

Grammar



Unit 1: Parts of the Speech

Lesson 1

Nouns: Singular, Plural, Possessive, Concrete, and Abstract

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. A **singular noun** names one person, place, thing, or idea, and a **plural noun** names more than one.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Person:	visitor	visitors
Place:	valley	valleys
Thing:	hammer	hammers
Idea:	belief	beliefs

The possessive form of a noun shows possession, ownership, or the relationship between two nouns.

	SINGULAR POSSESSIVE	PLURAL POSSESSIVE
Possession:	teacher's desk	teachers' desks
Ownership:	student's term paper	students' term papers
Relationship:	country's beauty	countries' beauty

► **Exercise 1** Write *S* above each singular noun, *P* above each plural noun, and *poss.* above each possessive noun.

S P poss. S

The announcer told the fans the game's score.

1. Beautiful white snow covered the mountain's flanks.
2. The audience enjoyed the speaker's anecdotes about the hike.
3. Kentucky's pastures produce many fine thoroughbreds.
4. Alaina received three scholarships after her audition.
5. Did your puppy run under Mrs. Swenson's porch?
6. The parakeet squawks while the canary sings.
7. Our excursion to the park was shortened by warnings of an approaching tornado.
8. Driving hurriedly through the countryside, Jaleel seemed careless about avoiding potholes.
9. The committee's decision to suspend the rules gave Adam more freedom to present his proposal.
10. The figurine on the trophy cracked when the cheering teammates broke the shelf.
11. Su-Lin scrubbed the car's tires while Tom polished the chrome.

12. Jamal's understanding of the technology involved in storing information on a disk seems correct.
13. Many persons in our hectic society have forgotten the beautiful art of sewing.
14. Geraldo insisted on playing devil's advocate whenever discussions arose.
15. Running around the house, the children could not find their father's hat.
16. Having scored twenty-three points in the game, Dowana received the lion's share of praise on the nightly broadcast.
17. Beethoven's fifth symphony is one of his most popular works.
18. Paul's personal library is becoming so large there is no place to add any more shelves.

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

music (concrete) value (abstract) scent (concrete) loyalty (abstract)

► **Exercise 2** Write *con.* (concrete) or *abst.* (abstract) above each italicized noun.

con.
John ardently studies *heraldry*.

1. Kwang showed his *affection* for his sister Annette by writing her three poems.
2. The *sound* of singing birds makes one's spirits rise.
3. Olaf had not yet reached the *peak* of his abilities.
4. *Hate* is a dangerous emotion.
5. Are you a member of the Republican or Democratic *party*?
6. One of Americans' most prized possessions is *freedom*.
7. Sherri's *urgency* caused Kim to make more mistakes than she normally would have.
8. His cold feet were soothed by the *warmth* from the evening campfire.
9. Kevin was mesmerized by the *aroma* of the bread baking in the kitchen.
10. Muriel's two cats and her dog brought her much *enjoyment*.
11. I was not impressed with his *singing* during the student choir concert.
12. There are several theories as to what caused the *rings* around Saturn.
13. Throughout the entire *kingdom*, none was as brave as Sir Lancelot, the famous knight.
14. Making the team and passing English were two of Ping's *goals* for this semester.

Lesson 2**Nouns: Proper, Common, and Collective**

A **proper noun** names a specific person, place or thing. Capitalize proper nouns. A common noun refers to people, places or things in general.

	PROPER NOUNS	COMMON NOUNS
Person:	Robert Walls	superintendent
Place:	Africa	continent
Thing:	Iguanodon	dinosaur
Idea:	Renaissance	thought

A **collective noun** names a group. A collective noun is singular when it refers to the group as a whole. A collective noun is plural when it refers to the individual members of a group.

The **committee** studies the issue. (singular) The **committee** have gone to lunch. (plural)

► **Exercise 1** Label each italicized noun as *prop.* for proper, *com.* for common, or *col.* for collective. Assume the collective nouns are also common nouns.

The Air Force *squadron* flew over the Olympic *field*.

- The international sports *festival* known as the *Olympic Games* began in ancient *Greece*.
- These *games*, which started in the eighth *century* B.C., were held every four *years* for *centuries*.
- The ancient *Greeks* used the *games* to salute their *god Zeus* and to honor their *cities*.
- They included *competition* in music, *oratory*, and theater as well as *sport*.
- Abandoned for several centuries, the *games* were revived in 1894 by an international *committee*.
- Today that *commission*, the International Olympic Committee, bases itself in *Lausanne, Switzerland*.
- The original governing *board* consisted of fourteen *members*.
- Each participating *country* must have a *National Olympics Committee* to sponsor the *team* and physically manage it.
- Participants* held the first modern games in the *year* 1896 in *Athens, Greece*.
- The games were revived to salute the collective athletic *talents* of the *family* of *nations*.
- Today's *Olympics* concentrate on *sport* only and have a much expanded *venue*.
- They foster the *ideal* of a "sound *mind* in a sound *body*" and promote *friendship* among nations.

13. Participation is open to all, regardless of political *affiliation* or *creed*.
14. Thirteen *countries* competed in that first *revival*.
15. Nine *sports* made up the entire *agenda*.
16. These *events* generated sufficient *interest* to justify continuing the *games*.
17. The *United States* entered a *squad* of fourteen *men* who dominated the track and field events.
18. By the fourth modern *Olympiad* (1908), the *number* of *competitors* had grown from 311 to 2,082.
19. The Olympic governing *council* added the *Winter Games* in 1924.
20. *Chamonix*, France, hosted the first winter *extravaganza*.
21. By 1988, 167 *nations* had Olympic *chapters*.
22. The summer *festivities* that year in Seoul, Korea, drew *athletes* from a record 160 *countries*.
23. The largest *assembly* of *competitors* gathered in Munich, *Germany*, which showcased ten thousand *athletes* in 1972.
24. The international *committee* currently has more than seventy *members*.
25. By 1992, the *Winter Olympics* alone boasted 2,174 athletic *colleagues* from sixty-three *countries*.
26. The *Olympiads* have not always been successful in keeping *politics* and *prejudices* outside their *events*.
27. Hitler tried to use the 1936 games in *Berlin* to propagandize the Nazi racist *cause*.
28. African American *Jesse Owens* upset those *plans* by winning four gold *medals* in track and field.
29. Several *instances* of *boycotts* have shocked the global *audience* and lessened universal *participation*.
30. Even *terrorism* has plagued the games, as in the murder of a *group* of *Israelis* in 1972.
31. Almost all Olympians stress the *camaraderie* of the great *assembly*.
32. While there is much *pride* in competing for one's *country*, the feeling of international *unity* is even more important.
33. *Prizes* for the *events* are purposely kept to token *awards*.
34. *Medals* of *gold*, bronze, and *silver* reward the top three *finishers* in each event.
35. This is one way of keeping the *emphasis* on the sport rather than the *reward*.
36. In this way the modern *Olympiads* remain true to the *ideals* of their founders, the citizens of classical *Greece*.

Lesson 3**Pronouns: Personal, Possessive, Reflexive, and Intensive**

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun, a group of words acting as a noun, or another pronoun. We call the word or group of words that a pronoun refers to its **antecedent**.

A **personal pronoun** refers to a specific person or thing by indicating the person speaking (the first person), the person being addressed (the second person), or any other person or thing being discussed (the third person).

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

A **possessive pronoun** shows possession or control. It takes the place of a possessive noun.

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

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each personal pronoun and two lines under each possessive pronoun.

She makes her own clothes.

- Does she have the stamina to climb to the top of the cathedral tower?
- You are the best friend anyone could ask for.
- Ms. Kowalski signed her autograph on this theater program.
- Franklin, does that incident have anything to do with your shyness?
- If Stella asks, just say that I quit for today but will be back tomorrow to finish the job.
- Did you say this blue and gold notebook was hers?
- The dog shook its wet fur and splattered water over the entire room.
- Manny and John have their own version of what happened yesterday at the game.
- Our substitute teacher, Mr. Pennyworth, told us about his archaeological experiences.
- Will you give him a helping hand if he asks you for your help?
- Dad, how long will it take us to reach the first rest area?
- Mr. Ramirez showed us how to fix a flat tire on a motorcycle.

13. None of the trash scattered all over their yard is ours.
14. My time is very limited today; could I see you tomorrow?
15. How much did the handyman charge them to fix the cracked cement on their porch?
16. Maria said that her mother would help us with the arrangements tomorrow.
17. We try always to be dependable when she asks us to assist her.
18. No matter how many times they try, the Livingston twins just don't show much progress in painting their house.
19. Did you see how many pancakes he ate this morning for breakfast?
20. Debbie and I practiced our instruments for an hour; how long did Russ and Dejuana practice theirs?

A **reflexive pronoun** refers to a noun or another pronoun and indicates that the same person or thing is involved. An **intensive pronoun** adds emphasis to a noun or another pronoun. Reflexive and intensive pronouns look alike. Their usage reveals the difference.

Pedro presented **himself** the award. (reflexive)
 Pedro **himself** presented the award. (intensive)

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person	myself	ourselves
Second person	yourself	yourselves
Third person	himself, herself, itself	themselves

► **Exercise 2** Write *ref.* above each reflexive pronoun and *int.* above each intensive pronoun.

ref.

Roberto bought himself a new jacket.

1. The chimpanzee itself opened the lock on the laboratory door.
2. Did you ever find yourselves wondering why we keep doing this?
3. Marvin, why don't you attend the meeting and see for yourself?
4. Kellie and Mika arranged a meeting between Garth Brooks and themselves.
5. I continually surprise myself at my own genius.
6. Akira and Bob, did you do this whole project yourselves?
7. I rented myself a three-wheeler for the weekend.
8. Arthur gave her the book himself.

Lesson 4**Pronouns: Demonstrative, Interrogative, Relative, and Indefinite**

Use an **interrogative pronoun** to form questions. Interrogative pronouns are *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *what*, and *which*. The intensive forms of the interrogative pronouns are *whoever*, *whomever*, *whatever*, and *whichever*.

Whoever heard of such a silly request?

Use a **relative pronoun** to begin a special subject-verb word group called a subordinate clause (see Lesson 23).

The lady **who** came late was my sister. (*Who* begins the subordinate clause *who came late*.)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

who	whom	what	which	that
whoever	whomever	whatever	whichever	whose

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each interrogative pronoun and two lines under each relative pronoun.

Who is coming to my party?

1. Is Pat the person who parked in the principal's reserved space?
2. I never thought that you would say such a thing.
3. Bill is a friend on whom you can always depend.
4. Whom did the sheriff want to see?
5. For her birthday Jenny got a calculator that prints out its results.
6. Aunt Carey, who is my mother's sister, will visit us next week.
7. What do you mean?
8. May I take whichever I choose?
9. A long nap is what I need right now.
10. The accident that had happened three years ago left her with a severe limp.
11. Whoever heard of such an outrageously funny thing?
12. It was Kalina's vote that broke the tie in the student election yesterday.
13. Tara or Rico, whoever arrives first, will adjust the thermostat.
14. After that long study session, which sounds better, ice cream or pizza?

Lesson 5**Verbs: Action**

A **verb** expresses action or a state of being and is necessary to make a statement. An **action verb** tells what someone or something does. Action verbs can express either physical or mental action. A **transitive verb** is an action verb that is followed by a word or words that answer the question *what?* or *whom?* An **intransitive verb** is an action verb that is not followed by a word that answers the question *what?* or *whom?*

Ellie **ate** the cake. (transitive)

Myron **jumped** over the fence. (intransitive)

Some verbs can be either transitive or intransitive, depending on their usage.

He **fought** for recognition. (intransitive)

He **fought** the bad guys. (transitive)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each action verb. Write *trans.* in the blank if the verb is transitive and *int.* if it is intransitive.

- int. John Wesley Powell explored far and wide.
- _____ 1. John Wesley Powell came from Mount Morris, New York.
- _____ 2. His family soon moved to frontier Illinois, where the beauties of nature impressed the young boy.
- _____ 3. Spending much time by himself on rivers in canoes, young John taught himself many things about nature.
- _____ 4. He landed a job as a teacher, a post at which he prospered.
- _____ 5. He accepted the post of superintendent of the county schools at age twenty-seven.
- _____ 6. While he served in that position, the American Civil War erupted.
- _____ 7. An early volunteer, John rushed to his country's service.
- _____ 8. At the Battle of Shiloh, he lost his right arm to an enemy rifle ball.
- _____ 9. After the war, John returned to Illinois.
- _____ 10. The many empty spaces on American maps of the time intrigued Powell.
- _____ 11. With the help of old army friends (including U.S. Grant), he succeeded in getting government approval and finance for an expedition to the Green and Colorado River canyons.
- _____ 12. Major Powell and eight assorted adventurers began the mapping expedition on May 24, 1869.

- _____ 13. Powell intended to map the entire country.
- _____ 14. In his explorations, Powell grew wise to the ways of the arid regions of the West.
- _____ 15. Powell also desired the development of the beautiful western lands of America.
- _____ 16. He developed irrigation techniques and argued for rights of the individual landowner.
- _____ 17. Water rights caused great problems in the growth of the West because local monopolies manipulated water use.
- _____ 18. Powell also conceived a love for the Native Americans.
- _____ 19. By 1879, the government appointed him director of both the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Ethnology.
- _____ 20. Under his leadership, topographical maps became the standard by which the rest of the world made maps.
- _____ 21. He angered a few senators when he funneled some of the Survey's federal monies into investigating the chemical possibilities of petroleum.
- _____ 22. Most people at that time saw no possible use for crude oil except as lighting fuel or as a lubricant.
- _____ 23. Congress slashed the Survey's funds, and Powell resigned.
- _____ 24. In the administration of the Bureau of Ethnology, however, Powell's enthusiasm soared.
- _____ 25. As part of his work in the bureau, Powell classified Native American languages.
- _____ 26. His *Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages* established Powell as an important anthropologist.
- _____ 27. The former superintendent of county schools achieved lasting fame and respect for his work with Native Americans.
- _____ 28. Under his tutelage, the bureau brought the new field of anthropology into adulthood.
- _____ 29. Powell wrote other works as well; his books concern his explorations and his work in anthropology.
- _____ 30. Meanwhile, his ideas on irrigation improved crop production in the West.

Lesson 6**Verbs: Linking**

A **linking verb** links, or joins, the subject of a sentence with a word or expression that identifies or describes the subject. The most common linking verbs are the forms of *be*. Some examples are *am, is, are, was, were, will be, has been, and was being*.

Gerald **is** handsome.

Marta **was** the president.

OTHER LINKING VERBS

appear

feel

look

seem

smell

become

grow

remain

sound

taste

► **Exercise 1** Draw a line under the verb, and write *LV* in the blank if the verb is a linking verb and *AV* if the verb is an action verb.

LV Frieda is a lucky person.

- _____ 1. Connie walks to the grocery store with Miki.
- _____ 2. Helen and Gary revealed the secret of their amazing discovery.
- _____ 3. After the morning session, many of the delegates went to a mall.
- _____ 4. My neighbors appear regularly on local television.
- _____ 5. Matching the pattern of that material will be difficult.
- _____ 6. Your speech sounds great.
- _____ 7. Tuani's dog obviously met a skunk last night.
- _____ 8. All of the evidence seems clear.
- _____ 9. Regardless of the weather, I am usually the first at practice.
- _____ 10. Inside twenty minutes, the forest rangers readied the campsite for the children.
- _____ 11. A jury member fell asleep after many hours in the courtroom.
- _____ 12. Karl evaded the tackler on the last play for the touchdown.
- _____ 13. How long has Akira been the team captain?
- _____ 14. Many of the members feel bad about the election.
- _____ 15. My playful collie requires a lot of my energy and time.
- _____ 16. Albert missed the best game of the year because of a flat tire.
- _____ 17. Ms. Toshio retains three attorneys for her corporation.
- _____ 18. I regretted my decision about the science fair.

- _____ 19. The four girls remained in the cellar until the all-clear signal.
- _____ 20. A 70 percent majority elected Heather president of the chess club.
- _____ 21. My dislike of liver has grown stronger over the years.
- _____ 22. Yana trains for the wrestling tournament next month in the state capital.
- _____ 23. Kosey really liked his new school.
- _____ 24. The Franklins hope for good weather for their trip this weekend.
- _____ 25. The veterinarian gave my cat a shot last week.
- _____ 26. The hamburger tasted absolutely delicious.
- _____ 27. The neighbors loud music kept me awake until two in the morning.
- _____ 28. Ernesto saw nothing funny about the practical joke.
- _____ 29. Hundreds of visitors tour our local museum each month.
- _____ 30. These footprints look fresh.
- _____ 31. The computer at the library saves me a lot of research time.
- _____ 32. The weather turned colder after those few sunny, warm days.
- _____ 33. This turkey tastes good with the tart cranberry sauce.
- _____ 34. Akira and Ramon are two of the nicest people in the world.
- _____ 35. Ricardo and Minal became closer after the tragedy.
- _____ 36. Mark plays cards often.
- _____ 37. The wonderful old oak tree grew on the wide hillside to the north of the farm.
- _____ 38. Two term papers and three book reports try the best of us.
- _____ 39. Marilyn and Anna take trigonometry in summer school.
- _____ 40. With no further business, the meeting adjourned fifteen minutes early.

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph comparing the personalities of two television characters. Use linking verbs whenever possible.

Lesson 7

Verb Phrases

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

Jill **will have finished** by then. (*Will* and *have* help the main verb *finished*.)

AUXILIARY VERBS

Forms of *be*: am, is, are, was, were, being, been

Forms of *have*: has, have, had, having

Others: can, could, do, does, did, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would

► Exercise 1 Draw one line under each verb phrase and two lines under each auxiliary verb.

The rain has been falling steady all night.

1. Mr. Ho has been keeping bees on the hill behind his house for more than forty years.
2. The limbs of the elm tree were being shaken by the wind.
3. The babies are crying from hunger.
4. Melanie never did say the answer to the word puzzle correctly.
5. A mistake of that magnitude could wreck all of our financial hopes.
6. Many of us should be ready for a change of pace after that fast dance.
7. The young lieutenant can muster his troops in only fifteen minutes.
8. Have you ever been in Hawaii?
9. Jenny might have mentioned the party to Roger.
10. Grandad will be seventy-two next month on the thirteenth.
11. Marsha is not getting a new sweater today.
12. How can this confusion about the experiment be explained to Mr. Hawkfeather's satisfaction?
13. Michi might have been finished before Nui.
14. Our family will be having guests this Monday evening for dinner.
15. After school, will you be going straight home?
16. The innkeepers are concerned about the new tax laws for motels.
17. The rooster was crowing that fateful morning.
18. Before the last session with your new tutor, your fears of math may well disappear.

- 19. Irene could only hope for her friends' understanding.
- 20. The occasion might have ended in disaster for the Sprank twins.
- 21. The accident might have done more damage to the car.
- 22. We shall never regret our decision.
- 23. Because of the snowstorm, the dance has been postponed until next week.
- 24. We must have lost the game.
- 25. The younger children will be frightened by certain scenes in the movie, Mom.
- 26. We could probably switch the gathering to Friday.
- 27. Will had eaten seven hot dogs by the end of the show.
- 28. Kajala has always been stronger than Osvaldo in cross-country skiing.
- 29. Miriam and Terra have seldom studied together before last night.
- 30. Without the wire top on the cage, the rabbit could jump out of it and into the reach of our dog.
- 31. Ollie may have deposited the money earlier than usual.
- 32. Because of the fog, Margaret's plane will be arriving two hours late tomorrow night.
- 33. The rust has certainly damaged the rocker panels on your brother's old car.
- 34. Billy Ray cannot remember his last visit to the doctor.
- 35. Red and green have been the traditional Christmas colors for many years.
- 36. In eight competitions this year, our school jazz band has received seven awards.
- 37. Hadi really does know the answers to the trick questions.
- 38. With a tight score, that game must have thrilled everyone there.
- 39. By combining all the clues, we can name a suspect in the baron's murder.
- 40. With her memory, she should seldom forget anything as important as my birthday.

► **Writing Link** Write a short description of a typical day for one of your parents. Demonstrate the use of main verbs with auxiliary verbs.

Lesson 8

Adjectives

An **adjective** modifies a noun or a pronoun by limiting its meaning. Adjectives include the articles *a*, *an*, and *the*. *A* and *an* are **indefinite** articles; *the* is a **definite** article. Because they modify nouns, possessive nouns and pronouns are considered adjectives as well.

Bill has **large** feet. Give me **the** ball. She takes **swimming** lessons.

A **proper adjective** is formed from a proper noun and begins with a capital letter. Proper adjectives are often created by using the following suffixes: *-an*, *-ian*, *-n*, *-ese*, and *-ish*.

We ate **Chinese** food and listened to **African** music at the international festival.

Many adjectives have different forms to indicate their degree of comparison.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
large	larger	largest (regular formation of degree)
good	better	best (irregular formation of degree)

► Exercise 1 Underline each adjective in the following sentences.

Some villages developed into huge urban areas.

- Cities did not become possible until ancient societies produced more food than they consumed and had found ways of storing the surplus.
- Storing and preserving food was necessary to sustain large numbers of non-farming people.
- Civil officials and religious priests inhabited the earliest cities.
- Around them lived the lower classes of craft persons, artisans, and common laborers.
- The labor of outside farmers supported the permanent inhabitants of the city.
- The city officials collected the surplus food and distributed it among the workers.
- Another reason for the development of the city was that it provided the best defense against outside aggressors.
- Since it depended on the outlying areas for supplies, each city had to dominate and defend its entire region against enemies.
- The city rulers sent out professional soldiers to keep order in the hinterland and to defend it from roving marauders and from attacks by other cities.
- Large municipalities sprang up wherever commerce flourished, such as the intersections of trade routes, at sea harbors, and at the mouths of rivers.

11. The trading function has been an important source of employment and sustenance for cities throughout history.
12. All the major urban areas of the United States, including the cities of the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, began as small trade centers.

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the degree of comparison (*pos.* for positive, *comp.* for comparative, or *sup.* for superlative) for the italicized adjective.

- _____ *sup.* Ancient Athens might have been the *most beautiful* city ever built.
- _____ 1. As cities grow *larger*, they develop many problems, some of which seem difficult to solve.
 - _____ 2. Depending on the state of the economy, *good* jobs become scarce or non-existent.
 - _____ 3. One of the *most frustrating* problems remains adequate housing.
 - _____ 4. Urban leaders consider providing proper utility and sanitation services an even *more difficult* task.
 - _____ 5. Many *clear* thinkers have dedicated themselves to solving and preventing such problems through urban planning.
 - _____ 6. The first step is to clearly define the needs, addressing the *worst* problems directly.
 - _____ 7. Planners organize these needs into specific goals that will give the *most complete* solutions.
 - _____ 8. The next step, the *hardest* one, focuses on producing the means with which to achieve the goals.
 - _____ 9. One of the *more difficult* obstacles is financing development projects.
 - _____ 10. Taxes provide *most* of the money.
 - _____ 11. The *most influential* pioneer in city planning was Ebenezer Howard.
 - _____ 12. Howard's ideas for social and economic balance provided a basis for the *most significant* advancement in cities in centuries.

Lesson 9

Adverbs

An **adverb** modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb by making its meaning more specific. Adverbs answer the questions *how? when? where?* and *to what degree?* When modifying a verb, an adverb may appear in various positions in a sentence. If modifying an adjective or another adverb, an adverb appears directly before the modified word.

The boy had run **quickly** home. (*Quickly* modifies the verb *had run*.)

Kate is **very** nervous about her performance. (*Very* modifies the adjective *nervous*.)

Dr. Delacorte removed the bandages **quite carefully**. (*Quite* modifies the adverb *carefully*; *carefully* modifies the verb *removed*.)

The negatives *no* and *not* and the contraction *-n't* are adverbs. Other negative words, such as *nowhere*, *hardly*, and *never*, can function as adverbs of time, place, and degree.

I couldn't remember where I left it. The rain **never** begins until softball practice starts.

▶ Exercise 1 Draw an arrow from each adverb to the word it modifies.

The dejected boy  moved slowly.

1. Uncle Kwan laughed heartily.
2. The teacher had an unusually quiet classroom.
3. The driver turned the steering wheel very sharply.
4. The children eagerly awaited the clowns' entrance.
5. Myra suddenly saw the spider.
6. All single-spaced manuscripts will be summarily rejected.
7. Juana crept very slowly to the railing on the high balcony of the duke's palace.
8. Tillie's face turned really red because of her spoonerism.
9. This is an extremely slow copier.
10. My sister was sleeping comfortably on the couch.
11. Alexis couldn't believe Cheryl's words.
12. Rosa's aunt had become quite captivated with the tale.

13. The rest of the play proceeded smoothly.
14. Mitch handles his tape player carelessly.
15. Esther rounded the building and nearly collided with an elderly man.
16. The instructions were given clearly and concisely.
17. The little girl carefully drew a picture of a very skinny dog.
18. The seriously injured player was carried to an ambulance.
19. "I wish I had kept my mouth shut," Ted said remorsefully.
20. The debate team had a rather mediocre record.

► **Exercise 2** Underline each adverb. Write in the blank the type of word it modifies: *V* (verb), *adj.* (adjective), or *adv.* (adverb). Some sentences may have more than one adverb.

- _____ **V** _____ Kim gazed lovingly at her little sister.
- _____ 1. The coach shouted hoarsely at the defensive back.
 - _____ 2. The melody floated gracefully throughout the building.
 - _____ 3. "I want tuba music at my wedding," said Rico jokingly.
 - _____ 4. That extremely clean car belongs to Ms. Salvatore.
 - _____ 5. Masu spoke rather shyly.
 - _____ 6. After his reprieve, Soto skipped merrily down the hallway.
 - _____ 7. Mr. Atkinson attributes his very green lawn to proper fertilizing and watering.
 - _____ 8. Will you ever succeed in learning this procedure?
 - _____ 9. Does such a hastily prepared assignment deserve a top grade?
 - _____ 10. Betsy has never readily accepted responsibility for the accident.
 - _____ 11. A rather large dog met the salesman at the front door.
 - _____ 12. Winona is really intelligent.
 - _____ 13. The suspiciously nervous boys were quite anxious.
 - _____ 14. Every morning Mr. Chin greets his class cheerily.
 - _____ 15. Lady Louisa's heavily powdered face significantly detracted from her beautiful gown.
 - _____ 16. I think that Melody purposely lost her assignment.

Lesson 10

Prepositions

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

The bus stopped **by** the school.

COMMON PREPOSITIONS

aboard	as	but	in	out	toward
about	at	by	inside	outside	under
above	before	concerning	into	over	underneath
across	behind	despite	like	past	until
after	below	down	near	pending	unto
against	beneath	during	of	regarding	up
along	beside	except	off	since	upon
amid	besides	excepting	on	through	with
among	between	for	onto	throughout	within
around	beyond	from	opposite	to	without

A **compound preposition** is a preposition that is made up of more than one word.

Use something red **in front of** that black background.

COMMON COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS

according to	apart from	because of	in front of	next to	out of
ahead of	aside from	by means of	in spite of	on account of	owing to
along with	as to	in addition to	instead of	on top of	

Phrases that begin with a preposition usually end with a noun or pronoun called the **object of the preposition**.

Elaine left without her **sweater**. (*Sweater* is the object of the preposition *without*.)

► Exercise 1 Draw one line under each prepositional phrase and circle its object.

Early in the morning, Sam acts grumpy.

1. The crowd leaped to their feet when Montana dropped back for a pass.
2. Without hesitation, Abdul volunteered to run for secretary.
3. Judy parked her car in front of Margie's house.
4. The boats were tied downstream below the dam.
5. Eluding the police, the burglar made his escape by means of the transom.
6. Terrence hugged Marlene amid the throng of cheering fans.

7. According to Ellie, there will be no meeting this afternoon in the cafeteria.
8. "He isn't there," Bill said, pointing toward the closet door.
9. I can't wait until spring.
10. Jerilynn was thrilled beyond her wildest dreams at the beautiful sound.
11. On top of the hill, you will find a grassy plot with a wonderful apple tree.
12. They spend a lot of time out west at a dude ranch.
13. All members have paid their dues except Jeremy.
14. We served the Jeffersons mashed potatoes and succotash along with the barbecued ribs.
15. The dry weather ruined the crop despite our desperate irrigation attempts.
16. The doctors had a consultation concerning Ms. Devereaux's illness.
17. Aboard the train, the family settled down for the long ride from Paris to Marseilles.
18. Planting marigolds around the garden will keep the rabbits away from the vegetables.
19. Inside the card we found a twenty-dollar bill beneath a photo of Aunt Helen and Uncle Joe.
20. Three pieces of candy fell onto the floor and rolled along the wall.
21. We found the missing socks underneath the bed and on top of a comic book.
22. May I have the macaroni and cheese instead of the pilaf?
23. Ms. Sarmiento will be our advisor during Mr. Voss's sabbatical.
24. Taki waited near the telephone for an hour, but Kurt didn't call despite his promise.
25. Dean came to the Halloween party as an aardvark and Ed came as a green Martian.
26. His reputation among the athletes spread throughout the city after his winning touchdown.
27. We completed the project three weeks ahead of schedule.
28. Gasoline prices rose on account of the dramatic increase in demand.
29. We have a renewed enthusiasm since the retreat.
30. Upon his arrival, the contest began.
31. Because of Cal's shrewdness, we managed to get terrific bargains.
32. Will I see you at the concert?
33. Upon receipt of the letter, Daisy disappeared into her room.
34. The smoke rose lazily up the chimney by means of the draft through the flue.
35. Is Hector the man leaning against the wall?
36. The sporting goods store moved around the corner.

Lesson 11

Conjunctions: Coordinating, Correlative, and Subordinating

A **conjunction** joins single words or groups of words. A **coordinating conjunction** joins words or groups of words that have equal grammatical importance. Coordinating conjunctions include *and, but, or, nor, for,* and *yet*.

Bob **and** Beth are waiting. The lightning flashes, **yet** I hear no thunder.

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join words and groups of words of equal importance. Correlative conjunctions include *both...and, just as...so, not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor,* and *whether...or*.

Whether you send a printout **or** bring the disk in person, the data must be here by noon.

A **subordinating conjunction** joins a dependent idea or clause to a main clause.

Carlos called **before** you arrived.

COMMON SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

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

► **Exercise 1** Circle each conjunction. Write *coord.* in the blank if the conjunction is coordinating, *corr.* if the conjunction is correlative, or *sub.* if the conjunction is subordinating.

- _____ coord. Do you write letters to your friends, or do you use only the phone?
- _____ 1. In the ancient world the establishment of large governments and the development of trade necessitated formal message-carrying systems.
- _____ 2. At first, governments reserved these systems for their own use; commercial interests and the private sector were later included.
- _____ 3. Around 550 B.C., the Persians began a postal service that not only proved dependable but also still serves as a model for communications.
- _____ 4. The Romans established a large system that remained very reliable so long as the empire maintained its central world authority.

- _____ 5. Based on the Persian model, Roman relay stations were both large and numerous.
- _____ 6. Roman government posts carried only official letters, whereas commercial companies served businesses and private citizens.
- _____ 7. After Rome's authority weakened, reliable posts either disappeared or became undependable.
- _____ 8. The Renaissance in western Europe sparked a boom in official, commercial, ecclesiastical, and private correspondence.
- _____ 9. This increase made it necessary for regional monarchies not only to rehabilitate the postal systems but also to extend them greatly.
- _____ 10. France established a nationwide postal service in 1497 as England had done earlier in 1481.
- _____ 11. In America, early colonial mail was neither regular nor organized.
- _____ 12. To correspond with relatives abroad, colonists posted letters with sea captains unless they could find a friend to carry the letters for them.
- _____ 13. Cities supervised early attempts at organized mail so that the demand for communications could be met.
- _____ 14. Since the Colonial American authorities realized the necessity of centralized control, they appointed Benjamin Franklin deputy postmaster general for America in 1737.
- _____ 15. Franklin made fundamental improvements in the domestic mail system while he established regular foreign deliveries.
- _____ 16. The Continental Congress in 1775 appointed Franklin postmaster general because his innovations had been so successful.
- _____ 17. After the constitution of 1789 mandated the establishment of a post office and post roads, Congress made the Post Office Department an organ of the federal government.
- _____ 18. The government appointed Samuel Osgood as the first postmaster general of the fledgling yet burgeoning department.

