

Grammar



Unit 1: Subjects, Predicates, and Sentences

Lesson 1

Kinds of Sentences: Declarative and Interrogative

A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. All sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a punctuation mark. Different kinds of sentences have different purposes.

A **declarative sentence** makes a statement. It ends with a period.

Last summer I went on a long trip.

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

Where did you go on your vacation?

► **Exercise 1** Insert a period if the sentence is declarative. Insert a question mark if it is interrogative.

My family and I went to Alaska .

1. Have you ever been that far north
2. Alaska is a wonderful and wild state
3. Isn't it the largest state in the union
4. Was the weather hotter than you expected
5. Some days were so warm that I wore shorts
6. In some parts of Alaska, the sun never sets in summer
7. Summers in Alaska don't last very long
8. Are Alaskan winters as cold as they say
9. The ground under much of Alaska is permanently frozen
10. How can animals live in such a cold climate
11. All the animals in Alaska are equipped for the cold
12. Did you see any bears in Alaska
13. We saw a lot of brown bears at Katmai National Monument

14. Male brown bears can be as tall as ten feet
15. Can an animal that big move very fast
16. A brown bear can run as fast as twenty-five miles per hour
17. Do you think you'd be afraid of a brown bear
18. Did you know that the highest mountain in North America is in Alaska
19. The mountain is called Denali
20. What does *Denali* mean
21. *Denali* is a Native American word that means "the great one"
22. At one time only Native Americans lived in Alaska
23. Who were the first white settlers in Alaska
24. Russians built a settlement on Kodiak Island in 1784
25. Why did the Russians want to settle in Alaska
26. They went there to look for furs
27. Russia sold Alaska to the United States in 1867
28. How much did the United States pay for Alaska
29. Alaska cost the United States \$7.2 million
30. Does that seem like a lot of money to you
31. When did Americans begin going to Alaska
32. Americans began going to Alaska during the 1890s and 1900s
33. They went there to look for gold
34. Large amounts of "black gold" were discovered in Alaska in 1968
35. What is "black gold"
36. "Black gold" is another name for oil
37. Alaska also has coal, platinum, copper, and uranium
38. Did you take many pictures during your trip
39. I took a great shot of an eagle catching a salmon
40. Do you want to see some other pictures I took

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

In addition to declarative and interrogative sentences, there are two other types of sentences. An **exclamatory sentence** shows strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point.

I never saw so much traffic!

An **imperative sentence** commands someone to do something. The subject *you* is understood. An imperative sentence can end with either a period or an exclamation point.

(You) Look both ways before crossing the street. (You) Look out!

► **Exercise 1** Write *exc.* in the blank before each exclamatory sentence and *imp.* before each imperative sentence.

- exc.** That alarm clock is too loud!
1. Give the orange juice to Cecilia.
2. How sleepy I am!
3. What a funny dream I had last night!
4. I can hardly wait for the dance!
5. Please don't talk so loudly.
6. Tell Kwasi that it's time to get up.
7. Put the timer where you'll be sure to see it.
8. I love peanut butter sandwiches!
9. The toast is burning!
10. Give this bottle to the baby.
11. Becky spilled all her cereal!
12. Mop it up with a paper towel.
13. Help me set the table.
14. I'm in trouble if I'm late for school!
15. Jan forgot to do her math homework!

- _____ 16. Please take these books back to the library.
- _____ 17. Pour some more milk for Ricardo.
- _____ 18. How I would love to be a rock star!
- _____ 19. Get that cat off the table!
- _____ 20. The puppy chewed a hole in my sock!
- _____ 21. Pull up the anchor so we can be on our way.
- _____ 22. Gordo is such a cute puppy!
- _____ 23. Take these old magazines to your art teacher.
- _____ 24. Be careful not to drop the plates.
- _____ 25. My new sneakers are covered with mud!
- _____ 26. Comb Tina’s hair and put a ribbon in it.
- _____ 27. I wish Dad would drive us to school!
- _____ 28. I can’t believe you ate all of that!
- _____ 29. Oh, no, the car won’t start!
- _____ 30. Make sure you have enough air in your bike tires.
- _____ 31. Put your dishes in the sink before you leave.
- _____ 32. Don’t forget to call me when you get home.
- _____ 33. I dropped my ring into the sink!
- _____ 34. You spilled juice on the floor!
- _____ 35. Make sure you tie your shoes before jogging.
- _____ 36. Put this apple in your pocket.

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph explaining how to play a game. Use exclamatory and imperative sentences.

Lesson 3**Subjects and Predicates: Simple and Complete**

Every sentence has two parts: a subject and a predicate. The **subject part** of a sentence names whom or what the sentence is about. The **predicate part** of a sentence tells what the subject does or has. It can also describe what the subject is or is like.

SUBJECT PART	PREDICATE PART
The mountain climbers	reached the peak.

The **complete subject** is all of the words in the subject part of a sentence. The **complete predicate** is all of the words in the predicate part of a sentence.

COMPLETE SUBJECT	COMPLETE PREDICATE
The horse's black mane	was blowing in the wind.

The **simple subject** is the main person or thing in the subject part of a sentence. The **simple predicate** is the main word or group of words in the predicate part of a sentence.

SIMPLE SUBJECT	SIMPLE PREDICATE
The horse's black mane	was blowing in the wind.

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each complete subject and two lines under each complete predicate.

The bottle of milk is in the refrigerator.

1. That little dog is following us to school.
2. Brian forgot his flute.
3. The yellow canary fell in love with the shiny mirror.
4. Those plaid slacks are much too long for me.
5. Kisha hated the movie.
6. The big, shaggy animals in the pen are yaks.
7. The girl's long red hair shone in the sun.
8. The Yellow Hornets won the softball game.
9. My cousin Diana hit the ball right over the fence.
10. A sudden rainstorm ended the game.

11. He spilled the popcorn on the person in front of him.
12. Franco walked home alone.
13. The fire engine raced by on the way to a fire.
14. Dad's tie was ruined by the gooey mess.
15. The red construction paper is in the cabinet.
16. Captain Kidd was a fearsome pirate.
17. The band played for two hours.
18. The small boat sank in the big waves.
19. The brave soldier was rescued.
20. Alison's stepmother teaches English at the high school.

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

I am twelve years old today.

1. Marco was born in Venice, Italy.
2. Chanel's father traded his used car for a new one.
3. He traveled all the way to China by himself.
4. Those two were the first to cross the finish line.
5. In March, I returned all of my library books.
6. At least one hundred people waited in line.
7. He told his little sister a bedtime story.
8. Scott's cousin lost his favorite jacket.
9. The diagram showed three secret passageways.
10. Chen's nickname was "Louisville Slugger."
11. Marina never told people her secret.
12. The musician strummed the guitar quietly.
13. Christopher read every book by his favorite author.
14. The red skirt cost more than the blue skirt.
15. The Buckeroos made Gary an honorary member of the team.

Lesson 4

Subjects and Predicates: Compound

Some sentences have more than one simple subject or simple predicate. A **compound subject** is two or more simple subjects that have the same predicate. The simple subjects are joined by *and*, *or*, or *but*.

Mummies and **art objects** are found in Egyptian tombs.

A **compound predicate** is two or more simple predicates that have the same subject. The simple predicates are connected by *and*, *or*, or *but*.

The archaeologists **excavated** the tomb and **discovered** the treasure.

Some sentences have both a compound subject and a compound predicate.

The **pharaoh** and his **wife** **loved** the people and **did** many good works.

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under the compound subject and two lines under the simple predicate that they share.

Volcanoes and earthquakes cause great destruction.

1. Rome and Florence are two cities in Italy.
2. Both Sara and Caroline were chosen for the team.
3. Cinders and ashes rose from the fire.
4. People and animals mingle at the zoo.
5. Historians, archaeologists, and tourists love to explore ancient ruins.
6. Paintings and other objects were on display at the museum.
7. Smoke and car exhaust pollute the air.
8. Hot dogs and hamburgers sizzled on the grill.
9. In Egypt mummies and pyramids are favorite subjects of study.
10. My uncle and brother visited me in the hospital.
11. In the summer Shama and I swim every day.
12. Gold and silver cost more than copper.
13. Food and dishes filled the table.
14. The doctor and her nurse waited for the next patient.

15. Teeth and bones need calcium for strength.
16. Emily and Bill met Ron at the movies.
17. The lion and cheetah are predators.
18. The Ohio River and the Missouri River flow into the Mississippi River.
19. The librarian and their teacher helped them.
20. Most men and women exercise to stay in shape.

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under each simple or compound subject and two lines under each compound predicate.

LaToya opened her book and raised her hand.

1. Farmers raise crops and sell them to food companies.
2. Mom and Juan made a casserole and put it in the oven.
3. They left the party and headed home.
4. We changed our clothes and went out for dinner.
5. Both Ahmed and Tanika study hard and get good grades.
6. The cat opened its mouth and yawned.
7. Shawn ignored the television and did his homework.
8. Mom and Dad built a doghouse and painted it.
9. My stepbrother opened the door and ran into the yard.
10. The dog followed him and barked.
11. At night we sit on the front porch and tell stories.
12. Our team scored a run and won the game.
13. Sarah will turn on the light and close the curtain.
14. Alicia and Consuelo went to the store and bought milk.
15. The thunder and lightning scared the campers and kept them awake.
16. Kevin likes hamsters and keeps them as pets.
17. I will wash the dishes and put them away.
18. The 4-H Club raises animals and shows them at fairs.

Lesson 5**Simple and Compound Sentences**

A **simple sentence** has one subject and one predicate.

SUBJECT

Natalie

Bill and Edward

The **runners**

PREDICATE

won the marbles tournament.

signed up for the paper drive.

lined up and **waited** for the starting signal.

A **compound sentence** contains two or more simple sentences joined by a comma and *and*, *but*, or *or*. They can also be joined by a semicolon (;).

Jessica's cake won first prize, **and** Katherine won the sack race.

Jessica's cake won first prize; Katherine won the sack race.

► **Exercise 1** Write **S** in the blank before each simple sentence and **C** before each compound sentence.

- S** You and I should go to the fair and see the sights.
- _____ 1. Both adults and kids love to go to the fair.
- _____ 2. You buy the tickets, and I'll get the popcorn.
- _____ 3. The animals are over there, and the crafts are down this way.
- _____ 4. Julieta won a blue ribbon for her painting.
- _____ 5. The games and contests are along the crowded fairway.
- _____ 6. The bubble gum contest and the juggling contest are almost over.
- _____ 7. Al blew a huge bubble, but Fernanda's bubble was bigger.
- _____ 8. Jack's pig is groomed well; it's friendly, too.
- _____ 9. The pig got away and escaped into the crowd.
- _____ 10. I want a hot dog, but Mom says to wait.
- _____ 11. Mrs. Collins bakes wonderful pies, and her children eat them.
- _____ 12. I want to ride the Ferris wheel, but Ted is afraid.
- _____ 13. The roller coaster and the spaceship are the most popular rides.
- _____ 14. Give the calf's rope to me, or tie it to the post.
- _____ 15. Anita won first prize; Franco came in second.

- _____ 16. My frog, Big Nell, had the longest legs and jumped farthest.
- _____ 17. You can put the trophy on the mantel, or you can put it on the shelf.
- _____ 18. The cats slept in their cages, and their owners waited nervously.
- _____ 19. Puff was the prettiest cat, but she didn't win.
- _____ 20. I'd like to take a kitten home, but we already have too many cats.
- _____ 21. The goat ate its blue ribbon and took a nap.
- _____ 22. Anita raised the champion cow; her brother showed it at the fair.
- _____ 23. The chicken and the rooster stood side by side.
- _____ 24. Randi raises rabbits, and Shelly shears sheep.
- _____ 25. The biggest pumpkin and the biggest tomato are on that table.
- _____ 26. Dad picked the lettuce; I made a prizewinning salad.
- _____ 27. Jenny feeds the rabbits, and Andy brushes them.
- _____ 28. My sister and her friends made that quilt.
- _____ 29. She made the squares for the quilt, and Mandy sewed them together.
- _____ 30. At the dog show, two terriers got into a fight.
- _____ 31. The grape jelly and the orange marmalade taste wonderful on toast.
- _____ 32. Give the chickens some corn, and fill their water dish.
- _____ 33. The ponies and the horses are in the barn.
- _____ 34. My sister found a wallet, and I took it to the lost-and-found.
- _____ 35. Throw a table tennis ball into the goldfish bowl, and win a prize.
- _____ 36. Herbie won a stuffed gorilla; Alma won a stuffed tiger.

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph that explains how to prepare your favorite food. Use at least two compound sentences.

Lesson 6**Sentence Fragments**

A sentence must have both a subject and a predicate to express a complete thought. A group of words that lacks a subject, a predicate, or both is a **sentence fragment**. A fragment does not express a complete thought and should be avoided in writing.

Almost stopped them. (lacks a subject)

The three explorers. (lacks a predicate)

Almost to the top. (lacks a subject and a predicate)

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under the complete subject and two lines under the complete predicate of each complete sentence. If a sentence is not complete, write *F* (fragment) in the blank.

- F Of brave explorers.
- _____ 1. History tells tales of brave explorers.
- _____ 2. Christopher Columbus.
- _____ 3. Sailed in three ships.
- _____ 4. Christopher Columbus and his men sailed in three ships.
- _____ 5. Their long voyage brought them to the New World.
- _____ 6. The explorer Amerigo Vespucci.
- _____ 7. America was named for the Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci.
- _____ 8. Sir Edmund Hillary was the first to climb Mt. Everest.
- _____ 9. A very high mountain.
- _____ 10. Everest is a high mountain in Nepal.
- _____ 11. Hillary and his group almost died in the cold.
- _____ 12. Hard to breathe.
- _____ 13. It is hard to breathe on extremely high mountains.
- _____ 14. Oxygen is very thin that high up.
- _____ 15. Peary reached the North Pole first.
- _____ 16. His dogs pulled him on a sled.

- _____ 17. Arrived there before him.
- _____ 18. Captain Cook, might have arrived there before him.
- _____ 19. Other explorers found the Northwest Passage.
- _____ 20. Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
- _____ 21. This watery passage joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
- _____ 22. Many of today's explorers.
- _____ 23. Many of today's explorers look to the skies.
- _____ 24. Others explore the deep oceans.
- _____ 25. You can also explore without leaving your room.
- _____ 26. You can explore with your mind.
- _____ 27. Some scientific discoveries are based on theories.
- _____ 28. Johannes Kepler discovered the cause of tides.
- _____ 29. Few people believed him.
- _____ 30. Isaac Newton made many important scientific discoveries.
- _____ 31. Without these people.
- _____ 32. These people made a difference in our world.
- _____ 33. Modern astronauts depend on their discoveries.
- _____ 34. Today's scientists are still exploring new ideas.
- _____ 35. Much different from today's.
- _____ 36. Tomorrow's world will be much different.
- _____ 37. Space travel may be common.
- _____ 38. The world tomorrow.

► **Writing Link** Write two complete sentences about a process you would like to learn more about.

Lesson 7**Run-On Sentences**

A **run-on sentence** is two or more sentences incorrectly written as one sentence. Correct a run-on sentence by writing separate sentences or by combining the sentences with a semicolon (;) or with a comma and *and*, *or*, or *but*.

RUN-ON SENTENCE

Bill won the race, the crowd cheered.

CORRECTED SENTENCE

Bill won the race. The crowd cheered.
 Bill won the race; the crowd cheered.
 Bill won the race, and the crowd cheered.

► **Exercise 1** Write *R* next to each run-on sentence.

- R You took a chance you lost the game.
- _____ 1. Architects design buildings, their buildings can take years to complete.
- _____ 2. Lionel took the subway and then transferred to a bus.
- _____ 3. The colors in his painting are quite striking.
- _____ 4. I ordered a small sweatshirt, but I received a large one.
- _____ 5. Preheat the oven, bake for one hour.
- _____ 6. The tower cleared the runway, but the plane still could not take off.
- _____ 7. Yori took an aspirin, there was only one left.
- _____ 8. The bill comes to almost twenty dollars, are you going to pay it?
- _____ 9. Of all the birds at the pet store, we liked the parrots best.
- _____ 10. Subtract ten from twelve for the answer.
- _____ 11. Here is your present, but don't open it until your birthday.
- _____ 12. Clean your room first and then we can go to the movie.
- _____ 13. Daryl's first test was too easy, his second test was much more difficult.
- _____ 14. Go to the first street; then turn left.
- _____ 15. The first store had the best selection, but the second store had the album I wanted.

- _____ 16. Look at all the people at the parade I wonder where we can sit.
- _____ 17. Susie is planning a surprise party; Karen doesn't suspect a thing.
- _____ 18. The night sky was clear many stars could be seen.
- _____ 19. George and Hernando are walking to the park, I am riding my bicycle.
- _____ 20. Saturday's softball game will have to be postponed if it rains.
- _____ 21. Tonight we are going to see a skating competition I hope it is like the Olympics.
- _____ 22. Cynthia wrote a letter to Cousin Jane, and Dad mailed it for her.
- _____ 23. Mike is reading *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, but Jamie is reading *The Prince and the Pauper*.
- _____ 24. The actors are sewing their own costumes it is quite a challenge.
- _____ 25. Scott's jacket is colorful; it is also very warm.
- _____ 26. The new bridge has several special features one of them is a carving of a ship.
- _____ 27. We can eat first, or we can start the tour.
- _____ 28. Buy the seeds this week, and plant them next week.

► **Exercise 2 Underline each run-on sentence in the paragraph.**

If you're looking for something to do with your free time, you might think about starting a collection. There are millions of collectors in the world. Some people collect baseball cards, some people collect the autographs of famous people, did you know there are even some people who collect colorful shopping bags from different stores? If you have a special interest in sports or music, you might decide to collect baseball caps or photos of musicians. If you like nature, you could collect seashells, fossils, or wooden carvings of ducks. Collecting is fun, collecting can be profitable. The items you collect can double or even triple in value over the years, stamps and coins are good examples of this. Most people enjoy collecting because they like looking for new items to add to their collection. Finding a rare shell or discovering a one-of-a-kind baseball card in your grandmother's attic is a real thrill for most collectors.



Unit 1 Review

► **Exercise 1** Write *dec.* in the blank before each declarative sentence, *int.* before each interrogative sentence, *exc.* before each exclamatory sentence, and *imp.* before each imperative sentence.

- exc. What a great skateboard this is!
- _____ 1. Should I bring an umbrella?
- _____ 2. It's been raining for three days.
- _____ 3. Come with me to the store.
- _____ 4. Are your shoes too tight?
- _____ 5. My library card is ruined!

► **Exercise 2** Write *S* before each simple sentence, *C* before each compound sentence, and *F* before each sentence fragment.

- S The oldest zoo in the United States is in Philadelphia.
- _____ 1. Washington and Jefferson liked to fish.
- _____ 2. I want to get a cat, but my sister wants a dog.
- _____ 3. In the doghouse behind the garage.
- _____ 4. The horses are in the barn; the cows are in the field.
- _____ 5. Bring it here, please.

► **Exercise 3** Draw one line under each simple subject. Draw two lines under each simple predicate. Separate the complete subject and complete predicate with a vertical line (|).

Many children | love animals.

- Big dogs need lots of space.
- Kendall made a valentine for his stepmother and gave it to her.
- The postcard from Eliza is on the table.
- The dog and cat chased the squirrel up the tree.
- The red book belongs to Eliza and Ted.

Cumulative Review: Unit 1

► **Exercise 1** Write *dec.* if the sentence is declarative, *int.* if it is interrogative, *exc.* if it is exclamatory, or *imp.* if it is imperative.

- int. Is Bobby home?
- _____ 1. The lightbulb is burned out.
- _____ 2. Will you help me shovel the driveway?
- _____ 3. Wow, that was a fantastic movie!
- _____ 4. Please give Miss Kitty some milk.
- _____ 5. Your red shirt is in the dryer.
- _____ 6. What a cold day it is!
- _____ 7. Did you wear your boots today?
- _____ 8. The cat is chasing the dog.
- _____ 9. Don't drop these eggs.
- _____ 10. Is it my turn now?

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under each simple subject. Draw two lines under each simple predicate. Separate the complete subject from the complete predicate with a vertical line (|).

The pirates | sailed down the coast.

- Alma and Phil swam laps together.
- My mom found the money.
- My friend's dog and my neighbor's cat growl at each other.
- The third pig's house was made of brick.
- The straw basket was full of apples and nuts.
- The small boy led the way to the castle and opened the door.
- The tired soldiers charged up the hill.
- The pizza and drinks were eight dollars.
- Cara and Tim closed their eyes during the scary movie.
- Cora's aunt knitted her a sweater and a hat.

11. I could see the fear in the eyes of the little dog.
12. My mother is a supervisor at the factory.
13. The water in the pool at Shelby Park is nice and warm.
14. Many boats sail on the Charles River.
15. Superman is my hero.
16. The pink and green skateboard belongs to Akimi.
17. The rain and snow kept the children inside for the day.
18. Have you read *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll?
19. Jack says this book is the funniest he has ever read.
20. Gordo, my puppy, ate all the meat.
21. Put your guitar on the chair and your coat in the closet.
22. Broadway is a famous street in New York City.
23. We're going to Texas and Louisiana to visit my cousins.
24. Uncle Antoine keeps his boat on Lake Pontchartrain.
25. Ask Mr. Capozza if he knows where my mitt is.
26. Last winter we skated on Walden Pond.
27. Jo is a character in *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott.
28. My father was born in Dublin, Ireland.
29. Put more sauce on this plate of spaghetti.
30. The car got all dirty on the long drive from Omaha.
31. The apples for the pie came from our own trees.
32. Nance left the house before Louisa did.
33. That building across the street is the Empire State Building.
34. I've seen the Atlantic, but I haven't seen the Pacific.
35. There are many schools and colleges in and around Boston.
36. This bus will take you to Park Street.

Lesson 9**Nouns: Singular and Plural**

A **singular noun** names one person, place, thing, or idea. A **plural noun** names more than one. Most plural nouns are formed by adding *-s* or *-es* to the singular form of the noun. To write the plural forms of some nouns, however, you need to know special rules.

FORMING PLURAL NOUNS

NOUNS ENDING WITH	TO FORM PLURAL	EXAMPLE
<i>s, z, -zz, ch, sh, x</i>	Add <i>-es</i> .	church, church es
<i>o</i> preceded by a vowel	Add <i>-s</i> .	patio, patio s
<i>o</i> preceded by a consonant	Usually add <i>-es</i> . Sometimes add <i>-s</i> .	echo, echo es piano, piano s
<i>y</i> preceded by a vowel	Add <i>-s</i> .	monkey, monkey s
<i>y</i> preceded by a consonant	Usually change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>-es</i> .	fly, fly ies
<i>f</i> or <i>fe</i>	Usually change <i>f</i> to <i>v</i> and add <i>-es</i> . Sometimes add <i>-s</i> .	knife, knife s earmuff, earmuff s

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

^P My ^P parents want us ^P children to do the dishes.

