.** To compute the figures will require a calculator. **_____ 20.** To mow the whole lawn took four hours.

Unit 3 Review

Exercise 1 Label each word or phrase in italics using the abbreviations below.

Pr. - prepositionalI - infinitiveP - participalG - gerundA - appositiveAG

My cousin *Martin* says *flying* is the only way to travel.

- 1. Teddy, *a professional*, was not eligible *for the prize*.
- 2. Serving his country bravely, my brother returned home a hero.
- 3. My friend *Kay* had several assignments *to complete*.
- 4. Running is not necessary, since we have plenty of time.
- 5. Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, is a popular place to visit.
- 6. To learn calculus is challenging for me.
- 7. *Dialing* is not necessary now that we have a touch-tone telephone.
- 8. For relaxation, my dad turned to walking.
- 9. Eating the leftover food, the pilot survived for weeks.
- **10.** *Writing several popular books*, the author became a celebrity.
- **11.** *For technical reasons* the ground crew needed *to delay the flight.*
- 12. To identify the alternatives, the president consulted with his advisers.
- 13. My friend *Paul* is preparing to study medicine.
- 14. Using my computer, I typed my term paper for English class.
- 15. Kari, my best friend, has lived near me since first grade.
- **16.** At midnight can you meet me in the kitchen for a snack?
- 17. *Claiming ignorance*, the witness was dismissed.
- 18. Maya Angelou, *the famous poet*, wrote that particular poem.
- **19.** Blending two families together can be difficult for some people.
- 20. Receiving my tickets, I packed for the trip.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–3

Exercise 1 Draw a vertical line between the subject and predicate of each sentence. Underline each noun. Circle each verb. Label each participle P, each gerund G, and each infinitive I.

To become a good pianist requires great concentration.

- **1.** Autumn is her favorite time of the year.
- 2. She loves to rake leaves.
- 3. Galloping her horse through fields is another favorite activity.
- 4. Enjoying the crisp air, Miki rides her horse in the park.
- 5. She hopes to gather her friends together this week.
- 6. They enjoy riding, too.
- **7.** Stavros rides the horse trained in Kentucky.
- 8. His horse, named Whirlwind, was trained to race.
- 9. Whirlwind prefers ambling.
- **10.** Stavros likes to amble, too.
- **11.** Miki and her horse, Star, are more adventurous.
- **12.** Roaming through the fields, they explore the changes fall brings.
- 13. Miki wants to watch the leaves turn different colors.
- 14. Photographing the trees preserves their beautiful appearance.
- **15.** Miki is putting together an album of pictures to show her biology class.
- 16. She took pictures of budding leaves in the spring.
- 17. She then took pictures of young flourishing trees.
- **18.** She will take pictures of grown trees during the winter.
- **19.** Placing the photographs in sequence, she will display the life of a leaf.
- 20. She will describe beneath each photograph what is happening.

Name

Unit 4: Clauses and Sentence Structure

Lesson 23 Main and Subordinate Clauses

There are two types of clauses: **main** and **subordinate**. A **main clause** contains a subject and a predicate. This type of clause is also called **independent**, because it can stand alone as a sentence.

The baby cried.

A **subordinate**, or **dependent**, **clause** contains a subject and predicate but cannot stand alone. This type of clause must be used with a main clause in order to make sense. It usually begins with a subordinating conjunction, such as *after*, *although*, *as*, *as if*, *because*, *if*, *since*, *so that*, *than*, *unless*, *until*, *when*, *where*, or *while*; a relative pronoun such as *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *which*, *that*, or *what*; or a relative adverb, such as *when*, *where*, or *why*.

The baby cried when the dog barked loudly.

Exercise 1 Draw one line under the subordinate clause or clauses in each sentence.

While I hem the skirt, will you finish the blouse?

- 1. After the storm cleared, the flight took off.
- 2. You will learn to speak Spanish if you practice.
- 3. I know a girl who sings in the chorus.
- 4. Although English is my favorite subject, I also like algebra.
- 5. We can go to the mall unless you are too busy.
- 6. Madeline is from a part of France where few people speak English.
- 7. The judge, who was angered by the outburst, slammed her gavel down.
- 8. When we arrived at the hotel, we discovered that our reservation had been cancelled.
- 9. Though many of us stood in line, only a few people bought concert tickets.
- 10. Maggie, whose birthday is in July, has already decided what she wants.
- **11.** The restaurant where we used to eat dinner went out of business.
- 12. I peeled the potatoes while mother shredded the carrots.
- 13. Because the subject was complicated, Brad studied very hard.
- **14.** Whenever we visit the zoo, Emma and I look for the giraffes first.

15. Dawn's letter had a sad tone, as if something had gone wrong.

- **16.** Until Diana learned to trust, she had very few friends.
- **17.** The computer that Jill bought a year ago is already outdated.
- 18. Because the epidemic had grown worse, the area hospitals were overcrowded.
- **19.** Whenever we go to the dentist, she encourages us to brush.
- 20. My uncle reads at the dinner table, a habit that I consider rude.

Exercise 2 Underline the main clause in each sentence. Then circle the subordinate clause.

When you finish your drawing, you may frame it.

- **1.** The kitten ran when the children came near it.
- 2. Chad has quit his job so he can devote more time to his studies.
- **3.** If the door is open, you can go right into the house.
- 4. Players who wish to join the team may sign up today.
- 5. Dr. Thomas returned to the site where we first saw the unusual rocks.
- 6. Do you remember the time when we stayed up all night?
- 7. My cousin who lives in Saudi Arabia came to visit last summer.
- 8. After I had written the letter. I mailed it.
- 9. Africa had changed since the last time I was there.
- **10.** When we reached the top of the mountain, we felt tired but proud.
- **11.** Mitch lives in the building where the burglary happened.
- 12. Although we were worried about Jason, we did not want to show our nervousness.
- **13.** When the list of winners was announced, Kelly ran to claim her prize.
- 14. We watched as the archaeologists dug up the dinosaur remains.
- 15. Because Antonio loves water sports, we bought him water skis for Christmas.
- **16.** Before he sat down, Rick took off his jacket.
- **17.** Sarah spun around as if she were an ice skater.
- 18. When she was given an example, Tessa could do just about any math problem.
- **19.** When the clouds lifted, the sun shone brightly.
- **20.** When the teacher is speaking. we are not supposed to interrupt.

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Lesson 24 Simple and Compound Sentences

A **simple sentence** contains one main clause and no subordinate clauses. The simple sentence may not appear to be simple. It may have a compound subject or a compound predicate. It may also contain modifiers. As long as it has only one main clause, it is a simple sentence.

Li-Ching and Maria sang a duet.

A **compound sentence** contains two or more main clauses that are usually joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

Maria sang one of her own songs, **and** Robert danced. Maria sang, Robert danced, **and** Li-Ching played the piano.

Exercise 1 Write *s* if the sentence is simple or c if it is compound.

- <u>s</u> Marcus and Wolfgang, brothers from Germany, toured the United States and Canada last Spring.
 - **1.** The polio vaccine was developed by Jonas Salk and Albert Sabin.
- **2.** My little brother Jake got a toy in his breakfast-cereal box.
- **3.** We watched the baseball game, and we went for ice cream afterward.
- **4.** A red car pulled up to the house, and a girl climbed out.
- **5.** One of the remotes controlled the stereo, and another controlled the television.
 - **6.** The doctor determined the cause of Gina's health problem.
- _____ **7.** Collin played well, but Andrea had the highest score.
- **8.** The rescue helicopter landed on top of the hospital.
- **9.** Jim didn't take good notes, but Mary helped him study for the test.
- **10.** The battery was dead, and the gas tank was almost empty.
- **_____ 11.** The parade moved from the boulevard to the park.
- _____ **12.** Laura's new coat was blue, and her hat was burgundy.
- **13.** The library was empty and quiet.
- **14.** My grandfather made his fortune in the computer industry.
- **15.** Monique is interested in protecting animal rights.
- **16.** The change jingled loudly in my pocket.
- _____ 17. Claire worked hard and earned a lot of money.

Name	Class	Date

- **18.** Zach and Amanda helped out at the car wash.
- **19.** You can help with the dishes, or you can wash the car.
- **20.** We helped the neighbors rake leaves, and they helped us wash windows.

Exercise 2 Write *c* next to each compound sentence.

- C We picked up our lunch, and we ran to the park.
 - 1. The Statue of Liberty was created by the French sculptor, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.
 - **2.** Bartholdi studied painting and architecture in Paris, and his first sculpture was shown in 1883.
 - **3.** The original name of the statue was "Liberty Enlightening the World."
 - **4.** The statue was planned to honor the centennial celebration of 1876, but the statue was not completed until later.
- **5.** The statue was given to the United States by France in 1886.
- **6.** The statue is often called "Miss Liberty."
- Gustave Eiffel created the statue's internal structure, and his engineering method is used today.
- **8.** Eiffel later designed France's Eiffel Tower.
- **9.** The statue is hollow to allow visitors inside, but it weighs approximately 450,000 pounds.
- **10.** Tremendous fundraising was required for Bartholdi to complete the colossal statue.
- **11.** Americans were asked to provide the pedestal for the statue, and they did.
- _____ 12. An American, Richard Morris Hunt, designed the pedestal.
- **_____ 13.** The site chosen for the statue was Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor.
- **14.** The statue and its pedestal together would reach 305 feet.
- **_____ 15.** It is made of copper, but the statue now appears green due to weathering.
- **_____ 16.** The statue was unveiled in 1886 and became the tallest human-made structure at that time.
- _____ 17. In the 1980s the statue was restored for the 1986 centennial celebration.
- **18.** A plaque inside the statue displays a poem by the poet Emma Lazarus.
- **19.** The poem welcomes immigrants to the United States, and it continues to inspire immigrants today.
- **20.** The Statue of Liberty has come to signify the wealth of opportunities available in the United States.

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Lesson 25 Complex and Compound-Complex Sentences

A **complex sentence** contains one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

When she heard the applause, Beth felt proud.

A **compound-complex sentence** has more than one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

Although we had difficulty deciding, we finally chose a destination, and Dad bought the airline tickets.

Exercise 1 Circle the number in front of each complex sentence.

(a.) We went to the eastern United States for our vacation although we'd been there before.

- 1. Frederick Douglass, who fought to end slavery, was a leader in the abolitionist movement.
- 2. Born Frederick Bailey in 1817, he grew up as a slave on a Maryland plantation.
- 3. Unlike most slaves, Douglass learned to read and write.
- 4. He escaped to the North in 1838, where he changed his name to avoid being caught.
- **5.** After he spoke at a meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1841, Douglass became a spokesman for the society.
- 6. In his speeches, Douglass recalled life as a slave, and he called for an immediate end to slavery.
- 7. His autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, was published in 1841.
- 8. His book was popular in the North and in Europe.
- 9. Douglass became known as a leader in the crusade against slavery.
- **10.** Douglass's notoriety jeopardized his freedom.
- 11. He spent two years in the British Isles, where he tried to win support.
- 12. In 1841 Douglass became the editor of the North Star, an antislavery newspaper.
- 13. He married Anna Murray in 1838, and the two had five children together.
- 14. When the Underground Railroad began, Douglass helped slaves escape to the North.
- 15. During the Civil War, Douglass wanted it known that the war was a move to abolish slavery.
- **16** He served as an advisor to President Lincoln, who saw Douglass as a representative for African Americans.
- **17**. In 1862, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed slaves in places not held by Union troops.

Name	Class	Date

- **18**. Although slavery was abolished with the Thirteenth Amendment, Douglass pursued the right of blacks to vote.
- 19. He became a U.S. Marshal in 1877 and was later appointed consul general to Haiti.
- **20**. Douglass continued to fight for reform until his death in 1895, when he collapsed following a woman suffrage meeting.

Exercise 2 Draw one line under each main clause and two lines under each subordinate clause. Then write c if the sentence is complex or cc if the sentence is compound-complex.

- <u>C</u> As we neared the hot-air balloon festival, the sky looked like a fairyland.
- **1.** Until they were called home, the children played happily.

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- 2. When we went to the opera, we saw Luciano Pavarotti, but we didn't get to see Placido Domingo.
- **3.** Although I didn't brew it long, the coffee tastes bitter, and I will not drink it.
- **4.** As the morning bell rang, the students rushed quickly into class.
- **5.** I have always volunteered at the hospital because I enjoy helping others.
- **6.** After the election is over, I will call you with results, and hopefully, our candidate will have won.
- _____ **7.** Dr. May was the only doctor who was available in the middle of the night.
- **8.** Kelsey will finish her paper by noon, which is the deadline for the project.
- **9.** My journalism teacher, whose opinion I respect, told me my article was good.
- **10.** Since no one had a question for the speaker, the lecture ended early, and we went out for hamburgers.
- **_____ 11.** When my sister went to college, my parents got her a used car.
- **12.** After the doctor examined her, Darcy still felt ill, but she felt better in the morning.
- **_____ 13.** The dog finally caught the ball as it drifted into the neighbor's yard.
- **_____ 14.** As long as you keep your eyes open, you will see the exit ramp.
- **_____ 15.** Although he did not understand the reasons, Josh accepted the divorce.
- _____ 16. Since he has learned English, Miguel has been more outgoing.
- _____ 17. Paul's speech will emphasize the budget because we must reduce the deficit, and his book will say the same.
- **18.** The park where we used to play is now the site of a shopping mall.

Lesson 26 Adjective Clauses

An **adjective clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or pronoun. Remember that a subordinate clause contains a subject and verb but cannot stand alone. An adjective clause usually begins with a relative pronoun, such as *who, whom, whose, that,* and *which,* or a subordinating conjunction, such as *where* or *when.*

The book **that I lent him** is now overdue. (The adjective clause modifies the noun book)

Sometimes the relative pronoun or subordinating conjunction is left out.

The book I lent him is now overdue.

An adjective clause can be essential or nonessential to the meaning of a sentence. An essential adjective clause is an adjective clause that cannot be omitted from a sentence without changing its meaning. A nonessential adjective clause can be omitted from a sentence, and the meaning of the sentence will remain the same.

Essential:The player who batted last scored the winning run.Nonessential:Jerome, who batted last, is the best player on the team.

Exercise 1 Underline the adjective clause, and circle the noun or pronoun it modifies.

The lamb that Dena showed at the fair placed second in its division.

- 1. The basketball player whom I admired most retired last year.
- 2. The company that I worked for last summer went out of business.
- 3. The Battle of Gettysburg, which lasted three days, ended in victory for the Union soldiers.
- 4. The <u>chair that we</u> bought at the garage sale looks great in the living room.
- 5. The telegraph, which was the forerunner of the telephone, transmits signals over a wire.
- 6. The swimmers who won the meet were treated to dinner.
- 7. Do you remember the time when we marched in the parade?
- 8. The spaghetti that Duane made for dinner tasted great.
- **9.** The pier where we docked the boat is the one on the left.
- **10.** The author who wrote the book was signing autographs at the bookstore.
- 11. Rich was the chef whose secret recipes everyone wanted.
- **12.** The contributor who made the large donation was never identified.
- **13.** The suburb that we live in is undergoing many changes.

- 14. My parents were married in the park where they met.
- **15.** The coin, which was shiny and new, was given to me by my grandfather.
- **16.** The surgery that was supposed to cure her only made her feel worse.
- **17.** Music and dancing are hobbies that we both love.
- **18.** The people who are unable to attend will be invited again.
- **19.** Ian found a book that someone had left in the gym.
- 20. Frank Lloyd Wright is recognized as the man who changed modern architecture.
- **21.** The stairs that led to the attic were creaky.
- **22.** Jessica found a bird that had fallen out of its nest.
- 23. The skyscrapers that rose above the city were shrouded in fog.
- 24. Juan is the boy who plays all intramural sports.
- 25. The trail they followed was marked with handkerchiefs.
- 26. His speech, which made perfect sense to me, was misinterpreted by some.
- 27. Cyclists who wear helmets have a better chance of surviving accidents.
- 28. The clothes that hung on the line were just washed.
- **29.** The student who played Tiny Tim is in my geometry class.
- 30. I remember the year when I got my first bike.
- 31. The experiment, which worked perfectly, proved that the substance was soluble.
- **32.** Luke remembered the day when he nearly fell through the ice.
- **33.** The forecast. which called for rain, was incorrect.
- 34. At dark we reached the area where we had planned to set up camp.
- **35.** The place where I belong is with my family.
- **36.** Those who chose the wrong trail walked in circles for hours.
- **37.** People who hoped to see the comedian up close were disappointed.
- **38.** The bus that picks us up in the morning is not the one that drops us off after school.
- **39.** Plays he has directed have won many awards.
- **40.** Anyone who wants to join the army must be disciplined.
- **41.** The books that had been missing were found in the basement.
- **42.** That elephant, which is indigenous to Africa, cannot survive in the cold.
- **43.** Anyone who tried to change Kyle's mind failed miserably.

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44. The picnic lunch that we packed this morning should feed the whole group.

45. Students who want to go on the field trip must bring a permission slip.

Exercise 2 Underline the adjective clause in each sentence. Write *N* next to the nonessential clauses and *E* next to the essential clauses.

- ____ Players who are always on time for practice set a good example for their teammates.
 - **1.** My rollerskates, which I paid fifty dollars for, are now too small for me.
 - **2.** The city that we visited on vacation was my father's home town.
 - **3.** The kicker who missed the field goal was disappointed for days.
 - **4.** The call, which was unexpected, came on a Saturday night.
- **5.** The program that we were watching was interrupted.
- **6.** The house that we lived in for nine years has been sold.
- **7.** The boy whose bike had been stolen cried loudly.
- **8.** Food that is not stored properly will spoil.
- **9.** The camels roamed the desert, where water was scarce.
- **10.** Stephanie studied every night, which helped her become a better student.
- **11.** Materials that are not recyclable go in the other bin.
- **12.** The piano, which had been tuned recently, sounded wonderful.
- **____ 13.** The data that we gathered was of no use to us.
- **14.** The oil, which was leaking everywhere, caused quite a mess.
- **15.** My friend, who goes to a different school, came to visit me.
- **_____ 16.** Helen grew up during the fifties, when times were much different.
- _____ **17.** One thing that my father and I shared was a love of fishing.
- **18.** The quarry, which was not safe to swim in, was being filled with dirt.
- **19.** Those flowers, which have a strong scent, make me sneeze.
- **20.** Dogwood trees, which are very beautiful, can be white or pink.

Exercise 3 Insert an adjective clause to modify the noun or pronoun in italics.

- 1. The *video game* _______ is difficult for beginners.
- 2. There is the *table* ______

Name	Class Date
1. The video game	is difficult for beginners.
2. There is the <i>table</i>	
3. Eli found a <i>puppy</i>	
4. The <i>campground</i>	
5. Anyone	can be on the team.
6. My cousin	comes to visit often.
7. The <i>driver</i>	was not responsible for the accident.
8. This is the <i>firefighter</i>	
9. In the <i>desert</i> ,	, plant and animal life are scarce.
10. I forgot about the <i>appointment</i>	
11. The <i>actor</i>	gave an acceptance speech.
12. The car wash was held in the <i>morning</i> ,	
13. The bowling <i>league</i>	celebrated for two hours.
14. At the start of the <i>meeting</i>	, breakfast was served.
15. Joy read a <i>magazine</i>	
16. José spent the <i>money</i>	on a gift for his sister's birthday.
17. The mountain <i>trail</i>	was steep and rocky.
18. Vanessa goes to the <i>gym</i> on Main Street,	
19. Our first assignment,	, was due on Tuesday.
20. The sea <i>air</i>	gave us a chill.
Writing Link Write a paragraph describing your more adjective clauses.	neighborhood that includes at least three or

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Lesson 27 Adverb Clauses

An **adverb clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb. It is used to tell *when, where, why, how, to what extent,* or *under what conditions.* An adverb clause is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction.

I cry **whenever I see a sad movie**. (The adverb clause modifies the verb *cry*. It tells *when.*)

An adverb clause that seems to have missing words is called **elliptical**. The words that are left out are understood in the clause.

Steve runs faster than I [run].

Exercise 1 Underline the adverb clause in each sentence.

When they arrived at the space camp, the aspiring astronauts grew nervous.

- 1. After I finished doing the dishes, I helped my dad mow the lawn.
- 2. The little girl was upset because her puppy was lost.
- 3. That old house looked spookier than any other house in the neighborhood.
- 4. Jeremy left for the football game before I could offer him a ride.
- 5. Jennifer will go on the retreat unless it rains.
- 6. Dino ran the 100-yard dash much faster than I did.
- 7. Because the sweaters were on sale, Stuart bought three.
- 8. Eve was more interested in geography than her brother was.
- 9. Will you wait in the car until it's time to leave for school?
- **10.** Alex waxed the car until it looked brand new.
- **11.** We met where his street intersects mine.
- **12.** I heard a strange noise when I turned on the computer.
- 13. While it was snowing outside, Simon was daydreaming about sunny beaches.
- **14.** The band began a food drive so that we could help the hungry.
- **15.** Because she couldn't find an opener, Sandy didn't open the can.
- 16. Whenever I go to that restaurant, I run into a friend.
- **17.** I dropped my wallet as I was crossing the street.

|--|

- 18. You will see a gas station wherever you look in that city.
- 19. Although I had never seen my aunt before, I recognized her instantly.
- 20. Grandma and Grandpa have lived in the same house since they were married.
- 21. The charity event will be a success as long as it doesn't rain.
- 22. Whenever we ice-skate, we put on our mittens.
- 23. He will go away unless you apologize.
- 24. Wherever we went, we put up flyers announcing the play.
- 25. If we understood the rules, we would be able to play the game.
- 26. We walked slowly away from the barking dog because it frightened us.
- 27. Because he is a fine athlete, Terry will compete for a scholarship.
- 28. Tim has been driving everywhere since he got his driver's license.
- 29. Rosa grew taller than her older sister.
- 30. While we were on the plane to Hawaii, I had a wonderful dream.
- 31. We rode the bus because the car was being serviced.
- 32. After Sabine went back to France, we promised to write letters every week.
- **33.** Sean is a better cook than I.
- 34. You will do well on the essay questions as long as you answer each question completely.
- 35. Grandpa bought the telescope because my brother loves to look at the stars.
- 36. I like to exercise as soon as I get up each morning.
- **37.** Those chemicals are not dangerous unless they are combined.
- 38. After they left the theater, John and Kim went out to dinner.
- **39.** Whenever I get a cold, I feel miserable.
- 40. We will stick to the schedule as long as there are no objections.
- 41. My muscles ached after I did the exercises.
- 42. Though he was in no immediate danger, we were still concerned.
- 43. The audience was restless until the performance began.
- 44. We had a substitute teacher because our regular teacher was ill.
- 45. Sherry has a heavier southern accent than I have.

