Grammar Practice Book

Grade 6
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Label each sentence as *declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.*

1. Good comedians are comfortable in front of an audience. ______________________
2. I like jokes about pets. ______________________
3. What is your favorite joke? ______________________
4. Tell me a knock-knock joke. ______________________
5. That is a really silly story! ______________________
6. Can you listen to my comedy routine? ______________________
7. Sure, I would love to! ______________________
8. Suzanne, listen to Miguel’s new joke. ______________________
9. How do you think of a punch line? ______________________
10. My sides hurt from laughing. ______________________

Rewrite each sentence by using correct punctuation and capitalization. Then identify the type of sentence.

11. why did the chicken cross the road ______________________
12. that’s an old joke ______________________
13. look the audience members in the eye ______________________
14. how do comedians learn to tell jokes ______________________
15. that joke is so funny ______________________
Name ____________________________

Underline each interjection.

1. Wow! Your family drove from San Diego to the Grand Canyon!
2. Gee, people drive too fast!
3. You traveled almost 550 miles? Wow!
4. Boy, how long did it take?
5. Look, there’s the hotel! Hurray!
6. Yes, the hotel has a pool.
7. You hiked to the bottom of the Grand Canyon? Terrific!
8. Whoa! Turn left at the second traffic light.
9. Hey, what time do you leave?
10. Gosh, it is hot!

Rewrite each sentence, adding an interjection.

11. I have a blister.
   __________________________________

12. It is a long way to the bottom.
    __________________________________

13. The walk back is uphill.
    __________________________________

    __________________________________

15. I dropped your sandwich.
    __________________________________

Grammar Practice Book
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The Sears Tower is one of the tallest buildings in the world
(2) the glass-and-steel giant stands more than 110 stories high.
(3) Designed for Sears, Roebuck, and Company in 1969. (4) What was innovative about this project? (5) The engineer, Fazlur R. Kahn, invented a way to use less steel. (6) One historian said, “Kahn changed high-rise architecture”.

1. Sentence 1 should end with which punctuation mark?
   A a question mark
   B a period
   C a comma
   D an end quotation mark

2. Which word in Sentence 2 should be capitalized?
   A the
   B glass
   C giant
   D stories

3. Which type of sentence is Sentence 4?
   A declarative
   B imperative
   C exclamatory
   D interrogative

4. Which is a fragment?
   A Sentence 3
   B Sentence 4
   C Sentence 5
   D Sentence 6

5. Which punctuation mark in Sentence 6 is in the wrong place?
   A the comma
   B the first quotation mark
   C the second quotation mark
   D correct as is

6. Which type of sentence is Sentence 5?
   A declarative
   B imperative
   C exclamatory
   D interrogative
Add words to the following to make complete sentences. Use correct punctuation and capitalization. Then identify the type of sentence.

1. world’s largest catsup bottle in Illinois
2. stand Mayor’s statue
3. the model of the planet Saturn
4. America’s Leaning Tower
5. my favorite stop Metropolis, Illinois

Rewrite each sentence with correct punctuation and capitalization. Underline the interjections.

6. there is a lot of traffic ahead
7. we are not on the right road
8. hey, settle down in the back seat
9. do you have your seat belt fastened
10. Wow, the view is beautiful
Underline the complete subject and circle the simple subject in each sentence.

1. My favorite grandmother makes Dominican rice.
2. The grocery on the corner sells plantains.
3. A good friend likes chicken curry.
4. The national dish is stew.
5. The whole family eats lunch together.
6. A hungry cousin has two servings.
7. The delicious empanadas are stuffed with beef.
8. My older brother is a great cook.
9. Family meals are always fun.

Underline the complete predicate and circle the simple predicate of each sentence.

10. Two countries share the island of Hispaniola.
11. The landscape consists of mountain ranges, valleys, and plains.
12. Many people grow coffee.
13. Lake Enriquillo lies 150 feet below sea level.
14. The island produces sugarcane, livestock, and cotton.
15. Tourists explore the island.
16. The highest point is the peak of Mount La Selle.
17. Farmers clear forests.
18. Hurricanes cause serious damage.

Try This
Write five sentences about your favorite foods. In each sentence, underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice. Then circle the simple subjects and the simple predicates.
Add a complete subject to each predicate to make a sentence. Then circle the simple subject.

1. serves plantains
   ____________________________

2. brings shrimp
   ____________________________

3. likes stew
   ____________________________

4. boils the gingerroot with cinnamon
   ____________________________

5. grows papaya
   ____________________________

Add a complete predicate to each subject to make a sentence. Then circle the simple predicate.

6. My mother
   ____________________________

7. My favorite meal
   ____________________________

8. The outdoor market
   ____________________________

9. The old bus
   ____________________________

10. Juan’s older brother
    ____________________________
(1) Majestic humpback whales live along ocean coasts. (2) Their physical features include long narrow flippers, and ridges on the throat and chest. (3) Large knobs cover their head and jaws. (4) They eat very small ocean animals. (5) Humpback whales make a variety of sounds for their “songs.” (6) They use moans, cries, groans, and even snores in their songs.

1. Which is the complete subject of Sentence 1?
   A Majestic humpback whales
   B humpback whales
   C whales
   D live

2. Which is the simple subject of Sentence 2?
   A Their
   B physical
   C physical features
   D features

3. Which is the complete predicate of Sentence 3?
   A large knobs
   B cover
   C their head and jaws
   D cover their head and jaws

4. Which is the simple subject of Sentence 4?
   A They
   B eat
   C very small
   D animals

5. Which is the simple predicate of Sentence 5?
   A whales
   B make
   C variety
   D variety of sounds

6. Which is the simple predicate of Sentence 6?
   A use
   B moans
   C cries
   D groans
Complete each sentence with one of the simple subjects or simple predicates in the box.

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1. ___________ enjoys swimming in the ocean.
2. The ___________ swoop down for food.
3. My little ___________ digs a hole in the sand.
4. The waves ___________ on the beach.
5. My aunt always ___________ an umbrella to the beach.
6. Many ___________ forget sunscreen.
7. ___________ at the dolphins.

Write complete sentences by adding complete subjects or complete predicates or both.

8. friend Susan

9. read stories

10. have surprise endings
Underline the compound subject or compound predicate of each sentence. Label the underlined part as compound subject or compound predicate.

1. The mirror of the telescope reflected light and focused an image.

2. Benjamin Franklin, Humphry Davy, and Thomas Edison experimented with electricity.

3. Karl Jansky developed radio astronomy and detected radio waves from space.

4. James Watt redesigned the steam engine and first used the term “horsepower.”

5. Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit, Anders Celsius, and Lord Kelvin made discoveries about temperature.

Add a compound subject or compound predicate to each of the following to make a complete sentence. Add the number of simple subjects or simple predicates shown in parentheses.

6. __________________________ took us from place to place. (3)

7. The helicopter _______________________________. (2)

8. ______________________________ boarded the airplane. (3)

9. The flight attendants _______________________________. (2)

10. The pilot _______________________________. (2)

Write a paragraph about your favorite invention or inventor. It should include two sentences that have compound subjects and two sentences that have compound predicates.
Combine each group of sentences to make one sentence with a compound subject.

1. A small copy of a train is a model. A small copy of an airplane is a model. A small copy of a car is a model.


4. The carpentry is under the scenery. The wiring is under the scenery.

5. Basements are good places to build model railroads. Garages are good places to build model railroads.

Combine each group of sentences to make one sentence with a compound predicate.


7. It defies gravity. It floats above the trees.

8. The heated air expands. The heated air weighs less than cool air.

9. Blow up a toy balloon. Then decorate the toy balloon.

10. A hair dryer heats the air. A hair dryer causes the balloon to expand.
Trains and railroad tracks crisscross throughout this country. (2) Locomotives provide power for trains. (3) They pull several attached railroad cars. (4) Steam diesel and electricity have all been used to power trains. (5) Passenger trains and freight haulers mostly use railroad tracks originally laid more than 100 years ago. (6) Modern-day commuters, though, may use an electric rail system or may drive their own vehicles.

1. Which statement describes Sentence 1?
   A. It has two simple predicates.
   B. It has three simple predicates.
   C. It has two simple subjects.
   D. It has three simple subjects.

2. Which two sentences can be combined into one sentence with a compound predicate?
   A. Sentences 1 and 2
   B. Sentences 2 and 3
   C. Sentences 3 and 4
   D. Sentences 4 and 5

3. Which of the following has a compound subject?
   A. Sentence 2
   B. Sentence 3
   C. Sentence 5
   D. Sentence 6

4. How many simple subjects does Sentence 4 have?
   A. two
   B. three
   C. four
   D. five

5. Which sentence is missing two commas?
   A. Sentence 2
   B. Sentence 3
   C. Sentence 4
   D. Sentence 5

6. Which statement describes Sentence 6?
   A. It has two simple predicates.
   B. It has three simple predicates.
   C. It has two simple subjects.
   D. It has three simple subjects.
Underline the compound subject or compound predicate. Then circle the conjunction.

1. Airplanes and ships carry passengers over long distances.
2. John rides his bicycle or walks to school.
3. The driver fastens her seat belt, checks her mirrors, and starts the car.
4. Buses, trucks, and cars filled the parking lot.

Combine each pair of sentences to make one sentence with a compound subject or a compound predicate.


6. A bicycle has two wheels. A bicycle is steered with handlebars.

7. Adults enjoy riding bicycles. Children enjoy riding bicycles.

8. Ten-speed bikes have multiple gears. Twelve-speed bikes have multiple gears.

9. Three-speed bikes are heavy. Three-speed bikes do not go very fast.

10. Michael has a BMX bike. Keyshawn has a BMX bike.
Label each sentence as **simple** or **compound**.

1. Track and field includes many challenging, exciting events.

2. Men and women compete, but men do not compete against women.

3. Runners have endurance, and they run fast.

4. The crossbar of the high jump is four meters long.

5. The long jump is also called the broad jump.

6. The decathlon includes ten different events, and the person who has the highest overall score wins.

Rewrite each run-on sentence, adding a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

7. Jesse Owens won four gold medals he became a role model for young athletes.

8. Jackie Joyner-Kersee is a great female athlete she has won many championships.

9. Carl Lewis was an outstanding athlete in high school he went on to win nine Olympic gold medals.

10. Florence Griffith Joyner won an Olympic gold medal her fans also liked her style.
To complete each compound sentence, fill in the blank either with a comma and a coordinating conjunction or with a semicolon.

1. Gwendolyn Brooks was a poet ______ she wrote about everyday life.
2. A newspaper printed her poems ______ a book of her work was published.
3. Her poems were interesting ______ they showed how families solved problems.
4. Brooks taught poetry at one college ______ she taught writing at many others.
5. Brooks wanted young people to read poetry ______ she taught young people.

Rewrite each pair of simple sentences as one compound sentence. Use either a comma and a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon.

6. Many African Americans moved north. Historians call this “the Great Migration.”

7. African Americans left rural areas and jobs in farming. They moved to urban areas and jobs in factories.

8. Few people moved during the Great Depression. More moved after World War II.

9. People heard about jobs in the North. Jobs were hard to get.

10. A Chicago newspaper encouraged people to move north. It printed advertisements.
(1) The state of Tennessee has three regions each one is represented by a star on the state flag. (2) East Tennessee has the Great Smoky Mountains, and Middle Tennessee has rolling farmland. (3) Nashville lies on the Cumberland River, and it has an area of 497 square miles. (4) Memphis is located in West Tennessee. (5) Memphis is the largest city in the state. (6) Nashville is the capital.

1. Which of the following sentences is a run-on?
   A Sentence 1
   B Sentence 2
   C Sentence 3
   D Sentence 5

2. Which is the coordinating conjunction in Sentence 2?
   A has
   B but
   C and
   D rolling

3. Which of the following is a simple sentence?
   A Sentence 1
   B Sentence 2
   C Sentence 3
   D Sentence 4

4. Which of the following is a compound sentence?
   A Sentence 3
   B Sentence 4
   C Sentence 5
   D Sentence 6

5. Which of the following could be combined to make a compound sentence?
   A Sentences 1 and 2
   B Sentences 2 and 3
   C Sentences 3 and 4
   D Sentences 4 and 5

6. Which is the correct way to combine Sentences 5 and 6?
   A ,
   B , but
   C or
   D ; or
Rewrite each sentence with a correct coordinating conjunction.

1. Mary McLeod Bethune was born in South Carolina she later moved to Florida.

2. Bethune went to college she had to work, too.

3. She worked as a teacher she traveled throughout the South.

4. Bethune was president of a college she was active in politics.

5. Bethune was a community leader, she advised Presidents.

Rewrite each compound sentence to make two simple sentences.

6. The U.S. Supreme Court made segregation illegal in 1954; the court case was Brown v. Board of Education.

7. The bus boycott was a success, and Rosa Parks had sparked it.

8. Many people joined the protest, and the boycott lasted from 1955 to 1956.
(1) Who inspired the talk shows of today? (2) Phil Donahue inspired them (3) He heard his voice on a college radio station. (4) He was instantly hooked on radio. (5) Later he worked in radio as an announcer, news director, and morning newscaster. (6) A TV talk show hired him as the host in 1967.

1. Which type of sentence is Sentence 1?
   A declarative  
   B imperative  
   C exclamatory  
   D interrogative

2. Which sentence is missing an end mark?
   A Sentence 1  
   B Sentence 2  
   C Sentence 3  
   D Sentence 4

3. Which type of sentence is Sentence 4?
   A declarative  
   B imperative  
   C exclamatory  
   D interrogative

4. Which is the complete subject of Sentence 6?
   A A TV talk show  
   B A TV  
   C talk show  
   D show

5. Which is the simple predicate of Sentence 5?
   A as the host  
   B as an announcer, news director, and morning newscaster  
   C worked  
   D worked in radio

6. Which is the complete predicate of Sentence 3?
   A heard  
   B heard his voice  
   C heard his voice on a college radio station  
   D voice on a college radio station
(1) Television became a part of Americans’ lives after World War II when the first large TV audience watched the World Series of 1947. (2) TV producers and script writers learned what people liked through trial and error. (3) Milton Berle’s Texaco Star Theater was a popular show. (4) Milton Berle’s Texaco Star Theater had many acts. (5) Today three of the first networks are popular and still operate. (6) Competition for viewers is more fierce than ever.