- The paintings were in the old wing of the museum.
- The donkeys ran through the fields.
- All the books in the library have special numbers.
- Did you see the cat run down the alley?
- The game Josh is playing is the hardest.
- That sailor has several medals.
- The calves stood calmly beside their mothers.
- Scientists work on many serious problems.
- This store sells supplies for school.
- Do you have any autographs of famous singers?
- The cliffs of Dover in England are white.

12. I wonder if the astronaut was afraid as he floated in space.
13. We shouted into the cave and heard an echo.
14. There are not enough forks to go around.
15. Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.
16. The baby has outgrown his coat and mittens.
17. I have to go to two birthday parties this weekend.
18. Lions live on the plain, and tigers live in the jungle.
19. The car has four flat tires.
20. Jamie has read several books of historical fiction.

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing the correct form of the noun in parentheses. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Mom says that all the soldiers are heroes. (hero)

1. The little boy was carrying three _____ of flowers. (bunch)
2. The squirrel is sitting on the _____ of the house. (roof)
3. The torn screen allowed _____ to come in. (fly)
4. Is it very sunny on the _____? (patio)
5. Ami and Cyndi played a duet on two _____. (piano)
6. Three _____ were ahead of us in line. (lady)
7. The submarine was sunk by the enemy's _____. (torpedo)
8. The yodeler's cry rang through the _____. (valley)
9. Yvonne has lived in several large _____. (city)
10. I just finished raking up that huge pile of _____. (leaf)
11. The campers dug _____ to keep water out of their tents. (trench)
12. I never saw so many _____ of one cat. (photo)
13. Did you boil enough _____ for the salad? (potato)
14. The _____ going downtown is usually crowded. (bus)
15. Maddie found three _____ on the sidewalk. (penny)

Lesson 10

Nouns: Collective

Words that name a group of people or things, such as *crowd* and *team*, are called **collective nouns**. A collective noun can take either a singular or a plural verb. Make the verb singular when the group acts as a unit. Make it plural when each member of the group acts separately.

The **crowd was** excited by the close game.

The **crowd were** pushing each other to get through the gate.

► **Exercise 1** Underline each collective noun. Above it write *S* if it is singular and *P* if it is plural.

^S
The class is putting on a musical this year.

1. The audience were shifting restlessly in their seats.
2. All of a sudden the crowd rose to its feet.
3. The construction crew works at night.
4. The herd of cattle is grazing peacefully on the hillside.
5. The jury is glad to take a break.
6. Carla's family is going to visit relatives in Mexico.
7. The jury are carefully discussing the evidence.
8. A scientific team is searching for a cure.
9. The public is unhappy with the politicians.
10. The group of students were talking and laughing.
11. My family disagree with each other about the movie.
12. The club I belong to does fund-raising for charity.
13. The baseball team take their positions on the field.
14. The committee has finally reached a decision.

15. The swarm of bees was following the queen bee.
16. My class are taking turns watering the plants.
17. The band is playing at the dance.
18. The class is about equally divided between girls and boys.
19. The flock of pigeons flew to the top of the building.
20. The orchestra plays in the park on Sundays.

► **Exercise 2** Draw a line under the verb in parentheses that best completes the sentence.

The committee (is, are) unanimous in its decision.

1. My family (is, are) spending the weekend at Grandma's house.
2. The class (has, have) different ideas on how to decorate the gym.
3. The big crowd (was, were) surprisingly quiet.
4. Jessica's family (is, are) taking vacations in different places.
5. The Spanish club (is, are) raising money for a trip to Mexico.
6. The group (has, have) followers from all over the world.
7. The team (is, are) running in all directions.
8. The audience (was, were) reading or chatting before the show started.
9. A flock of geese (is, are) flying overhead.
10. The public (is, are) very happy with the new mayor.
11. The office staff (is, are) having a picnic on Saturday.
12. Our team (is, are) ahead by one point.
13. The band of cowhands (is, are) herding the horses across the river.
14. The orchestra (was, were) all playing the wrong notes.
15. The staff (is, are) all members of different health clubs.
16. Only the best team (is, are) going to the playoffs.
17. Do you know if the senate (is, are) meeting today?
18. The crowd (is, are) on its feet.

Lesson 11**Nouns: Possessives**

A noun that shows ownership of things or qualities is a **possessive noun**.

The **lion's** mane is shaggy.

All of the **clowns'** costumes are bright and colorful.

The **children's** tickets to the circus are in my pocket.

FORMING POSSESSIVE NOUNS

NOUNS	TO FORM POSSESSIVE	EXAMPLES
Most singular nouns	Add an apostrophe and -s ('s).	The seal's ball is red.
Singular nouns ending in -s	Add an apostrophe and -s ('s).	Chris's ticket got lost.
Plural nouns ending in -s	Add an apostrophe (').	The tigers' trainer is brave.
Plural nouns not ending in -s	Add an apostrophe and -s ('s).	The people's faces are happy.

Remember that possessive nouns always contain apostrophes. Plural nouns do not.

The **acrobats** have capes. Where are the **acrobats'** capes?

► **Exercise 1** Underline each possessive noun. Above it write **S** if it is singular and **P** if it is plural.

The ^Pclowns' red noses look like cherries.

- Do you think the human cannonball's trick is dangerous?
- The ringmaster's voice has to be very loud.
- The lions' roars don't seem to scare the trainer.
- Someone must carefully check the trapeze artists' ropes.
- Please don't eat all of your sister's popcorn.
- The trainer is putting his head in the lion's mouth!
- I dare you to count the zebras' stripes.
- The rider stood on the horse's back.

9. The audience's applause rang through the arena.
10. The trainer's belief is that lions can be trained but not tamed.
11. The big cats' tempers can be very fierce.
12. The baby elephants grabbed their mothers' tails.
13. The circus's winter home is in Florida.
14. The woman's costume is the same color as her poodles' fur.
15. The acrobats' legs must be very strong.

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

The worker braided the horse's mane. (*horse*)

1. The _____ circus was one of the most famous. (*Ringling Brothers*)
2. The human _____ act is next. (*cannonball*)
3. The _____ fuse is about to be lit. (*cannon*)
4. The lion _____ bravery is amazing. (*trainer*)
5. The _____ antics delight everyone. (*clowns*)
6. The _____ noise is frightful. (*explosion*)
7. Are most _____ acts dangerous? (*performers*)
8. The _____ smiles lit up the arena. (*children*)
9. The circus _____ coats are sleek and shiny. (*animals*)
10. Look! That _____ toenails are painted red. (*dog*)
11. The circus _____ conductor raised her baton. (*band*)
12. The _____ fangs are long and sharp. (*tiger*)
13. This is supposed to be the _____ biggest circus. (*world*)
14. The toddler pulled the _____ tail. (*monkey*)
15. The _____ capes are made of silk. (*performers*)



Unit 2 Review

► **Exercise 1** Write *prop.* above each proper noun, *com.* above each common noun, and *col.* above each collective noun.

^{prop.} Jamie and ^{prop.} Pat live in the same ^{com.} neighborhood.

1. Have you seen my copy of *Jem's Island*?
2. Sharon and Akira belong to the club.
3. The balloons sailed through the sky above Walker Stadium.
4. Watch out for that swarm of bees.
5. The clothing at Frederico's Department Store is very expensive.
6. All the middle schools in Newton have large libraries.
7. Our family is trying to spend more time together.
8. The red Ford belongs to my sister.
9. The crowd of runners is almost at the line.
10. Do you think the audience liked the play?

► **Exercise 2** Write *S* above each singular noun and *P* above each plural noun. Draw a line under each singular or plural noun that is also a possessive noun.

That is ^S Steve's ^S black truck.

1. Your shirts are in this drawer.
2. Alma's shoes are under the bed.
3. Look at the books in this library!
4. This town has two newspapers.
5. Is this the librarian's list of books?
6. The team needs new bats and gloves.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–2

► **Exercise 1** Write *dec.* beside each declarative sentence, *int.* beside each interrogative sentence, *exc.* beside each exclamatory sentence, and *imp.* beside each imperative sentence.

- exc. That was a spectacular hit!
- _____ 1. Bring us our check, please.
- _____ 2. Are you nervous about giving your speech?
- _____ 3. The live butterfly exhibit at the park is worth seeing.
- _____ 4. Fifteen skiers are competing in the downhill race.
- _____ 5. Help! I think I'm going to fall!
- _____ 6. Will you give me a hand with my science project?
- _____ 7. Take the Main Street bus to Mulberry.
- _____ 8. I wanted the blue hat, but the green one will have to do.
- _____ 9. May I borrow your tape player for the party?
- _____ 10. Congratulations, you take first place!

► **Exercise 2** Write *S* beside each simple sentence, *C* beside each compound sentence, and *F* beside each sentence fragment.

- F The road through the orchards and valleys.
- _____ 1. Mom will bake a cake, and Bill will frost it.
- _____ 2. The teacher and the principal are laughing.
- _____ 3. You can take a nap, or you can read a book.
- _____ 4. All that work.
- _____ 5. Fish have scales, and birds have feathers.
- _____ 6. Maizie will turn on the light, and you can unlock the door.
- _____ 7. The dog and the cat are sleeping on the porch.
- _____ 8. Alicia wrote the paper, and Jaime drew the pictures.
- _____ 9. I'm glad you are here.
- _____ 10. Mountains and mountains of ice cream.

► **Exercise 3** Write *prop.* above each proper noun and *com.* above each common noun. Draw a line under each possessive noun.

prop. *com.* *prop.* *prop.*
Neil plays soccer with David and Justin.

- Allen and Margaret live on Kenmore Street.
- The butterflies' wings are orange.
- The hospital is on the other side of town.
- Mom wants to use the telephone.
- I'll meet you at the doctor's office.
- Officer D'Amico is giving a talk on safety today.
- It was too noisy to hear the singers' voices.
- The driver's jacket is on the chair.
- Can you see the cars' headlights?
- Kerry's aunt sent her a box of chocolates.

► **Exercise 4** Complete each sentence by writing the plural form of the noun in parentheses.

The girls took medicine for their allergies. (girl)

- I like everything in my salad except _____. (tomato)
- Oil _____ dry more slowly than other paints. (paint)
- Please get a book from the library about the _____ of people in early Rome. (life)
- The music department has three grand _____. (piano)
- Their tool _____ were covered with wood shavings. (bench)
- Jason and his sister rode _____ into the Grand Canyon. (donkey)
- She applied for a few _____ last week. (job)
- How many _____ are on your schedule? (class)
- Part of her salary will go toward state _____. (tax)
- There aren't enough _____ to go around. (dictionary)

► **Exercise 5** Draw a line under the verb in parentheses that best completes the sentence.

A school of fish (swims, swim) past the shark.

1. The class (begins, begin) their book reports tomorrow.
2. The committee (argues, argue) among themselves.
3. Raphael's family (lives, live) next to the school on Mound Street.
4. The audience (applauds, applaud) when the performance is over.
5. Our team (has, have) different ideas on how to win the volleyball tournament.
6. The jazz band (plays, play) in the park on Sundays.
7. The senate (reads, read) each bill out loud.
8. The stage crew (moves, move) the scenery off the stage.
9. The crowd (cheers, cheer) the team.
10. A gaggle of geese (visits, visit) our pond every winter.

► **Exercise 6** Complete each sentence by writing the possessive form of the word in parentheses.

The cars' engines were fast enough to win the race. (cars)

1. The crowd cheered the _____ call. (referee)
2. He groaned when he realized he had backed into his _____ car. (boss)
3. I found my dad's tie in the _____ department. (men)
4. Zachary delivers papers to all the _____ homes. (neighbors)
5. My _____ team is in fourth place this year. (sister)
6. Mystery _____ books usually keep the reader in suspense. (writers)
7. Which _____ toy is best for this age group? (child)
8. Mr. _____ watch has an alarm that wakes him for work. (Jones)
9. The _____ horses were trained to herd cattle. (cowhands)
10. Who is the president of the _____ club this year? (women)

Unit 3: Verbs

Lesson 12

Action Verbs and Direct Objects

An **action verb** is a word that describes what someone or something does. An action verb names an action, although not always a physical action. Some action verbs describe mental action.

Tyler swam faster than anyone else at camp. (The action verb *swam* describes a physical action.)

Alicia **calculated** the score in her head. (The verb *calculated* describes a mental action.)

Sometimes an action verb is followed by a **direct object**. A direct object receives the action of the verb. It answers the question *what* or *whom?* after an action verb.

Kelsey's soccer team won yesterday's game. (The action verb, *won*, is followed by the direct object, *game*, which answers the question *what?*)

► Exercise 1 Draw two lines under the action verb in each sentence.

Yellowstone National Park attracts many visitors.

1. Yellowstone covers more than two million acres of land.
2. Its boundaries reach into three states.
3. The park features thousands of hot springs.
4. Some hot springs shoot columns of water and steam into the air.
5. We call them geysers.
6. Yellowstone's geysers attract visitors from all over the world.
7. Nearly two hundred geysers dot the park's landscape.
8. Old Faithful, the largest, erupts almost hourly.
9. It shoots water more than one hundred feet into the air.
10. Enormous crowds gather beside it.
11. Yellowstone National Park contains many other attractions.
12. The Yellowstone River divides the park north to south.

13. It carves a canyon through the mountains.
14. In several places, the river falls from steep cliffs.
15. Visitors to Yellowstone observe a variety of wildlife.
16. Many species of wildflowers grow in the Rocky Mountains.
17. Moose roam the area.
18. Herds of bison graze in the park.
19. Both grizzlies and black bears live in the park.
20. Yellowstone's famous bears sometimes frighten campers.

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under the action verb in each sentence. If the action verb has a direct object, circle the direct object.

The Grand Canyon attracts millions of visitors each year.

1. Millions more catch glimpses of the canyon through airplane windows.
2. Grand Canyon National Park contains the most spectacular sections of the gorge.
3. The park encompasses more than one million acres.
4. At visitor centers, people study maps of the park.
5. They learn interesting facts about the area's geology.
6. An enormous sea once covered this part of North America.
7. The Colorado River carved the canyon over many years.
8. Many visitors hike the park's trails.
9. Trails lead hikers down from the canyon's rim and back up.
10. Some people ride mules instead of hiking.
11. Visitors notice fossils in the canyon walls.
12. Sandstone, limestone, and shale form multicolored layers.
13. Weather constantly changes the rock formations.
14. Wind and rain erode the soft rock.
15. Sometimes big chunks of rock fall.
16. Changing light constantly alters the canyon's appearance.

Lesson 13**Action Verbs and Indirect Objects**

An **indirect object** can appear only in a sentence that has a direct object. Just as a direct object answers the question *whom?* or *what?* after an action verb, an indirect object answers the question *to whom?* or *for whom?* An indirect object always comes before the direct object.

James bought **Corey** a cold drink. (The indirect object *Corey* answers the question, *James bought a cold drink for whom?*)

Naomi gives the **class** red pencils. (The indirect object *class* answers the question *Naomi gives red pencils to whom?*)

► **Exercise 1** Write *DO* in the blank if the italicized word is a direct object or *IO* if it is an indirect object.

- IO The doctor gave *Maya* a vision test.
- _____ 1. My cousin Rita brought *us* fresh-picked vegetables.
- _____ 2. Loud music gives my mother *headaches*.
- _____ 3. Janelle baked her family double-chocolate *brownies*.
- _____ 4. Louie's sister made the *team* a pitcher of lemonade.
- _____ 5. Ezra read *us* the newspaper from Mexico City.
- _____ 6. Colleen showed her father her new gymnastics *routine*.
- _____ 7. Camille loaned *us* her tent.
- _____ 8. He offered my mother a *ride* to her office.
- _____ 9. My sister gave the *dog* a dish of water.
- _____ 10. The president gave me his *autograph*.
- _____ 11. Carmen sewed her new *niece* a crib quilt.
- _____ 12. My father prepared *us* a feast.
- _____ 13. The middle school sent the *shelter* more than five hundred cans of food.
- _____ 14. Oma gave Carl three *dollars*.
- _____ 15. Mr. Alvarez told me the new teacher's *name*.

- _____ 16. Carlos showed *me* his baseball card collection.
- _____ 17. Peter played us three new *songs*.
- _____ 18. Kristi made *everyone* a handcrafted gift.
- _____ 19. My Uncle Randall gave me his old *computer*.
- _____ 20. I will give Tyler some *gum*.

► **Exercise 2** Circle each direct object. Underline each indirect object.

The Wildcats baked their coach a birthday cake.

1. The tour guide gives each visitor a map.
2. My sister lent me her new magazine.
3. Oleg's father bought him a leather jacket.
4. Ms. Kumin read the class the last chapter.
5. My grandmother mailed me seventeen postcards.
6. We cooked Carol dinner.
7. Clayton built his sisters a playhouse.
8. The class gave Officer Wallace its full attention.
9. Someone sent Kim a dozen roses.
10. The hotel offered its guests free breakfast.
11. I ordered my mother a silver necklace.
12. Julia told the children a funny story.
13. My mother ordered Uncle Rob a cup of coffee.
14. Chris paid his brother five dollars.
15. Louisa sings the baby a song.
16. I bought my friend some basketball cards.
17. She read Raul the directions.
18. Aaron left Gabriel a doughnut.
19. Charlie made his family lasagna.
20. Amy gave her sister three old books.

- _____ 14. Aisha practiced every day.
- _____ 15. The city closed our street during the construction.
- _____ 16. My neighbor's dog barked all night.
- _____ 17. Tamara washed her mother's car on Saturday.
- _____ 18. William found the doctor's phone number.
- _____ 19. The upstairs phone rang.
- _____ 20. Ingrid packed her sister's lunch.
- _____ 21. Heavy snow fell during the night.
- _____ 22. Ruby starts piano lessons tomorrow.
- _____ 23. We watched a video in class.
- _____ 24. Our elaborate plans failed.
- _____ 25. Jamie's father grows prize-winning pumpkins.
- _____ 26. My grandfather snores loudly.
- _____ 27. Maureen and Sarah skated for two hours.
- _____ 28. I dropped my key.
- _____ 29. Gordon borrowed nine books from the library.
- _____ 30. The track team broke three records.
- _____ 31. Kaitlin scored in the second inning.
- _____ 32. Gilberto asked the librarian.
- _____ 33. She painted more carefully than ever.
- _____ 34. A kitten followed me home.
- _____ 35. The hall door slammed.
- _____ 36. The doctor's office closes at five.
- _____ 37. A wave knocked Cameron off his feet.
- _____ 38. Andy and Jorge's boat sailed swiftly across the pond.
- _____ 39. The band played only jazz.
- _____ 40. The class decorated for the fall festival.

Lesson 15**Linking Verbs and Predicate Words**

A **linking verb** connects a sentence's subject with a noun or an adjective in the predicate. The predicate word tells what a sentence's subject *is* or *is like*.

An avocado **is** a **fruit**. (The linking verb *is* connects the subject *avocado* with *fruit*.)

In the sentence above, *fruit* is a **predicate noun**. It tells what the subject, *avocado*, is. Some sentences have a **predicate adjective**, an adjective that follows a linking verb and tells what the subject is like.

This avocado **is ripe**. (*Ripe* is a predicate adjective. It tells what the subject *avocado* is like.)

COMMON LINKING VERBS

appear	become	grow	seem
am, is, are, was, were	feel	look	taste

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under the verb in each sentence. Write *AV* in the blank if the verb is an action verb. Write *LV* if it is a linking verb.

- LV Dogs are popular pets.
- _____ 1. Many dogs use their tails for communication.
- _____ 2. A dog's tail expresses playfulness or fear.
- _____ 3. Some dogs' tails are long and thin.
- _____ 4. Other dogs have fluffy or curly tails.
- _____ 5. Dogs are very good smellers.
- _____ 6. Their noses are extremely sensitive.
- _____ 7. Certain dogs actually become detectives.
- _____ 8. They search with their noses.
- _____ 9. A dog's hearing is also very strong.
- _____ 10. Dogs hear many things.
- _____ 11. Dogs' ears move in different directions.
- _____ 12. Dogs seem sensitive to sounds.

- _____ 13. Most dogs have forty-two teeth.
- _____ 14. Different types of teeth serve different purposes.
- _____ 15. Some dogs are web-footed.
- _____ 16. Webbed feet make dogs good swimmers.
- _____ 17. Canine eyesight is different from human eyesight.
- _____ 18. Small details look fuzzy to dogs.
- _____ 19. Most colors appear gray to them.
- _____ 20. In the dark, dogs see better than humans.

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under the linking verb in each sentence. Write *PA* in the blank if the verb is followed by a predicate adjective. Write *PN* if it is followed by a predicate noun.

PN Snakes are very interesting animals.

- _____ 1. Not all of them are poisonous.
- _____ 2. Earth is home to more than two thousand species of snakes.
- _____ 3. About a dozen snake species are rare.
- _____ 4. One endangered snake is the indigo.
- _____ 5. Indigos seem very friendly.
- _____ 6. They are native to Florida and Georgia.
- _____ 7. Some snakes grow extremely long.
- _____ 8. A few become longer than thirty feet.
- _____ 9. The South American anaconda is a large snake.
- _____ 10. Some anacondas are thick.
- _____ 11. Thread snakes are the smallest snakes.
- _____ 12. Some of them appear tiny.
- _____ 13. A snake's scaly skin looks slippery.
- _____ 14. Its skin is only temporary.
- _____ 15. Some snakes are poisonous.
- _____ 16. All snakes are carnivores.

Lesson 16**Verb Tenses: Present, Past, and Future**

A verb's **tense** tells when an action takes place. The **present tense** describes an action that happens regularly.

We **visit** my grandmother on Sundays.

It can also express a general truth.

We **visit** many relatives.

The **past tense** describes an action that has already taken place. The past tense is most often formed by adding *-ed* to the verb.

We **visited** my aunt last weekend.

The **future tense** describes an action that will take place in the future. The future tense is formed by adding the helping verb *will* (or *shall*) to the verb.

We **will visit** my grandmother next Sunday.

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

- present Jimmy loves to fish.
- _____ 1. We traveled to Ontario last summer.
- _____ 2. My father makes the best whole wheat rolls.
- _____ 3. I will be there by six o'clock.
- _____ 4. Mr. Glazer's class recycles the most paper.
- _____ 5. India shared her ideas for after-school activities.
- _____ 6. The karate class will begin promptly at three.
- _____ 7. My brother will paint the mural.
- _____ 8. No one unlocked the storage room.
- _____ 9. We always plant pumpkins behind the garage.
- _____ 10. The club will sell cookbooks.
- _____ 11. George returned his library books on time.
- _____ 12. Each student will contribute one poem to the book.