Lesson 12**Conjunctive Adverbs and Interjections**

A **conjunctive adverb** is used to clarify the relationship between clauses of equal weight in a sentence.

COMMON CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

again	further	indeed	nevertheless	still
also	furthermore	instead	nonetheless	then
besides	hence	likewise	otherwise	therefore
consequently	however	moreover	similarly	thus

Becky managed the concession stand; **moreover**, she did a terrific job.

An **interjection** is a word or phrase that expresses emotion or exclamation. An interjection has no grammatical connection to other words. Commas follow mild ones; exclamation points follow stronger ones. Common interjections include: *oh*; *oh, my*; *good grief*; *my heavens*; *darn*; *drat*; and *gee whiz*.

Oh, my, how you've grown. **Oh, no!** The gate is open again.

► **Exercise 1** Draw a line under each conjunctive adverb and circle each interjection.

Alan sold his horse; thus, his equestrian days ended.

1. Marci forgot her umbrella; however, Felicia brought hers.
2. We'll weed the garden; meanwhile, you cut the grass away from the antique rosebush.
3. Yipes! Rover is loose again in the neighbor's yard.
4. Shhh! I am trying to study for the big test.
5. Oscar never opened the book; hence, he failed to read that beautiful story.
6. Oh, drat, I'll never get the hang of this new computer that I bought.
7. The rain poured down; still, no one left the ticket line.
8. Oh, no! The concert is sold out, and we haven't gotten in yet.
9. Jason moaned and groaned; nevertheless, no one would do his work for him.
10. Kara read three books on colonial dress; consequently, her costume looked the most authentic of all.
11. Everyone was restless; nevertheless, Hal continued his speech.
12. I've lost my notes from yesterday's class; however, there wasn't much new material in them anyway.

- 13. Mr. Min talked about beekeeping; besides, he brought samples of foods made with honey.
- 14. Jeff submitted a terrific essay; indeed, he won first place in the writing contest.
- 15. Mercy! My feet are killing me.
- 16. You may have the ice cream if you have finished the chores; otherwise, you can do without it.
- 17. The trio had a difficult time at the audition; moreover, their second selection did not work out very well.
- 18. Doreen tore her jeans climbing the fence; similarly, Monty scratched his forearm.
- 19. You’ve spent all your money already? Good grief!
- 20. For heaven’s sake, you should know better than to fall asleep in the sun.
- 21. Dad spends a lot of time working in the yard; consequently, our lawn is the nicest in the neighborhood.
- 22. Oh, pshaw, I dropped another stitch in my knitting.
- 23. Every member of the theatrical company did his or her job; therefore, the play was a huge success.
- 24. Twist off the cap; then, carefully squeeze till a drop of glue appears.
- 25. “My godness,” uttered Grandma, “he looks just like his uncle Morty did forty years ago.”
- 26. Erika isn’t going skating with us; besides, she has a bad cold and should stay inside.
- 27. We all donated a dollar for the gift; also, Carol supplied the card.
- 28. The girl got the guy, the horse was saved from the dog food factory, and the underdog was elected president; thus, the cliché-ridden tale came to an end.
- 29. Alas, the ending of this miserable story was no better than the beginning.
- 30. Andi and Sue gave in to Cindy’s demands; likewise, I finally capitulated, too.
- 31. Achim didn’t have his part memorized; furthermore, he didn’t even try.
- 32. “Great Caesar’s ghost!” cried the foreman. “Why aren’t these boxes loaded?”

► **Writing Link** Compose a humorous paragraph about an imaginary camping trip. Include conjunctive adverbs and interjections.



Unit 1 Review

► **Exercise 1** Write the part of speech above each italicized word: *N* (noun), *pro.* (pronoun), *V* (verb), *adj.* (adjective), *adv.* (adverb), *prep.* (preposition), or *conj.* (conjunction). Some may be compound words.

N **V** **adv.** **prep.** **adj.**

The *cowboy* rode *slowly* *into* the *small* town.

- Because of* the approaching storm, all of the picnickers *gathered* their *belongings* and ran to the shelter houses.
- Did you see that Nina and Sally *built* an *extremely large* decoration for the pep rally *on* Friday?
- After* eating every snack in the place, he *had* the nerve to ask if there would be more food *later*.
- Placing his feet on the desk, Mr. Zahn read *slowly through* our request for an *extra* dance this semester.
- In spite of* the *noise*, An-Li *managed* to finish her homework during lunch.
- If we plan that trip to *New Mexico*, we will have to travel on *inexpensive* transportation.
- Someone wedged* this invitation to the banquet into the storm door.
- I want you to meet the *person* to whom I owe *everything* for teaching me the correct way to shoot free throws.
- Dennis* acted *as though* the teacher had asked us to read the *entire* encyclopedia in one evening.
- Molly *and* Yani *are* excited about *their* interviews for a job with the newspaper.
- Both* my sister and I *gave* the *vanity* that was Grandma's to cousin Corinne.
- Even for a thousand dollars, I will *never* say anything about a friend that *would* hurt him or her.
- Kerry belonged *to* the French club and the science club *in addition to* several sports *teams*.
- The circus offered *five* performances at the coliseum, *but* the Ke family wasn't able to attend any of them *because all* of the children had chicken pox.
- Al *placed* himself on a *very* rigorous training schedule for wrestling, and it must have paid off for him since he is *undefeated* this year.

Cumulative Review: Unit 1

► **Exercise 1** Write the part of speech above each italicized word: *N* (noun), *pro.* (pronoun), *V* (verb), *adj.* (adjective), *adv.* (adverb), *prep.* (preposition), *conj.* (conjunction), or *int.* (interjection). Some may be compounds.

adv.

The car sped *recklessly* around the corner.

1. Takeo *drank* in the *magnificence* of the mansion as he enjoyed the *warm* hospitality of its owner.
2. The sun set slowly in the western sky, the trees rustled lightly *in* the *gentle* breeze, and Wilma slept *more* soundly than she had slept in years.
3. Because he was *blinded* by the *intensely* bright car lights, *Elmer* never saw the sign.
4. The tables and chairs *were* in place *for* the meeting; *however*, no one remembered to prepare the *dais*.
5. *Who* would *have* the nerve to call at this *ridiculous* hour?
6. *These* are examples of my *grandmother's finest* needlework.
7. *Whew!* I hope we *never* come that close to another *moving* vehicle again.
8. Maurey carried his bag *himself because* he didn't *trust* the airline not to lose it.
9. We have resolved to do *whatever* is necessary to ensure that the job is *finished on time*.
10. The life of a writer may seem *very* unstructured, but *few* know the discipline it *takes* to achieve success in the profession.
11. We sat *next to* the celebrities, *who* were *warm* and friendly.
12. Squeaks *and* honks *told* me that the *beginners'* band practice had begun.
13. *Yucch!* *If* I have to eat boiled carrots one more time, I think I'll run *from* the table.
14. Harry *seems* content *with* his role, *but* don't let his facade fool you.
15. *When* one goes to *Lilly's* house for dinner, she always has *plenty* to eat.
16. The airport skycap *luckily* spied the *lost* wallet *underneath* the edge of a baggage cart.
17. He told me *in* the *locker room* he would win the long jump and, *by gum*, he did!
18. The farmer waded *clumsily* across the *rain-filled* ditch to rescue the bawling *calf*.
19. Did you *ever* see such a *uniformly matched* team of horses?
20. Ivan jumped *nearly* a foot, *but* he still denies being *scared*.

Unit 2: Parts of the Sentence

Lesson 13

Subjects and Predicates

Every sentence has a subject and a predicate. A **simple subject** is the main noun or pronoun that tells what the sentence is about. A **simple predicate** is the verb or verb phrase that tells something about the subject.

Wolves howl. The wolves howl loudly at night.
(In both sentences, *wolves* is the simple subject; *howl* is the simple predicate.)

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

Martin's luggage stood next to the hall closet.

1. The building collapsed in a cloud of dust.
2. The captain is peering through the periscope.
3. The Cheshire cat stared at the impudent mouse.
4. The green grass shimmered in the morning sun.
5. Boris will paint the old porch.
6. Sheena searched for her airline tickets.
7. The dictator ordered the king into exile.
8. The water glitters in the brook.
9. A red hen pecked along the ground.
10. An old streetcar was clattering down the tracks.
11. A bright sun rose above the city.
12. Mighty bolts of lightning frightened us.
13. The Greeks fought the Persians.
14. Clark wrote a new story.
15. The scientist has solved the problem.
16. Children play in the city park.
17. The rocket shot high into the air.
18. A hawk is floating on the cool breezes.

19. Deelra stopped at the library.
20. Frederick will sing in the varsity choir.

A **complete subject** includes the simple subject and any words that modify it.

The pack of wolves howled.

A **complete predicate** includes the simple predicate and any words that modify it.

The pack of wolves **howled at the moon.**

► **Exercise 2** Draw a vertical line between the complete subject and the complete predicate.

The miniature leaves|covered the bonsai tree.

1. The robin hopped across the yard.
2. The huge elephant trumpeted loudly.
3. The heavy rain fell in gray, silvery sheets.
4. The legendary Greek King Oedipus answered the riddle of the Sphinx.
5. About 300 million people speak Spanish.
6. The chestnut horse runs swiftly over the field.
7. A rainbow shone beautifully against the dark clouds.
8. A flying fish leapt out of the splashing water.
9. The city buses stop down the street.
10. The famous general and dictator Napoleon conquered much of Europe.
11. Sandy's uncle will teach her about airplanes.
12. My homing pigeon will return soon.
13. I see the wheat field by the forest.
14. The Inca Empire stretched up and down the western coast of Peru.
15. The menacing iceberg loomed out of the dark.
16. The ore freighter *Edmund Fitzgerald* sank in Lake Superior.
17. My new friend Raji told me a lot about India.
18. Snow-mantled Aconcagua stands higher than any other mountain in the Americas.
19. The Greek poet Pindar composed victory poems for athletes.
20. Salina has a big collection of postage stamps.

16. Darren and Brian washed and waxed their dad's car.
17. Wind and hail damaged our porch.
18. The tennis match and the track meet attracted many spectators.
19. Both the Senate and the House discuss and vote on legislation.
20. Jamaal and Keisha saw the movie and liked it.

► **Exercise 2** Draw a vertical line between the subject and predicate. Write *CS* in the blank if the subject is compound, *CP* if the predicate is compound, or *B* if both are compound.

- CS Purple hyacinths and yellow daffodils bloom along the back fence.
- _____ 1. Feng Ying wrote and edited the article for the school newspaper.
 - _____ 2. The Browns and the Sterns cooked outdoors and slept in a tent.
 - _____ 3. Luis popped the popcorn but did not put butter on it.
 - _____ 4. The novels of John Steinbeck and the poetry of Maya Angelou inspire me to write.
 - _____ 5. I will either borrow or buy a leotard for dance class.
 - _____ 6. Final exams and the SATs are the same week.
 - _____ 7. Both the bakery and the grocery bake and decorate birthday cakes.
 - _____ 8. My name, address, and social security number appear on the job application.
 - _____ 9. Community service projects keep me busy and give me self-esteem.
 - _____ 10. Claudio and Austin go to the gym and work out nearly every day after school.
 - _____ 11. The track star ran and jumped the hurdles in record time.
 - _____ 12. Quilts and baskets made up the special exhibit at the museum.
 - _____ 13. The Big Dipper and Orion were visible in the clear night sky.
 - _____ 14. My brother and one of his friends reviewed all the math questions and studied hard for the test.
 - _____ 15. Albert Schweitzer won the Nobel Peace Prize and established a leper colony with the money.
 - _____ 16. Chemistry and government are my favorite subjects.

Lesson 15

Order of Subject and Predicate

In most sentences the subject comes before the predicate. In a sentence written in **inverted order**, the predicate comes before the subject. Some sentences are written in inverted order for variety or special emphasis. A prepositional phrase often begins this type of sentence. The verb must agree with the subject, not with the object of the preposition.

PREDICATE	SUBJECT
Across the field run	the gray cats .

The subject also follows the predicate in a sentence that begins with *there* or *here*.

PREDICATE	SUBJECT
There is	a noise in the basement.

When the subject *you* is understood, as in a request or command, the predicate appears without a subject.

(You) **Ask** your teacher to help you with these math problems.

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

Behind us was an army ambulance.

1. There goes the best teacher in our school.
2. Here is the brownie recipe from my new cookbook.
3. Lead the way to the museum.
4. Beside our house runs a little creek.
5. Next to the library stand two big oak trees.
6. Under the pile of papers lies the missing letter.
7. Here are my car keys!
8. Around the park go the horse and buggies.
9. Don't exercise too soon after dinner.
10. Please help me in the garden.
11. On the desk in the den sits our new computer.
12. There is a recycling center at the west end of town.
13. Here on our patio gather the relatives.
14. Near one of the stores stands a mailbox.
15. On the beach scrambled the seagulls for the bread crumbs.

Lesson 16

Direct and Indirect Objects

A **complement** is a word or phrase that completes the meaning of a verb. A **direct object** is one type of complement. It answers the question *what?* or *whom?* after an action verb.

Martha cooked **chicken** for dinner. (*Chicken* answers the question *what?*)

An **indirect object** is also a complement. It answers the question *to whom?* *for whom?* *to what?* or *for what?* after an action verb.

I sent **June** an invitation to the masquerade party. (*June* answers the question *to whom?*)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb. Circle each direct object.

The clay maker formed a lovely round vase.

1. Barb will call us at home.
2. Li explained the phrase.
3. Amy asked Lisa and Todd to come.
4. Randolph designed the go-cart.
5. Bill tossed the volleyball over the net.
6. Shawna sang six songs at the concert.
7. Tess will paint the ceramic bird.
8. After school, Brad cleaned the garage.
9. Lucy carefully tilled the sprouting flowers.
10. The dashing colonel rallied his troops.
11. The moderator is concluding the discussion.
12. Jennifer closed the barn door behind her.
13. I adjusted my binoculars for the far horizon.
14. Jamal claimed the abandoned kite.
15. Yolanda rode her horse at the barrel riding contest.

16. Sean did not drop the card.
17. Carla really overdid that cheerleading performance.
18. The high pinnacles of the cumulus clouds formed fantastic battlements, bastions, and towers.
19. For centuries, the long tentacles of the giant squid have frightened mariners.
20. Sunee is saving her diaries for posterity.

► **Exercise 2** Circle each direct object. Draw one line under each indirect object.

Our math teacher gave us a quiz on variables today.

1. Little Cindy lent me a toy teacup.
2. Samantha will give Zack a valentine.
3. The white-bearded man offered Tricia the book of poems.
4. Liam bought Eileen the roses.
5. The duke sent Miss Emily the silver box.
6. Asford brought us the keys to the castle.
7. Deebra promised Edmund the video.
8. Walter, would you make me a translation of these hieroglyphs?
9. My little brother built me a model airplane.
10. Louise told the Smiths the tale of the broken window and the errant baseball.
11. But Sam guaranteed us better results!
12. Vanessa wrote the prince a long, sad letter about her change of heart.
13. General Pershing awarded my grandfather this medal.
14. Kenji, throw her the ball!
15. The mysterious lady on the foggy pier handed Monty a letter.
16. Well, I must teach him batting technique.
17. Camilla will show Henry her diary.
18. Oh, come on, Susan; sing us your song.
19. Tommy will paint Kara a portrait of herself on horseback.
20. I would have given them the truth had they asked for it.

Lesson 17

Object and Subject Complements

An **object complement** is a noun, pronoun, or adjective that completes the meaning of a direct object by identifying or describing it.

Paul elected himself **president**. (noun)

Paul calls the car **his**. (pronoun)

Paul found the computer **useful**. (adjective)

► **Exercise 1** Above each object complement, write *N* for noun, *P* for pronoun, or *A* for adjective.

The director considers Neal perfect ^A for the lead role.

1. Mi-Ling made herself chairperson of the activities committee.
2. Carl Sagan finds the study of astronomy very fascinating.
3. My sister considers my clothes hers.
4. Claudio finds television a waste of time.
5. Grace hopes her classmates will elect her treasurer.
6. Roger plans to make history his major.
7. I find rollercoasters scary but fun.
8. Scientists call a cloud of interstellar gas and dust a *nebula*.
9. Our school makes Yom Kippur a holiday.
10. My dad considers the restaurant's prices exorbitant.
11. Isaiah's silly faces rendered his sister incoherent with laughter.
12. Sandy calls her cats "Taffy" and "Taboo."
13. The rock star appointed the wrestler her bodyguard.
14. Our neighbors call our fence theirs.
15. I consider chocolate mousse my favorite dessert.
16. Our class considers pollution an urgent problem.

17. The detective found the circumstances extremely suspicious.
18. The magician found his assistant very helpful.
19. The referee called the basket ours.
20. Did I tell you that peanuts make me sick?

A **subject complement** follows a subject and a linking verb and identifies or describes the subject. One type of subject complement is a **predicate nominative**. It is a noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and gives more information about the subject.

Montana is a northern **state**.

Another type of subject complement is a **predicate adjective**. It is an adjective that follows a linking verb and gives more information about the subject.

The whole issue seems **irrelevant**.

► **Exercise 1** Write *PN* above each predicate nominative and *PA* above each predicate adjective.

PN
PA
 Juan became class president, and his parents were proud.

1. The seats in our new sports car are tan leather.
2. Debussy's music sounds very dreamy.
3. Jenny was ecstatic that she got into the musical theater program.
4. Mrs. Lopez seemed upset that Jason forgot to mow her lawn.
5. Michael Jordan is a hero to many young people.
6. The sizzling bacon smelled delicious.
7. Tennis is a sport I like to watch.
8. Freud's ideas remain an important part of the study of psychology.
9. Diane's cat appeared weak and listless, so she took it to the vet.
10. Monet is my favorite impressionist painter.
11. The minestrone soup tasted too salty and spicy.
12. Karsten is a martial arts expert and a karate teacher.



Unit 2 Review

► **Exercise 1** Draw a vertical line between the subject and the predicate. Draw one line under the simple subject and two lines under the simple predicate.

A history teacher at our high school won a prestigious award.

1. We researched, brain-stormed, and wrote an outline in one night.
2. The Amazon River contains one-fifth of the world's fresh river water.
3. There go Jake, Sara, Franco, and Diaz to the pool hall.
4. My mom, the best cook in the world, makes hot and steamy chicken noodle soup.
5. I wrote two letters and mailed them at the post office.
6. The race car, with the driver still in it, veered out of control during the last lap.
7. Across the street and through the park scrambled the gray squirrel.
8. Knights in the Middle Ages needed impenetrable armor for obvious reasons.
9. Our science class performed an experiment with polluted water.
10. In the gym at the club are exercise bikes, treadmills, weights, and chin-up bars.

► **Exercise 2** Circle each direct object and underline each indirect object. Above each subject complement write *PN* (predicate nominative) or *PA* (predicate adjective). Above each object complement write *N* (noun), *P* (pronoun), or *A* (adjective).

Ahmik brought me roses on our first date.

1. Mrs. Cathcart became the principal of our school.
2. The secret agent gave General Kiddoo and his assistant the government files.
3. The subway was quite noisy but clean.
4. I found the pizza too soggy and greasy.
5. Examples of endangered species are the American eagle, the red wolf, and the loggerhead turtle.
6. The student body elected Ramón president.
7. Rolf considers everything in his room his.
8. I grew cold and weary during the long football game.

Unit 3: Phrases

Lesson 18

Prepositional Phrases

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

I will meet you **at the movie**. (*Movie* is the object of the preposition *at*.)

Prepositional phrases may occur in a series and may have more than one object.

My skis sped **down the hill over the cliff into the river**. (three prepositional phrases)

We sent invitations **to Jack, Kumar, and Renee**. (three objects of the preposition *to*)

COMMON PREPOSITIONS

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

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

Can you identify that bird **in the garden**? (adjective phrase modifying the noun *bird*)

Please take this paint brush **to your father**. (adverb phrase modifying the verb *take*)

► Exercise 1 Underline each prepositional phrase.

The biosphere is the total of all biological communities on Earth.

1. The biosphere extends for many miles; it begins at seven miles above sea level and continues for an equal distance into the ocean's depths.
2. Scientists divide the biosphere into ecosystems and study how organisms interact with each other.
3. Ecosystems are affected by environmental factors.

4. Climate, the range of weather conditions over a period of time, affects ecosystems.
5. These conditions consist of rainfall, sunlight, temperature, wind, and humidity.
6. Climate itself is affected by latitude, a location's distance north or south of the equator.
7. Places near the Equator receive more of the sun's light than those near the poles.
8. Landforms in an ecosystem also affect the characteristics of its climate.
9. Large bodies of water moderate the temperatures of land along their shores.
10. Elevation, the distance of a place above sea level or below sea level, also has an effect on climate.
11. On land, higher elevations are colder than the areas beneath them.
12. In the deepest areas of the sea, many areas feel greater pressure from the waters above them.
13. This affects the kinds of organisms that can thrive under such conditions.
14. The soil within an area also affects ecosystems.
15. Soil contains various amounts of organic material, minerals, and rocks.
16. Soils also have air and water in varying amounts.

► **Exercise 2** Write *adj.* in the blank if the italicized phrase functions as an adjective and *adv.* if it functions as an adverb.

- _____ *adv.* Water is essential *to the biosphere*.
- _____ 1. Carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen also cycle *through the biosphere*.
- _____ 2. *In the water cycle*, water vapor condenses and falls *to Earth as precipitation*.
- _____ 3. Some *of the precipitation* is absorbed *into the soil*.
- _____ 4. Another part is used *by plants and animals*.
- _____ 5. Most *of the remaining precipitation* makes its way *into rivers, lakes, and oceans*.
- _____ 6. The process *of evaporation* takes this standing water back *into the atmosphere*.
- _____ 7. *During this process*, liquid water changes *into a gas*.
- _____ 8. This gas, or water vapor, is also put *into the atmosphere by breathing humans, animals, and plants*.
- _____ 9. Nitrogen is another element essential *for life*.
- _____ 10. Although much *of Earth's atmosphere* is nitrogen, most organisms cannot take nitrogen straight *from the air*.

Lesson 19

Participles, Participial Phrases, and Absolute Phrases

A **participle** is a verb form that can function as an adjective. Present participles always have an *-ing* ending. Past participles often end in *-ed*, but some take other forms. Many common adjectives are participles.

I tried to wash my **stained** shirt. (*Stained* is a participle that modifies the noun *shirt*.)

A **participial phrase** contains a participle plus its modifiers. Since it functions as an adjective, it can appear in various places in a sentence. When it appears at the beginning of a sentence or is nonessential, a participial phrase is set off by commas.

Stumbling over the junk, I decided to clean up the garage.
The farm, **devastated by the storm**, lay in ruins.

A past participle is sometimes used with the present participle of the helping verbs *have* and *be*.

Having studied for hours, I went for a walk. We watched the cliff **being dashed by the waves**.

► Exercise 1 Underline each participle and participial phrase.

Packing carefully, we prepared for our camping trip.

1. Yelling with all our might, we sat in the cheering section.
2. Did anyone ever tell you that you have a winning smile?
3. Feeling like a fool, I appeared from behind the curtain in a checkered costume.
4. Blushing, Estrella accepted the praise of her cycling buddies.
5. What should we do with this picked fruit?
6. The leaning buildings were knocked down by the wrecking ball.
7. Breathing hard, the runners crossed the finish line.
8. The dog, caught between the two fierce cats, fled the yard.
9. Badly injured, the accident victims were helicoptered to the trauma center.
10. Holding our breaths, we watched the hero being stalked by the villain.
11. The crumpled shipment of dishes contained many cracked items.
12. Tires screaming, the racing car rounded the track.
13. The photographer shooting the wedding focused several pictures on the smiling parents.
14. The speaker at the museum was a respected environmentalist.

15. My typing rate changed drastically due to my broken wrist.
16. Hoping for the best, we opened the basement door after the raging flood.
17. The team has finally broken its losing streak!
18. Don't forget your backpack lying behind the sofa.
19. Clutching her mother's hand, the child skated slowly over the frozen rink.
20. Slashing the vegetation ahead, the explorers ploughed through the overgrown jungle.

An **absolute phrase** consists of a noun or a pronoun that is modified by a participle or a participial phrase. It stands “absolutely” by itself, having no grammatical relation to the complete subject or the complete predicate of a sentence.

Its leaves burned off by the fire, the dead tree fell.

In some absolute phrases the participle *being* is understood rather than stated.

We hurried to the game, **our anticipation (being) high**.

► **Exercise 2** Underline each absolute phrase. Do not underline any participial phrase that is grammatically related to the rest of a sentence.

We hoped for a clear weekend, Friday being dreary.

1. Her suspicions confirmed, the police officer made the arrest.
2. Backing out of the driveway, I hit the mailbox.
3. They will take the daytime train, the landscape inviting.
4. My doubts relieved, I gained confidence as the game progressed.
5. Peering through a microscope, the scientist identified several microbes.
6. His dogs panting with exertion, Hagos took a break from his run.
7. Its shutters hanging limply in the wind, the house looked abandoned and forlorn.
8. The car rusted and worthless, I left it at the junkyard.
9. Wearing a red plaid outfit, Lydia looked like a character in a novel.
10. Everything planned in advance, the party went like clockwork.
11. We scrambled from the car, racing to the amusement park gates.
12. Moving quickly, the lion cut off the fleeing zebra.
13. My garden is dying, pesticides having been applied by mistake.
14. As the parole board met to decide the fates of several people, the prisoner was hoping for parole.

Lesson 20**Gerunds and Gerund Phrases; Appositives and Appositive Phrases**

A **gerund** is a verb form that ends in *-ing* and functions as a noun.

Skating is my favorite sport. (gerund as subject)

My friends all love **skating**. (gerund as direct object)

We give **skating** much consideration. (gerund as indirect object)

I will teach a class in **skating**. (gerund as object of a preposition)

My father's favorites are **skiing** and **swimming**. (gerunds as predicate nominatives)

Two sports, **skiing** and **sledding**, are popular. (gerunds as appositives)

A **gerund phrase** is a gerund with its modifiers.

Running in marathons is my mother's constant passion.

Her success is due to **quality training**.

Though they both end in *-ing*, do not confuse a gerund, used as a noun, with a present participle, used as an adjective.

Standing in the rain, we wished we had brought umbrellas. (participial phrase)

Standing in the rain got us soaked to the skin. (gerund phrase)

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

Traveling under cover of night helped slaves escape to the North.

1. I love walking in the moonlight and looking for nocturnal animals.
2. Rushing for the bus caused me to fall and scrape my knee.
3. Our class is committed to recycling, as well as to reducing the amount of package waste.
4. My sister's whining is her least appealing trait.
5. Shoving people aside, the thief leapt over the counter and fled the scene.
6. Chad's best track events are broad jumping and sprinting.
7. We all hate cleaning our rooms, but no one seems to be giving us any choice.
8. Do we get any credit for guessing?
9. Eating the dog's food is our cat's favorite activity.
10. Almost totaling the car last week really frightened my brother.
11. Returning to the campsite, the campers saw bear tracks.
12. I love waking up to the singing of the birds and the rising of the sun.

13. Bringing in the hay and storing it in the barn was exhausting work.
14. Hovering over the mouse, the hawk plunged to Earth.
15. Painting the garage every summer is Gary's way to relieve stress.
16. We debated driving, but because of the distance decided on flying.

An **appositive** is a noun or pronoun that is placed next to another noun or pronoun to identify or give more information about it. An **appositive phrase** is an appositive plus its modifiers.

His cousin **Fred** is an astronomy whiz. (The appositive *Fred* identifies the noun *cousin*.)
 He writes for *Sky and Telescope*, **the astronomy magazine**. (The appositive phrase *the astronomy magazine* identifies *Sky and Telescope*.)

► **Exercise 2** Underline each appositive or appositive phrase.

The twins, Mark and Mabel, are both tall.

1. My aunt Helene bought a farm outside Toledo.
2. The comics, Seth and Josh, kept us in stitches for hours.
3. She moved to Albany, the capital of New York.
4. During first and second periods I have science and math, my best courses.
5. Kimane, the soccer captain, got an award.
6. I watched a documentary about Hank Aaron, the baseball great who broke Babe Ruth's home run record.
7. *Walden* is my favorite book by the naturalist Henry David Thoreau.
8. My fingers, cold sticks of ice, were frostbitten from being out in the cold too long.
9. I write for our student newspaper *Hall Pass*.
10. Was that your famous relative, the mountain climber?
11. My oldest brother, Tim, is on leave from the air force.
12. My cat Huckleberry lived for almost twenty years.
13. Let's see the theater's new production, *Arsenic and Old Lace*.
14. Rami, my best friend, is moving out of town.
15. The dancers, members of Ms. Contreras's class, leaped and twirled through the audience.

Lesson 21**Infinitives and Infinitive Phrases**

An **infinitive** is a verb form that is usually preceded by the word *to* and is used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. The word *to* used before the base form of a verb is part of the infinitive form of the verb, not a preposition.

To lie is dishonorable. (infinitive as subject)

Everyone needs **to study**. (infinitive as direct object)

Their orders were **to retreat**. (infinitive as predicate nominative)

That would be a fun cave **to explore**. (infinitive as adjective)

The audience was waiting **to applaud**. (infinitive as adverb)

An **infinitive phrase** is an infinitive with its modifiers.

We hope **to climb the mountain by nightfall**.

Do you have **to play your music so loudly?**

To study after the test is a little backwards.

► **Exercise 1 Underline each infinitive.**

The space shuttle is designed to launch like a rocket and to land like an airplane.

1. It is large enough to carry as many as eight astronauts and over fifty thousand pounds of cargo.
2. The shuttle was designed to allow humans and equipment access to space on a regular basis.
3. Within the first ten years of its flight history, the shuttle managed to fly over forty missions.
4. The shuttle has many uses; it is often used to deploy satellites.
5. In a few cases the shuttle has been used to capture wandering spacecraft.
6. In a recovery mission in December of 1993, the shuttle *Endeavour* and its crew were sent to repair the Hubble Space Telescope.
7. Instruments aboard the shuttle are able to collect data on a variety of phenomena.
8. Mission to Planet Earth is a program geared to observe the effects that humans have on this planet.
9. A laboratory program called ATLAS has been created to study Earth's upper atmosphere and to collect data on the sun's environment and energy output.
10. The UARS satellite, carried by shuttle to Earth's orbit, was set up to examine the levels of life-sustaining gases above Earth.
11. Some scientists believe that data from this satellite reveal that the ozone layer is continuing to get thinner.

12. A variety of telescopic instruments use the shuttle as a platform from which to observe the universe beyond Earth.
13. The *Galileo* probe, heading to Jupiter to observe the giant planet, was launched from the shuttle *Atlantis* in 1989.
14. *Ulysses*, launched from *Discovery* in 1990 and heading toward the sun, is programmed to collect information on the sun's poles starting in 1995.
15. Scientists think we will learn things about Earth and our environment that we cannot begin to imagine today.