Name

Exercise 2 Underline the adverb clause in each sentence. Circle the verb, adverb, or adjective it modifies.

While they were in the shelter of the cliff, Mali and Aaron felt safe from the storm.

- 1. Whenever I move my rook, she takes my bishop.
- 2. Because he was under oath, the witness answered honestly.
- 3. We stayed until the end of the program.
- 4. Although I am busy, I will help you paint the room.
- 5. Ryan felt awful until he took the medicine.
- 6. Bridget walked away as if she were angry.
- **7.** While the first coat of paint dried, we rested.
- 8. Helena sings better than Lisa.
- 9. Raymond was feeling worse than I was feeling.
- **10.** The telephone rings whenever I take a shower.
- **11.** While I'm at the store, I can get you something.
- **12.** The discussion made me angrier than it made him.
- 13. Because I need extra money, I baby-sit every weekend.
- 14. Though it took a long time, we waited patiently.
- 15. The ride is safe as long as you wear your safety belt.
- 16. When the time came to volunteer, Maryann raised her hand first.
- 17. Kevin was frustrated because he couldn't solve the problem.
- **18.** Rebecca can climb higher than I can climb.
- **19.** Because she believes in protecting the environment, Julie recycles.
- 20. Whenever she sang, audiences cheered.

Exercise 3 Underline each adverb clause and adjective clause. Write *adv.* if the underlined clause is an adverb clause or *adj.* if it is an adjective clause.

- adj. The first person whose name is called will be the team leader.
 - **1.** I call on Malcolm whenever I need help with algebra.
 - **2.** The horse will respond as long as you give the signals correctly.
 - **3.** Ernesto had many fine qualities that made him very popular.
 - **4.** The twins agreed to stay home as long as we agreed to bring them something.

7.	Since there was no time to argue, we quickly decided to vote on it.
8.	The book that I cherish the most is the one on this shelf.
9.	Although I was not injured, the accident gave me quite a scare.
10.	The runners who finished the race were out of breath.
11.	I look for these dolls wherever I go.
12.	I found a dollar as I was walking to Joel's house.
13.	The scarecrow that stood out in the rain was soaking wet.
14.	We looked for fireflies at night whenever we had time.
15.	Ruth gave her jacket to someone who needed it more.
16.	The turkey, which was in the oven, smelled delicious.
17.	The telephone that I got for my birthday was a pleasant surprise.
18.	Derek panicked after he saw his new haircut.
19.	Ben Franklin, whose picture appears on the one-hundred-dollar bill, was a famous
	statesman and scientist.
20.	Doug was proud after he completed his term paper.
Writing	Link Write a paragraph about a family pet. Use at least three adverb clauses.

5. Anyone who calls the office will hear the recording of Jane's message.

6. Jamie sneaked up on me while I was eating my lunch.

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Name ___

Lesson 28 Noun Clauses

A **noun clause** is a subordinate clause that is used as a noun. A noun clause may be used as a subject, a direct object, an indirect object, an object of a preposition, an appositive, or a predicate nominative.

A noun clause usually begins with one of these words: *how, that, what, whatever, when, where, which, whichever, who, whom, whoever, whose, why.*

direct object Cindy did not know where the beakers were kept.

subject What makes them different is their ability to change colors to blend with their environment.

Exercise 1 Circle each sentence that contains a noun clause.

Whenever we choose to leave for the game is fine with them.

- 1. The board proposed that all residents be required to recycle.
- 2. Whatever you choose will make a fine gift.
- **3.** Mike defended his position on the issue.
- 4. The community college offers a course in fencing.
- 5. The scientist predicted how the chemicals might react.
- 6. Ted should have been at the swim meet an hour ago.
- 7. The rest of the group arrived later.
- 8. You may take whichever puppy you want.
- 9. The raccoons eat whatever they can find.
- 10. The spilled soda did not stain the carpet.
- **11.** Many people thought that the defendant was not guilty.
- 12. Onlookers were disappointed when the shuttle lift-off was delayed.
- 13. Marla was encouraged to enter her poems in a contest.
- 14. Many people believe that you can do anything if you try.
- 15. Melissa told her teacher that her test was marked incorrectly.
- 16. Whatever we give will be appreciated by the charity.
- **17.** Ethan started his own business at the age of thirteen.

- 18. Your opinion of the show was what I thought, also.
- **19.** The little boy mimicked whatever Kirk did.
- 20. I did not hear what Brenda said.

Exercise 2 Underline the noun clause or clauses in each sentence.

I do not care which route we take to the cabin.

- 1. Sam did not know where the art exhibit was.
- 2. I do not know why Tonya chose to go with them instead of us.
- 3. I dreamed that I was the president of the United States.
- **4.** What makes them so special is their ability to see the good in everyone.
- **5.** The refugees were grateful for whatever they received.
- 6. Kay is who will be the baby-sitter.
- 7. Whoever was in charge of that experiment made it easy to understand.
- 8. That the boys had nothing in common became apparent.
- 9. Brent's patience and understanding were what we appreciated most.
- **10.** Chantal was not interested in what the others wanted to do.
- **11.** Whoever can play the piano will be the first on the list.
- **12.** Kyle always felt that he'd like to live in Australia.
- **13.** Ron told us that there were no seats left in the auditorium.
- 14. Why Jay left the party early was a mystery to everyone.
- 15. How anyone could dislike homemade bread amazes me!
- **16.** How well the task is done is an important issue.
- 17. The principal told me that the band show was a great success.
- 18. That Holly had run out of gas was true.
- **19.** What we didn't know was that the surprise was waiting for us outside.
- 20. That Florence was the best player was accepted by everyone.
- 21. Cheryl hears what she wants to hear.
- 22. I cannot understand how anyone can enjoy going to the dentist.
- 23. We gave directions to whoever asked us.
- 24. What Carl does not realize is that he has a great career ahead of him.

- 26. Where the exhibit will be held has yet to be determined.
- 27. Whoever made that comment should be recognized.
- 28. That we need more police on patrol was the point of his speech.
- 29. You cannot know that the test will be easy.
- 30. What the athletes wanted was to do their best.
- **31.** Your review of the novel was what I believed, too.
- **32.** Our wish is that the puppy will find a good home.
- 33. No one could predict how long the rally would go on.
- 34. That the candidate was qualified was not an easy thing to prove.
- 35. Pass your paper to whoever is on your left.
- 36. Patrick was happy about what happened at the tennis match.
- 37. Joni always answered with whatever she thought.
- 38. The art students were asked what the painting represents.
- **39.** Why we have so little time is bewildering to me.
- 40. Because I'm starved, whatever you cook will be fine with me.
- 41. I will call whomever you wish.
- 42. Nina could not understand why the dress was so expensive.
- **43.** Many people think that dogs make the best pets.
- 44. What the judges decided was not acceptable to Marcus.
- 45. Did you know that the exploration of caves is called *spelunking*?

Exercise 3 Underline the noun clause in each sentence. Then label it *d.o.* for direct object, *subj.* for subject, *p.n.* for predicate nominative, or *o.p.* for object of a preposition.

subj. Where they found the missing necklace remains a secret.

- 1. That the team did not want to practice was no great surprise.
- 2. I do not know where she works after school.
- 3. Your opinion of the class is what I think, too.
- 4. Whoever sleeps will be the victim of our practical jokes.
- 5. We will make up a skit with whatever props we are given.

- 6. That is why I could not go to the movie.
- 7. Will the teacher explain what DNA is?
- 8. We paid special attention to how she wove the baskets.
- 9. The directions did not indicate where one should go in case of fire.
- **10.** My problem is that the book was due last week.
- 11. Whoever has visited Chicago has seen many skyscrapers.
- **12.** You may have heard that we got a new principal.
- **13.** Ben decided to dance with whoever asked him.
- 14. I did not know how long the debate would go on.
- **15.** That the bitter cold will be here soon is unfortunate, but true.
- 16. Ashley does whatever she wants to do.
- 17. Hiroko asked why I did not go to camp.
- **18.** What appeared to be true was ruled out after further investigation.
- **19.** The mittens were left by whichever person sat there last.
- 20. What makes me laugh is his crazy sense of humor.

Writing Link Write a paragraph about a book you have read recently. Use at least three noun clauses in your paragraph.

Name _

Lesson 29 Kinds of Sentences: Declarative and Imperative

A declarative sentence makes a statement and usually ends with a period.

Diet soda is my favorite drink.

An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request. The subject "you" is understood.

(You) Report any safety violations to the supervisor.

Exercise 1 Label each sentence *dec.* for declarative sentence or *imp.* for imperative sentence.

- <u>imp.</u> Always wear eye protection in the laboratory.
 - **1.** The backyard was flooded after the strong rains.
- **2.** Come to my house after band practice.
- **3.** Slowly pour the solution into the beaker.
- **4.** The spaghetti was cold by the time we sat down to eat.
- **5.** My glasses were bent after my little sister sat on them.
- **6.** The drugstore was closed by the time I arrived there.
- _____ **7.** Go to the nearest ticket booth, and get two tickets for the concert.
- **8.** My throat was sore after I had my tonsils taken out.
- **9.** Send a letter to your representative if you have a complaint.
- **_____ 10.** Please wash my white shirt by Monday.
- **_____ 11.** The sand was so hot we couldn't walk on it.
- **_____ 12.** We've lived in the same house since I was born.
- **_____ 13.** An isosceles triangle has two equal sides.
- **_____ 14.** Have faith in my abilities.
- _____ **15.** Drink your hot chocolate before it gets cold.
- **_____ 16.** The tent is too small for the whole family to use.
- _____ **17.** When Tuesday comes, take out the trash.
- _____ 18. Jack is taller than his father.
- **_____ 19.** Antonio was the best gymnast at the competition.

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- **____ 20.** Remind me to return my library books.
- **_____ 21.** The family that moved in next door is very nice.
- _____ 22. Stay away from that wild horse.
- **_____ 23.** Call the fire department if you suspect fire.
- **_____ 24.** Take Mel to see the penguins.
- **_____ 25.** Science fiction has never interested me.
 - _____ 26. Eduardo always reads the comics first.
 - **____ 27.** Gather your belongings and come with me.
 - _____ 28. Violin music makes me sleepy.
- **_____ 29.** Lock the door on your way out.
 - **____ 30.** My science textbook had been lost all year.
- **31.** Linda loves to watch old westerns on television.
- **_____ 32.** Please wear your seat belt in my car.
- _____ **33.** Stay in the hospital until you feel well.
- _____ **34.** We saw *The Nutcracker* at the theater downtown.
- _____ 35. Hold on to my hand until I can skate by myself.
- _____ 36. We played board games until midnight.
- _____ **37.** Donna grew up on a farm.
- **_____ 38.** Watch your step on the ice.
- _____ **39.** After he got a tutor, Jesse's work showed improvement.
- _____ **40.** Yolanda showed me the newest dance steps.
- **_____ 41.** Don't touch the freshly painted walls.
- **_____ 42.** Smile so that I can take your picture.
- **_____ 43.** Read all about it in the newspaper today.
- _____ 44. The photos made me remember my childhood.
- **45.** Inform the guidance counselor whenever you need extra help.

Lesson 30 Kinds of Sentences: Interrogative and Exclamatory

An **interrogative sentence** asks a question and ends with a question mark.

Are your allergies bothering you?

An **exclamatory sentence** shows strong or sudden feeling. It ends with an exclamation point.

We won the game!

Exercise 1 Insert a question mark if the sentence is interrogative, or an exclamation point if the sentence is exclamatory.

Don't drop that fragile vase!

- 1. How did you find out about the surprise party
- 2. Watch out for the falling rocks
- 3. Is this the place where Lee surrendered
- 4. Were you frightened by the loud noises
- 5. When will the train be leaving
- 6. Where are the tryouts for the play held
- 7. Don't spill your drink
- 8. I can't believe you said that
- **9.** The bell rang ten minutes ago
- **10.** What time does the movie start
- **11.** Do you like sugar in your tea
- 12. Run as fast as you can
- **13.** Has Seema asked you for help with history
- **14.** I caught you taking the last cookie
- **15.** Does the meeting start at seven
- **16.** Would you pick up some eggs at the store
- **17.** Do you know where Dylan is
- **18.** Is that your radio
- **19.** Don't be so eager

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- 21. Can you find the Big Dipper in the night sky
- 22. You scared me to death
- 23. Are you allowed to stay out late
- 24. Has Marcia been asked to the dance
- 25. Is there enough time to play soccer before we go shopping
- 26. Which station do you listen to the most
- 27. Don't stand so close to the campfire
- 28. Erik just took the lead
- 29. Why have you been so quiet
- 30. Is this oboe yours
- 31. That's no excuse
- 32. How did you hear the news
- 33. What was decided during the peace talks
- 34. Never give up
- 35. I won first-chair violin
- 36. Which tie looks better with this suit
- 37. Will we meet at the same time tomorrow
- 38. Was our team defeated last night
- 39. What will happen if I change my mind
- 40. I can't believe he missed that shot
- 41. Where do we sign up for intramural basketball
- 42. How many cookies did Darryl eat
- 43. Do you know how to use the copier
- **44.** Hurry, or we'll be late
- 45. Who painted the picture hanging in the lobby

Lesson 31 Sentence Fragments

A **sentence fragment** is an incomplete sentence. It may lack a subject, a verb, or both. Alternatively, it may be a subordinate clause that cannot stand alone. Correct it by adding the missing phrase or words.

Although he bought the tie for his brother. (Fragment) Although he bought the tie for his brother, he kept it for himself. (Sentence)

Exercise 1 Write *frag.* next to each sentence fragment. Write *s* next to each complete sentence.

frag. In the event of a disaster.

- **1.** Georgia O'Keeffe became one of the best-loved American artists.
- **2.** Because she had an innovative style.
- **3.** Works from charcoals to watercolors to pastels.
- **4.** O'Keeffe, feeling that her creations were personal, kept to herself.
- **5.** By distancing herself from historians, biographers, and critics.
- **6.** She developed a very individual style.
- _____ **7.** Which became apparent in 1915.
- **8.** O'Keeffe studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and the Arts Students League in New York.
- **9.** Her works soon came to the attention of Alfred Stieglitz, a photographer and art exhibitor.
- **_____ 10.** In 1917, O'Keeffe had her first art show at the New York gallery owned by Stieglitz.
- **_____ 11.** Whom she later married.
- **_____ 12.** Paintings of flowers, some of her most famous works.
- _____ **13.** Appeared in the mid-1920s.
- **14.** She created many paintings that were based on the American Southwest.
- **_____ 15.** Where she first visited in 1929.
- **_____ 16.** Establishing her home in New Mexico in 1949.
- **17.** *The Pelvis Series* includes some of her best work.
- **18.** A series of paintings of animal bones against stark backgrounds.

19. O'Keeffe's art helped to bridge the gap between American and European art of the early twentieth century.
20. Until her death in 1986.
Exercise 2 Tell whether you would add a subject <i>(s)</i> , verb <i>(v)</i> , or a main clause <i>(m)</i> to form a complete sentence.
A blue bus carrying fifteen adults and four children.
1. As if he were in a daze.
2. Each year thousands of crops lost to flooding.
3. How to spell the words for the test.
4. Advised against eating fatty foods.
5. A heart doctor known as a cardiologist.
6. Charges no admission for students.
7. Since we forgot our skis.
8. The Smiths installing a security system in their home.
9. Which the school paper published.
10. Animals from the city zoo arriving this afternoon.
11. Warned us not to swim right after eating.
12. Are living in mobile homes until their houses are rebuilt.
 13. A child singing in the chorus.
 14. Gives the user plenty of information.
 15. Because I cannot be at the meeting.
 16. A chocolate cookie melting in the sun.
 17. Every year plants trees near the school.
18. Although I bought the gift for Trisha.
 19. Requires permission from a parent or guardian.
20. Hiking on lichen-covered rocky slopes.
 21. Stir the hard-packed prairie soil.
 22. A squirrel monkey pouncing on insects.
 23. Include the prevention of water-runoff pollution.
 24. One of the most livable cities in the country.
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 Name
 Class
 Date

Lesson 32 Run-on Sentences

period or semicolon.)

A run-on sentence contains two or more complete sentences written as one. Incorrect: There was a mistake on our bill, the server took care of it. (two main clauses separated by a comma instead of a period) Correct: There was a mistake on our bill. The server took care of it. (Break up with a period or semicolon.) Incorrect: I ran into Margaret she is leaving for Florida tomorrow. (two main clauses with no punctuation between them) Correct: I ran into Margaret; she is leaving for Florida tomorrow. (Break up with a

run-on	Prizes encourage excellence one particular prize is the Pulitzer Prize.
	 The Pulitzer Prize is awarded each year, it awards excellence in journalism, letters, and music.
	2. The awards were established by the powerful publisher Joseph Pulitzer.
	3. Pulitzer owned the <i>St. Louis Post-Dispatch</i> he purchased the <i>New York World</i> in 1883.
	4. Pulitzer helped to shape the modern newspaper.
	 5. He added many features to his newspapers, including sports, comics, fashions, and illustrations.
	6. Pulitzer's papers also gained a reputation for sensational reporting.
	 Pulitzer left money to Columbia University the awards were established in 1917.
	 8. In addition to establishing the awards, his money funded a school of journalism for Columbia.
	 9. Pulitzer planned four awards for journalism and four for letters more categories were added later.
	10. The letters category includes drama, poetry, history, biography or autobiography, fiction, and general nonfiction.
	11. The Pulitzer Prizes for journalism are given for work that appears in U.S. newspapers.
	- 12. Each prize is \$1,000, except the prize for public service, which is a gold medal.

Name	Class Date
13.	Anyone may make a nomination, the nomination must include the work.
14.	Following a preliminary judging, the candidates are judged by an advisory board.
15.	. The advisory board can nominate other candidates.
16.	Works with American themes seem to be preferred.
17.	The winning names are given to Columbia University trustees.
18.	Pulitzer's career was ended by his failing health he had paved the way for future journalists.
19.	Joseph Pulitzer Jr., his grandson, serves on the advisory board.
20.	The Pulitzer Prize is a highly regarded honor, it signifies great achievement.
Exercise 2 Writ	e <i>run-on</i> next to each run-on sentence.
run-on	Joan went to the bank Chris waited at home.
1.	Pearl Buck won a Pulitzer Prize in 1932 she was a novelist.
2.	Pearl spent much of her childhood in China because her parents were missionaries.
3.	After attending Randolph-Macon Woman's College, she returned to China and became a teacher.
4.	Pearl Buck wrote many stories about Chinese life, she did not achieve success until 1931 when <i>The Good Earth</i> was published.
5.	. This work was recognized with a Pulitzer Prize, she continued to write novels
6.	<i>The House of Earth</i> is a trilogy composed of <i>The Good Earth, Sons,</i> and <i>A House Divided.</i>
7.	In 1935, Pearl Buck moved back to the United States she started writing biographies at this time, as well.
8.	The following year, she published biographies of her mother and father.
9.	She worked on many projects, she wrote short stories, an autobiography, and more novels.
10.	Pearl Buck also wrote novels under the pen name of John Sedges.

Unit 4 Review

Exercise 1 Label the sentences below with *imp*. for imperative, *int*. for interrogative, *d* for declarative, or *e* for exclamatory.

- d Before leaving the house, he had a glass of orange juice.
- **1.** Be considerate of the feelings of others.
- **2.** What class do you have first period?
- _____ **3.** Does that old air pump still work?
- **4.** We called the police when we heard the noise.
- **5.** I learned that move in my karate class.
- **6.** That's the silliest thing I've ever heard!
- _____ **7.** The newspaper arrived late on Sunday.
- _____ 8. Don't slam the door!
- **9.** Use your binoculars to see the birds more clearly.
- **10.** Which of the twins volunteers at the nursing home?
- _____ 11. Darcy's family went to New Orleans during Mardi Gras.
- _____ 12. What do you think are society's toughest problems?
- _____ **13.** Bring me a rake from the garage.
- _____ 14. Where is the pizza with anchovies?
- _____ 15. Watch out for that car!
- **_____ 16.** Science is my favorite subject.
- _____ 17. Are you getting your hair cut today?
- _____ **18.** Give me the hammer beside you.
- _____ **19.** The magician's tricks were incredible!
- **_____ 20.** Seeing our relatives over the holidays will occupy most of our time.
- _____ **21.** Permit the unfortunate boy to have my seat.
- _____ **22.** What will happen to my companions?
- **23.** The crowd in Madison Square Garden responded enthusiastically.
- _____ 24. I hope you are having fun!

Cumulative Review: Units 1-4

Exercise 1 Draw one line under each simple subject and two lines under each simple predicate. In the blank, identify the kind of sentence by writing *dec.* (declarative), *imp.* (imperative), *int.* (interrogative), or *exc.* (exclamatory).

	exc.	
_		

Grammar

How cold this winter has been!