- _____ 13. The band practiced for weeks.
- _____ 14. Amy watches her younger brother on weekends.
- _____ 15. We discussed the Brazilian rain forest.
- _____ 16. Carol walked ten blocks in the rain.
- _____ 17. André lives next door to Mr. Batten.
- _____ 18. Sharla's mother will pick her up after practice.
- _____ 19. Indira will call for a taxi.
- _____ 20. Stephen waits for a ride.
- _____ 21. I locked my bike to the fence.
- _____ 22. Louis helps me with my algebra.
- _____ 23. The newspaper will list the score from last night's game.
- _____ 24. Three girls studied together for the geography test.
- _____ 25. We hiked to the top of the ridge.
- _____ 26. Clarence will audition for the spring play.
- _____ 27. I usually wear jeans on Saturday.
- _____ 28. We will order pizza for everyone in the group.
- _____ 29. Ms. Tapp teaches social studies and history.
- _____ 30. Our new yard will be smaller than our old one.
- _____ 31. Barry listens to classical music.
- _____ 32. Pat skated around the sink.
- _____ 33. I will keep the key in my backpack.
- _____ 34. Ezra washes the dishes on Wednesday.
- _____ 35. They will hold the first meeting in the library.
- _____ 36. I watched *The Yearling* last year.
- _____ 37. The museum closes early on Sunday.
- _____ 38. Rami called each person on the list.
- _____ 39. Perry will use his sister's computer.
- _____ 40. Together we cleaned the whole apartment in two hours.

Lesson 17

Main Verbs: Principal Parts

Verbs have four principal parts: the **base form**, the **present participle**, the **past form**, and the **past participle**. These principal parts are often combined with helping verbs to form **verb phrases**. The **main verb** is always the last verb in a verb phrase.

Base Form:	I learn at least one new song every week.
Present Participle:	I am learning how to play guitar. (The main verb, <i>learning</i> , is the last verb in the verb phrase.)
Past Form:	I learned two songs last week.
Past Participle:	I have learned fourteen songs so far. (The main verb, <i>learned</i> , is the last verb in the verb phrase.)

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under the entire verb phrase. Draw two lines under the main verb.

Her uncle was bringing the soft drinks.

1. Darnel is selling me his skateboard.
2. Kelsa has donated her old soccer ball.
3. Travis is playing a tape for the class.
4. I have written my grandmother several poems.
5. The jeweler is repairing Allyson's necklace.
6. People have walked in the flower bed.
7. Carin was learning the history of ballet.
8. NASA is postponing the shuttle mission.
9. Throughout history, people have valued gold.
10. Troy has flown in a 747.
11. We were hoping for a first-place trophy.
12. Craig's grandmother is coming to the game tonight.
13. The dictionary is sitting on the windowsill.
14. Ms. Chang had opened the door for the children.
15. The bus driver was waiting for Kerwin.

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under the main verb. Write *past* in the blank if it is a past participle. Write *pres.* if it is a present participle.

pres. Mira's family is camping this summer.

- _____ 1. They have planned their trip carefully.
- _____ 2. Mira's mother has selected the destination.
- _____ 3. She has decided on an isolated island.
- _____ 4. Now everyone is preparing for the trip.
- _____ 5. Mira's brother has formed a list of supplies.
- _____ 6. He is borrowing as many items as he can.
- _____ 7. Mira is reading books and magazines about wilderness camping.
- _____ 8. She had hoped for a different sort of vacation.
- _____ 9. She was dreaming of a swimming pool and a new bathing suit.
- _____ 10. She had imagined air-conditioned restaurants and hotel rooms.
- _____ 11. Now she is learning about fishing bait and camp stoves.
- _____ 12. Mira had wanted to send postcards to her friends.
- _____ 13. Her mother has reminded her that there is no post office.
- _____ 14. Mira is trying hard to be positive.
- _____ 15. She has decided to make the best of this trip.

► **Writing Link** Write a short paragraph about a trip you have taken. Use at least one present participle and one past participle. Circle the main verbs.

Lesson 18

Helping Verbs

A **helping verb** is a verb that helps the main verb express an action or make a statement. Forms of the helping verb *be* are used with the present participle.

SINGULAR

I **am** memorizing my lines.
 You **are** memorizing your lines.
 She **is** memorizing her lines.
 I **was** memorizing my lines.
 You **were** memorizing your lines.
 He **was** memorizing his lines.

PLURAL

We **are** memorizing our lines.
 You **are** memorizing your lines.
 They **are** memorizing their lines.
 We **were** memorizing our lines.
 You **were** memorizing your lines.
 They **were** memorizing their lines.

Forms of the helping verb *have* are used with the past participle of a main verb.

SINGULAR

I **have** visited Florida.
 You **have** visited Florida.
 He **has** visited Florida.
 I **had** visited Florida.
 You **had** visited Florida.
 She **had** visited Florida.

PLURAL

We **have** visited Florida.
 You **have** visited Florida.
 They **have** visited Florida.
 We **had** visited Florida.
 You **had** visited Florida.
 They **had** visited Florida.

► Exercise 1 Underline the helping verb in each sentence.

Lenore and her father are watching the basketball game.

1. Carol has helped her brother with his homework.
2. The three friends were pedaling uphill slowly.
3. Steven had started a new project.
4. Lee is steering the orange canoe.
5. Both girls are riding red bicycles.
6. Lisa had removed her helmet.
7. Andrew was sliding into home plate.
8. No one had practiced.
9. She is hoping to set a new record.
10. Carlos was wearing a blue jacket.

11. Loren had tried to call three times.
12. He has waited all week for this moment.
13. Tova's father is watching from the car.
14. The three of them were meeting for pizza.
15. Nadim has trained the puppy to sit.
16. Each player had hit the tennis ball twice.
17. My mother is helping us with the new song.
18. Tom had cleaned all the windows before lunch.
19. We have seen this movie twice.
20. Anna has kept her opinion a secret.

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under the helping verb and two lines under the main verb in each sentence.

My great-aunt Marta is learning about herbs.

1. She has loved cooking for many years.
2. She has used herbs in her recipes.
3. She has grown parsley and chives on windowsills.
4. Now she is starting an herb garden.
5. Her garden is expanding slowly.
6. Every spring, she has added two or three plants.
7. Marta's neighbor, Irene, was teaching her what to plant where.
8. Irene has shared many plants from her own garden.
9. Now Marta has planted a dozen or so different herbs.
10. Mint has appeared near the water faucet.
11. Garlic is growing by the fence.
12. Marta had arranged her garden by color.
13. Violet flowers are blooming right now.
14. Bees are hovering over the chives.
15. Lavender is filling the air with a sweet scent.

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

Verbs in the progressive form describe action that continues. The **present progressive** form of a verb describes an action that is continuing at the present time. The present progressive form consists of a helping verb (*am, are, or is*) plus the present participle of the main verb.

SINGULAR**I am laughing.****You are laughing.****She, he, or it is laughing.****PLURAL****We are laughing.****You are laughing.****They are laughing.**

The **past progressive** form of a verb describes an action that was continuing at an earlier time. The past progressive form consists of a helping verb (*was or were*) plus the present participle of the main verb.

SINGULAR**I was laughing.****You were laughing.****She, he, or it was laughing.****PLURAL****We were laughing.****You were laughing.****They were laughing.**

Notice that verbs in the progressive form always end in *-ing*.

► **Exercise 1** Fill in the blank with the progressive form of the verb in parentheses. Change present tense verbs to the present progressive form and past tense verbs to the past progressive form.

Mr. Ling's class is studying mammals. (studies)

- The students _____ a video about opossums. (watched)
- Now they _____ up facts about other animals. (look)
- Jacob _____ to a recording of whale sounds. (listens)
- Mr. Ling _____ everyone to give a report. (requires)
- Tamara _____ to talk about horses. (plans)
- She _____ a stable to do research. (visits)
- The entire class _____ at the library today. (worked)
- The librarian _____ Charlie find information. (helps)
- Ved _____ Molly where the books about mammals are. (shows)

10. Molly _____ to read about Labrador retrievers. (hoped)
11. Jacob's parents _____ veterinary medicine. (study)
12. They _____ to talk to the class on Thursday. (come)
13. Mr. Ling _____ to bring his rabbit on Friday. (planned)
14. Thursday night, he _____ his plans, however. (changed)
15. The rabbit _____ babies. (had)
16. Mr. Ling _____ the visit until next week. (postpones)
17. The class _____ a guinea pig named Greta. (adopts)
18. Molly's cousin Derek _____ it. (donated)
19. Derek _____ to England next month. (moves)
20. Everyone _____ to prepare Greta's new home. (helps)

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under the verb phrase. Write *pres. prog.* in the blank if the verb is in the present progressive form. Write *past prog.* if the verb is in the past progressive form.

- pres. prog. Peter's swimming skills are improving.
- _____ 1. Raul is listening to the game on the radio.
 - _____ 2. My mother was driving home in the storm.
 - _____ 3. The boys were waiting forty-five minutes.
 - _____ 4. I am reading a book about Houdini.
 - _____ 5. Tim was watching a cardinal.
 - _____ 6. The dishwasher was leaking all over the kitchen floor.
 - _____ 7. The Ecology Club is meeting on Tuesday.
 - _____ 8. She is eating dinner with us.
 - _____ 9. My bike tire was losing air.
 - _____ 10. You are looking at an aerial view.
 - _____ 11. The newspaper was blowing away.
 - _____ 12. The teachers were planning a field trip.

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

The **present perfect tense** of a verb is used to describe an action that happened at an indefinite time in the past. It is also used to describe something that happened in the past and is still going on. The present perfect tense is formed by combining the helping verb *have* or *has* with the past participle of the main verb.

Ms. Taylor **has recycled** glass jars for years.

The **past perfect tense** of a verb describes an action that happened before another action or event in the past. The past perfect tense is formed by combining the helping verb *had* with the past participle of the main verb.

Until she started collecting cans, Marella **had recycled** only newspapers.

► **Exercise 1** Complete each sentence by changing the verb in parentheses to the tense indicated.

- Darrell's family **traveled** _____ to Washington, D.C., last summer. (past/*travel*)
- They _____ with his aunt in nearby Virginia. (past/*stay*)
 - Darrell and his father _____ some attractions on previous trips. (past perfect/*visit*)
 - His stepsister Emily _____ to see the Air and Space Museum. (past perfect/*want*)
 - Darrell _____ the Air and Space Museum twice. (present perfect/*visit*)
 - Space travel _____ Darrell's father. (present/*fascinate*)
 - He _____ to visit the museum with Emily. (past/*agree*)
 - Darrell and his stepmother _____ earlier to visit monuments. (past perfect/*decide*)
 - They _____ to see the Washington Monument first. (past perfect/*plan*)
 - Both of them _____ to ride the elevator to the top. (present perfect/*want*)
 - Before they even reached the monument, rain _____ to fall. (past perfect/*start*)

11. The rain _____ for only a few minutes, however. (past/*last*)
12. The sun reappeared before the two _____ their tickets. (past perfect/*purchase*)
13. They _____ they would be able to see a great distance from the top, but the fog was too dense. (past perfect/*believe*)
14. By the time they _____ down all 898 steps, both of them needed a rest. (past perfect/*walk*)
15. When Darrell is sightseeing, he always _____ a bottle of drinking water in his backpack. (present/*carry*)
16. That day, his stepmother _____ a drink too. (past perfect/*pack*)
17. They _____ for a shady spot. (past/*look*)
18. After their rest, Darrell's stepmother _____ to visit the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. (past perfect/*want*)
19. He _____ at his watch. (past/*look*)
20. Darrell _____ walking if there is enough time. (present/*prefer*)
21. They _____ to meet the others for lunch. (past perfect/*plan*)
22. Darrell _____ they had plenty of time. (past/*believe*)
23. That morning, he _____ his father for directions. (past perfect/*ask*)
24. They _____ that the Vietnam Veterans Memorial was not far from the Washington Monument. (past perfect/*determine*)
25. Darrell _____ the Vietnam War in school. (present perfect/*study*)
26. Families of veterans _____ a monument to honor Americans lost in the war. (past/*want*)
27. Darrell _____ a book about the sculptor who designed the memorial. (present perfect/*read*)
28. Maya Lin _____ her design in a national competition. (past perfect/*enter*)

Lesson 21**Irregular Verbs I**

Verbs that do not form their past and past participle by adding the ending *-ed* are called **irregular verbs**. With some irregular verbs, one vowel changes in the past form and past participle.

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
begin	began	begun
drink	drank	drunk
sing	sang	sung
swim	swam	swum

With other irregular verbs, the past form and the past participle are the same.

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
feel	felt	felt
lay	laid	laid
leave	left	left
make	made	made
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the past form of the verb in parentheses.

After school, Lisa **left** her books in the library. (leave)

- Jack _____ in the green tent. (sleep)
- Martin _____ the essay contest. (win)
- She _____ me how to do a cartwheel. (teach)
- Each cast member _____ a costume. (make)
- We _____ the length of the pool twice. (swim)
- The telephone _____ while I was in the shower. (ring)
- Thomas _____ his old skateboard. (sell)
- After ten minutes, we _____ up. (catch)

9. Paul _____ his watch somewhere at school. (lose)
10. Carla _____ ready for the math test. (feel)
11. José _____ for two tickets. (pay)
12. My mother _____ me two dollars. (lend)
13. She _____ her rock collection on the top shelf. (keep)
14. Carl _____ the yellow poster board. (bring)
15. Tara _____ one book for each child. (buy)
16. The demonstration _____ at precisely two o'clock. (begin)

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the past participle of the verb in parentheses.

Enzo's team has won three games. (win)

1. My mother has _____ across the lake several times. (swim)
2. I have _____ my favorite sweater. (shrink)
3. Carmela has _____ me a new song. (teach)
4. This phone hasn't _____ at all today. (ring)
5. I had _____ it would be sunny on Saturday. (think)
6. Andrew has _____ three umbrellas this year. (lose)
7. She had _____ it was the best choice. (feel)
8. Kim's father has _____ a bigger trout. (catch)
9. Gina had _____ her clean clothes in the suitcase. (lay)
10. Zoe has _____ sure that someone will be home. (make)
11. She believed the dog had _____ all day. (sleep)
12. A new baseball season has _____. (begin)
13. Nathan has _____ in the back seat all day. (sit)
14. Courtney's grandmother had _____ all of her artwork. (keep)
15. The screen door has _____ open three times today. (swing)
16. Jan has _____ us some delicious oatmeal raisin cookies. (bring)

Lesson 22**Irregular Verbs II**

With some irregular verbs, the past form ends in *-ew*, and the past participle ends in *-wn*.

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
blow	blew	blown
draw	drew	drawn
fly	flew	flown
grow	grew	grown
know	knew	known

With other irregular verbs, the base form, past form, and past participle are all the same.

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
cut	cut	cut
let	let	let

With others, the past form and the past participle do not follow any pattern.

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was, were	been
do	did	done
go	went	gone
wear	wore	worn

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the past form of the irregular verb in parentheses.

Ms. Chandra's class _____ **grew** tomatoes. (grow)

- Aunt Karin _____ my hair last night. (cut)
- The wind _____ down four trees. (blow)
- She _____ her hair in a braid. (wear)
- My mother _____ me spend the night at Sandra's house. (let)
- Miriam _____ all the answers. (know)
- Tom _____ up lettuce for the salad. (tear)
- Damon _____ the first to eat all the berries he picked. (be)
- My brother _____ five inches last year. (grow)
- I _____ out only recent photos. (cut)

10. She _____ me borrow her necklace. (let)
11. All three of us _____ to the same doctor. (go)
12. Kareem's mother _____ to Los Angeles on business. (fly)
13. His baby sister _____ a page out of the book. (tear)
14. Melinda _____ my green dress to the wedding. (wear)
15. I _____ the name of the main character. (know)
16. Ms. Pritchard _____ up a balloon for the experiment. (blow)
17. Keith _____ swimming on Saturday. (go)
18. He _____ the same problem twice. (do)
19. Mikki _____ a wool sweater over her blouse. (wear)
20. He _____ his finger making lunch. (cut)

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

Charlie has (drew, drawn) a line down the middle of the driveway.

1. We have (blew, blown) out the candles.
2. I wish I had (did, done) that last year.
3. We (knew, known) most of the answers.
4. She has (drew, drawn) a name out of the hat.
5. David (wore, worn) his favorite sweatshirt twice this week.
6. Jim has (wore, worn) his new boots before.
7. Kelly has (tore, torn) open all her presents.
8. Katie had (drew, drawn) two other pictures.
9. She (did, done) a spectacular job.
10. Our class has (went, gone) to the art museum before.
11. She has (knew, known) my parents for a long time.
12. He had (threw, thrown) the boomerang across the park.
13. My father had (went, gone) grocery shopping on Thursday.
14. This plant has (grew, grown) an inch since yesterday.

Lesson 23

Irregular Verbs III

With some irregular verbs, the base form and the past participle are the same.

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
become	became	become
come	came	come
run	ran	run

With other irregular verbs, the past participle ends in *-en*.

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
bite	bit	bitten or bit
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
give	gave	given
ride	rode	ridden
rise	rose	risen
see	saw	seen
speak	spoke	spoken
steal	stole	stolen
take	took	taken
write	wrote	written

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the past participle of the irregular verb in parentheses.

With the snow melting, mud has become a problem. (become)

- Wayne had _____ loud enough for everyone to hear. (speak)
- We had _____ around the track twice. (run)
- Ted had _____ home on the late bus. (come)
- My uncle has _____ a vegetarian. (become)
- My mother had _____ most of the way. (drive)
- Keisha has _____ a deer in her yard. (see)
- The temperature has _____ this afternoon. (rise)
- At camp, Diana had _____ a horse for the first time. (ride)

9. Someone has _____ the popcorn popper. (break)
10. Michelle has _____ to Mr. Dietz about the science fair. (speak)
11. We have _____ all the potato salad. (eat)
12. Tom has _____ the music for the program. (choose)
13. Most of the leaves have _____ off my poinsettia. (fall)
14. Hannah has _____ a letter to her great-grandmother. (write)
15. Marc's new puppy has _____ him twice. (bite)
16. We had _____ the server our order half an hour before the food arrived. (give)

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by changing the verb in parentheses to the form indicated.

Smoke rose from the chimney. (past/*rise*)

1. The kitten _____ faster than I expected. (past/*grow*)
2. Three inches of rain have _____. (past participle/*fall*)
3. The whistle _____ at noon and six o'clock. (past/*blow*)
4. We have _____ our classes for next semester. (past participle/*choose*)
5. Maria _____ more work than anyone else. (past/*do*)
6. She has _____ that every week. (past participle/*do*)
7. The geese _____ away. (past/*fly*)
8. The Lightfoots have _____ dinner. (past participle/*eat*)
9. I _____ ten minutes early. (past/*come*)
10. Abraham has _____ pumpkins to sell. (past participle/*grow*)
11. We have _____ a class president. (past participle/*choose*)
12. Phil _____ a moon rock at the museum. (past/*see*)
13. The president _____ out the first ball. (past/*throw*)
14. We have _____ through two states today. (past participle/*drive*)
15. In art class, we _____ pictures of dragons. (past/*draw*)
16. Perry and Daniel have _____ excellent athletes. (past participle/*become*)

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by changing the verb in parentheses to the form indicated.

Newspapers everywhere printed stories about Balto. (past/print)

1. People _____ tribute to Balto with parades. (past/pay)
2. Balto had _____ the attention of people around the world. (past participle/catch)
3. A statue of Balto still _____ in New York City's Central Park. (present/stand)
4. By 1927, however, many people had _____ about Balto. (past participle/forget)
5. A greedy man had _____ Balto in a traveling show. (past participle/put)
6. Balto had _____ very thin and frail. (past participle/grow)
7. Some concerned people _____ alarmed. (past/become)
8. The man _____ Balto to them for two thousand dollars. (past/sell)
9. Schoolchildren had _____ much of the money to save Balto. (past participle/collect)
10. Balto _____ to Cleveland, Ohio. (past/go)
11. The people there _____ him another parade. (past/give)
12. The parade _____ fifteen thousand people. (past/draw)
13. Then the people _____ Balto to a zoo. (past/take)
14. They had _____ him a safe place to live. (past participle/find)
15. Balto _____ out his days at the zoo. (past/live)
16. Thousands of people _____ him there. (past/see)
17. The people _____ good care of him. (past/take)
18. Balto _____ to be eleven years old. (past/grow)
19. Today Balto _____ in a museum. (present/stand)
20. Balto's story has _____ many people about bravery. (past participle/teach)



Unit 3 Review

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each action verb. Circle each direct object. Write each indirect object in the blank. If there is no indirect object, write *none*.

_____ student _____ Mr. Rosenblum gave each student a poetry notebook.

- _____ 1. Mareka read us an article about pesticides.
- _____ 2. My mother marked the appointment on her calendar.
- _____ 3. Mr. Kalish paid Tory three dollars for washing his car.
- _____ 4. Pat showed her sister the old silver necklace.
- _____ 5. Cora painted her father a picture of his dog.
- _____ 6. The students wrote a weekly newsletter.
- _____ 7. My grandfather brought me an autographed baseball.
- _____ 8. Carlos sent his friends two postcards each.
- _____ 9. Elizabeth baked her family a special dessert.
- _____ 10. We measure the plants every morning.
- _____ 11. Tannie's family visited two museums on Saturday.
- _____ 12. I made my friend a bracelet with turquoise beads.
- _____ 13. We bring Mrs. Domingo library books every week.
- _____ 14. I gave the stranger a suspicious look.
- _____ 15. My brother gave the van a coat of wax.
- _____ 16. Clyde brought his grandmother some daffodils.
- _____ 17. We always eat pizza on Saturday night.
- _____ 18. I threw the puppy a tennis ball.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–3

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each simple subject and two lines under each simple predicate.

Aunt Margie is cooking chicken parmigiana for dinner.

1. The cottage lies just beyond the river.
2. My necklace is made of gold and silver.
3. A new adventure movie opens at the local theater tonight.
4. Carlos and Tyler are learning the game of rugby.
5. The Fishers will vacation in Arizona this year.
6. Myra located Tanzania on a world map.
7. Some lemonade would taste wonderful right now.
8. Greta and her parents saw a production of *Sunday in the Park with George*.
9. Mark received a telescope for his birthday.
10. The wind blew Simone’s kite into a tree.
11. Manuella wanted a view of the Caribbean Sea.
12. The farmer sold his best milk cow to a friend.
13. One coat in the store window was purple.
14. Cheryl is making a guest list for the party.
15. Everyone held his or her breath during the aerialist’s daring jump.
16. The telephone company prints new directories every year.
17. Airplanes from Cleveland land three times each day.
18. These library shelves hold many books.
19. A pagoda is a type of tower with many levels.
20. Lenny is fishing for trout and bass.
21. Lydia plays silly songs on the piano.
22. Colorful leaves fall from every tree on the street.

- _____ 2. The teachers *had hoped* for perfect attendance.
- _____ 3. Two women *are loading* the moving van.
- _____ 4. Dylan *wants* to name the kittens after planets.
- _____ 5. Her uncle *is going* to drive us home from the game.
- _____ 6. The preschoolers *have gone* on a field trip to the fire station.
- _____ 7. Because the temperature was dropping, the rain *was freezing* on the sidewalks.
- _____ 8. Jim's father *is attending* classes at the university.
- _____ 9. Our pets *had waited* long enough to be fed.
- _____ 10. Aunt Joan *was painting* her kitchen peach.
- _____ 11. Roberto *made* a birdfeeder for his mother's yard.
- _____ 12. The movie *had begun* five minutes late.
- _____ 13. Both girls *have sung* solos in previous concerts.
- _____ 14. Kylee *is drinking* an entire bottle of juice.
- _____ 15. Not everyone who enters the contest *wins* a prize.
- _____ 16. Josh *has paid* for his uniform already.
- _____ 17. The phone *had rung* four times before I could get to it.
- _____ 18. Marta's directions *led* us to a dead-end street.
- _____ 19. Aaron *is making* plans for the weekend.
- _____ 20. We *keep* the seedlings warm with lights.
- _____ 21. Kelly *caught* three fly balls in the first inning.
- _____ 22. Mary *was sleeping* when the storm began.