► **Exercise 2** Underline each *to* functioning as an infinitive and circle each *to* functioning as a preposition.

Tamara Jernigan belongs to the United States Volleyball Association.

1. She is the only member of that organization to fly the space shuttle to Earth's orbit.
2. Jernigan has served as mission specialist on two shuttle flights, where she was able to test physical conditioning in space.
3. She notes that while all athletes have a duty to keep in shape, there are different things to deal with in space.
4. For example, few athletes ever have to adjust to microgravity.
5. The human experiment in space has taught astronauts that they have to counteract anti-gravity effects on the body by exercising while they are actually flying.
6. Jernigan uses the Russian space station *Mir* to point out the necessity of conditioning, both before and during flights.
7. She says the Russians exercise regularly on *Mir* because they do not want to get de-conditioned to Earth's gravitational forces.
8. Jernigan herself runs and tries to work out with a high school volleyball team, all in addition to her work with the USVA.
9. She describes the exercise equipment that the astronauts are able to take into space.
10. The ogometer is a bicycle-like device, and she discovered it was a fine way to exercise.
11. Unfortunately, she points out, exercising causes the shuttle to shake, which messes up the fine-tuned experiments that other astronauts are trying to carry out.
12. Obviously, someone needs to develop a way of exercising so as not to disturb the shuttle balance.

Lesson 22**Distinguishing Participial, Gerund, and Infinitive Phrases**

The three types of **verbal phrases**—participial, gerund, and infinitive—are closely related to verbs. However, they are not used as verbs, but as nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. You can distinguish the kinds of phrases by identifying the way they are used in a sentence.

A **participial phrase** is used as an adjective and can be in the present or past tense.

A **gerund phrase** is used as a noun and ends in *-ing*.

An **infinitive phrase** can be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb, and is usually preceded by the word *to*.

► **Exercise 1** Write *P* in the blank if the italicized phrase is a participial phrase, *G* for gerund phrase, or *I* for infinitive phrase.

- _____ **I** She hopes *to become a field biologist*.
- _____ 1. Matty bought me an elephant *carved from wood*.
- _____ 2. *Memorizing poetry* is a good way *to maintain brain power*.
- _____ 3. Do you want *to copy my notes*?
- _____ 4. The teacher handed back my theme, *edited by her assistant*.
- _____ 5. Jack's dream, *rafting the wild river*, was soon *to be realized*.
- _____ 6. The lifeguard, *swimming as quickly as possible*, approached the swimmer *calling for help*.
- _____ 7. *Weaving dangerously*, the truck managed *to stay on the slippery road*.
- _____ 8. Our fund raiser will help *to support the new environmental center*.
- _____ 9. My friend agreed *to keep my secret*.
- _____ 10. *Singing in the shower* is my greatest talent.
- _____ 11. Can you help me *to paint these lawn chairs*?
- _____ 12. The balloons *hanging from the ceiling* added the final touch to our decorations.
- _____ 13. I hope you don't plan *to meet my parents dressed as a pirate!*
- _____ 14. She is in training *to swim across the lake*.
- _____ 15. Do you expect me *to make excuses for you*?
- _____ 16. *Leaping into the air*, the kitten caught the butterfly.
- _____ 17. Everyone in class was confused and kept *missing the point*.

_____ 18. We traveled to Florida *to watch the launch of the space shuttle*.

_____ 19. *Eating pizza* is one of my passions.

_____ 20. I hate *to hear those mosquitoes droning around my bed*.

► **Exercise 2** Draw a line under each verbal phrase below. Write *P* in the blank if it is a participial phrase, *G* if it is a gerund phrase, or *I* if it is an infinitive phrase.

 P Climbing the tree, the kitten got trapped at the top.

_____ 1. The residents heard the sound of shattering glass.

_____ 2. Playing the trumpet is Jacky's best skill.

_____ 3. Edging closer to the generals, the spy listened to their war plans.

_____ 4. Where did you learn to make pottery?

_____ 5. Working overtime is contributing to my savings.

_____ 6. Searching for treasure attracts many people.

_____ 7. Seeing its chance, the squirrel darted across the highway.

_____ 8. In the spring, the hillsides covered with wildflowers attract many visitors.

_____ 9. To abandon a pet is a crime.

_____ 10. Taggart hates being shy.

_____ 11. Hani plans to visit the Keck Telescope in Hawaii.

_____ 12. Shivering with cold and fatigue, the stranded travelers huddled together under a blanket.

_____ 13. Waving sadly, our aunt watched us drive out of the driveway.

_____ 14. I don't want to argue with you any more!

_____ 15. Broken in the fall, my leg took forever to heal soundly.

_____ 16. Mowing the lawn is not my favorite task.

_____ 17. My hobby, practicing magic tricks, takes up my spare time.

_____ 18. The team, disappointed by their loss, could not be comforted.

_____ 19. Judging by your mood, I don't think you want to hear the bad news.

_____ 20. I thought I saw you hiding in the bushes.



Unit 3 Review

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each participial phrase, two lines under each gerund phrase, and a circle around each infinitive phrase.

Sighing in boredom, Rod waited for Jo to leave the house.

1. Excited over their victory, the players hurried to board the bus.
2. Be sure to watch out for deer crossing the highway.
3. Giving yourself credit for an accomplishment is often a hard thing to do with comfort.
4. A loon's cry sounded, breaking the evening silence.
5. I have to travel to the west side, but I don't know how to transfer on the bus.
6. Speaking in whispers, the adults tried not to awaken the children.
7. Bursting with pride, Keven showed us his trophy.
8. Stunned into silence, the spectators could not believe the final score.
9. Looking through binoculars is the best way to see many songbirds.
10. Renee, adjusting her backpack, started out to cross the canyon trail.
11. After thinking about it, I'd like to invite your sister to our party.
12. Where should we go to buy some snacks to feed our guests?
13. I plan to study sculpting in wood next summer.
14. Ms. Plunkett offered to teach us chess.
15. Rehearsing a play is hard work.
16. Pulling out all the drawers, the thieves ransacked the house.
17. Is it time to plant the tomatoes?
18. Seating herself on the lawn, Sarah began to eat her huge sandwich.
19. Watching the sky for meteors is a fine summer evening pastime.
20. Our dog limped home covered with mud and burrs.
21. I want to learn geometry, but I do not want to take any tests!
22. Smelling of skunk, the garage needed airing out.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–3

► **Exercise 1** Draw a vertical line (|) between the complete subject and the complete predicate in each sentence.

The moaning wind|increased in intensity.

1. Millions of monarch butterflies migrate every year to trees in Mexico.
2. Some students actually complete their homework in study hall.
3. Mother takes classes in botany and geology at the local community college.
4. The sounds of coughing and sneezing came from the room full of cold-ridden students.
5. *The Terminator* movies are much too violent.
6. The spring rains, together with the heavy snow melt, turned the mountain trails into soggy, dripping bogs.
7. The rainforests, which produce so much oxygen, are often called the earth's lungs.
8. The Gingham Dog and the Calico Cat are characters in a nursery rhyme.
9. *Huckleberry Finn* is one of the finest novels ever written by an American.
10. My family, followed by my friends and neighbors, yelled "Surprise!"
11. Tami took her bird guide and her binoculars into the woods.
12. The animals ran, crawled, flew, or otherwise fled the forest fire.
13. Grandpa has to decide between chess and checkers.
14. Owls, which have no sense of smell, are able to prey on skunks.
15. To figure out the path through the ruins took some concentration.
16. A newly released pollution study warned about the dangers of chlorine.
17. To abandon a friend in need is a dishonorable act.
18. The runners, followed by several laughing children, crossed the finish line.
19. Our fund raiser collected enough money for two weeks' supplies for the food pantry.
20. Carrie can identify most plants in the wild.
21. The clock hands always pointed to 3:37, day and night.
22. Nelson controlled the marionette's strings.
23. The steam from the cocoa curled up through the frigid air.
24. Cutting the grass would be Cole's last chore for the day.
25. Stop here to fill your tank.

Unit 4: Clauses and Sentence Structure

Lesson 23

Main and Subordinate Clauses

A **main clause** is a group of words that contains a complete subject and a complete predicate. Also known as an **independent clause**, a main clause can stand alone as a complete sentence.

Tyler read the morning paper. (main clause)

A **subordinate clause** also contains a subject and a predicate, but it cannot stand alone. Because it depends on a main clause to make sense, it is also known as a **dependent clause**. A subordinate clause usually begins with a **subordinating conjunction**.

While he ate his toast [subordinate clause], Tyler read the morning paper.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Time: after, as, as soon as, before, since, until, when, whenever, while
 Place: where, wherever
 Manner: as, as if, as though
 Cause: a, because, inasmuch as, since, so that
 Concession: although, even though, though
 Condition: if, unless

A subordinate clause may also begin with a relative pronoun (such as *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *which*, *that*, or *what*). In some subordinate clauses, the connecting word also serves as the subject of the clause.

► **Exercise 1** Check (✓) the blank before each sentence that contains a subordinate clause.

- ✓ _____ Louis Braille (1809–1852) lost his sight in an accident when he was three years old.
- _____ 1. When he was fourteen, he invented today’s most common system of writing for the blind.
- _____ 2. As an adult, he became a teacher of the blind.
- _____ 3. In the Braille system, letters, numbers, and punctuation marks—even musical notes—are written in units called Braille “cells.”
- _____ 4. Each cell contains between one and six raised dots.
- _____ 5. Visually impaired people who have been taught Braille can read these raised dots with their fingertips.
- _____ 6. Because sixty-three unique combinations of dots are possible, Braille is quite flexible.
- _____ 7. Louis Braille determined that these raised dots can be interpreted much faster than raised lettering.

- _____ 8. Even though it is more practical than raised lettering, the Braille system was not used widely until more than a century after its invention.
- _____ 9. The six positions in a cell are arranged in two vertical columns of three positions each.
- _____ 10. Each position in a cell is identified by a number.
- _____ 11. For example, the number one position is the upper left-hand corner of the cell.
- _____ 12. Immediately beneath it is the number two position.
- _____ 13. When a single raised dot appears in the number one position, the cell represents the letter *a*.
- _____ 14. When both the number one and number two positions contain dots, the cell represents the letter *b*.
- _____ 15. Special signs are used to precede numbers and capital letters.
- _____ 16. The number sign is a cell with dots in positions 3, 4, 5, and 6.
- _____ 17. The first ten letters of the alphabet represent numerals if they are preceded by the number sign.
- _____ 18. For example, a cell that would otherwise represent the letter *a* represents the Arabic numeral *1* if it is preceded by a number sign.
- _____ 19. Similarly, whenever a cell with a single dot in position 6 appears, the reader knows that the next letter is a capital.
- _____ 20. Braille can be written by manual or mechanical means.
- _____ 21. A Braille writing machine is similar to a typewriter except that it has only six keys, one corresponding to each dot in the Braille cell.
- _____ 22. An ordinary personal computer can convert printed material to Braille by using a special device that embosses dots on paper.
- _____ 23. Another method of writing Braille involves using a slate and stylus to form raised dots on paper.
- _____ 24. Although Braille provides visually impaired individuals with access to important information found in books, its usefulness doesn't stop there.
- _____ 25. Because writing is such an intrinsic part of everyday life, Braille's most important role may be furnishing visually impaired people with a medium for letters, grocery lists, and phone messages.

► **Writing Link** Write a brief paragraph about the reading and writing you do in the course of an ordinary day. Use at least two subordinate clauses.

Lesson 24

Simple and Compound Sentences

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

SUBJECT
Most dogs
They

PREDICATE
are pets
provide pleasure and companionship.
(compound predicate)

Seeing Eye® dogs and other assistance dogs give the gift of independence.
(compound subject)

Two or more simple sentences, each considered a main clause, may be combined to form a **compound sentence**. Main clauses can be joined to build a compound sentence by using a comma followed by a conjunction, such as *or*, *and*, or *but*. However, a conjunction is not necessary to form a compound sentence. A semicolon may be used to join two main clauses without a conjunction. A semicolon is also used before a conjunctive adverb, such as *however*.

Laura can't hear the alarm clock, **and** her dog wakes her.
 Laura can't hear the alarm clock; her dog wakes her.
 Laura can't hear the alarm clock; **however**, her dog wakes her.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>_____ compound</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>Assistance dogs offer disabled people companionship, but they also play a more important role.</p> <p>1. A trained dog's help could make independent living possible for a disabled person.</p> <p>2. Someone in a wheelchair can't reach a light switch, and a deaf person can't hear a smoke alarm.</p> <p>3. Dogs can help in many everyday situations.</p> <p>4. Labrador retrievers open refrigerators, and Border collies nudge people awake.</p> <p>5. Assistance dogs push elevator buttons and pick up telephones.</p> <p>6. An assistance dog performs many duties, and these duties could change from one day to the next.</p> <p>7. Some dogs go to work or school, and others help with child care or housework.</p> <p>8. One dog might signal the whistle of a teakettle or the beep of a microwave oven.</p> <p>9. Assistance dogs serve as eyes, ears, legs, or arms; they empower those they help.</p> |
|---|---|

- _____ 10. Many breeds become assistance dogs, but a few seem particularly well suited to the role.
- _____ 11. Labrador retrievers, golden retrievers, Welsh corgis, and Border collies generally respond well to training.
- _____ 12. These dogs are eager to please; praise and affection are their primary rewards.
- _____ 13. Assistance dogs face unfamiliar situations daily; thus, the single most important job qualification is a calm disposition.
- _____ 14. A dog might have to navigate a crowded bus or a noisy restaurant.
- _____ 15. Assistance dogs regularly encounter strangers; therefore, they should not be apprehensive.
- _____ 16. Nervous and excitable dogs might become frightened, and their unexpected moves could prove dangerous.
- _____ 17. Assistance dogs play another important role, and that is the part of social ice-breaker.
- _____ 18. Disabled people sometimes feel “invisible,” but dogs make them very hard to ignore.
- _____ 19. Children especially are attracted to dogs; thus, assistance dogs are often included in disability awareness programs.
- _____ 20. The position of teacher can be added to the assistance dogs’ long list of jobs.

► **Exercise 2** Underline each main clause. If there is more than one main clause in a sentence, add a comma or a semicolon as needed.

Time was flying by, and the day of the wedding was fast approaching.

1. Both of the sofas arrived but neither fit through the doorway.
2. Green is Angie’s favorite color but her new coat is blue.
3. This is a great car and it gets good gas mileage.
4. The first game will be this Thursday at five.
5. I like skiing and Maria likes skating.
6. We don’t order dessert when we eat out.
7. Martin expected bad weather therefore, he brought an umbrella.
8. This quilt might look old but my grandmother made it last year.
9. I’ll call you when I get home from work.
10. We will sell tickets tomorrow or you may buy them at the door.

Lesson 25**Complex and Compound-Complex Sentences**

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

MAIN CLAUSE

We ate popcorn

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

while we watched the movie.

Do not be confused by the phrase *we watched the movie*, which is a complete sentence. The complete subordinate clause is *while we watched the movie*, which cannot stand alone as a sentence.

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

MAIN CLAUSE

I was in the back yard

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

when Tony called,

MAIN CLAUSE

and I didn't hear the phone ring.

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under the main clause and two lines under the subordinate clause. Write *C* in the blank if the sentence is complex and *CC* if it is compound-complex.

 C Whenever I work at this computer, I get a stiff neck.

- _____ 1. After I had searched everywhere, I found my ring, and I put it in my jewelry box.
- _____ 2. Julia cooked the lasagna yesterday, because she wouldn't have time today.
- _____ 3. As long as you're driving that way, could you stop at the post office for me?
- _____ 4. While thinking of an answer, Jason stared at his feet.
- _____ 5. Tillie paused for a moment when she reached the landing, and then she continued up the stairs.
- _____ 6. Terese apologized because she had lost her temper.
- _____ 7. I gave him a pen so that he could write down the phone number.
- _____ 8. I wrote a letter to the owner because the restaurant was filthy, and I'm waiting for a reply.
- _____ 9. She did not have the shoes that I wanted to buy; however, she is ordering them for me.
- _____ 10. The kite didn't fly because there wasn't enough wind.
- _____ 11. I met Dr. Wolfe while I was attending college, and now I work in her office.
- _____ 12. Mary never called because she got home too late.
- _____ 13. When the weather is hot, gardening can be drudgery.
- _____ 14. He didn't raise his voice, but we knew that he meant business, and we got back to work.
- _____ 15. As long as you're calling, ask her for the salsa recipe.

Lesson 26

Adjective Clauses

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

The banner **that I made for your parents' anniversary** was ruined by the rain. (modifies the noun *banner*)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

that	whom	whomever
which	whose	what
who	whoever	whatever

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

The pictures that I saw in the yearbook brought back many memories.

- The dog that Peter owns is a well-trained golden retriever.
- Tell everyone whose time is up to please move on to the next booth.
- I don't like standing in lines where there is no room to breathe.
- The car, which was parked in the sun, became extremely hot.
- I finally got to see the holography exhibit that you recommended.
- Perry saw many desserts on the menu that sounded delicious.
- There is no family whose reunions are more fun than ours.
- For his research project, Kareem examined every sample that he could find.
- Corky often visits the park where she saw the red fox.
- The new movie, which was quite violent, contained some scenes that upset me.
- Dave chose the T-shirts that had the college insignia on them.
- The spot where we set up camp was twelve miles from the trailhead.
- His vacation begins on the tenth, which is a Friday.
- The car that my sister wants to buy has many extras.
- The boy whom we met at the zoo is from Germany.
- Will the person whose car is blocking the driveway please move it?
- This is the intersection where the accident happened.

18. Francisco often visits the store that his grandfather owns.
19. Sam’s car, which is the same year as mine, is in better condition.
20. My sister sold lemonade to the people who came to the garage sale.

Adjective clauses may be either essential or nonessential. **Essential clauses** are necessary to make the meaning of a sentence clear. A clause beginning with *that* is essential.

Projects **that are completed before the science fair** will earn extra credit. (essential clause)

Nonessential clauses add interesting information but are not necessary for the meaning of a sentence. Use commas to set off nonessential clauses from the rest of the sentence. A clause beginning with *which* is usually nonessential.

Massie’s project, **which demonstrated the effects of sound on plants**, earned extra credit. (nonessential clause)

► **Exercise 2** Underline each adjective clause in the sentences below. Write *E* (essential) or *non.* (nonessential) in the space provided to identify the type of clause.

non. My brother, who goes to Yale, will be home for the weekend.

- _____ 1. Cars that have malfunctioning exhaust systems should be repaired or taken off the road.
- _____ 2. I will point out the Thai restaurant that serves my favorite food.
- _____ 3. Uncle Charles, whose cabin we stayed in last summer, has invited us back this year.
- _____ 4. Use the plastic measuring spoons, which are in the top drawer.
- _____ 5. The woman who owns the florist shop is visiting mom.
- _____ 6. The popcorn that they sell at the fair is the best I’ve ever tasted.
- _____ 7. Julio showed us the spot where he had last seen his camera.
- _____ 8. Ridge Road, which is quite steep, leads to the ski area.
- _____ 9. P.J. is the student who designed the poster for the play.
- _____ 10. Joanna gave a performance that I will never forget.
- _____ 11. This artist, whom I once met, used only watercolors.
- _____ 12. Nick told us to take the road that runs straight through town.
- _____ 13. Clarence, who is visiting Barbados, sent me this hat.
- _____ 14. Volunteers who can follow directions make the job easier.
- _____ 15. Ted showed us the tracks that were left by the grizzly bear.
- _____ 16. The man who donated the refreshments owns a grocery store.

Lesson 27

Adverb Clauses

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

I'll take a turn **after Liana takes hers**.

► Exercise 1 Underline the adverb clause in each sentence.

Wild potatoes grew in South America for thousands of years before European explorers arrived.

1. Spanish explorers brought potatoes with them when they returned from the Americas in the 1500s.
2. Potatoes were initially shunned by Europeans because some closely related plants are poisonous.
3. Even though some people were skeptical at first, the potato became an important food crop worldwide.
4. Potatoes are very practical because yield per acre is high.
5. Provided that the growing season is long enough, two plantings per year are usually possible.
6. Potatoes grow in difficult locations where other food will not grow.
7. Potatoes can't survive where the humidity is too high.
8. Because they are so hardy, potatoes have saved many lives.
9. Soldiers throughout history have been spared starvation when potatoes were available.
10. Few other crops can withstand the ravages of war as potatoes can.
11. Because they grow underground, potatoes can survive even fires.
12. The potato became the mainstay of the Irish diet until a blight destroyed the crop in 1845.
13. A million people died, and millions more fled Ireland so that they could live.
14. Potatoes were not an important crop in North America until great numbers of Irish immigrants began arriving in the mid-1800s.
15. As meat consumption increased, however, potatoes played a less important role in North American diets.

- 16. Because people mistakenly believed that potatoes were fattening, this nutritious food was once again avoided.
- 17. Potatoes are not fattening unless they are combined with high-fat ingredients.
- 18. When people hear the word *potatoes*, one of the first things that comes to mind is probably French fries.
- 19. Even though they are made of potatoes, French fries are not very nourishing.
- 20. Provided they are prepared the right way, potatoes can be a major component of a well-rounded diet.
- 21. So that potatoes' nutritional virtues can be retained, low-fat cooking techniques should be employed.
- 22. If you use a little imagination, most potato dishes can be "lightened up."
- 23. Although butter is the most popular dressing for baked potatoes, it is probably the most fattening.
- 24. Even if you forego butter, other toppings such as sour cream or bacon are also high in empty fat calories.
- 25. Before you eat any potato dish, you might want to stop and consider its fat content.
- 26. Substituting low-fat ingredients is simple, once you know a few tricks.
- 27. Whenever sour cream is called for, you might try nonfat yogurt.
- 28. Before you add cheese to potatoes, ask yourself whether a little pepper might add more flavor.
- 29. Whenever you buy processed potatoes such as French fries or potatoes au gratin, don't forget about that hidden fat.
- 30. If you buy fresh potatoes, they are low in fat, high in carbohydrates, and packed with nutrients.

► **Writing Link** Write a brief paragraph about a food you enjoy. Use at least three adverb clauses.

Lesson 28

Noun Clauses

A **noun clause** is a subordinate clause that acts as a noun.

Our **profits** depend on our pricing formula. (noun)

Whether we make a profit depends on our pricing formula. (noun clause)

The clause in the second sentence above replaces the noun in the first sentence. Noun clauses can be used in the same way as nouns—as subject, direct object, object of a preposition, and predicate noun.

Whoever takes the last ice cube should refill the tray. (subject)

Do you know **how Russians say “yes”**? (direct object)

We were anxious about **what would come next**. (object of preposition *about*)

The following words are used to introduce noun clauses:

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

► **Exercise 1** Underline each noun clause. In the blank, indicate its function in the sentence: *S* (subject), *DO* (direct object), *OP* (object of a preposition), or *PN* (predicate noun).

- DO The article described how carpenters build chairs.
- _____ 1. The assumption is that we will reach the coast before Friday.
- _____ 2. Whatever you want is fine with me.
- _____ 3. Will someone please tell me why the basement light is on?
- _____ 4. We were worried about what would happen to the senior center .
- _____ 5. That the team will make it to the state finals is the hope of all the players.
- _____ 6. Luanne wondered aloud why the car was so muddy.
- _____ 7. This open window must be where the burglar entered.
- _____ 8. What we wished for came true after all.
- _____ 9. Why she had chosen that college was never even discussed.
- _____ 10. Marnie asked the author why he wrote the story in the present tense.
- _____ 11. This covered bridge is where my mother proposed to my father.
- _____ 12. Whichever route you want to take is fine with me.
- _____ 13. We talked about what she would do with her free time.
- _____ 14. Please save those stones for when we build the path from the cabin to the creek.

- _____ 15. Birthdays are when I really appreciate my big family.
- _____ 16. I can't remember why I chose that morbid poem.
- _____ 17. Aunt Carol told me all about where she grew up.
- _____ 18. That they will hear a world-class orchestra is the expectation of the audience.
- _____ 19. No one can tell me what I should do about this problem.
- _____ 20. Holidays are when I miss my grandfather the most.
- _____ 21. The winner will be whoever sells the most subscriptions.
- _____ 22. Whoever wrote this perfume ad needs a good editor.
- _____ 23. I had a dream about when we were in Canada.
- _____ 24. Does anyone here know how tadpoles become frogs?
- _____ 25. Theo's advice was for whoever would listen.
- _____ 26. When we leave the party is up to you.
- _____ 27. Which flight we should take was a real dilemma.
- _____ 28. She'll give me whatever is left of the cake.
- _____ 29. College is whatever you make of it.
- _____ 30. Save this sample for whoever is in charge of printing the brochures.
- _____ 31. March drew whatever we asked her to.
- _____ 32. This deserted exit is where we ran out of gas.
- _____ 33. That Daniel missed his sister was apparent.
- _____ 34. The police officer talked about how his dog had saved his life.
- _____ 35. Jimmy could hit whatever I pitched him.

► **Writing Link** Write a brief paragraph about a family get-together. Use each of the four types of noun clauses (subject, direct object, object of a preposition, and predicate noun) at least once.

Lesson 29

Kinds of Sentences

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

We went to the state fair last summer.

An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request. The subject “you” is understood. An imperative sentence ends with a period or exclamation point.

Please turn the lights off.

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

Did you notice whether she was carrying an umbrella?

An **exclamatory sentence** expresses strong emotion. It ends with an exclamation point.

What a hectic day this has been!

► **Exercise 1** Label each sentence *dec.* (declarative), *imp.* (imperative), *int.* (interrogative), or *exc.* (exclamatory). Insert the correct punctuation—a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point.

- int. How much do you really know about bats?
- _____ 1. Bats might be the world’s most misunderstood animals
- _____ 2. Do you think of bats as villainous, vampire-like creatures
- _____ 3. This is not true
- _____ 4. Out of more than nine hundred bat species, only three in South America drink animal blood
- _____ 5. Did you know that bats are the only mammals capable of true flight
- _____ 6. They navigate in the dark by echolocation
- _____ 7. Few people realize bats’ ecological importance
- _____ 8. What do you suppose makes bats so beneficial
- _____ 9. They consume huge quantities of insects, including mosquitoes
- _____ 10. Some bats eat the equivalent of their body weight in insects in one night
- _____ 11. Did you know there is a bat colony in Texas that consumes up to 250,000 pounds of insects in a single night
- _____ 12. That’s quite a few bugs
- _____ 13. Every summer, a cave in Texas is home to the world’s largest concentration of mammals

- _____ 14. With the birth of new pups each summer, the population in Bracken Cave swells to 40 million
- _____ 15. Have you ever seen a bat
- _____ 16. Don't think bats live exclusively in caves
- _____ 17. They live in all parts of the world except the polar regions
- _____ 18. You might be able to spot bats in your neighborhood
- _____ 19. Pay close attention
- _____ 20. Many bats live in cities
- _____ 21. Did you know that the world's largest urban bat population is in the United States
- _____ 22. In Austin, Texas, nearly a million bats roost under a downtown bridge
- _____ 23. In Texas, bats are actually a tourist attraction
- _____ 24. Would you like to attract bats for insect-control purposes
- _____ 25. Consider building a bat nesting house
- _____ 26. Many books and articles about bats contain plans for bat houses
- _____ 27. Does it sound as if the public's perception of bats is changing
- _____ 28. Governments are even passing bat-protection laws
- _____ 29. If you're interested in bats, visit your library
- _____ 30. While you're there, look into bat conservation societies

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph about an animal. Use all four types of sentences—declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory.

Lesson 30

Sentence Fragments

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

Knocked for five minutes but got no answer (lacks subject)

The restaurant with three hundred items on the menu (lacks verb)

On my birthday (lacks subject and verb)

Because the dog was barking (subordinate clause only)

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

frag. Yesterday, the rain falling lightly.

- _____ 1. An oil tanker leaking gallons of crude.
- _____ 2. Many adults return to college after years in the working world.
- _____ 3. Even though we invited her again.
- _____ 4. The painting, which includes all three primary colors.
- _____ 5. The marathon starting line early on Saturday morning.
- _____ 6. California and Oregon, both experiencing a drought this year.
- _____ 7. When starting the elementary Spanish class, knew only three words.
- _____ 8. Small birds are nesting on the porch.
- _____ 9. His first professional acting role in nearly twenty years.
- _____ 10. That is precisely what I mean.
- _____ 11. Where you go to college is your decision.
- _____ 12. Her mother, the famous author of best-selling mystery novels.
- _____ 13. Ready to jump in the pool the children threw down their towels.
- _____ 14. I wore the blue hat and she the green.
- _____ 15. No one but Marella in the car when the accident occurred.
- _____ 16. Panicking, I called everyone again at the last minute.
- _____ 17. To announce the sidewalk sale and promote our new spring merchandise.
- _____ 18. Because my mother will be in Japan this summer.
- _____ 19. When Garrison gets hungry, he gets out the cookbooks.

- _____ 20. Describing the many benefits of a new cancer drug.
- _____ 21. Before long, bluebirds had found the nesting boxes we'd built.
- _____ 22. Whenever I need to return clothing received as a gift.
- _____ 23. Walking at low tide yields the most interesting seashell finds.
- _____ 24. *Charlotte's Web*, which I fondly remember reading in fourth grade.
- _____ 25. Three boys riding mountain bikes and wearing brightly colored helmets.

► **Exercise 2** Tell whether you should add a subject *S*, verb *V*, or a main clause *M* to form a complete sentence.

- M** _____ Even though Caleb's mother had sold him her old car at a reasonable price.
- _____ 1. If you wait until Gilberto gets home from work.
 - _____ 2. More rain and flooding in California.
 - _____ 3. Taxpayers who wait until the last minute to file their returns.
 - _____ 4. Barked continually from midnight until 4:00 A.M.
 - _____ 5. My older sister Becky, who had twins at the beginning of January.
 - _____ 6. Walked along Sixth Street, looked up, and saw a hot-air balloon.
 - _____ 7. Without any instructions to guide me in assembling the new bookcase.
 - _____ 8. Right in the middle of the courtyard where all the neighbors could see.
 - _____ 9. Didn't really have very nice weather for the festival.
 - _____ 10. Not wanting to hurt the feelings of those who had contributed long hours to the project.
 - _____ 11. The painted bowl that my sister brought back from her semester in Mexico last year.
 - _____ 12. Later than he usually got home.
 - _____ 13. The washing machine, which was just repaired last week.
 - _____ 14. When you decided whether to take the job painting houses for the summer.
 - _____ 15. Carried on as if it were the end of the world.
 - _____ 16. Yesterday, crowds of people lining up to buy tickets for the opening day game.
 - _____ 17. Waited in line all afternoon to get a former astronaut's autograph.
 - _____ 18. If Peter and Tamara get home from school before I get home from work.
 - _____ 19. Disco music, which was quite popular for a short period in the 1970s.
 - _____ 20. Waiting in the open-air pavilion for the orchestra to begin playing Vivaldi's *Four Seasons*.

Lesson 31

Run-On Sentences

A **run-on sentence** is two or more complete sentences written as though they were one. There are three basic kinds of run-on sentences.

A comma splice, perhaps the most common kind of run-on sentence, occurs when two main clauses are separated by a comma rather than a semicolon or period.

E. B. White was an essayist, he was also a children’s author.

Correct a comma splice by adding a coordinating conjunction such as *and*, by replacing the comma with a semicolon, or by making each main clause a separate sentence.

E. B. White was an essayist, and he was also a children’s author.

E. B. White was an essayist; he was also a children’s author.

E. B. White was an essayist. He was also a children’s author.

Another kind of run-on sentence is formed when there is no punctuation between two main clauses.