1. Which two sentences have the same subject and can be rewritten as one sentence?
   A  Sentences 1 and 2
   B  Sentences 3 and 4
   C  Sentences 4 and 5
   D  Sentences 5 and 6

2. Which sentence has a compound subject?
   A  Sentence 1
   B  Sentence 2
   C  Sentence 3
   D  Sentence 5

3. Which sentence has a compound predicate?
   A  Sentence 3
   B  Sentence 4
   C  Sentence 5
   D  Sentence 6

4. Which of the following sentences is a run-on?
   A  Sentence 1
   B  Sentence 2
   C  Sentence 3
   D  Sentence 4

5. Which of the following terms best describes Sentence 2?
   A  compound
   B  simple
   C  run-on
   D  comma splice

6. Which is the correct way to combine Sentences 5 and 6?
   A  , but
   B  
   C  , or,
   D  ; with
Circle the preposition and draw a line under the object of the preposition.

1. You play a violin with a bow.
2. A violin bow is made of horsehair.
3. Excellent violins are made by skilled craftspeople.
4. Violinists adjust the bow for a good tone.
5. The violin rests on the player's shoulder.

Complete each sentence by adding a prepositional phrase. Use the word or words in parentheses ( ) in the phrase.

6. We go ____________________________ (concert)
7. The high school band plays ____________________________ (school)
8. Please do not talk ____________________________ (performance)
9. The trumpet player sits ____________________________ (saxophone player)
10. The musicians warm up ____________________________ (show)
11. We return to our seats ____________________________ (intermission)
12. I take violin lessons ____________________________ (neighbor)
13. Music classes take place ____________________________ (community center)
14. You can practice ____________________________ (room)
15. The violin bow moves ____________________________ (strings)

Try This

Write directions that describe how to get from your house to your school. Use one prepositional phrase in each sentence. Hint: include landmarks that you pass before you make important turns.
Write each sentence by adding an appropriate preposition.

1. We act _____ drama class.

2. The stage manager works _____ the scenes.

3. We rehearse one last time _____ the performance.

4. The teacher helps _____ the show.

Choose the correct preposition and rewrite each sentence.

5. Julio has a part (in, into) the class play.

6. The new set differs (from, for) the last one.

7. The director chooses (between, among) four students for the lead role.

8. Julio stands (beside, besides) Anna in the opening scene.


10. The teacher tells the students to change (in, into) their costumes.
(1) Many musicals have been brought to Broadway theaters. (2) Some began as animated musicals made for the movie screen. (3) Because of their success, several of these musicals have been adapted for the theater. (4) The fantastic costumes of the musical I saw last week were designed ______ Julie Taymor. (5) The costumes had puppet-like parts with complex ______. (6) ______ the musical I saw in May and the one I saw last week, I liked the one I saw in May better.

1. Which is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 1?
   A Many musicals  
   B have been  
   C to Broadway theaters  
   D Broadway theaters

2. Which are the objects of the prepositions in Sentence 2?
   A Some, musicals  
   B animated, screen  
   C animated, musicals  
   D musicals, screen

3. Which preposition would be BEST in the blank in Sentence 4?
   A as  
   B by  
   C behind  
   D after

4. Which are the prepositions in Sentence 3?
   A of, of, for  
   B Because, for  
   C several, for  
   D success, theater

5. Which preposition belongs in the blank in Sentence 6?
   A Through  
   B Among  
   C Between  
   D Beside

6. Which of the following is missing in Sentence 5?
   A a direct object  
   B a comma  
   C an object of the preposition  
   D a preposition
Complete each sentence. Then label what you wrote as a prepositional phrase, preposition, or object.

1. Musical theater combines story, song, and dance _____ one stage.

2. The plot _____ a musical is simple.

3. Many musicals end _____.

4. Musicals are often based _____ books or historical events.

5. Many people enjoy seeing a show with their _____.

Rewrite each sentence by adding a prepositional phrase. Use the words in parentheses ( ) in the phrase.

6. I listen. (concert)

7. The symphony plays. (fireworks)

8. The city broadcast the symphony. (radio)

9. We stayed. (end)

10. Let’s move. (stage)
Underline the independent clauses once and the dependent clauses twice. Circle the phrases.

1. Our football team is proud because the team is undefeated.
2. After Kareem hurt his ankle, he had to sit on the bench.
3. The crowd cheered as Sean made the winning touchdown.
4. Because tornadoes are near the city, the game was canceled.
5. The quarterback discussed the next plays while the team huddled.
6. Coach Perez called a timeout when the opposing team scored a touchdown.

Underline each subordinating conjunction. Then rewrite each sentence to correct the punctuation.

7. Yvonne liked playing football so much; that she tried out for the high school team.

8. Because Tom caught the ball in the end zone his team scored six points.

9. Although Hector fumbled the ball; the team was ahead six points.

10. When a player made a personal foul the team got a penalty.

11. The team got a point, because Will kicked the ball between the goal posts.

12. When the team scored a goal the fans cheered louder.
Rewrite each pair of sentences to make one complex sentence. Use the subordinating conjunction in parentheses ( ).

1. The batter has three strikes. He is out. (when)

2. The batter hit a home run. He ran all the way to home plate. (because)

3. The players on base get ready to run. Their teammate is at bat. (while)

4. The pitcher throws the ball to second base. He notices a player trying to steal a base. (because)

5. The umpire says “safe.” The team remains at bat. (after)

Rewrite each pair of sentences to make a complex sentence. Use a subordinating conjunction and a comma when needed.

6. The batter got to first base. The pitcher threw four bad pitches.

7. Third base is a field position. It is a defensive position.

8. The Bears often score the most runs. They are not the best team in the league.

9. Jenna is the catcher. She squats behind home plate.

10. The catcher catches a foul ball before it hits the ground. The batter is out.
(1) In most countries, people call the game of soccer football. (2) Since many countries have football teams, there is much competition leading to the World Cup. (3) Like the Olympics, the World Cup is held every four years. (4) The World Cup is different from the Olympics because all of the best athletes play. (5) The World Cup Finals is a four-week tournament in which 32 nations compete. (6) Football fans worldwide watch the finals because it is a very popular event.

1. Which BEST describes Sentence 1?
   A It is a compound sentence.
   B It is a complex sentence.
   C It is a simple sentence.
   D It is a comma splice.

2. Which sentence does NOT have a dependent clause?
   A Sentence 1
   B Sentence 2
   C Sentence 4
   D Sentence 5

3. Which begins Sentence 3?
   A a dependent clause
   B an independent clause
   C a phrase
   D a subordinating conjunction

4. Which BEST describes Sentence 2?
   A It is a compound sentence.
   B It is a complex sentence.
   C It is a simple sentence.
   D It is a comma splice.

5. Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 4?
   A because
   B all
   C from
   D different

6. Which subordinating conjunction should be inserted in Sentence 6?
   A which
   B when
   C although
   D because
Name

Underline each dependent clause and circle each subordinating conjunction.

1. A basketball game starts with a jump ball, when each of two opposing players tries to tap the ball to a teammate.

2. When the home team fouled, we got to shoot free throws.

3. Although Jessica is usually a good shooter, she missed this time.

4. A game, when it is played in the NBA, has 48 minutes of playing time.

5. Because basketball is such a popular sport, it is difficult to get tickets to a game.

Write each pair of sentences as one complex sentence, using a subordinating conjunction. Add commas where needed.

6. Our player was out of bounds. The other team put the ball back in play.

7. The ball went into the basket, and bounced out. We did not score.

8. Kelly is small. She is a very strong player.

9. This is an important game. We will try to play our best.

10. Both teams had the same score. At the end the game went into overtime.
Draw one line under the independent clause and two lines under the dependent clause.

1. Not many people choose to live in Alaska, because the winters are so harsh.
2. Alaska was a territory of the United States until it formally became a state in 1959.
3. Many Alaskans live in Anchorage, where there are a great variety of available jobs.
4. Anchorage has a mild climate that can be pleasant in the spring and summer.
5. The downtown center of Anchorage has wonderful restaurants, which makes the city a nice place to live.

Label each sentence as compound, complex, or compound-complex.

6. The capital of Alaska is Juneau, which is located in the southeastern part of the state.

7. Juneau is the state capital, and the Alaska State Museum is there.

8. Because the temperature often fluctuates and there are varying amounts of snow, Juneau has an ever changing climate and conditions can be unpredictable.

9. Until the mid-1800s the natives fished the rich salmon rivers, but then prospectors heard rumors of gold in the mountains around Juneau.

10. Because Juneau is in a rain forest, it gets much more rain than other parts of Alaska, therefore it is not subject to as many forest fires as the rest of the state.
Complete the compound-complex sentences by adding conjunctions and commas where needed.

1. ___________ snowmobiles have replaced dogsleds for transport in Alaska, people still use sleds for racing ___________ the sport has become very popular.

2. The driver has six sled dogs on her team ___________ Sheba is her favorite ___________ she is the strongest.

3. ___________ sled dogs have thick coats, they can survive in cold temperatures ___________ they are well suited to living in Alaska.

4. The Iditarod is a famous dogsled race ___________ takes place every year ___________ it stretches more than 1,150 miles.

5. ___________ the Iditarod was first proposed in 1973, many believed it could not be done ___________ 22 teams completed the race that year.

6. ___________ most competitors are men, women also compete in the Iditarod ___________ in 1985 Libby Riddles was the first woman to win.

Make each sentence into a compound-complex sentence by following the directions in parentheses ( ).

7. Dogsled drivers are called mushers, and they command a great deal of respect, (Add a dependent clause.) ____________________________________________________________________________________

8. Because mushers spend so much time training their dogs, (Add two independent clauses.) ____________________________________________________________________________________

9. Although mushers have different strategies for running the race, (Add two independent clauses.) ____________________________________________________________________________________

10. Some former Iditarod winners have moved to Alaska, and they have opened schools (Add a dependent clause.) ____________________________________________________________________________________
(1) If the snowfall slows, tell the musher. (2) She will prepare the dogs. (3) Though more snow is expected, she can make it through, and she’ll deliver the supplies. (4) We all hope the weather will be better, but we’ve prepared for the worst. (5) Because the weather here can be unpredictable, we think it best to exercise caution. (6) When the musher feels confident, we will ask her to leave, and she can begin her journey.

1. Which is true about the underlined words in Sentence 1?
   A They form a dependent clause.
   B They are part of a compound sentence.
   C They form an independent clause.
   D They are part of a compound-complex sentence.

2. How could the student correctly combine Sentences 1 and 2?
   A If the snowfall slows, tell the musher, she will prepare the dogs.
   B If the snowfall slows tell the musher, and; she will prepare the dogs.
   C If the snowfall slows, tell the musher, and she will prepare the dogs.
   D If the snowfall slows tell the musher and she, will prepare the dogs.

3. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 3?
   A Delete both commas.
   B Change the commas to semicolons.
   C Delete the word and.
   D Make no change.

4. Which type of sentence is Sentence 4?
   A simple sentence
   B compound sentence
   C complex sentence
   D compound-complex sentence

5. The underlined words in Sentence 5 ______.
   A form a dependent clause
   B are part of a simple sentence
   C form an independent clause
   D are part of a compound sentence

6. Which type of sentence is Sentence 6?
   A simple sentence
   B compound sentence
   C complex sentence
   D compound-complex sentence
Underline the independent clauses, and circle the dependent clauses.

1. When we leave, you can drive, and we will sit in the back seat.
2. We want to see all the sights, if it is okay with you, and then we will head back.
3. Because Alaska is big, we cannot see everything, but let’s see as much as possible.
4. The camera is out of film, but when we find a store, we can buy more.
5. Though we won’t see all the sights, we will enjoy the trip, and we will take photos.
6. If we get lost, we can stop, and then we can ask for directions.

Combine each set of three sentences to write a compound-complex sentence.

7. Temperatures are cold in Alaska. They get warmer in the summer. Many people enjoy Alaska during the summer.

8. It can be difficult to travel in Alaska during the winter. The terrain is icy. Many people visit during other seasons.

9. Many people enjoy living in Alaska. They like the breathtaking sights. They are willing to put up with the long winters.

10. Juneau is difficult to get to. It can only be reached by air or sea. There are no roads to or from the city.
Underline common nouns once and proper nouns twice.

1. Ringwood Forest provides shelter for many animals.
2. Deer and elk find food near Lake Hiawatha.
3. Bears look for food before the winter comes.
4. Bob Greco is a forest ranger who monitors plants and animals at Chelly Canyon.
5. Hikers explore Bottoms Creek with Julia Chan, the new guide in the park.

Rewrite each sentence by using correct capitalization and abbreviations for the titles of people.

6. mister greene is our guide on the field trip to brandywine creek state park.

7. On the bus ride to the park, our teacher, mistress ramirez, talks about forests.

8. professor galon says we might still see beavers and elk in november.

9. keysha’s father, doctor taylor, is a parent chaperone.

10. What a surprise to see governor williams on a hike with steve baines, our favorite naturalist!

Try This

Write a paragraph about a field trip. Use correct capitalization and abbreviations for titles of people.
Match the abbreviation with the noun.

1. inch ________ a. pt.
2. feet ________ b. cm
3. yard ________ c. gal.
5. kilometer ________ e. yd.
6. centimeter ________ f. ft.
7. January ________ g. in.
8. pint ________ h. m
9. gallon ________ i. km
10. ounce ________ j. St.
11. gram ________ k. g
12. Thursday ________ l. Thurs.
13. Street ________ m. oz.

In each sentence, find the word or words that can be abbreviated. Write the abbreviations.

14. The state science fair is on February 16.

______________

15. The address of the fair is 1000 Lincoln Avenue, San Francisco, California.

______________

16. The form said students must set up their exhibits on Friday.

______________

17. Each student gets a table that is 36 inches long and 12 inches wide.

______________

18. The table can hold 25 pounds.

______________
Name

Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then choose the best answer to each question that follows.