Unit 4: Pronouns

Lesson 25

Personal Pronouns

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun, a group of words acting as a noun, or another pronoun. A **personal pronoun** refers to a person or thing. A personal pronoun that is the subject of a sentence is a **subject pronoun**. Subject pronouns are *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, and they*. A personal pronoun that is the direct or indirect object of a verb is an **object pronoun**. Object pronouns are *me, you, him, her, it, us, you, and them*.

He has a paper route. (The subject pronoun *he* is the subject of the sentence.)

Paula asked **him** for help. (The object pronoun *him* is the object of the verb *asked*.)

► Exercise 1 Circle each personal pronoun.

① walk one mile to school every day.

1. Helen gave him a schedule of the club's meetings.
2. After swimming for hours, he was very tired.
3. Have you seen them lately?
4. Gary is not sure if he wants to go to the museum with us.
5. We taught them the new computer game.
6. I will happily call you tomorrow morning.
7. They waited excitedly for the parade to reach them.
8. When the power went out, we lit candles and played charades.
9. He watched the sun as it sank in a blaze of orange and red.
10. We nervously watched the big, brown dog approach us.
11. She enjoyed reading *The Secret Garden*.
12. I watched a show about the great grizzly bear.
13. The trained dog calmly guided him to the bus stop.

- 14. The eagle soared higher and higher until it disappeared behind a cloud.
- 15. After eating the cake, I told Mom that I really enjoyed it.

► **Exercise 2** Replace each italicized word or group of words with a personal pronoun. Write the pronoun above the words. Write *subj.* in the blank if the pronoun is a subject and *obj.* if it is an object.

obj. Mrs. Yoshida drove *Kay, Don, and me* to the movie.

- _____ 1. *Consuela* fishes almost every weekend.
- _____ 2. Dad asked *Mindy* to the game.
- _____ 3. Give *the eraser* to Meagan so she can erase the chalkboard.
- _____ 4. *Hiroshi and Ray* had been playing chess for hours.
- _____ 5. *The sun* always rises in the east.
- _____ 6. Did you taste *the kiwifruit*?
- _____ 7. Kenji told *Jack* a funny joke.
- _____ 8. *Cheryl* proudly opened a bank account with money earned from baby-sitting.
- _____ 9. Mom took *Tom and Mitch* with her.
- _____ 10. *Sumi and I* sang the duet in perfect harmony.
- _____ 11. With great care, *Pam* chose a gift for her best friend.
- _____ 12. *The little boy* pushed the shopping cart for his grandmother.
- _____ 13. *The powerful horses* thundered across the prairie.
- _____ 14. Mrs. Cuevas quietly told *Janie and me* the sad news.
- _____ 15. Have you seen *Terry and Rachel*?

► **Writing Link** Write a few sentences about a make-believe awards program you would give for your friends or family. Use at least four pronouns besides the pronoun *I*.

Lesson 26**Using Pronouns Correctly**

Use a subject pronoun as the subject of a sentence. Use an object pronoun as the object of a verb. Be sure to use a subject pronoun in a compound subject and an object pronoun in a compound object.

Jamal and I fly model planes. (compound subject)

Debra met **Jamal and me** in the park. (compound object)

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

The last one in line was **he**. Yes, this is **she**.

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

The baby-sitter and (I, me) watched the squirrels play in the yard.

1. Mom called (we, us) in for supper.
2. (He, Him) and Derek will get to school early.
3. Byron lent (I, me) this video.
4. Are (they, them) ever going to arrive?
5. Who is (he, him)?
6. Aunt Cara brought (she, her) for a visit.
7. Roger and (I, me) rode our new bikes.
8. (We, Us) were late for our appointment.
9. Please tell (I, me) the answer?
10. Uncle Clyde told my sisters and (I, me) a story.
11. We took out the eggs and boiled (they, them) in water.
12. My mom drove Eloise and (she, her) to the concert.
13. The rain really soaked (he, him).
14. No one asked (I, me) about it.
15. (They, Them) mow lawns during summer vacation.
16. Todd bought (they, them) sodas.

17. Evelyn and (she, her) never run out of things to talk about.
18. Julie, Jennifer, and (I, me) made toys for the kindergarten class.
19. Scott and Carl helped (we, us).
20. (They, them) took Emily to the zoo last Saturday.

► **Exercise 2** Write *C* in the blank if the pronoun in italics is correct. If it is incorrect, write the correct pronoun in the blank.

he Susan and *him* love that new album by the Trees.

- _____ 1. Karen and *she* took the bus.
- _____ 2. Bill and *me* saw the movie.
- _____ 3. Ahmed called Carol and *me*.
- _____ 4. Mom and *him* are in the room.
- _____ 5. The best artist is *her*.
- _____ 6. Marla and *me* saw the Renoir painting.
- _____ 7. Sally wrote Ted and *me* letters from camp.
- _____ 8. Wendy and *me* read about Chief Joseph.
- _____ 9. Mom gave Akira and *I* a job for the afternoon.
- _____ 10. Sharks interest Patti and *he*.
- _____ 11. The tallest student is *he*.
- _____ 12. Jim and *me* think that natural resources are important.
- _____ 13. Darla and *we* agreed about the picnic.
- _____ 14. Carl and *us* saw the ballet *Swan Lake*.
- _____ 15. The coach showed Nat and *they* a few tricks.
- _____ 16. Wayne invited *we* to the golf tournament.
- _____ 17. Charlotte and *I* sang a duet at the festival.
- _____ 18. Barbara bought Vicki and *I* souvenirs.
- _____ 19. Linda gave *he* a pumpkin from her garden.
- _____ 20. She and *him* fish in the pond behind their house.

Lesson 27**Pronouns and Antecedents**

The word or group of words that a pronoun refers to is its **antecedent**. The pronoun must agree with its antecedent in number and gender.

The **girl** in the blue dress is my sister. **She** is my sister. (*Girl* is the antecedent of the pronoun *she*).

The **students** wear gym clothes on Friday. **They** have gym for one hour. (*Students* is the antecedent of the pronoun *they*.)

► **Exercise 1** Fill in the blank with the correct pronoun. Then circle the antecedent of the pronoun.

The word Renaissance is a French word. it means *rebirth*.

1. The Middle Ages came before the Renaissance. _____ lasted from about A.D. 500 to A.D. 1500.
2. The Renaissance took place in Europe. _____ lasted from the fourteenth century to the sixteenth century.
3. Achievements in art and literature shaped the Renaissance. _____ made it a special time in history.
4. Modern science also began during the Renaissance. _____ traces its beginnings to this time period.
5. The Renaissance started in Europe. _____ began with the study of the ancient history of Italy.
6. Many great thinkers shaped the Renaissance. _____ held different opinions about many different things.
7. Petrarch headed the study of Italy's history. _____ was an Italian.
8. Gifted artists lived during this time. _____ were Raphael, Titian, Michelangelo, and Leonardo da Vinci.
9. People called "patrons" supported these artists. They gave _____ money and other things to pay for their work.

10. The Sistine Chapel is in Rome. Michelangelo painted _____ .
11. Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. He began painting _____ in 1508.
12. Pope Julius II gave Michelangelo the job of painting the chapel. Julius II supported _____ while he worked.
13. Music also flourished during the Renaissance. _____ developed a specific style.
14. Renaissance buildings were also unusual. Architects of today often imitate _____.

► **Exercise 2** Write *C* in the blank if the italicized pronoun in the second sentence agrees with its antecedent in the first sentence. Circle the antecedent. If it does not agree with its antecedent, write the correct pronoun in the blank.

 C The Mona Lisa hangs in the Louvre in Paris. *It* is one of the best-known paintings in the world.

- _____ 1. Leonardo da Vinci painted the *Mona Lisa*. *He* is famous for achievements in both art and science.
- _____ 2. Born in 1452, da Vinci lived during a period of great artistic expression. Early in his career *it* was an art apprentice.
- _____ 3. Da Vinci met Michelangelo in Florence, Italy. *He* was a city where many artists lived.
- _____ 4. Da Vinci and Michelangelo worked together. Da Vinci taught *her* how to show movement in art.
- _____ 5. Da Vinci painted the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*. *It* are two of his most famous paintings.
- _____ 6. Da Vinci's paintings hang in many museums. People come from faraway places to see *them*.
- _____ 7. Da Vinci created breathtaking paintings, and *he* also crafted great sculptures.
- _____ 8. Two notebooks written by da Vinci were found in 1965. *Them* revealed many of da Vinci's plans and ideas.

Lesson 28**Possessive Pronouns**

Possessive pronouns are another kind of personal pronoun. A possessive pronoun takes the place of a person or thing that owns or possesses something. It can come before the noun that is possessed or it can stand alone in a sentence.

Dan's father is a doctor. **His** father is a doctor. (*His* comes before the noun *father*.)

The lunch bag on the table belongs to Donna. The lunch bag on the table is **hers**. (*Hers* stands alone.)

USED BEFORE NOUNS

Singular: my, your, her, his, its

Plural: our, your, their

USED ALONE

mine, yours, hers, his, its

ours, yours, theirs

► **Exercise 1** Circle each possessive pronoun. Write in the blank *SA* for “stands alone” or *BN* for “before a noun.”

- SA The yellow skateboard is his.
- _____ 1. Mia left her notebook on the bus.
- _____ 2. Is this house key mine?
- _____ 3. The colorful picture of the flowers is mine.
- _____ 4. The proud parents brought home their new baby girl.
- _____ 5. Will strummed his guitar and invited everyone to sing.
- _____ 6. The red house on the corner is ours.
- _____ 7. The computer quickly stores information in its huge memory.
- _____ 8. These warm chocolate chip cookies melt in your mouth.
- _____ 9. The cheetah lay in the tall grass, planning its attack.
- _____ 10. Her hand shot up when the teacher asked for volunteers.
- _____ 11. I didn't get a cheeseburger, so I tasted hers.
- _____ 12. Is your seat belt always fastened?
- _____ 13. The fluffy, brown puppy is theirs.
- _____ 14. Yours is the third seat in the first row.

_____ 15. My cousin from Nebraska is staying with us.

► **Exercise 2** Write the correct possessive pronoun above each italicized word or words.

Her

Karen's friend showed us her new game.

1. The hungry dog pushed *the dog's* dish with its nose across the kitchen floor.
2. The bird flapped *the bird's* long wings and flew away.
3. Dave gladly carried *Shari's* backpack for her.
4. Tonya grabbed my notebook by mistake, and I took *Tonya's* notebook.
5. The clever idea was *Jim's and Akira's*.
6. *Greg's* sister is graceful and smart.
7. Robert's style of skating is different from *my style of skating*.
8. *My aunt's* smile is full of love and warmth.
9. The young chimpanzee spends many happy hours playing with *the young chimpanzee's* brothers and sisters.
10. John dreams of flying high in the clouds in *John's* own plane one day.
11. Chloe claimed that the purse was *Chloe's*.
12. The telescope is not mine. It is *Billy's, Tim's, and Jane's*.
13. My family looked everywhere for *my family's* dog.
14. The biggest fish caught that day was *Juan's*.
15. This yellow parka looks similar to *my parka*.

► **Writing Link** Write a few sentences describing your classroom and the things in it. Use as many possessive pronouns as possible.

Lesson 29

Indefinite Pronouns

An **indefinite pronoun** refers to a person, place, or thing in a more general way than a personal pronoun does. If the indefinite pronoun is singular, it takes a singular verb. If it is plural, it takes a plural verb. Some indefinite pronouns—*all, any, most, none, and some*—may take either a singular or a plural verb, depending on the context of the sentence.

Everybody knows the answer. **Many know** the answer.
Some of the pie **is** gone. **Some** of the neighbors **are** gone.

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

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

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

Everybody (has, have) a chance to win the contest.

1. Everyone (likes, like) the pizza in the cafeteria.
2. One of the answers (is, are) correct.
3. Everybody (crowds, crowd) around the stage.
4. (Is, Are) anyone allowed to borrow books from the library?
5. No one (lives, live) in the middle of the desert.
6. All of the frightened sheep (tries, try) to run away from the snarling wolf.
7. Most of the neighbors (was, were) enjoying the cool summer breeze.
8. Either of the songs (seems, seem) perfect for the party.
9. Both of the girls (plays, play) soccer well.
10. Several of the club members (meets, meet) in the library each week.
11. Both of the movies (was, were) good.
12. Neither of the boys (is, are) able to ski.
13. Nothing (smells, smell) as good as Aunt Velda's roast beef.
14. Much of the work (was, were) done by the time we joined the group.

15. Each (has, have) its own water dish.
16. Few of the puppies (knows, know) how to fetch a ball.
17. (Is, Are) anything as good as a chocolate ice-cream cone on a hot day?
18. Everything (was, were) calm and quiet after the rainstorm.
19. No one (calls, call) after 11:00 P.M.
20. Anybody (is, are) welcome to write a poem for the contest.
21. Both (takes, take) dancing lessons.
22. The others (flies, fly) behind the lead goose.
23. (Has, Have) someone checked the answering machine for messages?
24. Each (chirps, chirp) happily when the mother returns to the nest.
25. Nobody (has, have) a better sense of humor than Jen.
26. Many (visits, visit) Mrs. Cruz in the hospital.
27. (Does, Do) any of the printers in the computer lab work?
28. (Is, Are) everyone allowed to go on the field trip tomorrow?
29. No one (lives, live) in the house next to ours.
30. All of us (tries, try) our best to get good grades.
31. Everyone (watches, watch) in awe as the space shuttle lifts off.
32. Many of the firefighters (is, are) willing to go into the burning building.
33. Much of the movie (remains, remain) to be watched.
34. Some of the stars (shines, shine) more brightly than others.
35. Several (has, have) tried to beat Amad at checkers, but few (has, have) succeeded.
36. Few (hits, hit) the ball over the ballpark fence.
37. Some of the popsicles (has, have) melted.
38. Most of the turkey (was, were) eaten.
39. Everybody in this choir (sings, sing) off-key.
40. Several of those teenagers (visits, visit) this nursing home.



Unit 4 Review

► Exercise 1 Fill in the blank with the pronoun that best completes each sentence.

John F. Kennedy was the thirty-fifth president of the United States. **He** was the youngest president ever elected.

1. Anthropology is the study of humans and _____ beginnings, development, and cultures.
2. Mother told Ahmed to put away each toy in the place where _____ belongs.
3. When the birds fluttered around the birdhouse, Jessie ran to feed _____.
4. After Hannah and Roberto finished their homework, _____ went to the movie.
5. Valerie ordered three books, but _____ hasn't received them yet.
6. At the beach, I picked up a seashell that reminded _____ of home.
7. Carla waved to her mother in the crowd as _____ joined _____ teammates on the court.
8. When my pencil broke, I asked the teacher if I could sharpen _____.
9. When Kristen and I dug the garden, my mother gave _____ seeds to plant.
10. The test questions were not as difficult as _____ looked.
11. Sam was running late this morning, and _____ missed his bus.
12. After searching for his wallet for an hour, Brian found _____.
13. Ever since Kari had a bike accident, _____ has worn a helmet.
14. I finished my math homework quickly because my sister helped _____ figure out the hard problems.
15. Victor and I told mother that _____ could clean the garage ourselves.
16. Our school uniforms are much more comfortable than _____ used to be.
17. Miss Darnell asked the students if _____ would mind helping Mr. Lenox.
18. Ariel and _____ sometimes do our homework together.
19. As I was leaving, Mrs. Dillman gave _____ a big hug.
20. "Is this Marsha?" asked the voice on the phone. "Yes," said Marsha, "this is _____."

Cumulative Review: Units 1–4

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each direct object and two lines under each verb. Write in the blank *tr.* if the verb is transitive or *int.* if it is intransitive.

- int. The schools closed because of the snowstorm.
- _____ 1. Renee bought a CD with her baby-sitting money.
- _____ 2. My mother's plane arrived late.
- _____ 3. Fish have gills instead of lungs.
- _____ 4. Crowds of people attended the concert.
- _____ 5. My grandfather's health improved slowly.
- _____ 6. We sat on my porch for at least an hour.
- _____ 7. The Stevensons keep horses on their small farm.
- _____ 8. Nigan and I walk to the practice field together.
- _____ 9. The fireworks went off with a bang and a burst of color.
- _____ 10. Our neighbor rescued an injured bird.
- _____ 11. My sister and I play tennis with our dad.
- _____ 12. Ariel writes to her pen pal every Saturday.
- _____ 13. The choir sang the song in perfect unison.
- _____ 14. Miguel corrected his mistakes before handing in his paper.
- _____ 15. We jogged to school and back for our morning exercise.

► **Exercise 2** Write *pers.* for personal pronoun (subject or object), *poss.* for possessive, or *ind.* for indefinite above each pronoun.

- ind.
Someone spilled juice on the table.
- Tell them about your favorite book.
 - When the travelers arrived, they were weary from their journey.
 - She will present her report to the class.
 - Is this flute yours?
 - No one thinks the quiz will be today.

6. The spelling bee participants carefully studied their long word lists.
7. Somebody forgot to turn off the light.
8. Although the girl is often sick, she is always cheerful.
9. Allison said the idea for the project was hers.
10. Is anyone responsible for taking attendance today?
11. Rayna pulled her desk closer to Judy's.
12. Few knew of her change in plans.
13. For their birthday, Sabra gave her twin daughters matching sweaters.
14. We will tell you several of our objections to their program.
15. Neither of us had heard of him before.

► **Exercise 3** Draw a line under the simple subject of the sentence. Draw two lines under the simple predicate.

She called me at six o'clock this morning.

1. In three giant leaps, the cat crossed the busy highway.
2. I read that story, too!
3. Emily sang in the chorus.
4. The bicycle chain rattled against the wheel.
5. The buses chugged noisily through the school parking lot.
6. Sally and he told us that silly joke again.
7. Henry painted a watercolor portrait of Camilla.
8. They laughed through the entire play.
9. This old movie makes my sister cry.
10. Have Ali and you written the postcards yet?
11. We laughed at the clowns.
12. The homework is still not done.
13. Will it never rain?
14. Kevin and the varsity team played really hard.

15. Can you find Lake Erie on the map?

► **Exercise 4** Write the correct possessive pronouns above the words in italics.

His

Dad's car is new.

1. *Mary's* foul shot won the game.
2. *The tree's* color is a beautiful red-gold.
3. *Ted's* book is missing.
4. *Bill's and my* bikes both need new tires.
5. *Monica and Alina's* project is finished.
6. Renee, is this *Renee's* notebook?
7. This ring looks like *Cathy's* ring.
8. *George Washington's* military skill and daring helped win America's independence from Britain.
9. Priscilla, where are *your and my* new jackets?
10. Trina, is this magazine *Trina's*?
11. *Queen Victoria's* long reign is known as the Victorian Age.
12. Are these concert tickets *Patti's and Carla's*?
13. Those tennis rackets are *Terri's and mine!*
14. Ricardo and Larry, I'm pretty sure these baseball cards are *Ricardo's and Larry's*.
15. *Baron Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von Münchhausen's* wild stories are unbelievable but very funny.
16. Unfortunately, *the books'* covers were torn during the move.
17. *Tricia's* new home is in a lovely small town.
18. *The drama club's* members were excited about the spring play.
19. This telescope is *Pedro's and Jeff's*.
20. I love this spaghetti; may I eat *my brother's*?

Unit 5: Adjectives

Lesson 30

Adjectives and Proper Adjectives

A word that describes persons, places, or things is an **adjective**. An adjective usually answers one of three questions about the noun or pronoun it modifies.

What kind? Please use the **drawing** paper.

How many? Wanda had **three** sisters.

Which one? **That** seat is taken.

Usually the adjective comes just before the noun it modifies. However, when the noun is the subject followed by a linking verb, its adjective follows the linking verb as part of the predicate. These adjectives are called **predicate adjectives**.

The puppy became **frisky**.

A **proper adjective** is an adjective formed from a proper noun. Sometimes the proper adjective is the same word as the noun that forms it. At other times it has a special ending. All proper adjectives begin with a capital letter.

the **Wyoming** foothills **Chinese** checkers

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


 The *first* robots were built in the Middle Ages.

1. Some *early* robots can still be seen today.
2. In Venice, Italy, two *human-sized* robots dressed in *medieval* clothing strike the clock tower bell every hour.
3. In Germany, figures dance and play *musical* instruments under a *church* clock.
4. Although their movements are *simple*, they are entertaining.
5. These robots get their power from *clock* parts.
6. Today robots work on land, in *outer* space, or on the *ocean* floor.
7. *Japanese* scientists are creating a *crablike* robot to work underwater.

8. This robot can take a *great* deal of *underwater* pressure.
9. The abilities of this robot are *awesome*.
10. Robots are *important* to *space* exploration.
11. *American* spacecraft landed robots on Mars in 1977.
12. These robots tested *Martian* soil and atmosphere.
13. The Soviet Union used robots in 1978 to take the *first* pictures of the surface of Venus.
14. The pictures showed *rust-colored* rocks and an *orange* sky.
15. The pictures were truly *breathtaking*.

► **Exercise 2** Underline each adjective.

Robots with human shape are called “androids” or “humanoids.”

1. Many androids or humanoids are run by remote control.
2. True robots run on computer power.
3. Some robots perform household chores.
4. However, household robots are rare.
5. Household robots are also expensive.
6. Household robots could easily cost as much as new houses.
7. Future robots will answer doorbells, clear the dinner table, and keep the kitchen cupboard full.
8. Industrial robots are already quite common.
9. In automobile factories, robots paint cars.
10. On assembly lines, robots are run by computers.
11. Large companies often use these robots to deliver mail.
12. Industrial robots are usually strong.
13. They can use various tools.
14. In one Japanese factory, robots are building other robots.
15. One advantage of robots is that they never become tired.

Lesson 31**Articles and Demonstratives**

An **article** is a special kind of adjective. There are three articles, the words *a*, *an*, and *the*. *The* describes one specific item or items.

The program was canceled because of **the** snowstorm.

A and *an* refer to any one item of a group. Use *a* before words that begin with a consonant sound. Use *an* before words that begin with a vowel sound.

A giraffe is **an** elegant animal.

Demonstrative adjectives are used to point out something. The words *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* are demonstrative adjectives. *This* and *that* are singular. *These* and *those* are plural. *This* and *these* refer to things that are close. *That* and *those* refer to things that are at a distance.

Read **this** book.

He washed **these** apples. (close to the speaker)

Take **that** train.

Those boys are on the other team. (at a distance from the speaker)

Demonstratives often appear before the nouns they modify, but they can stand alone. When a demonstrative is used by itself, it is a **demonstrative pronoun**.