- **1.** The store sent the customer the wrong package.
- **2.** Show me your hall pass.
- **3.** The captain and the crew of the starship *Enterprise* were very experienced.
- **4.** How much did you pay for that dress?
- _____ **5.** There is smoke coming from under that door!
- **6.** Susan went to the library to gather information for her report.
- _____ **7.** Please don't cut in front of the line.
- **8.** Does anyone know the location of his office?
- **9.** Our senator campaigned to become president.
- **10.** Their new house withstood the hurricane better than the last one.

Exercise 2 Underline the subordinate clause in each sentence. Write *adj.* (adjective), *adv.* (adverb), or *n* (noun) in the blank to tell what kind of clause it is.

- <u>adj.</u> Students who sing in the choir are dismissed early.
- **1.** We arrived at the theater after the movie had begun.
- **2.** My problem is how I can finish this lengthy book in one week.
- 3. The stylish woman who spoke at the banquet is the founder of the local department store.
- **4.** There will be a quiz after we watch the film on the battles of the Civil War.
- _____ 5. Sarah was worried about whether she had made the basketball team.
- **6.** The realtor who sold us this house designed it himself.
- _____ **7.** We were fortunate to arrive home before the snowstorm hit.
- **8.** Shall I wait for you at your locker while you go to the office?
- **9.** No one could understand what the directions were explaining.
- **_____ 10.** The classical music that Mrs. Griffin likes the best is by Beethoven.

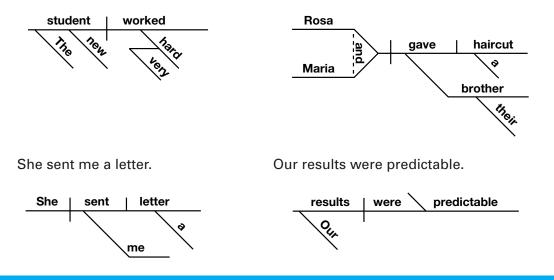
Unit 5: Diagraming Sentences

Lesson 33 Diagraming Simple Sentences

Write the simple subject and the verb on a horizontal line and then draw a vertical line between them. Draw a shorter vertical line between the verb and the direct object. If there is a predicate nominative or a predicate adjective instead of a direct object, slant the shorter line toward the subject. Place an indirect object on a horizontal line under the verb, and draw a slanted line from the horizontal line to the verb. The following examples show how to diagram simple sentences.

The new student worked very hard.

Rosa and Maria gave their brother a haircut.



Exercise 1 Diagram the following simple sentences.

1. Bruno finished his homework.

3. The tennis coach plays the mandolin.

- **2.** This recipe requires sugar and oil.
- 4. Did Inez call anyone?

Name	Class Date
5. My best friend and her cousin made me cookies.	12. Isaac and Yuri sing and play the piano.
6. I used my laptop computer yesterday.	13. Mrs. Lopez washed and waxed her truck.
7. The team played very well today.	14. The students completed a community project.
8. Is Ruth's aunt a lawyer or a dentist?	15. My pets include a fish, a cat, and a gerbil.
9. The cheetah is an endangered species.	16. May I be excused?
10. Write the answer clearly.	17. Give me the licorice!
11. Can you tune your guitar?	18. David grades the history quizzes.

Lesson 34 Diagraming Simple Sentences with Phrases

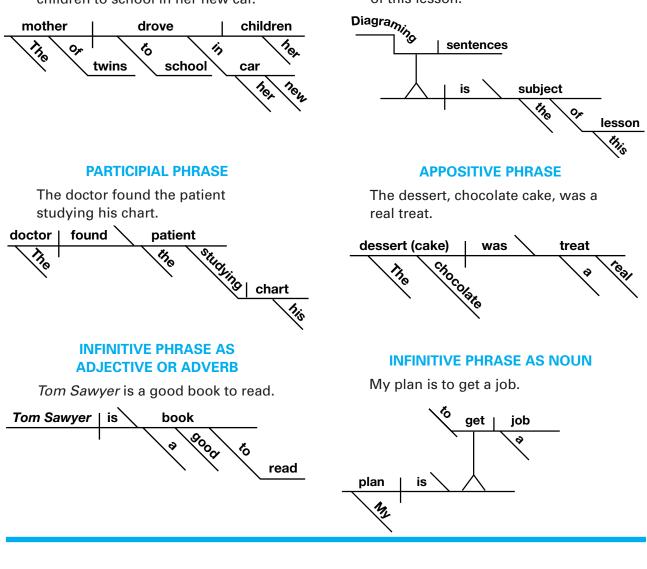
The following examples demonstrate how to diagram sentences with phrases.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

The mother of twins drove her children to school in her new car.

GERUND PHRASE

Diagraming sentences is the subject of this lesson.



Exercise 1 Diagram the following simple sentences with phrases.

- **1.** We stayed at the mall until evening.
- **2.** Somebody sent this book to my mother by mistake.

Name	Class Date
3. The captain of the team spoke to us during practice.	7. The man in the blue sweater is Mr. Boudoulas, my English teacher.

- **4.** Will you drive through the tunnel in the mountain?
- **8.** Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is located on the Nile River.

- **5.** Those girls are the Sharvy twins, Marla and Maureen.
- **9.** The pitcher, taking her time, struck out our best hitter.

- **6.** Blueberries, my favorite fruit, are delicious on cereal.
- **10.** All students making the honor roll will receive special awards.

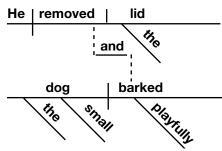
Name _

Lesson 35 Diagraming Sentences with Clauses

The following examples demonstrate how to diagram sentences with clauses.

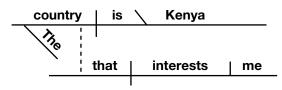
COMPOUND SENTENCES

He removed the lid, and the small dog barked playfully.



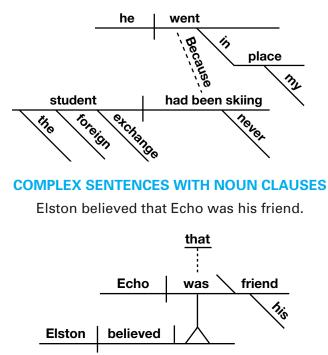
COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

The country that interests me is Kenya.



COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH ADVERB CLAUSES

Because the foreign exchange student had never been skiing, he went in my place.



Name	Class Date
Exercise 1 Diagram the following sentences with	ı clauses.
 After the hurricane ceased, workers began a massive clean-up operation. 	5. The grass needs mowing, and the rose bush needs pruning.

- **2.** The class officers needed whatever help was available.
- **6.** The victims wondered how this could happen to them.

- **3.** The press secretary spoke initially, and then the president held a news conference.
- **7.** The author wrote short stories when she began her career.

- **4.** The nurse prepped the patient, and the doctor performed the surgery.
- **8.** After the bell rings, the principal makes announcements.

- **9.** Claudine knows that Rupert will help.
- **13.** Alligators seem slow; although they can move quickly.

Grammar

- **10.** The ski club decided where the contest would be held.
- **14.** Can you see how the treasure was lost?

- **11.** As far as I am concerned, you may go on the camping trip.
- **15.** What you choose for a career will affect your entire life.

- **12.** The custodian knew where the missing keys were.
- **16.** Jay is spending a week in New York so he will have time to attend a concert.

Name	Class Date
 You will complete the art project whenever you have the time. 	21. The tomb that held the mummy was ornately decorated.

Grammar

- 18. My dad, whom you know, bought a new set of golf clubs.
- **22.** The team that won the tournament was the Tigers.

- **19.** One of the players on whom we rely was injured at the last game.
- 23. Prizes will be awarded to whoever arrives first.

- **20.** The treasurer warned that funds are low.
- **24.** We wrote a poem about how we felt.

Unit 5 Review

Exercise 1 Diagram the following sentences.

- 1. The novelist wrote movie scripts until she left Hollywood.
- 5. The soccer field was rocky and hard.

- **2.** The class officers said that we could march in the parade.
- **6.** The general, a veteran of two wars, accepted the medal and addressed the crowd.

- **3.** Jessie attended the workshop to learn to paint with watercolors.
- **7.** Gasping for air, Ella reached the top of the mountain.

- **4.** Maureen's goal is to play drums in Lon's band.
- **8.** Jim is friendly, but he must try to meet more people.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–5

Exercise 1 Draw one line under all nouns and two lines under all verbs. Write *adj.* above any adjective, *adv.* above any adverbs, and *d.o.* above any direct object. You may ingnore any articles.

adj.d.o.Running provides good exercise.

- 1. The prosecutor spoke convincingly to the jury.
- 2. Several rose bushes are still blooming in the garden.
- 3. The department store sold its holiday decorations at half price.
- 4. The hungry herd of bison grazed lazily on the open range.
- 5. Mr. Jackson gave his class bad news concerning the field trip.
- 6. Which river is longer, the Nile or the Amazon?
- 7. Ms. Wong answered my sincere question in a somewhat mocking tone.
- 8. A large truckload of dairy products has spilled onto the road.
- 9. I will give you my secret recipe for very moist brownies.
- 10. Many Chinese dynasties caused great changes.
- **11.** The car in front of us stopped quite suddenly.
- **12.** Jake called the radio station twice.
- **13.** The Incas ruled one of the largest and richest empires in the world.
- **14.** The secret will be safe with me.
- **15.** Sharon bought a tiny trinket at the bazaar.
- 16. We proudly displayed the American flag.
- **17.** The ambulance has already radioed the emergency room with vital information.
- 18. The interview went more smoothly today.
- **19.** You swim very well for a novice.
- 20. Amanda teaches her parrots slang words.

Exercise 2 Draw one line under each main clause. Draw two lines under each subordinate clause. Identify each sentence by writing simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex in the blank.

compound	Ruben visited New Jersey, and he stayed near Atlantic City.
1.	During their sailing adventure last week, the crew survived a sudden
	storm.
2.	The Olympic team felt empowered by the cheers of their fellow
	countrymen.
3.	The artist created miniature figurines, and his friend sold them in
	his shop.
4.	When he fell behind on the trail, Stephen wondered if he would lose
	sight of his group, but soon he caught up with them again.
5.	Solada, while mixing up the cookies, began to wonder what she had
	done wrong because the dough looked strange.
6.	At the hospital, the staff disposed of certain materials in a special
	manner to meet federal requirements.
7.	The director of the play gave the actors advice.
	Kyle is very musical, and he wants to do well at the competition.
9.	While he was climbing the ladder, the firefighter slipped and nearly
	dropped the small animal he was carrying.
10.	Families need to take vacations together, but usually their conflicting
	schedules make this difficult.
11.	After he finished writing one book, Kevin began another, and his
	career was on its way.
12.	Although the highway was now officially open, the Moehlers felt it
	was still not safe to travel, so they cancelled their trip.
13.	The concerned and caring youth group gave food items to anyone
	who needed them.
14.	Although I have many good memories, skating on the pond behind
	our home is my favorite one.

Grammar

Name	Class Date
Exercise 3 Diagram the following sentences.	
 The daring cowboy rode the spirited mustang. 	6. You need a telescope to see the rings of Saturn.
2. June enjoys Chicago-style pizza.	7. To train a dog well requires much patience.

- **3.** Have you read the article explaining the monarch butterfly's migration to Mexico?
- **8.** A police officer's job is to protect the public.

4. Renée enjoys playing the piano.

9. Sheila and Dave paid attention to what the acrobat did next.

- 5. Recycling will help the environment.
- **10.** They argued about who would watch the game.

Unit 6: Verb Tenses and Voice

Lesson 36 Regular Verbs: Principal Parts

Verbs have four main parts: a base form, a present participle, a simple past, and a past participle. A **regular verb** forms its past and past participle by adding *-ed* or *-d* to the base form. All verbs form the present participle by adding *-ing* to the base form. Both the present participle and past participle require a helping verb.

Base Form:	The sisters talk to each other every day.
Present Participle:	The sisters are talking about their summer vacations.
Past Form:	The sisters talked earlier this morning.
Past Participle:	The sisters have talked often about their children.

Exercise 1 Complete each sentence by writing the form of the verb indicated in parentheses.

Grandma has <u>discussed</u> her childhood. (past participle/discuss)

- 1. Clancy is ______ for his hockey stick. (present participle/search)
- 2. Yesterday he ______ high and low but with no luck. (past/hunt)
- **3.** Clancy and his twin sister, June, have often ______ what happened to their belongings. (past participle/wonder)
- **4.** Last week Clancy ______ his softball and glove on the kitchen table before he went to his room to study. (past/place)
- 5. When he came back, Clancy ______ his ball and glove under the stove. (past/discover)
- 6. Recently, June ______ a muddy trail outside, where she found the dirty boots she had left in the hallway. (past/follow)
- 7. Clancy and June are ______ if they should hire a private detective to find the culprit. (present participle/wonder)
- **8.** Clancy and June have ______ to leave one of their belongings in a certain place and then watch to see what happens. (past participle/decide)
- 9. They ______ a baseball glove in the kitchen. (base form/leave)
- **10.** However, their dogs ______ to go for a walk. (base form/want)
- **11.** Fido and Spike, who _______ to see them, jump up eagerly when they open the door. (base form/love)
- **12.** On their walk, Clancy and June see that the dogs have ______ a spot under the fence. (past participle/burrow)

Nan	ne Class Date
13.	Curious, they hurry over to the hole the dogs have (past participle/excavate)
14.	Looking into the hole, they with laughter. (base form/howl)
15.	There in the hole are three of their missing items—a scarf, a pair of gloves, and a knee pad. (present participle/rest)
16.	"We have the mystery," Clancy laughs. (past participle/solve)
17.	"When you see us with a ball or a glove, you know we are you," adds June. (present participle/abandon)
18.	"You that if we don't have our belongings, we can't leave you," says Clancy. (base form/reason)
19.	"Well," says June, "I think I what to do." (base form/know)
20.	"From now on you can go with us and from the sidelines," the twins agree. (base form/watch)
	Exercise 2 Write the three principal parts of each verb—present participle, past, and past ticiple.
1.	admit
2.	study
3.	hike
4.	return
5.	complete

1.	admit
4.	study
3.	hike
4.	return
	complete
c	refuse
0.	refuse
7.	plot
8.	pitch
9.	dance
10.	elect
11.	recycle
12.	conserve
	disappear
101	
14.	tape
15	practica
19.	practice

_

Lesson 37 Irregular Verbs: Principal Parts

Irregular verbs form their past and past participle in ways different from the *-ed* and *-d* additions used for regular verbs. See the examples below for the verb *to be.*

Present Participle:	l am being very patient with you.
Past Form:	l was sixteen yesterday. You were at my party.
Past Participle:	l have been happy today.

The principal parts of some common irregular verbs are shown below.

Base Form	Present Participle	Past Form	Past Participle
break	(am, is, or are) breaking	broke	(has, have, or had) broken
come	coming	came	come
do	doing	did	done
drive	driving	drove	driven
give	giving	gave	given
go	going	went	gone
have	having	had	had
know	knowing	knew	known
say	saying	said	said
see	seeing	saw	seen
sing	singing	sang	sung
speak	speaking	spoke	spoken
tell	telling	told	told
think	thinking	thought	thought
write	writing	wrote	written

Notice that these verbs, though irregular, still form their present participle form by adding *-ing.*

Exercise 1 Underline the word in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence. In the space provided, identify the form of the verb used as *base form*, *present participle*, *past form*, or *past participle*.

- base form My fish (swim, swimming) all day long.
 - **1.** Howard (spoke, speaking) for one hour.
 - **2.** How many miles have you (drive, driven) today?
 - _____ **3.** The chorus (sung, sang) the school song.
- **4.** I (know, known) how much Carla likes horses.
- _____ **5.** I (think, thought) of the answer after the test.
 - **6.** We are (giving, given) some money to the hunger center.

Grammar

7.	Marsha has not (wrote, written) to me lately.
	The team has (gone, went) to the scrimmage early.
9.	I hope the birthday gift has (came, come) in time.
10.	She has (did, done) that assignment already.
11.	My pets often (break, broke) things while I am away.
12.	They (say, saying) we can borrow their video.
13.	Are you (tell, telling) me you have the flu?
14.	We (seen, saw) the lovely sunset yesterday.
15.	The neighbors are (having, have) a party tonight.
16.	What are you (doing, done) for Thanksgiving?
17.	The explorer has (spoke, spoken) to the group before.
18.	She has (gave, given) the problem much thought.
19.	Cara just (wrote, write) in her journal.
20.	I have (knew, known) Mr. Janus for years.
21.	That music is (driven, driving) me crazy!
22.	The club members (see, seen) a movie once a week.
23.	We have (thought, think) of a name for the baby.
24.	Deliveries (come, coming) early in our neighborhood.
25.	I'm (tell, telling) you I don't know!
26.	The climber (gone, went) to the top of the cliff.
27.	I have (break, broken) two glasses today.
28.	They have (say, said) they are sorry.
29.	I (gave, given) you a snack already!
30.	She has (driving, driven) that route many times.
31.	Who is (sang, singing) in the shower?
32.	I (told, tell) you I would think about it.
33.	We have (had, have) enough of this noise!
34.	Stan has (did, done) his good deed for today.
35.	I (known, knew) I had seen you before.
36.	With his new glasses, he is (seen, seeing) more clearly.

Lesson 38 Tense of Verbs: Present, Past, and Future

Verb tenses show time. They tell when events happen, happened, or will happen.

The present tense and the base form of a verb are the same, except for the third person singular (he, she, or it), which adds *-s* or *-es.* The verb *be* is also an exception to this rule.

The **present tense** may express an action that is repeated or ongoing. It can also express an action that is happening right now or a situation that is always true.

Malachi **plays** the trumpet well. (repeated action, always true) I **feel** a cold draft. (right now)

The **past tense** expresses an action that has already occurred. In regular verbs, the past tense is formed by adding *-ed* or *-d* to the base form. In irregular verbs, the past tense takes a variety of forms. The verb *be* uses two past tense forms—*was* and *were*.

We **trounced** our archrivals last night. (regular) Jackie **leapt** for the branch and missed. (irregular)

The **future tense** expresses an action that will take place in the future. The future tense is formed by adding *will* to the base form.

I **will reserve** tickets on the morning flight. The students **will debate** the issues tomorrow.

Exercise 1 Complete each sentence by writing the form of the verb in parentheses.

The football team <u>scored</u> a touchdown. (past tense/score)

- 1. Cosmo ______ for Europe Tuesday. (future tense/leave)
- 2. The travel agent ______ a fantastic trip for him. (past tense/plan)
- 3. Michelle ________ to hear all the details. (present tense/want)
- 4. Cosmo _______ to tell us at lunchtime. (present tense/promise)
- 5. All our friends ______ under the elm tree. (future tense/eat)
- 6. We ________ at noon. (future tense/meet)
- 7. Because he had so many things to do, Cosmo ______ late. (past tense/arrive)
- 8. Michelle and our friends ______ patient. (past tense/be)
- 9. However, I ______ around the tree. (past tense/pace)
- **10.** Cosmo ______ us jovially and sat down to eat his lunch. (past tense/greet)
- **11.** "We _______ to finish eating before you begin," I said. (future tense/try)
- **12.** "I ______ you about my trip in a minute," Cosmo replied. (future tense/tell)

Nan	me	Class	Date
13.	George	toward the basketball court. (p	resent tense/wander)
14.	Не	if anyone is interested in a game. (J	present tense/ask)
15.	Cosmo	that he is ready to describe his	trip. (present tense/announce)
16.	George	back just in time to hear about	the journey. (past tense/come)
17.	Cosmo's first stop	Rome. (future tense/	be)
18.	He	to visit relatives who live nearby. (p	present tense/plan)
19.	He also	to find the perfect plate of pas	ta. (present tense/hope)
20.	"What about the famous plac	es?" Michelle	(past tense/demand)
21.	Smiling, Cosmo sights. (past tense/explain)	that he planned to see	e many of the well-known
22.	The Vittoriano united Italy. (present tense/be	a monument to Victor I	Emmanuel II, the first king of
23.	Romans the city. (past tense/construct	the Piazza del Popolo to serve	e as a ceremonial entrance to
24.	Michelle, who is interested in were built from a French des	n architecture, ign. (present tense/inform)	us that the Spanish Steps
25.	Ito	wonder what other cities Cosmo w	ould visit. (past tense/begin)
26.	Не	he would also be going to Venice. (past tense/say)
27.	This Italian city	famous for its many o	canals. (past tense/become)
28.	In Venice, people often (present tense/travel)	in a <i>gondola,</i> a	special kind of boat.
29.	Cosmo is certain he	in one. (future ten	se/ride)
30.	Не	in Venice for the <i>Biennale,</i> an art fe	estival. (future tense/stay)
31.	Then he	to Paris. (future tense/journey	<i>y</i>)
32.	Ι	about the capital of France in histo	ory class. (past tense/learn)
33.	The Seine River	through the city. (pres	ent tense/flow)
34.	Built for the International Ex unattractive to some people.	position of 1889, the Eiffel Tower _ (past tense/look)	
35.	However, it (present tense/continue)	to be the most recognizabl	le symbol of Paris.
36.	Cosmo	quick to encourage me to take a	a similar trip. (past tense/be)
37.	. I ru	efully and shook my head. (past te	nse/smile)
38.	Iu	ntil I have saved more money. (futu	re tense/wait)

Lesson 39 Perfect Tenses: Present, Past, and Future

The **present perfect tense** is used to express an action that took place at some indefinite time in the past. The present perfect tense is formed with the past tense of the verb and the helping verb *has* or *have*. The present perfect tense can also be used to express an action that began in the past and continues now.