(1) I went camping with my family at Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park last Summer. (2) We left on [underline]August 6. (3) The park was about 200 mi. northwest of our house. (4) It took us more than four hours to get there. (5) We camped at Bald Hills mountain, west of south Fork Road. (6) At the campsite, Mr. Hernandez gave us a map of the park and a list of activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Which word in Sentence 1 should be lowercase?</th>
<th>4. Which word could be abbreviated in Sentence 4?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Redwood</td>
<td>A four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B State</td>
<td>B hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Park</td>
<td>C get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Summer</td>
<td>D there</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Which is the correct abbreviation for the underlined word in Sentence 2?</th>
<th>5. Which two words should be capitalized in Sentence 5?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Agst.</td>
<td>A camped, mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Aug.</td>
<td>B mountain, west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C AG</td>
<td>C mountain, south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Au.</td>
<td>D west, south</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Which should replace the abbreviation <a href="mi.">underline</a> in Sentence 3?</th>
<th>6. How many nouns are in Sentence 6?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A miles</td>
<td>A three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B milligrams</td>
<td>B four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C milliliters</td>
<td>C five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D minutes</td>
<td>D six</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rewrite each sentence. Replace the common noun in parentheses ( ) with a proper noun. Remember to use correct capitalization.

1. (Name of city) is the capital of (state).

2. The (building) is in (city).

3. The (river) flows through (place).

4. (country) is part of (continent).

5. (relative) likes to go to (place).

Rewrite the sentences to correct mistakes in capitalization. Write the full words in place of the abbreviations in parentheses ( ).

6. Mr. berkowitz is our science teacher.

7. Every (tues.), we do experiments.

8. During the experiments, we measure liquids in (ml), and we weigh powders in (g).

9. (prof.) jones was a guest teacher on (nov.) 18.

10. (Capt.) Small works at a Laboratory 10 (mi.) south.
(1) On Friday night the basketball team beat the Pirates and won the state championship. (2) During the game the crowd cheered wildly. (3) Although both teams were undefeated this season, the Bulldogs took the lead early ______ the game. (4) The league named Manuel Dias the Most Valuable Player ______ he kept the Bulldogs in the lead. (5) Dias almost did not play on Friday. (6) He recently hurt his knee.

1. Which preposition should be inserted in Sentence 3?
   A for
   B with
   C in
   D on

2. Which of the following is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 2?
   A During the game
   B the crowd cheered
   C the game the crowd
   D cheered wildly

3. Sentence 1 begins with which of the following?
   A a dependent clause
   B an independent clause
   C a phrase
   D a subordinating conjunction

4. Which two sentences can be combined with because to make a complex sentence?
   A Sentences 1 and 3
   B Sentences 2 and 3
   C Sentences 3 and 4
   D Sentences 5 and 6

5. Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 3?
   A Although
   B both
   C early
   D in

6. Which subordinating conjunction should be inserted in Sentence 4?
   A when
   B because
   C although
   D which
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Professor Brown will announce a plan to build a new Library. (2) The school will call the new library “the learning lab.” (3) Since the Learning Lab will be twice as big as the Current library, it will have more books and periodicals. (4) The Learning Lab will have workspace for quiet group work. (5) Professor Brown will raise money, and he will ask the whole community for help, because the school board will not pay for the project.

1. Which of the following is incorrect in Sentence 1?
   A punctuation
   B no prepositional phrase
   C the capitalization of Professor Brown
   D the capitalization of Library

2. Which complex and simple sentences could be combined to make a compound-complex sentence?
   A Sentences 1 and 2
   B Sentences 2 and 4
   C Sentences 3 and 4
   D Sentences 1 and 4

3. Which type of sentence is Sentence 5?
   A simple
   B compound
   C compound-complex
   D complex

4. Which two words should be capitalized in Sentence 2?
   A new library
   B library, lab
   C learning, lab
   D school, library

5. Which abbreviation could be used in Sentences 1 and 5?
   A prof.
   B Prof.
   C Pr.
   D Mr.

6. Which word in Sentence 3 should be lowercase?
   A Learning
   B Lab
   C Since
   D Current
List each sentence’s singular noun in the left column and its plural noun in the right column.

1. The scientists sailed on the ship. ____________ ____________
2. The computers were strapped to the table. ____________ ____________
3. Long benches lined the deck. ____________ ____________
4. Tall waves rose and fell across the ocean. ____________ ____________
5. Thick rails provided a place to hold onto. ____________ ____________
6. Dolphins swam near the rock. ____________ ____________
7. The big bird spread its wings. ____________ ____________
8. The radio squawked warnings. ____________ ____________

Rewrite the sentence by adding the correct plural form of the noun in parentheses.

9. Loud thunder rattled the big _____________. (box)

10. People grabbed equipment and ran inside the _____________. (cabin)

11. They tried to keep the ____________ dry. (battery)

12. Others slid important papers into _____________. (pouch)

Try This

Find a short article in a newspaper or magazine. Circle the first ten singular nouns. On another piece of paper, write each singular noun and its correct plural form.
Write the plural form of the noun.

1. woman __________
2. man __________
3. child __________
4. calf __________
5. foot __________
6. wolf __________
7. sheep __________
8. deer __________
9. moose __________
10. trout __________

Write the plural form of the noun. Then use it to write a sentence of your own.

11. scarf __________
    ____________________

12. tooth __________
    ____________________

13. life __________
    ____________________

14. leaf __________
    ____________________

15. goose __________
    ____________________
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The dock was filled with people as the captain prepared for the trip. (2) The sailors were heading for other countries on their journey across the high seas. (3) Captain Salazar gave many speeches during the long voyage. (4) She told sailors they would learn about many kinds of animals, such as deer and wolf, during their travels. (5) She encouraged the sailors to write a story about their experiences. (6) Then others could learn about distant places.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is a plural noun?
   A  dock  
   B  people  
   C  captain  
   D  trip  

2. Which is the correct singular form of the underlined noun in Sentence 2?
   A  countrie  
   B  countri  
   C  country  
   D  countrey  

3. Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 3?
   A  speech  
   B  speeches  
   C  speechies  
   D  speeches  

4. Which shows the correct plural forms of both underlined nouns in Sentence 4?
   A  deer and wolves  
   B  deers and wolfs  
   C  deers and wolf  
   D  deeries and wolfies  

5. Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 5?
   A  story  
   B  storys  
   C  storyes  
   D  stories  

6. How many plural nouns are in Sentence 6?
   A  one  
   B  two  
   C  three  
   D  four  

Grammar Practice Book
Write the correct plural form of each underlined noun.

1. We watched movie about animals in a variety of climates.  
   ______________________

2. The penguin waddled across the ice. ______________________

3. Some slipped and fell into snowy ditch. ______________________

4. Spotted deer raced through a forest. ______________________

5. Orange butterfly flew across the field. ______________________

6. Arctic fox have thick white fur. ______________________

7. Huge moose galloped into the distance. ______________________

8. Speckled trout swam in the stream. ______________________

Write the plural form of the noun. Then use the plural to write a sentence.

9. camera ______________________
   ________________________________

10. hobby ______________________
    ________________________________

11. mouse ______________________
    ________________________________

12. bush ______________________
    ________________________________
Lesson 12

Circle the possessive noun in the sentence. Identify the noun as singular or plural.

1. Lao and his family visited the city's aquarium. ______________

2. The aquarium's hours are extended on Saturdays. ______________

3. Lao searched for the sea lions' tank. ______________

4. The family took the visitors' tour. ______________

5. Lao dashed to the exhibit's petting pond filled with rays. ______________

6. The black ray's skin felt smooth and cool. ______________

7. The guides' advice was to avoid leaning too far over the pond. ______________

8. The family's visit ended when the aquarium closed. ______________

Rewrite the sentence. Use the plural possessive form of the noun in parentheses ( ).

9. It was the __________ idea to have a picnic in the park. (child)

10. The __________ bags were packed with food and drinks. (person)

11. The __________ blades were carefully wrapped. (knife)

12. In the park, the __________ colors had turned to red and orange. (leaf)
Underline the correct form of the noun in parentheses ( ). Identify the noun as plural or possessive.

1. Jagged (rocks, rock’s) covered the beach. 
2. They led to tall (cliff’s, cliffs) in the distance. 
3. Maria worried that her (dogs, dog’s) paws might get cut. 
4. She hadn’t hiked along this (area’s, areas) trails before. 
5. Maria noticed the (signs, sign’s) warning. 
6. It advised of strong (current’s, currents) nearby. 
7. A large (boat’s, boats) sails billowed far from shore. 
8. Hungry (seagulls, seagull’s) swooped down toward the beach. 
9. Tiny (crab’s, crabs) walked across the sand. 
10. Maria took a few (picture’s, pictures) before heading home.

Write the plural and possessive forms of each noun. Then include each form in a sentence.

11. girl  Plural ____________________  Possessive ____________________

   Sentence with Plural Noun

   ________________________________

   Sentence with Possessive Noun

   ________________________________

12. horse  Plural ____________________  Possessive ____________________

   Sentence with Plural Noun

   ________________________________

   Sentence with Possessive Noun

   ________________________________
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Lin, her aunt Celia, and her younger brother heard a frightened animal’s cries near the neighbors’ bushes. (2) Lin took her ______ hand and ran to ask for a friend’s help. (3) She heard children’s shouts mixed with the creature’s cries. (4) A couple of boys’ yelled that they could see paws in the bushes. (5) A cat’s paws were tangled in the branches’ thorns. (6) Lin borrowed her aunt’s cell phone and dialed Animal Rescue’s phone number.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is a singular possessive noun?
   A brother 
   B animal’s 
   C cries 
   D neighbors’

2. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 2?
   A brother’ 
   B brothers’ 
   C brother’s 
   D Make no change.

3. Which noun in Sentence 3 is a plural possessive noun?
   A children’s 
   B shouts 
   C creature’s 
   D cries

4. Which is the correct way to write the underlined noun in Sentence 4?
   A boy 
   B boys 
   C boy’s 
   D Make no change.

5. Which is the correct way to write Sentence 5?
   A A cats paw’s were tangled in the branches thorns. 
   B A cats’ paws were tangled in the branches’ thorns. 
   C A cat’s paws were tangled in the branches thorns. 
   D Make no change.

6. Which do you know is true by reading Sentence 6?
   A The phone belongs to Lin. 
   B Lin has more than one aunt. 
   C Animal Rescue has a cell phone. 
   D Lin’s aunt has a cell phone.
Complete the phrase by writing the correct possessive noun.

1. the swimsuit that belongs to a child: a __________________________ swimsuit
2. the beach ball that belongs to the girls: the ______________________ beach ball
3. the towels that a family owns: a ______________________________ towels
4. the lunches that belong to the women: the ______________________ lunches
5. the basket that belongs to my grandparents: my ______________________ basket
6. the beaks of two birds: two _______________________________ beaks
7. the fins of a fish: a _________________________________ fins
8. the teeth of the whales: the _______________________________ teeth
9. the pattern of the shell: the _______________________________ pattern

Use the possessive form of the noun to write a sentence.

10. mouse __________________________
    ________________________________
11. deer ___________________________
    ________________________________
12. goose __________________________
    ________________________________
Circle the pronoun that best replaces the word or words in parentheses ( ).

1. (Hakeem and Sue) watched a news report. He, Them, Him, They
2. Reporters explained (the details). them, it, they, she
3. Pictures on the screen showed (the earthquake). it, them, him, us
4. (Hakeem’s mom) walked into the room. She, Us, It, Her
5. Hakeem’s mom asked (Hakeem) to make the television louder. him, he, I, them
6. Hakeem turned up the volume for (Hakeem’s mom). I, her, it, she
7. (The reporter) gave new information. They, Him, He, We
8. “Could you find paper for (Sue and Hakeem) to write about the earthquake?” Hakeem asked. we, our, us, she

Write a sentence that includes the pronoun shown. Then write subject pronoun or object pronoun to identify how each is used in the sentence.

9. you
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

10. me
    ________________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________

11. we
    ________________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________

12. him
    ________________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________
Circle the antecedent of the underlined pronoun.

1. After Oscar was dropped off at camp, he took his suitcase to the cabin. __________
2. The camp owner came into the room. __________ invited everyone to a cookout.
3. A counselor visited the campers. __________ said they should unpack.
4. A dog barked in the distance. __________ was the camp mascot.
5. As the campers headed into the woods, __________ saw a diving platform.
6. When the campers went closer, the counselors met __________.
7. Oscar saw a sparkling lake. __________ planned to swim in it the next day.
8. The nearby boathouse had rows of swim fins. The campers slipped into __________.
9. The sun blazed hot, but it was soon covered by storm clouds. __________
10. The counselors were careful, so __________ told campers to get out of the water.
11. Soon, the weather cleared, and __________ stayed clear for the rest of the day.

Write the correct pronoun to replace the underlined word or words. Then circle singular or plural and masculine, feminine, or neuter to describe the pronoun.

12. A fir tree grew near the lake. __________ stood more than fifty feet tall.
   singular or plural masculine, feminine, or neuter
13. Jack and Andrea were ready to swim, and __________ raced to the lake.
   singular or plural masculine, feminine, or neuter
14. While Andrea waited for a turn to dive, __________ talked to a friend.
   singular or plural masculine, feminine, or neuter
15. Jack was startled when __________ saw a deer near the lake.
   singular or plural masculine, feminine, or neuter
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Ben grabbed his backpack, and he took the camera out of it. (2) “Will you take a picture of me and Dana?” his sister asked. (3) “Me and you both know that my assignment is to take pictures of trees,” Ben said. (4) “But I’ll take a picture of the two of you. (5) I will also give you and Dana a peek at the photos before giving them to my teacher. (6) When he hands them back to me, you can both see his comments.”

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is an object pronoun?
   A his
   B he
   C camera
   D it

2. Which is the correct way to revise the underlined words in Sentence 2?
   A Dana and I
   B I and Dana
   C Dana and me
   D Make no change.