Give **this** to your sister. I like **those** the best.

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the article that best completes each sentence.

Do you have _____ **a** _____ ticket for _____ **the** _____ class play?

- _____ moon is really bright tonight.
- It is helpful to have _____ calculator.
- My dad keeps maps in _____ car glove compartment.
- _____ field hockey team has a match after school.
- Sara hopes to get _____ bicycle for her birthday.
- My father thinks ordering pizza is _____ excellent idea.
- I read my little sister a story about _____ unicorn.
- _____ index of street names appears on most maps.
- I will be attending _____ school on Maple Street.

10. My mom wants to buy _____ sports car.
11. Please put your backpack on _____ kitchen table.
12. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is _____ huge museum.
13. _____ closest parks are across town.
14. Jeff went shopping for _____ baseball mitt.
15. Many of my friends have _____ interest in astronomy.

► **Exercise 2** Draw a line under the demonstrative in parentheses that best completes each sentence. Write *P* in the blank if it is a pronoun or *A* if it is an adjective.

- P (That, These) is the biggest pumpkin I've ever seen!
- _____ 1. (This, Those) baby's skin is as smooth as silk.
 - _____ 2. Miriam told (those, that) same joke yesterday.
 - _____ 3. (Those, That) elephants are sleeping in the shade of the tree.
 - _____ 4. (This, These) takes two solid hours to complete.
 - _____ 5. Is (those, this) your favorite song?
 - _____ 6. (That, Those) icicles look like long, jagged teeth.
 - _____ 7. (This, Those) is the worst I have seen!
 - _____ 8. (This, These) ants are busy at work.
 - _____ 9. (That, These) are the best days of our lives.
 - _____ 10. I have climbed (those, that) tree a hundred times.
 - _____ 11. The pilot calmly steered us through (that, these) big cloud.
 - _____ 12. (This, Those) makes a high, piercing noise.
 - _____ 13. Her eyes shining, the little girl pointed to (those, that) piece of candy.
 - _____ 14. May I buy five of (that, those), please?
 - _____ 15. (Those, That) students want to transfer to our school.
 - _____ 16. (Those, That) sounds like an interesting movie.
 - _____ 17. (This, These) is what we bought for Dad.
 - _____ 18. Liam, take (this, these) and put it over there.

Lesson 32**Adjectives That Compare**

Some kinds of adjectives compare two or more nouns or pronouns.

The **comparative** form of an adjective compares two things or people. It is usually formed by adding *-er* to an adjective that has only one syllable. If an adjective has more than one syllable, the comparative is usually formed by adding the word *more* before the adjective.

Pedro is **older** than his brother Carlos.

The long coat is **more expensive** than the short one.

The **superlative** form of an adjective compares more than two people or things. It is usually formed by adding *-est* to an adjective that has only one syllable. If the adjective has more than one syllable, the superlative is usually formed by adding *most* before the adjective.

Pedro is the **oldest** of the three Castino children.

The long coat is the **most expensive** of all the coats.

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

Brian is (taller, tallest) than his brother.

1. The park by the ocean is the (peacefulest, most peaceful) place I have ever been.
2. Jimmy Carter is a (more recent, recentest) president than John F. Kennedy.
3. Granite is the (most hard, hardest) rock nature makes.
4. Mt. Shasta is the (higher, highest) mountain I have ever seen.
5. An airplane moves at (greater, more great) speed than a car.
6. The (most big, biggest) problem we have is reading the German book.
7. My brother thinks New York is the (most exciting, excitingest) city in the world.
8. Joseph was (later, more late) than Juan.
9. The English test was (more difficult, difficultest) than the math test.
10. Yellow is the (most light, lightest) color on Brenda's painting.
11. We had the (thrillingest, most thrilling) time at the amusement park!
12. Apples have (most smooth, smoother) skin than cantaloupes.

- 13. The bananas were the (more ripe, ripest) fruit in the store.
- 14. The (most short, shortest) path is the one through the parking lot.
- 15. The newspaper is (more current, currenter) than the magazine.

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the correct form of the adjective in parentheses.

A sweater was the warmest thing she had to wear. (warm)

- 1. I think this is the _____ shirt I own. (nice)
- 2. Of all the ideas, Emily's was the _____ to happen. (likely)
- 3. Gasoline is _____ than water. (explosive)
- 4. Mount Everest is the _____ mountain in the world. (high)
- 5. The salad bar lettuce seems _____ today than yesterday. (fresh)
- 6. This is the _____ forest I have ever seen! (green)
- 7. The flowers outside are much _____ than the ones in the vase.
(fragrant)
- 8. We walked barefoot through the _____ grass imaginable. (thick)
- 9. The kitten was _____ than I remember. (adorable)
- 10. The shortstop has the _____ arm on the team. (strong)
- 11. This song is far _____ than the one they just played. (popular)
- 12. The cushion was _____ than the chair. (old)
- 13. I think the lamb is the _____ of our farm animals. (gentle)
- 14. Spider webs are among the _____ things in nature. (delicate)
- 15. This grammar test is the _____ one so far. (hard)

► **Writing Link** Write three sentences about your favorite story. Use adjectives to compare it with others you have read.

Lesson 33**Special Adjectives That Compare**

The comparative and superlative forms of some adjectives are not formed in the regular way. Never add *more* or *most* before these adjectives.

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

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the correct form of the adjective in parentheses.

There is less corn than spinach in the pantry. (little)

- My cold is _____ today than it was yesterday. (bad)
- Many old books are very _____. (good)
- Felicia had _____ money in her pocket than she thought. (little)
- Nelson did the _____ amount of work possible. (little)
- A computer costs far _____ money than a typewriter. (much)
- Baking bread has the _____ smell in the world. (good)
- That movie was the _____ one of the two. (good)
- That was the _____ team we played all year. (bad)
- The score was far _____ than the last time we lost. (bad)
- There is _____ help we can give her. (little)
- The creamy chocolate pie is _____ than the apple pie. (good)
- All the apples in that bag were _____. (bad)
- _____ glazed doughnuts were left than plain doughnuts. (many)
- While _____ students preferred spring, a few preferred summer. (many)
- Is it _____ to coach softball than to play it? (good)
- Our team has _____ players than theirs. (good)

- 17. Not _____ paint is left. (much)
- 18. Shana likes _____ movies she sees. (much)
- 19. We have had _____ snow than usual. (little)
- 20. The museum had _____ paintings by French artists than by German artists.
(many)
- 21. The potato soup is very _____. (good)
- 22. I am _____ at skiing than at football. (good)
- 23. Our team had the _____ number of players of any team in the tournament.
(little)
- 24. Today's weather was _____ than yesterday's. (bad)
- 25. The magician's act was _____ than the comedian's. (good)
- 26. There are _____ trees in Blendon Woods than in Houston Woods. (much)
- 27. We waited a _____ while and then went home. (little)
- 28. Which of the three plans will cause the _____ trouble? (little)
- 29. After the bike was painted, it looked _____ than ever. (good)
- 30. That was the _____ movie I had ever seen. (bad)

► **Writing Link** Write a short paragraph that describes your neighborhood or a favorite place. Include comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives *good*, *bad*, *much*, and *little*.



Unit 5 Review

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each article and two lines under each comparative or superlative adjective. Circle all other adjectives.

That mouse scooted across the most slippery part of the floor.

1. The Victorian house is closer than the modern house.
2. The Constitution guarantees free speech.
3. There was a dark spot on the carpet.
4. The little dog barked at the letter carrier.
5. More people attended the concert this year than last year.
6. Here is the ripest pear I could find.
7. The slowest way to get there is by boat.
8. Thanksgiving is the busiest time of year for airports.
9. In the spring, red roses grow in the park.
10. In 1994 we had the worst winter in five years.
11. The heavy box held a new sewing machine.
12. Please pass those delicious chocolates.
13. Aleta was the earliest arrival.
14. The old oak tree was taller than the house.
15. Rashad thinks Chinese food is better than Mexican food.
16. This bucket is full of soapy water.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–5

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each simple subject. Draw two lines under each simple predicate.

The clown brought a pony to the birthday party.

1. Mother rented a good movie for us.
2. The book is called *The Lion King*.
3. Cody and Brian have a new game.
4. They ran to the park.
5. Over and over they threw and caught the ball.
6. Maria and Juan baked chocolate cookies this afternoon.
7. Harve built a small robot, and Kelly painted it for him.
8. His older sister took him to the store.
9. The Morgans and the Morenos are our new neighbors.
10. Jamie wants hot dogs, but Simon prefers hamburgers.

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the past tense for each verb.

sit **sat** _____

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. run _____ | 11. squawk _____ |
| 2. go _____ | 12. take _____ |
| 3. smile _____ | 13. let _____ |
| 4. eat _____ | 14. write _____ |
| 5. call _____ | 15. speak _____ |
| 6. do _____ | 16. croak _____ |
| 7. leave _____ | 17. smell _____ |
| 8. ask _____ | 18. fall _____ |
| 9. buy _____ | 19. squeak _____ |
| 10. watch _____ | 20. laugh _____ |

► **Exercise 3** Draw two lines under each verb or verb phrase. Write its tense in the blank: *present*, *past*, *future*, *pres. prog.* (present progressive), *past prog.* (past progressive), *pres. perf.* (present perfect), or *past perf.* (past perfect.)

- _____ **past prog.** The principal was speaking to the student.
- _____ 1. My dad and I will bake brownies tonight.
- _____ 2. I had already heard the rumor.
- _____ 3. The snow is falling in big flakes.
- _____ 4. The editor of the school paper wrote an editorial.
- _____ 5. You have made my day!
- _____ 6. Fiona enjoys computer games.
- _____ 7. My sister was riding the exercise bike.
- _____ 8. Charles Schulz created the “Peanuts” comic strip.
- _____ 9. Our dog will stay in a kennel during our vacation.
- _____ 10. Our class is studying endangered species.
- _____ 11. Rebecca had hurried to the mall.
- _____ 12. Everyone was cheering for the home team.
- _____ 13. Mrs. Santos has discovered the missing workbooks.
- _____ 14. General Sherman commanded the Union army in the Civil War.
- _____ 15. The light had burned out in the kitchen.

► **Exercise 4** Replace the word or words in parentheses with an appropriate pronoun.

- _____ **She** (Glenda) practiced playing the piano every night.
- _____ 1. (The squirrels) scampered up the tree.
- _____ 2. I have seen (the movie) five times.
- _____ 3. (Samuel) gets up every morning at 6:00.
- _____ 4. (Mark and I) played catch in the summer sun.
- _____ 5. My sister borrowed (Kyle’s) bike yesterday.
- _____ 6. Mrs. Simpson wants to call (you and your sister) about raking her leaves.

- _____ 7. We can't find (Betty, Kai, and Marillu) anywhere.
- _____ 8. (Levi's and my) model airplane is red.
- _____ 9. We saw (your aunt) at the shopping mall.
- _____ 10. (The fish's) gills moved quickly in and out.
- _____ 11. Do you know if (the Gonzaleses) are coming?
- _____ 12. We all applauded Carlos and (Maria).
- _____ 13. Does (Julie) know her sweater is on backwards?
- _____ 14. My dad carried (the luggage) upstairs.
- _____ 15. Tricia lent (Jules and me) her library card.

► **Exercise 5** Draw one line under each regular adjective and two lines under each predicate adjective. Circle all proper adjectives.

The Pennsylvania mountains seem large and rugged.

1. The big barn appears spacious and roomy.
2. The heavy sea thundered against the black basalt rock of the cliffs.
3. A cousin of mine owns a Belgian horse.
4. This new flavor of strawberry sherbet tastes delicious.
5. The outdated steamship became a popular attraction for tourists.
6. Did you see that Italian sports car in front of the old house?
7. I saw the science book on the antique table and the French grammar book on the kitchen counter.
8. Are those beach houses in greater danger from hurricanes than these tall hotels?
9. The English mystery movie interests me more than this Japanese cartoon.
10. June was the driest month on record.
11. The scarlet cardinal sounds happy on this sunny day.
12. The mighty battleship sits quietly at anchor these days, and many people visit it.
13. Glorious sunlight reflects warmly off the brick walls.
14. I like Irish setters; what dog breed do you like?

Unit 6: Adverbs

Lesson 34

Adverbs Modifying Verbs

An **adverb** modifies, or describes, a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. An adverb tells *how*, *when*, or *where* about the word it modifies. An adverb that modifies a verb may appear in different positions in a sentence.

Chan **happily** plays ball. (The adverb *happily* tells *how* Chan plays ball.)

Often the team travels on a bus. (The adverb *often* tells *when* the team travels.)

My sister ran **downstairs**. (The adverb *downstairs* tells *where* my sister ran.)

Most, but not all, words that end in *-ly* are adverbs. This type of adverb is usually formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective.

Adjective: graceful Adverb: gracefully

Some adverbs that do not end in *-ly* are *soon*, *after*, *now*, *later*, *hard*, *not*, *fast*, *often*, *today*, *always*, *very*, and *here*.

► Exercise 1 Underline each adverb. Draw an arrow to the verb it modifies.



 The custom of wearing wigs has varied greatly over the centuries.

1. For many centuries both men and women frequently wore wigs.
2. As time passed, wigs gradually became the mark of high fashion.
3. In many countries people grandly dressed their wigs with gold and jewels.
4. Queen Elizabeth I of England dearly loved clothes and jewelry.
5. She soon revived the style of wearing fancy wigs.
6. In France, Queen Marie Antoinette gracefully hid her hair loss with a wig.
7. All of her subjects eagerly followed her style.
8. In the New World many ministers preached energetically against wigs, while other ministers wore them proudly.

9. Just before the American Revolution, colonists heavily powdered their high, puffy wigs.
10. In those days George Washington surely considered his wig high fashion.
11. People later stopped wearing wigs.
12. Wigs were obviously part of the old world.
13. The new Americans certainly wanted freedom in style as well as in government.
14. Even so, they powdered their hair and tied it tightly at the back of the neck.
15. They soaked their hair heavily in oil to hold the powder.

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

In many ancient lands people proudly grew long hair as a mark of honor.

1. People were _____ punished by having their hair cut.
2. When Julius Caesar conquered a new country, he _____ forced the people to cut their hair.
3. Many people _____ believed that long hair increased strength.
4. The story of Samson and Delilah _____ illustrates how many people felt about hair.
5. On the other hand, the Greeks shaved their heads and _____ offered the hair to the gods.
6. In return, they _____ asked for great strength in battle.
7. Peoples like the Anglo-Saxons _____ dyed their hair in bright colors.
8. They _____ admired hair dyed in bright green, blue, or orange.
9. Ancient Germans, on the other hand, _____ preferred hair dyed in bright red.
10. Instead of hair spray, they _____ used goat's grease to make their hair stay in place.

Lesson 35**Adverbs Modifying Adjectives and Adverbs**

An adverb can also modify an adjective or another adverb. An adverb that modifies an adjective or another adverb tells *how*, *when*, or *where* about the word it modifies. An adverb that modifies an adjective or another adverb almost always appears immediately before the word it modifies.

Kai is an **unusually** good skater. (The adverb *unusually* tells *how* about the adjective *good*.)

Marta **almost** always sings. (The adverb *almost* tells *when* about the adverb *always*.)

ADVERBS OFTEN USED TO MODIFY ADJECTIVES AND OTHER ADVERBS

very	too	almost	quite
so	extremely	really	partly
rather	nearly	barely	unusually
just	somewhat	totally	hardly

► **Exercise 1** Circle each adverb that modifies an adjective or an adverb. In the blank, write *adj.* if the adverb modifies an adjective. Write *adv.* if the adverb modifies another adverb.

adj. I was barely awake when the phone rang.

- _____ 1. A very nice bowl of flowers arrived in the mail.
- _____ 2. We call my grandmother nearly every day.
- _____ 3. Pierre is the most popular player on the team.
- _____ 4. He almost always turns off the light.
- _____ 5. The floor was marked with totally black lines.
- _____ 6. We set the eggs on the counter very carefully.
- _____ 7. The circus clown had an unusually big, false nose.
- _____ 8. The elderly man walked rather slowly.
- _____ 9. My shirt is old and somewhat gray.
- _____ 10. My best friend, Tanya, sings quite sweetly.
- _____ 11. Bill spends so much time working that he has little time for other things.

- _____ 12. Suela’s idea was just right.
- _____ 13. We had a really good pizza last night.
- _____ 14. Mother is especially successful in her work.
- _____ 15. They were surprised when the car stopped so suddenly.
- _____ 16. Jody was really happy to see her cousins.
- _____ 17. We quite happily fed the ducks.
- _____ 18. We rode our nearly new bicycles to the park.
- _____ 19. Bill is extremely eager to race Joel on Saturday.
- _____ 20. Joel is smaller and faster and can very easily win the race.
- _____ 21. We all followed the ice cream truck, but Nora was barely able to keep up.
- _____ 22. Even though she is slow, she hardly ever falls.
- _____ 23. The unexpected visit from my aunt was too good to be true.
- _____ 24. Balance is extremely important when riding a bicycle.
- _____ 25. Pedro almost never eats popcorn in the evening.

► **Writing Link** Write about one of your favorite things to do. Use adverbs to modify adjectives and other adverbs.

Lesson 36

Adverbs That Compare

The **comparative** form of an adverb compares two actions. The **superlative** form of an adverb compares more than two actions. Adverbs that have only one syllable form the comparative by adding *-er* and form the superlative by adding *-est*. Adverbs that have more than one syllable or that end in *-ly* use the word *more* to form the comparative and the word *most* to form the superlative.

Comparative: The little clown ran **faster** than the big one. The little clown ran **more quickly** than the big one.

Superlative: The little clown ran the **fastest** of all of them. The little clown ran the **most quickly** of all of them.

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the missing form of the adverb.

ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
easily	<u>more easily</u>	most easily
1. fast	faster	_____
2. firmly	more firmly	_____
3. rarely	_____	most rarely
4. simply	_____	most simply
5. hard	_____	hardest
6. regularly	more regularly	_____
7. _____	more actively	most actively
8. long	longer	_____
9. _____	sooner	soonest
10. high	higher	_____
11. clearly	more clearly	_____
12. close	_____	closest
13. frequently	_____	most frequently
14. plainly	_____	most plainly
15. truly	more truly	_____

▶ Exercise 2 Underline the correct form of the adverb in parentheses.

It took us (longer, longest) to get to the museum than to the park.

1. Mark ran the (faster, fastest) of all the boys.
2. Mika worked (more hard, harder) than Roger.
3. Maria speaks the (intelligentliest, most intelligently) of all the candidates.
4. He wins (more frequently, most frequently) than his brother.
5. Sarah is studying (more long, longer) than usual because she has a test tomorrow.
6. We arrived (more soon, sooner) than we thought we would.
7. We play tennis (more often, oftener) now that the weather is warmer.
8. An eagle can fly (more high, higher) than a sparrow.
9. Some animals act (more mean, meaner) than they actually are.
10. Cole plays (more noisier, more noisily) on his electric guitar now that he has a new amplifier.
11. Fred sat (closer, closest) to the door than Shelly did.
12. Mary always eats (faster, fastest) than her brother does.
13. The owl can screech (louder, loudest) than any other bird I know.
14. Tad wrote his report (neatlier, more neatly) the second time.
15. She answered (sooner, soonest) of the ten people asked.
16. In sports, Ruth always tries (more hard, harder) than Susan.
17. The cheetah runs (more swiftly, most swiftly) than any other animal.
18. The gold medal winner skated the (more skillfully, most skillfully) of the ten contestants.
19. Mrs. Roth explained the problem (more clearly, most clearly) than Mrs. Groves did.
20. The prize will go to the ballplayer who attends practice (more regularly, most regularly).

Lesson 37**Irregular Comparative Forms**

Some adverbs have irregular forms of the comparative and the superlative.

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVE FORMS

ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
little (amount)	less	least
far (distance)	farther	farthest
far (degree)	further	furthest

► **Exercise 1** Underline the correct form of the irregular adverb in parentheses.

Robby fixed his stereo (better, best) the second time.

- I was worried that I did (more badly, worse) on the test.
- Emilio ate (less, least) quickly than Tom did.
- Mario could see much (more far, farther) with his new glasses.
- I don't want to listen any (further, farther).
- Ariel does (bestest, best) in school after a good night's sleep.
- I hope they repair the bridge (better, best) this time than last time.
- The metal fence is (badly, worst) rusted from all the rain.
- I would like to contribute to my community (better, best) than I have in the past.
- Pearl is (less, least) clever than her sister.
- Raoul enjoys baby-sitting (better, best) than he enjoys mowing lawns.
- Friday I played the (worse, worst) of anyone on the team.
- Humming is the (less, least) annoying of all your habits.
- Monarch butterflies migrate the (farther, farthest) of all the butterflies.
- Always do your (better, best), and you will succeed in life.
- Julius did (worse, worst) in the 500-meter dash than in the 100-meter dash.

► **Exercise 2** Complete the sentence by writing in the blank the correct form of the irregular adverb in parentheses.

Vivian traveled less this year than last year. (little)

1. Last year on vacation we drove as _____ as Mexico. (far)
2. Kayla's sister drew animals _____ than she drew people. (well)
3. I will think about it _____ before next week. (far)
4. Of all the performances, our school play went _____ on opening night.
(badly)
5. My dad can throw a football _____ than I can. (far)
6. In our pet contest, the frog jumped _____ than the grasshopper. (far)
7. Lisa performed _____ in today's volleyball game than in yesterday's.
(well)
8. This video game was the _____ enjoyable of the three. (little)
9. Can you explain the problem _____ ? (far)
10. The teacher and the students will _____ refine the class goals. (far)
11. When choosing pretzels, popcorn, or potato chips, remember that potato chips are the
_____ healthful of the three. (little)
12. Atlanta is the _____ south I have ever been. (far)
13. I like the country _____ than the city. (well)
14. I like the ocean _____ of all. (well)
15. Micah performed his violin solo the _____ he ever had. (well)
16. Martin enjoys swimming _____ than I do. (little)
17. Juan does _____ in science than in English. (badly)
18. Do you think my big brother dances _____ than I do? (badly)
19. The little girl can speak much _____ than she could six months ago.
(well)
20. Of any time of day, Jenny sings _____ in the morning. (badly)

Lesson 38**Telling Adjectives and Adverbs Apart I**

Some adjectives and adverbs are easy to identify within sentences. An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun. An adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. When they follow a verb, however, they can be confusing. A predicate adjective follows a linking verb and an adverb follows an action verb.

A leopard is **fast**. (*Fast* is a predicate adjective.)

A leopard runs **fast**. (*Fast* is an adverb.)

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each italicized word that is an adjective. Draw two lines under each italicized word that is an adverb.

Which of the two movies did you like *better*?

1. The king was a *just* ruler.
2. I have *just* started this assignment.
3. Everyone worked *hard* on the projects for the science fair.
4. The toast had become *hard* and cold.
5. We have *less* homework than usual tonight.
6. I enjoyed the stage play *less* than the movie.
7. Jess skates *better* than Tony.
8. This book seems *better* than that one.
9. Peggy can swim *faster* than Carol.
10. The jockey wanted a *faster* horse.
11. The explorers climbed a *high* mountain.
12. The plane flew *high* overhead.
13. Linda took a *long* drink of water.
14. How *long* have you waited here?
15. Come *close*, and I'll tell you a secret.
16. The referee made a *close* call.