She **has read** that book. I **have tried** several times to reach my grandmother.

The **past perfect tense** is used to show that one action in the past began and ended before another action in the past started. The past perfect tense is formed with the past participle of the verb and the helping verb *had*.

They had seen the movie before I rented it. (past perfect tense, past tense)

The **future perfect tense** is used to show that one action or condition in the future will begin and end before another event in the future starts. The future perfect tense is formed with the past participle of the verb and the construction *will have*.

By the time the school year ends, I will have completed ten book reports.

Exercise 1 Draw two lines under each simple predicate in the main clause. Write the verb tense: *present perfect, past perfect,* or *future perfect.*

He had watched football all day long.
1. By Saturday, we will have finished our recycling project.
2. My dog had stolen the cat's food.
3. The gymnast has never lost her confidence.
4. The farm workers had generally gone before dawn.
5. By Tuesday Tisha will have landed her plane for the first time.
6. Raul has exhausted himself with his project.
7. I had turned at the wrong corner.
8. Before next week, Ms. Rashad will have corrected over one hundred themes.
9. Mother has already found her lost ring.
10. By mid-afternoon the tide will have gone out.
11. She has always wanted a book on whales.
12. The explorers had hoped to reach the peak by nightfall.

Name	Class Date
13.	My grandmother has taught me both knitting and quilting.
14.	They will have finished dinner before the performance.
15.	The flower pot had narrowly missed the bystanders.
16.	We have warned you about this before.
17.	The VCR has failed to record three times this week.
18.	The band will have played its program before the second half starts.
19.	I had snubbed her before she apologized.
20.	Before the speech ended, I had decided whom to vote for.
21.	By the time the sun rises, the icicles will have melted.
22.	Sue will have completed her morning exercises before her brothers get up.
23.	The dog has chewed her bone down to the nub.
24.	Trapeze artists have always fascinated me.
25.	The spy had switched off the light before the agents even reached the doorway
26.	Kaoru has visited her brother in the hospital every day.
27.	By nightfall, I will have gotten very sick of the train.
28.	We have rehearsed this scene until it is perfect.
29.	The dogs had gone for hours without a walk when I came home.
30.	The movie had played for a half hour by the time we got there.
31.	Our team has won ten of its last eleven games.
32.	If we wait awhile, most of the crowd will have left.
33.	Rocco will have gotten his degree by the end of the term.
34.	Doug has struggled for months to learn Spanish.
35.	That volcano has already erupted twice this year.
36.	Kyra had rearranged the furniture since the last time I visited.
37.	I have repeatedly told you not to stand on that rickety ladder!
38.	You have never missed a rock concert!
39.	We will have fallen asleep before our parents arrive.
40.	The freighter had sunk before the rescue ship could reach it.

Lesson 40 Tenses of Verbs

The **present tense** expresses an action that is repeated, always true, or happening right now.

I watch for the early bus at Third Street. He watches for the early bus at Third Street. I am happy. You are happy. He, she, or it is happy. They are happy.

The **past tense** expresses an action that has already occurred.

I **watched** for the bus and **caught** it at First Avenue. (regular and irregular verbs) I **was** late, but the rest of the students **were** on time. (the verb *be*)

The **future tense** expresses an action that will take place in the future.

Shannon will connect the wires.

The **present perfect tense** expresses an action that took place sometime in the past.

I have searched everywhere for my telescope.

The **past perfect tense** shows that one action in the past began and ended before another action started.

I had already completed the puzzle when you came.

The **future perfect tense** shows that an action in the future will begin and end before another action starts.

I will have swum forty laps by the end of the hour.

Exercise 1 Draw two lines under the simple predicate in each sentence. Then write the tense of the verb in the space provided.

- past tense Many citizens signed the petition.
 - **1.** Historians have called the time from 1870 to 1890 the Gilded Age.
 - **2.** This name comes from a novel by Charles Dudley Warner and Mark Twain.
 - **3.** The novel described life in the United States at that time.
- **4.** Before writing the book, the authors had decided on a theme.
 - **5.** They wanted to expose the corruption beneath the pretty, polished surface of their world.
 - **6.** However, the Gilded Age has produced positive results as well.
 - _____ **7.** We will have seen these accomplishments by the end of the year.
 - **8.** Victoria Woodhull was the first woman to attempt to run for president.

Nar	ne Class Date	
	9. She had asked to be on the ballot in the election of 1872.	
	10. However, she had not reached the age of thirty-five by the time of the election.	
	11. In 1884, the newly formed National Equal Rights party nominated Belva	
	Lockwood, a New York lawyer, for President.	
	12. Some prominent women will be against her candidacy.	
	13. Belva Lockwood received over four thousand votes.	
	14. None of these votes will have come from women.	
	15. Women had not received the right to vote yet.	
	16. Women had achieved many distinctions and honors.	
	17. Many, such as Mary Bonney and Amelia Quinton, work to improve the lives of	
	Native Americans.	
 18. Colleges have opened their doors to women. 19. Writing is one way for women to earn money in the Gilded Age. 		
		20. I will have finished reading <i>Little Women</i> by Friday.
	Exercise 2 Complete each sentence by writing the form of the verb listed in parentheses.	
	The submarine submerges in the ocean. (present tense/submerge)	
	John Philip Sousa a famous musician of the Gilded Age. (past tense/be)	
2.	He music since the age of six. (past perfect tense/study)	
3.	He an interest in band music. (present tense/develop)	
4.	Believe it or not, he how to play every instrument used in military bands by the time he becomes leader of the United States Marine Corps band. (future perfect tense/learn)	
5.	After twelve years, he the Marine Corps band to create a band of his own. (present tense/leave)	
6.	He a composer as well as a band leader. (past tense/become)	
7.	Sousa many famous marches, including "Washington Post March" and "Stars and Stripes Forever." (present perfect tense/compose)	
8.	His marches crowds for more than a century. (present perfect tense/excite)	
9.	When his music was still new, Sousa's band around the world. (past tense/travel)	
10.	Admirers of his work him the March King. (future tense/name)	

Lesson 41 Verbs: Progressive and Emphatic Forms

The **progressive form** of a verb tense expresses an action that is continuing at the time referred to in the sentence. The progressive form uses the present participle of the verb with the suitable tense of the verb *be*.

Present Progressive	They are laughing .
Past Progressive	They were laughing .
Future Progressive	They will be laughing .
Present Perfect Progressive	They have been laughing .
Past Perfect Progressive	They had been laughing .
Future Perfect Progressive	They will have been laughing .

Exercise 1 Write the required form of each verb listed. Use the subject that heads each group as the subject of the verb.

	I; past progressive/eat <u>I was eating</u> .
	Ι
1.	future progressive/sail
2.	past perfect progressive/ask
3.	present progressive/arrive
4.	past progressive/wait
5.	present perfect progressive/move
	YOU
6.	future perfect progressive/swim
7.	present progressive/testify
8.	past perfect progressive/hope
9.	past progressive/play
10.	future progressive/go
	THEY
11.	present perfect progressive/wonder
12.	past progressive/follow
13.	past perfect progressive/challenge
14.	future perfect progressive/write

Name	Class Date
15. present progressive/buy	
	SHE
16. future progressive/rest	
17. past perfect progressive/catch	
18. present progressive/hide	
19. future perfect progressive/knit	
20. present perfect progressive/collect	

The **emphatic form** adds emphasis to the verb. The emphatic form uses the base form of the verb with the addition of *do, does,* or *did.*

Present Emphatic	l do mow the lawn every week.
	Carla does mow hers twice each week.
Past Emphatic	Ralph did mow it while we were gone.

Exercise 2 Complete each sentence by writing the emphatic verb form described in

parentheses. Regardless of the weather, I <u>did visit</u> (past emphatic/visit)	the amusement park.
1. Despite what you say, I	the car yesterday. (past emphatic/wash)
2. Although she hates them, Rachel (present emphatic/complete)	her exercises each morning.
3. Even though you think you're alone, I (present emphatic/understand)	your feelings.
4. Before I forget, Aunt Cora	after you left. (past emphatic/call)
5. Apparently the machine	on batteries. (present emphatic/work)
6. Laugh if you want to, but I (present emphatic/know)	how to do a somersault.
 When you pass the park,	at the new monument.
8. The electrician says he (past emphatic/fix)	the outside wiring.
9. They hope the game	on time. (present emphatic/end)

10. I ______ the garbage! (past emphatic/empty)

Lesson 42 Verbs: Compatibility of Tenses

Sometimes one event occurs before or after another event in a sentence. In these cases, it is appropriate to shift tenses.

Incorrect: By the time the police **arrived**, the thief **escaped**.

This is incorrect because the verbs are both past tense forms and suggest that the two events took place at the same time.

Correct: By the time the police **arrived**, the thief **had escaped**.

Here the tense shifts from the past (arrived) to past perfect (had escaped) to show that the thief escaped before the police arrived.

When two or more events take place at the same time in a sentence, the verb tenses must remain the same.

Incorrect: When Paul **registered** for the summer class, he **is filling** out seven forms.

This is incorrect because the tense changes from past to present, even though the events in the sentence both took place in the past.

Correct: When Paul **registered** for the summer class, he **filled** out seven forms.

Exercise 1 Complete each sentence with the appropriate tense of the verb in parentheses.

We went backstage to see the actor, but he <u>had gone</u> home. (go)

- 1. Taylor's family will plan their vacation before she ______ for school. (leave)
- 2. If she waits until ten o'clock, she ______ out when they are leaving. (find)
- 3. I had expected her to be late, but she ______ early. (arrive)
- **4.** Taylor says they are going to Hawaii, which ______ their original destination. (be)
- 5. By the time she left, Taylor ______ several books about Hawaii. (purchase)
- 6. Last week she read about a luau, which ______ a Hawaiian banquet. (be)
- 7. If you look up the word *luau,* you ______ that it was originally the name for the leaves of the taro plant. (discover)
- 8. *Luau* had referred to dishes made with these leaves before the word ______ the name of the feast itself. (become)
- 9. Taylor has waited several years, so she ______ attending a luau. (enjoy)
- **10.** If she remembers to bring her camera, she ______ photographs. (take)
- **11.** She had hoped for nice weather, but a storm ________. (appear)

Nan	ne Class Date
12.	She will visit her friend Niki, whose family the luau. (prepare)
13.	If she watches carefully, she how to cook the meal. (learn)
14.	The host a pig before the guests arrived. (roast)
15.	<i>Lau lau</i> is a dish that of luau leaves and pork wrapped in a ti leaf. (consist)
16.	By the time she reached the luau, the others the table. (decorate)
17.	Niki's family had expected to serve twelve dishes, but their friends three more. (bring)
18.	Ti leaves cover the table at which the guests later. (eat)
19.	Before Taylor finished her poi, her host the pig. (serve)
20.	The meal will not be over before the dancing (begin)
1.	A group of immigrants left Tahiti and traveling to the Hawaiian Islands.
3.	In 1778, Captain James Cook discovers the islands and will name them the Sandwich Islands.
4.	Kamehameha I will become monarch because he seemed to be the strongest leader.
5.	The islands will begin to change but continuing to develop
6.	Other nations recognized the kingdom's independence when the country adopts a constitution.
7.	While Great Britain and France were fighting each other for control of the islands,
	Kamehameha III seeks protection from the United States.
8.	President Cleveland is against annexation, but the United States had received permission to
	build a naval base at Pearl Harbor
9.	In 1959, Hawaii joins the Union, so flagmakers added a fiftieth star to the U.S. flag.
10.	Many people consider Hawaii the most beautiful state, though each state will have its own
	unique beauty.

Lesson 43 Voice of Verbs: Active and Passive

Action verbs can be used in two ways—in the active voice and in the passive voice. A sentence has a verb in the **active voice** when the subject performs the action. A sentence has a verb in the **passive voice** when the action is performed on the subject.

The catcher **caught** the ball. (active voice) The ball **was caught** by the catcher. (passive voice)

The passive voice is formed by using the past participle of the verb with a form of the helping verb *be*.

The ball is caught by the catcher.(present tense)The ball was caught by the catcher.(past tense)The ball will be caught by the catcher.(future tense)

The passive voice can give variety to your writing. In general, however, the active voice is more interesting, more direct, and makes for livelier writing.

Exercise 1 Draw two lines under the verb or verb phrase. Write A (active voice) or P (passive voice) over the verb to tell which voice it is.

Study hall was changed to second period.

P

- **1.** The puppy chewed the bone.
- 2. Carla is known by everybody.
- **3.** Ron fed the birds.
- 4. The kitten was found by Bev.
- 5. The baby will be fed by Dad.
- 6. Curt showed the photographs.
- **7.** The dog guards the house.
- 8. The team won the trophy.
- 9. The car was washed by Sarah.
- **10.** Mom will lock the door.
- **11.** George took the medicine.

- **12.** The data were relayed by satellite.
- **13.** Curly read the minutes.
- **14.** A meeting will be held by the committee.
- **15.** The vote was taken by our chairperson.
- **16.** The rescue planes dropped food.
- **17.** The flood destroyed three towns.
- **18.** The mail was delivered by Jake.
- **19.** Our house will be painted by Marge.
- **20.** Dad bought groceries.

Δ

Exercise 2 Write A over the verb if the verb is in the active voice and P if it is in the passive voice. Then rewrite each active voice sentence in the passive voice and each passive voice sentence in the active voice.

10. The band members sold raffle tickets after school.

Unit 6 **Review** $\overline{\mathbf{M}}$

Exercise Draw two lines under each verb or verb phrase. Then write the tense of each verb in the blank before the sentence. Some sentences have more than one verb.

past	We rode the roller coaster.
	1. Sheila will finish her homework before dinner.
	2. Our cooking class has watched three videos to learn how to
	prepare this dish.
	3. If you crouch very quietly, you will see the raccoon.
	4. The alligator had disappeared by the time we reached the edge
	of the swamp.
	5. The teacher is talking about Thomas Edison.
	6. Yesterday I toured the natural history museum.
	7. We have been laughing at Sara's joke for five minutes.
	8. The new train will have traveled two hundred miles by noon.
	9. The playwright was hoping for a positive review.
	10. Their team will be jogging around the Lincoln Memorial.
	11. Colleen did hear the speech by the Russian scientist.
	12. In December, she will have been knitting that scarf for six
	months.
	13. My dog, Juno, does like to jump over the fence.
	14. The Tates had been expecting fifty guests, but sixty people
	came to the banquet.
	15. Uncle Yuri sends his regards to the entire family.
	16. We had waited nearly an hour for the bus to arrive.
	17. The florist will arrange a lovely centerpiece for Cousin Darla's
	wedding.
	18. Claude sailed his boat across Lake Erie.
	19. We are watching a movie about space exploration.
	20. Rochelle has been studying medicine for three years.

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Cl

Cumulative Review: Units 1–6

Exercise 1 Underline each simple subject once and each simple predicate twice. Label each preposition *prep.*, each direct object *d.o.*, and each indirect object *i.o*.

d.o. prep. Peter took his cousin to the mall.

- 1. Tracy suddenly left the room during the lecture.
- 2. Ed will ski the advanced run tomorrow.
- **3.** I gave Sandy the box with the blue label.
- **4.** The heavy rain replenished the crop.
- 5. The observers were excited by the meteor shower.
- 6. The forward will shoot from midcourt.
- 7. My friend Ione is writing a collection of poems.
- 8. The actor applies his makeup every night before the show.
- **9.** A lone tugboat struggled through the choppy water.
- **10.** Ms. Watkins asked Jenny an algebra question.
- **11.** That athlete inspires many young people to stay in school.
- 12. We will telephone everyone about the party.
- **13.** Neil is always the first one out the door.
- 14. Wilson collects insects for his science class.
- 15. The current mayor will challenge her opponent to a debate.
- **16.** The chemistry class performs two experiments each week.
- **17.** Her kitten hid my socks in the yard.
- **18.** The guests brought their host a vase of flowers.
- **19.** Ben swam a mile in his best time yet.
- **20.** Our friends will be exhausted after the events.

22. My mother wins at chess most of the time.

Exercise 2 Label each participle *part.*, each gerund *ger.*, and each infinitive *inf.* Then write whether the sentence is *simple*, *compound*, *complex*, or *compound-complex*.

simple	ger. inf. Jogging is a healthy way to get in shape.
	1. Golfing is one of my favorite sports.
	2. I want to be a singer, but first I must study voice.
	3. Waiting by the fountain, Sven decided to sketch the town square.
	4. Although we had tickets, we were not allowed to enter the theater.
	5. The shivering skaters who still wish to compete should gather by the
	judges' table.
	6. Stretching helps Bridget to warm up, and running helps her to stay
	in shape.
	7. As the train pulled out of the station, Roberto took his seat, and his
	fidgeting younger brother walked up and down the aisle.
	8. Unless it begins to snow, the ski resort will not be able to open.
	9. The glittering guests ascended the stairs to the awards ceremony.
	10. While Colette studies dancing, her sister studies painting.
	11. Geoff's desire to win was great, yet he skipped practice for two days.
	12. The bell may ring, or the irritating buzzer may sound when time has
	expired.
	13. We are hiking to the top of the hill to do our stargazing.
	14. If the weather is mild, camping will be an option.
	15. Helga was worried, but she did not want the frightened child
	to know it.
	16. The flight that Ruth and Oliver wanted to take was canceled.
	17. A pulsating beat accompanied the melody as Mike played the new
	song he had composed.

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 You need to decide what should be done, and we need to find willing helpers.

Exercise 3 Draw two lines under the verb or verb phrase in each sentence. Then write the tense of the verb.

present perfect	The movie has received rave reviews.
1.	The polls had closed by seven o'clock that evening.
2.	The water in the horses' trough froze overnight.
3.	The principal will administer the test.
4.	Suki has seen several lunar eclipses.
5.	By tomorrow the council will have chosen its new president.
6.	This scarf will replace the missing one.
7.	My cousin attends the state university.
	This book discusses environmental problems.
9.	By yesterday evening I had written thirteen letters of application for
	a summer job.
10.	The cartoonist at the fair drew several quick pictures of our family.
11.	I have given you all the facts of the case.
12.	The dog barks several times during the night.
13.	Within an hour the rocket will have splashed down in the Pacific.
14.	Katrina scoffed at the ridiculous story.
15.	The catcher has dropped the ball again.
16.	By next Sunday I will have worked four weekends in a row.
17.	This device will filter our drinking water.
18.	They have excavated the last site.
19.	The sudden wind had torn the small boat from its berth.
20.	Mr. Harris was happy with our oral reports.
21.	Sally plans to give a party for Christy.
22.	Doris and Andrew donated their profits to charity.

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Unit 7: Subject-Verb Agreement

Lesson 44 Subject-Verb Agreement

The **subject and verb** in a sentence must agree. In the present tense, add *-s* or *-es* to the base form for the third-person singular.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
He skates .	They skate .
She wins .	They win .

The verbs *be, have,* and *do* change form to agree with their subjects.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
l am climbing.	We are climbing.
You are climbing.	You are climbing.
She is climbing.	They are climbing.
l have reached the top.	We have reached the top.
You have reached the top.	You have reached the top.
He has reached the top.	They have reached the top.
l do climb often.	We do climb often.
Do you climb often?	Do you climb often?
Does she climb often?	Do they climb often?

Exercise 1 Underline the form of the verb that agrees with the subject.

My younger brother (has, have) a large collection of toy dinosaurs.

- 1. Fossils (is, are) fascinating records of the past.
- 2. They (tells, tell) us about plants and animals of long ago.
- 3. Some ancient animals, such as dinosaurs, (was, were) huge.
- 4. A dinosaur fossil (preserves, preserve) a tooth, a bone, or even a major part of the skeleton.
- 5. Fossil hunters (has found, have found) dinosaur remains around the world.
- 6. Dinosaurs (was fixed, were fixed) in time in a number of ways.
- 7. Some (was frozen, were frozen) in glaciers.
- 8. Such a dinosaur (is, are) like the frozen food in your freezer.
- 9. Other dinosaurs (was caught, were caught) in tar pits and preserved there.
- 10. Fossil evidence (shows, show) that many dinosaurs died in a short period of time.
- 11. Scientists (believes, believe) that a major disaster occurred in the past.

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- 12. Different theories (exists, exist) about why this happened.
- **13.** One theory (states, state) that a comet collided with Earth and stirred up so much dust that the sun's light was blocked out.
- 14. At any rate, we (does know, do know) that dinosaurs no longer roam the earth.
- 15. Scientists (studies, study) dinosaur remains to find out what life was like in ancient times.
- 16. Stomach contents (reveals, reveal) what animals and plants lived at the same time.
- 17. Recently a fossilized dinosaur egg (was found, were found).
- 18. The unhatched baby dinosaur (have been, has been) preserved in the egg.
- **19.** A fossil hunt (is, are) an exciting pastime.
- 20. Anyone who (excavates, excavate) a dinosaur has many stories to tell.

Exercise 2 Choose the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject. Write your choice in the blank.

The students ______ about to study a unit on fossils. (was, were)

- 1. Imagine you ______ walking in the woods one day. (is, are)
- 2. You ______ the dried tracks of a deer in the muddy bank along a stream. (sees, see)
- **3.** Of course the tracks probably ______ only days before you saw them. (was made, were made)
- 4. The dried tracks ______ the beginnings of a fossil. (is, are)
- 5. If a sudden rainstorm ______ the tracks up with mud, the deer print will be preserved, at least for a time. (fills, fill)
- 6. Several materials ______ good fossils. (makes, make)
- 7. A bone ______ good fossil material because of its hardness. (is, are)
- 8. Animal shells also ______ good fossils. (produces, produce)
- 9. Despite their softness, jellyfish ______ fossil imprints. (does leave, do leave)
- **10.** Sometimes an insect ______ in amber. (is fossilized, are fossilized)
- **11.** Amber ______ the hard sap of very old trees. (is, are)
- **12.** As an insect sticks in the amber, the amber ______ around it. (hardens, harden)
- **13.** Most fossils, however, ______ in layers of rock. (has formed, have formed)

15. If the animal's skeleton is hard, it ______ a better fossil. (makes, make)

^{14.} Animal skeletons fall to the bottom of rivers and lakes, where they ______ with mud or silt. (is covered, are covered)

Lesson 45 Subject-Verb Agreement and Intervening Prepositional Phrases

The subject of a sentence is never contained within a prepositional phrase. The verb must agree with the subject of the sentence, not the object of a preposition.