3. Which is the correct way to revise the underlined words in Sentence 3?
   A You and me
   B I and you
   C You and I
   D Us

4. Which of these describes the underlined pronoun in Sentence 4?
   A singular subject pronoun
   B plural subject pronoun
   C singular object pronoun
   D plural object pronoun

5. Which of these is a subject pronoun in Sentence 5?
   A I
   B you
   C Dana
   D them

6. Which word in Sentence 5 is the antecedent of the pronoun he in Sentence 6?
   A I
   B Dana
   C photos
   D teacher
Write the correct pronoun to replace the underlined word or words.

1. Omar and his classmates arrived for a beach clean-up. _______

2. The teacher asked the students to work in pairs. _______

3. Ms. Kwan told the students to ask Mr. Johnson for trash bags. _______

4. Omar spied an old shoe, and he put the shoe in a trash bag. _______

5. Then Omar noticed unusual shells near Ms. Kwan. _______

6. Ms. Kwan was interested in discussing the shells with Omar. _______

Rewrite the sentences. Replace the incorrect pronouns with correct pronouns.


8. “You and me will make a good team,” Uncle Luke said.

8. “You and I will make a good team,” Uncle Luke said.

9. Ann came by, and her helped with the planting.

9. Ann came by, and she helped with the planting.


Write the appropriate possessive pronoun to complete the sentence.

1. The shovel that belongs to Ana is _______ shovel.
   The shovel is ________.

2. The snow plow that belongs to you and me is _______ snow plow.
   The snow plow is ________.

3. Paul’s snowshoes are _______ snowshoes.
   The snowshoes are ________.

4. The scarves that belong to you and Eman are _______ scarves.
   The scarves are ________.

5. The coats that belong to him and her are _______ coats.
   The coats are ________.

6. The hat that belongs to me is _______ hat.
   The hat is ________.

7. The snowman that you build is _______ snowman.
   The snowman is ________.

Circle the correct pronoun to complete the sentence.

8. Juan bought (himself, themselves) a new pair of skates.

9. Juan and I walked to the rink by (yourself, ourselves).

10. Elana and David taught (herself, themselves) to skate.
Circle the indefinite pronoun in the sentence.

1. None of the early Inuit led an easy life.
2. Everything that they accomplished required great effort.
3. All of the Inuit followed a nomadic existence.
4. During the 1950s, many of the Inuit moved to Baker Lake.
5. At Baker Lake, everybody found a new home.
6. Anyone could see that the Inuit life remained difficult.
7. Someone once began to use the term \textit{Eskimo} to name the Inuit.
8. Now everyone should refer to this culture as \textit{Inuit}.

Use the indefinite pronoun in a sentence.

9. anybody

10. everyone

11. none

12. somebody

13. most

14. some

15. all
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The coach smiled as she said, “I am posting your positions for the new ice hockey team.” (2) Then she said, “I’m proud this team is mine!” (3) Everyone gathered around the coach’s list, and she stepped out of their way. (4) “Our team will have __________ best season ever!” the coach exclaimed. (5) The players cheered, and then they went to buy __________ a team dinner. (6) The coach said that she was glad the players looked forward to playing in their new positions.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is a possessive pronoun?
A she  
B I  
C your  
D am

2. Which is another correct way to write Sentence 2?
A Then she said, “I’m proud this is my team.”  
B Then she said, “I’m proud this is their team.”  
C Then she said, “I’m proud this team is his and hers.”  
D Then she said, “I’m proud this team is yours.”

3. Which word in Sentence 3 is an indefinite pronoun?
A everyone  
B coach’s  
C she  
D their

4. Which word is best in the blank in Sentence 4?
A there  
B its  
C theirs  
D his

5. Which word is best in the blank in Sentence 5?
A herself  
B himself  
C themselves  
D ourselves

6. Which is the best way to revise Sentence 6?
A Change she to her.  
B Change the players to them.  
C Change their to its.  
D Make no change.
Name ________________________________

Circle the appropriate possessive pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. Next week, (theirs, our, mine, hers) school will celebrate Earth Day.
2. Has (yours, your, their, our) ever celebrated it?
3. Students at (mine, yours, ours, my) school have done research for months.
4. The students are ready to present (yours, mine, their, hers) projects.
5. Because Jan’s presentation is more fragile than Bob’s, she displays (its, hers, our, my) very carefully.
6. Unlike ours, Ana and Bob’s project is about forests, and (your, theirs, its, her) may win a blue ribbon.
7. I hope people like the climate change display, because it’s (my, our, mine, their).
8. Let me know whether (yours, theirs, mine, your) school ever celebrates Earth Day.

Underline the pronoun in each sentence. Then write reflexive or indefinite to describe the pronoun.

9. Monday was a day when everyone wanted to sled. ___________________
10. None of the neighbors had expected so much snow. ___________________
11. Richard carried his sled to the hill himself. ___________________
12. The neighbors had been preparing themselves for sledding. ___________________
13. Richard heard someone yell, “Luz is going down the hill!” ___________________
14. Somebody was filming with a video camera. ___________________
15. Watching the video, Luz saw herself sledding. ___________________
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The butterfly flitted among the bushes in the garden. (2) A monarch sipped nectar from the garden’s many flowers. (3) Trouts glistened in the streams as the fish swam around the rocks and lily pads. (4) The peaceful scene was disturbed when a boy’s bike slid into his friends’ picnic table. (5) Juan’s friends helped him get his bike out of the mud. (6) Then they pulled the leaf out of the spokes.

1. Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 1?
   A butterfly
   B butterflys
   C butterflie
   D butterflies

2. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 2?
   A Change garden’s to gardens.
   B Change flowers to flowers’.
   C Change flowers to flower’s.
   D Make no change.

3. Which plural noun in Sentence 3 is NOT correct?
   A Trouts
   B streams
   C fish
   D pads

4. Which word in Sentence 4 is a singular possessive noun?
   A scene
   B boy’s
   C bike
   D friends’

5. Which is the correct way to write the underlined noun in Sentence 5?
   A Juans
   B Juans’
   C Juane’s
   D correct as is

6. Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 6?
   A leaf’s
   B leaves
   C leave’s
   D leafs
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Mia and Ralph wanted to build a birdhouse in their backyard, near the spot where they liked to have lunch. (2) They knew that everyone in town bought building supplies at Chang’s Hardware. (3) Mia asked her dad for their help in bringing home the building supplies. (4) “Mom and I can both help you,” Dad told her. (5) “Me and you together can get the supplies quickly,” Mom said to Dad. (6) Within a few days, the family had built itself a new birdhouse.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is a possessive pronoun?
   A Mia
   B Ralph
   C their
   D they

2. Which word in Sentence 2 is an indefinite pronoun?
   A They
   B everyone
   C Chang’s
   D Hardware

3. Which pronoun should replace the underlined word in Sentence 3?
   A your
   B our
   C his
   D Make no change.

4. Which word in Sentence 4 is a subject pronoun?
   A Mom
   B I
   C you
   D her

5. Which change should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 5?
   A You and I
   B I and you
   C You and me
   D Make no change.

6. Which change should be made in Sentence 6?
   A Change family to families
   B Change itself to themselves.
   C Change itself to it’s.
   D Make no change.
Write each adjective in the sentence. Then write the noun described by the adjective(s). Circle the articles.

1. Charles Lindbergh, an American aviator, made history.

2. He attempted a nonstop transatlantic flight.

3. He named his tiny silver airplane *Spirit of St. Louis*.

4. In 1927, Lindbergh flew this plane to Paris.

5. Lindbergh received an enthusiastic welcome from the Parisians.

6. That trip set records!

7. The famous *Spirit of St. Louis* was later donated to the Smithsonian.

Write the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ( ).

8. Charles Lindbergh was ________________ on his 1927 transatlantic flight than he had been before. (lucky)

9. Some say that his flight was the ________________ flight ever. (important)

10. The plane was one of the ________________ planes people had seen. (small)

11. The Paris arrival was surely one of his ________________ experiences. (amazing)

12. It was among the ________________ events in aviation history. (great)
Write the missing forms of each adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ______</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. many</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. much</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ______</td>
<td>least</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rewrite each sentence. Use the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ( ).

6. Since I dropped my watch, it looks even (bad) than it did before.

7. Buying a new watch took (much) research than I expected.

8. As a result, this is the (good) watch I have ever owned.

9. It has (many) features than my old watch had.

10. The (bad) watch I ever had did not keep time correctly.

11. Now, I waste (little) time than I did in the past.

12. I have the (much) free time I have ever had.
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) A good alarm clock is one of the more important things you can buy. (2) Without one, you can have some of the worse days of your life. (3) One day my alarm clock didn’t go off, and I missed the schoolbus. (4) I had to do the much running I have ever done to avoid being late. (5) ________ days, I use a new alarm clock. (6) This little change has made a big difference in my entire life.

1. How should the underlined words in Sentence 1 be corrected?
   A  most important
   B  less important
   C  much important
   D  Make no change.

2. Which is the correct form of the adjective in Sentence 2?
   A  most bad
   B  more worse
   C  most worse
   D  worst

3. Which word in Sentence 3 is an article?
   A  One
   B  the
   C  to
   D  my

4. Which is the correct form of the underlined adjective in Sentence 4?
   A  more
   B  many
   C  most
   D  Make no change.

5. Which adjective should fill in the blank in Sentence 5?
   A  That
   B  This
   C  These
   D  Those

6. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 6?
   A  Change little to littler.
   B  Change my to those.
   C  Change big to bigger.
   D  Make no change.
If the underlined adjective is correct, write correct. If not, write the correct adjective.

1. One of Gina’s least favorite activities is making a schedule. _____________
2. She likes to do many creative things than that. _____________
3. Her happier moments of all are spent hammering and sawing. _____________
4. Gina built the longest skate ramp in her neighborhood. _____________
5. She also built the large of all the bookcases in her house. _____________
6. Gina wanted most time to build than she already had. _____________
7. She ended up spending a hour creating a schedule. _____________
8. Following that schedule gave her more time to build. _____________
9. Gina no longer thinks making a schedule is the worse thing to do. _____________

Complete each sentence. Use the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ( ).

10. John was flying on the ______________________ plane he had ever seen. (big)
11. From high in the sky, the cars looked ____________________ than ants. (small)
12. Frightened, John decided to be ____________________ about future travel. (careful)
13. He thought that the ____________________ way to travel might be by car. (good)
14. Then John saw one of the ____________________ sunsets ever. (beautiful)
15. Maybe flying was not the ____________________ way to travel, after all. (awful)
Underline the verb phrase. Circle the main verb.

1. Li had heard about the new student.
2. Others could have learned about him, too.
3. Jin was coming from a small town in China.
4. Li had been waiting for Jin with great excitement.
5. Li had traveled to the United States from China, too.
6. Jin had been living in the same small town.
7. He had sent an e-mail to Li.
8. Jin had spent time with Li's family.
9. He was bringing gifts from China.
10. Li would guide Jin through school on his first day.

Choose the correct helping verb and rewrite each sentence.

11. The new student (were/was) anxious about the first day.

12. So many eyes (was/were) staring at him.

13. He could (have/has) run from the other students.

14. Instead, he (was/were) focused on meeting them.

15. When he (has/had) talked with them, he felt more relaxed.

Try This

Think about a difficult situation that challenged you. Write three or four sentences to explain how you handled the challenge. Include a main verb and a helping verb in each sentence.
Underline the form of to do or to have in each sentence. Then identify each underlined verb as a main verb or a helping verb.

1. Albert Einstein had a career as a physicist. _________________
2. He had begun his most famous work by his young adulthood. _________________
3. By 1908, Einstein had found a university teaching job. _________________
4. Today, many do their best to learn about Einstein’s work. _________________

Write a sentence with the correct form of the verb, using the subject given. Include at least one question among your sentences.

5. Main verb (to have): She __________________

6. Helping verb (to have): She __________________

7. Main verb (to do): We __________________

8. Helping verb (to do): We __________________

9. Main verb (to have): They __________________

10. Helping verb (to have): They __________________

11. Main verb (to do): He __________________

12. Helping verb (to do): He __________________
My cousin has a peanut allergy, so eating peanut butter can be dangerous for her. She told me that once a friend had invited her to a birthday party, and peanut butter sandwiches were the only snacks. What should she say? She did not know what to do. She is finally said something to her friend. The friend’s dad said that he would be happy to get her something else to eat.

1. Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 1?
   A Both are helping verbs.
   B Has is a helping verb, and can is a main verb.
   C Both are main verbs.
   D Has is a main verb, and can is a helping verb.

2. Which words in Sentence 2 create a verb phrase?
   A told me
   B had invited
   C sandwiches were
   D only snacks

3. Which is true about Sentence 3?
   A It contains two verb phrases.
   B It contains no verb phrases.
   C It contains the verb phrase should say.
   D It contains the verb phrase What should.

4. Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 4?
   A do not know
   B has known
   C had not know
   D Make no change.

5. Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 5?
   A finally said
   B did finally said
   C have finally said
   D Make no change.

6. Which word in Sentence 6 is a helping verb?
   A said
   B would
   C get
   D eat
Name ________________________________

Circle each verb. Then identify it as main verb only or helping verb and main verb.

1. Sports and art have both been important in our school.

2. We take them very seriously.

3. Each student has worked hard in an area of personal interest.

4. Did you see our case of trophies and awards?

Rewrite each sentence, adding a helping verb.

5. Our team challenged another team to a volleyball competition.

6. The new student said he was a good volleyball player.

7. The net stretched across the field.

8. The players take their positions.

9. We played our best.

10. Our school achieved first place in the league.
Name ________________________________

Circle the linking verb in each sentence. Then write the predicate nominative or predicate adjective. Use the abbreviations P.N. and P.A. to identify each one.

1. The pictures in our science book are interesting. ________________________________

2. Our Solar System is the book’s title. ________________________________

3. The photos throughout the book look fascinating. ________________________________

4. Each photo shows planets. ________________________________

5. I feel inspired by the photos. ________________________________

6. I am a science enthusiast. ________________________________

7. One day, I will become an astronomer. ________________________________

Write an object to complete each sentence. Then identify each as a direct object or an indirect object.