Walt Whitman was a poet he wrote *Leaves of Grass*.

Correct by adding a comma and a coordinating conjunction, by adding a semicolon, or by making each main clause a separate sentence.

Walt Whitman was a poet, and he wrote *Leaves of Grass*.

Walt Whitman was a poet; he wrote *Leaves of Grass*.

Walt Whitman was a poet. He wrote *Leaves of Grass*.

A third kind of run-on sentence is formed when there is no comma before the coordinating conjunction that joins two main clauses.

Stephen King is a popular author and his books are often turned into movies.

Correct by adding a comma before the conjunction.

Stephen King is a popular author, and his books are often turned into movies.

► Exercise 1 Write *R* in the blank in front of each run-on sentence.

 R Two kinds of fish native to this area are endangered, many more are threatened.

_____ 1. There are seventeen species of penguins, emperor penguins are the largest.

_____ 2. The snow was gray, and so was the sky.

_____ 3. Choose reusable products, use cloth napkins instead of paper.

_____ 4. We heard noises in the chimney, a raccoon had moved in.

_____ 5. Some are grizzlies, some are black bears.

- _____ 6. The squirrel zigzagged across the lawn, then it dashed up a tree.
- _____ 7. A manatee is a mammal, so is a whale.
- _____ 8. Komodo dragons are the largest lizards, some grow to more than ten feet long.
- _____ 9. It is smaller than the crane, it has a longer neck.
- _____ 10. Visit the zoo in cool weather, and the animals will be more active.
- _____ 11. The bird I saw had a black throat, this one has a white throat.
- _____ 12. Most cockroaches are brown, some are green or blue.
- _____ 13. The cougar has many names, including mountain lion, puma, and panther.
- _____ 14. Dolphins and porpoises are not the same, they are closely related.
- _____ 15. Spotted salamanders migrate here, they cross this road.
- _____ 16. Loons walk awkwardly, they're graceful swimmers.
- _____ 17. My jeans were hanging on the clothesline, and a wren tried to build a nest in them.
- _____ 18. Sea turtles get caught in nets, and so do dolphins.
- _____ 19. Roadrunners are real birds, they live in the southwest.
- _____ 20. The robin's egg is blue, so is the bluebird's.
- _____ 21. Lightning sometimes strikes the ocean, sometimes sea animals get shocked.
- _____ 22. Fish sleep, they don't close their eyes.
- _____ 23. We visited the rainforest exhibit, but we didn't have time to see the butterflies.
- _____ 24. Songbird populations are decreasing, there is still time to reverse the trend.
- _____ 25. Tasmanian devils are real animals, and they have pouches like kangaroos.
- _____ 26. Those are purple martins, they are the biggest swallows.
- _____ 27. Elephants use their ears to cool off, they flap them like fans.
- _____ 28. An orange half is an inexpensive birdfeeder, and it's easy to make.
- _____ 29. Squirrels are rodents, so are porcupines.
- _____ 30. Terrapins live in salt marshes, they crawl ashore to lay eggs.
- _____ 31. It had been raining steadily when the sun peeked out from behind the clouds.
- _____ 32. This isn't my umbrella nor, for that matter, is this my raincoat.
- _____ 33. The pictures Kayla took will appear in today's paper.
- _____ 34. Mr. Bills ruled the office but Mrs. Bills presided over their home.
- _____ 35. Nora typed in the last word and hit "enter."



Unit 4 Review

► **Exercise 1** Underline each main clause, and add commas as needed.

March was almost over, and I still hadn't finished the project.

1. Three buses arrived but Carlos wasn't on any of them.
2. I always get nervous when my sister drives.
3. This coat is ancient but it's my favorite.
4. Mom cooks her special chicken with the honey-mustard sauce on the grill.
5. Carol expected me at seven; therefore she arrived at six forty-five.
6. You may order these cards through the mail or you may call in your order.
7. We don't go on packaged tours when we travel.
8. The baby stays with his grandmother while his mother is at work.
9. Call Terese when the movie is over and she will give you a ride home.
10. If you don't tell my secret I won't tell yours.
11. Whenever Johnnie shows up the dog goes crazy.
12. Greg likes tennis and his sister likes golf.
13. We didn't order green peppers and we didn't order mushrooms either.
14. My sister doesn't call very often because a call would be expensive.
15. We usually take the bus downtown so that we can avoid parking problems.
16. We put the feeder out for the birds but the squirrels eat most of the food.
17. Jackie won the piano competition and Carlisle won the guitar.
18. Regina took these pictures of Mono Lake when she lived in California.
19. My Aunt Debra owns three dogs and she wants to get another one.
20. Because I was tired from the long drive I rested on the sofa for an hour.
21. Pizza is our favorite; we have it every Friday.
22. Danielle wanted to watch a basketball game; Tim wanted to watch a movie.
23. If you call the accounting office on Monday, I'm sure they could help you.
24. I've waited long enough; I'll wait no longer.
25. Exactly where she misplaced her new sunglasses, I haven't a clue.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–4

► **Exercise 1** Label each italicized word with its part of speech: *N* (noun), *V* (verb), *adj.* (adjective), *adv.* (adverb), *pro.* (pronoun), *prep.* (preposition), *conj.* (conjunction), or *int.* (interjection).

Hey! Did you see that runner steal second ^N*base*?

1. Alta *scored* higher on the PSAT than I did.
2. The runner was exhausted, *and* she drank the proffered water in one gulp.
3. My new *checks* have pictures of movie stars on them.
4. *Someone* left a beautifully wrapped present on the back porch!
5. Why didn't you *warn* me about the wet paint on that chair?
6. I'll call Manny *after* the playoffs are over.
7. The downtown bus is always running *late*.
8. Otto forgot to watch for low branches, and before long—*whump!*—he was sitting on the ground watching his horse gallop away without him.
9. I haven't decided whether to take advanced math *or* trigonometry next year.
10. We made *Hungarian* goulash in Home Economics today.
11. The pink blossoms stood out vividly against *their* green stems.
12. Her appearance was *too* sudden, and it sent a quick chill up my spine.
13. I had come to a crossroads and *did* not *know* which way to go.
14. Why weren't *these* deadlines changed?
15. The boat's captain ordered the *sailor* to swab the deck.
16. The *lazy* sales clerk missed a lot of opportunities.
17. The raft was strong and *spacious*; we were not afraid to attempt the crossing.
18. If I've told that cat once, I've told it a thousand times, "Get *off* the couch!"
19. Of all the going-away presents I received, I liked best the framed photo of my *friends*.
20. "*Lands' sakes*," my grandmother was always saying, "how did you ever grow to be such a handsome fella?"

► **Exercise 2** Write *F* in the blank for each sentence fragment, *R* for each run-on sentence, and *C* for each sentence that is correct.

- R The bus was early, I missed it again.
- _____ 1. The book, which includes a chapter on the history of the town.
- _____ 2. From my balcony, I can see the lake.
- _____ 3. We saw John in the one-show, he got us free tickets.
- _____ 4. We walked to the wedding then we drove to the reception.
- _____ 5. Andy walked.
- _____ 6. At the grand opening of the supermarket in the new shopping center.
- _____ 7. That color is acceptable, the other is a better choice.
- _____ 8. What you choose to eat is your business.
- _____ 9. Elizabeth wore her linen suit and tan shoes to her interview.
- _____ 10. Michael and Lisa both having a hard time finding summer jobs.
- _____ 11. Her headache, which started during the final exam in trigonometry.
- _____ 12. Jenny's station was neat, Hannah's was immaculate.
- _____ 13. Time to get into the car and head home.
- _____ 14. In just two days they built the entire deck.
- _____ 15. Without any help Mia cooked Thanksgiving dinner for twelve.

► **Exercise 3** Write *S* in the blank if the sentence is a simple sentence, *C* if it is a compound sentence, *CX* if it is a complex sentence, and *CC* if it is a compound-complex sentence.

- S Behind them stood a great, pacing tiger.
- _____ 1. We hunted high and low, but there was no sign of the other cufflink.
- _____ 2. My little sister enjoys *Green Eggs and Ham*, and I enjoy reading it to her.
- _____ 3. The constant droning of loud music is giving me a headache.
- _____ 4. When Mom took the pies out of the oven, Rover sat up and begged for a slice.
- _____ 5. The sun was hot, our labor was intense, and we dreamed of lakes and canals and oceans.
- _____ 6. I simply can't keep up with Elizabeth.
- _____ 7. I do the kind of work that I enjoy; I don't believe that money is everything.
- _____ 8. Clark's the only person I know who wears a tam-o'-shanter.

- _____ 9. Don't use the designs that Joonie suggested; your own are much better than hers.
- _____ 10. The long, leafy branches swayed gracefully with the breeze.
- _____ 11. Peg learned too late that Jack had stuffed all his exercise equipment into the hall closet.
- _____ 12. It is true that time is priceless, and so, whatever you do, don't waste it.

► **Exercise 4** Write *prep.* before each sentence that contains a prepositional phrase and *inf.* before each sentence that contains an infinitive phrase. Some sentences may contain both.

- _____ *prep.* I was headed out to sea in the flimsiest of vessels.
- _____ 1. Don wants to make chili tonight.
 - _____ 2. Let's go to a movie after we clean the living room.
 - _____ 3. Sylvia invited her friends to afternoon tea.
 - _____ 4. For the first time in my life, I was able to finish the marathon.
 - _____ 5. Rubbing sticks together is a hard way to start a fire!
 - _____ 6. To go to Harvard is Alissa's goal.
 - _____ 7. I ran to the school nurse.
 - _____ 8. Did you say that Mr. Clancy is going to teach that class?
 - _____ 9. To "grin and bear it" sometimes takes more effort than I realized.
 - _____ 10. Someday, I hope to write and to publish a novel.

► **Exercise 5** Write *ger.* before each sentence that contains a gerund or a gerund phrase and *part.* before each sentence that contains a participle or a participial phrase.

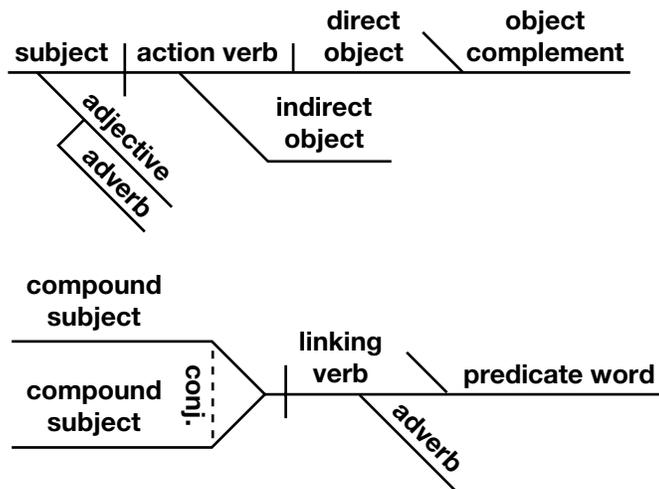
- _____ *ger.* Stating your objectives clearly will help you reach your goals.
- _____ 1. The horse, whinnying and snorting all the way, clearly did not want to be ridden.
 - _____ 2. Lar's racing pulse pounded against his eardrums.
 - _____ 3. On snowy days I enjoy curling up on the couch and reading a good book.
 - _____ 4. Knocking on the door, Carson hollered, "Is anybody home?"
 - _____ 5. I was surprised to see a delapidated outhouse behind the elegant home.
 - _____ 6. Is staring your way of showing disrespect?
 - _____ 7. Laughing and cooing, the baby delighted the guests.
 - _____ 8. Listening to the stranger's dialect, Adam deduced he was from Aragon.
 - _____ 9. Determining our next move proved to be a puzzle.
 - _____ 10. Charlotte, pausing for only a second, plunged into the cold water.

Unit 5: Diagramming Sentences

Lesson 32

Diagramming Simple Sentences

Diagramming is a method of showing the relationship of various words and parts of a sentence to the sentence as a whole. Use the following models as a guide in diagramming simple sentences with adjectives and adverbs, direct objects and indirect objects, object complements, and subject complements.



► **Exercise 1** Diagram each sentence.

1. Brave pioneers settled the American West.
2. The men and women considered the journey dangerous.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

3. The desert was the most dangerous section. 6. The Santa Fe Trail was an important trail.

Grammar

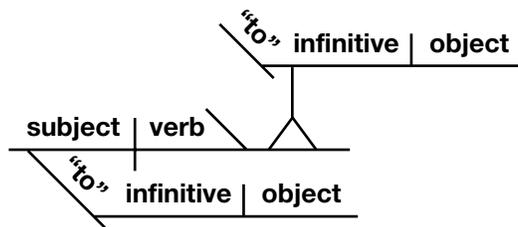
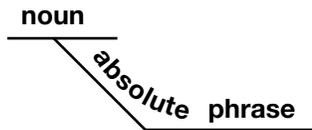
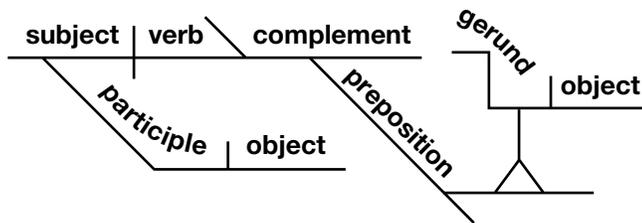
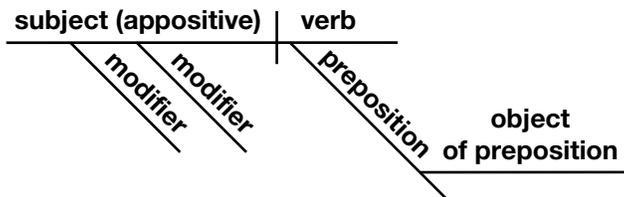
4. The weary pioneers advanced quite slowly. 7. The history teacher showed us historical artifacts.

5. The settlers' journey was frightening and exciting. 8. Our class thought the pioneers' stories inspiring.

Lesson 33

Diagramming Simple Sentences with Phrases

Use the following models as a guide in diagramming simple sentences with prepositional phrases, appositives and appositive phrases, participles and participial phrases, gerunds and gerund phrases, infinitives and infinitive phrases, and absolute phrases.



▶ Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

1. Seeking an enjoyable holiday, millions of tourists come to the Smoky Mountains.
2. Camping is a popular way of experiencing the mountains.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

3. To hike in the Smokies would be a wonderful way to spend a vacation.

6. A rain fly, an extra layer of cloth, protects the people in the tent.

Grammar

4. Choosing a place to pitch a tent is difficult.

7. Knowing the danger of summer storms, we took raincoats with us.

5. One of the things to consider is the direction of the wind.

8. Our camp having been set up, we felt ready to enjoy the mountains.

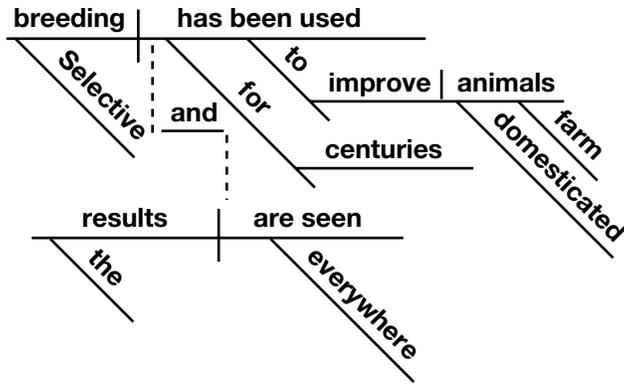
Copyright © by Glencoe/McGraw-Hill

Lesson 34

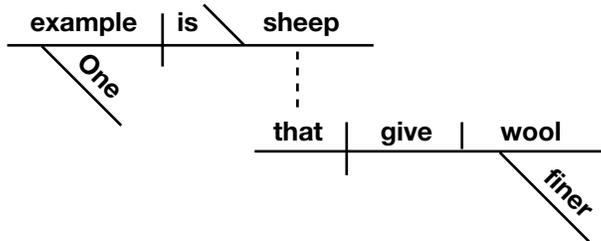
Diagramming Sentences with Clauses

Use the following models as a guide in diagramming compound sentences and complex sentences with adjective, adverb, and noun clauses.

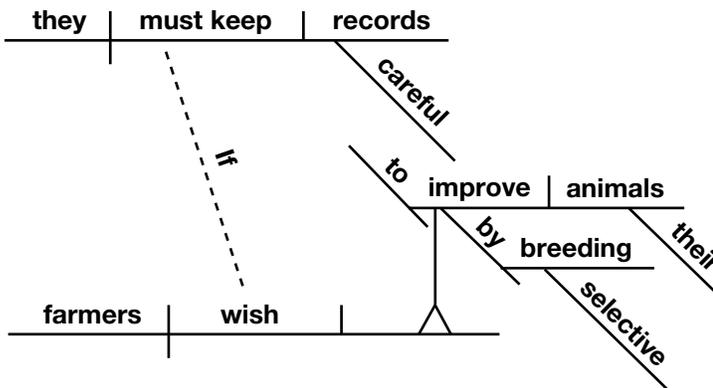
Selective breeding has been used for centuries to improve domesticated farm animals, and the results are seen everywhere. (compound sentence)



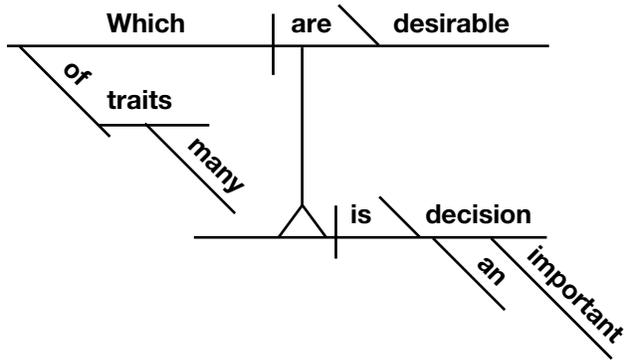
One example is sheep that give finer wool. (complex sentence with adjective clause)



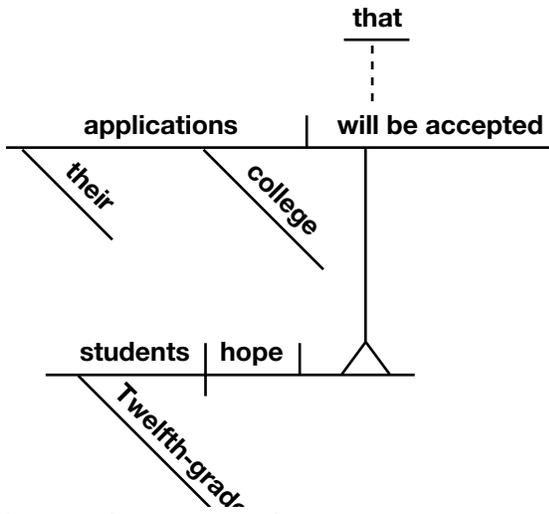
If farmers wish to improve their animals by selective breeding, they must keep careful records. (complex sentence with adverb clauses)



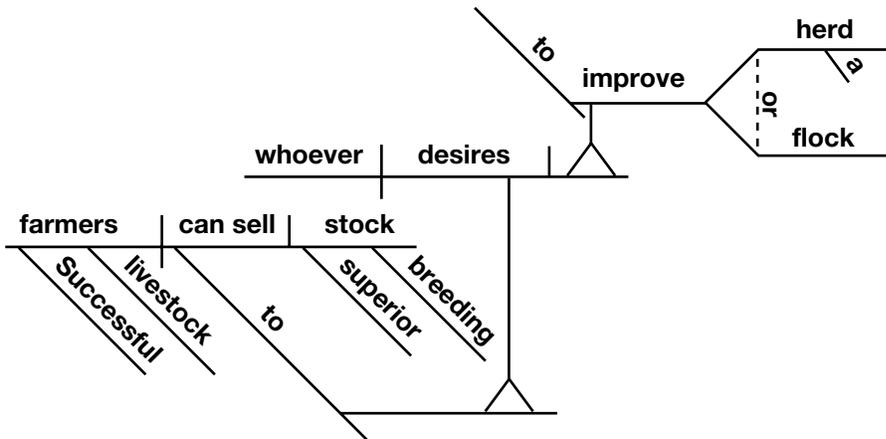
Which of many characteristics are desirable is an important decision. (complex sentence with noun clause as subject)



Livestock farmers hope that the results of their selective breeding will be successful. (complex sentence with noun clause as direct object)



Successful livestock farmers can sell superior breeding stock to whoever desires to improve a herd or flock. (complex sentence with noun clause as object of preposition)



► **Exercise 1** Diagram each sentence.

1. Members of the club may invite whomever they want to the awards banquet.
2. That so many people were willing to volunteer for the project made it a success.
3. If Danielle does not study harder, her eligibility for the soccer team might be suspended.
4. Even though the movie was quite long, it was very entertaining.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

5. Send that birthday card to whoever has the best sense of humor.
7. Some young children who attend the preschool are very cautious, but others just do whatever they want.

6. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
8. How the raccoon got into the attic is another question.



Unit 5 Review

▶ **Exercise 1** Diagram each sentence.

1. Gary, a music student, and Paul, our band director, consider Bach king.
2. The last drop of water having fallen from the canteen, the explorer let out a cry of despair.
3. Regaining his feet, the runner stumbled onward, and he soon found himself at the finish line.
4. Gatlinburg, a small town in the foothills, has grown quite large.
5. Whether Robin decides to attend the meeting is unimportant to whoever is in charge.
6. Catching the flag would prove that she deserved a spot with the flag corps.

Cumulative Review Units 1–5

► **Exercise 1** Write *trans.* in the blank if the action verb is transitive or *intr.* if the action verb is intransitive.

- _____ trans. We heaped the stones in a pile by the door.
- _____ 1. The twins sang at the top of their lungs.
- _____ 2. Surely they have investigated the cause of the accident by now.
- _____ 3. I couldn't believe my eyes!
- _____ 4. What should we do now?
- _____ 5. The wind whipped through my too-thin jacket.
- _____ 6. Milan answered the phone with a gruff, "What?"
- _____ 7. Joshua collected the discarded pizza boxes.
- _____ 8. Mrs. Glimsher wrote me a letter about Kyle's broken wrist.
- _____ 9. Mary Lou paints like Picasso.
- _____ 10. Did anyone tell the Mozzels about the block party?

► **Exercise 2** Add an adjective clause or an adverb clause to each sentence.

The man had a phone in his car.

The man who talked incessantly had a phone in his car.

1. Howard has written a book. _____

2. The lampshade was shaped like a lily. _____

3. The sky was clear. _____

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

4. Why don't we play a board game? _____

5. The hotel lacked all but the barest necessities. _____

6. More people attended this year's home show. _____

7. Joe missed his cue. _____

8. You'll have to replace that pitcher. _____

9. That clarinetist is my sister. _____

10. Someday I'd like to visit Aberdeen, Scotland. _____

► **Exercise 3** Diagram each sentence.

1. The wagon drivers offered their oxen hay.
3. On the shores of Maine, her grandfather had built a home for his family.

2. Our plans having been decided, we made reservations.
4. The women and their daughters attended a weekend retreat in July.

Unit 6: Verb Tenses, Voice, and Mood

Lesson 35

Regular Verbs: Principal Parts

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

Base Form:	The umpire yells at the batter.
Present Participle:	The umpire is yelling at the batter.
Past Form:	The umpire yelled at the batter.
Past Participle:	The umpire has yelled at the batter.

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

All the students at school love baseball. (base form of *love*)

- Our team members _____ new uniforms for the championship game. (base form of *need*)
- We are _____ against the Newton High Tigers. (present participle of *play*)
- We certainly _____ to win the game. (base form of *expect*)
- However, three of our best players have _____ themselves this year. (past participle of *injure*)
- The expense of nine new uniforms almost _____ us. (past form of *ruin*)
- To pay for them, the kids _____ cars for eight Saturdays in a row. (past form of *wash*)
- Everyone _____ the sight of buckets and sponges. (past form of *hate*)
- Apu said that his hands _____ like dried prunes. (past form of *look*)
- The work is over; now we are _____ forward to the fun. (present participle of *look*)
- The rally we held yesterday has _____ in boosting the team's morale. (past participle of *succeed*)
- Akira, our best batter, has _____ to hit at least three home runs. (past participle of *promise*)
- Ms. Concordia, our principal, is _____ tickets for the game. (present participle of *print*)
- She is _____ about giving the team a special surprise if they win the game. (present participle of *talk*)
- Jerome can _____ that the surprise will be a special guest at the victory dance. (base form of *guess*)

15. He knows that Ms. Concordia's brother does _____ drums in a famous rock group. (base form of *play*)
16. Could she be _____ to ask the group to play at the dance? (present participle of *plan*)
17. In the last game our shortstop hit a line drive and _____ to first base as fast as he could. (past form of *gallop*)
18. Just before he got there he _____ over a small stone and was tagged out. (past form of *trip*)
19. Everyone is _____ that such accidents will not spoil this game. (present participle of *hope*)
20. By this time tomorrow we hope to be _____ a rousing victory. (present participle of *celebrate*)

► **Exercise 2** Identify the form of each verb in italics.

focused **past** _____

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. have <i>wondered</i> _____ | 11. <i>shouted</i> _____ |
| 2. are <i>jumping</i> _____ | 12. <i>type</i> _____ |
| 3. <i>borrowed</i> _____ | 13. <i>rented</i> _____ |
| 4. have <i>kneeled</i> _____ | 14. were <i>climbing</i> _____ |
| 5. <i>walk</i> _____ | 15. is <i>shoveling</i> _____ |
| 6. <i>modeled</i> _____ | 16. had <i>painted</i> _____ |
| 7. <i>illustrated</i> _____ | 17. <i>investigate</i> _____ |
| 8. have <i>caused</i> _____ | 18. are <i>baking</i> _____ |
| 9. <i>describe</i> _____ | 19. has <i>leaked</i> _____ |
| 10. was <i>escaping</i> _____ | 20. <i>exploded</i> _____ |

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph using at least seven of the italicized words in Exercise 2.

Lesson 36

Irregular Verbs: Principal Parts

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

- Present Participle:** You are **being** very stubborn.
Past Form: You **were** funny at the party last night.
Past Participle: You **have been** unusually quiet today.

The principal parts of some irregular verbs are shown below.

BASE FORM	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
be (am, is, are)	being	was, were	been
begin	beginning	began	begun
break	breaking	broke	broken
bring	bringing	brought	brought
choose	choosing	chose	chosen
drink	drinking	drank	drunk
eat	eating	ate	eaten
fall	falling	fell	fallen
fight	fighting	fought	fought
fly	flying	flew	flown
go	going	went	gone
keep	keeping	kept	kept
lose	losing	lost	lost
run	running	ran	run
swim	swimming	swam	swum
wear	wearing	wore	worn
see	seeing	saw	seen

► **Exercise 1** Underline the verb in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence. Write whether the verb is a *base form*, *present participle*, *past form*, or *past participle*.

- _____ past form The Olympic Games (begin, began) in Greece in 776 B.C.
- _____ 1. Reba has (swim, swum) in this event many times.
- _____ 2. Last year she (swam, swum) it in record time.
- _____ 3. The coach says that Tonelle is (dive, diving) her very best.
- _____ 4. Today Jane (wear, wore) her favorite bathing suit to practice.
- _____ 5. She has (saying, said) that it brings her good luck.
- _____ 6. Bob (think, thought) he wouldn't qualify for the high dive.
- _____ 7. However, we think he is (going, go) to win easily.

- _____ 8. Two years ago Timmy (win, won) the pole vault.
- _____ 9. The local newspaper has (wrote, written) about him often.
- _____ 10. A photo they (take, took) of him won a sports award.
- _____ 11. Have you (go, gone) to any of the events yet?
- _____ 12. I (gone, went) to watch the broad jump yesterday.
- _____ 13. Sam (tell, told) us that his right knee is sore.
- _____ 14. He hopes he has not (tore, torn) a muscle.
- _____ 15. He has (see, seen) a doctor about it already.
- _____ 16. I (think, thinking) the doctor recommended heat.
- _____ 17. Did you know that he has (have, had) an operation on that knee?
- _____ 18. We hope the twins (win, winning) a track scholarship to college.
- _____ 19. After the track meet, may I (ride, rode) home with you?
- _____ 20. I (drive, drove) here yesterday with my sister.

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the verb form indicated. Use a dictionary if necessary

past participle of *write* written

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. past form of <i>break</i> | _____ | 11. past participle of <i>come</i> | _____ |
| 2. present participle of <i>see</i> | _____ | 12. past form of <i>fly</i> | _____ |
| 3. base form of <i>lose</i> | _____ | 13. past participle of <i>fall</i> | _____ |
| 4. past form of <i>drink</i> | _____ | 14. past participle of <i>fight</i> | _____ |
| 5. past participle of <i>swim</i> | _____ | 15. past form of <i>begin</i> | _____ |
| 6. present participle of <i>bring</i> | _____ | 16. past participle of <i>throw</i> | _____ |
| 7. past form of <i>wear</i> | _____ | 17. past form of <i>sleep</i> | _____ |
| 8. base form of <i>run</i> | _____ | 18. present participle of <i>keep</i> | _____ |
| 9. past participle of <i>go</i> | _____ | 19. past participle of <i>be</i> | _____ |
| 10. present participle of <i>eat</i> | _____ | 20. past form of <i>choose</i> | _____ |

Lesson 37**Tense of Verbs: Present, Past, and Future**

The **present tense** expresses an action that is repeated, ongoing, or always true. It also expresses an action that is happening right now. The present tense and the base form of a verb are the same, except for the third person singular (*he*, *she*, or *it*), which adds *-s* or *-es*. The verb *be* is an exception to this rule.

Andrea **plays** basketball for the school team. (repeated action)

She **dunks** the ball. (right now)

The school **has** two basketball teams. (always true)

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

We **studied** hard for the test.

All the chickens **flew** the coop.

Jay **was** riding in my car.

We **were** pleased with our work.

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

I **will go** to the dance with Felipe.

My dad **will be** happy with my grades.

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

Guillermo **began** his experiment yesterday. (past tense of *begin*)

1. My grandmother _____ Tuesday. (future tense of *arrive*)
2. The Science Club _____ a new president. (past tense of *elect*)
3. The cat always _____ her catnip mouse. (present tense of *lose*)
4. Our class _____ next June. (future tense of *graduate*)
5. I _____ the movie two weeks ago. (past tense of *see*)
6. Roberto always _____ a funny joke to tell. (present tense of *have*)
7. Today he _____ a joke about a light bulb. (past tense of *tell*)
8. This afternoon I _____ my closet. (future tense of *rearrange*)
9. We _____ who wins the race. (future tense of *see*)
10. Maizie always _____ me her problems. (present tense of *tell*)

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

11. I _____ in school almost all day. (past tense of *be*)
12. My sister _____ money for college. (future tense of *save*)
13. After weeks of looking, Jim _____ a job. (past tense of *find*)
14. She _____ the office about the meeting. (future tense of *notify*)
15. _____ you please _____ the door for me? (future tense of *open*)
16. The twins _____ almost always together. (present tense of *be*)
17. They _____ for three days to get here. (past tense of *drive*)
18. I _____ my new radio with me to the beach. (past tense of *bring*)
19. Consuelo _____ for the job tomorrow. (future tense of *interview*)
20. It _____ almost time to leave for class. (present tense of *be*)
21. I _____ never _____ his face. (future tense of *forget*)
22. Jacob _____ his jacket on a nail. (past tense of *hang*)
23. I think I _____ my car keys in the grass. (past tense of *lose*)
24. The French club _____ a debate tomorrow. (future tense of *hold*)
25. Our side _____ the mock trial. (past tense of *win*)
26. Who _____ the Declaration of Independence first? (past tense of *sign*)
27. I think he _____ about the surprise party. (present tense of *know*)
28. Alfonso _____ us paint the room. (future tense of *help*)
29. Shakespeare _____ many fine plays. (past tense of *write*)
30. Last week Beth _____ ten laps. (past tense of *swim*)
31. The gym _____ soon _____ new equipment. (future tense of *need*)
32. Arturo _____ almost all the potato salad. (past tense of *eat*)
33. I _____ my paycheck to the bank. (future tense of *take*)
34. His old car _____ down on the highway. (past tense of *break*)
35. The crowd of people _____ past us. (past tense of *run*)
36. Mom _____ about the boys. (present tense of *worry*)
37. My quarter _____ in the parking meter. (past tense of *jam*)
38. The conductor _____ us the right stop. (future tense of *tell*)
39. Grandma _____ me how to knit. (past tense of *teach*)
40. The batter _____ a swing at the ball. (past tense of *take*)

Lesson 38

Perfect Tenses: Present, Past, and Future

The **present perfect tense** is used either to express an action that took place at some indefinite time in the past or to express an action that began in the past and continues in the present. The present perfect tense is formed with the past participle of the verb and the helping verb *has* or *have*. This tense often includes adverb phrases.