17. Only one person arrived *late*.
18. The Changs ate a *late* dinner.
19. This is the *most* popular restaurant in town.
20. *Most* people look forward to weekends.

► **Exercise 2** Underline the adjective or adverb in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

Mr. Denton (usual, usually) arrives before seven o'clock.

1. Juanita is a (great, greatly) chess player and a good sport.
2. Mom and Dad appeared (great, greatly) pleased with their anniversary gift.
3. Mitzi (near, nearly) collided with Tim in the doorway.
4. A (near, nearly) miss does not count in basketball.
5. Myra looked (sad, sadly) at her friend's broken glasses.
6. The little puppy looked (sad, sadly) and lonely.
7. The rain came down (sudden, suddenly).
8. There was a (sudden, suddenly) shower this afternoon.
9. What is the (probable, probably) cause of the disease?
10. We have (probable, probably) waited too long.
11. It is (unusual, unusually) cold today.
12. A temperature of seventy seems (unusual, unusually) for February in Iowa.
13. It was an absolutely (perfect, perfectly) summer day.
14. Mr. Murphy told us a (perfect, perfectly) ridiculous joke!
15. Could you (possible, possibly) help me with this math problem?
16. Well, that is one (possible, possibly) solution to the problem.
17. The long white envelope looked quite (ordinary, ordinarily).
18. I would not (ordinary, ordinarily) read a book about computer technology.
19. Jake grew (gloomy, gloomily) toward the end of the day.
20. The picnickers watched the dark clouds (gloomy, gloomily).

Lesson 39**Telling Adjectives and Adverbs Apart II**

Some adjectives and adverbs demand special attention because they can be confusing. *Bad* and *good* are adjectives. They are used after linking verbs. *Badly* and *well* are adverbs. They modify action verbs. When *well* is used after a linking verb to describe a person's health, it is an adjective. *Real* and *sure* are adjectives. They describe nouns or pronouns. *Really* and *surely* are adverbs. *Most* is usually an adjective. When it is part of a superlative, it is an adverb. *Almost* is usually an adverb. When it is followed by an indefinite pronoun, it is an adjective.

ADJECTIVESThe choir sounds **bad**.The grapes are **good**.The roses are **real**.We are **sure** to win.**Most** people like music.**ADVERBS**She sings **badly**.Grapes keep **well**.The roses are **really** pretty.We will **surely** win.The song is **almost** too loud.▶ **Exercise 1** Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.Our cat is (real, really) fuzzy.

1. We will (sure, surely) beat the Lions tomorrow!
2. Does this milk taste (good, well) or is it sour?
3. We (most, almost) always have salad with dinner.
4. The wrestler had a (sure, surely) hold on his opponent.
5. Alex didn't feel (good, well), so he stayed home from school.
6. The boxer who landed the (most, almost) punches won the fight.
7. (Most, Almost) everyone in our class was excited about the basketball play-offs.
8. Bagels don't fit (good, well) in our toaster.
9. Don and Maria had a (real, really) good time at the party.
10. I go to (most, almost) every football game.
11. My sister and I behave (good, well) when our grandparents visit.
12. We saw a (real, really) whale when we vacationed at Cape Cod!
13. Are you (sure, surely) you are right about the time of the movie?

- 14. The CD sounds (good, well) on our new disc player.
- 15. (Most, Almost) plants need sun and water.

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the correct form of the word in italics. If the word is correct, write **C** in the blank.

- _____ **well** _____ Sheila did *good* on her English grammar test.
- _____ 1. The baseball cap looked *well* on Neal’s head.
- _____ 2. The Mexican food was *real* spicy.
- _____ 3. Jazz is *surely* popular in New Orleans!
- _____ 4. Joel *most* never watches TV on school nights.
- _____ 5. With the help of my calculator, I did *good* on my math homework.
- _____ 6. We will *sure* go to the mall this weekend.
- _____ 7. *Almost* politicians have degrees in either political science or law.
- _____ 8. The sound system in our school auditorium works *badly*.
- _____ 9. The soccer match was *real* exciting!
- _____ 10. Jasmine’s grandma knits very *good*.
- _____ 11. Your messy room looks *badly*.
- _____ 12. The pepperoni pizza tastes *well*.
- _____ 13. Mr. Valdez is *surely* about the results.
- _____ 14. Dolphins are *really* smart mammals.
- _____ 15. The old car rattled *bad*.

► **Writing Link** Write one or two sentences comparing your ability to do something this year with your ability to do it last year.

Lesson 40**Avoiding Double Negatives**

Negative words express the idea of *not* or *no*. The adverb *not* often appears in the form of a contraction.

is + not = isn't	do + not = don't	will + not = won't
was + not = wasn't	did + not = didn't	have + not = haven't
were + not = weren't	can + not = can't	could + not = couldn't

Negative words are the opposite of affirmative words. **Affirmative words** show the idea of *yes*. Each negative will have several opposite affirmatives.

NEGATIVE	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	AFFIRMATIVE
never	ever, always	nobody	somebody, anybody
nothing	something, anything	nowhere	somewhere, anywhere

Using two negatives in a sentence creates a **double negative**. Avoid using more than one negative in a sentence. Correct a double negative by using an affirmative word in place of one of the negative words.

Incorrect: The teacher **didn't** grade **no** papers.

Correct: The teacher graded no papers. The teacher **didn't** grade any papers.

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

We didn't see (none, any).

1. My father doesn't (never, ever) want to vacation in Florida.
2. Bill doesn't think (nothing, anything) is as much fun as mountain climbing.
3. My mother says she isn't (no, a) swimmer.
4. There weren't (no, any) apples on the tree.
5. There isn't (no, any) easy way to decide where to go.
6. Aaron wasn't (never, ever) able to keep up with the older boys.
7. We didn't see (nothing, anything) interesting at the flea market.
8. The book can't be kept (no, any) longer.
9. My brother didn't break (no, any) windows.
10. The band didn't play (nowhere, anywhere) last week.

11. Did you say you don't (never, ever) make a mistake?
12. Marcy hasn't (no, any) money for the book.
13. We looked for the treasure, but we didn't find (nothing, anything).
14. The pirates didn't intend for (no one, anyone) to find it.
15. Mr. Allen didn't mean (nothing, anything) by his comment.
16. After the picnic there weren't (no, any) potato chips left.
17. The broken glass wasn't (no one's, anyone's) fault.
18. We won't (never, ever) visit that theater again.
19. The police officer yelled, "Don't (nobody, anybody) move!"
20. There wasn't (no, any) popcorn for the movie.

► **Exercise 2** Write a negative in the blank for each of the following affirmative words. Use contractions when possible.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| ever <u>never</u> _____ | |
| 1. will _____ | 11. can _____ |
| 2. one _____ | 12. some _____ |
| 3. anywhere _____ | 13. could _____ |
| 4. did _____ | 14. was _____ |
| 5. have _____ | 15. someone _____ |
| 6. should _____ | 16. would _____ |
| 7. any _____ | 17. were _____ |
| 8. is _____ | 18. anything _____ |
| 9. do _____ | 19. has _____ |
| 10. always _____ | 20. does _____ |



Unit 6 Review

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

We practiced eagerly for two hours.

1. Rob kicked the ball well.
2. Marlo closed the door quickly.
3. The actors performed the play badly.
4. The music was really beautiful.
5. We arrived late to the movie.
6. The pool will open soon.
7. We always swim in the summer.
8. Alma cheerfully taught her little sister the game.
9. They walk to school nearly every day.
10. Their mother regularly calls them at home.

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adverb in parentheses.

Our dog obeys better than he used to. (well)

1. The play will be held _____ than expected. (soon)
2. Of all the animals in the world, the cheetah runs _____. (fast)
3. This writing can be read because you pressed _____ than before. (firmly)
4. Of all the bikers, Ralph climbed the slope _____. (easily)
5. Kendra plays checkers _____ than anyone else. (well)
6. My brother plays the guitar _____ than he thinks. (badly)

Cumulative Review: Units 1–6

► **Exercise 1** For each complete sentence draw one line under each simple subject and two lines under each simple predicate. In each blank write *S* for simple sentence, *C* for compound sentence, or *F* for sentence fragment.

- C Our dog chased the squirrel, and the squirrel chased the mouse.
- _____ 1. Our trip during spring break was a lovely cruise.
- _____ 2. The weather became cool and cloudy.
- _____ 3. We were unhappy with the stove, and we returned it to the store.
- _____ 4. Common errors by the teacher in art class.
- _____ 5. Most of the time we didn't swim in the ocean water.
- _____ 6. Marcia and I went to the movie and walked to the mall.
- _____ 7. Celebrating her birthday.
- _____ 8. Pedro and Marta practiced their song, and they sang it for Mother and me.
- _____ 9. Akeem loved the trip to the desert in Arizona.
- _____ 10. For some groceries for our Thanksgiving dinner at Granddad's house.
- _____ 11. Tomorrow Lance will come to the meeting.
- _____ 12. Rona ate before the movie, but her brother ate afterward.
- _____ 13. Angry at those rude and noisy people in the first few rows.
- _____ 14. Carl sang a solo in choir last week.
- _____ 15. As a child, Mark always seemed happy.
- _____ 16. Susana with her father to the game.
- _____ 17. The cheerleaders are planning the pep rally, but they need more help.
- _____ 18. The space shuttle carried our science experiment on its last flight.
- _____ 19. The contest during the last week of band practice.
- _____ 20. I am looking forward to a career in space, and my brother plans as career as a teacher.

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the plural of each noun.

- piano pianos _____
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. team _____ | 11. donkey _____ |
| 2. sister _____ | 12. puppy _____ |
| 3. birthday _____ | 13. bee _____ |
| 4. potato _____ | 14. boss _____ |
| 5. visitor _____ | 15. toy _____ |
| 6. church _____ | 16. fly _____ |
| 7. dog _____ | 17. fox _____ |
| 8. wish _____ | 18. dress _____ |
| 9. library _____ | 19. bush _____ |
| 10. market _____ | 20. lunch _____ |

► **Exercise 3** Write *adj.* in the blank if the word in italics is an adjective. Write *adv.* if it is an adverb.

- adj. What a *lovely* tulip!
- _____ 1. The baby has *curly* brown hair.
- _____ 2. At *almost* any moment, the phone may ring with the news.
- _____ 3. The *school* band will perform at the game.
- _____ 4. There was *little* truth to her statement.
- _____ 5. What is your *favorite* show on television?
- _____ 6. Grace *carefully* braided her hair.
- _____ 7. Aunt Beth has *nearly* twenty varieties of house plants.
- _____ 8. Keith moved *rapidly* through the grocery store.
- _____ 9. The reporter followed events *closely*.
- _____ 10. I like my *new* home very much.
- _____ 11. My father works *hard* for a living.
- _____ 12. The new student is very *friendly*.

- _____ 13. Please cut the cake *quickly*!
- _____ 14. The *hardest* part of redecorating my room was choosing the wallpaper.
- _____ 15. A kangaroo jumps *higher* than a rabbit.
- _____ 16. We *almost* always are involved in community service.
- _____ 17. My sister works *long* hours delivering newspapers.
- _____ 18. Abdul tiptoed *sneakily* through the house.
- _____ 19. I *sometimes* curl up on the couch for a nap.
- _____ 20. Juanita enjoys *most* kinds of music.
- _____ 21. My mom becomes very *sleepy* after nine o'clock.
- _____ 22. My family *often* goes to baseball games.
- _____ 23. The jet pilot had *perfect* vision.
- _____ 24. The plumber worked *long* and hard on the broken pipe.
- _____ 25. Josh looked *handsome* in his new suit.
- _____ 26. The backhoe dug a *deep* hole.
- _____ 27. A gray seagull soared *effortlessly* in the sunny sky.
- _____ 28. In a *short* while we'll be ready to go.
- _____ 29. The flag fluttered *wildly* on its broken rope.
- _____ 30. I hurried *downstairs*.
- _____ 31. That is a *hilarious* story.
- _____ 32. Elizabeth cares *deeply* about her patients.
- _____ 33. This program ends *soon*.
- _____ 34. That *antique* chair is fragile.
- _____ 35. Please come *here* quickly.

Unit 7: Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections

Lesson 41 Prepositions

A **preposition** is a word that relates a noun or a pronoun to some other word in a sentence. Most prepositions are single words, but some are made up of two or three words. Prepositions made up of two or three words are called **compound prepositions**.

Park the tractor **behind** the barn.

Victor came **to** the meeting **instead of** Charles.

WORDS COMMONLY USED AS PREPOSITIONS

about	because of	in addition to	over
above	before	in front of	past
according to	behind	inside	since
across	below	in spite of	than
across from	beneath	instead of	through
after	beside	into	throughout
against	between	like (as)	till (until)
ahead of	beyond	near	to
along	but (except)	next to	toward
along with	by (next to)	of	under
among	despite	off	underneath
apart from	down	on	until
around	during	onto	up
as	except	on top of	upon
as well as	for	out	with
aside from	from	out of	within
at	in	outside	without

► **Exercise 1** Draw a line under each preposition and compound preposition.

Jeremiah, please stand by my desk.

- Place the umbrella stand beside the door.
- Lean a little to the left.
- Mom, may I go skating with Suzi?
- You can get extra supplies from the stationery store.

5. Eileen and Miranda have been best friends since third grade.
6. The ground under the trees isn't even wet.
7. We can do this work without any extra help.
8. The paprika is between the onion powder and the pepper.
9. I can stay only until eight o'clock.
10. I found my homework inside my social studies book.
11. We ran five laps around the gym and then practiced shots.
12. Myra lives near Mr. Polumski, who is my English teacher.
13. The airplane flew above the storm.
14. Sprinkle the colored sugar on top of the frosting.
15. Meet me during lunch period.
16. I can meet you in front of the library at four o'clock.
17. Samantha and David ran down the street.
18. Alfie, my golden retriever, relaxes in the shade under the oak tree.
19. Juan shyly stood apart from the other new students.
20. We must be on the train by noon.
21. Jeremy sits third from the left among the other trumpet players.
22. Will you write about John Cabot instead of Abigail Adams?
23. According to Mr. Wolford, you performed beyond all expectations.
24. Everyone went outside the building because of the false alarm.
25. All of these papers except the green ones are for Salem Elementary.
26. Crawl through the tunnel, and climb onto the platform.
27. How did you get inside the house without your key?
28. Go into the stable and look for the saddle soap.
29. During my study time, I came upon this beautiful poem.
30. On top of the mountain the temperature often drops below zero.
31. Put this shovel against the wall and behind the lawn mower.
32. Above the sagging couch hung a broken lamp.

Lesson 42**Prepositional Phrases**

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

The Adirondack Mountains are **in northern New York**. (*New York* is the object of the preposition *in*.)

I will mark the map **for you**. (*You* is the object of the preposition *for*.)

► Exercise 1 Draw a line under the prepositional phrase or phrases in each sentence.

People from countries around the world visit Yosemite each year.

1. Yosemite, in central California, is one of the best-known national parks.
2. It became a national park through the efforts of naturalist John Muir.
3. Yosemite National Park is known for its waterfalls, for its mountains and domes, and for its giant sequoia trees.
4. During the Ice Age, glaciers carved the Yosemite Valley.
5. Small side valleys, also formed by glaciers, have rivers at their bases.
6. These rivers spill over the sides of the mountains in spectacular waterfalls.
7. At 2,435 feet, Yosemite Falls is the highest waterfall in North America.
8. The water in Yosemite Creek spills over the edge in three falls.
9. Two of Yosemite's natural wonders are called El Capitán and Half Dome.
10. El Capitán is the world's largest piece of exposed granite.
11. Half Dome is a piece of granite that looks like a gumdrop cut in half.
12. The Sierra Nevadas are one huge piece of granite.
13. The park contains three separate groves of giant sequoia trees.
14. Among these groves, the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees is the most famous.
15. The largest tree in the park, the Grizzly Giant, is 3,800 years old.
16. According to historians, the name *Yosemite* means "grizzly bear."

▶ Exercise 2 Draw one line under each preposition and two lines under its object.

Naturalists like John Muir left messages for people.

1. John Muir was born in Dunbar, Scotland, in 1838.
2. He was a boy when his family moved to Wisconsin in 1849.
3. When he was a young man, he walked a thousand miles from the Ohio River to the Gulf Coast.
4. Muir studied geology at a university in Wisconsin.
5. There he heard debates about the formation of the Yosemite Valley.
6. He was thirty years old when he first went to California in 1868.
7. Upon his arrival, John Muir fell in love with the land.
8. He devoted his life to the study of nature.
9. He believed erosion from glaciers caused the formation of the Yosemite Valley.
10. Muir did many studies of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range.
11. In the 1890s, John Muir started the Sierra Club.
12. This club has been active in conservation efforts for a century.
13. John Muir was a friend of Theodore Roosevelt.
14. Teddy Roosevelt was president of the United States from 1901 to 1908.
15. In 1903 Roosevelt and Muir spent a night in Yosemite camping underneath the stars.
16. They listened to sounds of water tumbling down sheer cliffs.
17. After a campfire meal, they slept among the giant sequoias.
18. Muir wanted the valley preserved for all people.
19. Through the efforts of John Muir and with the support of Theodore Roosevelt, the valley became part of Yosemite National Park.
20. Roosevelt's administration made great efforts toward conservation.

Lesson 43**Pronouns After Prepositions**

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

I backpacked with **my parents** last summer.

I backpacked with **them** last summer.

Use an object pronoun when a preposition has a compound object consisting of a noun and a pronoun or two pronouns.

Mike and Sal usually play tennis with **José and her**.

Pronouns in compound subjects or compound objects can be confusing. When deciding what pronoun to use, read the sentence with only the pronoun. This eliminates extra words and can help you decide if you should use a subject pronoun or an object pronoun.

Mike and Sal usually play tennis with **her**.

The pronoun *who* is a subject pronoun, and the pronoun *whom* is an object pronoun.

Who told you about the trip? From **whom** did you get the details?

Notice that *who* is the subject of the first sentence and *whom* is the object of the preposition *from* in the second sentence.

► **Exercise 1** Write the appropriate personal pronoun above the word or words in italics.

him
We have to go by *Mr. Mahoney* to get out of the room.

1. Armand, stand next to Chico and *Jenna*.
2. Gordon and Sookie will play opposite *Joe and Natasha*.
3. Our teacher is on the second floor with *Mrs. Lane*.
4. Did you get the tickets from *Aunt Beatrice*?
5. Please give a paper to each of *the students*.
6. The banner will be held by *Ling and Claudia*.
7. Let's make room for Alicia between Amy and *Ana*.
8. The serpent costume with the green scales is for *Emilio*.

9. This award really belongs to *all the students in the sixth grade*.
10. For the second picture, I want Diana standing in front of Micah and *Kenneth*.
11. When the cheerleaders make a pyramid, Jenny is on top of *me and everyone else*.
12. In tonight's performance, Kitty Cain will perform instead of *Julia Rice*.
13. You remind me a lot of *a boy I used to know*.
14. We live on the sixth floor, above *the Garcias*.
15. Is everyone here now except *Sonia*?
16. Find a seat near Lydia and *Ryan*.
17. Jimmy, stop wrestling with *your brother*.
18. We will have to leave without *Paul and Mrs. Macchio*.
19. For this song, Audrey stands beside *Betty Jo* and faces the audience.
20. The fifth grade always sits in the bleachers below *the sixth grade*.

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

First find Melissa, and Juan will be right next to (she, her).

1. I think that the Crowleys live across from (they, them).
2. According to (she, her), Monday's practice is cancelled.
3. Rodolfo, who is a new student, sits across from my sister and (I, me).
4. Stacey, I want you to help me instead of (she, her).
5. Stand back to back, lean against (he, him), and then try to sit down.
6. From (who, whom) did you get this information?
7. Jorge, will you please go to the office along with Chad and (he, him)?
8. Everyone form a circle around Mrs. Rodriguez and (we, us).
9. (Who, Whom) else is going with (they, them)?
10. Hillary is in line behind (she, her).
11. Can we rearrange the furniture in Alice's room without (she, her)?
12. (Who, Whom) wanted help from my tutor and (I, me)?

Lesson 44**Prepositional Phrases as Adjectives and Adverbs**

Prepositional phrases serve as adjectives and adverbs. An **adjective phrase** is sometimes a prepositional phrase that describes a noun or a pronoun.

Castles **in Japan** were built differently from European castles. (describes the noun *castles*)

Those **in Japan** often included many courtyards. (describes the pronoun *those*)

An **adverb phrase** is sometimes a prepositional phrase that describes a verb, another adverb, or an adjective.

The first European castles were built **of earth and timber**. (describes the verb *built*)

Later **in history** castles were built out of stone. (describes the adverb *later*)

The chapel was important **in a Christian castle**. (describes the adjective *important*)

► **Exercise 1** Identify the phrase in italics by writing *adj.* in the blank for each adjective phrase or *adv.* for each adverb phrase. Circle the word or phrase it modifies.

adv. Castles served as homes for lords and *as strongholds*.

- _____ 1. How did people live *inside a medieval castle*?
- _____ 2. The main room *in a castle* was the great hall.
- _____ 3. The great hall served *as a bedroom, dining room, and office*.
- _____ 4. Early halls had fireplaces in the middle *of the room*.
- _____ 5. Later, wall fireplaces were introduced, and the lord's table was often *near the fire*.
- _____ 6. The main meal was eaten late *in the morning*.
- _____ 7. Servants *with pitchers* of water helped guests wash their hands before and after eating.
- _____ 8. Some tables had removable legs so the room could be used *for many purposes*.
- _____ 9. The lord's table was often the only table *with fixed legs*.
- _____ 10. Removing the tables used for dining provided space *for entertainment*.

- _____ 11. Later *in the evening* straw mattresses were brought into the great hall for sleeping.
- _____ 12. The floors of some castles were decorated *with tiles*.
- _____ 13. Medieval people rarely used carpets *as floor coverings*.
- _____ 14. Carpets were regarded *as luxuries*.
- _____ 15. Some carpets hung *on the walls* as tapestries.
- _____ 16. Castles built *after the year 1200* often had extra rooms.
- _____ 17. The heat for cooking came *from an open fire*.
- _____ 18. To prevent fires, halls were built away *from the kitchen*.
- _____ 19. Often the kitchen was *in the courtyard*.
- _____ 20. Later the kitchen was connected *to the great hall*.
- _____ 21. Medieval people living in castles ate a variety *of foods*.
- _____ 22. They ate beef, mutton, and many kinds *of wild birds*.
- _____ 23. They served venison and other game *after a hunt*.
- _____ 24. They ate fish *during Lent*.
- _____ 25. Many castles had gardens *with orchards*.
- _____ 26. Northern orchards provided fruit *like apples and pears*.
- _____ 27. Trenchers were flat pieces *of stale bread*.
- _____ 28. Trenchers were used *as plates*.
- _____ 29. The stale bread soaked up the gravy *from the meat*.
- _____ 30. The trenchers could be given *to the poor*.
- _____ 31. Nobles were usually served *by pages*.
- _____ 32. Only rich people had chairs, so most people sat *on benches*.
- _____ 33. Hunting and hawking were enjoyed *as entertainment*.
- _____ 34. In addition, the knights participated *in tournaments*.
- _____ 35. People listened *to musicians and storytellers*.