8. The astronomer gave ________________________________ a tour of the observatory.
   ________________________________

9. Her assistant showed us the ________________________________ in the center of the room.
   ________________________________

10. We looked up and saw the ________________________________ above us.
    ________________________________

11. “I will send ________________________________ an invitation to our next open house,” the astronomer said.
    ________________________________

12. We expressed our ________________________________ and left.
    ________________________________
Circle the verb in each sentence. Then write whether it is used as an action verb or a linking verb.

1. The sky on that June night appeared hazy. _________________
2. The moon cast an eerie shadow across the yard. _________________
3. Dan looked up toward the stars. _________________
4. He felt tired that evening. _________________
5. The temperature grew colder and colder. _________________
6. Dan smelled the logs burning in the fireplace. _________________

Write a sentence for each verb. Then write whether you used the verb as an action verb or a linking verb.

7. drew
   ______________________________________________________
8. looked
   ______________________________________________________
9. seemed
   ______________________________________________________
10. showed
    ______________________________________________________
11. heard
    ______________________________________________________
12. sounded
    ______________________________________________________
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Last week, our teacher assigned us a project about the planets. (2) We found out that Jupiter is the largest planet and that parts of it appear red when viewed through a telescope. (3) The research we did seemed unending, but it was interesting. (4) By the project’s due date, we had created a video for our presentation. (5) Giant Storm was the title. (6) We spent hours on our project, and we felt proud when we presented it to the class.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is an indirect object?
   A week
   B our
   C us
   D project

2. Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 2?
   A Both are action verbs.
   B Is is an action verb, and appear is a linking verb.
   C Both are linking verbs.
   D Appear is an action verb, and is is a linking verb.

3. Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 3?
   A predicate adjective
   B linking verb
   C predicate nominative
   D indirect object

4. Which word in Sentence 4 is a direct object?
   A date
   B we
   C video
   D presentation

5. Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 5?
   A predicate adjective
   B linking verb
   C predicate nominative
   D indirect object

6. Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 6?
   A Both are action verbs.
   B Spent is an action verb, and felt is a linking verb.
   C Both are linking verbs.
   D Felt is an action verb, and spent is a linking verb.
Identify the underlined word in each sentence as direct object or indirect object.

1. My neighbor gives me a book about the solar system. ________________
2. I say that I will return it after I finish reading it. ________________
3. I carefully read each chapter with great interest. ________________
4. I return the book and tell my friend I really like it. ________________

Write a sentence for each verb, using the form identified in parentheses ( ).

5. feels (linking verb) ________________
6. feels (action verb) ________________
7. smells (linking) ________________
8. smells (action) ________________
9. looks (linking) ________________
10. looks (action) ________________
Circle the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses ( ).

1. Many say that Maya Lin (are, is, were) one of our finest architects.
2. She (comes, came, come) from a well-educated family of Chinese Americans.
3. Her most famous monument now (stood, stands, stand) in Washington, D.C.
4. People (visited, visits, visit) the Vietnam Veterans Memorial designed by Lin.
5. Tourists (carries, carry, carried) video equipment to the site.
6. Lin sometimes (discuss, discussed, discusses) the memorial when she speaks.
7. Her presentations (is, were, are) interesting.

Rewrite each sentence. Use the present-tense form of the verb in parentheses ( ).

8. The new restaurant near our home _________ very unusual. (be)

9. It _________ a traditional style with a modern style. (mix)

10. One long window _________ up the entire front of the restaurant. (take)

11. Pictures of huge sandwiches _________ painted on the window. (be)

12. The owner _________ to add new pictures weekly. (try)
Write the correct form of the verb in parentheses ( ).

1. The construction workers _________ their tools on the floor. (sit, set)

2. They _________ down and take a nap. (lay, lie)

3. The job site is far from the city, so they _________ early every morning. (raise, rise)

4. Some workers _________ on a bench and take a break. (sit, set)

5. Later, they _________ steel beams to the second floor. (raise, rise)

6. One worker began to _________ some bricks in a row. (lay, lie)

Use each verb in a sentence of your own.

7. rise
   ___________________________________________

8. lay
   ___________________________________________

9. sit
   ___________________________________________

10. raise
   ___________________________________________

11. lie (meaning to lean or rest)
    ___________________________________________

12. set
    ___________________________________________
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) “Please raise your hand before you choose an art book for our free-reading period,” my teacher say as she sets the books on her desk. (2) “You is the first students to see the new art books. (3) You has five minutes, beginning now, to choose a book. (4) After you choose your book, please set down at your desk and start reading. (5) Lay the book on your desk when it is time for lunch, and you may return to it later. (6) Please carry the extra books to the shelves.”

1. Which change should be made in Sentence 1?
   A. Change raise to rise.
   B. Change choose to chooses.
   C. Change say to says.
   D. Change sets to sits.

2. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
   A. are
   B. be
   C. was
   D. correct as is

3. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 3?
   A. had
   B. have
   C. having
   D. correct as is

4. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 4?
   A. Change choose to chooses.
   B. Change set to sit.
   C. Change start to starts.
   D. Make no change.

5. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
   A. Change Lay to Lie.
   B. Change is to are.
   C. Change return to returns.
   D. Make no change.

6. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 6?
   A. carried
   B. carries
   C. carrying
   D. correct as is
Name

If the underlined verb is correct, write correct. If not, write the verb correctly. Use the present tense.

1. We build birdhouses for our science project. _____________
2. They is part of the unit on animal habitats. _____________
3. I makes the floor and walls. _____________
4. My partner hammer the roof on top. _____________
5. She puts the finished product into the car. _____________

Write a sentence that begins with the pronoun given and includes the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses ( ).

6. I (go) _____________
7. He (guess) _____________
8. She (design) _____________
9. They (have) _____________
10. We (take) _____________
11. You (run) _____________
12. It (be) _____________
Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) We had waited a week for our journalism teacher to post the newspaper staff assignments. (2) He had not want to give the assignments without serious planning. (3) He announced that he was posting the assignments when class ended. (4) He told us this year's decisions had been the more difficult ever. (5) The teacher held up the list and said, “This positions are for next semester.” (6) He added, “I expect this to be the best staff we have ever had!”

1. Which words in Sentence 1 create a verb phrase?
   A had waited
   B waited a week
   C to post
   D staff assignments

2. Which is the correct way to write the underlined words in Sentence 2?
   A had not wants to give
   B do not wants to give
   C did not want to give
   D has not wants to gives

3. Which verb in Sentence 3 is a helping verb?
   A announced
   B was
   C posting
   D ended

4. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 4?
   A many
   B much
   C most
   D correct as is

5. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 5?
   A That
   B These
   C Them
   D correct as is

6. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 6?
   A better
   B most good
   C most best
   D correct as is
(1) Celia watches as the plane rises high in the sky, and then she sets down on a bench to roll the newspapers. (2) She gives me a wave before she starts on her paper route through our neighborhood. (3) She **carries** the newspapers in a big bag over her shoulder. (4) Her paper route seems **long** today. (5) She **feels** happy when she finishes the route, but she **looks** exhausted. (6) Now, she **has** homework to finish!

1. Which change, if any, should the student make in Sentence 1?
   A. Change **watches** to **watch**.
   B. Change **rises** to **raises**.
   C. Change **sets** to **sits**.
   D. It is correct as it is.

2. Which word in Sentence 2 is an indirect object?
   A. **me**
   B. **she**
   C. **her**
   D. **our**

3. Which is the correct present-tense form of the underlined word in Sentence 3?
   A. **carrying**
   B. **carries**
   C. **carried**
   D. correct as is

4. Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 4?
   A. linking verb
   B. predicate adjective
   C. helping verb
   D. predicate nominative

5. Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 5?
   A. Both are action verbs.
   B. **Feels** is an action verb, and **looks** is a linking verb.
   C. Both are linking verbs.
   D. **Looks** is an action verb, and **feels** is a linking verb.

6. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 6?
   A. **is have**
   B. **did having**
   C. **has**
   D. correct as is
Read the sentence and decide whether the verb should be in the past tense or the future tense. Then write the correct form of the verb in parentheses ( ).

1. Our class ________________ a unit on the Olympic Games next week. (start)
2. We will read about the athletes who ________________ in the games in ancient Greece. (compete)
3. Tomorrow I ________________ how ancient athletes prepared for the games. (research)
4. Athletes of long ago ________________ to do their best. (expect)
5. They ________________ a great deal of time practicing for the games. (spend)

Match each verb with the rule that tells how to form the past tense. Write the letter (a, b, c, or d) that identifies the rule. Then write the past-tense form of the verb.

a. Add -ed.
   b. Change y to i, and add -ed.
   c. Double the final consonant, and add -ed.
   d. Add -d.

6. stop
7. create
8. try
9. jump
10. knot
11. discuss
12. carry

Try This

Use the past tense and the future tense to write four sentences about your favorite events in the Olympic Games. Underline the past-tense verbs. Circle the future-tense verbs.
Name __________________________________________

Write the missing verb forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>wrestled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>lunge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>sprained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>hop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>worry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td>soothed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rewrite each sentence. Use the past-tense form of the verb in parentheses ( )

7. We (wait) for the athletes to appear.

8. They (scurry) across the ice to take their positions.

9. We (learn) that a player had been hurt.

10. We (applaud) as the game began.

11. The players really (hustle) during the game.

12. Afterward, members of one team (carry) their goalie on their shoulders.
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) During the Olympic Games, we like to enjoy baseball, and we watched a great game last week. (2) “If you think the team played hard in that game,” Phoebe said, “wait until next week when we _______ my favorite team take the field.” (3) After the game, the announcer said that one of the best players batted in a record number of runners. (4) Before that happened, something startling will occur. (5) A fan toss a ball onto the field during a play. (6) Officials _______ up to eject the fan.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is a present-tense form of a verb?
   A like
   B Games
   C watched
   D visited

2. Which verb BEST completes Sentence 2?
   A saw
   B seen
   C will see
   D sees

3. Which sentence has two past-tense verbs?
   A Sentence 2
   B Sentence 3
   C Sentence 5
   D Sentence 6

4. How should the student revise Sentence 4?
   A Change happened to happen.
   B Change will occur to occur.
   C Change happened to will happen.
   D Change will occur to occurred.

5. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 5?
   A tossing
   B tosses
   C tossed
   D correct as is

6. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 6?
   A shows
   B showed
   C will show
   D showing
Name ________________________________

If the underlined verb and its tense are correct in the sentence, write correct. If they are not, write the correct verb form.

1. Tomorrow, we worked on our volleyball skills again. ______________________

2. We play to improve our volleyball skills last week. ______________________

3. Last Friday, the coach complimented the way we will pass the ball.
   ______________________

4. Yesterday afternoon, we will practice for two hours. ______________________

5. Last night, we talked about the new season. ______________________

6. At the meeting last night, the coach hurry to discuss everything.
   ______________________

7. Next year, we competed at a higher regional level. ______________________

Use the pronoun and the past-tense form of the verb to write a sentence. Underline the correct past-tense form of the verb in your sentence.

8. She; train
   ______________________

9. They; identify
   ______________________

10. We; jog
    ______________________
Circle the participle in each sentence. Then tell whether it is a present or a past participle.

1. The farmers are drilling for a well. ________________
2. They had not dug far. ________________
3. One of the farmers is shouting about a discovery. ________________
4. The scientist had asked the farmers about the site. ________________
5. The people had excavated the ground. ________________
6. Many clay figures are standing in formation. ________________

Write the present participle and past participle of each verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>dare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>cry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>select</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>gaze</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>grab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>shout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>help</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>disturb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>qualify</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Try This

Use the present and past participle parts of the verb play to write four sentences about your favorite game. Underline the present participle forms, and circle the past participle forms.
Write the missing verb parts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to jump</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>skating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to tumble</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>dashing</td>
<td></td>
<td>dashed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. to prepare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>starting</td>
<td></td>
<td>started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. to carry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. to splash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rewrite each sentence. Use the verb and the principal part in parentheses ( ).

9. The emperor ____________________ workers to build a clay army.
   (order, past participle)

10. The craftworkers ____________________ each figure.
    (paint, present participle)

11. They ____________________ the army with the emperor when he died.
    (bury, past participle)

12. Many visitors ____________________ to see this amazing sight.
    (come, present participle)
My friend is telling me about the museum exhibit her family had wanted to see last year. They had planned to see the special exhibition on ancient China. “Something unexpected is interrupting our plans,” my friend’s mom said. “I’m having a hard time getting the car to start.” “We _______ to the museum, aren’t we?” my friend had asked. Her mom had pop open the hood to find a family of squirrels nesting near the engine.

1. Which correctly identifies the underlined word in Sentence 1?
   A  infinitive
   B  present participle
   C  past
   D  past participle

2. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 2?
   A  Change planned to planning.
   B  Change had to is.
   C  Change planned to plan.
   D  Make no change.

3. Which correctly identifies the underlined word in Sentence 3?
   A  infinitive
   B  present participle
   C  past-tense verb
   D  past participle

4. Which correctly identifies the underlined words in Sentence 4?
   A  infinitive
   B  present participle
   C  past-tense verb
   D  past participle

5. Which verb could complete Sentence 5?
   A  had gone
   B  are going
   C  gone
   D  is going

6. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 6?
   A  Change pop to popping.
   B  Change pop to popped.
   C  Change had to is.
   D  Make no change.
Circle the correct form of the verb in parentheses ( ).

1. Athletes (had competed, are competing) in chariots long ago.

2. Chariots (are rolling, had rolled) around the track during the earliest Olympic Games.

3. Horses (had pulled, are pulling) them during those races many years ago.

4. Today, we (are watching, had watched) a film about chariot races.

5. Right now, the teacher (is looking, has looked) forward to teaching more information about chariots.

Write the present participle and the past participle of each verb. Then write a sentence that includes the specified verb part.

6. fade
   Sentence with present participle: ________________________________

7. nod
   Sentence with past participle: ________________________________

8. find
   Sentence with past participle: ________________________________

9. display
   Sentence with present participle: ________________________________

10. hope
    Sentence with present participle: ________________________________
Name ____________________________________________

Rewrite each sentence. Use the verb and the form shown in parentheses ( ).