She **has told** the teacher about her absence.
I **have given** you all my class notes.

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

They **had left** the house by the time I arrived.

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

By the time we get there, the movie **will have started**.

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each perfect-tense verb. Write whether the tense of the verb is *present perfect*, *past perfect*, or *future perfect*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>present perfect</u></p> <p>_____</p> | <p>Alison <u>has</u> never <u>been</u> to the Pacific Northwest.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have you decided whether to take French next term? 2. By this time next year the child will have grown six inches. 3. They didn't go to the movie because they had already seen it. 4. Have you had trouble with the car before? 5. Before we spoke I didn't know there had been an accident. 6. I have tried to explain the problem many times. 7. My family has hunted in these woods for generations. 8. After tonight I will have heard the concert six times. 9. They were tired because the work had been especially hard. 10. Has Mr. O'Reilly graded our papers yet? 11. Digna has lived in this country for three years. 12. She had already demanded a raise from her boss. 13. I wanted to dance with her, but Bill had already asked her. |
|---|---|

- _____ 14. Ruth has voted for him before, but she won't again.
- _____ 15. The coaches have stressed that the players should be careful.
- _____ 16. The climbers had hoped to get to the top.
- _____ 17. We had waited a long time before we gave up and left.
- _____ 18. After this one I will have filled out ten applications.
- _____ 19. By the end of the day we will have picked a bushel of apples.
- _____ 20. They have played darts together many times.
- _____ 21. By next week they will have traveled a thousand miles.
- _____ 22. Mrs. Jones has requested us not to shout.
- _____ 23. The wind had never blown so fiercely.
- _____ 24. The pitcher has thrown the ball too hard.
- _____ 25. Julio will have invited Jessica to the party by now.
- _____ 26. By six o'clock Henry had showered and shaved.
- _____ 27. The students have decorated the gym with streamers.
- _____ 28. Akimi has wanted a car for a long time.
- _____ 29. Nayyer had worked as a waiter before.
- _____ 30. The car has had many flat tires.
- _____ 31. We have lived in this apartment for years.
- _____ 32. By the end of July, I will have mowed the lawn six times.
- _____ 33. Has the space shuttle landed yet?
- _____ 34. It was too late—the spy had discovered the secret.
- _____ 35. Scientists have uncovered many riddles of the universe.
- _____ 36. Has the caterer arrived with the refreshments?
- _____ 37. The bride has postponed the wedding.
- _____ 38. The ceremony had started before the superintendent got there.
- _____ 39. I am sure that when the buzzer sounds, Hobbes will have scored at least ten points.
- _____ 40. The police have asked us not to gather on the corner.

Lesson 39

Tenses of Verbs

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

I often **buy** muffins at this bakery.

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

I **tossed** the ball in the air and **hit** it hard.

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

Sharon **will subtract** the numbers.

The **present perfect tense** expresses an action that took place at some time in the past or an action that began in the past and is still continuing.

Jake **has gathered** the flowers.

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

He **had** already **come** inside by the time it started to rain.

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

I **will have finished** my exam by the time yours begins.

▶ Exercise 1 Draw two lines under each verb. Write in the blank the tense of the verb.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>_____ past _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>Dr. Della Chiesa <u>told</u> us a strange story yesterday.</p> <p>1. There is an island in the Pacific called Guam.</p> <p>2. As an animal specialist, he visits the island often.</p> <p>3. By the 1960s, game wardens on Guam had noticed a decrease in the bird population.</p> <p>4. However, no one found any bodies of dead birds.</p> <p>5. By the 1980s, some species of birds had almost disappeared.</p> <p>6. What had endangered so many birds to the point of extinction?</p> <p>7. After much study, Julie Savidge, a biologist, reached some conclusions.</p> <p>8. She ruled out disease and loss of habitat as the culprits.</p> <p>9. Then she discovered a relationship between the disappearance of birds and the increase of brown tree snakes.</p> |
|---|---|

- _____ 10. Was there a connection between the two events?
- _____ 11. The brown tree snake is not native to Guam.
- _____ 12. It had probably sneaked onto the island on a plane or a boat.
- _____ 13. Dr. Savidge often discovered eggs and feathers in the snakes' stomachs.
- _____ 14. Further, the snake had proved its ferocity by its attacks on babies.
- _____ 15. Dr. Savidge concluded that the snake was responsible for the disappearance of the birds.
- _____ 16. It was hard to convince other scientists of the truth of her findings, but finally they agreed.
- _____ 17. Today biologists work to reestablish endangered bird populations on Guam.
- _____ 18. In the meantime, several brown tree snakes, hidden in air freight, have reached Hawaii.
- _____ 19. Fortunately, people captured them before they escaped into the forests.
- _____ 20. By the end of this century, many tropical birds will have disappeared due to the brown tree snake.

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

we will have ridden (future perfect of *ride*)

1. it _____ (present of *explode*)
2. I _____ (future perfect of *fight*)
3. they _____ (past perfect of *enjoy*)
4. he _____ (future of *choose*)
5. you _____ (future perfect of *fly*)
6. it _____ (past perfect of *break*)
7. they _____ (present of *write*)
8. I _____ (future perfect of *see*)
9. they _____ (past perfect of *throw*)
10. it _____ (future perfect of *spin*)
11. I _____ (past of *be*)
12. we _____ (future of *tune*)

Lesson 40**Verbs: Progressive and Emphatic Forms**

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

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

► **Exercise 1** Complete each sentence by writing in the blank the verb form indicated in parentheses.

- I am leaving tomorrow, so I'll say good-bye now. (present progressive of *leave*)
- They _____ at the meeting. (future progressive of *speak*)
 - By Tuesday they _____ for three weeks. (future perfect progressive of *travel*)
 - The horse _____ over the fence. (present progressive of *jump*)
 - The chorus _____ tonight. (future progressive of *sing*)
 - She _____ for his address. (past perfect progressive of *ask*)
 - They _____ when the phone rang. (past progressive of *eat*)
 - We _____ next. (future progressive of *perform*)
 - The dog _____ all day. (present perfect progressive of *sleep*)
 - Soon he _____ on his novel for six years. (future perfect progressive of *work*)
 - While you _____, we were swimming. (past progressive of *hike*)
 - I _____ as fast as I can. (present progressive of *run*)
 - Jaime _____ here on his way through town. (future progressive of *stop*)
 - Anita _____ when the phone rang. (past perfect progressive of *nap*)
 - They _____ very generous to us. (present progressive of *be*)
 - They _____ each other often. (present perfect progressive of *visit*)
 - Before their argument they _____. (past perfect progressive of *date*)
 - In June they _____ for a year. (future perfect progressive of *redecorate*)
 - The kids _____ into the pool. (past progressive of *dive*)

19. _____ you _____ in the contest? (present progressive of *compete*)
20. I _____ my homework before Sunday night. (future progressive of *finish*)

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

Present Emphatic: I **do need** a new dress.

Rhonda **does buy** a lot of new clothes.

Past Emphatic: You **did spend** too much on those shoes.

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

I **did turn** _____ my homework in on time yesterday. (*turn*)

1. No matter what you say, I _____ how to boil water. (*know*)
2. Sheila _____ instructions; the instructions were wrong. (*follow*)
3. I _____ the dishes last night. (*wash*)
4. Before you forget, _____ your grandmother for the check. (*thank*)
5. Whatever else he lacks, Carl _____ good manners. (*have*)
6. Allen _____ he gets the job. (*hope*)
7. I _____ glasses; I can not see well. (*need*)
8. Antoine _____ her your message before he left. (*give*)
9. Jess _____ a good job on the garden last spring. (*do*)
10. Sally _____ to go with us, but her dad says she can't. (*want*)
11. It's hard to believe, but he _____ that poem. (*write*)
12. Billy _____ to her; she just didn't hear him. (*speak*)
13. He _____ her, but he doesn't know how to tell her. (*like*)
14. I _____ you're a good cook; I'm just not hungry. (*think*)
15. Akira _____ for the test, but it was very difficult. (*study*)
16. If you go to the store, _____ me a *Sports Illustrated*. (*get*)
17. Oh, _____ him before he finds out from someone else. (*tell*)
18. It took a lot of courage, but she _____ from the high board. (*dive*)
19. It didn't show much, but John _____ himself at the party. (*enjoy*)
20. I'd love a cake, and _____ it chocolate. (*make*)

Lesson 41**Verbs: Compatibility of Tenses**

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

Incorrect: When Holly **applied** for the job, she **gives** several references.

Correct: When Holly **applied** for the job, she **gave** several references.

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

Incorrect: By the time Cindy **arrived**, Jason left.

Correct: By the time Cindy **arrived**, Jason **had left**.

Here the tense shifts from past (*arrived*) to past perfect (*had left*) to show that Jason left before Cindy arrived.

► **Exercise 1** Complete each sentence with the correct tense of the verb in parentheses.

We stopped by your apartment, but you were not home. (*be*)

1. We planned a picnic, but the rain _____ us to postpone it. (*force*)
2. Orlando will walk the dog just before he _____. (*leave*)
3. Winter's snows have melted, and spring _____ on the way. (*be*)
4. No one knows how much the candidate _____ on her election. (*spend*)
5. If you study hard, I'm sure you _____ the test. (*pass*)
6. Diana lent me this dress, and I _____ to be careful with it. (*promise*)
7. By the end of the trial, the suspect _____ his name. (*clear*)
8. Anita drove her little brother to the dentist's office and _____ for him. (*wait*)
9. Alicia tried out for the part, but Sandra _____ it. (*get*)
10. I knew you wanted that book, so I _____ it for you. (*buy*)
11. Because you don't understand Spanish, I _____ for you. (*translate*)
12. Anthony found some arrowheads when he _____ in the field. (*dig*)
13. I didn't know you _____ her to the prom. (*invite*)
14. Our class had decided that we _____ to put on a rock opera. (*want*)
15. By day's end the farmer _____ almost all of his land. (*plow*)
16. Helena spoke calmly, but her eyes _____ her anger. (*reveal*)

17. If you look closely you _____ the nucleus of the amoeba. (*see*)
18. The Coast Guard went to the rescue, but the boat _____ already. (*sink*)
19. She asked him to be careful with the key, but he _____ it. (*lose*)
20. Did you say that you spoke to him before he _____ school? (*leave*)

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under each verb or verb phrase. The second verb or verb phrase in each sentence is incorrect. In the blank, write the correct tense of the second verb or verb phrase.

Lenny loved baseball, so he had decided to read about it. decided

1. Many people believe that television had displayed too much violence. _____
2. Lenny hoped to join a team, and he wants it to be the Oilers. _____
3. When we entered the theater, the usher had shown us to our seats. _____
4. Cricket is a game that used innings and umpires. _____
5. While Juan peeled the potatoes, Luba shells the peas. _____
6. I read in a book that Lewis and Clark try to teach the Nez Percé “the game of base.” _____
7. If the weather is mild, the school held the graduation ceremony outside. _____
8. As the ice thawed, a puddle of water has formed. _____
9. The Knicks’ first official game was with the New York Baseball Club; they will lose. _____
10. My dad made spaghetti sauce and had asked me to try it. _____
11. Lou Gehrig was a fine player; he hits four home runs in one game. _____
12. Satchel Paige was a porter before he becomes a great pitcher. _____
13. My grandma always sits in her favorite chair when she did her knitting. _____
14. Frisky ran out the door and howls at the moon. _____
15. Ted Williams played for the Red Sox; he is one of their best players. _____
16. Many people collect baseball cards because it was a lot of fun. _____
17. By the time I finished my homework, my favorite show ended. _____
18. Whenever Luisa goes camping, she borrowed a sleeping bag from Mitch. _____
19. Panda bears sleep a lot because it was hard work eating bamboo for fourteen hours a day! _____
20. I feel like playing baseball; where was my mitt? _____

Lesson 42**Voice of Verbs**

Action verbs can be used in two ways—in the active voice and in the passive voice. A sentence has a verb in the **active voice** if the subject performs the action. A sentence has a verb in the **passive voice** if the action is performed on the subject. The passive voice is formed by using the past participle of the verb with a form of the verb *be*.

Angelina **drove** the pickup. (active voice)

The pickup **was driven** by Angelina. (passive voice)

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

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb or verb phrase. Write *A* above the verb if it is active and *P* if it is passive.

We ^Pwere amazed when Bella ^Aplayed the solo.

1. Ben dropped the ball, and the other team picked it up.
2. Stella is liked by the whole class.
3. My dog bit the mail carrier, who was treated at the urgent care center.
4. Audrey ate a piece of cake and was given another.
5. Krista wrote this postcard, but it wasn't mailed until yesterday.
6. The drums were played by Stan.
7. The cake for the party will be baked by Harry's dad.
8. Andy milked the cows, and Sue gathered the eggs.
9. First prize was won by Trudy, and Jamal won second prize.
10. The scientist split the atom.
11. Captain Kidd buried the treasure, and no one could find it.
12. Ethiopia was ruled by Haile Selassie.
13. Mozart wrote many wonderful sonatas.
14. Carmen painted a portrait of her aunt, and it was given to her uncle.

15. Captain Morse will fly the plane to Iceland.
16. Carlos dropped the spaghetti, so our dog ate it.
17. Dr. Washington gave the lecture, but few were listening.
18. The carpenters built the house, and it was finished ahead of schedule.
19. The sled was pulled by horses.
20. The project will be created by a team of students.

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

P

The washing machine was fixed by the repair person. The repair person fixed the washing machine.

1. A beachcomber found a gold coin. _____
2. The paper was typed by Felicia. _____
3. Abby will drive the tractor. _____
4. The problem was solved by Andre. _____
5. The scarf was knitted by my mom. _____
6. Dr. DiFalco examined the cat. _____
7. The operator placed the call. _____
8. My horse will win the race. _____
9. Cinderella will sweep the hearth. _____
10. The pennant was won by the Red Sox. _____
11. The plumber fixed the leaky faucet. _____
12. The baby spilled the oatmeal. _____

Lesson 43**Mood of Verbs**

Verbs express one of three moods—the indicative mood, the imperative mood, or the subjunctive mood.

The **indicative mood** makes a statement or asks a question. This is the mood most frequently used.

She **picks** up the flute and **plays** it.

The **imperative mood** expresses a command or makes a request.

Pick up the flute and **play** it.

In formal English the **subjunctive mood** is used to express indirectly a demand, recommendation, suggestion, or statement of necessity. In this case, the subjunctive uses the imperative form of the verb.

We demand [*or* recommend *or* suggest] that he **leave** town.
It is essential that the law **be** changed.

The subjunctive mood also states a condition or a wish that is contrary to fact. This use of the subjunctive always requires a past form and often follows the word *if*. The subjunctive mood uses *were*, not *was*.

If she **were** engaged, she would have told me.
I wish I **were** an astronaut.

► **Exercise 1** Write *ind.* in the blank if the verb in italics is indicative, *imp.* if it is imperative, or *subj.* if it is subjunctive.

- imp Please *be* careful with the car.
- _____ 1. Robin wishes that she *could* fly a plane.
- _____ 2. Lincoln *spoke* eloquently at Gettysburg.
- _____ 3. My father asked that I *explain* where I had been.
- _____ 4. I *am writing* a paper about the U.S. justice system.
- _____ 5. Next, *fry* the onions and garlic in olive oil.
- _____ 6. Is it necessary that I *be* here tomorrow morning?
- _____ 7. He *is leaving* tomorrow at ten o'clock.
- _____ 8. Please *explain* the problem to Kim.
- _____ 9. He treats her as if she *were* a child.
- _____ 10. We *spent* a wonderful day climbing Mt. Washington.

- _____ 11. *Describe* the accident as accurately as you can.
- _____ 12. If I *were* his mother, I would not give him the car keys.
- _____ 13. I wish I *knew* half as much about cars as you do.
- _____ 14. *Eat* up; there's much more.
- _____ 15. Who *will volunteer* to be on the public relations committee?
- _____ 16. Jerold *stormed* angrily out of the room.
- _____ 17. If I *had graduated* last spring, I would have applied for the job.
- _____ 18. *Try* to get here before the storm starts.
- _____ 19. *Invite* them to the party if you want to.
- _____ 20. *Did* Sami *finish* writing his term paper?

► **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence with the indicative, imperative, or subjunctive form of the verb in parentheses.

If I were you, I would study for the test. (*be*)

1. He usually _____ a long time at the store. (*take*)
2. Rob wishes that he _____ play the drums. (*can*)
3. Sheila _____ to learn to play the flute. (*want*)
4. The blue dress _____ much too expensive. (*be*)
5. If he _____ the movie, he would say so. (*like*)
6. Please _____ your room before Saturday. (*clean*)
7. Is it necessary that he _____ so fast? (*drive*)
8. I wish I _____ going to Boston with you. (*be*)
9. It is essential that your parents _____ here. (*be*)
10. I recommend that she _____ this book. (*read*)
11. If I _____ glasses, I would get them. (*need*)
12. The doctor recommends that she _____ eight hours of sleep. (*get*)
13. It's essential that the water _____ to a full boil. (*come*)
14. After all, it's not as if she _____ an expert. (*be*)
15. If I _____ as badly as he does, I'd never open my mouth. (*sing*)
16. The club demanded that the chairperson _____. (*resign*)



Unit 6 Review

► Complete each sentence by writing the tense, mood, or voice of the verb in parentheses.

- I have asked her several times to go out with me. (present perfect tense of *ask*)
- Jill _____ her car this morning. (past tense of *wash*)
 - The hiking club _____ Mt. Washington. (present participle of *climb*)
 - Jake _____ forward to seeing you. (present tense of *look*)
 - Yesterday Diana _____ in the marathon. (past tense of *run*)
 - Until now I _____ he would win. (past tense of *think*)
 - Jim _____ with his friends. (present perfect tense of *go*)
 - You _____ to him after class. (past progressive tense of *speak*)
 - George _____ to Greece with his family. (future tense of *travel*)
 - He _____ us to help him with his project. (past tense of *beg*)
 - The movie _____ in one minute. (present tense of *begin*)
 - They _____ for the concert. (present perfect tense of *leave*)
 - I didn't know whether you _____ milk. (past perfect tense of *buy*)
 - By then you _____ my letter. (future perfect tense of *get*)
 - They _____ here. (present progressive tense of *eat*)
 - By noon they _____ for two hours. (future perfect progressive tense of *study*)
 - Eduardo _____ permission. (past emphatic form of *ask*)
 - I wish he _____ here now. (subjunctive mood of *be*)
 - The poem _____ by Alonzo. (future tense, passive voice of *read*)
 - Esther _____ by a spider. (past tense, passive voice of *bite*)
 - It is essential that you _____ here. (subjunctive mood of *be*)

Cumulative Review: Units 1–6

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under each adjective and two lines under each adverb. Draw an arrow from the adjective or adverb to the word it modifies. Ignore the articles *a*, *an*, and *the*.

We often listen attentively to the guest speaker.

1. Diego almost always walks to school.
2. Most cats wash themselves very gracefully.
3. Today Jenny will enter a singing contest at the nearby school.
4. Ruth works hard in the new vegetable garden.
5. The friendly team, as they drove south, waved enthusiastically to the home crowd.
6. This morning, I burned my hand on the piping hot pan.
7. Go away and let me read this French book alone.
8. Those are the most unusual three stamps I ever have seen!
9. I will leave you and Amy here until you are ready to behave properly.
10. Yesterday, various small birds were singing near the cherry tree.
11. Often, if I know a test will be hard, I study longer than I usually do.
12. Almost every piece of stereo equipment was on sale at the Jefferson mall near the ball field.
13. Come here so we can sit closer to the stage and see the actors better.
14. I will not wear that dress to the junior prom!
15. My family ate less yesterday because we had less food.
16. She never felt so bad as when she did badly on the job interview.

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under each subject complement, and write *pred. nom.* (predicate nominative) or *pred. adj.* (predicate adjective) in the blank. Circle each object complement, and write *noun*, *pronoun*, or *adjective* in the blank.

pred. adj., noun Sandy is allergic to fur, so she called her cat Taboo.

- _____ 1. The soloist seemed nervous during the first act.

- _____ 2. I find playing on a team good experience.
- _____ 3. Cole considers my guitar his.
- _____ 4. The homemade spaghetti tasted delicious.
- _____ 5. Sumi is the captain of the field hockey team.
- _____ 6. The student council elected Raul president.
- _____ 7. The cinnamon made the bread wonderful.
- _____ 8. The English teacher called Sholeh's creative project extraordinary.
- _____ 9. Mrs. Jabar was the director of the school play.
- _____ 10. The Bastille in Paris became the symbol of tyranny during the French Revolution.
- _____ 11. Fireworks are very dangerous to play with.
- _____ 12. Mr. Kleiber is my guidance counselor.
- _____ 13. I call the jacket mine even though it is really my dad's.
- _____ 14. The movie plot sounds intriguing!
- _____ 15. The bad weather made her trip miserable.
- _____ 16. Why do you look so cheerful today?
- _____ 17. I thought the man a phony until I saw his badge.
- _____ 18. The language dolphins use to communicate remains a mystery to scientists.
- _____ 19. Recycling is extremely important to the environment.
- _____ 20. The continuous rainfall rendered irrigation unnecessary.

► **Exercise 3** Draw one line under each prepositional phrase and two lines under each participial phrase. Circle each gerund phrase. Identify the sentence by writing *simple*, *compound*, *complex*, or *compound-complex* in the blank.

- _____ **compound** _____ I kept admiring the car at the dealership, but needing money, I didn't buy it.
- _____ 1. Most members of the junior class and a few members of the senior class got together and made plans for the upcoming junior-senior prom.
- _____ 2. Tina enjoys participating in extra-curricular clubs, but they involve a major time commitment.
- _____ 3. We go to our exercise class when we get home from school.

- _____ 4. Anticipating the bell, I finished my homework and packed my book bag.
- _____ 5. Consumers must be wary about the commercials on television.
- _____ 6. Swimming at our school has become very popular since our school got a new pool.
- _____ 7. Here is the sports section that you left in the living room.
- _____ 8. Moisha, feeling feverish and exhausted, tried to take a nap, but she was awakened by the doorbell.
- _____ 9. The word processor that we bought in New York is broken, and we don't know how it happened.
- _____ 10. Repairing things is not my dad's strength although he does like to try.
- _____ 11. Pancakes with lots of syrup and butter make eating breakfast a pleasure.
- _____ 12. When the loggers from town had finished, what had once been a dense forest thriving beautifully was now an arid wasteland.
- _____ 13. The science teacher could identify nine different species of ants in the corner of his backyard.
- _____ 14. My sister, who is a sophomore in college, is coming home for spring break, and my parents and I are meeting her at the airport.
- _____ 15. Singing and playing the guitar are my favorite hobbies, but I also enjoy collecting shells at the beach.
- _____ 16. In *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens, Oliver asks for more gruel.
- _____ 17. Walking to school every day gives me time to organize my day.
- _____ 18. The man who wrote this letter to the editor is obviously dissatisfied with the new waste-water treatment plant.

Unit 7: Subject-Verb Agreement

Lesson 44

Subject-Verb Agreement

A verb must agree with its subject in person and number. In the present tense, add *-s* or *-es* to the base form for the third-person singular.

SINGULAR

She **jump**s.

He **watch**es.

PLURAL

They **jump**.

They **watch**.

In verb phrases, the helping verbs *be*, *have*, and *do* change form to agree with third-person subjects.

SINGULAR

It **is** green.

He **was** sick.

She **is skiing**.

He **has fallen** down.

Does she **like** to ski?

PLURAL

They **are** green.

They **were** sick.

They **are skiing**.

They **have fallen** down.

Do they **like** to ski?

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

Many people (is, are) disgusted by insects.

1. However, understanding insects (helps, help) people enjoy them.
2. For example, the cricket (is, are) a fascinating creature.
3. Everyone (has heard, have heard) the cricket's song.
4. The cricket's musical organs (is, are) on the base of its wings.
5. Scientists (calls, call) them stridulating organs.
6. *Stridulate* (comes, come) from a Latin word meaning "to creak."
7. Crickets (sings, sing) by scraping their wings together.
8. Most insect musicians (is, are) males.
9. Scientists (assumes, assume) that they sing to attract females.
10. (Does, Do) you know that cockroaches have probably been on this planet longer than human beings?
11. Surely this (means, mean) that the insect has extraordinary powers of survival.
12. The roach (was not designed, were not designed) to live indoors.

13. However, its instincts (helps, help) it to adapt to indoor living.
14. Also, its flattened shape (aids, aid) in its success as a household pest.

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

- Many horror movies _____ **deal** _____ with giant insects. (deals, deal)
1. The movie *Them* _____ a story about giant ants. (tells, tell)
 2. Supposedly, the ants' gigantism _____ by nuclear radiation.
(was caused, were caused)
 3. An entire army _____ to wipe out the ants. (was needed, were needed)
 4. Thousands _____ fighting the monstrous creatures. (was killed, were killed)
 5. People _____ fascinated by stories of strange and impossible events. (seems, seem)
 6. Maybe these stories _____ us face fears that are more real. (helps, help)
 7. Most children _____ to the fear caused by looking at photographs of alarming insects. (thrills, thrill)
 8. I _____ forcing myself to look at such photographs in magazines.
(remembers, remember)
 9. Strangely enough, being frightened _____ fun. (was, were)
 10. Of course, an insect's picture _____ not the same as the real thing. (is, are)
 11. Nevertheless, perhaps these exercises _____ our ability to face truly frightening events. (strengthens, strengthen)
 12. What _____ horror movies' present popularity reveal about our need to cope with a variety of frightening circumstances? (does, do)
 13. We _____ by terrorism and strange diseases. (is threatened, are threatened)
 14. Environmental changes _____ havoc in some areas of the world.
(is wreaking, are wreaking)
 15. Natural catastrophes _____ suffering and damage. (causes, cause)
 16. Maybe scary movies _____ us to cope better with these events. (enables, enable)
 17. Old horror movies _____ so clumsily made that you could see the zippers in the monsters' costumes. (was, were)
 18. Today's movie monsters _____ more lifelike. (seems, seem)
 19. _____ you have a favorite horror movie? (does, do)
 20. If you _____ you don't have one, I will be very surprised. (says, say)

Lesson 45**Intervening Prepositional Phrases**

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

The **collection** of rare stamps **was** very valuable. (The subject is *collection*, a singular noun. *Of rare stamps* is a prepositional phrase with a plural object. The verb *was* agrees with the singular subject *collection*.)

The **puppies** in the basket **have** brown fur. (The subject is *puppies*, a plural noun. *In the basket* is a prepositional phrase with a singular object. The verb *have* agrees with the plural subject *puppies*.)

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

The bouquet of flowers (is, are) for Amanda.

1. Apartments in this city (is required, are required) to have smoke alarms.
2. A convoy of trucks (is roaring, are roaring) down the highway.
3. This list of names (is, are) very important.
4. A dealer in rare books (was asked, were asked) to look at the collection.
5. All the students in the school (is wearing, are wearing) green today.
6. The bush of roses in full bloom (was, were) a beautiful sight.
7. Spies for our government (was arrested, were arrested) in France.
8. The members of the Senate committee (walks, walk) solemnly into the room.
9. Applicants for this job (is expected, are expected) to speak both English and Spanish.
10. A busload of tourists (was taking, were taking) photographs.
11. The view of the mountains (was spoiled, were spoiled) by the building.
12. That group of stars (is called, are called) the Big Dipper.
13. Some explorers of the New World (was looking, were looking) for the Fountain of Youth.
14. The musicians in the orchestra (is taking, are taking) their seats.
15. The bag of marbles (belongs, belong) to my little sister.
16. A box of warm coats (was delivered, were delivered) to the shelter.
17. The green areas on the map (indicates, indicate) parks.
18. Many secrets of the universe (has, have) yet to be discovered.
19. Life forms beneath the sea (seems, seem) mysterious.

- 20. The grove of birch trees (is shining, are shining) in the sun.
- 21. The pot of flowers (looks, look) lovely on the table.
- 22. Sounds of distant music (floats, float) through the air.
- 23. Students who major in computer science (has, have) good prospects for employment.
- 24. Any traveler in distant lands (has, have) to keep an open mind.
- 25. Employees at Grump’s Department Store (gets, get) a half-hour for lunch.
- 26. The leaves on the maple tree (is turning, are turning) bright red.
- 27. Cars driving through the tunnel (turns, turn) their lights on.
- 28. The houses along Pine Street (has, have) tidy yards.
- 29. Mr. Alonzo, the baker of these pastries, (does, do) fine work.
- 30. The sailors on the ship (rejoices, rejoice) at seeing land.
- 31. The apples beneath the tree (bakes, bake) well in pies.
- 32. Several teaspoons of cinnamon (was added, were added) to the mix.
- 33. The socks under the bed (was found, were found) by the puppy.
- 34. Shouts from the crowd (is frightening, are frightening) the baby.
- 35. People on the beach (was building, were building) sand castles.
- 36. Teams from our school (dominates, dominate) most athletic events.
- 37. Rising mists from the moor (casts, cast) an aura of mystery over the scene.
- 38. Her frequent changes of residence (is confusing, are confusing) the post office.
- 39. Survivors of the war (is marching, are marching) in the parade.
- 40. A shipment of cookies (is arriving, are arriving) at the grocery store.

► **Writing Link** Write sentences that contain the following intervening prepositional phrases: *of these video games, with the tractor, under the car’s massive engine, and at the ballet.*

Lesson 46**Agreement with Linking Verbs**

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

Roses and lavender make a lovely bouquet. (The verb *make* agrees with the subjects, *roses and lavender*, not the predicate nominative, *bouquet*.)

Unfortunately, the **result** of the discussion **was** more disagreements. (The verb *was* agrees with the subject, *result*, not the predicate nominative, *disagreements*.)

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

Highways 101 and 101A (is, are) the most direct route to the airport.

1. Branches from pine trees (makes, make) a good shelter for a garden.
2. The accidents (was, were) a tragedy.
3. The robins' nest (is, are) a mass of twigs.
4. The children (seems, seem) the image of their father.
5. The bird's bright wings (was, were) a beautiful sight.
6. Eyes (appears, appear) as a symbol in many artists' work.
7. Before our eyes the piles of lumber (is becoming, are becoming) a house.
8. The warm, sunny days (was, were) a great gift to the tomato plants.
9. The dancers' costumes (was, were) a symphony of color.
10. The students (is working, are working) together as a team.
11. Dishonest people (is, are) a disgrace to any profession.
12. Large numbers of books (forms, form) a library.
13. The ugly statues (was, were) a monument to bad taste.
14. The musicians in their tuxedos (was, were) a sight to behold.
15. The focus of a teacher's life (is, are) the students.
16. The lakes in this area (is, are) a haven for many tourists.
17. Their different backgrounds (was, were) a great gulf between them.
18. The smiling children (seems, seem) the picture of happiness.
19. The chorus's songs (was, were) a delight to the ears.
20. They say that the eyes (is, are) a window to the soul.