Lesson 45**Telling Prepositions and Adverbs Apart**

Some words can be used as either prepositions or adverbs. For a word to be a preposition, it must be part of a prepositional phrase. A preposition never stands alone in a sentence. If the word has an object, it is probably a preposition. If the word is not followed closely by a noun or a pronoun that could be an object, it is probably an adverb.

Anastasia is riding her bike **around the neighborhood**. (preposition)

Anastasia is riding her bike **around**. (adverb)

WORDS THAT CAN BE USED AS PREPOSITIONS OR ADVERBS

about	before	down	near	out	through
above	behind	in	off	outside	up
around	below	inside	on	over	

► **Exercise 1** Write *adv.* in the blank if the word in italics is an adverb and *prep.* if it is a preposition.

- adv. Everyone, please sit *down*.
- _____ 1. I will leave the package *outside* my front door.
- _____ 2. Kyla had a feeling that she had been here *before*.
- _____ 3. Can we hang this picture on the wall *above* my bed?
- _____ 4. Stay with the group. Don't fall *behind*.
- _____ 5. The yacht's entire crew just went *below*.
- _____ 6. Is Stephanie *in* third grade or fourth grade now?
- _____ 7. This book is so good that I can't put it *down*.
- _____ 8. Valerie made a perfect swan dive *off* the ten-foot board.
- _____ 9. Let's put the small box *inside* the larger box.
- _____ 10. Won't you please come *in* and talk?
- _____ 11. Would the children like to come *inside* for a snack?
- _____ 12. I don't see Amanda, but I'm sure she is *near*.
- _____ 13. We've put this *off* long enough.

- _____ 14. Mom locked her keys *inside* the car.
- _____ 15. Put your boots *on* so your feet stay dry.
- _____ 16. Take Lucky *out* for a walk.
- _____ 17. Do you think we can finish this *before* noon?
- _____ 18. The rescuers climbed *up* the fire escape to the third floor.
- _____ 19. We put the trash *outside* on Tuesday nights.
- _____ 20. I'm glad that this project is finally *over*.
- _____ 21. Go *through* the door, and turn left.
- _____ 22. The crowds wouldn't let me *through*.
- _____ 23. Button *up* before you go outside.
- _____ 24. Most female adult gymnasts weigh *about* ninety-five pounds.
- _____ 25. Is it possible to fly *around* the world non-stop?
- _____ 26. Federico always has to be home *before* dinner.
- _____ 27. A piece of paper just fell *behind* the sofa.
- _____ 28. I'll be *around*, so call if you need me.
- _____ 29. We can store these props in the space *below* the stage.
- _____ 30. It's almost noon, so I'm sure she's *up*.
- _____ 31. The Zaharis family lives *down* this street.
- _____ 32. Hang your coat on the rack *near* the back door.
- _____ 33. The book you want is *on* the third shelf.
- _____ 34. We will have recess *outside* today.
- _____ 35. Please go *out* the doors at the front of the gym.
- _____ 36. We went *over* the hill to the picnic area.
- _____ 37. Look *above* and below for the package.
- _____ 38. Everything is still *up* in the air.
- _____ 39. Carefully put the punch bowl *down* on this table.
- _____ 40. What do you think you will be doing *in* twenty years?

Lesson 46**Conjunctions**

A **conjunction** is a word that joins single words or groups of words in a sentence. The most common conjunctions—*and*, *but*, and *or*—are called **coordinating conjunctions**. Coordinating conjunctions can be used to connect individual nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, phrases, or clauses. Place a comma before the conjunction in a compound sentence.

We scoured **and** scrubbed the kitchen sink.

Simon is very relaxed **or** very lazy.

I have recovered, **but** my sister is still sick.

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of words used to connect words or phrases in a sentence. Correlative conjunctions include *both . . . and*, *either . . . or*, *neither . . . nor*, and *not only . . . but also*.

Both Wanda **and** Emily **are** right-handed.

Neither the coach **nor** Ms. Thomas **is** left-handed.

► **Exercise 1** Circle each coordinating conjunction. Underline the words it connects.

I was thrilled and excited when I heard your news.

1. Maureen or Margaret could help you.
2. Give these packages to him and her.
3. Broad Street runs east and west.
4. I really want to stay home, but my mom says I have to go.
5. The water was cool and clear.
6. Did you travel by plane or by car?
7. We drove over a bridge and through a tunnel.
8. William hemmed and hawed before he answered the question.
9. The flowers smell fresh and delicate.
10. We can write Mandy a letter tonight, or we can call her tomorrow.
11. Was Washington or Jefferson the first president?
12. The Rockies are in the West, and the Alleghenies are in the East.

13. This package came for you and me.
14. Would you like milk or water?
15. Are you sure of your answer, or do you need some time to think?

► **Exercise 2** Underline each coordinating or correlative conjunction.

Both Jackson and Austin are state capitals.

1. Either Danielle or Benjamin has the tickets.
2. My stepfather and mother walk two miles every day.
3. Both Manet and Monet are famous painters.
4. Either a salad or soup comes with the meal.
5. Neither red nor blue is my favorite color.
6. Ms. Torrence or Mr. Rodriguez teaches that course.
7. My cocker spaniel and cat chase each other around the tree.
8. Both the taxi driver and the bus driver drive faster than they should.
9. Neither fruit nor vegetables contain much fat.
10. Either the toast or the pie in the oven is burning.
11. The north trail and south trail end at the foot of the mountain.
12. Neither the garter snake nor the black snake is poisonous.
13. Do you know if either Li or Mason eats meat?
14. If it rains, neither the softball team nor the tennis team practices.
15. An open door or window lets in fresh air.
16. Both my bicycle and my father's car have a flat tire.
17. Can either girls or boys enter the contest?
18. Neither the drug store nor the grocery store sells notebooks.
19. Whenever you do that, Lynn and Morgan laugh.
20. Either a bacteria or a virus causes that disease.

Lesson 47

Interjections

An **interjection** is a word or group of words that expresses mild or strong feeling.

COMMON INTERJECTIONS

ah	congratulations	hooray	ouch
aha	good grief	phew	no
all right	great	oh	ugh
awesome	hey	oh, no	wow
bravo	hi	oops	yes

Since an interjection is not related to other words in the sentence, it is set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma or an exclamation point. Use an exclamation point after an interjection that stands alone, either before or after a sentence. Use a comma before or after an interjection that expresses a mild emotion to separate it from the rest of the sentence.

Yes! I knew you could do it!
 You got front row seats! **Great!**
Congratulations, you passed the test.

► Exercise 1 Underline each interjection.

No way! You go first.

1. Bravo! You won!
2. Hi, I think we met at Jarrod's party.
3. What! You said you were bringing the money!
4. Ah! That sun feels good.
5. Ouch! You stepped on my foot.
6. Yes, I understand you perfectly.
7. I didn't take the last piece of cake. Really!
8. Well, it's about time you got here!
9. No, I haven't seen your sister.
10. Whoops! I didn't realize the floor was so slippery.
11. Oh, no! I left my homework on the bus!

12. I only have one token left, and I need two for the subway. Good grief!
13. My, how you've grown since the last time I saw you!
14. Whew, that sure was a close call!
15. Do I want to go with you to see our favorite movie again? Yes!
16. Phew! That truck just missed us.
17. Oh, well, better luck next time!
18. Rats! They sold the last team sweatshirt an hour ago.
19. Aha! You didn't think I'd be able to find you, did you?
20. Ahem, I believe you're sitting in my seat.

► **Exercise 2** Add to each sentence an interjection that expresses the emotion in parentheses. Add appropriate punctuation.

- _____ **Congratulations!** You got the part. (compliment)
1. _____ I didn't mean to make such a mess. (apology)
 2. _____ that can't be true. (denial)
 3. _____ that's my dessert. (call attention to)
 4. _____ The Eagles are winning at last. (excitement)
 5. _____ That really hurts! (pain)
 6. _____ All the snow has turned to slush. (disgust)
 7. _____ We are already twenty minutes late. (impatience)
 8. _____ I'll be glad to help you. (agreement)
 9. _____ Did you really win ten dollars? (surprise)
 10. _____ Watch out for the car! (call attention to)
 11. _____ That was a great performance. (approval)
 12. _____ The bell rang just as I got to my desk. (relief)
 13. _____ I dropped my glass on the floor! (surprise)
 14. _____ I finally solved the puzzle. (satisfaction)
 15. _____ We were supposed to stop at the store first. (regret)



Unit 7 Review

► **Exercise 1** Identify each word in italics by labeling it *adv.* (adverb), *conj.* (conjunction), *inter.* (interjection), or *prep.* (preposition).

inter. *Unbelievable!* Ramón placed *prep.* second *in* the first race *conj.* *and* won this one.

1. *Wow!* I am so impressed *with* your natural talent.
2. I like most *of* this jewelry, *but* I can buy only one piece.
3. Have you read any stories *by* Jack London *before*?
4. It's supposed to snow six inches *on* Friday, *and* I don't have any boots.
5. *Oh*, are you still practicing *for* your recital?
6. The road *to* success is paved *with* hard work.
7. Does Ezra *or* Camilla have the key *to* the back door?
8. The storage shed is *behind* the garage, which is *next to* the house.
9. Would you rather play a board game *instead of* cards?
10. *Uh-oh*, I'm not sure where I put the envelope *with* the money.
11. I keep the soap *under* the sink, *but* all other cleansers belong *in* this cupboard.
12. *Neither* Yosef *nor* Pauline recognized me *in* the costume.
13. *Phew!* We made it *inside before* the storm.
14. Mr. Golden lives *in* the house *on* the southeast corner *of* this block.
15. Have you seen a jacket *with* zippers *and* snap fasteners *in* the store recently?
16. *Oh, good!* You've got the bag *of* prizes *and* the tickets *for* the games.
17. Sandra felt weak *during* math class, *and afterward* she left for home.
18. My uncle *and* my four cousins have been *inside for* three hours.
19. Towers *like* the one *in* this picture were used *as* watchtowers *or* storage areas.
20. Look *underneath* the bed for my brown shoes *and* the box *with* my sweaters.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–7

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under the complete subject and two lines under the complete predicate. If the subject is understood, write *you* in the space provided.

- you Give me a chance!
- _____ 1. The gate in our backyard has a lock but no key.
- _____ 2. Does anyone in the audience have any questions?
- _____ 3. Roll up your sleeves.
- _____ 4. You tell a good story!
- _____ 5. The furniture in my bedroom came from my uncle's house.
- _____ 6. Try again.
- _____ 7. Has anyone been to Grand Teton National Park?
- _____ 8. Visit with Grandma sometime this week.
- _____ 9. The evergreen tree bowed under the weight of the snow.
- _____ 10. Everyone but Joe was on time for the meeting.
- _____ 11. Not one more thing will fit in my closet.
- _____ 12. Am I speaking loudly enough?
- _____ 13. Sort these files alphabetically.
- _____ 14. Sharpen these pencils for me.
- _____ 15. I won a great prize!
- _____ 16. You must decide before five o'clock.
- _____ 17. These instructions are confusing!
- _____ 18. Can you show me that step one more time?
- _____ 19. Turn the stereo and the television off.
- _____ 20. Can you believe it!
- _____ 21. Put the milk in the refrigerator right away.
- _____ 22. Mark and Melissa made apple pie for tonight's dessert.
- _____ 23. My mother's second cousin, April, is living with us now.

_____ 24. Can you call my mom or dad for me?

_____ 25. Do you ever use the new software?

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the tense or form of the verb indicated in parentheses.

Yesterday we walked through the park at dusk. (*walk*, past)

1. Kisha _____ her advanced dance classes. (*enjoy*, present)
2. Fred _____ dinner right now. (*cook*, present progressive)
3. Opa _____ to Germany and Ghana on the map when she was told to find countries starting with the letter *g*. (*point*, past)
4. Mrs. Morris _____ dolls for years. (*collect*, present perfect)
5. Elizabeth _____ with Barry. (*jog*, present progressive)
6. Mr. Schaffer _____ this report. (*type*, past)
7. This picture _____ my point. (*prove*, present)
8. I _____ to Susan several times already. (*talk*, present perfect)
9. The Coles _____ on Mulberry Street near High Street. (*live*, present)
10. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas _____ in the first row. (*sit*, past)
11. Joshua _____ a lot of time to this project. (*give*, present perfect)
12. Shannon _____ for tomorrow's test. (*study*, present progressive)
13. _____ you _____ in Saturday's meet? (*swim*, future)
14. Mrs. Gunther _____ seventh grade for ten years. (*teach*, past perfect)
15. _____ you _____ to Dallas before? (*go*, present perfect)
16. Dad _____ my hair yesterday. (*cut*, past)
17. I _____ that shirt only once. (*wear*, present perfect)
18. Who _____ this glass? (*break*, past)
19. Jeremy's little brother _____ . (*cry*, past progressive)
20. I _____ flowers to my grandma next week. (*bring*, future)

► **Exercise 3** Identify the word in italics by labeling it *adv.* (adverb), *conj.* (conjunction), *inter.* (interjection), or *prep.* (preposition).

inter. *conj.* *prep.*
Oh, I left my books *and* my money *in* my locker.

1. *Congratulations!* You got the blue ribbon *for* creative arts.
2. *Since* my accident, I ski cross-country *but* not downhill.
3. The basketball team has won its first game *in* two years. *Hooray!*
4. Sylvio, can you find the Indian Ocean *or* the Bay of Bengal *on* this map?
5. *Ouch*, I didn't know the edge *of* the table was so sharp.
6. I actually ran *to* school this morning, *but* I was still late.
7. He left his gloves *on* when he painted the mural *on* the wall.
8. I vacuumed the carpets *but* still have to clean *behind* the couch.
9. *During* the party the dog has to stay *outside* the house.
10. If you can't reach my mom *or* dad, my aunt is probably *around*.
11. You can find an almanac *and* a dictionary *on* the shelf *in* the den.
12. *Oh, no!* I cracked an egg, and the shell fell *into* the batter.
13. *In* 1861 Lincoln offered command *of* the U.S. Army *to* Robert E. Lee.
14. *Along with* Jerry and Phil, I walked *toward* the opening of the cave.
15. Put your book *down*, *and* listen *to* me.
16. *Wow!* Sam says you are fluent *in* English, Spanish, *and* German.
17. Turn your lights *out by* ten o'clock.
18. *Either* close your door, *or* turn the volume *on* your stereo *down*.

Unit 8: Subject-Verb Agreement

Lesson 48

Making Subjects and Verbs Agree

The **subject** and **verb** of a sentence must agree in number. A noun that is singular must have the singular form of the verb. A noun that is plural takes the plural form of the verb.

A **cat sleeps** during the day. (singular noun *cat*, singular verb *sleeps*)
Cats sleep during the day. (plural noun *cats*, plural verb *sleep*)

► **Exercise 1 Draw two lines under the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.**

Leroy (rides, ride) his bicycle to school every day.

1. Television (brings, bring) the world into our homes with pictures, or video, and sounds, or audio.
2. The electronic television imaging device (was, were) invented in the 1920s.
3. The first practical TV system (was demonstrated, were demonstrated) at the New York World's Fair in 1939.
4. Early television sets (was, were) crude black and white models.
5. Today, technical advancements (gives, give) us high-quality color pictures.
6. Also, most programs now (comes, come) with stereo sound.
7. Television programs (is based, are based) on movies, plays, books, original screenplays, and short stories.
8. The subjects (remains, remain) the same, yesterday and today.
9. *I Love Lucy* still (serves, serve) as the example for all family shows.
10. *The Mickey Mouse Club* (was, were) first broadcast to "Mouseketeers" throughout America in 1955.
11. Today, their grandchildren (watches, watch) a new program with the same name.
12. Both *Mickey Mouse Club* shows (has, have) music, games, information, and humor.

13. The original *Mickey Mouse Club* (seems, seem) almost foreign to viewers of today's show.
14. However, each show (presents, present) the popular styles of the day.
15. Until the 1960s, a city (was given, were given) only four or five TV channels.
16. Thirty years later, cable TV (brings, bring) many channels into your set.
17. Entire channels (focuses, focus) on one subject.
18. Experts (predicts, predict) 500-channel cable systems in the next few years.
19. Television sets can (shows, show) more than just TV programs.
20. The "Information Superhighway" (combines, combine) computer data, programs, games, and communications.

► **Exercise 2 Underline the subject of each sentence. Then, choose the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject and write it in the blank.**

Many individuals use television to view the news. (uses, use)

1. A television newscast _____ on the efforts of many different persons.
(relies, rely)
2. The on-air newscasters _____ a small part of a large, mostly unseen team.
(is, are)
3. News programs _____ with a producer. (begins, begin)
4. The producer _____ which stories to cover. (decides, decide)
5. The assignment desk dispatcher _____ reporters and video photographers to different parts of the city. (sends, send)
6. News photographers _____ video cameras to tape whatever stories they cover.
(carries, carry)
7. Back at the station, electronic news gathering (ENG) editors _____ different videotapes and scenes to tell a story. (combines, combine)
8. Each news tape _____ between twenty and ninety seconds. (lasts, last)
9. Live newscasts _____ broadcast from a studio. (is, are)
10. A typical studio _____ about thirty powerful spotlights. (has, have)

Lesson 49**Subject Pronouns and Verb Agreement**

Subject pronouns (*I, you, he, she, it, we, they*) must also agree with the verb.

I **walk**. (First person, singular)

We **walk**. (First person, plural)

You **walk**. (Second person, singular)

You **walk**. (Second person, plural)

He, she or it **walks**. (Third person, singular)

They **walk**. (Third person, plural)

The verbs *have, do, and be* can be main verbs or helping verbs. They must agree with the subject whether they are used as main verbs or helping verbs.

I **am** asleep. (main verb)

I **am** walking. (helping verb)

She **does** good work. (main verb)

They **do** like their work. (helping verb)

You **have** three dollars. (main verb)

You **have** met our new teacher. (helping verb)

► **Exercise 1 Draw two lines under the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.**

I (hopes, hope) the movie isn't sold out.

1. Before beginning to eat, they (thanks, thank) their hostess.
2. We always (has, have) to wait for Anne to arrive.
3. She (is, are) planning to read *Little Women* this summer.
4. On the top shelf you (finds, find) the basket of fruit.
5. It (is, are) obvious that the picnic will have to be postponed.
6. He (lives, live) in a town called Woodfield.
7. Walking up to the plate, I (prepares, prepare) to bat.
8. They (has, have) seen the new art exhibit.
9. We usually (packs, pack) our suitcases the day before we leave on a trip.
10. Since it is so late, he (is, are) coming with us.
11. Today you (seems, seem) even happier than usual.
12. Gretchen was going to organize a softball game, but now it (looks, look) like rain.
13. I (practices, practice) singing every day.
14. She (visits, visit) the neighbors twice a week.
15. He (says, say) the park is filled with flowers.

- 16. We (is, are) waving to the boaters from the bridge.
- 17. When shopping for gifts, they (searches, search) for practical items.
- 18. You (paints, paint) beautifully, Irene.
- 19. I (has, have) enjoyed learning to play chess.
- 20. It (is, are) the prettiest garden we have ever seen!
- 21. They (likes, like) to go camping on weekends.
- 22. She (is, are) thinking about buying Christina a new watch.
- 23. Beyond the horizon he (sees, see) the glow of a gorgeous sunset.
- 24. Singing joyously, we (marches, march) toward the stage.
- 25. You (has, have) heard Danny’s new composition, haven’t you?
- 26. It (startles, startle) me when the wind chimes sound unexpectedly.
- 27. We often (stays, stay) at Grandpa’s farm during the summer.
- 28. After running five miles, I (am, are) ready for a rest.
- 29. They (laughs, laugh) whenever they look at themselves in the carnival mirrors.
- 30. He (cooks, cook) delicious Italian meals.
- 31. This month we (is, are) learning how to polka.
- 32. Drew, you (picks, pick) the colors for the decorations.
- 33. He (waits, wait) in the airport restaurant, hoping his plane will arrive soon.
- 34. It (appears, appear) as if the understudy will have to go on tonight.
- 35. Smiling, I (greet, greet) the new member of the class.

► **Writing Link** Write a short paragraph about your favorite team sport. Use at least two subject pronouns, and be sure each subject and verb agree.

Lesson 50

Locating the Subject

Sometimes a prepositional phrase comes between the subject and the verb. The verb must agree with the subject of the sentence and not with the object of the preposition.

The **rooms** near the entrance **have** new windows.

The **air** in the mountains **contains** little oxygen.

In the first sentence, *near the entrance* is a prepositional phrase. The subject of the sentence is *rooms*, which is plural; therefore, the verb that agrees with it, *have*, is also plural. In the second sentence, *in the mountains* is a prepositional phrase. The singular verb *contains* agrees with *air*, which is a singular subject.

You can check for subject-verb agreement by removing the prepositional phrase.

The rooms have new windows.

The air contains little oxygen.

Some sentences begin with *there* or *here*. These words are never the subject of a sentence. Look for the subject after the verb.

There **are** many palm **trees** in Florida.

Here in the city **is** a large **building**.

To make finding the subject easier, rearrange these sentences by placing the subject before the verb in the usual manner.

Many palm **trees are** there in Florida.

A large **building is** here in the city.

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under the subject. Draw two lines under the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

Each of the girls (has, have) her own locker.

1. The monkeys in the zoo (climbs, climb) trees all day long.
2. Students from all over the country (attends, attend) day camp every spring.
3. Cookies fresh from the oven (tastes, taste) delicious.
4. Drivers from the freight company (travels, travel) across the country.
5. A truckload of band uniforms (arrives, arrive) Saturday.
6. Millions of persons (listens, listen) to radio every day.
7. A sergeant from the police department (teaches, teach) bicycle safety at our school.

8. Roots from the mesquite tree (extends, extend) far below the ground.
9. A ticket for front-row seats (costs, cost) too much.
10. The restaurant with the chairs and tables in front of it (serves, serve) authentic Hawaiian food.
11. Suitcases with an extra pouch (holds, hold) extra clothes.
12. The fireworks at the city park (begins, begin) at 9:30 P.M.
13. Patterns from the Smith Clothing Catalog (requires, require) careful cutting.
14. Teams in the City League (scores, score) more touchdowns than any other teams in the county.
15. Here (is, are) the book that belongs to Kim.
16. The president of the United States (lives, live) in the White House.
17. Hamburgers at this restaurant (comes, come) with tomatoes, lettuce, and cheese.
18. Trees near the top of the mountain (needs, need) more water.
19. The glue on postage stamps (contains, contain) flavoring to make it taste better.
20. The photographer from the school paper (wants, want) us to smile for the class picture.
21. All of the visitors to the museum (receives, receive) a souvenir.
22. The school year in this district (lasts, last) nine months and two weeks.
23. The lockers in this building (stands, stand) more than six feet high.
24. The core of Earth (contains, contain) molten iron.
25. There (is, are) reptile eggs in that leathery covering.
26. Each of the birds in the wetlands (wears, wear) an identification tag.
27. The leader of the circus clowns (works, work) in a bank during the week.
28. The organist in Rhonda's church also (plays, play) at the baseball stadium.
29. The cider from Washington apples (has, have) a pleasant aroma.
30. Class pictures from the 1980s (hangs, hang) in the halls.
31. Light from the sun (reaches, reach) Earth in eight minutes.
32. The sound of the crickets (interrupts, interrupt) the quiet night.