The **color** of the thunderclouds **worries** me. (The subject is *color*, a singular noun. *Of the thunderclouds* is a prepositional phrase with a plural object. However, the verb *worries* agrees with the singular subject.)

The **players** on the team **have** new uniforms. (The subject is *players*, a plural noun. *On the team* is a prepositional phrase with a singular object. However, the verb *have* agrees with the plural subject.)

Exercise 1 Underline the verb in parentheses that correctly completes the sentence by agreeing with the subject.

A vase of roses usually (stand, stands) on the piano.

- 1. The rain forests of the earth (occurs, occur) in places where there is much rainfall.
- 2. The rain forest ecosystem, to biologists, (is, are) the source of much diversity.
- 3. Rain forests in a tropical area (is, are) warm and humid.
- **4.** The number of tree species (is estimated, are estimated) to be about 3,000.
- 5. The area around the trees (is filled, are filled) with mosses, vines, and other water-loving plants.
- 6. The rain forest, with complex food chains, (recycles, recycle) nutrients constantly.
- 7. No dead plants on the ground (is, are) left there for long.
- 8. Plant matter from different species (decays, decay) quickly and is reused as food.
- 9. Plant life, with many animal species, (keep, keeps) the rain forest teeming with noise and motion.
- 10. The mammals of a rain forest (includes, include) leopards, jaguars, bats, and different monkeys.
- 11. Hoots, chirps, and roars from every corner (echoes, echo) throughout the day.
- **12.** An explorer of rain forests also (thrills, thrill) at the wide variety of colorful birds.
- 13. Scientists interested in insects (has discovered, have discovered) hundreds of new species.
- **14.** The animals on the forest floor (numbers, number) far fewer than those that live in the trees.
- **15.** Not every traveler to these tropical paradises (focuses, focus) on animals.
- **16.** Some visitors on a search for new healing substances (looks, look) at medicinal plants.
- 17. Students of the rain forest (is alarmed, are alarmed) at its rate of destruction.

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- 18. Businesses of every kind (destroys, destroy) many acres each day.
- 19. Earth with its many problems (needs, need) this valuable source of life.
- 20. Many groups with an interest in the rain forest (works, work) hard to preserve this treasure.

Exercise 2 Underline the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

A rainfall of several hours (soaks, soak) the ground.

- 1. Ecosystems with little water (is called, are called) deserts.
- **2.** The rainfall from many years often (does, do) not equal the amount that falls in one year elsewhere.
- 3. Still, clusters of plant life (is, are) common in some deserts.
- 4. Temperatures in a desert (varies, vary) by many degrees.
- 5. In fact, people from another region (is, are) surprised to learn that deserts can be cold.
- 6. Deserts at high elevation or latitude (have, has) freezing temperatures.
- 7. Deserts of America (reaches, reach) daytime temperatures of over one hundred degrees.
- 8. Temperatures at night (measures, measure) many degrees cooler.
- 9. Deserts, in spite of their dryness, (are, is) home to an amazing variety of animals and plants.
- **10.** Species in a desert (has, have) different adaptations to the lack of water.
- 11. Sharp spines on a cactus (serves, serve) as leaves and help prevent water loss.
- 12. The root systems of cacti (spread, spreads) out to collect as much water as possible.
- **13.** The roots on a mesquite tree (extends, extend) far into the earth, looking for sources of water.
- 14. A cactus with flowers (makes, make) an attractive houseplant.
- 15. Visitors to the desert (expresses, express) surprise at the wide spaces between plants.
- **16.** A desert area with few plants (conserves, conserve) the available water better than an area with many plants.
- 17. Animals with little need for water (does, do) best in the desert.
- **18.** Oils from dry seeds (provides, provide) the kangaroo rat all the liquid it needs.
- **19.** Camels of the Sahara (stores, store) water in their fatty humps.
- 20. Animals with adaptability (thrives, thrive) in a land of little water.

Lesson 46 Subject-Verb Agreement and Linking Verbs

In sentences with **linking verbs**, the verb agrees with the subject, not with the predicate nominative.

The **flowers** in the pot **are** a **gift**. (The verb, *are,* agrees with the subject, *flowers,* not the predicate nominative, *gift.*)

The **result** of the experiment **was** more effective **medications**. (The verb, *was*, agrees with the subject, *result*, not the predicate nominative, *medications*.)

Exercise 1 Underline the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

Jake's excuse for tardines (is, are) his morning chores.

- 1. Outdoor activities (seems, seem) the best method for teaching the nature class.
- 2. The total cost (was, were) hundreds of dollars more than we expected.
- 3. Exercising and dieting (remains, remain) a healthful way to live.
- 4. The game scores (was, were) a major disappointment.
- 5. Jana's injured teeth (is, are) a source of much pain to her.
- 6. Pinks and oranges (makes, make) a beautiful sunset.
- 7. My greatest success this year (is, are) my grades.
- 8. The Porpoises (is, are) the best swimming team in town.
- 9. The band director's biggest disappointment (remains, remain) the clarinets.
- 10. The man's remarks (was, were) an embarrassment to his listeners.
- 11. Our most important resource (is, are) our children.
- **12.** The Carters (is, are) a happy couple.
- 13. The two lovely monuments (remains, remain) a testament to human courage.
- 14. The two robberies (was, were) a mystery to the police.
- **15.** The problem (is, are) too many cooks in the kitchen.
- **16.** The cause of the accident (was, were) faulty brakes.
- 17. The noisy neighbors (was, were) a constant problem.
- **18.** The cost of pollution (is, are) higher medical bills.
- **19.** The reason for the delay (is, are) the strikes in the trucking industry.
- 20. The sounds of the birds (was, were) the only disturbance.

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Exercise 2 Draw one line under the simple subject. Draw two lines under the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

The results of the election (is, are) finally available.

- 1. Bill's best feature (is, are) his beautiful brown eyes.
- 2. Your postcards from Hawaii (was, were) a welcome treat.
- **3.** The library books (is, are) a donation from a patron.
- 4. The videos about whales (is, are) my favorite present.
- 5. The gas tanks on those trucks (is, are) a safety problem.
- 6. Angie's and Carla's haircuts (looks, look) a sight!
- 7. The joy of Stella's life (is, are) her nieces and nephews.
- 8. Last night's losses (seems, seem) a shame.
- 9. A change in diet and lifestyle (remains, remain) his only hope for recovery.
- **10.** The falling leaves (becomes, become) a blanket of red and gold.
- **11.** The result of last night's poor score (was, were) extra hours of practice for the team.
- 12. The delivery (was, were) several truckloads of appliances.
- **13.** The pioneers' light source (was, were) candles.
- 14. Our worst problem (is, are) the bats in the attic.
- **15.** The pep club's donation (was, were) two dozen boxes of used clothing.
- **16.** Endangered species (is, are) a continuing environmental problem.
- 17. The result of Bob's knee injury (was, were) torn ligaments.
- **18.** The individual bright colors (becomes, become) a dull blur at dusk.
- **19.** The main issue in the campaign (is, are) taxes.
- **20.** The genie's gift (was, were) three wishes.

▶ Writing Link Write three or four sentences about a report you have prepared for one of your classes. Make your verb agree with your subject in each sentence.

Lesson 47 Subject-Verb Agreement in Inverted Sentences

In most sentences the subject comes before the verb. However, some **inverted sentences** begin with a prepositional phrase followed by the verb and then the subject. The verb in such sentences must always agree with the subject, not the object of the prepositional phrase. V S V S

Up the tree **crawls** the **bear**. Up the tree **crawl** the **bears**.

In sentences that begin with *here* or *there*, do not confuse either word with the subject. Look for the subject following the verb.

VSVSThere is a bear in that tree.Here come the bears down the tree!

Questions are inverted sentences. In such constructions, a helping verb often comes before the subject.

V	S	V	V	S	V	
Does t	he bear l	l ive in a den?	Do the	e bears	fish fo	r salmon?

Exercise 1 Draw a line under the subject. Choose the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject, and write it in the blank.

On the sidelines <u>stand</u> many eager <u>players</u> ready for action. (stand, stands)

- 1. ______ you ______ for the festivities tomorrow? (Is prepared, Are prepared)
- 2. Here ______ the fliers about the founder's day celebration. (is, are)
- 3. Beside that bench ______ a stack of decorations. (is, are)
- 4. On the walls ______ the decorations we already put up. (hangs, hang)
- 5. Along the sidewalks ______ a long banner. (extend, extends)
- 6. Here _____ Luella, the chairperson of the committee. (comes, come)
- 7. In her hands ______ a list of tasks to be completed. (is, are)
- 8. _______ a few of those tasks ______ you? (Does interest, Do interest)
- 9. Under the trees ______ the people who want to help. (gather, gathers)
- **10.** From the apartment building ______ the sounds of the band practicing. (pours, pour)
- 11. There ______ an article about this event in today's paper. (was, were)
- 12. _____ the paper _____ our plans? (Does support, Do support)
- **13.** There on the sidewalk ______ the photographers. (waits, wait)
- **14.** Down the street ______ a series of floats. (moves, move)

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15.	the photographers a picture of the floats? (Does shoot, Do shoot)				
16.	Behind the floats three huge balloons. (soars, soar)				
17.	There a photograph of our founder on each of them. (is, are)				
18.	the crowd the photographs? (Does recognize, Do recognize)				
19.	From the crowd sounds of enjoyment. (comes, come)				
20.	There good reasons to plan another celebration next year. (is, are)				
	Exercise 2 Draw a line under the subject. Choose the verb in parentheses that agrees with the ject and write it in the blank(s). Near one of those curbs <u>stands</u> a bus-stop shelter. (stand, stands)				
4					
	a rock concertlike a good idea? (Does sound, Do sound)				
	Here some suggestions for our next fund-raiser. (is, are)				
	From her agent a message from rock star Linda Light. (comes, come)				
	On her every word our committee. (hangs, hang)				
	Into the building the workers. (hurry, hurries)				
	Into the newspapers a notice of her appearance. (goes, go)				
	. Up on the wall many enticing posters. (appears, appear)				
	On the radio an announcement about the concert. (airs, air)				
	the printer our tickets ready? (Does have, Do have)				
	the ticket sellers the correct price? (Does know, Do know)				
	Here a review of Linda's concerts last week in Detroit. (is, are)				
	There several songs that she did as an encore. (is, are)				
	Across the gym Grayson for help with the electronic system. (yells, yell)				
	Outside the building a reporter from the local paper. (parks, park)				
	Inside the office the phones. (rings, ring)				
	There a huge demand for tickets. (is, are)				
	Here the passes we need to keep for the press. (is, are)				
18.	the school radio station to tape the concert?				
	(Does plan, Do plan)				
	Behind the curtain the microphone. (sits, sit)				
20.	In all our hearts anticipation. (lurks, lurk)				

Lesson 48 Subject-Verb Agreement and Special Subjects

A collective noun names a group (see Lesson 1, pp. 47–48). In a sentence, a collective noun is singular when it names the group as a whole. It is plural when it refers to individual members of a group.

Singular:	The team takes the bus.		
	The cast rehearses the play.		
Plural:	The team get regular physical exams.		
	The cast sign autographs for the audience.		

Some nouns ending in *-s*, such as *mumps*, *measles*, and *mathematics*, take singular verbs. Other nouns ending in *-s*, such as *scissors*, *pants*, *binoculars*, and *eyeglasses*, take plural verbs. Many nouns that end in *-ics* are either singular or plural, depending on the context.

Singular: Mathematics is my favorite subject.			
Plural: My pants are muddy from the river.			
Singular:	Politics is that professor's area of expertise.		
Plural:	That candidate's politics were dirty during the campaign.		

A noun of amount can refer to a single unit, in which case it is singular. It can also refer to several individual units, in which case it is plural.

Singular: Ten weeks is the period of the first term. **Plural:** Ten weeks are needed to complete that research.

Exercise 1 Underline the subject. Fill in the blank with the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject in the context of the sentence.

- The recycling club ______ for the entire neighborhood's support. (asks, ask)
- 1. The band ______ school songs at halftime. (plays, play)
- 2. Congress ______ to adjourn early this session. (plans, plan)
- 3. Measles ______ no longer the dread disease it once was. (is, are)
- **4.** The six months _______ since my best friend moved. (has dragged, have dragged)
- 5. The orchestra ______ in black for concerts. (dresses, dress)
- 6. My family ______ sick with the flu. (is, are)
- 7. Your binoculars ______ a big help at our star party. (was, were)
- 8. Seven feet ______ a long distance to jump. (is, are)
- **9.** Three eggs ______ too many for this recipe. (is, are)
- **10.** Athletics ______ the only thing Jack wanted to pursue. (was, were)

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11.	The cast each bringing a dish to the theater party. (was, were)
12.	Statistics a link between smoking and lung cancer. (shows, show)
13.	Twenty dollars too much for this video. (is, are)
14.	My doctor says aerobics a good way to get fit. (is, are)
15.	Your scissors under the desk. (was, were)
16.	Twenty-four hours very slowly when you're waiting for a test grade.
	(passes, pass)
17.	The committee to finish its work. (tries, try)
18.	Fifty stories of the building finished. (is, are)
19.	My eyeglasses no longer (works, work)
20.	Aerobics exercises that strengthen the heart and lungs. (is, are)
- C	Exercise 2 Underline the subject. Fill in the blank with the verb in parentheses that agrees hat he subject in the context of the sentence.
	Two years pass before Gwen returns to her hometown. (passes, pass)
1.	your pliers on the workbench? (Is, Are)
2.	politics his specialty? (Is, Are)
3.	The public campaign reform. (wants, want)
4.	The six o'clock news local events. (covers, cover)
5.	These trousers not match my shirt. (does, do)
6.	The committee a recycling plan today. (chooses, choose)
7.	Three months a season. (constitute, constitutes)
8.	fifty cents enough for a tip? (Is, Are)
9.	Athletics the subject of discussion at the school board meeting. (was, were)

- **10.** Measles ______ usually a childhood disease. (is, are)
- **11.** The science faculty ______ meeting at the museum. (is, are)
- 12. The music faculty ______ all at the concert. (was, were)
- 13. Ten dollars ______ the amount of the refund. (was, were)
- 14. Our team usually ______ two out of three games. (wins, win)
- 15. But the team usually ______ to the Eagles. (loses, lose)
- **16.** Often the team ______ away their caps as souvenirs. (gives, give)

Lesson 49 Subject-Verb Agreement and Compound Subjects

Some sentences have more than one subject. A **compound subject** that is joined by *and* or *both...and* is usually plural. However, some compound subjects have two parts that make up one unit. These take a singular verb.

Plural:	Molly and Mabel are racing.
Plural:	Both Aunt Fran and Uncle George have arrived.
Singular:	Milk and cookies is a good snack.

Compound subjects joined by *or, nor, either...or,* or *neither...nor* always have a verb that agrees with the closer subject.

Singular:	Either Mark or Carlo was the winner.
Singular:	Neither the Morgans nor Mr. Hale is coming to the dinner.
Plural:	Neither the book nor the calendars are on sale.

When a compound subject is preceded by *many a, every,* or *each,* the subject takes a singular verb.

Many a student and teacher **has come** to Ms. Randolph for advice. Every Tom, Dick, and Harry **has** an opinion. Each tree and fence post **is covered** with political signs.

Exercise 1 Draw a line under the compound subject of each sentence. Choose the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject, then write it in the blank.

Many a bird and squirrel ______visits ____ our backyard feeders. (visit, visits)

- 1. Every orchard and farm ______ by the storm. (was damaged, were damaged)
- 2. Spaghetti and meatballs ______ a regular meal at our home. (is, are)
- 3. Neither Grace nor her sisters ______ the early bus. (takes, take)
- **4.** Either the squirrels or the opossum ______ through the storage boxes. (chews, chew)
- 5. The bat and the ball _____ Ed's. (is, are)
- 6. Every seed, nut, and suet ball ______. (was eaten, were eaten)
- 7. Each bird and field mouse ______ hungry. (is, are)
- 8. Both movies and books ______ enjoyable. (is, are)
- 9. Neither the soup nor the casserole _____ hot. (is, are)
- **10.** Either Lani or Marcia ______ in the race today. (skates, skate)
- 11. Both my shoes and socks ______ full of burrs. (is, are)
- **12.** Either my dad or my brothers ______ me at the bus station. (meets, meet)

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13. Neither the dogs nor the cat	too much sun. (likes, like)
14. Every earring, necklace, and brace	elet at the fund-raiser. (was sold,
were sold)	
15. Each geranium and lily	blooming. (is, are)
16. Many a horse and cow	in this barn. (has lived, have lived)
17. Both my arms and legs	after a long climb. (aches, ache)
18. The producer and director	over the script. (disagrees, disagree)
19. Ham and eggs	_ for breakfast at that restaurant. (is offered, are offered)
20. Either the coach or the players	to answer the letter. (has, have)
21. Neither the jacket nor the shoes _	(fits, fit)
22. Lox and bagels	Jacob's favorite snack. (is, are)
23. Many a spy and traitor	by the detective. (was caught, were caught)
24. Either the washer or the drier	(is running, are running)
25. Both Jesse and Malachi	honor students. (is, are)
26. Each video and CD	half price. (is, are)
27. Every surfboard and sailboat	(is rented, are rented)
28. Many a captain and first mate	to avoid that wreck. (has swerved,
have swerved)	
29. Neither the cat nor her kittens	(is sleeping, are sleeping)
30. Each chair, desk, and table	with books. (is covered, are covered)
31. Neither the chairs nor the table	in the truck. (fits, fit)
32. Both Rhoda and Pallas	well on spelling tests. (scores, score)
33. Oil and vinegar	a good salad dressing. (makes, make)
34. Neither the horses nor the cow	restless. (is, are)
35. Neither the hurricane nor the torn	adoes to hit here. (is expected,
are expected)	
36. Many a plaintiff and defendant	through these doors. (has passed,
have passed)	
37. Each cap and gown	(is reserved, are reserved)
38. Both soccer and softball	favorites of mine. (is, are)

Lesson 50 Subject-Verb Agreement and Intervening Expressions

Certain expressions seem to create a compound subject but do not. Accompanied by, as well as, in addition to, plus, and together with are expressions that introduce phrases that tell about the subject. However, the subject remains singular and takes a singular verb.

The **President**, as well as the Cabinet, **is expected** tonight. The mayor, accompanied by her staff, eats lunch in the cafeteria.

Exercise 1 Draw a line under the subject. Then write in the blank the form of the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject. Use the present tense of the verb.

Joe, as well as his brothers, <u>delivers</u> papers in the morning. (deliver)

- 1. Folk, in addition to rock, _____ my favorite music. (be)
- 2. Weight lifting, as well as wrestling, ______ strength. (take)
- 3. Jupiter, plus Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, ______a gas planet. (be)
- 4. The truck, as well as a car and a bus, ______ involved in the wreck. (be)
- **5.** The players, plus the coach and manager, ______ by bus. (travel)
- 6. A hoe, in addition to a rake and a ladder, _____ missing from the garage. (be)
- 7. The singer, accompanied by her bodyguards, ______ tonight. (arrive)
- 8. The doctor, together with a large staff, _____ many patients. (treat)
- 9. A plane, in addition to a service truck, ______ on the runway. (sit)
- **10.** Nancy, plus her parents and grandparents, ______ to Florida for the holidays. (go)
- **11.** My bicycle, as well as my skates, _____ repair. (need)
- **12.** The toolshed, together with the garage and the greenhouse, ______ near the stream. (sit)
- **13.** The bank, as well as the arcade, ______ tomorrow. (open)
- 14. The VCR, plus the compact-disc player, ______ a good holiday gift. (make)
- **15.** The watermelon, as well as the cantaloupe, _____ ripe. (be)
- **16.** Dan, in addition to his friends, ______ depressed. (seem)
- **17.** The Big Dipper, accompanied by the Little Dipper, ______ the polestar. (circle)
- **18.** The city, as well as the suburbs, ______ today. (vote)
- **19.** The bike, plus the skates and the skis, ______ to Oona. (belong)
- **20.** Cereal, together with fruit and milk, ______ a good breakfast. (provide)

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Exercise 2 Draw a line under the subject. Then write the form of the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject. Use the present tense of the verb when you write it.