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

The whereabouts of the necklace (remains, remain) a mystery.

1. Final exams (was, were) a disaster.
2. Peanut butter and bananas (makes, make) a great sandwich.
3. Those mountain peaks (is, are) a great challenge to a climber.
4. The participants (is keeping, are keeping) their comments to a minimum.
5. The thousands of dollars they spent (was, were) a terrible waste.
6. The search planes (is, are) the only hope for the stranded hikers.
7. The explosion (was caused, were caused) by sparks.
8. Stars on a dark night (is, are) a splendid sight.
9. The dress (is, are) several inches too short.
10. The children's closets (is, are) a mess.
11. Your furtive glances (has betrayed, have betrayed) your guilt.
12. Hot dogs and beans (was, were) my father's favorite meal.
13. His twin daughters (is, are) the apple of his eye.
14. The stock market (is posting, are posting) great gains today.
15. The comedian's jokes (was, were) a riot.
16. The test scores (represents, represent) the students' best effort.
17. The unfair trials (was, were) a travesty of justice.
18. The lights twinkling on the water (seems, seem) like stars in the sky.
19. Building wooden models of ships (is, are) my hobby.
20. Rude remarks from the children (continues, continue) to be a problem.

► **Writing Link** Write several sentences about your preference for indoor or outdoor activities. Check that the verb in each sentence agrees with the subject.

Lesson 47**Agreement in Inverted Sentences**

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

Up into the sky **fly** the **birds**.

Up into the sky **flies** the **bird**.

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

Here **is** my **driver's license**.

There **are** many **cars** on this highway.

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

Does Jamie have a pencil?

Do all the students **have** books?

► **Exercise 1** Draw a line under the simple subject. Choose the verb or helping verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject and write it in the blank.

In her hand she **carries** a stone. (carries, carry)

1. _____ the magician making scarves disappear? (is, are)
2. From the rafters _____ the decorations. (hangs, hang)
3. Up the staircase _____ the students. (surges, surge)
4. Into the arena _____ the elephant. (ambles, amble)
5. Onto his knees _____ the young man. (sinks, sink)
6. "Amanda, _____ you love me?" he asks. (does, do)
7. Around her neck _____ a golden chain. (hangs, hang)
8. On the clothesline _____ the clean sheets. (hang, hangs)
9. From her ears _____ sparkling earrings. (dangles, dangle)
10. Beneath the tree _____ the brown and white cows. (lies, lie)
11. Through the streets _____ the competitors. (runs, run)
12. From the crowd _____ an ear-splitting cheer. (comes, come)
13. Onto the horse's back _____ the rider. (bounds, bound)
14. Onto the floor _____ the spaghetti. (falls, fall)
15. Across the floor _____ the meatball. (rolls, roll)

16. Here _____ the band down the street. (comes, come)
17. Into the glass _____ the magic potion. (falls, fall)
18. There _____ a bug on your shirt. (is, are)
19. Over the fences _____ the horse. (leaps, leap)
20. There _____ many ways to get to Des Moines. (is, are)

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the form of the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

Here is the story the old woman told to me. (*to be*)

1. Every spring up _____ the announcements about the class rummage sale. (*to go*)
2. From every attic _____ junk. (*to descend*)
3. In front of Jason's house _____ five huge boxes. (*to sit*)
4. To the gym _____ carloads and carloads of stuff for the sale. (*to go*)
5. Out _____ the tables to hold the goods. (*to come*)
6. Through the gym _____ students and teachers to examine the sale items. (*to troop*)
7. Up to Jason's table _____ Ronda. (*to walk*)
8. Down _____ Ronda fifty cents for a can opener. (*to plunk*)
9. "There _____ several more can openers in this box," says Jason. (*to be*)
10. "_____ they work better than this one?" asks Ronda. (*to do*)
11. "There _____ not much demand for broken can openers," says Jason. (*to be*)
12. Behind a broken lamp _____ an old book. (*to sit*)
13. Inside the book _____ several photographs. (*to be*)
14. In one photograph _____ Jason's grandparents on their honeymoon. (*to be*)
15. On their faces _____ an expression of love and hope. (*to be*)
16. In their hearts _____ great hopes for the future. (*to reside*)
17. Before them _____ out their whole life together. (*to stretch*)
18. Through the book _____ a prospective buyer. (*to thumb*)
19. "There _____ some old photographs in this book," he says. (*to be*)
20. Across the street _____ a friendly philosopher with a unique perspective on life. (*to live*)

Lesson 48**Agreement with Special Subjects**

A **collective noun** names a group. In a sentence, a collective noun is singular when it names the group as a whole. It is plural when it refers to individual members of a group.

Singular: The **club** holds a dance. The **team** wins the game.
Plural: The **class** volunteer time. The **audience** cheer and clap.

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

Singular: **Mumps** is usually a disease of childhood.
Plural: The **scissors** need to be sharpened.
Singular: **Ethics** is the study of principles of conduct.
Plural: That person's **ethics** leave a lot to be desired.

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

Singular: Two **weeks** is not enough time to see Europe.
Plural: Your five **days** of probation are up.

► **Exercise 1** Underline the simple subject. Fill in the blank with the verb or helping verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject in the context of the sentence.

The audience rises to applaud the soloist. (rises, rise)

- Twenty-two dollars _____ too much to pay for a scarf. (is, are)
- The band _____ practicing tonight. (is, are)
- Most of us _____ voting for Geraldine. (is, are)
- _____ mathematics your favorite subject? (is, are)
- The scissors _____ sharpening. (needs, need)
- Much of the garden _____ filled with roses. (was, were)
- The group _____ on how to spend the money. (votes, vote)
- The herd of deer _____ scattering. (is, are)
- Three-quarters of the cake _____ been eaten. (has, have)
- My family _____ vacationing together. (is, are)
- The audience _____ fighting over the handkerchief. (was, were)
- At what time _____ the news come on? (does, do)

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

13. A computer company _____ offered to donate software. (has, have)
14. Chad's family _____ not agree on where to spend the holidays. (does, do)
15. The public _____ fascinated by the trial. (seems, seem)
16. The audience _____ moved by the actor's speech. (was, were)
17. There _____ 365 days in a year. (is, are)
18. Thirty-eight cents _____ on the table. (is, are)
19. Good binoculars _____ a lot of money. (costs, cost)
20. Checkers _____ Samantha's favorite board game. (is, are)
21. Social studies _____ us how different cultures live. (teaches, teach)
22. Our two weeks in Canada _____ flown by. (has, have)
23. Four years _____ the length of the president's term in office. (is, are)
24. The majority of the voters _____ to want a new highway. (seems, seem)
25. The chess team _____ organizing a dance. (is, are)
26. *Two Years before the Mast* _____ a fine novel. (is, are)
27. Two cups of raisins _____ plenty for the cake. (is, are)
28. The orchestra _____ wonderful tonight. (sounds, sound)
29. Her eyeglasses _____ broken. (is, are)
30. Two-thirds of the money _____ to Joel. (belongs, belong)
31. The band _____ not playing in time to the music. (was, were)
32. The litter of puppies _____ born on Tuesday. (was, were)
33. The PTA _____ holding a fund-raiser tonight. (is, are)
34. Gymnastics _____ a lot of flexibility. (requires, require)
35. The committee _____ arguing over the money. (is, are)
36. The Ski Club _____ for Sugarloaf on Saturday. (leaves, leave)
37. The labor union _____ on a president next week. (votes, vote)
38. Twenty dollars _____ a cheap price for the telescope. (seems, seem)
39. Ten miles _____ not too far to drive to work. (is, are)
40. Three-quarters of the exam _____ essay questions. (is, are)

Lesson 49**Agreement with Compound Subjects**

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

Singular: **Bacon and eggs** is my favorite breakfast.

Plural: The **dog and cat** are playing.

Plural: Both **Anna and Mindy** work at the hospital.

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

Singular: Either **Carlo or Max** has the book.

Singular: Neither **eggs nor bacon** is on the menu.

Plural: Neither the **garden nor the lilacs** are in bloom.

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

Many a **hiker and climber** has gotten lost in these mountains.

Every **door and window** has been locked.

Each **nook and cranny** is being searched.

► **Exercise 1** Draw a line under the compound subject. Choose the verb or helping verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject and write it in the blank.

Every hill and mountain is covered with snow. (is, are)

- Each student and teacher _____ a name badge. (has, have)
- Many a horse and rider _____ fallen on this jump. (has, have)
- Hot dogs and beans _____ a popular meal in Boston. (is, are)
- Both my mom and stepdad _____ coming to the concert. (is, are)
- Neither Grace nor John _____ to go. (wants, want)
- Either Meg or the twins _____ to meet you at the library. (plans, plan)
- Neither the mirror nor the glasses _____ broken. (was, were)
- Neither the horses nor the cow _____ been fed. (has, have)
- The needle and thread _____ in the sewing box. (is, are)
- Both my uncles and my aunt _____ called. (has, have)
- Either a bird or a whistle _____ making that sound. (is, are)
- Neither ice cream nor cookies _____ a low calorie snack. (is, are)

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13. Many a tourist and traveler _____ visited our city. (has, have)
14. Every street, avenue, and boulevard _____ a new sign. (needs, need)
15. Each broken computer and printer _____ been fixed. (has, have)
16. My socks and sneakers _____ wet. (is, are)
17. Both fruit and vegetables _____ a healthy snack. (makes, make)
18. Fish and chips _____ popular in England. (is, are)
19. Either the robin or the blue jays _____ eating the seeds. (is, are)
20. Neither my brother nor my friends _____ been invited to the party. (has, have)
21. Either Jake or Alexis _____ a ride home. (needs, need)
22. Neither the donkey nor the horses _____. (bites, bite)
23. Both taxis and buses _____ on this corner. (stops, stop)
24. Neither Jack nor Beth _____ to talk on the phone. (likes, like)
25. Every car and truck _____ a toll on the highway. (pays, pay)
26. Each bush and flower _____ covered with dew. (is, are)
27. Neither frogs nor salamanders _____ in this pond. (lives, live)
28. Not every nurse and doctor _____ her or his job. (likes, like)
29. Soup and salad _____ a tasty lunch. (makes, make)
30. The matches and candle _____ on the desk. (is, are)
31. Both Andrea and Jaime _____ to day care. (goes, go)
32. Vitamins and minerals _____ strong bodies. (builds, build)
33. Neither Deb nor Sandy _____ late for work. (was, were)
34. Every newspaper and magazine _____ interesting stories. (contain, contains)
35. Every photograph and painting _____ damaged. (was, were)
36. In the movie, every criminal and bandit _____ the dust. (bites, bite)
37. Warm milk and toast _____ me to sleep. (puts, put)
38. Both Edwina and Fred _____ their mom's car. (drives, drive)
39. Neither Ed nor the boys _____ much to say. (has, have)
40. Many a horse and cow _____ lived in this barn. (has, have)

Lesson 50**Intervening Expressions**

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

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

The brook, as well as the lake and the pond, freezes in winter. (*freeze*)

1. Aspirin, besides a good night's sleep, _____ a headache. (*help*)
2. The dog, as well as the cat, _____ a good bath. (*need*)
3. Andy, accompanied by Jessie and Jill, _____ tomorrow. (*leave*)
4. Nebraska, as well as Montana and Idaho, _____ severe winters. (*get*)
5. Aileen, in addition to her brothers and sisters, _____ dark hair. (*have*)
6. A headache, accompanied by sniffles and sneezing, _____ a symptom of the flu. (*be*)
7. Toby, plus Andrea and Ali, _____ for the job today. (*interview*)
8. The violin, in addition to the guitar and the viola, _____ a stringed instrument. (*be*)
9. Gold, as well as iron and steel, _____ a lot. (*weigh*)
10. Fruit, accompanied by sugar and milk, _____ good. (*taste*)
11. Jenny, besides Pete and Terry, _____ the secret. (*know*)
12. Dan, plus Margaret and Fred, _____ the piano. (*play*)
13. The baby, besides her mom and dad, _____ happy. (*look*)
14. Sara, in addition to Gena, _____ at Grump's. (*shop*)
15. The bike, as well as the car, _____ a flat tire. (*have*)
16. The detective, as well as the police officer, _____ on the scene. (*arrive*)
17. My stepdad, together with my mom, _____ often. (*travel*)
18. The plant, along with the garden, _____ to be watered. (*need*)
19. Fur, in addition to feathers, _____ against cold. (*insulate*)
20. The knife, as well as the scissors, _____ very sharp. (*be*)
21. Jean, accompanied by her friends, _____ skiing every winter. (*go*)

- 22. The carpenter, as well as the bricklayer, _____ special tools. (*use*)
- 23. Milk, besides meat and beans, _____ a source of protein. (*be*)
- 24. The television show, as well as the movie, _____ at eight o'clock. (*begin*)
- 25. Jodie, besides Kim, _____ high school. (*attend*)
- 26. The house, besides the barn, _____ a paint job. (*need*)
- 27. The tall woman, as well as the man beside her, _____ in the choir. (*sing*)
- 28. The group, accompanied by the teacher, _____ today. (*leave*)
- 29. Mr. Phillips, aided by his son, _____ tomatoes. (*raise*)
- 30. Krista, as well as her sisters, _____ frequently. (*telephone*)
- 31. The cave, along with the tree, _____ shelter. (*offer*)
- 32. The tulip, besides the daffodil, _____ in spring. (*bloom*)
- 33. My mother, as well as my sister, _____ her job. (*love*)
- 34. The movie star, accompanied by her hairdresser, _____ on the set. (*be*)
- 35. The cake, as well as the pie, _____ chocolate. (*contain*)
- 36. The door, as well as the window, _____. (*squeak*)
- 37. Math, besides English, _____ her favorite subject. (*be*)
- 38. Bette, together with Anthony, _____ in that pool. (*swim*)
- 39. The puppy, as well as the kitten, _____ soundly. (*sleep*)
- 40. The captain, accompanied by the sailors, _____ the ship. (*abandon*)

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph about your favorite restaurant. Write at least four sentences that contain intervening expressions.

Lesson 51

Indefinite Pronouns as Subjects

Many subjects are indefinite pronouns. A verb must agree with an **indefinite pronoun** used as a subject.

Singular: **Nobody** in the group is to blame.

Singular: **Neither** is ready.

Singular: **One** of my friends speaks Greek.

Plural: **Both** of my sisters are in the play.

Plural: **Many** of the students play tennis.

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

Singular: **Some** of the cake is gone.

Plural: **Some** of the houses need paint.

Indefinite pronouns fall into three groups:

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

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

Some of the people of the Stone Age (was, were) hunters and gatherers.

- Many of the ruins found (is, are) from the Stone Age.
- Several of the ruins (is, are) in Ireland.
- Many of the archaeologists (travels, travel) afar to study ruins.
- Almost everyone (agrees, agree) that archaeology is fascinating.
- Some of these ancient people (was, were) farmers.
- One of the important questions (is, are) whether agriculture was imported from the Old World to the New World.
- Some of the evidence (suggests, suggest) that American cotton came from Africa.
- One of the archaeologists (believes, believe) that this happened without human intervention.

9. Some of the ancient graves (contains, contain) mummified remains.
10. Many of the graves (reveals, reveal) wonderful art treasures.
11. Some of the treasures (consists, consist) of jewelry.
12. Many of the early tools discovered (was, were) very efficient.
13. Some of the early stone axes (is, are) still very sharp.
14. Almost nothing (is, are) known about ancient stone tombs.
15. One of the most intriguing puzzles (is, are) their construction.
16. Some of these tombs (was, were) erected in Scotland.
17. Nobody (knows, know) how these huge tombs were built.
18. Many of these archaeological mysteries (entices, entice) students.

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under the indefinite pronoun subject. Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb.

Each of the leads (was, were) eventually abandoned by the detective.

1. Few of my friends (has, have) been to Europe.
2. Not everyone (knows, know) that Elvis is dead.
3. (Is, Are) there anything good on television tonight?
4. Nobody (has, have) won the contest yet.
5. Neither of the twins (is, are) at home.
6. All of the coats (is, are) on sale.
7. A few of the members (has, have) called in sick.
8. Everything in the produce department (is, are) fresh.
9. Several of the apples (has, have) bruises.
10. Many of my relatives (is, are) coming to the family reunion.
11. Nothing (sleeps, sleep) as soundly as a cat.
12. Someone (was, were) knocking on the door.
13. One of the doctors (is, are) still in the office.
14. (Has, Have) anyone confessed to the crime?
15. Both of my pets (has, have) won ribbons.
16. Almost anybody (is, are) a better chess player than I am.

Lesson 52**Agreement in Adjective Clauses**

When the subject of an adjective clause is a relative pronoun, the verb in the clause must agree with the antecedent of the relative pronoun.

Carla is one of the students who speak Spanish.

In the preceding example the antecedent of *who* is *students*, not *one*, because other students besides Carla speak Spanish. Since *students* is plural, *who* is considered plural, and the verb in the adjective clause, *speak*, must also be plural.

Arlo is the only one of my brothers who has a scar.

In the preceding example the antecedent of *who* is *one*, not *brothers*, because only one brother has a scar. Since *one* is singular, *who* is considered singular, and the verb in the adjective clause, *has*, must also be singular.

► **Exercise 1** Draw one line under the antecedent of each relative pronoun. Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb.

Jaime is the only one of my relatives who (plays, play) the fiddle.

1. Wheat is one of the crops that (supports, support) farmers.
2. *Jurassic Park* is one of the movies that (was, were) directed by Steven Spielberg.
3. The dog is one of the animals that (was, were) domesticated by early civilizations.
4. Broccoli is one of the vegetables that (contains, contain) calcium.
5. Harold is the only one of us who (likes, like) that movie.
6. *Stampede* is one of the English words that (comes, come) from Spanish.
7. The hammer is one of the tools that (is, are) useful around the house.
8. The parrot is one of the birds that (mimics, mimic) human speech.
9. The chimpanzee is one of the many animals that (uses, use) tools.
10. The woolly mammoth is one of the Ice Age mammals that (is, are) extinct.
11. Bettina is the only one of my sisters who (is, are) on the Dean's list.
12. Vitamin A is one of the vitamins that (is, are) good for the eyes.
13. Cortez was one of the Spaniards who (was, were) explorers of the New World.
14. Betty is one of the volunteers who (works, work) in a hospice.
15. Dan is the only one of the chefs who (makes, make) a good soufflé.
16. Beans is one of the vegetables that (has, have) a lot of protein.

17. Wood is one of the materials that (is, are) used to build houses.
18. New Year is one of the holidays that (falls, fall) in the winter.
19. Jake is the only one of the athletes who (has, have) won three medals.
20. Frost is one of the poets who (has, have) won the Pulitzer Prize.
21. Jim is one of my friends who (is, are) interested in archaeology.
22. The washing machine is one of the things that (needs, need) to be fixed.
23. London is one of the English cities that (is, are) tourist meccas.
24. Dr. Smith is one of the scientists who (is, are) studying vaccines.
25. The dormitory is one of the buildings that (was, were) damaged in the earthquake.
26. A is one of the letters that (makes, make) up the alphabet.
27. This is one of the streets that (leads, lead) to Boston.
28. Ms. Cole is one of the teachers who (advises, advise) the students.
29. Grump's Department Store is one of the places that (hires, hire) students.
30. Accounting is one of the professions that (requires, require) math skills.
31. *The Scarlet Letter* is one of the novels that (was, were) written by Hawthorne.
32. Huskies are one of the animals that (enjoys, enjoy) working.
33. Edna is the only one of my friends who (remembers, remember) my birthday.
34. *1984* is the only one of the books that (is, are) overdue.
35. The Porsche is one of the cars that (is, are) very expensive.
36. The loon is one of the birds that (nests, nest) beside water.
37. The *Edmund Fitzgerald* is one of the boats that (was, were) wrecked on Lake Superior.
38. The waterlily is one of the plants that (grows, grow) in the pond.
39. *The Merchant of Venice* is one of the plays that (was, were) performed by our class.
40. Ariela is one of the people who (owes, owe) me money.
41. Tennis is one of the sports that (interests, interest) me.
42. Aunt Louisa is the only one of my relatives who (performs, perform) in front of an audience.
43. Blue is one of the colors that (blends, blend) with the decor of this room.
44. Walden Pond is one of the places that (inspires, inspire) Jerome.
45. Chicken cordon bleu is the only one of the entrees that (appeals, appeal) to April.



Unit 7 Review

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

Paula runs every day after school. (runs, run)

1. Ben and Consuelo often _____ duets. (sings, sing)
2. His fit of sneezing _____ the class. (is disrupting, are disrupting)
3. The job _____ up a lot of his spare time. (takes, take)
4. Two hundred boxes of cards _____ by the club. (was sold, were sold)
5. His frequent fevers _____ a worry to his parents. (was, were)
6. Gathering clouds _____ a storm. (foretells, foretell)
7. Her pets _____ a great joy to her. (is, are)
8. Final exams _____ the last hurdle before graduation. (is, are)
9. Down the mountain _____ the skiers. (speeds, speed)
10. In her pocket _____ several acorns. (was, were)
11. Two dollars _____ not a big tip for this meal. (is, are)
12. The group _____ not _____ on which movie to see. (does agree, do agree)
13. Every student _____ to study. (needs, need)
14. Both Eliza and George _____ to cook. (loves, love)
15. The rock, as well as the waves, _____ the ship. (threatens, threaten)
16. Ireland, besides England, _____ many ancient ruins. (has, have)
17. Some of my brothers _____ sheep. (raises, raise)
18. One of the climbers _____ reached the top. (has, have)
19. Each of the actors _____ a bow. (takes, take)
20. A few of the vacationers _____ to go home. (wants, want)
21. There _____ the perfect used car. (sits, sit)
22. Mr. Martinez often _____ the symphony orchestra. (conducts, conduct)
23. Under the couch _____ the missing shoe. (lies, lie)
24. The point of all of Grandfather's stories _____ to seize the day. (is, are)

Cumulative Review: Units 1–7

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the part of speech of each italicized word. Use these abbreviations: *N* (noun), *V* (verb), *pro.* (pronoun), *adj.* (adjective), *adv.* (adverb), *prep.* (preposition), *conj.* (conjunction), and *int.* (interjection).

- N Kelly and *Mike* attended several football games.
- _____ 1. Chloe ran *to* the door to meet her long-lost cousin.
- _____ 2. Jasmine could hear *crickets* chirping all night.
- _____ 3. After spending the day at the zoo, *they* felt like buying an exotic pet.
- _____ 4. The flowers in the vase on her desk *withered* and died.
- _____ 5. Mother *carefully* taught us about the consequences of spreading rumors.
- _____ 6. *Well*, how did you think the movie would end?
- _____ 7. Let's build a *sand* castle while the tide is out.
- _____ 8. The last song will be a ballad *or* an anthem.
- _____ 9. The *parade* begins in half an hour.
- _____ 10. Have *you* tried Leon's new computer game?
- _____ 11. *Wow!* Look at that firecracker explode!
- _____ 12. Our community theater *mounted* a production of Philip Barry's funniest play.
- _____ 13. Gwen planted pansies, tulips, *and* lavender in her flower garden this year.
- _____ 14. Anne *often* goes shopping on Saturday, but she visits the malls on other days as well.
- _____ 15. A *lovely* rainbow appeared in the sky after the harsh summer storm.
- _____ 16. Jessica has *never* ridden a train before, so she is quite excited about this trip.
- _____ 17. A sailboat glided on the clear, sparkling waters *of* the lake.
- _____ 18. *Everyone* enjoys having time to relax.
- _____ 19. Did you read the *interview* with the author of that new book in today's newspaper?
- _____ 20. Margaret *volunteers* at the conservatory on weekends.
- _____ 21. *Gee*, I never noticed how much Tim and Tom look alike.
- _____ 22. Stars twinkled *in* the sky like diamonds set against a dark blue velvet background.
- _____ 23. Al is learning how to play the trombone so that he can accompany Bill, *who* plays saxophone.
- _____ 24. We were all sad when we heard that Martha has *officially* left the team.

► **Exercise 2** Underline each subordinate clause. Write *adj.* in the blank if it is an adjective clause, *adv.* if it is an adverb clause, or *N* if it is a noun clause.

- adj. The person who wrote this poem has a sensitive soul.
- _____ 1. The server who waited on us was friendly and efficient.
- _____ 2. When Dr. Yee reached the border, she heard several car horns blowing.
- _____ 3. Whatever the rest of the family decides is fine with me.
- _____ 4. The instructor said to marinate the vegetables before we added them to the rest of the mixture.
- _____ 5. A band that Marty knows has agreed to play at the school dance.
- _____ 6. Ms. Jenkins gave the job to Gloria, who is an excellent seamstress.
- _____ 7. Nathan will watch whichever television show has the most jokes.
- _____ 8. What the volleyball team would really like is more time to practice.
- _____ 9. After she started going to school, little Emily stopped watching *Lucy's Toy Shop*.
- _____ 10. Where Uncle Bob's house is located remains a mystery.
- _____ 11. The optometrist who examined Paul's eyes says Paul needs glasses.
- _____ 12. Rosalyn takes her camera with her wherever she travels.
- _____ 13. Do you know who is coming to the dinner party?
- _____ 14. The place where Ria first met Reggie will always be special to her.
- _____ 15. Until spring arrives, Suzanne is going to do most of her exercising indoors.
- _____ 16. The dress that Maureen bought for the dance is a beautiful shade of aquamarine.
- _____ 17. The player who won the chess tournament hails from Bangor, Maine.
- _____ 18. Whoever sent the gift forgot to send a card.
- _____ 19. Zack will order whatever is listed first on the menu.
- _____ 20. When Tina graduates from high school, she plans to attend the University of Notre Dame.

► **Exercise 3** Draw two lines under the verb in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

The road to my friend's house (is, are) not long.

1. Stacy always (appreciates, appreciate) her mother's sound advice.
2. On top of the television (sits, sit) the remote control.
3. Here (resides, reside) the best golfer on the East Coast.
4. The story of Curt's adventures in Washington (amuses, amuse) us every time we hear it.

5. (Waits, Wait) until you see how this music video ends.
6. The books in this library (circulates, circulate) frequently.
7. Those pictures that Renata ordered (looks, look) wonderful.
8. Everybody (hopes, hope) to win the lottery someday.
9. After practice, Hal usually (walks, walk) to the yogurt shop on Maple Street.
10. Over the music (floats, float) one soft, beautiful voice.
11. Claudia's fingers (flies, fly) across the keyboard with the speed of a gazelle.
12. Steve and Lydia (attends, attend) the impressionist exhibit at the art museum.
13. Lucas's name (is, are) in the *Toledo Blade* today.
14. After Sally, Crystal (is, are) the next skater scheduled to perform.
15. Racing to reach the airplane, Rafi (jumps, jump) over a pile of suitcases.
16. This year's variety show (includes, include) several never-before-seen acts.
17. The antique cars at the auto show still (runs, run) fairly well.
18. That chemistry experiment (requires, require) careful preparation.
19. Across the street (is, are) two restaurants, a bank, and a travel agency.
20. Great ideas (begins, begin) with simple thoughts.
21. Gretchen, Courtney, and I (sings, sing) in the show choir.
22. The interior decorators at that firm (develops, develop) the most appealing rooms.
23. Three words in Joe's essay (seems, seem) to be misspelled.
24. A picnic in the park (sounds, sound) delightful to me.
25. Here (stands, stand) the persons waiting to get into the concert.
26. The heart of the matter (was, were) really a question of pride.
27. Through the gathering darkness (glows, glow) a handful of candles.
28. Everyone (watches, watch) the big game with excitement.
29. Daffodils (dots, dot) the verdant meadow.
30. A persistent moan (echoes, echo) in the empty house.
31. Several coins (is, are) tossed into the Italian fountain.
32. Bees (hovers, hover) around the brightest flowers.
33. Into the stadium (proceeds, proceed) loyal fans.
34. Neither rain nor snow (prevents, prevent) the work from going forward.

Unit 8: Using Pronouns Correctly

Lesson 53

Case of Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are pronouns that refer to persons or things. The case, or form, of a personal pronoun may be nominative, objective, or possessive, depending on its function in the sentence.

CASE	SINGULAR PRONOUNS	PLURAL PRONOUNS	FUNCTION IN SENTENCE
Nominative	I, you, she, he, it	we, you, they	subject or predicate nominative
Objective	me, you, her, him, it	us, you, them	direct object, indirect object, or object of preposition
Possessive	my, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, its	our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs	replacement for possessive noun(s)

They thought that John went home. (nominative)

Sherry bumped **him** by accident. (objective) The best entry was **yours**. (possessive)

Use the **nominative case** for a personal pronoun in a compound subject. Use the **objective case** for a personal pronoun in a compound object.

Theresa and **she** had the highest scores in the class.

Alpesh invited Corey and **me** to the track meet.

Use the **possessive case** to show possession. Never spell possessive pronouns with an apostrophe. *It's* is a contraction of *it is*. Do not confuse *it's* with the possessive pronoun *its*.

The book is **hers**. The victory is **ours**.

It's about time for the program. **Its** value is beyond comprehension.

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

Many people dedicated (them, their) lives to developing the digital computer.

1. One pioneer, John W. Mauchly, spent much of (he, his) life developing computer technology.
2. While a student at Ursinus College, (he, him) constructed an analog computer to analyze weather data.
3. This early machine did (it's, its) job well, but slowly and with virtually no flexibility.
4. In 1941, Mauchly joined the Moore School of Electrical Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, where (he, him) refined digital technology.
5. (He, Him) collaborated with others at the school to build the first large electronic computer, ENIAC.

6. (They, Their) built this huge machine to produce ballistic trajectory tables.
7. Along with John von Neumann, (they, them) followed with EDVAC, the world's first programmable computer.
8. Seeing the commercial possibilities for (them, their) invention, they formed a corporation to build computers.
9. As the research neared (its, it's) fruition, (they, their) corporation was absorbed by the giant company Remington Rand.
10. Remington Rand, with Mauchly on (its, it's) staff, added Grace Murray Hopper to the team.
11. Admiral Hopper devoted (she, her) energy to pioneering the use of compilers.
12. A compiler translates a program from (its, it's) original form that humans can read to a form that computers can access.
13. Spending most of (her, she) career in the U.S. Navy, Admiral Hopper nevertheless contributed greatly to the development of a computer business programming language known as COBOL.
14. Businesses rushed to utilize the new technology because they knew it would expand productivity for (they, them).

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

Since my friend Juana Alvarez moved, I have received three letters from *her*. obj.

1. The Alvarez family spends much of *its* time utilizing computer on-line services.
2. More of *their* productive time is spent with a computer than ever before because of the expanded services of on-line systems.
3. What makes *them* different from standard bulletin board system (BBS) features?
4. Unlike local bulletin board systems, commercial services offer a wide variety of serious information to serve *their* clientele.
5. Mr. Alvarez uses *his* computer to find up-to-the-minute stock market quotations and financial news that concerns *him*.
6. Mrs. Alvarez spends part of *her* day contacting clients through the electronic mail section.
7. When *she* works on *her* school reports, Juana's favorite feature is the reference library.
8. "*I* really save time because the computer can find *my* topics in a few seconds," she said.
9. Gilberto has found that, through the Internet, *he* can access large libraries to locate materials that will suit his needs.
10. "Our computer modem has given *us* an added dimension in *our* lives," stated Mrs. Alvarez.