1. The United States ________ a country that desired independence. (be, past tense)

2. The people ________ members of the Continental Congress. (elect, past participle)

3. They ________ long and hard during the eighteenth century. (worked, past participle)

4. They ________ great passion for their new country. (have, past tense)

5. After their hard work, freedom ________ across the land. (ring, past tense)

Write the past tense and the past participle of each verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. think</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>8. freeze</td>
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<td>9. shrink</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11. shake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12. look</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Complete each sentence. Write the correct past-tense form or past participle of the verb in parentheses ( ).

1. Thomas Jefferson ___________ the Declaration of Independence. (write)
2. He had ___________ many fine manuscripts in the past. (write)
3. After completing the work, he ___________ it to the Continental Congress. (give)
4. The Congress ___________ the Constitution to the people. (bring)
5. The people had ___________ officials to lead the government. (choose)
6. The United States ___________ other countries about democracy. (teach)

Use the past tense of each verb to write a sentence of your own. Underline the past tense of the verb in the sentence.

7. go
   ________________________________

8. come
   ________________________________

9. say
   ________________________________

10. find
    ________________________________

11. have
    ________________________________

12. take
    ________________________________
1. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 1?
   A  Change knewed to knows.
   B  Change knewed to knowing.
   C  Change knewed to knew.
   D  Make no change.

2. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
   A  had studies
   B  had studying
   C  had studied
   D  study

3. Which sentence is the correct way to write Sentence 3?
   A  She teached me so much, and I was excited to learn.
   B  She taught me so much, and I was excited to learn.
   C  She teached me so much, and I am excited to learn.
   D  She taught me so much, and I am excited to learn.

4. Which change should be made in Sentence 4?
   A  Change had to has.
   B  Change chose to chosen.
   C  Change chose to choosed.
   D  Change was to are.

5. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
   A  Change began to begun.
   B  Change began to begin.
   C  Change began to beginning.
   D  Make no change.

6. Which sentence has no errors?
   A  Sentence 1
   B  Sentence 4
   C  Sentence 5
   D  Sentence 6
Circle the correct form of the verb. Then write the infinitive form.

1. Only boys (go, went, gone) to school in the American colonies. ____________
2. The students had (write, written, wrote) the alphabet many times. ____________
3. If a student (speak, spoke, spoken) out of turn, he was punished. ____________
4. They tried not to (come, came, comes) late to school. ____________

Write the stated form of each verb. Then write a sentence with that form.

5. draw  past tense: ______________

6. draw  past participle: ______________

7. drink  past tense: ______________

8. drink  past participle: ______________

9. eat  past tense: ______________

10. eat  past participle: ______________
Write present perfect or past perfect to identify the underlined verb phrase.

1. Raj had studied ancient Egypt for many years.
2. A reporter has interviewed him several times.
3. Raj has told the reporter about his new ideas.
4. The two have worked together to write a book.
5. They had discussed the chapters for months before writing.
6. Since it was finished, Raj has felt happy with the book.

Write the missing tenses of each verb. Include the helping verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Present Perfect</th>
<th>Past Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. bite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. fly</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. ride</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. hold</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. lose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. build</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14. look</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15. read</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Perfect Tenses
Lesson 24

Circle the correct verb phrase to complete each sentence.

1. By next week, we (had spent, will have spent) a month learning about Egypt.
2. Last year, we (will have learned, had learned) about ancient Greece.
3. The teacher (will have taught, has taught) this unit to 300 students by next year.
4. Now she (has asked, had asked) students to help with the class web page.
5. As of next month, I (had read, will have read) three books on Egyptian history.
6. Last year I (will have read, had read) only one book.

Write a sentence, using each verb in the future-perfect tense.

7. go
   __________________________________________

8. bring
   __________________________________________

9. had
   __________________________________________

10. raised
    __________________________________________

11. build
    __________________________________________

12. collected
    __________________________________________
Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) This month, we have learned about the Great Sphinx. (2) By the end of the unit, we will researched the building process. (3) The sixth-grade class had wrote several papers about the Great Sphinx before last semester ended. (4) Our class has designed a presentation about the Great Sphinx. (5) At the beginning of the project, the teacher had suggested that we use visual aids. (6) My partner and I ________ many hours on the project by the time it is finished.

1. Which is the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 1?
   A past
   B present perfect
   C past perfect
   D future perfect

2. Which change should be made to the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
   A Change will researched to researches.
   B Change will researched to will have researched.
   C Change will researched to has researches.
   D Change will researched to will had researched.

3. How should the underlined words in Sentence 3 be written?
   A will have written
   B had written
   C has wrote
   D had wrote

4. Which names the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 4?
   A present
   B present perfect
   C past perfect
   D future perfect

5. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 5?
   A Change had to have.
   B Change suggested to suggest.
   C Change had to has.
   D Make no change.

6. Which verb could complete Sentence 6?
   A has spent
   B will have spent
   C had spend
   D has spent
Perfect Tenses
Lesson 24

Name ________________________________

Circle the tense of the verb in each sentence.

1. We will have gone on four field trips by the end of next semester.
   present perfect  past perfect  future perfect
2. We had visited the museum on one field trip last month.
   present perfect  past perfect  future perfect
3. Our class has looked for interesting places to go.
   present perfect  past perfect  future perfect
4. Earlier, the teacher had suggested a visit to the new exhibit on ancient Egypt.
   present perfect  past perfect  future perfect

Write a sentence, using each verb in the tense shown in parentheses ( ).

5. try (present perfect)
   __________________________
6. pay (future perfect)
   __________________________
7. think (past perfect)
   __________________________
8. give (past perfect)
   __________________________
9. provide (present perfect)
   __________________________
10. see (future perfect)
    __________________________
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) We had worked for hours last month to build a model sailboat for competition. (2) We learned of a problem with one of the sails when we first started. (3) We will fix it before we compete. (4) We are thinking about how to make the final adjustments. (5) Last week, the organizers of the competition __________ us all the information we needed. (6) Yesterday, we look at the plans to keep the model safe on the way to the competition.

1. Which form of the verb is underlined in Sentence 1?
   A past
   B past participle
   C present participle
   D infinitive

4. Which identifies the underlined verb form in Sentence 4?
   A present participle
   B past
   C past participle
   D infinitive

2. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 2?
   A Change learned to learns.
   B Change learned to have learned.
   C Change learned to will have learned.
   D Make no change.

5. Which verb could complete Sentence 5?
   A have offered
   B has offered
   C will offer
   D offered

3. Which is the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 3?
   A future perfect tense
   B present tense
   C past tense
   D future tense

6. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 6?
   A Change look to will look.
   B Change look to looked.
   C Change look to are looking.
   D Make no change.
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Today, my friend has taken a special trip to the lake. (2) When she comes back, she will have swum farther than any student in our school. (3) She has break every record in the county! (4) Last month, she __________ about ways to improve at her sport. (5) She __________ me a full report on the phone by the time she gets home. (6) I had make up my mind long ago to find a sport I enjoy as much as my friend enjoys swimming.

1. Which identifies the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 1?
   A  past
   B  past perfect
   C  infinitive
   D  present perfect

2. How should the underlined verb in Sentence 2 be written?
   A  had swum
   B  had swummed
   C  will have swam
   D  correct as is

3. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 3?
   A  Change has break to have breaked.
   B  Change has break to has broken.
   C  Change has break to broken.
   D  Make no change.

4. Which verb could complete Sentence 4?
   A  had thought
   B  is thinking
   C  have thought
   D  has thinked

5. Which verb could complete Sentence 5?
   A  will has given
   B  had gave
   C  will have given
   D  give

6. How should the underlined verb in Sentence 6 be written?
   A  have make
   B  had made
   C  am making
   D  correct as is
Write present progressive or past progressive to identify the underlined verb phrase.

1. We were studying sizes and shapes of planets.

2. We are researching asteroids.

3. My project partner was working on an asteroid model.

4. I am putting together a map of the asteroid belt.

5. My partner is doing all she can to finish on time.

6. I was looking for clear photos of asteroids.

Write the stated form of each verb to complete the sentence.

7. race (present progressive)
   The meteor ________________ through the atmosphere.

8. watch (present progressive)
   Scientists __________________ carefully to observe its path.

9. track (past progressive)
   One astronomer __________________ the path as early as last week.

10. check (present progressive)
    I ___________________ astronomy websites to find more information.
If the verb phrase is in the future-progressive form, write *future progressive*. If it is not, use the future-progressive form to rewrite the sentence.

1. Ceres is going into the record books as one of the largest asteroids.

2. Researchers were observing Ceres in the solar system.

3. Palas, another asteroid, was traveling in our solar system.

4. You will be classifying each asteroid for your research.

5. Other astronomers are monitoring the work.

6. I will be using a variety of resources to follow the research.

Use the pronoun and the future-progressive form of the verb in parentheses ( ) to write a sentence.

7. (she, view) ____________________________

8. (we, try) ____________________________

9. (I, read) ____________________________

10. (they, tell) ____________________________
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. How should the underlined words in Sentence 1 be written?
   A plan
   B were planning
   C will be planning
   D planning

2. Which change should the student make to Sentence 2?
   A Change Yesterday to Tomorrow.
   B Change will be jotting to are jotting.
   C Change write to wrote.
   D Change write to are writing.

3. Which describes the underlined words in Sentence 3?
   A present-progressive form
   B past-progressive form
   C future-progressive form
   D infinitive

4. Which shows the correct way to write Sentence 4?
   A Last week, a classmate will create graphics for the article.
   B Yesterday, a classmate is creating graphics for the article.
   C Later, a classmate is created graphics for the article.
   D Next week, a classmate will be creating graphics for the article.

5. Which describes the underlined words in Sentence 5?
   A present-progressive form
   B past-progressive form
   C future-progressive form
   D infinitive

6. How should the underlined word in Sentence 6 be written?
   A to submit
   B were submitting
   C am submitting
   D will be submitting
Circle the progressive-verb phrase. If it is correct, write correct. If it is not, write the correct progressive-verb phrase.

1. Last month, we will be doing experiments. ______________________
2. During the past week, we are starting new experiments. ______________________
3. I was writing experiment results last week. ______________________
4. The teacher will be giving new information yesterday. ______________________
5. We will be finishing the experiments next week. ______________________
6. Next year, students were completing new experiments. ______________________

Replace each past-tense verb with its past-progressive form, each present-tense verb with its present-progressive form, and each future-tense verb with its future-progressive form.

7. The sunspots (interfered) ______________________ with radio reception.
8. Scientists (predicted) ______________________ ongoing problems.
9. They (do) ______________________ all they can to learn more about sunspots.
10. Next year, the sunspots (will occur) ______________________ often.
11. Researchers (write) ______________________ about the effects of sunspots.
12. One day, researchers (will discover) ______________________ even more.
13. I (hope) ______________________ to study astronomy in college.
14. I (looked) ______________________ into the best programs last year.
15. My aunt and I (drove) ______________________ to visit a nearby college.
Rewrite each sentence. Replace each contraction with the words in full.

1. I’m reading a book about the voyage of the Titanic.

2. Remember that we’re seeing the movie next week.

3. You’ll need to finish the book by then.

4. They’re really looking forward to learning about the ship.

Use each word to write a sentence.

5. it’s

6. its

7. your

8. you’re

9. they’re

10. their
Complete each sentence with the contraction for the words in parentheses ( ).

1. The motorboat’s engine ______________ start. (would not)
2. I ______________ able to find its manual. (was not)
3. The others ______________ find it either. (could not)
4. “____________ you the one who had it last?” I asked my friend. (Are not)
5. “I ______________ seen it since we started this morning,” she said. (have not)
6. “____________ you take it home to read last night?” (Did not)
7. “We ______________ thinking about that.” (were not)
8. “Well, she ______________ know how to fix the engine without it.” (does not)

Write the contraction for the word(s). Then write a sentence that includes the contraction.

9. has not ______________
10. will not ______________
11. cannot ______________
12. is not ______________
13. did not ______________
14. should not ______________
15. had not ______________
Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) It's almost time to leave on the expedition, and I can't find the maps in the expedition organizers' materials. (2) We'll have to look in their trunks. (3) We will not be able to leave without the maps. (4) I am not going to worry because I know the maps are here somewhere. (5) I've found the maps; we don't have to look anymore, so we're ready to go. (6) We aren't going to wait another moment to leave!

1. Which change should be made in Sentence 1?
   A. Change Its to It's.
   B. Change Its to Its'.
   C. Change can't to cant.
   D. Change can't to can't not.

2. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 2?
   A. they are
   B. there
   C. their
   D. they're

3. Which is the contraction for the underlined words in Sentence 3?
   A. wo’n’t
   B. won’t
   C. will’n’t
   D. won’t

4. Which is the contraction for the underlined words in Sentence 4?
   A. I’am
   B. I’am’
   C. I’m
   D. I’m

5. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
   A. Change I’ve to I’ve.
   B. Change don’t to do’nt.
   C. Change we’re to were.
   D. Make no change.

6. Which are the full words for the contraction in Sentence 6?
   A. am not
   B. are not
   C. have not
   D. will not
Write a contraction to correctly complete each sentence.

1. We knew that ________ better hurry if we wanted to be on time.

2. “What will happen if we do not get to the dock before ________ time to sail?” I asked.

3. “__________ going be on time,” my grandmother said.

4. ________ waving to us from the house.

5. If we call ahead, I think ________ wait for us.

6. ________ right; that is a very good idea.

If the sentence is correct, write correct. If it is not, write the sentence correctly.

7. The Morse code book is your’s.

8. I saw the old Morse code book, and it’s cover was torn.

9. The radio officer said we were the best students of all.

10. I can’t read the author’s name on the cover.

11. There classes in Morse code are excellent.

12. The radio officer won’t be late to class today.
Circle the adverb in each sentence. Underline the word the adverb modifies. Then write whether the adverb tells **how,** **when,** **where,** or **how often.**

1. “We’ll leave soon for the big party,” my dad said. __________
2. “Watch your baby brother carefully.” __________
3. “The baby’s favorite toy is outside.” __________
4. “If you do have problems, call us immediately.” __________
5. “The party is nearby, and we can come home if necessary.” __________

Complete the chart with the missing forms of the adverbs.