Lesson 51

Agreement with Compound Subjects

A **compound subject** is two or more subjects that have the same verb. When two or more subjects are joined by *and*, the verb is plural.

William **and** Sandy **live** on the same block.

Both trees **and** flowers **require** sunlight.

Elaine **and** her brothers **play** in the band.

Compound subjects can also be joined by *or*, *either...or*, and *neither...nor*. In these cases, the verb must agree with the subject that is closer to it.

Dana **or** Maria **knows** the answer.

Either Dana **or** his study partners **know** the answer.

Neither the fifth-graders **nor** Dana **knows** the answer.

► Exercise 1 Draw two lines under the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

Both Florida and Hawaii (has, have) beautiful beaches.

1. Neither shoes nor jackets (fits, fit) in these lockers.
2. Tomas and his brothers (runs, run) in the marathon every year.
3. Both the mayor and the governor (has, have) offices downtown.
4. Either cotton or wool (feels, feel) comfortable.
5. Elephants and rhinos (lives, live) in the jungles of Africa.
6. Both the orchestra conductor and the musicians (studies, study) classical music for years.
7. Either newspapers or a magazine (contains, contain) advertisements.
8. Martha and Jean (walks, walk) to school when the weather is warm.
9. Neither snow nor ice (stays, stay) on the ground after the spring thaw.
10. Blisters and bruises may (appears, appear) on one's hands after doing yardwork.
11. Heat or smoke by the door (warns, warn) of a fire on the other side.
12. Both badminton and tennis (uses, use) a net to divide the two halves of the court.
13. Bowlers and gymnasts (competes, compete) indoors.

14. Neither skateboards nor roller skates (is permitted, are permitted) in the parking area.
15. In many cities, cars and bicycles (shares, share) the same road.
16. Both glass and plastic (holds, hold) water.
17. Neither the dancers nor the instructor (thinks, think) the stage is too slippery.
18. Palm trees and bushes (provides, provide) shade.
19. Dolphins and whales (belongs, belong) to the same order of mammals.
20. Mrs. Trinh and Mr. Walton (teaches, teach) at City College in the summer.
21. Orange juice or grapefruit juice (has, have) plenty of Vitamin C.
22. Carpenters and electricians (serves, serve) apprenticeships before starting their own businesses.
23. Either the ocean or the pool (is, are) a pleasant place to relax.
24. Electric bulbs and candles (creates, create) light.
25. African elephants and Indian elephants (has, have) different facial features.
26. Yarn and silk (is used, are used) for embroidery.
27. Both the arcade and the amusement park (closes, close) after Labor Day.
28. A map or a navigation chart (shows, show) where to find the coral reef.
29. Billboards and posters (advertises, advertise) new movies.
30. Neither wood nor bricks (keeps, keep) out all of the cold weather.
31. Both dogs and cats (enjoys, enjoy) running in the park.
32. Joel and Adam (plays, play) video games on weekends.
33. Neither boots nor galoshes (leaks, leak) in wet weather.
34. Gerbils and hamsters (runs, run) on stationary wheels.
35. A calculator or a computer (solves, solve) difficult math problems.
36. Kanisha and John (sings, sing) a duet in the school play.
37. A postcard or an entry form (is, are) acceptable.
38. A pitcher and a catcher (communicates, communicate) with hand signals.
39. Neither a mop nor a sponge (absorbs, absorb) all the water.
40. Water and oil (does, do) not mix.



Unit 8 Review

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

There by the building (is, are) a large tree.

1. The Amazon River basin (covers, cover) one-third of Brazil.
2. A cool breeze (chills, chill) the air on a hot summer day.
3. Sharks (roams, roam) the oceans looking for things to eat.
4. Yoshi (plays, play) the clarinet in the school band.
5. We (has seen, have seen) this movie before.
6. Ashley (prefers, prefer) French fries to potato chips.
7. Our teacher (goes, go) to the beach every summer.
8. Cartoons (has, have) many hand-drawn scenes.
9. Young children (imitates, imitate) the actions of their parents, sisters, and brothers.
10. Professional athletes (trains, train) for years to learn their sport.
11. A bugle (sounds, sound) similar to a trumpet.
12. Toni (wants, want) to play goalie next quarter.
13. Birds (flies, fly) from one tree to another.
14. She (sings, sing) in the church choir.
15. Mushrooms (grows, grow) in damp, dark forests.
16. A canoe (holds, hold) one or two people.
17. My city (has, have) a large fireworks display every Fourth of July.
18. Cactus plants (retains, retain) water.
19. I (rides, ride) the number 8 bus to go to school.
20. The theater (shows, show) a new movie every two weeks.
21. The leaders of every country (talks, talk) to each other once a year.
22. A hike up the mountain (requires, require) plenty of strength.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–8

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each complete subject. Draw two lines under each complete predicate.

The fish in the pond swam back and forth.

1. Everyone at the party had a great time.
2. This book has many interesting facts.
3. Each contestant chose a category and answered a question.
4. A bubbling brook meandered through the mountains.
5. Christopher opened the mysterious box, but Lisa closed it quickly.
6. The rally ended with two stirring speeches and the singing of the national anthem.
7. An explosion came from the chemistry lab.
8. Sixteen teams will play in the annual tournament.
9. Cardinals and blue jays are common in this area.
10. The Tylers are moving to Chicago in February.
11. We will study black holes in science class today.
12. Some television programs seem educational as well as entertaining.
13. Our field hockey team won the championship last year, and they may win again this year.
14. Dad tells funny jokes at the dinner table.
15. You should try white-water rafting sometime.
16. Talia asked about the value of the gemstones.
17. The cooking instructor taught us a recipe for beef burgundy.
18. The recreation center has an indoor swimming pool.
19. Jackie is flying home for her grandma's birthday.
20. Silence reigned throughout the large library.

► **Exercise 2** Write the part of speech of the italicized word in the blank. Use these abbreviations: *N* (noun), *V* (verb), *pro.* (pronoun), *adj.* (adjective), *adv.* (adverb), *prep.* (preposition), *conj.* (conjunction), and *int.* (interjection).

- adj. We have *three* maple trees in our backyard.
- _____ 1. Todd *raced* to the corner store.
- _____ 2. Pictures *in* the museum hang on special hooks.
- _____ 3. *Conservation* of rare animals requires careful planning.
- _____ 4. The pedals *on* a bicycle spin in both directions.
- _____ 5. Student athletes are *constantly* working, either in the classroom or on the playing field.
- _____ 6. *Wow!* That band plays great music.
- _____ 7. Alison *and* Sydney rode the roller coaster twice.
- _____ 8. *He* always brings his lunch in a brown paper sack.
- _____ 9. Mom bought a *blue* sweater to wear with her white skirt.
- _____ 10. Carrie *often* stops at the music store after school.
- _____ 11. Give your ticket to the *usher*.
- _____ 12. Yesterday *we* tried the new Mexican restaurant.
- _____ 13. Roberto really *enjoyed* his trip to the planetarium.
- _____ 14. The letter contained valuable information, *but* Nora did not know what to do with it.
- _____ 15. *Well*, I always thought he would come back to his hometown.
- _____ 16. Lucia was *truly* surprised at the reception she received.
- _____ 17. The ball of yarn rolled *under* the dining room table.
- _____ 18. The poem was *long*, but it was also quite beautiful.
- _____ 19. The firecracker *exploded* into a hundred twinkling lights.
- _____ 20. Jasmine adored the playful *puppy* in the pet shop window.

► Exercise 3 Draw two lines under the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

The men in my family (has, have) red hair.

1. Members of the soccer team (wears, wear) special shoes for wet fields.
2. Squirrels in the park (gathers, gather) nuts for the winter.
3. The announcer on TV (says, say) it is going to rain this weekend.
4. A camel's water supply (lasts, last) for many days.
5. The cans of paint (weighs, weigh) seven pounds each.
6. Vacations by the beach (ends, end) too quickly.
7. The runners on sleds easily (glides, glide) over fresh snow.
8. Libraries and museums (adds, add) culture to a city.
9. Hot chocolate or soup (warms, warm) you up on a cold winter day.
10. Old trunks and treasure chests (hides, hide) many interesting things.
11. Oil and gas (forms, form) underground.
12. Both Democrats and Republicans (campaigns, campaign) for political offices.
13. Neither rivers nor streams (runs, run) uphill.
14. Factories and mills (manufactures, manufacture) products for people to buy.
15. Both frogs and toads (croaks, croak) in the swamps.
16. A bell or chimes (rings, ring) on the hour.
17. The space shuttle and satellites (orbits, orbit) Earth.
18. Neither Will nor his sisters (rides, ride) our school bus this year.
19. Sand and cactus plants (bakes, bake) in the desert sun.
20. Both butterflies and moths (goes, go) through several stages of development.
21. Either a coat or a parka (provides, provide) warmth in the winter.
22. Dolphins and tuna (swims, swim) in groups.
23. Either a rainbow or floods (follows, follow) a storm.
24. Both decorations and ornaments (brightens, brighten) up a room.
25. Statues and monuments (honors, honor) outstanding individuals.

Unit 9: Diagramming Sentences

Lesson 52

Diagramming Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates

To diagram a sentence, first draw a long horizontal line. Then draw a short vertical line that crosses the horizontal line. Write the simple subject to the left of the vertical line. Write the simple predicate to the right of the vertical line. When diagramming sentences, use capital letters as they appear in the sentence, but do not use punctuation.

Dynamite explodes.

 Dynamite | **explodes**

Write only the simple subject and the simple predicate in this part of the diagram. Remember that the simple predicate can include a helping verb.

The dynamite will explode on schedule.

 dynamite | **will explode**

► **Exercise 1** Diagram only the simple subject and the simple predicate of each sentence.

1. The store opens early on Saturday.
2. My aunt works as a chemist.

3. A torch lit the way.

7. They named the collie pups Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

4. The football team burst onto the field.

8. Tazu came to the library.

5. The Giraldis traveled through Italy last summer.

9. This movie is almost three hours long.

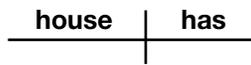
6. The heavy rainfall soaked the dry soil.

10. The sixth-grade girls won the volleyball tournament.

Lesson 53**Diagraming the Four Kinds of Sentences**

The simple subject and the simple predicate of four kinds of sentences are diagramed below. Notice that the location of the simple subject and the simple predicate in a sentence diagram is always the same, regardless of word order in the sentence. In an interrogative sentence the simple subject often comes between the two parts of a verb phrase. In an imperative sentence the simple subject is understood to be *you*.

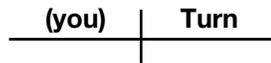
Declarative: The house has central heat.



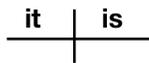
Interrogative: Does it have air conditioning?



Imperative: Turn down the thermostat at ten o'clock.



Exclamatory: How warm it is in this room!



► **Exercise 1** Diagram only the simple subject and the simple predicate.

1. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin.
2. The ice cream will melt there.

3. How much money do you need?

6. What a good movie that was!

4. Why did Sally call the emergency squad?

7. How odd this is!

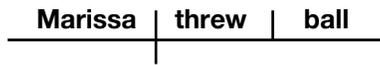
5. What caused the stain on the living room rug?

8. Put the leftovers in the refrigerator.

Lesson 54**Diagramming Direct and Indirect Objects and Predicate Words**

In a sentence diagram, the direct object is placed to the right of a vertical line after the action verb.

Marissa threw the ball.



Similarly, place the predicate noun to the right of the linking verb. Draw a slanted line to separate the verb from the predicate noun.

Today's special is blackened swordfish.



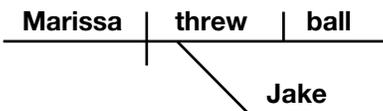
Diagram a predicate adjective just as you would diagram a predicate noun.

Edmund seems confused.



In a diagram, the indirect object sits on a line below and to the right of the verb. Draw a slanted line to connect the indirect object to the verb.

Marissa threw Jake the ball.



► **Exercise 1** Diagram the simple subject, simple predicate, direct or indirect object, and predicate noun or adjective.

1. The library needs volunteers.
2. Yoshitaka finished the pizza.

3. Mom gave me a hug.

6. Aunt Eleanor bought me tickets.

4. The sudden rain soaked the ground.

7. This watermelon tastes so sweet!

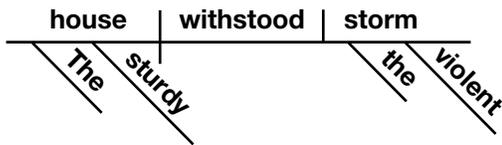
5. Please hand me that bowl.

8. Katherine read Alexandra a story.

Lesson 55**Diagramming Adjectives and Adverbs**

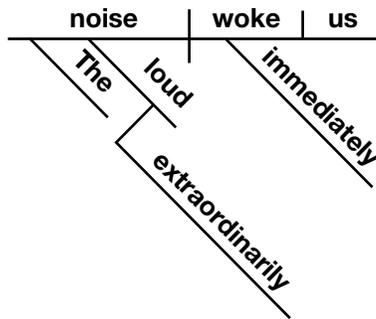
An **adjective** modifies a noun or a pronoun. In a diagram write the adjective on a slanted line beneath the noun or the pronoun it modifies. Diagram possessive nouns and pronouns and the articles *a*, *an*, and *the* just as you would diagram other kinds of adjectives.

The sturdy house withstood the violent storm.



An adverb can modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Notice how adverbs are diagrammed.

The extraordinarily loud noise woke us immediately.



► **Exercise 1** Diagram each sentence.

1. The beautiful cherry blossoms attract many visitors.
2. The bright colors caught the infant's attention.

3. Anne slept late yesterday.

6. Do not give me so much spaghetti!

4. The wren chirped merrily.

7. Alfonso always works very carefully.

5. The long, curvy road suddenly disappeared.

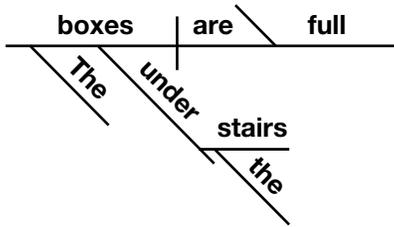
8. This lesson confuses me somewhat.

Lesson 56

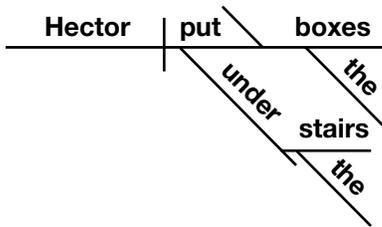
Diagramming Prepositional Phrases

All prepositional phrases, whether used as an adjective or as an adverb, are diagrammed the same way.

Used as an adjective: The boxes under the stairs are full.



Used as an adverb: Hector put the boxes under the stairs.



► Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

1. Toni's letter from Italy arrived earlier.
2. The garden under the grape arbor is Grandma's favorite.
3. My brother paints pictures of lions.
4. Put your coat on a hook by the back door.

5. The shelves beneath the books hold family heirlooms.

8. Mr. Larkspur's surprise was the package outside the classroom door.

6. The brick house above the river's delta was built in the last century.

9. The flags of all the participating countries fluttered in the breeze.

7. Can you come to my house after the game?

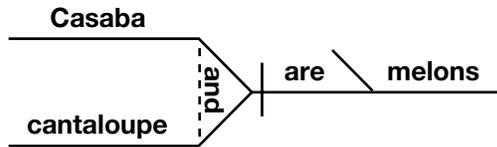
10. We built a platform for my bed above my other furniture.

Lesson 57

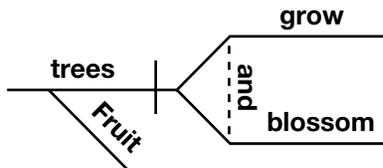
Diagramming Compound Sentence Parts

When you diagram compound parts of a sentence, place the second part of the compound below the first.

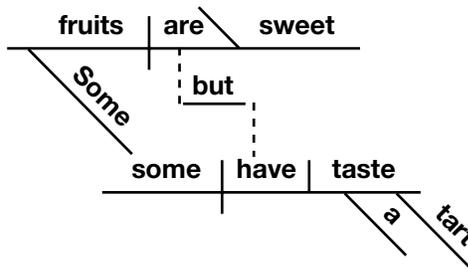
Compound Subject: Casaba and cantaloupe are melons.



Compound Predicate: Fruit trees grow and blossom.



Compound Sentence: Some fruits are sweet, but some have a tart taste.



► Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

1. Geanna or Rodolfo could do the artwork.
2. The library and the post office close at noon on Saturday.

3. It rains often and hails seldom.

6. Irene and Hoshi raked the leaves, and Toshiko and Olivia carried them.

4. Peter pushed the door, but it was heavy.

7. Bright colors and unusual shapes will help these posters.

5. Dad vacuumed and dusted.

8. Sharps and flats can change the mood of the music.



Unit 9 Review

► **Exercise 1** Diagram each sentence.

1. Do you know Mr. Sweeney?
2. Mrs. Peterson sent us six blankets for the refugees.
3. Give Glenda the extra tickets.
4. The excited children scampered quickly into the decorated room.
5. My brother plays a harmonica, and my sister sings.
6. Eugene and Edgar usually like the same things.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–9

► **Exercise 1** Write **S** if the sentence is a simple sentence, **C** if it is compound, or **frag.** if it is a sentence fragment.

- C Robins sing, and turkeys gobble.
- _____ 1. Cats meow, and dogs bark.
- _____ 2. Wind moves sailing ships, but a motor powers a speedboat.
- _____ 3. Jenny and Francine went to the Somerset County Fair together.
- _____ 4. The antique biplane on the wide cement runway.
- _____ 5. Miriam studies French every day, but Askalu studies Swahili only once in a while.
- _____ 6. My brand-new computer has a hard drive and a modem.
- _____ 7. Growing in the garden, down by the old broken birdbath.
- _____ 8. The grass needs mowing, and the garage needs painting.
- _____ 9. I forgot all about that big history test on Monday.
- _____ 10. The brand-new notebook and the dirty blue jacket.
- _____ 11. I shall seal this big envelope, and Darla will mail it for me.
- _____ 12. Those bananas are growing browner every day.
- _____ 13. My aunt Kanya still reads to me from her collection of storybooks.
- _____ 14. The gray clouds made the day dreary.
- _____ 15. Jeff saw his friends Tommy and Jamal in the park.
- _____ 16. Lightning flashes frighten me, but I like the sound of thunder.
- _____ 17. Why is the road crew working in front of our house again?
- _____ 18. In spite of its appearance, our old car runs pretty well.
- _____ 19. Do you remember the Smith family: Michael, Brandon, Sara, and Elizabeth?
- _____ 20. Bright red robin on the long, twisted tree branch.
- _____ 21. Your new ten-speed bicycle flies down the road so swiftly and smoothly!
- _____ 22. I smell that delicious apple pie, and I can almost taste it.
- _____ 23. Exciting stories about actual events and real heroes.

- _____ 24. Cindy and Carla quite often practice their music after school.
- _____ 25. Glenn could come tomorrow, but he cannot make it today.
- _____ 26. The canary's song is soothing.
- _____ 27. Mr. Raintree sings one part, and we follow with ours.
- _____ 28. A stormy sea and high winds, black sky and occasional lightning.

► **Exercise 2** Write *P* if the verb is in the present tense, *pres. prog.* if present progressive, *pres. perf.* if present perfect, *past* if past tense, *past prog.* if past progressive, and *past perf.* if past perfect.

- pres. perf. _____ The puppy *has stolen* one of Dad's new blue slippers.
- _____ 1. Ms. Johnson *was giving* a test in the next room.
- _____ 2. The hours *creep* by slowly on rainy afternoons.
- _____ 3. I *am drawing* a picture for art class.
- _____ 4. Sally *had woven* that scarf before her twelfth birthday.
- _____ 5. *Have you ever ridden* a horse?
- _____ 6. I *woke* up at four in the morning.
- _____ 7. The flowers *have grown* fast in this wet weather.
- _____ 8. Your voice *reminds* me of someone else.
- _____ 9. Conor *threw* the final strikeout pitch in our game against Central.
- _____ 10. Who *has seen* my old green jacket?
- _____ 11. I *collect* rocks, stamps, and old coins.
- _____ 12. The fans *stared* at their favorite actor as he walked in.
- _____ 13. Sharon *sings* in the choir.
- _____ 14. That dog *has bitten* people before.
- _____ 15. They *have weathered* many storms throughout their years together.
- _____ 16. *Are you leaving* soon?
- _____ 17. Paul *had swept* the room carefully.
- _____ 18. The maple trees *provide* shade on a hot day.
- _____ 19. Mrs. Baughman *has paid* me for mowing her yard.

- _____ 20. I *am holding* the ladder steady.
- _____ 21. The snow *has come* at last!
- _____ 22. The wind *rattles* the window panes.
- _____ 23. My bird feeder *hangs* on a limb outside my bedroom window.
- _____ 24. The baron *rose* and stood by the window, dreaming of his princess.
- _____ 25. The meat *had not frozen* properly.
- _____ 26. I'm *teaching* my puppy to sit, roll over, and fetch.
- _____ 27. That tree *has stood* there for hundreds of years.
- _____ 28. The little field mouse *hides* timidly under the tulip leaves.

► **Exercise 3** Write *pro.* if the italicized noun is a proper noun, *com.* if it is a common noun, or *col.* if it is a collective noun. For nouns that are both common and collective, write *col.*

- col. The *group* has decided not to pay for a new slide projector.
- _____ 1. The *family* will buy this land for a new store.
- _____ 2. *Mrs. Smith* will teach our class next week.
- _____ 3. *Dr. Johnson* says a lot of funny things when I visit him.
- _____ 4. When will the *legislature* vote on that bill?
- _____ 5. The Carlson's *dog* is always in our yard.
- _____ 6. *Tom Sawyer* is one of my favorite story characters.
- _____ 7. The cheerleading *squad* will practice after school on Tuesday.
- _____ 8. What's the name of the *actor* who played the butler?
- _____ 9. *President Abraham Lincoln* is my favorite American leader.
- _____ 10. According to Bob, our *class* will go on a field trip next week.
- _____ 11. The *alligator* crossed the road right in front of us!
- _____ 12. The giant *battleship* is now a war memorial for our state.
- _____ 13. My brother's army *battalion* will pass through our town today.
- _____ 14. The *clouds* looked like white feathers on the underwing of the sky.
- _____ 15. Although *cricket* is played with a ball and a bat, it is different from baseball.