- Lisa's paycheck, in addition to her friend's income, <u>helps</u> pay the bills. (help)
- 1. A helicopter, as well as a light plane, ______ for the missing hikers. (search)
- 2. The mail carrier, plus the grocery delivery boy, ______ the dog. (fear)
- 3. The bear, in addition to her cubs, ______ in that den. (live)
- 4. Bread, as well as cheese, ______ well with hot soup. (go)
- 5. Mr. Marcos, accompanied by his sons, _____ log cabins. (build)
- 6. The trapeze artist, in addition to her partner, ______ in each show. (perform)
- 7. Cory, accompanied by his nephew, _____ his own plane. (pilot)
- 8. The gray suit, accompanied by a vest, _____ good on Mark. (look)
- 9. The candidate, as well as her opponent, ______ tonight. (speak)
- 10. Sandy, plus Gerry and Pam, ______ several miles each weekend. (run)
- **11.** Science, together with geography, _____ my favorite class. (be)
- **12.** My savings, plus a little extra, _____ me enough for my mother's present. (give)

13. Grandma, plus my Aunt Clara, _____ regularly. (visit)

- 14. A moat, together with armed knights, ______ the castle. (surround)
- **15.** Tod, accompanied by his parents, _____ many people on his travels. (meet)
- **16.** Juan, as well as Mike, _______ shortstop for the baseball team. (play)
- 17. Mel, in addition to Madonna and Roy, ______ the flu. (have)
- **18.** The puppy, as well as her mother, ________ everyone around the yard. (chase)
- **19.** Mr. Randolph, accompanied by his family, ______ driving across the country. (be)

20. Hail, as well as rain, often ______ a tornado. (accompany)

▶ Writing Link Write three or four sentences about the activities you do with your family or friends. Write at least two sentences that use one or more of the phrases you learned about in this lesson. Be sure your verbs agree with your subjects.

Lesson 51 Subject-Verb Agreement and Indefinite Pronouns as Subjects

Not all subjects are nouns. Many subjects consist of indefinite pronouns. A verb must agree in number with an **indefinite pronoun** used as a subject.

Singular:	Everything about the party was perfect.
Singular:	One of the windows is broken.
Singular:	Nothing on television tonight interests me.
Plural:	Many of our friends study Spanish.
Plural:	A few of the trees are stunted.

Some pronouns can be either singular or plural, depending upon the nouns to which they refer in the sentence.

Singular:	All of the punch is gone.
Plural:	All of the players are exhausted.

Indefinite pronouns fall into three groups, as shown in the following chart.

Always Singular	each either neither one	everyone everybody everything no one	nobody nothing anyone anybody	anything someone somebody something	
Always Plural	several	few	both	many	none
Singular or Plural	some	all	any	most	

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Exercise 1 Draw one line under the indefinite pronoun subject. Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb.

Several of my friends (swim, swims) on the school team.

- 1. Many of the passengers (is, are) unhappy with coach service.
- 2. A few of the swimmers (was, were) ready to leave the pool.
- **3.** Everything in the window (look, looks) expensive.
- 4. Something in the basement (has, have) eaten the vegetables.
- 5. One of the dogs (hunt, hunts) alone.
- 6. Some of the tomatoes (was, were) spoiled.
- **7.** Everybody in the class (has, have) voted.
- 8. No one (answer, answers) the phone at the Caldwells.

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- 9. Nothing (seem, seems) to please Linda.
- **10.** All of the grass (is, are) brown from the drought.
- 11. Anybody who was there (know, knows) that Randy gave a good speech.
- 12. One of the contestants (was, were) late.
- 13. Nobody in our class (like, likes) the new movie.
- 14. Several of the squirrels (has, have) raided the sunflower sack.
- 15. Most of the class (do, does) push-ups each morning.
- **16.** None of the mothers (like, likes) this arrangement.
- 17. Everything at the museum (was, were) fascinating.
- 18. Both of my aunts (is, are) from Poland.
- **19.** Nobody in the audience (understand, understands) the play.
- 20. None of the players (was, were) tired.
- 21. Many of the old pirate ships (has been, have been) lost in that area.
- 22. Neither of the deer (use, uses) the salt lick.
- 23. Several of the class officers (was, were) ill.
- 24. Nothing on the menu (interest, interests) me.
- 25. One of the defendants (has, have) pleaded not guilty.
- 26. Several of the judges (has, have) ruled on their cases.
- 27. Everybody in the room (was, were) freezing.
- 28. Several of the high-school students (earn, earns) money after school.
- 29. Somebody in our community (has, have) won that huge prize.
- **30.** All (is, are) well with the world.
- **31.** Both of the twins (sing, sings) in the choir.
- 32. Someone (has, have) painted the old chairs.
- 33. Few of the people polled (approve, approves) of the new policies.
- 34. All of the spaghetti (was, were) gone.
- 35. Everyone here (has, have) finished lunch.
- 36. One of the babies in the nursery (is, are) crying.
- 37. Few of the people invited (is, are) coming.
- **38.** Anyone at all (is, are) eligible to enter the race.

Name

Unit 7 Review

Exercise 1 Underline the subject of each sentence. Then, choose the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject and write it in the blank.

Katia <u>looks</u> forward to singing in the choir. (look, looks)

- 1. The nerves in my body ______ when I am excited. (tingle, tingles)
- 2. Here ______ the tomb of the unknown soldier. (lie, lies)
- 3. Down by the schoolyard ______ Julia, as well as Paul. (play, plays)
- **4.** All of the campers ______ for the coming storm. (prepare, prepares)
- 5. Tarzan ______ from a vine. (swing, swings)
- 6. The coaches of the football team ______ for the big game. (plan, plans)
- 7. ______ the Senate, as well as the House, approve the bill? (Do, Does)
- Peppermint candy, as well as fruitcake and eggnog, _______ traditionally served during the holidays. (is, are)
- 9. Across the European countryside ______ Killile and Mary. (travel, travels)
- 10. The Vietnamese pot-bellied pig, as well as the common dog or cat, ______ a great pet! (make, makes)
- 11. The books ______ a heavy load. (was, were)
- 12. Into the street ______ the horses! (gallop, gallops)
- **13.** The Olympic team ______ hard with personal coaches. (train, trains)
- 14. Electronics, as well as mechanics, ______ a very lucrative field. (is, are)
- 15. Hotcakes and sausage _____ my favorite meal. (is, are)
- **16.** My cat ______ his food when no one is watching. (eat, eats)
- 17. The distance from my house to the shopping mall _____ many kilometers. (span, spans)
- **18.** The audience ______ with laughter. (roar, roars)
- 19. Bridget and Mary Jo ______ their new neighbors downstairs. (visit, visits)
- 20. A few of the lights ______ not work. (do, does)

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Grammar

Cumulative Review: Units 1–7

Exercise 1 Label each noun *con.* if it is concrete, *abst.* if it is abstract, *col.* if it is collective, and *prop.* if it is proper. Underline each conjunction.

prop. abst. con. Kanya felt happiness when she saw her new house.

- 1. Fritz's pride was hurt when he fell, but there were no other injuries.
- 2. Neither anger nor jealousy would help the candidate win the election.
- **3.** The gaggle of geese rested peacefully by the shore of the lake until the dog arrived.
- **4.** If the entire family pitched in to help, they still might be able to make it to the game on time.
- 5. Abe will plan little surprises for his family as long as he has a part-time job.
- 6. Walt Whitman once wrote: "Peace is always beautiful."
- 7. High aspirations keep many people motivated.
- 8. Whenever Sally sees a rainbow, she thinks of an imaginary pot of gold.
- **9.** The heather in the fields was beautiful with its purplish-pink leaves.
- **10.** We read the newspaper while we were waiting for Sid.
- 11. As long as our group was visiting New York City, we went for a walk in Central Park.
- 12. Because it was a dreary day, listlessness was felt throughout the class.
- 13. The water-skiing team wore wet suits whenever the water or weather was too cold.
- 14. Many students were feeling better about school because of the peer-helper program.
- **15.** Anxiety ran high as the competitors for the leading roles waited for the results of the auditions.
- 16. Janet thought a video camera would be the best way to preserve family memories.
- 17. Kenji ate cookies as long as there were some on the plate.
- 18. The committee resolved their differences so that the meetings would run successfully.
- **19.** The students returned to their desks before the bell rang.
- **20.** The gruff old man showed such gentleness to the stray dog.

	xercise 2 Write the correct form of the verb asked for in the blank. Underline each positional phrase.
	Dayung <u>disposed</u> of the oil in the proper manner. (past tense of <i>dispose</i>)
1.	The Morgans hundreds of travel brochures during their travels
	throughout the years. (present perfect tense of <i>accumulate</i>)
2.	The wind the snow into awesome drifts. (past tense of <i>arrange</i>)
3.	The highway patrol all travelers about the icy road conditions.
	(future tense of <i>caution</i>)
4.	The tutor Kacie to do a better job on her test. (past perfect tense
	of enable)
5.	Winning this medal my every expectation! (present tense of <i>surpass</i>)
6.	Mom the thermometer after each use. (present perfect tense
	of <i>disinfect</i>)
7.	Marty anyone who has also suffered a personal loss. (present tense
	of <i>console</i>)
8.	The boy the injured bird in his arms all the way home. (past perfect
	tense of <i>cradle</i>)
9.	The climbing expedition hopefully the summit before the blizzard
	hits. (future perfect tense of <i>reach</i>)
10.	The gull down eagerly to the water for its food. (past tense of <i>swoop</i>)
11.	For the special occasion, the couple themselves with family and
	friends. (future perfect tense of <i>surround</i>)
12.	The vines themselves around the fence. (past perfect tense of <i>twist</i>)
13.	Attending the conference the staff in preparation for the year ahead.
	(future tense of <i>energize</i>)
14.	After his long illness, Marcos behind in his schoolwork. (present
	perfect tense of <i>feel</i>)
15.	Vanesa herself from negative influences. (present tense of <i>alienate</i>)
16.	You the lathe and other machines by the end of this semester. (future
	perfect tense of <i>operate</i>)

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17. The horses	slowly around the arena before the competition begins.
(future tense of <i>gallop</i>)	

- 18. On tests, we all ______ to do our best. (present tense of *endeavor*)
- **19.** I ______ never ______ better food in my entire life. (past perfect tense of *taste*)
- 20. Myra's hands ______ without her gloves. (future tense of *freeze*)

Exercise 3 Draw one line under the complete subject in each sentence. Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb.

Every hill and valley (is, are) a beautiful sight each fall.

- 1. Immunization (remain, remains) a requirement for school enrollment.
- 2. Each of the workers on the crew (paint, paints) at a different speed.
- 3. Every teacher in the school (evaluate, evaluates) each student's progress.
- 4. Neither the cake nor the cookies (has, have) been touched.
- 5. (Do, Does) the hunters wear safety clothing?
- 6. Across the shaky bridge (rattle, rattles) the antique cars.
- 7. Uncle Bob and Aunt Joan (thrill, thrills) to the music of the Glenn Miller Band.
- 8. Neither of the teams, the Falcons or the Knights, (is, are) this year's conference champion.
- 9. Each rowboat and canoe (is, are) being repainted for the next tourist season.
- 10. The attorneys in the case (make, makes) an appeal tomorrow.
- 11. Slick roads and fog (is, are) a major concern for travelers.
- **12.** The newspapers on the stand (was, were) sold out by noon.
- 13. Every quiz, paper, and test (has, have) been a concern for Joel.
- 14. None of the members of the audience (applaud, applauds) loudly.
- **15.** Over the horizon (appear, appears) the posse.
- **16.** Ham and cheese (seem, seems) to be my favorite sandwich.
- 17. Every car, truck, and bus (go, goes) across this bridge to reach the island.
- **18.** Snowmobiling in the northern woods (is, are) a wonderful winter sport.
- 19. One of the fishermen (has, have) lost his rod and reel in the lake.
- 20. "Early to bed and early to rise" (is, are) a good suggestion to live by.

Unit 8: Using Pronouns Correctly

Lesson 52 Personal Pronouns: Case

Pronouns that are used to refer to persons or things are called **personal pronouns**. Personal pronouns have three **cases**, or forms, called **nominative**, **objective**, and **possessive**. The case of a personal pronoun depends on how it is used in a sentence. The chart below lists the personal pronouns, their cases, and their uses.

Case	Singular Pronouns	Plural Pronouns	Function in Sentence
Nominative	l, you, she, he, it	we, you, they	subject or predicate nominative
Objective	me, you, her, him, it	us, you, them	direct object, indirect object, or object of preposition
Possessive	my, mine, your, yours, her, hers, his, its	our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs	replacement for possessive noun(s)
We gathered in the cafeteria for a meeting. Taylor brought her to the game. Dan thought the disc was yours .			o the game.

Exercise 1 Underline the correct pronoun.

Bring the packages to (they, them).

- **1.** When the early settlers arrived in this country, (they, them) had little time for school.
- 2. Those who wanted (them, their) children to read would teach (they, them) at home.
- 3. There were no schools for (their, them) children to attend.
- 4. The most important subject for (their, them) was how to plant.
- 5. As the settlements grew, formal education became more important to (they, them).
- 6. Reading, writing, and arithmetic helped (they, them).
- 7. Education became a community effort, and the entire community benefited from (it, its).
- **8.** Schoolhouses were generally built on land not suitable for farming, and the school yard rarely had any trees in (it, its).
- 9. Early schoolhouses were heated by smoky fires. Later (they, them) had stoves.

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- 10. Families sent a load of firewood when (they, their) sent (them, their) children to school.
- **11.** Since paper was expensive, little of (it, its) was used.
- **12.** Each family made (it, its) own ink from ink powder.
- 13. Handwriting was very important. (It, Its) was often considered more important than spelling.
- 14. Stitching samplers was a way a young girl could show (she, her) sewing skills and (she, her) knowledge of the alphabet.
- 15. Since the Bible was often the only book a family owned, (it, its) was usually the first reader.
- **16.** A male teacher was expected to have a more disciplined way about (he, him).
- 17. A woman was expected to quit teaching after (she, her) married.
- 18. Schoolmasters often used discipline that today would seem very cruel to (we, us).
- **19.** A schoolmaster would sometimes punish (him, his) students physically.
- **20.** One of the rules for students was this: Respect (your, yours) schoolmaster. Obey (he, him) and accept (him, his) punishments.

Exercise 2 Label each italicized pronoun *nom*. (nominative), *obj*. (objective), or *pos*. (possessive) case.

nom. pos. They shook their clothes to get out the sand.

- 1. *Our* country's history is full of exciting tales about settling the West.
- 2. We may not realize what our ancestors went through to settle our great country.
- 3. In the 1840s, the pioneers began *their* trek across the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains.
- 4. They encountered many hardships on their treacherous journey to their new homes.
- **5.** These adventurers had to plan wisely to know what to take with *them* because *their* lives depended on these decisions.
- **6.** The Conestoga wagon, with *its* broad-rimmed wheels and *its* white canvas roof, was *their* home for the journey that would take *them* many weeks.
- **7.** Upon reaching *their* destination, the pioneers had to choose a place to build *their* homes and plant crops.
- 8. This planting would provide *them* with food for *their* first winter.
- 9. *It* was not an easy life for the pioneers, but *they* found *they* were all willing to help each other.
- **10.** If *you* had lived in the 1840s, would *you* have moved west?

Lesson 53

Pronouns with and as Appositives; After Than and As

Use the **nominative case** for a pronoun that is the appositive of a subject or a predicate nominative. Use the **objective case** for a pronoun that is the appositive of a direct object, an indirect object, or an object of a preposition.

The winners, Mitzi and **she**, collected their trophies. (nominative) Give the tickets to the ushers, Bart and **him**. (objective)

When an appositive follows a pronoun, choose the case of the pronoun that would be correct if the appositive were omitted.

We winners collected our trophies. **We** collected our trophies. (nominative) Give the tickets to **us ushers**. Give the tickets to **us**. (objective)

In elliptical adverb clauses using *than* and *as,* choose the case of the pronoun that you would use if the missing words were fully expressed.

I am always hungrier than **he**. (Read: I am always hungrier than he is.) The directions puzzled Phil as much as **me**. (Read: The directions puzzled Phil as much as they puzzled me.)

Exercise 1 Underline the correct pronoun. Identify the case by writing <i>nom</i> . (nominative) or	
<i>obj.</i> (objective) in the blank. Some sentences have more than one pronoun to identify.	

nom., obj.	-	The singers, Nora and (I, me), gave our friends, Sue and (they, them), front row
		seats for the concert.
	. 1.	The contestants, Conrad and (I, me), were both nervous.
	2.	The judges presented the winners, Sylvia and (I, me), with engraved plaques.
	. 3.	The newspaper article described the three fastest runners on the team, Sarah,
		Jacques, and (I, me).
	4	The best goalies on the soccer team, Amy and (she, her), both wanted to play in
		the championship game.
	. 5.	The two teachers, Mr. Barnes and (she, her), explained the rules of the
		classroom to (we, us) students.
	. 6.	The three lost campers, Rich, Manuel, and (I, me), returned to camp in the
		morning.
	7.	The volunteers wanted to help the flood victims, Kisha and (he, him).

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	8. (We, Us) voters sent a message at the election.
	9. The two class officers, (he, him) and (I, me), have to organize the food drive
	before Thanksgiving.
	10. Naz and Jenny are better athletes than (they, them).
	11. No one could have been more excited than (I, me).
	12. These algebra problems confuse Rashonda as much as (I, me).
	13. Eleanor chose brighter colors for her picture than (I, me).
	 14. The bus picks up An-Mei as early as (I, me).
	15. When I spilled my juice, he was more startled than (I, me).
	16. I could tell Conrad was more nervous than (I, me).
	17. No one I know is a better quarterback than (he, him).
	18. The loss of electricity was less inconvenient for me than (they, them).
	19. What do you think? (We, Us) three are the winners!
	20. When Sarah, Rhoda, and I returned from outdoor survival camp, I had more
	mosquito bites than (they, them).
	21. It's so frustrating. I try to work as fast as (they, them), but I always finish las
	22. Neither of last year's leads, Ricardo or (he, him), was in the play this year.
	23. English grammar seems easy for both of the editors of the school newspaper
	Joe and (she, her).
	24. The two forwards, Raoul and (he, him), shared the MVP award for the
	basketball team last year.
	25. I am usually satisfied with much less money than (they, them).
	26. Carlos was more disappointed than (I, me) when we were both cut from the
	soccer team.
	27. The two teenagers, Saul and (she, her), usually have dinner ready when the
	grandmother gets home from work.
	28. The new computer software was easy to master for both students, Gretchen
	and (he, him).
	29. We are sending blankets and winter clothes to the earthquake victims we
	know, Katherine and (she, her).

Lesson 54

Who and Whom in Questions and Subordinate Clauses

Use the nominative pronoun *who* for subjects. Use the objective pronoun *whom* for the direct or indirect object of a verb or verbal or for the object of a preposition.

Who wants to try out for the play? (nominative)Whom did you see at the mall? (objective)Jarod, who lives next door, has a trampoline. (nominative)Gwen, whom he had known for years, was now an actress. (objective)

Exercise 1 Write *who* or *whom* in the blank to make each sentence correct.

My sister, <u>who</u> likes to play basketball, is trying out for the team.

- 1. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, ______ was elected the thirty-second president of the United States, was born in 1882.
- 2. He was the only child of James Roosevelt, ______ descended from a well-to-do Dutch family in New York.
- **3.** Franklin's mother, ______ was named Sara Delano Roosevelt, was very devoted to him.
- **4.** Franklin was a very athletic young man ______ was an expert in boating and swimming.
- 5. In 1905, he married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, ______ was a distant cousin.
- **6.** Eleanor, to ______ Sara Roosevelt objected as a wife for Franklin, was orphaned when she was ten years old.
- **7.** At the wedding the bride was given away by another Roosevelt ______ both Eleanor and Franklin admired.
- 8. This Roosevelt, ______ was Eleanor's uncle, was Theodore.
- **9.** Theodore Roosevelt, ______ became president when William McKinley was assassinated, was one of the most popular presidents in U.S. history.
- **11.** Less than a year later, the young, athletic Franklin, ______ greatly enjoyed physical activity, was stricken with poliomyelitis.
- **12.** His mother, ______ was forever present in Franklin and Eleanor's life, wanted him to retire from politics and live as a country squire.
- **13.** His wife, Eleanor, ______ he relied for advice and support, urged him to remain involved in politics.

Name _	Class	Date

- 14. In 1928, Franklin Roosevelt, ______ had been paralyzed by polio seven years earlier, was elected governor of New York.
- **15.** When the stock market crashed in 1929, Herbert Hoover, ______ had been elected president in 1928, was blamed for the economic disaster.
- **16.** Many voters wondered to ______ they might turn for new leadership.
- **17.** In 1932, the voters elected Franklin Roosevelt, ______ encouraged them by saying they had nothing to fear but fear itself.
- **18.** FDR, ______ the world will never forget, brought America into World War II to help Western Europe defend itself against Adolf Hitler.
- **19.** FDR, with ______ the world fought for freedom in World War II, did not live to see the Allies triumph.
- **20.** Franklin Delano Roosevelt, ______ was one of the twentieth century's most skillful political leaders, is the only person elected to the U.S. presidency four times.
- 21. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, ______ was called Eleanor, was born in 1884.
- **22.** Her father, Elliott, ______ was Theodore Roosevelt's brother, sent her to school in England.
- **23.** Franklin Roosevelt, to ______ Eleanor was married, embarked on a political career a few years after their wedding.
- 24. Eleanor and Franklin had five children, of ______ little has been written.
- 25. Franklin, ______ was battling polio, relied on his wife to perform many tasks.
- **26.** She, ______ joined the Women's Trade Union League, also served as financial chairperson for the women's division of the state Democratic Party.
- **27.** President Roosevelt, ______ at times was considered a controversial figure, was almost outshone in some respects by Eleanor.
- **28.** Some people made jokes about the woman to ______ the President entrusted many important jobs.
- **29.** Franklin, _______ often stayed at the White House, relied on Eleanor to tour the nation and report on current conditions.
- **30.** Press conferences for women correspondents were instituted by Eleanor, _____ broke through several gender barriers.
- **31.** Beginning in 1936, Eleanor, ______ was First Lady, wrote a daily newspaper column.
- **32.** She wrote for people with ______ she wished to share her experiences.
- **33.** For those to ______ she is unfamiliar, it may be difficult to understand the depth of her influence.
- **34.** Mrs. Roosevelt, ______ was concerned about the plight of children during the Depression, took an avid interest in the President's plans to help them.