Lesson 54**Pronouns with and as Appositives; After *Than* and *As***

A pronoun placed after a noun or another pronoun to identify, explain, or rename it is an **appositive pronoun**. When the appositive pronoun explains or identifies a subject or a predicate nominative, use the **nominative case**. When the pronoun explains or defines a direct object, an indirect object, or an object of a preposition, use the **objective case**.

The woman in the white jeans, **she**, was an eyewitness to the accident.
André presented the trophies to the winners, Juan and **me**.

In elliptical adverb clauses using *than* and *as*, use a pronoun in the case that would be used if the missing words were fully stated.

Marsha received higher scores than **he**. (Marsha received higher scores than **he** received.)

The article complimented James and Doreen as much as **them**. (The article complimented James and Doreen as much as it complimented **them**.)

► **Exercise 1** Underline the correct pronoun. Write the case (*nom.* for nominative and *obj.* for objective) in the blank. Some sentences may have more than one pronoun to identify.

- _____ nom., obj. The Norton sisters, Karen and (she, her), helped (they, them) with the planning.
- _____ 1. The losers, Raji and (I, me), bought pizza for Ben and Clara.
- _____ 2. The membership cards have arrived for the new members, Kisha and (he, him).
- _____ 3. Because I hadn't studied, the test gave (I, me) more problems than usual.
- _____ 4. "The culprit is (I, me)," admitted Ashford.
- _____ 5. Everyone donated a dollar to buy a present for (she, her).
- _____ 6. Dowana, more than (I, me), worked hard to make the team.
- _____ 7. Mr. Grover spent as much time with the beginners as with (they, them).
- _____ 8. (He, him), Alberto Ramirez, won every free-throw contest.
- _____ 9. Better than (he, him), try asking Darcy for help with your math questions.
- _____ 10. Consuelo and Betty sang (they, them) a lullaby so the babies would go to sleep.
- _____ 11. Camping without electricity was less of a problem for (she, her), than (they, them).
- _____ 12. After the meeting, the sisters, Angie and (she, her), went out for pizza.
- _____ 13. Because he made the team, his dad bought (he, him) a new pair of cross-training shoes.
- _____ 14. The winners of the cheerleader spirit contest were (we, us), the juniors.

- _____ 15. Because Katarina twisted her ankle, Rhoda carried (she, her) to the car.
- _____ 16. Teresa, as well as (she, her), won two tickets to *The Phantom of the Opera*.
- _____ 17. Since I was unfamiliar with the neighborhood, Mr. Chin drew a map for (I, me).
- _____ 18. The scratching of the limb against the house gave Mark and (I, me) a terrible start.
- _____ 19. (They, Them), Mable and Otto, run the 440 faster than Kara and (I, me).
- _____ 20. If it weren't for Jamal and (she, her), the school paper would not get printed.
- _____ 21. Ms. Adkins managed to motivate (they, them), Sheila and Alpers.
- _____ 22. The new owners of the bait shop are (they, them), Mr. and Mrs. Giles.
- _____ 23. The newspaper interviewed Alan as well as (she, her).
- _____ 24. (She, Her), Andrea Thompson, is our representative on the student council.
- _____ 25. Mattie, rather than (he, him), volunteered to be chairman of the ethics committee.
- _____ 26. The team chose Chun as its captain rather than (he, him).
- _____ 27. The waitress served (I, me) the wrong entrée.
- _____ 28. The only applicants who met the qualifications were Candy and (I, me).
- _____ 29. Famous guests at the banquet included Archie Griffin, Steve Young, and (he, him).
- _____ 30. The results of the poll elated Paul as much as (she, her).
- _____ 31. Several people took advantage of the offer besides Chuck and (she, her).
- _____ 32. The entire student body cheered the runners, Maria and (he, him), to victory.
- _____ 33. The nod went to Gary rather than (she, her).
- _____ 34. Miklos, as well as (he, him), is saving money for basketball camp.
- _____ 35. Three of the players, Adzo, Alejandra, and (I, me), scored in the double digits.
- _____ 36. Deciding which article to run was difficult for the editors, Joel and (she, her).
- _____ 37. Of the three we know, Ito, Cal, and (he, him), the most popular is Ito.
- _____ 38. (She, Her), a professional athlete, holds clinics for our school every summer.
- _____ 39. Both of the game's stars, Sanjay and (he, him), were playing with injuries.
- _____ 40. Kaleena upset (he, him) with her catty remarks.

Lesson 55**Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns**

Hisself and *theirselves* are incorrect forms. Never use them.

The hermit had spent thirty years by **himself**.

The parents **themselves** supplied the extra labor.

Always use a reflexive pronoun when the pronoun refers to the person who is the subject of the sentence.

Incorrect: He saved **him** a lot of trouble.

Correct: He saved **himself** a lot of trouble.

Incorrect: She found **her** an apple for a snack.

Correct: She found **herself** an apple for a snack.

Never use a reflexive pronoun when it does not refer to the same person as the subject.

Incorrect: Shelley and **myself** were born in October.

Correct: Shelley and **I** were born in October.

Incorrect: Aaron and **yourself** are the only ones who can drive.

Correct: Aaron and **you** are the only ones who can drive.

► **Exercise 1** Write **C** in the blank if the sentence is correct. If the pronoun in italics is incorrect, write the correct pronoun in the blank.

- _____ **I** Douglas and *myself* caught seven fish before breakfast.
- _____ 1. Achim spends much time praising *hisself*.
- _____ 2. May Lien earned *her* a lot of money.
- _____ 3. Emil bought four hamburgers for Rolf and *him* to share.
- _____ 4. Carlene, Andy, and *myself* are the new Student Council representatives.
- _____ 5. The guests eagerly helped *themselves* to the tempting buffet.
- _____ 6. Koko surprised *herself* and managed to remain calm in the face of the insults.
- _____ 7. Kobla and *himsself* are the only ones who got a perfect score.
- _____ 8. Here are three chairs for Kim, Frances, and *you*.
- _____ 9. During the volleyball tournament, Carey's team called *themselves* the Sparkling Spikers.
- _____ 10. The orchestra raised a thousand dollars for *it* by selling pizza.
- _____ 11. June tagged along with Fernando and *myself*.
- _____ 12. The Ortas are our neighbors. Our family and *they* are good friends.

- _____ 13. Gerald managed to solve the mystery all by *himself*.
- _____ 14. Every day, Billy found *himself* more enthused with the club's progress.
- _____ 15. Carmen and *you* saved the game by scoring fourteen points each in the last quarter.
- _____ 16. Erika and Toni made *them* new outfits for the party.
- _____ 17. The choir members took great pride in *themselves* and their accomplishments.
- _____ 18. My parents bought theater tickets for the Murphys and *them*.
- _____ 19. When the old company closed, Mr. Williams found *him* a new job with the Skye Products Corporation.
- _____ 20. Did you remember to bring sweaters for Wanda and *yourself*?

► **Exercise 2** Write a pronoun in the blank that correctly completes the sentence.

Estella was proud of herself for winning the MVP Award.

1. Get _____ another piece of pie.
2. Elizabeth allowed _____ two hours to study for the math final.
3. Ms. Swenson and _____ are the only persons I have known that are named *Inge*.
4. We managed to decipher the poorly written instructions for _____.
5. Will you straighten the desktop as a favor to Marla and _____?
6. The roles of the faculty members were played by our teachers _____.
7. A country which is independent has the freedom to govern _____.
8. Kent earned _____ the right to compete in the district finals.
9. In order to get a copy of the new postal cancellation, I sent a letter to _____.
10. Enrique and _____ are the most popular singers in the whole school.
11. People who cannot organize _____ cannot organize others.
12. Cathy allowed no one but _____ to read her diary.
13. Kenji reserved seats for _____ and Cheryl.
14. I usually write poetry for _____ and no one else.
15. Rosa seldom gave _____ credit for any of the contributions she made to the French Club.
16. The Changs and _____ vacationed in North Dakota.
17. Since he can't reach the top shelf, will you put this box up there for _____?
18. Though he tried to concentrate, Chuck found _____ daydreaming during the speech.

Lesson 56**Who and Whom in Questions and Subordinate Clauses**

Use the nominative case pronouns *who* and *whoever* when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence, the subject of a clause, or a predicate nominative in a sentence or a clause.

Who will be the next president? (subject of the verb *will be*)

He knows **who** his true friends are. (subject of the noun clause *who his true friends are*)

Mr. Adams knew **who** came in late. (subject of noun clause *who came in late*)

Use the objective case pronouns *whom* and *whomever* when the pronoun is a direct object, an indirect object, or an object of a preposition.

Mavis wants to know **whom** you saw at the mall. (direct object of noun clause *whom you saw at the mall*)

The president, **whomever** we select, will have a difficult job. (direct object of *select*)

With **whom** did Bill go to the fair? (object of the preposition *with*)

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

Tom Sawyer, (who, whom) most people love, is an amusing character.

1. One of America's finest writers was Mark Twain, (who, whom) was born in November 1835.
2. Mark Twain, (who, whom) was born Samuel Langhorne Clemens, was the fourth of five children.
3. The family's poverty was obvious to (whoever, whomever) made their acquaintance.
4. When he was four, his father, (who, whom) was a hard worker but a poor provider, moved the family to Hannibal, Missouri.
5. When his father died, the boy, (who, whom) was twelve, was apprenticed to a printer.
6. Sam's older brother, Orion, (who, whom) bought the *Hannibal Journal*, gave him his first experience with typesetting and writing.
7. (Whoever, Whomever) struck Sam's fancy became the subject of his witty characterizations.
8. The people (who, whom) Sam spoofed often made trouble for Orion.
9. Orion, (who, whom) was often frustrated with his brother, knew that the satire sold papers.
10. In 1857, young Clemens apprenticed himself to a riverboat pilot (who, whom) he had come to respect.
11. Sam, (who, whom) had received his pilot's license, tried this new trade for two and a half years.

12. The author, (who, whom) called these years the happiest of his life, later wrote about piloting in *Life on the Mississippi*.
13. The young man, (who, whom) wanted nothing to do with the Civil War, went with his brother to Nevada to do some mining.
14. Soon Clemens, (who, whom) had begun using the pen name Mark Twain, was writing for the *Enterprise* in Virginia City.
15. His contributions were popular with (whoever, whomever) would read them.
16. In 1864 Mark, (who, whom) fortune still eluded, went to San Francisco where he worked on several newspapers.
17. He often made time to listen to (whoever, whomever) had tall tales to tell.
18. A miner, (who, whom) Twain met in Calaveras County, provided him with a “jumping frog” story that the author set down in words.
19. Twain, (who, whom) was called the “Wild Humorist of the Pacific Slope,” achieved a measure of national fame with this story.
20. Traveling to the Hawaiian Islands, the Mediterranean, and the Holy Land, he was a correspondent (who, whom) wrote glittering pieces for his employers.
21. *Innocents Abroad* was a revision of these experiences that secured the fame of the author, upon (who, whom) fortune seemed to smile at last.
22. In 1869, he married Olivia Langdon, (who, whom) was from Elmira, New York.
23. Olivia, (who, whom) modified many of Mark’s exaggerations, sometimes improved their readability but often weakened the writing.
24. Twain, (who, whom) bought a publishing house in Hartford, Connecticut, earned much money from writing, lecturing, and publishing.
25. The writer, (who, whom) now rode the crest of popularity, abandoned journalism for literature.
26. The next few years, 1872–1889, were productive for this man (who, whom) had come so far.
27. William Dean Howells, (who, whom) was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, became one of Twain’s closest friends.
28. Howells also became his literary adviser, upon (who, whom) Twain depended heavily.
29. The author, (who, whom) was unused to a secure lifestyle, spent his money on high living and unsuccessful investments.
30. (Who, Whom) could have guessed that his heavy investments in both a typesetting machine and a publishing house would fail?

Lesson 57**Agreement in Number and Gender
and with Collective Nouns**

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

The Taylors landscaped **their** yard in an unusual way. (plural pronoun)
Kimiko regained **her** confidence after a few putting lessons. (singular feminine pronoun)
The cheetah licked **its** chops. (singular neuter pronoun)

Traditionally, a masculine pronoun is used when the gender of the antecedent is unknown or may be either masculine or feminine. As language changes, some people prefer using gender-neutral wording. To avoid using only the masculine, the examples show three ways to reword the sentence.

The **doctor** makes **his** rounds every day. (*Doctor* may be masculine or feminine, but the pronoun here is masculine.)

The **doctor** makes **his** or **her** rounds every day. (Both genders of the pronoun are included.)

Doctors make **their** rounds every day. (Both the antecedent and the pronoun are plural.)

Doctors make rounds daily. (The pronoun is eliminated.)

When the antecedent of a pronoun is a collective noun, the number of the pronoun depends upon whether the collective noun is used as singular or plural.

The class had **its** first meeting yesterday. (*Class* is used as a single unit; therefore, the singular pronoun is used.)

The legislature take **their** vacations during the summer months. (This sentence refers to separate acts of the members; therefore, the plural pronoun is used.)

► **Exercise 1** Write a pronoun in the blank that agrees with the antecedent; then underline the antecedent.

Felipe left his report on the kitchen table.

- The Carmonas all have _____ mother's eyes.
- Each member must pledge _____ loyalty to the group.
- Ms. Arnold coached the cheerleaders as _____ practiced their routines.
- The emergency squad offers _____ services to all in need.
- Akiko changed for _____ date before she ate dinner.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

6. Lemuel and I researched _____ family tree.
7. The Panthers play _____ opening game tonight.
8. When Juan and I left school, _____ went straight to soccer practice.
9. Mr. Copas and Seán never tire of talking about _____ record catch of trout.
10. If you will give me a list of things you need, I will get _____.
11. Billy and Carol are amazing. I've never seen two people work together better than _____.
12. Sasha and Trina work every day after school because _____ family needs the money.
13. Just before we graduated, our class gave _____ entire treasury to purchase some new computers for the school.
14. Norman and Natasha spent a lot of money on _____ skiing gear.
15. Camille wrote _____ deepest feelings in the diary; _____ contents were private.
16. The girl on the phone said _____ name was Jane, but _____ sounded exactly like Maria.
17. Orville worked hard at accomplishing _____ goals.
18. The tennis player had trouble controlling _____ serves.
19. When my dad and his three brothers were children, _____ all shared one bicycle.
20. Congress passed forty-seven bills during _____ last session.

► **Exercise 2** Circle any pronoun in italics that does not agree with its antecedent. Write its correct form in the blank. If the italicized pronoun agrees with its antecedent, write *C* in the blank.

- _____ *their* The candidates used the poll results to estimate *his* support base.
- _____ 1. Albert and Teresa featured a live rabbit in *their* science project.
 - _____ 2. The musicians performed *his* program at the municipal auditorium.
 - _____ 3. Marlene spent the evening studying for *his* math test.
 - _____ 4. Most members of the Spanish club recommend it to *their* friends.
 - _____ 5. Bill organized *its* schedule to allow for extra leisure time.
 - _____ 6. My sisters and I finished our homework, and then *she* watched television.
 - _____ 7. Neither of the Jones girls played *her* best.
 - _____ 8. The team is proud of *their* record.
 - _____ 9. Does anyone have an extra battery in *their* locker?
 - _____ 10. Hakeem is never too busy to help *his* friends.

Lesson 58

Agreement in Person

A pronoun must agree in person with its antecedent.

Incorrect: Henri lives in Tampa where **you** can sunbathe all year long.

Correct: Henri lives in Tampa where **he** can sunbathe all year long.

Incorrect: They like camping because **you** can be close to nature.

Correct: They like camping because **they** can be close to nature

► **Exercise 1** Rewrite the sentence to eliminate the inappropriate use of *you* (*your*). Substitute a pronoun that agrees with the antecedent or a suitable noun.

Tom attended the outdoor drama where you could enjoy the summer weather.

Tom attended the outdoor drama where he could enjoy the summer weather.

1. Maria climbed to the top of the hill where you could see Tennessee.

2. Maude and Clarice found a little boutique where you get terrific bargains on hypoallergenic makeup.

3. Bill likes the library because there you can satisfy your curiosity on any subject.

4. Achim had no knowledge of your basic rights as a citizen.

5. Martina stayed away from parties where you couldn't wear casual clothes.

6. Every member knew that the tradition was well established before you were born.

7. The stars seemed so close that you could reach up and grab one.

8. We went to the theater early so you would have a better chance of getting good seats.

9. Our goal is to make everyone feel that you truly have equal opportunity.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. Rosie proved that, with the right attitude, you could accomplish nearly anything.

11. Dan and Luisa are going to the track banquet where you receive the awards you earned during the season. _____

12. Ed was happy for the new bus route because you don't have to walk all the way through the subdivision. _____

13. Mary and Al go to the YMCA three days a week because you can work out for three dollars a session. _____

14. The Morgans were eager for their vacation because you could get away from the bustle of their busy shop. _____

15. Yoruba and Steve checked their answer sheets carefully because you wouldn't get a second chance. _____

16. Basketball clinics are valuable since you always need to improve your skills.

17. Jeannine finally realized that you can't get a top grade without some personal effort.

18. For the trip to London, you will stop over in New York.

19. To learn about their ancestors, you can attend a family reunion.

20. Anya and Ramona took a compass on their hike because you can use it to find your way if you become lost. _____

Lesson 59**Agreement with Indefinite Pronoun Antecedents**

When a pronoun's antecedent is an indefinite pronoun, the pronoun must agree in number with it.

Neither of the girls spent **her** entire allowance.

Several members missed **their** chance to speak with the president.

When no gender is specified, it is traditional to use a masculine pronoun with an indefinite antecedent. If gender-neutral wording is desired, use both masculine and feminine, reword the sentence to make the antecedent plural, or omit the personal pronoun entirely.

TRADITIONAL: Every one of the students should prepare **his** own homework.

GENDER-NEUTRAL: All of the students should prepare **their** own homework.

Every one of the students should prepare the homework.

► **Exercise 1** Write a pronoun in the blank that agrees with the indefinite antecedent. Underline the indefinite pronoun antecedent.

Neither of the girls left her umbrella on the bus.

- All of the Turner children have labeled _____ notebooks on the outside.
- When Muriel graduates, another of the girls will take _____ place as president.
- Any of the stock boys will be happy to lend _____ assistance.
- None of the sopranos has _____ music memorized.
- Some of our teachers keep _____ records in a computer.
- I want to speak with each of the boys: Deon, Karl, and _____.
- A few of the football players hung their heads because _____ had lost the game.
- All of the NHL players risk injury to _____ legs in every game.
- Each of the mothers had _____ own special way of handling her child.
- All of the members are required to keep _____ uniforms clean and neat.
- When all of the girls had gone home, only one had forgotten _____ project list.
- Both of us had reached the point of frustration with _____ brothers.
- Of all the girls on the track team, no one chose high hurdles as _____ specialty.
- Each of them is responsible for _____ own property.
- Either of the boys may choose thermodynamics as the theme for _____ science project.

16. Some of the girls perceived that remark as damaging to _____ pride.
17. Many of the NBA players plan for _____ future by reinvesting much of their salary.
18. Any of the waitresses works hard to improve _____ tips.
19. Everyone hopes _____ audition went well.
20. Somebody in the girls' locker room is laughing so loudly that _____ voice can be heard in the hallway.
21. Both of his friends enjoyed _____ dinner.
22. A few of the guys spent _____ lunch hour practicing their lines for the play.
23. Will any of the women on the staff cast _____ vote against this proposal?
24. The others saw the importance of _____ role in the project.
25. Of all the boys, not one failed to report to _____ interview on time.
26. All of Amy's friends admitted to feeling lonely at some time in _____ lives.
27. Everybody has _____ strong points.
28. Both of the writers saw _____ essays in print.
29. Each of the parents held secret dreams for the success of _____ children.
30. Nobody has any excuse for trying less than _____ best.
31. Every one of the women has earned _____ spot on the golf tour.
32. Both of them received _____ shipments in an amazingly short time.
33. Most of the horse show judges have spent years refining _____ talent.
34. Neither of the siblings vents _____ feelings in a visible manner.
35. Someone in the balcony lost _____ coat.
36. Each chose Will Smith as _____ favorite comedian.
37. None of the girls went to the prom without _____ makeup and _____ hairbrush.
38. None of the cross-country runners finished with _____ best time.
39. Each of the servers bussed the tables in _____ area.
40. All of the guys had computer games on _____ wish lists.

► **Writing Link** Write two sentences using indefinite pronouns that have indefinite antecedents.

Lesson 60

Clear Pronoun Reference

Do not use the pronouns *this*, *that*, *which*, and *it* without a clearly stated antecedent.

Unclear: Nina will sing at the assembly, **which** I always enjoy.

Clear: I always enjoy Nina's singing at the assembly.

Sometimes a pronoun will seem to have more than one antecedent. In such instances, reword the sentence to make the antecedent clear or omit the pronoun.

Unclear: Raji had the wrestling advantage over Bob because he was heavier. (*Raji* or *Bob* could be the antecedent of *he*)

Clear: Raji, because he was heavier, had the wrestling advantage over Bob. (*Raji* is the antecedent of *he*)

Clear: Heavier than Bob, Raji had the wrestling advantage. (pronoun is eliminated)

The pronouns *you* and *they* should not be used as indefinite pronouns. Instead, name the performer of the action.

Indefinite: When the Hallelujah Chorus is performed, **you** should rise.

Clear: When the Hallelujah Chorus is performed, **the audience** should rise.

Clear: When the Hallelujah Chorus is performed, **everyone** should rise.

► **Exercise 1** Rewrite each sentence so that the antecedent of the pronoun in parentheses is clear. You may choose to eliminate the pronoun in some cases.

The Tigers played the Lions last Friday and (they) scored eleven runs.

The Tigers scored eleven runs when they played the Lions last Friday.

1. Ellen brought a copy of the new schedule of activities that (they) are offering this summer at the city parks. _____
2. The swimming pool has been enlarged by twenty feet (which) is larger than any other in the state. _____
3. Not only will there be baseball and basketball, but (you) can play soccer, too.

4. Ollie noticed that five team sports were on the list, (which) are open to all ages.

5. Cal has different interests from Mario because (he) prefers individual sports.

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6. For people like Cal, (they) have fourteen individual sports on the list.

7. Jogging, hiking, and weight training are available if (you) don't want to be competitive.

8. The program includes a full schedule of non-sporting activities (which) has something for everyone. _____

9. Eastgate Park offers (you) a small plot to raise flowers or vegetables.

10. Those with artistic tastes may choose from twenty craft workshops and fine arts classes which (they) offer at Mill Street Park. _____

11. Sharon joined her cousin Gillian in the pastels class because (she) didn't want to attend without someone she knew. _____

12. The leather tooling class required a fee for supplies (which) was on Wednesday mornings.

13. Performing opportunities are available at all the parks (which) have professional leadership.

14. A concert band, a chorus, and an orchestra will make weekly appearances (that) involve scores of participants. _____

15. The drama group will perform three one-act plays (which) is already rehearsing.

16. Four professional groups are scheduled for concerts (that) are on tour.

17. Of course, all the traditional facilities like playgrounds and picnic areas (that) are popular are still available. _____

18. The shelter houses are in such demand that (you) have to reserve them a month in advance.



Unit 8 Review

► **Exercise 1** Write a pronoun in the blank to correct the inappropriate pronoun in italics.

his or her
or his or her

- _____ Each absentee got *their* assignment from Brenda.
- _____ 1. The cookies were donated by Antoinette and *she*.
- _____ 2. The guests, Armand and *her*, were very poised.
- _____ 3. All the ballerinas keep *herself* physically fit.
- _____ 4. Curt misses Florida because *they* can walk on the beach anytime.
- _____ 5. Sara had a better free-throw percentage than *her*.
- _____ 6. Anyone can join provided *they* attends the meetings.
- _____ 7. Mary Ann liked the new hobby shop because *you* can find everything easily.
- _____ 8. The rules change was approved by all of *we* on the committee.
- _____ 9. The aptitude test will be given to *we* juniors during third period.
- _____ 10. Each of the students liked working on the community clean-up project because it gave *them* a sense of accomplishment.
- _____ 11. Alonzo gave the keys to the boys, Rabi and *he*.
- _____ 12. The league champions are *us*, the Wildcats.
- _____ 13. To *who* was the prize awarded?
- _____ 14. Our class spent four days helping the victims *whom* were displaced by the flood.
- _____ 15. Our ancestors succeeded because *we* worked hard.
- _____ 16. All of the boys completed *his* homework on time.
- _____ 17. Steve got *hissself* a new CD player.
- _____ 18. The team *itself* washed the dirty jerseys.
- _____ 19. Karl got better grades than Melissa because *she* studied harder.
- _____ 20. Every team deserved a letter, said Mr. Giles, even *them*.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–8

► **Exercise 1** Label each italicized word with its part of speech: *N* (noun), *V* (verb), *adj.* (adjective), *adv.* (adverb), *pro.* (pronoun), *prep.* (preposition), or *con.* (conjunction).

prep.

N

With a loud crash, the vase fell to the *floor*.

1. His *leaving* caused a *lot* of comment.
2. *After* the rain shower, the *entire* world seemed refreshed.
3. Is *Ethan Frome* fiction *or* biography?
4. Brunhilda, a character in *Wagnerian* operas, *was* the beautiful leader *of* the Valkyries.
5. I found Ms. Lopez *extremely* well *prepared* for the debate.
6. Running and weight *lifting* are Alpesh's *favorite* activities.
7. *Both* the advisers spoke with *Brooklyn* accents.
8. Do you understand that there will be more *responsibility* placed *on those* who can handle it?
9. The pigeons *outside* his window awakened Geraldo with *their soft* cooing.
10. The Walkers' new van *runs* on diesel *fuel*.
11. The *entire* surprise party came off *without* a hitch.
12. *Because of* a disease called *blight*, chestnut trees have become *very* rare.
13. *Your gear should include* the following: *extra* socks, a first-aid kit, *and* a rain poncho.
14. After *thirty* years of marriage, Renaldo is *still* happy when *he* returns to his wife after a day at work.
15. The MVP award went to *her*; the girl *with* the *red* hair.
16. Durrell *is being scouted* by three major *colleges* because of his outstanding passing ability.
17. Can a person from *our* tiny community understand the pressures of life in the city?
18. *Interestingly* enough, Jo *wrote* the story that appeared in the newspaper, *but* she hasn't seen a printed copy yet.
19. Kahlil ate *two* eggs *besides* the pancakes.
20. Please hand me the jars, *those* with the green *labels*.

▶ **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under the correct verb form.

Carey and Mel (is, are) the funniest persons in our class.

1. (Do, Does) the Honeywells live here?
2. The addax, an example of an endangered animal, (is, are) native to Africa.
3. Everyone who attended (is, are) impressed with Mr. Honer's speaking ability.
4. Jesse, along with the Chin sisters, (devote, devotes) much of his time to studying.
5. Connie, Jaleel, and Pearl (advocate, advocates) a generous approach to the situation.
6. Neither the Cadburys nor Mr. Skidmore (own, owns) a riding lawn mower.
7. Physics (is, are) his favorite science course.
8. Al or they (has, have) many resources that will help you with your project.
9. "We can use additional volunteers," (remark, remarks) Paul.
10. Most of the squadron (believe, believes) that the new equipment will improve performance.
11. All of the team (look, looks) forward to the rematch with Westport.
12. The Carillos and Hector (subscribe, subscribes) to that magazine.
13. (Is, Are) the employees taking their vacations in July?
14. The reporters from the newspaper (work, works) very hard to meet deadlines.
15. The board of education (provide, provides) transportation for all field trips.
16. The senator's politics (change, changes) from day to day.
17. Few of the class (arrange, arranges) their schedules with efficiency.
18. Ms. Wu, who is on the staff of school counselors, (provide, provides) an interesting introduction to their program.
19. Cryonics (is, are) a new frontier for many forms of life science.
20. The football player (hope, hopes) for a better season next year.

▶ **Exercise 3** Draw a line under the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

The mother was proud of her children, for (who, whom) she had sacrificed much.

1. Will you help Addie and (I, me)?
2. The highest producers, Rafael and (he, him), were treated to lunch.
3. The president of the school board (himself, hisself) visited the class.
4. Blame the sophomores rather than (we, us).
5. Anita bought (her, herself) a new pair of shoes for the party.

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6. Mr. Taylor, (who, whom) he had trusted, proved to be unreliable.
7. In speech class, the class told about (its, their) hobbies.
8. The Millers often go to the lake where (you, they) can relax and revitalize themselves.
9. Anyone who wants to participate must have (his *or* her, their) physical exam by next week.
10. I bought bouquets for Karin and (she, her).
11. Give this to the first chair flautist, (she, her).
12. Ariel, as well as (he, him), was late for the ballgame.
13. To finance their banquet, the French Club raised two hundred dollars for (them, themselves).
14. Juanita called Kareem, (who, whom) is the chairman of the committee.
15. Each member of the volleyball team received (its, her) award at the dinner.
16. Because (you, he) loves nature, Yoshin is always ready to go camping.
17. Many of our class (is, are) involved in some type of community service program.
18. I can't tell (who, whom) wrote this.
19. The army (is, are) an important part of our nation's defense.
20. Because she is new, Mr. Alvaraz gave Jenny a written copy of (his, her) duties.

Unit 9: Using Modifiers Correctly

Lesson 61

Modifiers: Three Degrees of Comparison

Adjectives and adverbs have three degrees of comparison. The **positive form** is the base form, the form used as an entry word in a dictionary. It is never used to make a comparison. The **comparative form** compares two things or people. The **superlative form** compares three or more things or people.

Alonso is **smart**. He learns **quickly**. (positive)

Alonso is **smarter** than I am. He learns **more quickly** than I do. (comparative)

He is the **smartest** student here. He learns the **most quickly** of all. (superlative)

Most one-syllable adjectives use *-er* or *-est* for the comparative and superlative forms. Spelling changes occur in some of these comparative and superlative forms. Most two-syllable adjectives form the comparative and superlative the same way; however, if *-er* or *-est* sounds awkward, use *more* or *most*. Also use *more* and *most* to form the comparative and superlative of adjectives of three or more syllables.

brave, **braver**, **bravest** sad, **sadder**, **saddest** pretty, **prettier**, **prettiest**

hesitant, **more** hesitant, **most** hesitant

comfortable, **more** comfortable, **most** comfortable

Most adverbs of more than one syllable and all adverbs ending in *-ly* use *more* and *most* to form the comparative and superlative degrees.

often, **more** often, **most** often tightly, **more** tightly, **most** tightly

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the correct form (positive, comparative, or superlative) of the adjective or adverb in parentheses.

The old plane is smaller than the new one. (small)

1. Few activities were _____ to Americans in the early 1900s than flying. (exciting)
2. However, African Americans found it _____ to gain access to the new technology than their white counterparts did. (hard)
3. Due to racial bias, African Americans found access to flight training the _____ of all. (difficult)
4. Many tried to use flying to achieve a _____ status in society. (high)
5. The _____ avid fliers were able to fly in Europe. (fortunate)
6. People in Europe were _____ in the area of racial relations. (tolerant)

7. Oddly enough, even in the early part of the twentieth century, African American women pilots were just as _____ as African American male pilots. (famous)
8. Bessie Coleman took flying _____ than most of her contemporaries, and she learned to fly in France. (seriously)
9. People came to see her stunt flying—the _____ the better, they felt. (dangerous)
10. Coleman was one of the _____ fliers of her generation. (adventurous)

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

Another young pilot was (more eager, most eager) to succeed than many of his contemporaries.