<table>
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Try This

Write three sentences that include adverbs. Circle the adverb(s), and identify whether it is **positive,** **comparative,** or **superlative.**
Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. We don’t have (nothing, anything) ready for the babysitting class.
2. There is scarcely (any, no) time left before we begin.
3. We have (nobody, anybody) here to help us get ready.
4. We’ve never had (any, no) problems like this before.
5. No one (can’t, can) come inside if we’re not ready.
6. The books aren’t (anywhere, nowhere) to be found.
7. Why (doesn’t, does) no one know where the books are?
8. No one would (ever, never) have thought to look in this cabinet!
9. I hope we (will, won’t) never have this problem again.
10. There’s (nothing, anything) she doesn’t know about baby-sitting.
11. She doesn’t want (nobody, anybody) to get confused.
12. They have (ever, never) been to a class like this before.

Correctly rewrite each sentence in two different ways.

13. We haven’t got no time to prepare for the experiment.

   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

14. Why didn’t no one get the test tubes?

   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

15. Isn’t there no one who can help?

   __________________________________________________________
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) I had never had no teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris. (2) She performed the well of all the chemistry teachers. (3) Her students studied seriously in her class. (4) Dr. Harris didn’t listen to nobody who told her she wouldn’t complete her work. (5) When she was almost finished, she worked harder than ever. (6) She discovered new things, and she worked quick to write articles about her discoveries.

1. How should Sentence 1 be written?
   A I never hadn’t had a teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
   B I hadn’t ever had no teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
   C I had never had a teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
   D I hadn’t never had a teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.

2. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 2?
   A good
   B most good
   C better
   D best

3. Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 3?
   A adverb phrase
   B positive adverb
   C comparative adverb
   D superlative adverb

4. Which change should be made in Sentence 4?
   A Change didn’t to didn’t not.
   B Change nobody to anybody.
   C Change wouldn’t to would.
   D Change wouldn’t to would not.

5. Which words in Sentence 5 are adverbs?
   A finished and worked
   B worked and ever
   C almost and harder
   D almost and worked

6. How should the underlined word in Sentence 6 be written?
   A quickly
   B quicklier
   C quickest
   D most quick
Write the word in parentheses ( ) that correctly completes the sentence.

1. Visitors couldn’t go ___________ outside the viewing area.  
   (nowhere, anywhere)

2. Nobody would ___________ believe the things the robots could do.  
   (ever, never)

3. The results hadn’t been reported in ___________ newspapers. (no, any)

4. No previous experiment ___________ even come close to this.  
   (had, hadn’t)

Use each adverb to write a sentence. Be certain to use the word as an adverb.

5. earliest
   _______________________________________________________

6. carefully
   _______________________________________________________

7. better
   _______________________________________________________

8. farthest
   _______________________________________________________

9. faster
   _______________________________________________________

10. happily
    _______________________________________________________
Name

Read each sentence. If no punctuation is missing from the sentence, write correct. If punctuation is missing, write incorrect, and add the correct punctuation.

1. Let’s talk about time travel” said Uma. __________
2. “Why would we talk about time travel asked her sister. __________
3. “We’re going on a little trip,” Uma answered. __________

Rewrite each sentence in the conversation below. Capitalize, add quotation marks, and insert commas where necessary.

4. because you’ve been a good sister Uma said I’ll tell you a secret
   __________
   __________
5. what’s the secret her sister asked
   __________
6. if you promise not to tell anyone Uma answered I’ll explain
   __________
   __________
7. Uma’s sister said I won’t breathe a word to anyone
   __________
8. I have a machine Uma explained and it will take me to another time
   __________
   __________
9. will you take me with you her sister asked
   __________
10. yes said Uma because you and I will be a traveling team
    __________
Each sentence or greeting is missing a colon. Write the colon where it belongs.

1. We’ll learn about these parts of speech adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions.

2. Dear Mr. Juster
   I think your book is excellent.

3. It can be described with these words clever, entertaining, and educational.

4. Dear Mr. Feiffer
   Please come to our school on career day.

5. Before drawing a story’s character, do each of the following read the story, talk with the author, and sketch your ideas.

Write five sentences. Each sentence should include a list, and each sentence should include a colon used correctly.

6. ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

7. ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

8. ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
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9. ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

10. ______________________________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________________
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Did you set your clocks forward? I asked. (2) “Yes,” Mara replied, “because I remembered daylight saving time.” (3) Mara said, “After I changed the clocks, I had to do these chores ______ make my bed, fix the window that sticks, and take out the trash.” (4) I asked what did you do after your chores, Mara? (5) “My aunt and I went to the video store” Mara replied. (6) “When she and I got back,” Mara said “we watched a video.”

1. Which is the correct way to write Sentence 1?
   A “Did you set your clocks forward? I asked.”
   B “Did you set your clocks forward,” I asked.
   C “Did you set your clocks forward?” I asked.
   D Did you set your clocks forward? I asked.”

2. Which change, if any, should the student make to Sentence 2?
   A Change because to Because.
   B Delete the comma after replied.
   C Delete the comma after Yes.
   D Make no change.

3. Which punctuation belongs in the blank in Sentence 3?
   A colon
   B semicolon
   C comma
   D quotation marks

4. Which is the correct way to write Sentence 4?
   A “I asked what did you do after your chores, Mara”?
   B I asked, “What did you do after your chores, Mara?”
   C I “asked what did you do after your chores Mara”?
   D I asked “What did you do after your chores Mara”.

5. Which punctuation is missing from Sentence 5?
   A colon
   B semicolon
   C comma
   D quotation marks

6. Which change, if any, should the student make to Sentence 6?
   A Delete the comma after back.
   B Change we to We.
   C Add a comma after said.
   D Delete the quotation marks.
Add the correct punctuation mark where it belongs in each sentence.

1. Grandma said, It’s a long trip, so take several books to read.”

2. “I’ll take the book about the adventures of a boy named Milo, said Lisa.

3. Milo meets the following characters Tock, King Azaz, and the Mathemagician.

Read each sentence. If capitalization and punctuation are used correctly, write correct. If they are not, rewrite the sentence correctly.

4. “Because the words are long said Ms. Jackson, you’ll need to study hard.

   Because the words are long, said Ms. Jackson, you’ll need to study hard.

5. “These are the subjects we’ll cover: spelling, grammar, and word choice,” she said.

   These are the subjects we’ll cover: spelling, grammar, and word choice.

6. Be sure to take plenty of notes during the lecture Dave said.

   Be sure to take plenty of notes during the lecture.

7. “Terry said if you run out of paper, let me know.”

   Terry said if you run out of paper, let me know.

8. While we’ll try to take breaks Grandma mentioned “We’ll study many long hours.”

   While we’ll try to take breaks, Grandma mentioned, “We’ll study many long hours.”


   My brother asked, “Can I borrow your book, Lisa?”

10. I still need to read these chapters: one, five, and seven, said Lisa.

   I still need to read these chapters: one, five, and seven.
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Sulima and Jon were studying deep-sea diving last year. (2) “Their the best divers in the class,” the instructor told the coach. (3) The instructor said, “Next year, I be checking to see if they are still diving in these waters.” (4) Then the instructor told Sulima and Jon, “I am looking for divers now to help with the big coral dive. (5) The job is yours, if your interested. (6) __________ you please agree to make the dive?”

1. Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 1?
   A  is studying
   B  will be studying
   C  are studying
   D  Make no change.

2. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 2?
   A  There
   B  They’re
   C  Their’
   D  The’yre

3. Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined word in Sentence 3?
   A  I’ll
   B  Il’l
   C  I’ve
   D  I’m

4. Which describes the underlined verb in Sentence 4?
   A  present-progressive form
   B  past-progressive form
   C  future-progressive form
   D  infinitive

5. Which change should the student make to Sentence 5?
   A  Change yours to you’rs.
   B  Change yours to your’s.
   C  Change your to you’re.
   D  Change your to you’re.

6. Which could complete Sentence 6?
   A  Wont
   B  Won’t
   C  Won’t
   D  Wo’nt
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) I had never seen nothing so beautiful as the boat. (2) “Because you have been interested in sailing for such a long time,” my aunt said, we are going sailing.” (3) I couldn’t hardly believe my luck! (4) “I am so glad you are happy” my aunt said. (5) “Before you board, be sure you are carrying the following life jacket, sunglasses, sunscreen, and your camera.” (6) I got on the boat ______.

1. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 1?
   A Change never to ever.
   B Change nothing to anything.
   C Change had never to hadn’t never.
   D Change had never to haven’t ever.

2. Which change should the student make to Sentence 2?
   A Remove the quotation mark before the word Because.
   B Remove the comma after the word time.
   C Add a quotation mark before the word we.
   D Add a comma after the word are.

3. Which is the correct way to write Sentence 3?
   A I could not hardly believe my luck!
   B I couldn’t never believe my luck!
   C I could hardly believe my luck!
   D I could hardly not believe my luck!

4. Which punctuation mark is missing from Sentence 4?
   A colon
   B semicolon
   C comma
   D quotation mark

5. Which punctuation mark is missing from Sentence 5?
   A colon
   B semicolon
   C comma
   D quotation marks

6. Which word or words could complete Sentence 6?
   A eager
   B more eager
   C more eagerly
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Lesson 1

Label each sentence as declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

1. Good comedians are comfortable in front of an audience.
2. I like jokes about pets.
3. What is your favorite joke?
4. Can you listen to my comedy routine?
5. Tell me a knock-knock joke.
6. That is a really silly story!
7. Tell me a knock-knock joke.
8. Suzanne, listen to Miguel's new joke.
9. Sure, I would love to!
10. My sides hurt from laughing.

Rewrite each sentence by using correct punctuation and capitalization. Then identify the type of sentence.

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<td>Why did the chicken cross the road?</td>
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<tr>
<td>That's an old joke.</td>
<td>declarative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look the audience members in the eye.</td>
<td>imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do comedians learn to tell jokes?</td>
<td>interrogative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That joke is so funny!</td>
<td>exclamatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do comedians learn to tell jokes?</td>
<td>interrogative</td>
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Underline each interjection.

1. Wow! Your family drove from San Diego to the Grand Canyon!
2. Gee, people drive too fast!
3. You traveled almost 550 miles? Wow!
4. Boy, how long did it take?
5. Look, there's the hotel! Hurray!
6. Yes, the hotel has a pool.
7. You hiked to the bottom of the Grand Canyon? Terrific!
8. Whoa! Turn left at the second traffic light.
9. Hey, what time do you leave?
10. Gosh, it is hot!

Rewrite each sentence, adding an interjection.

11. I have a blister.
12. It is a long way to the bottom.
13. The walk back is uphill.
15. Whoops! I dropped your sandwich.

Possible responses are shown.

Ouch! I have a blister.
Wow, it is a long way to the bottom.
Ugh! The walk back is uphill.
Hey, slow down.
Whoops! I dropped your sandwich.
Name ________________

Add words to the following to make complete sentences. Use correct punctuation and capitalization. Then identify the type of sentence. Possible responses are shown.

1. The world's largest catsup bottle is in Illinois. declarative

2. Stand next to the Mayor's statue. imperative

3. Where can I find the model of the planet Saturn? interrogative

4. Where is America's Leaning Tower? interrogative

5. My favorite stop is Metropolis, Illinois. declarative

Rewrite each sentence with correct punctuation and capitalization. Underline the interjections.

6. There is a lot of traffic ahead.

7. We are not on the right road.

8. Hey, settle down in the back seat!

9. Do you have your seat belt fastened?

10. Wow, the view is beautiful!

Underline the complete subject and circle the simple subject in each sentence.

1. My favorite grandmother makes Dominican rice.

2. The corner store sells plantains.

3. A good friend likes chicken curry.

4. The national dish is stew.

5. The whole family eats lunch together.

6. A hungry cousin has two servings.

7. The delicious empanadas are stuffed with beef.

8. My older brother is a great cook.

9. Family meals are always fun.

Underline the complete predicate and circle the simple predicate of each sentence.

10. Two countries share the island of Hispaniola.

11. The landscape consists of mountain ranges, valleys, and plains.

12. Many people grow coffee.

13. Lake Enriquillo is 150 feet below sea level.

14. The island produces sugarcane, livestock, and cotton.

15. Tourists explore the island.

16. The highest point is the peak of Mount La Selle.

17. Farmers clear forests.

18. Hurricanes cause serious damage.

Try This:

Write five sentences about your favorite foods. In each sentence, underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice. Then circle the simple subjects and the simple predicates. Accept reasonable responses.
Add a complete subject to each predicate to make a sentence. Then circle the simple subject.

Possible responses are shown.
1. serves plantains
   The local restaurant serves plantains.
2. brings shrimp
   The thoughtful guest brings shrimp.
3. likes stew
   My youngest brother likes stew.
4. boils the gingerroot with cinnamon
   The Dominican cook boils the gingerroot with cinnamon.
5. grows papaya
   A skilled farmer grows papaya.

Add a complete predicate to each subject to make a sentence. Then circle the simple predicate.

Possible responses are shown.
6. My mother
   My mother cooks many traditional foods.
7. My favorite meal
   My favorite meal is breakfast.
8. The outdoor market
   The outdoor market sells fresh fruit.
9. The old bus
   The old bus goes slowly.
10. Juan's older brother
    Juan's older brother eats the biggest portion.

Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Majestic humpback whales live along ocean coasts. (2) Their physical features include long narrow flippers, and ridges on the throat and chest. (3) Large knobs cover their head and jaws. (4) They eat very small ocean animals. (5) Humpback whales make a variety of sounds for their "songs." (6) They use moans, cries, groans, and even snores in their songs.