Name _

Lesson 55

Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement in Number and Gender

An **antecedent** is the word or group of words to which a pronoun refers or that a pronoun replaces. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter). A pronoun's antecedent may be a noun, another pronoun, or a phrase or clause acting as a noun.

Paula brought her grandfather to speak to the class.

Exercise 1 Complete the sentence by adding a personal pronoun that agrees with the antecedent. Underline the antecedent.

Carla left <u>her</u> gloves on the kitchen table.

- 1. The students should have _____ books by Friday.
- 2. Every person must bring ______ own towel to gym class.
- 3. Many older Americans know the exact date ______ started ______ first job.
- **4.** Only three club members paid ______ dues by the deadline.
- **5.** If you think the colors clash, we will change ______.
- 6. When my mom and her four sisters were children, _____ all shared one big bedroom.
- 7. Claude and Norman practice _______ sidestrokes every day.
- 8. Gloria works for two hours every day after _____ leaves school.
- **10.** Gabriel and Chad don't want to work after school, but ______ need the money.
- **11.** Natasha and Paul found _______ share an interest in classical automobiles.
- George and Susan both brought ______ snakes to science class when we studied reptiles.
- 13. Some students don't take class elections very seriously; ______ should.
- 14. Each participant can be very proud of ______ accomplishments.
- **15.** I think my grandma is the best gardener in ______ neighborhood.
- **16.** They finally decided Jack must have the tickets in _____ room.
- Dad says all of ______ children spend too much of ______ time watching television.

Name	Class Date
18. Ramona and her friends left	biology books in the library.
19. The college sends most of	_ messages to students by electronic mail.
20. Abdul and Larry showed	could hit a ball out of the ballpark.

Exercise 2 Correct each personal pronoun in italics so it agrees with its antecedent in the sentence. Cross out the incorrect pronoun, and write the correct word above it. Do not change any pronouns that already agree with the antecedent in number and gender.

their The musicians began tuning *her* instruments.

- 1. Maria and Sean thought the computer was just what *they* needed to make *their* business work.
- 2. The artists displayed *her* paintings in the new gallery.
- 3. David forgot to pay *her* club dues.
- 4. Most students in Ms. Cynkar's class really enjoyed their lessons.
- 5. Kristen organized *its* desk for better efficiency.
- 6. My friends and I attended the football game; then *he* walked uptown.
- **7.** Fred does not neglect *his* health.
- **8.** Jacob likes the game of soccer. *It* plays often.
- 9. Did Kay lose the assignment sheet from *our* notebook?
- 10. Angela was too busy with *her* college courses.
- **11.** The author had become accustomed to the criticism about *their* books.
- **12.** The pioneers spent many hours preparing *its* homes for winter.
- **13.** Martina would like to give *his* opinion on the topic.
- 14. Each animal makes *their* own unique sound.
- 15. Sandy succeeded in attaining *her* goal.
- 16. Did Jack lend you *their* pencil?
- 17. This tree has not yet shed *their* leaves.
- **18.** Brian decided to take responsibility for *their* own chores.
- **19.** Each student spent extra time learning the concepts *we* hadn't mastered.
- **20.** At dawn, Miguel folded *their* sleeping bag and left the tent.

Lesson 56 Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement in Person

A **pronoun** must agree in person with its antecedent. When the antecedent of a pronoun is another pronoun, be sure that the two pronouns agree in person.

Bryan gave his old guitar to Jacob. We want our money back!

Exercise 1 Fill in the blank with the correct personal pronoun. Underline the antecedent for each pronoun.

Juan is planning <u>his</u> vacation.

- The students in Mrs. Nakleh's social studies class discussed how ______ would spend the vacation.
- Kristen thought her younger brothers might be frightened when ______ were close to snakes.
- 3. Alligators are again plentiful in the Southeast, and hunting _______ is now allowed.
- Jason was spending the week with ______ dad in Boston, where ______ were going to watch two Celtics games.
- 5. Alfredo likes to be by the sea, where _____ can smell the air with _____ salty taste.
- 6. People can watch the seagulls swoop down to find ______ dinner in the Boston Harbor.
- 7. Each businessman gave ______ report at the board meeting.
- 8. We wanted to see _____ new apartment before moving in.
- 9. In the spring, the robin was busy building ______ nest.
- **10.** Anita plays both volleyball and basketball, but volleyball is ______ favorite sport.
- **11.** Sam and Jose, who sing duets, agree ______ need more practice before the contest.
- **12.** Michael's father wants ______ to take geometry and accelerated English next year.
- **13.** Cats like to relax in the sun and stretch ______ bodies.
- 14. Brett's nickname is "Stretch," which refers to ______ height.
- **15.** Nathan and Elizabeth cannot go out for pizza because ______ have terrible colds.
- **16.** That particular fish has black stripes along ______ sides.
- 17. I saw so many things that impressed ______ in Washington, D.C.

Nar	ne Class Date
18.	Colleen moved to New York to work for an uncle and wife.
19.	We, as citizens of the United States, have to take responsibility for country's
	success.
20.	Sidney moved to the city of Seattle and became a member of city council.
gro	Exercise 2 Find the personal pronouns that have antecedents within each sentence or sentence up. Draw one line under the personal pronoun. Draw two lines under its antecedent. Change personal pronoun to agree in person with its antecedent. Correct the verb if necessary.
	Katrina wants to finish his homework before dinner.
1.	The first thing Mario realized when you backpacked was how heavy the pack could feel.
2.	When Connor heard Rose sing, you were amazed at the high notes she could reach.
3.	Barry finds it hard to concentrate when there is so much going on around you.
4.	Jianming will be the first person in her family to go to college, where you plans to study medicine.
5.	You can get such sore muscles when they run farther than usual.
6.	The ice was so slick that with the first step I fell on your face.
7.	I just love to smell fresh bread baking when you get up in the morning.
8.	Sometimes I am so tired when you get off work that you fall asleep without eating my dinner.
9.	I often fall asleep in the living room when you read late at night.
10.	I looked and looked until you couldn't see it anymore.
11.	My mom is so patient with me. You can't help but love her.
12.	I studied so hard for this test that you thought you knew everything.
13.	When they turn fourteen, tell them you should consider volunteer work at the hospital.
14.	We visited with my grandparents, who are so active they tired you out.
15.	The baby wiggled so much I thought I were going to drop him.
16.	After the scouts trekked up the mountain side, it collapsed in relief when you reached the
	summit.

Lesson 57 Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement with Indefinite Pronoun Antecedents

In general, use a **singular personal pronoun** when the antecedent is a singular indefinite pronoun, such as *anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, much, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, other, somebody, someone,* or *something.* If the antecedent refers to a person and the gender is not specific, it is usually most acceptable to use *he or she, him or her,* or *his or hers.*

Each of the boys folded his sleeping bag. Anyone can bring his or her favorite CD.

Use a **plural personal pronoun** when the antecedent is a plural indefinite pronoun, such as *several*, *both*, *few*, and *many*.

Both of the runners broke their previous records.

Some **indefinite pronouns** can be either singular or plural depending on the context of the sentence: *all, any, enough, more, most, none,* and *some.*

We will play if **enough** of the students bring **their** equipment.

Exercise 1 Write a personal pronoun that agrees with the indefinite pronoun antecedent in the sentence. Underline the antecedent.

Few of the glee club members forgot <u>their</u> music.

- 1. Everyone has to finish ______ assignment before Thursday.
- 2. Many will find that ______ uniforms from last year are now too small.
- 3. Does anyone disagree with me? Let ______ say so now.
- 4. Someone took the wrong jacket. If ______ returns it, please call me.
- 5. All of the computers lost _____ power.
- 6. Many of the graduates did not even recognize ______ classmates at the reunion.
- 7. Both of the contestants were nervous; ______ kept shifting their feet.
- 8. After gym on Monday, only one of the boys made it to ______ next class on time.
- **9.** Everyone must pay for _______ ticket before boarding the bus.
- **10.** One of these girls assembled ______ own computer.
- **11.** No one should lend ______ comb to anyone else.
- 12. Each of the girls had to show _____ could make ten baskets in a row.

Jame	Class Date
13. Everyone who gets a ninety or better on the fin	nal can submit
application for the accelerated course.	
14. All of the band members will be in	seats ten minutes before the performance.
15. Everybody can take a break whenever	needs one.
16. Neither of the girls made the team of	choice.
17. Each of the students in English class named $_$	favorite author.
18. For added security, everyone must memorize	own combination.
19. Isn't it strange how all of our parents think	know just how we feel?
20. During the blackout, everyone coped in	own way.
21. A few of our students don't seem to understar	nd how can help.
22. Remember to put everything back in	place.
23. Some of our neighbors have already shoveled	sidewalks.
24. You can keep the money you found since nob	ody says it belongs to
25. Several of my friends are going.	parents say it's okay.
26. Mike said he has something important to tell a	me. I wonder what is.
27. We thought we had plenty of sugar, but we rat	n out of before we finished baking.
28. Most of the trees lost leaves in	n Saturday's storm.
29. Do any of them know the answer? It doesn't se	eem do.
30. Since most of the volunteers signed up for and	other rotation, must be happy
doing the work.	
31. Neither of the students failed	test.
32. Anybody would be happy to have this album	in collection.
33. I will take both. Will you send	_ to me?
34. Some of the cheese has mold on	
35. Some of the books have very sophisticated vo	cabulary in
36. Does anybody have a comb in	locker?
37. Few understand how much	_ can contribute.
38. None of the rivers in the area overflowed	banks.
39. Anything you can do will be appreciated.	is more than will be done otherwise.
10. Most of the old silver had lost	•

Lesson 58 Clear Pronoun Reference

Make sure that the antecedent of a **pronoun** is clearly stated and that a pronoun cannot possibly refer to more than one antecedent. Do not use the pronouns *this, that, which,* and *it* without a clearly stated antecedent. If a pronoun seems to refer to more than one antecedent, either reword the sentence to make the antecedent clear or eliminate the pronoun. Avoid the indefinite use of the pronouns *you* and *they.*

Exercise 1 Rewrite each sentence to eliminate any unclear pronoun reference.

The home team played the visiting team, and they lost the game.

The home team played the visiting team, and the visiting team lost the game.

- **1.** In the mid-1800s the best way to get a letter from New York to San Francisco was to ship it around South America, which was slow and expensive.
- 2. Clipper ships took about three months to make the trip, which was too long.
- 3. Even after railroads began to be built, you couldn't take them across the country.
- **4.** They did not have railroad tracks between Missouri and the Pacific Coast.
- 5. This was called the "great American desert," where they didn't live.
- **6.** Some stagecoaches crossed this land, which was very slow.
- **7.** You could get mail to Missouri, which was sent from New York in four days.
- **8.** Then the mail carriers had to cross the plains and then maneuver through the mountains, which stretched for 1,500 miles.

Name	Class	Date

- 9. You could get a letter from Missouri to California in 25 days, which was almost 2,000 miles.
- **10.** Then in 1860, they created the Pony Express.
- **11.** This was a series of relay stations where fresh horses and riders waited to take the mail, which were much faster than stagecoaches.
- **12.** They carried the mail 220 miles each day.
- **13.** At first, the relay stations were 25 miles apart, which was too far for them to run at full speed.
- 14. Intermediate depots were set up every 10 to 15 miles where you could change mounts.
- **15.** Your mail got from Missouri to San Francisco in 10 days.
- **16.** The Pony Express received no subsidy from the government, which stopped operating after a year and a half.
- **17.** The Pony Express came to be one of the most colorful episodes of the American West, which was a financial disaster.
- **18.** Then in 1861, the first telegraph lines were stretched across the country, which allowed you to send messages faster.
- **19.** At almost the same time, the Pony Express stopped operating, which was very expensive.
- 20. In 1869, they built the first transcontinental railroad.

Unit 8 Review

Exercise Cross out each inappropriate pronoun and write the correct word above it.

her

Dominique is displaying their paintings in her father's office.

- 1. Us students decided to change our plans.
- 2. Choose you courses wisely. Your will only be a sophomore once.
- 3. Mrs. Zimmerman and Mr. Cane are great teachers. Try to get her for at least one class.
- 4. Who did you think we would choose?
- 5. Sheila generally takes longer to finish their chores than the rest of us. Do you think her likes it?
- 6. I try to finish some of my homework in study hall so they don't have to carry home their books.
- My advisor suggested I try either French or Spanish for my foreign language, but you won't know what you like until you've tried it.
- 8. I try to get to school early on Thursdays, but it's hard to get yourself going in the morning.
- **9.** Give George and Allen the homework from the classes he missed.
- **10.** Everybody must see their advisor this week.
- **11.** The co-presidents of the Service Club, Rashid and her, are trying to organize a food drive for Thanksgiving.
- **12.** The members of the football team all celebrated the victory with its voices raised high.
- **13.** Everyone who takes art must provide their own pastels.
- **14.** Ginny looks so much like her sister, whom is a senior, that it is hard to tell them apart.
- 15. Jose's dad doesn't have to work this weekend, so they might be able to drive us to the game.
- 16. Whom do you think will get the soprano solo for the spring concert?
- 17. Our leading scorers, Ryan and him, will get trophies at the ceremony.
- **18.** I take the bus with Sinead and Javier, but they get off before me.
- 19. Sonya sold more raffle tickets this year than her did last year.
- **20.** Neither of the girls could remember just why they chose this course.
- 21. She, together with Rhea and I, is ready to audition now.
- 22. Please give the new schedules to the co-captains, Yong and he.

Grammar

Exercise 1 Label each word or phrase that is italicized to indicate its use in the sentence. Use these abbreviations: subj. (subject), v. (verb), i.o. (indirect object), d.o. (direct object), p.n. (predicate nominative), app. (appositive), or p.a. (predicate adjective).

d.o. The pilot guided her plane to the runway.

- 1. Leanne, my friend, gave me the picture on that table.
- 2. Give me your homework after school.
- 3. Mr. Kwan, the class advisor, is a graduate of Harvard.
- 4. Karen not only ran in the marathon but also set a personal record.
- 5. What *is* the *reason* for your tardiness?
- 6. The *puppy* was *frightened* but *friendly* as the visitors arrived.
- 7. I passed the exam!
- **8.** My *mother* is a civil *engineer* for the government.
- 9. *Close* all the animal *cages* before you leave tonight.
- 10. The cake tasted delicious.
- **11.** *Abdul missed* the *bus* and *was* late for work.
- **12.** Joshua gave *me* a dozen *roses* for my birthday.
- **13.** What a lousy *concert* that *was!*
- 14. Sarah, our student council president, became speechless.
- 15. Have you ever traveled down the Mississippi River by steamboat?
- **16.** Both the garage and the car were destroyed by the storm.
- 17. Franklin was an inventor and a statesman.
- 18. Please *shut* the *window* because it is raining.
- **19.** The practical *joke* was neither *clever* nor *funny*.
- **20.** *Did* the roller coaster ride give you a *thrill*?
- 21. Mr. Sampson, the *principal, read* the morning *announcements* over the public address system.
- 22. The *director* shot some spectacular *footage* in the Alps.
- **23.** Your *father gave me* this book, a *collection* of poems.

Name

24. Stop! Your *time is* up.

Exercise 2 Draw two lines under the verb or verb phrase. In the blank, write its tense: *present*, past, future, present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect. Label each pronoun: nom. (nominative), obj. (objective), pos. (possessive).

	pos.
past	The cat <u>slithered</u> across her owner's porch.
	1. The Iowa farmer has planted his crops.
	2. The parade will have passed the city park by noon.
	3. The insensitive people laughed loudly at my new ideas.
	4. I cheer tirelessly at our football games.
	5. Your roommate will call you soon.
	6. Mom and my sister had baked the cookies for us.
	7. Maybe we will have built our new home by then.
	8. The coach always insists on faithful attendance at our practices.
	9. The airplane landed safely after the severe storm.
	10. When will you help with mine?
	11. The math team had solved every single problem on time.
	12. Your workers have finished their duties on time.
	13. I shall always crave chocolate ice cream.
	14. The musicians' mothers made the costumes for them.
	15. The candles will have burned to nothing by tonight.
	16. Our president had opened the board meetings on time.
	17. Sometimes our thoughts turn to the upcoming weekend.
	18. Mia will graduate with academic honors.
	19. David will have waxed three cars by ten o'clock.

Name		Class	Date
	20. The other members of our tou	r had taken more p	ictures than we.
	 21. Your beautiful art project will	have caught their a	attention.
	 22. At the grocery store, the fluste	ered cashier gave he	er too much change.
	23. Will your parents travel to Eu	rope?	
	 24. We hope for good health throu	ıghout our lives.	

Exercise 3 Correct the following sentences. Cross out any incorrect words and write the changes above them. Look for subject-verb agreement, pronoun-antecedent agreement, and correct verb tense.

works her Susan work for his uncle after school.

- 1. If the teacher call your name, please respond to them.
- 2. Us voters will go to the polls on Tuesday to elect our government officials.
- 3. Golden retrievers makes wonderful family pets. It is easy to train, too.
- 4. Who are you inviting to your party?
- 5. Concert choir are my favorite class. You am often asked to sing solos.
- 6. No one can register for classes without their advisor's signature.
- 7. Jennifer work at the library. Her is always reading the latest best-seller.
- 8. The soybean crop have withered in the drought.
- 9. My most enjoyable vacation were hiking through the Rocky Mountains.
- 10. Frank Lloyd Wright and I.M. Pei is famous architects. His work is known throughout the world.
- 11. Eric know a great deal about computer programming, but he won't share its knowledge.
- 12. Cassie and Jess often visits Hawaii, where she can enjoy his favorite sport, surfing.
- 13. Gave the extra programs to Kurt and Sean. They will know what to do with it.
- 14. Certain members refused to pay its monthly dues.
- **15.** When I looks at the artwork done by the seniors, we wonder if we will ever be able to do as well.

Unit 9: Using Modifiers Correctly

Lesson 59 Modifiers: Three Degrees of Comparison

Most adjectives and adverbs have three degrees: the positive, or base, form; the comparative form; and the superlative form.

The **positive** form of a modifier cannot be used to make a comparison. (This form appears as the entry word in the dictionary.)

The **comparative** form of a modifier shows two things being compared.

The **superlative** form of a modifier shows three or more things being compared.

Positive:	The brown calf is heavy .
	The cat ran swiftly .
Comparative:	The white calf is heavier than the brown calf.
	My dog ran more swiftly than the cat.
Superlative:	The spotted calf is the heaviest calf in the herd.
	l ran most swiftly of all.

In general, form the comparative by adding *-er* and the superlative by adding *-est.* (In some cases a spelling change is required.)

green	green er	green est	loud	loud er	loud est
hot	hott er	hott est	true	tru er	tru est
ugly	ugli er	ugli est	pretty	pretti er	pretti est

Use *more* and *most* (or *less* and *least* for the opposite) to form the degrees of comparison in the following situations:

1. adverbs that end in *-ly*.

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1.

I see Sesto's point more clearly than Gabrielle's.

2. modifiers of three or more syllables.

I think the green house is the **most attractive** house on the block.

3. whenever adding *-er* and *-est* sounds awkward.

John was more afraid than Carol.

Exercise 1 Supply the comparative and superlative forms of the following modifiers.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
happy	happier	happiest
tiny		

Nan	ne	 Class	Date
2.	brave	 	
3.	comfortable	 	
4.	long	 	
5.	icy	 	
6.	heartily	 	
7.	hearty	 	
8.	hesitant	 	
9.	big	 	
10.	just	 	
11.	pretty	 	
12.	loud	 	
13.	slow	 	
14.	rapidly	 	
15.	shiny	 	
16.	loving	 	
17.	low	 	
18.	savory	 	
	wobbly	 	
	scary	 	

Writing Link Write four sentences using (1) the comparative of *flat;* (2) the superlative of *keen;* (3) the comparative of *swiftly;* and (4) the superlative of *frugal.*

Lesson 60 Modifiers: Irregular Comparisons

A few modifiers form their comparative and superlative degrees irregularly. Memorizing is the most helpful way to master them.

POSITIVE good well bad badly far (distance) far (degree, time) little (amount) many	COMPARATIVE better better worse worse farther further less more	SUPERLATIVE (the) best (the) worst (the) worst (the) worst (the) farthest (the) furthest (the) least (the) most (the) most
much	more	(the) most

Exercise 1 Complete each sentence with the correct form of the modifier in parentheses.