1. Eugene Bullard, America’s first African American aviator, learned to fly in France because America was (more racially, most racially) segregated than Europe.
2. Bullard had already learned German during a stay in Berlin, so he learned French even (more quickly, most quickly) than he might have otherwise.
3. He joined the French Foreign Legion and went into action after (hasty, most hasty) training.
4. Bullard hated the killing and said in his autobiography, “Every time the sergeant yelled ‘Feu!’ I got (sicker, sickest).”
5. Injured in the Battle of Verdun in 1916, Bullard recovered (slowly, most slowly) at a hotel that had been turned into a hospital.
6. Bullard adopted French ways and even would slip into French speech as he grew (more excited, most excited) about an issue.
7. Bullard learned that soldiers with (serious, seriouser) injuries that kept them from trench warfare could still learn to fly.
8. He trained with the French Air Service and was then assigned to Avord, the (larger, largest) air school in France.
9. Despite Bullard’s skill, the Lafayette Flying Corps, which included the (more famous, most famous) American aviators flying for France, did not assign him to duty.
10. Eventually he did fly in combat and won the Croix de Guerre, France’s (higher, highest) military honor.

Lesson 62**Modifiers: Irregular Comparisons**

Some common modifiers have irregular comparative forms.

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

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

- The hiker came down with the worst case of poison ivy ever. (bad)
- Janine's performance in the play was _____ than Marilyn's. (good)
 - This is the _____ cold I've ever had. (bad)
 - Cory is _____ curious than Stella about biology. (much)
 - Helen's kite went up _____ of them all. (far)
 - She hurt her knee even _____ in her second fall on the ice. (badly)
 - The Alien's Revenge* was the _____ movie in the festival. (good)
 - The aliens traveled _____ back in time than they had planned to. (far)
 - Carla's band got the _____ cheers of all the entrants. (many)
 - Dolores adapted _____ to the new school than Gerardo did. (well)
 - With several intact levees, Oakdale had the _____ flooding of all the small towns along the river. (little)
 - Sarah had _____ time for baby-sitting than Clara had. (much)
 - This book on Antarctic travel is the _____ exciting I've read. (much)
 - The house looks in _____ shape than it did before the storm. (bad)
 - The students' enthusiasm for the party was _____ than I expected. (little)
 - Gustavo spelled the _____ of all the competitors. (well)
 - Diana felt _____ of all after her team lost. (badly)
 - The baby ducks swam _____ each day. (far)
 - Officials feared the flu outbreak would be the _____ one yet. (bad)
 - Mr. Carver is _____ than he was yesterday. (ill)

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20. Holly explores astronomy _____ than I do. (far)
21. Is the band's new song _____ than its last one? (good)
22. The spring flood was the _____ in years. (bad)
23. Grandmother gets _____ joy from my letters than from my phone calls. (much)
24. The garage is the _____ our cat ever goes from the house. (far)
25. I feel _____ than I did yesterday. (badly)
26. Jake puts his _____ energy into his music. (good)
27. I have nothing _____ to say. (far)
28. We picked six quarts of berries, the _____ ever. (many)
29. Mary completed her exercises in _____ shape than the rest of us. (good)
30. What's the _____ we have to spend to get a new dishwasher? (little)
31. I got _____ answers right than wrong. (many)
32. Yolanda showed the _____ maturity of all. (much)
33. Both players limped, but Brad's limp was _____. (bad)
34. I study _____ of all without the television on. (well)
35. Bankers suffered _____ than farmers in the Depression. (little)
36. The team played the _____ game of the season. (bad)
37. The _____ I hiked, the more my blister hurt. (far)
38. That company has the _____ ads on TV. (bad)
39. I usually feel _____ with the flu than with a cold. (bad)
40. The doctor looked _____ into the man's medical history. (far)

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph comparing two television programs. Use at least two modifiers that have irregular comparative forms.

Lesson 63**Modifiers: Double and Incomplete Comparisons**

A word's comparison forms can use *-er* and *-est* or *more(less)* and *most(least)*, but not both.

Incorrect: The lake is **more larger** than the pond.

Correct: The lake is **larger** than the pond.

Incorrect: The sequoia is the **most largest** tree.

Correct: The sequoia is the **largest** tree.

Use *other* or *else* to make your comparisons complete or clear.

Unclear: The town department store is larger than any building.

Clear: The town department store is larger than any **other** building.

Unclear: The scientist has more awards than anyone.

Clear: The scientist has more awards than anyone **else**.

Be sure your comparisons compare things that are alike.

Unclear: Rosa's hair is curlier than her mother. (Rosa's hair is being compared incorrectly with her mother in her entirety.)

Clear: Rosa's hair is curlier **than that of her mother**.

Clear: Rosa's hair is curlier **than her mother's hair**.

► **Exercise 1** Circle each double or incomplete comparison. Write *C* in the blank if the sentence is correct.

_____ Jackie is more smarter than anyone else in class.

_____ 1. The moon is less brighter than the sun.

_____ 2. The sun is the most brightest object in our solar system.

_____ 3. It even reflects off Pluto, which is farther away than any other planet.

_____ 4. Pluto is also smaller than any planet.

_____ 5. Jupiter is the most largest planet.

_____ 6. Earth is the largest of all the rocky inner planets.

_____ 7. The inner planets are less gassier than the outer planets, which are mostly gas.

_____ 8. Since all the planets were formed at about the same time, it is hard to say which ones are more older than the others.

_____ 9. Venus has a thick atmosphere that is more poisonous than Earth.

_____ 10. On the other hand, Mars has a thinner atmosphere than that of Earth.

_____ 11. The most loveliest sights in the solar system are the ring systems around some of the planets.

- _____ 12. Of all the planets, Saturn has the most extensive system of rings.
- _____ 13. Because they are so large, Saturn's rings reflect more sunlight and are much more shinier than the rings of Jupiter.
- _____ 14. Our moon looks bright to us because it is much more closer to Earth than the stars.
- _____ 15. Saturn has the most moons of any planet.

▶ Exercise 2 Write the correct form of each double or incomplete comparison in the blank. If the comparison is correct write C in the blank.

- _____ **C** Our sun is the most important heavenly body for us on Earth.
- _____ 1. However, the sun is smaller and less hotter than many other stars.
- _____ 2. The sun is, of course, the most closest to Earth of all stars.
- _____ 3. Even though the star Proxima Centauri is 4.3 light years away from our sun, it is still closer than any star.
- _____ 4. Astronomers have learned how to tell which stars are more farther away than other stars.
- _____ 5. If several stars have the same magnitude, or true brightness, the star that is the most faintest is the farthest away.
- _____ 6. The most brightest of all stars are supernovas.
- _____ 7. These are huge stars that explode at the end of their lives, and shine brighter than anything else around them for many months.
- _____ 8. After a supernova explodes, the remaining matter falls inward to become the most densest of all stars, a neutron star.
- _____ 9. Even though a neutron star is small, its dense makeup makes it more heavier than any other star.
- _____ 10. Some supernovas collapse inward to form a black hole, where the gravity is stronger than other stars.
- _____ 11. The sun can never be a supernova, because such a star must be much more massive than the mass of our sun.
- _____ 12. The sun will expand and become a red giant eventually, and its surface temperature will become more lower than its temperature at present.
- _____ 13. As the sun expands, in several billion years, the surface of Earth will become the most hottest it has ever been.
- _____ 14. Star color is one way astronomers can tell which stars are the hottest and the most coolest.
- _____ 15. Yellow stars, like our sun, are cooler than stars that are white or blue-white.

Lesson 64**Using *Good* or *Well*; *Bad* or *Badly***

Good is always used as an adjective. *Well* is used as an adverb telling how something is done, or as an adjective meaning “in good health.”

The Rangers played a **good** game. (adjective)

The house looks **good** after its paint job. (adjective following linking verb)

I can't see **well** from here. (adverb)

I ate too much and now I don't feel **well**. (adjective meaning “in good health”)

Bad is always an adjective. *Badly* is an adverb and follows an action verb.

The umpire made a **bad** call. (adjective)

It looks **bad** for the defendant. (adjective following linking verb)

The actress played that part **badly**. (adverb following an action verb)

► **Exercise 1** Write *good*, *well*, *bad*, or *badly* in the blank to complete each sentence.

Sue hoped her guests would have a _____ **good** _____ time at the party.

- At the relay, our team got off to a _____ start.
- Cecilia felt she had never completed a test so _____.
- Sean asked Carol to point out the _____ spots on his newly painted car.
- Connie felt _____ about her part in discovering the comet.
- If I wake up and don't see the sun, I usually feel _____.
- We can't hear this videotape very _____.
- The teacher talked to us about our _____ behavior.
- The new car performed _____ in the safety test drive.
- Jay says his brother is not feeling _____ enough to play.
- That colorful jacket looks _____ on Abel.
- The episode of *Space Travelers* tonight was very _____.
- Janine is afraid she will not fit in _____ at her new school.
- Robert reacted very _____ when he failed the exam.
- I don't usually like pasta, but this dish is really _____.
- Homer always behaves _____, even in stressful situations.
- I hope the politician will give a _____ speech for once.
- I've had unpleasant medicine before, but this stuff is _____!

- 18. Is this investment a _____ one?
- 19. How _____ do you know the new student?
- 20. Sandra really hopes she will be _____ enough to go to the game.

► **Exercise 2** Circle each incorrect use of *good*, *well*, *bad*, or *badly*. Write the correct word in the blank. If the sentence is correct, write *C*.

badly

He was hurt bad in the accident.

- _____ 1. Jason thinks he has to do good in every subject he studies.
- _____ 2. The paper reported that the team played bad.
- _____ 3. The swimming team really look well in their bright swimsuits.
- _____ 4. Mika wants bad to win the spelling trophy.
- _____ 5. She has earned good grades all through high school.
- _____ 6. The coming storm looked badly, so we headed for home.
- _____ 7. Alana was hurt badly in her fall from the horse.
- _____ 8. This painting will fit good in that space.
- _____ 9. Sean cannot play chess very good.
- _____ 10. I'm sorry things are going so bad for you.
- _____ 11. I want to do well on the next test so I will study hard.
- _____ 12. The witness testified badly because he was nervous.
- _____ 13. You look good after your long bout with the flu.
- _____ 14. The injury looked badly at first, but it was only skin deep.
- _____ 15. Clancy does not feel very well about refusing to help his brother study.
- _____ 16. Cory was shaking bad after going out in the cold without a coat.
- _____ 17. Amaretto cheesecake is a very good dessert.
- _____ 18. I thought the mediation meeting went very good.
- _____ 19. The fresh fruit went badly before we were able to eat it.
- _____ 20. I don't know your sister very good.
- _____ 21. Kent is a good piano player.
- _____ 22. Sammi plays the oboe good.
- _____ 23. At least Myra's cake wasn't as badly as this soufflé.
- _____ 24. It is well to plan ahead.

Lesson 65

Double Negatives

A **double negative** is two negative words in the same clause. Use only one negative word to express a negative idea. You can usually correct a double negative by using one positive form.

NEGATIVE

neither, never, no, nobody
none, no one, nothing, nowhere

POSITIVE

either, ever, any, anybody
anyone, anything, anywhere

Incorrect: I haven't seen **no** stars tonight. (Two negatives – *not* and *no*)

Correct: I haven't seen **any** stars tonight. (Positive *any* replaces negative *no*)

Correct: I have seen **no** stars tonight. (One negative form – *no*)

Incorrect: She **never** goes **nowhere**. (Two negatives – *never* and *nowhere*)

Correct: She **never** goes **anywhere**. (Positive *anywhere* replaces negative *nowhere*.)

Correct: She goes **nowhere**. (One negative form – *nowhere*)

► **Exercise 1** Circle each phrase containing a double negative. Rewrite the phrase correctly following the sentence. Most sentences can be corrected in more than one way. Write *C* if the sentence is correct.

There isn't no animal on Earth that humans envy as much as birds. isn't any/is no

1. There isn't no better time for birding than spring. _____
2. I don't like nothing as much as welcoming the migrating birds as they come north. _____

3. Many of my friends don't know nothing about identifying birds. _____

4. I wasn't getting nowhere with birdwatching myself until I bought a good field guide. _____

5. I couldn't tell any difference between a Canada warbler and a magnolia warbler, for example. _____

6. There isn't no better way to tell them apart than to focus on their "necklaces," the markings around their yellow necks. _____
7. The short "necklace" on the Canada warbler isn't nothing like the long hanging "necklace" on the magnolia warbler. _____
8. To be sure you can see both birds up close, there is no better investment than a good pair of binoculars. _____

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9. Before I had a book and binoculars, I could not name none of the rarer birds that fill our skies each spring. _____
10. I couldn't identify nothing except our familiar robin, blue jay, and crow. _____
11. Now there isn't nothing like the thrill of sighting a bluebird or a yellow-billed cuckoo. _____
12. On weekends, I don't study nothing but my bird book. _____
13. At first I didn't expect any success as a bird-watcher. _____
14. I couldn't tell no difference between the various kinds of lake ducks. _____
15. Because I have the book, I won't never forget the difference between the red-headed and red-bellied woodpeckers. _____
16. Though both have red head markings, downy woodpeckers don't have no long bills like hairy woodpeckers. _____
17. I haven't seen no pileated woodpecker yet. _____
18. For a while I wasn't getting nowhere with identifying the many warblers. _____
19. But finally I realized that there is nothing I'd rather do in the early morning than see which birds are around. _____
20. Unfortunately, my sister will stop at nothing to try to confuse me with her birdcalls. _____

► **Exercise 2** Circle each double negative and correct it following the sentence. Write *C* if the sentence is correct.

There aren't no animals more interesting than birds. aren't any/are no

1. Because humans can't never fly, at least by themselves, birds fascinate us. _____
2. Humans do not have a body shape like a bird's skeleton. _____
3. With its long straight neck, beak, and legs, a bird doesn't let nothing get in the way of its streamlined travel. _____
4. Birds' bones are hollow and don't carry no extra weight. _____

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5. And without its strategically placed feathers, a bird wouldn't get nowhere in the air. _____

6. If you look at a plane, you can see that it looks like nothing so much as a big bird. _____
7. It seems that human beings are determined that there isn't nothing we can't do if we set our minds to it. _____
8. Some birds don't never fly. _____
9. Penguins' strong wings don't take them nowhere in the air. _____

10. A swan swims and hasn't no reason to fly. _____
11. Ostriches don't fly because they are such swift runners. _____
12. Birds haven't no way to store much energy, so they must eat much of the time. _____

13. There aren't no activities that use as much energy as flying and maintaining a constant body temperature. _____
14. So there are few times during a bird's waking hours when it is not seeking food or eating.

15. Birds and reptiles haven't no differences in the area of reproduction. _____
16. They both lay eggs, which don't never hatch until the young are ready. _____
17. Birds' beaks aren't nothing like one another. _____
18. Some birds break into seeds and nuts with beaks that are like nothing so much as a chisel.

19. Ducks don't have no reason for a sharp beak, because their flat beaks filter food from the water.

20. Nature doesn't give nothing to a bird, or any creature, that is not useful in some way. _____

► **Exercise 3** Place a check in the blank next to each sentence that uses negatives correctly.

- The scientific name for owls is not heard very often, but they are known as *strigiformes*.
- _____ 1. Owls haven't never been studied as closely as other birds.
- _____ 2. They are not known for their friendliness.

- _____ 3. In fact, some people have feared owls even though the owls never did them no harm.
- _____ 4. Superstitions have arisen around these creatures, but I never believed none of them.
- _____ 5. Owls are not noisy when they move about; their secretive nature has made it difficult for scientists to study them.
- _____ 6. There is hardly no place in the world where they cannot be found.
- _____ 7. Owls do not usually hunt for no food during the day.
- _____ 8. They do not generally live in no groups, either.
- _____ 9. These birds of prey are loners, but they are not without their usefulness.
- _____ 10. At night, barn owls do not hesitate to capture any rodents lurking around a farm.
- _____ 11. However, owls are not known for their nest-building talents.
- _____ 12. Sometimes they don't build none of the nest themselves; they simply use a nest that a hawk or a crow has abandoned.
- _____ 13. You won't find oval eggs in their nests because owl eggs are nearly round.
- _____ 14. No more than twelve eggs will be laid at one- or two-day intervals.
- _____ 15. Females aren't never the only ones to care for the nest; males do, too.
- _____ 16. Neither males nor females will allow another animal or a human to intrude upon their nest.
- _____ 17. You couldn't find nowhere to hide if one of them thought you were attacking its young.
- _____ 18. Young owls are not pushed out of the nest as soon as the young of other kinds of birds.
- _____ 19. Owls are not as closely related to hawks as they are to nighthawks and whippoorwills.
- _____ 20. I didn't never realize there are 525 different kinds of owls.
- _____ 21. The burrowing owl is not the smallest—that would be the elf owl.
- _____ 22. The elf owl isn't no more than six inches long.
- _____ 23. Most great gray owls grow to no less than thirty inches in length.
- _____ 24. I haven't nowhere seen anything as unnerving as the stare of one of these birds.
- _____ 25. Owls' eyes are not on either side of their head, like most birds, but pointed forward.
- _____ 26. This isn't the only reason their gazes seem so piercing.
- _____ 27. Owls cannot never move their eyes in their sockets the way humans do.
- _____ 28. An owl cannot see a moving object unless it moves its entire head.
- _____ 29. No wonder nothing is no stronger than the glare of an owl.
- _____ 30. Nobody thinks of other birds as being smarter; the owl's wide-eyed stare has helped it gain a reputation for wisdom.

Lesson 66

Misplaced and Dangling Modifiers

Misplaced modifiers modify the wrong word, or seem to modify more than one word in a sentence. Correct such a construction by moving the modifier as close as you can to the word it modifies.

Misplaced: The campers slipped on the mossy rocks **crossing the river**.
 Clear: The campers **crossing the river** slipped on the mossy rocks.

Some **dangling modifiers** do not seem to modify any word in the sentence. To correct this, use a word that the dangling modifier can modify.

Dangling: **Canoeing all day**, a break was needed.
 Clear: **Canoeing all day**, the campers needed a break.

The word *only* must be placed before the word or group of words it modifies in order for the sentence to be clear.

Unclear: Stella **only** takes trumpet lessons in the summer.
 Clear: Stella takes **only** trumpet lessons in the summer. (She takes no other lessons except trumpet.)
 Clear: Stella takes trumpet lessons **only** in the summer. (She takes trumpet lessons at no other time except in the summer.)
 Clear: **Only** Stella takes trumpet lessons in the summer. (No one else takes trumpet lessons except Stella.)

► **Exercise 1** Circle each misplaced or dangling modifier. Write in the blank the word that the dangling or misplaced modifier should modify. If the sentence is correct, write *C* in the blank.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| audience | (Laughing at all his jokes), Stan was happy with the audience. |
| | 1. Waiting for the game to begin, Karen's heart pounded. |
| | 2. Invented in California, millions of people worldwide now thrill at the sport of skateboarding. |
| | 3. Rising at dawn, the sun led the hikers across the prairie. |
| | 4. Proposing a new law, the congresswoman documented the need for stricter safety regulations. |
| | 5. Each week on his paper route, customers pay Dan for delivery. |
| | 6. Regina fashioned sculptures of the fairgoers made of clay. |
| | 7. Searching frantically, the family's lost dog was found. |
| | 8. Lakeisha saw several distant farmhouses and barns climbing the tree. |

- _____ 9. Whimpering under the couch, the storm frightened our dog.
- _____ 10. Hunched over his books, Kwasi studied long into the night for the test.
- _____ 11. Sneaking up on her brother, an apple fell on Hannah's head and made her cry out.
- _____ 12. Flying over the prairie, the antelope were frightened by the plane's noise.
- _____ 13. The witnesses said they saw a man rushing from the jewelry store with a black hat.
- _____ 14. After waiting for hours, the ticket seller said we would have to wait for the next showing.
- _____ 15. Cleaning my room, I found my favorite socks.
- _____ 16. Running neck and neck, the contestants crossed the finish line at the same time.
- _____ 17. Listening to the news, the reporter described the scene of an accident I had just driven past.
- _____ 18. Pitching a no hitter, the crowd cheered Marcy as she left the field.
- _____ 19. Dad gave a new bicycle to Jeff with ten speeds.
- _____ 20. Aimed at the Pole Star, the cold weather made my telescope hard to manipulate.

► **Exercise 2** Place a carat (^) and write the word *only* where it should be properly placed to match each meaning in parentheses.

Marsha talked to Lilla ^{only} at the party. (Marsha did not talk to Lilla except at the party.)

1. Rafi paid ten dollars for the purple sweater. (Rafi bought the last purple sweater available.)
2. Rafi paid ten dollars for the purple sweater. (Rafi got a sweater for a sale price.)
3. Rafi paid ten dollars for the purple sweater. (No one else had the money to buy the sweater.)
4. Rock hunting is the main hobby of my cousin. (My cousin has several hobbies besides rock hunting.)
5. Rock hunting is the main hobby of my cousin. (The speaker has just one cousin.)
6. Hal is allowed to camp out overnight on weekends. (No one else is allowed to camp out overnight on weekends.)

7. Hal is allowed to camp out overnight on weekends. (Hal is not allowed to camp out overnight during the rest of the week.)
8. Hal is allowed to camp out overnight on weekends. (Hal must study during the day on weekends.)
9. Mickey played Peter Pan when she attended Columbus High School. (Mickey did not play Peter Pan anyplace besides Columbus High School.)
10. Mickey played Peter Pan while she attended Columbus High School. (Mickey did not play any other role while she attended Columbus High School.)
11. Mickey played Peter Pan while she attended Columbus High School. (No one else played Peter Pan except Mickey.)
12. Jody turned in a ten-page report for science class. (Jody did not turn in a ten-page report for any other class.)
13. Jody turned in a ten-page report for science class. (No one else turned in a ten-page report.)
14. Jody turned in a ten-page report for science class. (Jody's report for science class was too short.)
15. I wrote Grandma three letters this semester. (I usually write more often to Grandma.)
16. I wrote Grandma three letters this semester. (No one else wrote three letters to Grandma.)
17. I wrote Grandma three letters this semester. (I did not write three letters to anybody except Grandma.)
18. Marty likes to develop his own pictures. (Marty doesn't like to develop anyone else's pictures.)
19. Marty likes to develop his own pictures. (No one else likes to develop his or her own pictures.)
20. Graham takes the train when he has a lot of extra time to travel. (Graham takes the plane when he doesn't have a lot of time.)

► **Exercise 3** Place a check in the blank next to each sentence that uses modifiers correctly.

- Racing to catch the bus, Tina tripped over an uneven sidewalk.
- _____ 1. The third contestant walked down the runway wearing a tuxedo.
- _____ 2. A bird with red feathers perched on a branch of the maple tree.
- _____ 3. Greg jogs only on Saturdays and Sundays. (Greg never jogs on weekdays.)
- _____ 4. Samantha only says she is ready to leave. (No one but Samantha is ready to leave.)
- _____ 5. Cameron slipped on the ice waiting for his ride.
- _____ 6. Hoping the sky would clear, more gray clouds appeared on the horizon.

- _____ 7. The grandfather clock chimed the hour in the hall.
- _____ 8. Eating his pie with incredible speed, Jordan won the contest at the county fair.
- _____ 9. Only Maureen would have written a poem like that. (No one but Maureen would have written such a poem.)
- _____ 10. Two books on display at the library looked interesting to me, so I checked them out.
- _____ 11. Dr. Rodriguez thinks only I might need glasses. (Dr. Rodriguez thinks of nothing else.)
- _____ 12. The man walked across the street in a black fedora.
- _____ 13. Singing the ballad for the first time, Frank’s phrasing was remarkably accurate.
- _____ 14. Cleaning her room, Melanie’s lost necklace was discovered behind the bed.
- _____ 15. A tour guide showed us the pandas in a leopard-print shirt.
- _____ 16. Grandpa plants only tomatoes and lettuce in his garden. (Grandpa plants nothing but tomatoes and lettuce.)
- _____ 17. Katrina will ski this mountain filled with determination.
- _____ 18. The vase containing yellow roses brightened the room considerably.
- _____ 19. Mr. Lee only knows two of the students in the algebra class. (Mr. Lee doesn’t know all of the students.)
- _____ 20. Gasping for breath, the hill slowed the runner down.
- _____ 21. The child playing in the treehouse is Amanda’s niece.
- _____ 22. Helping Mom put away the groceries, I saw that she had bought my favorite dessert.
- _____ 23. Gordon only works in the hardware store during the summer. (Gordon alone works in the hardware store.)
- _____ 24. Only the passengers with small children are allowed to board. (No one but those with children can board.)
- _____ 25. The car belongs to Kendra with the green exterior.

► **Writing Link** Write two or three sentences about a new food you have tried recently. Use at least one modifier, correctly placed.



Unit 9 Review

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

The airplane is (quicker, quickest) than the train.

1. Zahara is (more talented, most talented) than Celia.
2. This is the (better, best) meal you've ever served.
3. The street was so (icy, iciest) we had to hold hands.
4. Devon is (silly, sillier) than anyone else in class.
5. We paid the (less, least) amount for the green dishes.
6. If you trade seats with me, you will be able to see (better, best).
7. We cried the (more, most) at the story of the lost dog.
8. This track star jumped (farther, further) than anyone else.
9. That is the (more ridiculous, most ridiculous) statement I've ever heard.
10. Because it did not deal with the real issues, the mayor's speech seemed (bad, badly) to us.
11. Carry this box; it's (light, lighter) than yours.
12. Now the table is (wobblier, wobblest) than it was before.
13. Sal didn't do as (good, well) as he had hoped in the game.
14. That is the (worse, worst) joke I've ever heard!
15. Zina sings (bad, badly) and out of tune, but she doesn't care.
16. I am much (less, least) patient than my brother.
17. Sheila stumbled (bad, badly) and sprained her ankle.
18. I made Grandpa (more comfortable, most comfortable) with a pillow.
19. She wants to explore the Middle Ages (farther, further) than we have done in class.
20. Homer is the (more restless, most restless) of all.
21. I think *My Cousin Vinny* is the (funnier, funniest) movie ever made.
22. Patrick has the flu and doesn't feel (good, well) today.
23. Liz didn't have (any, no) tissues with her.
24. This small car gets (good, better) gas mileage than that luxury sedan.
25. I'm (sleepier, sleepest) today than I should be.

Cumulative Review: Units 1–9

► **Exercise 1** Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence. Write *adj.* in the blank if the word is an adjective or *adv.* if it is an adverb.

- adj. The play we saw last night was a (powerful, powerfully) drama.
- _____ 1. Your brother sings (wonderful, wonderfully).
- _____ 2. The bathtub always looks (clean, cleanly) after I've used it.
- _____ 3. The cougar moved (quiet, quietly) through the forest after its prey.
- _____ 4. Can't you make your room be more (neat, neatly)?
- _____ 5. Is that a (real, really) diamond?
- _____ 6. My, that movie certainly was (terrible, terribly).
- _____ 7. The puppy watched (hungry, hungrily) while the kitten ate.
- _____ 8. I didn't know you could ski so (good, well).
- _____ 9. She is coughing (bad, badly) because of her cold.
- _____ 10. The lost campers were found (safe, safely) in the cave.
- _____ 11. The explorers peered (cautious, cautiously) over the rim of the volcano.
- _____ 12. After the storm, the water tasted (bad, badly) for a week.
- _____ 13. Thad is very (studious, studiously) about his courses.
- _____ 14. When you read poetry aloud, try to speak very (distinct, distinctly).
- _____ 15. The cricket sprang (sudden, suddenly) into the air.
- _____ 16. This pie tastes very (good, well).
- _____ 17. Jadzia feels very (strong, strongly) about the kind treatment of animals.
- _____ 18. She tries not to feel (envious, enviously) at her friends' successes.
- _____ 19. Are you (serious, seriously)?
- _____ 20. This bread is no longer (fresh, freshly).
- _____ 21. More (important, importantly), using the computer for this project will save us money.
- _____ 22. The TV advertisement made me (real, really) hungry.
- _____ 23. The new guidance counselor is extremely (friend, friendly).
- _____ 24. We (almost, most) caught a ten-pound fish!
- _____ 25. Turn (right, rightly) at the stop sign.

► **Exercise 2** Circle each clause. Write in the blank whether the clause is an adjective clause (*adj.*) or an adverb clause (*adv.*).

adv. We were late for the party because we had a flat tire.

- _____ 1. After the party was over, we walked home.
- _____ 2. This is the astronomy book that has the best photos.
- _____ 3. Is that the building that you described?
- _____ 4. This vase, which you broke, cannot be replaced.
- _____ 5. Since I changed schools, I am getting better grades.
- _____ 6. Here are the themes, which I have corrected.
- _____ 7. Mrs. Ortiz is the one who phoned us.
- _____ 8. If you look closely, you will see a bluebird.
- _____ 9. The train came into view as it rounded the curve.
- _____ 10. The team captains can choose the goal that they want to defend.
- _____ 11. Is this the lake where you saw that huge turtle?
- _____ 12. That was the stormy day when everyone went home early.
- _____ 13. I hope the comic will perform again before we leave.
- _____ 14. Although I don't like him, I was polite to Mr. Carver.
- _____ 15. Sila, who lives next door, is climbing our tree.
- _____ 16. I found your jacket in the room where we store the junk.
- _____ 17. I'll plan to meet you for dinner unless I hear from you.
- _____ 18. I recognized Velma because I had seen her at the game.
- _____ 19. Rex is the dog that rescued the two children.
- _____ 20. Grandma sat where she could see the birdfeeder.
- _____ 21. That is the chair where President Carter sat.
- _____ 22. Mrs. Sharvy, who plays bridge every day, needs a new deck of cards.
- _____ 23. Saturday was the day when Cole was supposed to mow the lawn.
- _____ 24. We laughed when the clown honked his nose.
- _____ 25. The noise of the stereo was so loud that Rayna couldn't hear the phone.

► **Exercise 3** Circle each double negative, double or incomplete comparison, and dangling or misplaced modifier. If the sentence is correct, write *C* in the blank.

- _____ Hoping to surprise her friend, the gift was sent by mail.
- _____ 1. Speaking before a large group, the crowd made Kevin nervous.
- _____ 2. Cruising at the same speed, the sleepy driver fought to keep awake.
- _____ 3. Waiting patiently for the phone call, the sudden ring startled Ben.
- _____ 4. Sean is closer to Joe than any classmate.
- _____ 5. We shouldn't never have left the windows open.
- _____ 6. The man leaped from the fire escape in the gray suit.
- _____ 7. These pants are more tighter than they used to be.
- _____ 8. Carrying a flaming dessert, the family awaited the waiter with anticipation.
- _____ 9. Doesn't no one have the time?
- _____ 10. Creeping around the building, the spy ran into the police.
- _____ 11. His shoes are sturdier than Joe.
- _____ 12. The actor in the red cape entered from stage right.
- _____ 13. Hiking for several hours, the campers were exhausted and dirty.
- _____ 14. Shooting a basket while running, the referee called a foul on the Eagles player.
- _____ 15. I don't have no way to get to the meeting.
- _____ 16. Winning every trophy in her class, the crowd cheered the runner.
- _____ 17. This is the most messiest room I've ever seen!
- _____ 18. Reggie found several rocks on his hike for his collection.
- _____ 19. She shouldn't never have taken the test without studying.
- _____ 20. I don't ever want to take such a hard test again.
- _____ 21. Sheila couldn't have been more happier.
- _____ 22. Baking in the oven, I smelled the cookies.
- _____ 23. Frightened by the movie, Tricia was unable to fall asleep.
- _____ 24. Pedro's computer is a newer model than Graham.
- _____ 25. "Don't nobody move," the FBI agent exclaimed.