The exhausted tennis champ played _____ the worst _____ match of the tournament. (bad)

- 1. Yosef's test score was ______ than Harold's. (good)
- 2. That was _____ day of my entire life. (bad)
- 3. Carrie was ______ patient than Eduardo. (much)
- **4.** The Flying A was ______ ranch from town. (far)
- 5. She stammered ______ during her first speech. (badly)
- 6. *Sand, Shells and Time* was ______ photo in the contest. (good)
- 7. Anton had delved ______ into psychology than I had suspected. (far)
- 8. Clara garnered _______ votes of any candidate. (many)
- 9. The new roof withstood the storm ______ than the shutters. (well)
- **10.** With five children at home, Mary had ______ free time of any member. (little)
- **11.** Isabel was hired instead of Alan because she had ______ qualifications. (many)
- **12.** The adoption of a baby brought Carlos and Anita ______ joy that they had ever known. (much)
- 13. The woman's condition was ______ than it was yesterday. (bad)
- **14.** The school board's plan for redistricting received _______ enthusiasm than expected. (little)

Name Class Date	
15. Anna maneuvered her horse of all the teenagers. (we	.11)
16. Jorge batted of all. (badly)	
17. Melanie walked every e	day. (far)
18. Doctors found that the new strain of the virus was the	one yet. (bad)
19. Have you ever heard a speech? (bad)	
20. The professor explored each topic to its detail. (far)	
21. Was Mickey's rendition than his last one? (good)	
22. Last night's storm was in twelve years. (bad)	
23. The old man received pleasure from his radio than free television. (much)	om his
24. Two hundred miles was she had ever been from hom	ne. (far)
25. I bowled than last week. (badly)	
26. Jim put forth his effort on his vegetable garde	n. (good)
27. "There's no sense in discussing this any," should the	young man. (far)
28. Which of the two children collected apples? (many)	
29. Carla finished the marathon in time than Sarah or L	iza. (well)
30. Many landlords allot money possible for maintenane	ce. (little)
31. Charles was upset when he found there were details report than were included. (many)	left out of the
32. Of all the children, Rena showed the concern for the (much)	missing puppy.
33. Both men had an ill temper, but John's was (bad)	
34. Vegetables grow of all in loose soil with lots of sun.	(well)
35. The crops by the creek suffered from the drought that the hillside. (little)	in the ones on
36. Ruta was embarrassed because she had behaved of a disappointed children. (badly)	ıll the
37. The Al carried the peat moss, the heavier it seemed.	(far)
38. Holiday shopping seems to bring out the tempers of the ye	ar. (bad)
39. A hurricane is than a tropical storm. (bad)	
40. The psychiatrist delved into the recesses of the man	ı's mind. (far)

Lesson 61 Modifiers: Double and Incomplete Comparisons

Do not make a **double comparison** by using both *-er* or *-est* and *more (less)* or *most (least).*

Incorrect: A redwood grows more taller than an oak.

Correct: A redwood grows **taller** than an oak.

Incorrect: Billie is my most closest friend.

Correct: Billie is my **closest** friend.

Do not make an **incomplete** or **unclear comparison** by omitting *other* or *else* when you compare one member of a group with another.

Unclear: Mercury is closer to the sun than any planet.

Clear: Mercury is closer to the sun than any **other** planet.

Unclear: My aunt has more pets than anyone.

Clear: My aunt has more pets than anyone **else**.

Be sure your comparisons are between like things.

Unclear:	The head of a gorilla is larger than a chimpanzee. (The head of a gorilla is
	not larger than a whole chimpanzee.)
Clear:	The head of a gorilla is larger than that of a chimpanzee .
Clear:	The head of a gorilla is larger than a chimpanzee's .
Unclear:	Maria's hair is darker than Elke.

- Clear: Maria's hair is darker than **that of Elke**.
- Clear: Maria's hair is darker than **Elke's**.

Exercise 1 Circle any double or incomplete comparisons. Write *C* in the blank if the sentence is correct.

- _ Marcia's papers are more neater now.
- **1.** One of the most scariest rides at an amusement park is the roller coaster.
- **_____ 2.** Our candidate gave the most clearest answer.
- _____ **3.** Leigh liked ice cream better than sherbert.
- **4.** Elaine finished the book sooner than anyone.
- **_____ 5.** Jamaal's schedule was tighter than Fred.
- **6.** Lazy students in my class are most likeliest to fail.
- _____ **7.** Do you like pork chops better than lamb chops?
- _____ 8. Brett can type more faster than I.
- **_____ 9.** Seth can swim faster than anyone on the team.

Name	Class Date
10. New York is the most largest of the four citie	es.
11. The patient was feeling more better today.	
12. Four-cylinder engines get better mileage than	n eight-cylinder engines.
 13. A rabbit's ears are longer than a cat.	
 14. A teacher spends the most largest amount of	f time in preparing lessons and in
grading papers.	
 15. The Joneses' house cost less than the Murph	nys'.

- **16.** Minneapolis is colder than any city I've lived in.
- $_$ 17. My mom says that I'm the most worst procrastinator in the family.
- **18.** Henri likes sirloin better than any other meat.
 - **19.** Kristen is more happier in her job than most individuals.
- **20.** English grammar is less consistent than Italian grammar.
- **21.** Janice has more better study habits than Nicole.
- **22.** The Irish wolfhound is the most largest dog I've ever seen.
- **23.** An eagle's claws are more powerful than a chicken hawk.
- 24. I like the Cleveland Browns better than Los Angeles. _____
- **25.** The new catcher is a better hitter than anyone else on the team.
- **26.** This oak chair is more solid than any piece of furniture.
- **27.** That is the most tamest horse in the stable.
- **28.** More than any insect, ants and bees have an organized society.
- **29.** Elephants are larger than any land animals.
- **30.** Brian was more hopeful than his friend about being selected for the team.
- **31.** The Nile is the most longest river in the world.
- **32.** His house was more bigger than ours.
- **33.** Because he had many years of experience, Julio's knowledge was broader than that of any other beginner.
- **34.** Jenny was the most clumsiest gymnast on the school's team.
- **35.** This book is funnier than any book I've ever read.
- **36.** Don't you think Joe Montana is a better quarterback than any football player?

Lesson 62 Using Good or Well; Bad or Badly

Always use *good* as an adjective. *Well* may be used as either an adverb of manner telling how ably something is done or as an adjective meaning "in good health."

The beginning is a **good** place to start. (adjective) You look **good** in blue. (predicate adjective) Can you see **well** from your seat? (adverb of manner) Aren't you feeling **well?** (predicate adjective meaning "in good health")

Always use *bad* as an adjective. Therefore, *bad* is used after a linking verb. Use *badly* as an adverb. *Badly* almost always follows an action verb.

Route 7 has **bad** curves. (adjective) Harry's hair looks **bad**. (adjective following a linking verb) I feel **bad** that your candidate lost the election. (adjective following a linking verb) Carrie sings **badly**. (adverb following an action verb)

Exercise 1 Fill each blank with the correct form of *good, well, bad,* or *badly.*

It is a smart idea for a person to have a <u>good</u> hobby.

- 1. The newly formed Riverside Writers Club was off to a ______ start.
- 2. Margit was elected president because she edited ______.
- 3. All seventeen members felt ______ about helping each other improve their skills.
- **4.** Consuelo found that reading others' manuscripts helped her to recognize the ______ spots in her own work.
- **5.** Receiving criticism made Sean feel ______ until he realized that such comments really helped him improve.
- **6.** While ______ grammar plagues everyone at times, style development is also a universal concern.
- 7. So far, every meeting had gone ______.
- 8. In January, the meeting was cancelled due to a ______ winter storm.
- 9. Dan missed the March meeting because he was not feeling ______.
- **10.** Knute Petersen (editor of the *Daily News*) presented a ______ overview of local free-lance opportunities.
- 11. One of the most popular meetings was a talk by a magazine editor discussing _____

and ______ submissions.

12.	A writer's sub needs.	mission would be rejected if it did not fit in	with the publisher's
13.	. In April, Robert enthusiastically announced the news that he had received an assignment from <i>Boys' Life.</i>		
14.	He attributed t	he acceptance to a query letter.	
15.	Excitement sp plateau.	read through the group because each member	coveted this new
16.	As the months help.	passed, each member found ways for	fellowship as well as peer
17.	Hector's humo	rous stories prompted Sarah to comment, "He wri	tes, but I'm
	not sure he <i>is</i>	<u>.</u> "	
18.		Writers Club is one of many peer support groups t ragement for their members.	hat provide
19.	Neophyte writ	ers generally respond to peer revie	ew and encouragement.
20.	If you and you and effort.	r friends write, forming a similar group is a	investment in time
bla	nk. Write <i>C</i> if the well	he sentence is correct. Not everyone does good at the same thing.	
	well	Not everyone does good at the same thing.	
		. Some people write bad and have no interest in w	C
	2	. A writing club would not serve their needs very	good.
	3	. Kermit wanted bad to start a local theater group	in his small town.
	4	. He felt this would be a way to gain some good exp	perience in his area of interest.
	5	. Any hope for a successful start looked badly at fir	st, but Kermit was determined.
	6	. Soon everything looked well as more people bec	ame interested and
		contributed their time and effort to the cause.	
	7	. The group was able to find a play that suited the	ir needs good.
	8	. Now was a good time to solicit money from local	l businesses to subsidize the
		first performance.	
	9	. Space to rehearse and perform was needed bad	
	10	. This was an exciting time, and it felt as if things	would never go bad for the
		theater group again.	

Name _____ Class ____ Date ___

Lesson 63 Double Negatives

In general, do not use a **double negative** (two negative words in the same clause). Use only one negative word to express a negative idea. Most negative words have positive forms. You can usually use positive forms to correct double negatives.

NEGATIVE	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE
neither	either	none	any
never	ever	no one	any one
no	any, a	nothing	anything
nobody	anybody	nowhere	anywhere
Incorrect: Correct: Correct: Incorrect: Correct: Correct:	We haven't been to no concerts this year. We haven't been to any concerts this year. We've been to no concerts this year. Kathy never did nothing to justify expulsion. Kathy never did anything to justify expulsion. Kathy did nothing to justify expulsion.		

Exercise 1 Circle each phrase containing a double negative. Rewrite the phrase correctly in the blank. Write *C* if the sentence is correct.

would be no <i>or</i> wouldn't be any	There wouldn't be no opportunity for the entire team to go to
	camp.
	1. Football camp is really nothing like summer camp.
	2. There aren't no activities that are unrelated to the sport of football.
	3. You don't have no reason to be there unless you truly want to play.
	4. Football camp doesn't leave no opportunity to sleep late.
	5. Nobody ever went to football camp to rest!
	6. After breakfast, which no one ever misses, conditioning activities
	begin.
	7. Nothing will never protect a player from injury more than
	conditioning.
	8. There aren't no exercises that the players find easy.
	9. We don't practice nothing but drills to prepare us for the actual
	game.

Nan	ne Class Date
	10. Players can never learn enough about the importance of commitment.
	Exercise 2 Circle the two negative words in each double negative. Rewrite the sentence rectly in the blank. Write <i>C</i> if the sentence is correct.
	Staying at home all summer never is no fun. <u>Staying at home all summer never is any fun.</u>
1.	The first time I went to summer camp, I didn't expect to have no fun.
2.	When my parents dropped me off, there wasn't no one around that I knew.
3.	Because I was the last to arrive, I didn't get no choice of bunks.
4.	I wasn't getting nowhere with making my bunk until my counselor helped me.
5.	It took a long time to fix the sheets, and I was afraid I wouldn't get no supper
6.	In the mess hall, I sat beside Carlos, who hadn't made no friends either.
7.	I won't never forget Carlos because he became my best friend at camp
8.	One day when there wasn't no one around, we tied the counselor's shaving gear to the rafters.
9.	Carlos and I promised not to play no tricks on each other.
10.	I never got bitten by no mosquitoes because I wore plenty of insect repellent.
11.	When we hiked in the woods, we weren't allowed to build no fires
12.	We looked for wild animals, but we didn't see nothing but birds and squirrels.

Lesson 64 Misplaced and Dangling Modifiers

Place modifiers as close as possible to the words they modify in order to make the meaning of the sentence clear.

Misplaced modifiers modify the wrong word, or they seem to modify more than one word in a sentence. To correct a misplaced modifier, move the modifier as close as possible to the word it modifies.

Misplaced:Floating in the wind, Hannah stared wistfully at the kite.Clear:Hannah stared wistfully at the kite floating in the wind.Misplaced:A new man's suit was in the closet.Clear:A man's new suit was in the closet.

Dangling modifiers seem logically to modify no word at all. To correct a dangling modifier, supply a word the dangling phrase can sensibly modify.

Dangling:	Working all night long, sleep was welcome.
Clear:	Working all night long, Francis welcomed sleep.
Dangling:	After a valiant effort the blaze still raged uncontrollably.
Clear:	After a valiant effort the firefighters still faced a blaze that raged
	uncontrollably.

If the word *only* is not placed immediately before the word or group of words it modifies, the meaning can be unclear.

Unclear:	Dan only has art on Monday.
Clear:	Dan has only art on Monday.
Clear:	Dan has art only on Monday.
Clear:	Only Dan has art on Monday.

Exercise 1 Circle each misplaced modifying phrase and draw an arrow to the word it should modify. If the sentence is correct, place a *C* in the blank.

Ice cream was served to everyone in a dish.

- **1.** Proposing new menus, healthier school lunches would be offered by the new dietitian.
- **2.** Standing in the cool shower, the summer heat didn't feel so intense to Danilo.
 - **3.** Throw Mama from the train a kiss.

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4. Listening to the scanner, the accident sounded extremely serious to Kent.

Name	Class Date
	5. Daydreaming quietly, Kai was reflecting on her wonderful excursion to Bermuda.
	6. Climbing down from their seats, the stands seemed to sway slightly as people left.
	7. Every week while doing the yard work, the mower seems to break down for Carl.
	8. Nicole and Isra helped prepare for the prom, working as hard as possible.
	9. Trying not to scratch herself, Lorena was miserable because of the poison ivy.
	10. Two deer were spotted by the hunters licking the block of salt in the pasture.
	11. Thomas developed pictures for the newspaper of the football games.
	12. Climbing into bed, the tornado siren began to blow, scaring the children.
	13. At noon, Karen encountered heavy traffic driving to the bank.
	14. Erin must have found at least ten sources researching her term paper.
	15. A delicious lunch with all the trimmings was served to the staff.
	16. The president waved to the thousands of people riding in his black limousine.
	17. The bears began eating their meal of ants rising from their afternoon naps.
 18. With great energy, the horses entered the race track.	
	19. Stumbling over another player's foot, the crowd gasped as the receiver ran on for a
	touchdown.
	20. Circling overhead, the hawk was searching for its next meal.
Exe the black	ercise 2 Circle any misplaced or dangling modifier. If the sentence is correct, place a <i>C</i> in ank.
	While rafting, the supplies had no chance of staying dry.
	1. Sleeping soundly, the alarm clock startled me with its harsh ringing.
2. Walking along the beach, a shell cut Harry's foot.	
	3. Catching sight of our friends, we waved frantically.
	4. While mowing the yard, the mail carrier's horn announced his presence.
	5. Driving along the freeway, the deer ran into the woods.
	6. Needing a ride to the airport, Mrs. Wiggins called a taxi.

- **7.** Because I was shy, I had some difficulty making new friends.
- **8.** After standing in line for half an hour, the clerk announced that the store was closed.
- **9.** A story was told to the children with a happy ending.
- **10.** Working at my desk, the sudden noise was startling.
- _____ **11.** Gloating over his victory, Bill bored the other wrestlers with his bragging.
- **12.** Running home, my heel came off my shoe.
- **13.** Draining the radiator, I replaced the antifreeze.
- **14.** Lost in the woods, survival was uppermost in our minds.
- **15.** Lying on the couch, my snack fell to the floor.
- **16.** Reading intently, her entrance broke my concentration.
- **17.** Savoring each moment, Eileen and Tracy watched the sunset.
- **18.** A holiday was given to the employees with pay.
- **19.** Walking in the woods, a squirrel darted across Tanya's path, startling her.
- **20.** After smiling at his girlfriend, Achim's solo went very well.
- **21.** As a successful attorney, Andrea was widely sought.
- **22.** Tired and hungry, a meal and a bed sounded good to me.

Exercise 3 Insert a caret (^) to show where the word *only* should be placed to match the meaning in parentheses.

I watch cartoons on Saturday mornings. (I do nothing else on Saturday mornings.)

- 1. The green truck was speeding down the gravel road. (There was no other green truck.)
- 2. The green truck was speeding down the gravel road. (No more than one truck was speeding.)
- 3. The green truck was speeding down the gravel road. (There was no other gravel road.)
- 4. Potatoes are the main product of Idaho. (No other state has potatoes as a main product.)
- 5. Potatoes are the main product of Idaho. (There is no other major product from Idaho.)
- 6. Kerry played soccer while attending Northridge High. (Kerry participated in no other sport.)
- **7.** Kerry played soccer while attending Northridge High. (Kerry did nothing else but play soccer while in high school.)
- 8. Jeanne liked to drive her convertible. (No one enjoyed driving the convertible except Jeanne.)

Name	Class	Date
9. Jeanne liked to drive her convertible. (Jeanne didn' convertible.)	't like driving if	the car was not her
10. Esther got three books from the library. (No one got	the same number	er of books as Esther.)
11. Esther got three books from the library. (Esther got	no more than th	ree books.)
12. Rover was Adam's pride and joy. (Rover was the or	ne thing in whic	h Adam took delight.)
13. Rover was Adam's pride and joy. (The other member Rover as Adam did.)	ers of the family	didn't care as much for
 Airplanes are Linda's favorite mode of transportation on nothing but an airplane.) 	on for long trips.	(Linda will make long trips
15. Airplanes are Linda's favorite mode of transportation Linda prefers some other form of travel.)	on for long trips.	(When the trip is short,
16. I bought Dad a screwdriver set for Christmas. (No o	ne else got Dad a	a screwdriver set.)

- 17. I bought Dad a screwdriver set for Christmas. (I bought screwdrivers for no one but Dad.)
- 18. I bought Dad a screwdriver set for Christmas. (I bought one thing for Dad.)

Writing Link Write a paragraph about a family outing. Correctly use 2 or 3 modifying phrases and circle them. Use the word *only* at least once.

Unit 9 Review

Exercise 1 Supply the comparative and superlative forms of the following modifiers.

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE		SUPERLATIVE
1.	interested		_	
2.	true		-	
3.	luxurious		-	
4.	quick		-	
5.	nice		-	
6.	speedily		-	
7.	hardy		-	
8.	charismatic		-	
9.	happy		-	
10.	righteous		_	
11.	noble		-	
12.	clumsy		-	
13.	little (amount)		-	
14.	rapidly		-	
15.	grimy		-	
16.	caring		-	
17.	able		-	
18.	savory		-	
19.	calm		-	
20.	worrisome		-	

Class		Date _
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Cumulative Review: Units 1–9

Exercise 1 Draw two lines under the simple predicate in each sentence. Label any direct object *d.o.* and any indirect object *i.o.*

i.o. d.o. Ms. Chung gave her students some good advice.

- 1. Dylan returned his library books last night.
- 2. Our advisor suggested the community project to the class.
- 3. Father will buy me a car for my sixteenth birthday.
- 4. Did Keshia shovel the snow from the driveway?
- 5. She gave the weary mail carrier a glass of water.
- 6. Mr. Hayashi handed the flight attendant his ticket.
- 7. Our house needs a new coat of paint.
- 8. Mai left the amiable waiter a large tip.
- 9. The chef promised me his recipe for moo goo gai pan.
- **10.** Mr. Lichtenberg gave the football players a pep talk.
- **11.** Toto's makes the best pizza in town.
- **12.** On your vacation will you send us a postcard?
- **13.** The scientist remembered the correct equation.
- 14. This year Westland High relinquished the state title.
- 15. The symphonic choir sang five songs at the concert.
- 16. Tiffany wrote her grandmother a long letter.
- **17.** Please save me a piece of the cake.
- **18.** The babysitter read the children a bedtime story.
- **19.** The editor can give the writer suggestions on following the textbook guidelines.
- 20. The loud, screeching noise startled Tony.

Name _

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Exercise 2 Underline the simple subject. Identify the verbal or verbal phrase in each sentence by drawing a circle around it. In the blank, write whether the verbal or verbal phrase is a gerund, a participle, or an infinitive.

	The merry <u>carolers</u> tried to sing together
	1. Reading biographies is one of Kevin's favorite pastimes.
	2. The heavy snowfall buried the abandoned truck.
	3. A man carrying a dozen red roses walked into Miss Carter's classroo
	4. Many stuntmen were used in making this movie.
	5. Li Cheng forgot to register for the computer class
	6. They hiked along the trail, over decaying logs and snarled
	underbrush.
	7. Kim made extra money by tutoring students in math.
	8. Skiing is a great winter sport.
	9. It takes courage to admit our mistakes.
	10. Aisha tried to wait patiently for the phone call.
	11. The best place for running is the Olentangy bike trail.
	12. Making costumes for the school play is a big job.
	13. We achieved a victory by scoring a basket in the last minute.
	14. The tuxedo was too expensive to buy.
	15. Peg woke to the aroma of frying bacon.
	16. Speaking before a large group isn't easy for many people.
	17. My mother insisted on returning the damaged goods.
	18. The homeless man discovered the deserted building.
	19. The dream of the Wright brothers was to build the first successful
	airplane.
	20. The raging wind knocked down power lines and tree limbs.

Exercise 3 Underline the correct word given in parentheses. Draw an arrow to the word it modifies.

Our school orchestra always performs (good, well).

1. The poison ivy itched (bad, badly) for at least a week.

- 2. What is the (taller, tallest) building in the country?
- 3. As the winter storm raged on, the city streets became (more icier, icier).
- 4. The freshly baked bread smells (good, well).
- 5. Randy has (many, more) baseball cards than anyone else.
- 6. Much to the doctor's dismay, the small child grew (worse, ill) each day.
- 7. The test that Mr. Rivera gave was the (most simplest, simplest) of all.
- 8. Mrs. Greiner cried because she felt (bad, badly) about the loss of her pet.
- 9. Jason has (the least, less) sales experience than Ben.
- 10. Wyoming is (more farther, farther) from here than Indiana is.
- **11.** Sukey reads very (good, well) for her age.
- 12. We couldn't find (any, no) birdseed at the hardware store.
- 13. Calculus is a (more difficult, difficulter) mathematics than algebra.
- 14. Of the three boys, Michael is the (cuter, cutest).
- 15. Jeff wanted (badly, bad) to add that stamp to his collection.
- 16. Veronica's (badly, bad) attitude was the source of much of her discontent.
- 17. Our student teacher wore the (most ugliest, ugliest) dress yesterday!
- 18. Her father bought the (more expensive, most expensive) car on the lot.
- 19. Who scored (the most, more) goals during the game, Colin or Jess?
- 20. Of the two sisters, Carla is (the least, less) popular.