1. Which is the complete subject of Sentence 1?
   A Majestic humpback whales
   B humpback whales
   C whales
   D live

2. Which is the simple subject of Sentence 2?
   A Their
   B physical
   C physical features
   D features

3. Which is the complete predicate of Sentence 3?
   A large knobs
   B cover
   C their head and jaws
   D cover their head and jaws

4. Which is the simple subject of Sentence 4?
   A They
   B eat
   C very small
   D animals

5. Which is the simple predicate of Sentence 5?
   A whales
   B make
   C variety
   D variety of sounds

6. Which is the simple predicate of Sentence 6?
   A use
   B moans
   C cries
   D groans
**Subjects and Predicates**

Lesson 2

Complete each sentence with one of the simple subjects or simple predicates in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Subjects</th>
<th>Simple Predicates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seagulls</td>
<td>crash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>people</td>
<td>takes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim</td>
<td>look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Kim enjoys swimming in the ocean.
2. The seagulls swoop down for food.
3. My little sister digs a hole in the sand.
4. The waves crash on the beach.
5. My aunt always takes an umbrella to the beach.
6. Many people forget sunscreen.
7. Look at the dolphins.

Write complete sentences by adding complete subjects or complete predicates or both. Possible responses are shown.

8. My friend Susan writes in her journal.
9. I like to read exciting stories.
10. My favorite stories have surprise endings.

**Compound Subjects and Predicates**

Lesson 3

Write a paragraph about your favorite invention or inventor. It should include two sentences that have compound subjects and two sentences that have compound predicates.

1. The mirror of the telescope reflected light and focused an image. **compound predicate**
2. Benjamin Franklin, Humphry Davy, and Thomas Edison experimented with electricity. **compound subject**
3. Karl Jansky developed radio astronomy and detected radio waves from space. **compound predicate**
4. James Watt redesigned the steam engine and first used the term “horsepower.” **compound predicate**
5. Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit, Anders Celsius, and Lord Kelvin made discoveries about temperature. **compound subject**

Add a compound subject or compound predicate to each of the following to make a complete sentence. Add the number of simple subjects or simple predicates shown in parentheses.

6. Trains, cars, and airplanes took us from place to place. (3)
7. The helicopter took off and landed. (2)
8. Passengers, flight attendants, and the pilot boarded the airplane. (3)
9. The flight attendants checked seat belts and pointed out exits. (2)
10. The pilot made an announcement and started the engines. (2)

Try This

Write a paragraph about your favorite invention or inventor. It should include two sentences that have compound subjects and two sentences that have compound predicates. Accept reasonable responses.
Combine each group of sentences to make one sentence with a compound subject.

1. A small copy of a train is a model. A small copy of an airplane is a model. A small copy of a car is a model.


4. The carpentry is under the scenery. The wiring is under the scenery.

5. Basements are good places to build model railroads. Garages are good places to build model railroads.

Combine each group of sentences to make one sentence with a compound predicate.


7. It defies gravity. It floats above the trees.

8. The heated air expands. The heated air weighs less than cool air.

9. Blow up a toy balloon. Then decorate the toy balloon.

10. A hair dryer heats the air. A hair dryer expands the balloon to make the balloon to expand.

Possible responses are shown.

A small copy of a train, an airplane, or a car is a model.

Architects, engineers, and hobbyists make models.

Collectors, hobbyists, and families build model railroads.

The carpentry and wiring are under the scenery.

Basements and garages are good places to build model railroads.

It defies gravity and floats above the trees.

The heated air expands and weighs less than cool air.
Lesson 3

Underline the compound subject or compound predicate. Then circle the conjunction.

1. Airplanes and ships carry passengers over long distances.
2. John rides his bicycle or walks to school.
3. The driver fastens her seat belt, checks her mirrors, and starts the car.
4. Buses, trucks, and cars filled the parking lot.

Combine each pair of sentences to make one sentence with a compound subject or a compound predicate. Possible responses are shown.

   **My sister and I want new bicycles.**

6. A bicycle has two wheels. A bicycle is steered with handlebars.
   **A bicycle has two wheels and is steered with handlebars.**

7. Adults enjoy riding bicycles. Children enjoy riding bicycles.
   **Adults and children enjoy riding bicycles.**

8. Ten-speed bikes have multiple gears. Twelve-speed bikes have multiple gears.
   **Ten-speed bikes and twelve-speed bikes have multiple gears.**

9. Three-speed bikes are heavy. Three-speed bikes do not go very fast.
   **Three-speed bikes are heavy and do not go very fast.**

10. Michael has a BMX bike. Keyshawn has a BMX bike.
    **Michael and Keyshawn have BMX bikes.**

Lesson 4

Label each sentence as simple or compound.

1. Track and field includes many challenging, exciting events. **simple**
2. Men and women compete, but men do not compete against women. **compound**
3. Runners have endurance, and they run fast. **compound**
4. The crossbar of the high jump is four meters long. **simple**
5. The long jump is also called the broad jump. **simple**
6. The decathlon includes ten different events, and the person who has the highest overall score wins. **compound**

Rewrite each run-on sentence, adding a comma and a coordinating conjunction. Possible responses are shown.

7. Jesse Owens won four gold medals, he became a role model for young athletes.
   **Jesse Owens won four gold medals, and he became a role model for young athletes.**

8. Jackie Joyner-Kersee is a great female athlete, she has won many championships.
   **Jackie Joyner-Kersee is a great female athlete, and she has won many championships.**

9. Carl Lewis was an outstanding athlete in high school, he went on to win nine Olympic gold medals.
   **Carl Lewis was an outstanding athlete in high school, and he went on to win nine Olympic gold medals.**

10. Florence Griffith Joyner won an Olympic gold medal, her fans also liked her style.
    **Florence Griffith Joyner won an Olympic gold medal, but her fans also liked her style.**
Simple and Compound Sentences
Lesson 4
To complete each compound sentence, fill in the blank either with a comma and a coordinating conjunction or with a semicolon. Possible responses are shown.

1. Gwendolyn Brooks was a poet, she wrote about everyday life.
2. A newspaper printed her poems, a book of her work was published.
3. Her poems were interesting, they showed how families solved problems.
4. Brooks taught poetry at one college, but she taught writing at many others.
5. Brooks wanted young people to read poetry, so she taught young people.

Rewrite each pair of simple sentences as one compound sentence.
Use either a comma and a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon.

6. Many African Americans moved north; historians call this "the Great Migration."
7. African Americans left rural areas and jobs in farming; they moved to urban areas and jobs in factories.
8. Few people moved during the Great Depression; more moved after World War II.
9. People heard about jobs in the North; jobs were hard to get.
10. A Chicago newspaper encouraged people to move north; it printed advertisements.

1. Which of the following sentences is a run-on?
   A. Sentence 1
   B. Sentence 2
   C. Sentence 3
   D. Sentence 5

2. Which is the coordinating conjunction in Sentence 2?
   A. has
   B. but
   C. and
   D. rolling

3. Which of the following is a simple sentence?
   A. Sentence 1
   B. Sentence 2
   C. Sentence 3
   D. Sentence 4

4. Which of the following is a compound sentence?
   A. Sentence 3
   B. Sentence 4
   C. Sentence 5
   D. Sentence 6

5. Which of the following could be combined to make a compound sentence?
   A. Sentences 1 and 2
   B. Sentences 2 and 3
   C. Sentences 3 and 4
   D. Sentences 4 and 5

6. Which is the correct way to combine Sentences 5 and 6?
   A. ,
   B. but
   C. or
   D. ; or

Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The state of Tennessee has three regions each one is represented by a star on the state flag. (2) East Tennessee has the Great Smoky Mountains, and Middle Tennessee has rolling farmland. (3) Nashville lies on the Cumberland River, and it has an area of 497 square miles. (4) Memphis is located in West Tennessee. (5) Memphis is the largest city in the state. (6) Nashville is the capital.
Name _________________________

Rewrite each sentence with a correct coordinating conjunction. Possible responses are shown.

1. Mary McLeod Bethune was born in South Carolina she later moved to Florida.
   **Mary McLeod Bethune was born in South Carolina, but she later moved to Florida.**

2. Bethune went to college she had to work, too.
   **Bethune went to college, and she had to work, too.**

3. She worked as a teacher she traveled throughout the South.
   **She worked as a teacher, and she traveled throughout the South.**

4. Bethune was president of a college she was active in politics.
   **Bethune was president of a college, and she was active in politics.**

5. Bethune was a community leader, she advised Presidents.
   **Bethune was a community leader, and she advised Presidents.**

Rewrite each compound sentence to make two simple sentences.

6. The U.S. Supreme Court made segregation illegal in 1954; the court case was Brown v. Board of Education.
   **The U.S. Supreme Court made segregation illegal in 1954. The court case was Brown v. Board of Education.**

7. The bus boycott was a success, and Rosa Parks had sparked it.
   **The bus boycott was a success. Rosa Parks had sparked it.**

8. Many people joined the protest, and the boycott lasted from 1955 to 1956.
   **Many people joined the protest. The boycott lasted from 1955 to 1956.**

Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Who inspired the talk shows of today? (2) Phil Donahue inspired them.
(3) He heard his voice on a college radio station. (4) He was instantly hooked on radio. (5) Later he worked in radio as an announcer, news director, and morning newscaster. (6) A TV talk show hired him as the host in 1967.

1. Which type of sentence is Sentence 1?
   A declarative  
   B imperative  
   C exclamatory  
   D interrogative

2. Which sentence is missing an end mark?
   A Sentence 1  
   B Sentence 2  
   C Sentence 3  
   D Sentence 4

3. Which type of sentence is Sentence 4?
   A declarative  
   B imperative  
   C exclamatory  
   D interrogative

4. Which is the complete subject of Sentence 6?
   A A TV talk show  
   B A TV  
   C talk show  
   D show

5. Which is the simple predicate of Sentence 5?
   A as the host  
   B as an announcer, news director, and morning newscaster  
   C worked  
   D worked in radio

6. Which is the complete predicate of Sentence 3?
   A heard  
   B heard his voice  
   C heard his voice on a college radio station  
   D voice on a college radio station
Television became a part of Americans' lives after World War II when the first large TV audience watched the World Series of 1947. TV producers and script writers learned what people liked through trial and error. Milton Berle's Texaco Star Theater was a popular show. Milton Berle's Texaco Star Theater had many acts. Today three of the first networks are popular and still operate. Competition for viewers is more fierce than ever.

1. Which two sentences have the same subject and can be rewritten as one sentence?
   A) Sentences 1 and 2
   B) Sentences 3 and 4
   C) Sentences 4 and 5
   D) Sentences 5 and 6

2. Which sentence has a compound subject?
   A) Sentence 1
   B) Sentence 2
   C) Sentence 3
   D) Sentence 5

3. Which sentence has a compound predicate?
   A) Sentence 3
   B) Sentence 4
   C) Sentence 5
   D) Sentence 6

4. Which of the following sentences is a run-on?
   A) Sentence 1
   B) Sentence 2
   C) Sentence 3
   D) Sentence 4

5. Which of the following terms best describes Sentence 2?
   A) compound
   B) simple
   C) run-on
   D) comma splice

6. Which is the correct way to combine Sentences 5 and 6?
   A) but
   B) and
   C) or
   D) ; with

Circle the preposition and draw a line under the object of the preposition.

1. You play a violin with a bow.
2. A violin bow is made of horsehair.
3. Excellent violins are made by skilled craftsmen.
4. Violinists adjust the bow for a good tone.
5. The violin rests on the player's shoulder.

Complete each sentence by adding a prepositional phrase. Use the word or words in parentheses ( ) in the phrase.

6. We go to a concert.
7. The high school band plays for the whole school.
8. Please do not talk during the performance.
9. The trumpet player sits beside the saxophone player.
10. The musicians warm up before the show.
11. We return to our seats after the intermission.
12. I take violin lessons from my neighbor.
13. Music classes take place at the community center.
14. You can practice at the community center.
15. The violin bow moves across the strings.

Write directions that describe how to get from your house to your school. Use one prepositional phrase in each sentence. Hint: include landmarks that you pass before you make important turns. Accept reasonable responses.

Try This

1. You play a violin with a bow.
2. A violin bow is made of horsehair.
3. Excellent violins are made by skilled craftsmen.
4. Violinists adjust the bow for a good tone.
5. The violin rests on the player's shoulder.

Complete each sentence by adding a prepositional phrase. Use the word or words in parentheses ( ) in the phrase. Possible responses are shown.

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10. The musicians warm up before the show.
11. We return to our seats after the intermission.
12. I take violin lessons from my neighbor.
13. Music classes take place at the community center.
14. You can practice in your room.
15. The violin bow moves across the strings.

Write directions that describe how to get from your house to your school. Use one prepositional phrase in each sentence. Hint: include landmarks that you pass before you make important turns. Accept reasonable responses.
Write each sentence by adding an appropriate preposition.
Possible responses are shown.

1. We act [in, behind, before, at] drama class.
   We act in drama class.

2. The stage manager works [behind, behind the, in front of, in] the scenes.
   The stage manager works behind the scenes.

3. We rehearse one last time [before, after, during, for] the performance.
   We rehearse one last time before the performance.

4. The teacher helps [with, during, for] the show.
   The teacher helps during the show.

Choose the correct preposition and rewrite each sentence.

5. Julio has a part (in, into) the class play.
   Julio has a part in the class play.

6. The new set differs (from, for) the last one.
   The new set differs from the last one.

7. The director chooses (between, among) four students for the lead role.
   The director chooses among four students for the lead role.

8. Julio stands (beside, besides) Anna in the opening scene.
   Julio stands beside Anna in the opening scene.

   Anna sits between Marie and Hector.

10. The teacher tells the students to change (in, into) their costumes.
    The teacher tells the students to change into their costumes.

---

Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Many musicals have been brought to Broadway theaters. (2) Some begun as animated musicals made for the movie screen. (3) Because of their success, several of these musicals have been adapted for the theater. (4) The fantastic costumes of the musical I saw last week were designed [by, through, among]. Julie Taymor. (5) The costumes had puppet-like parts with complex [features, structure, design, construction].

1. Which is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 1?
   A Many musicals
   B have been
   C to Broadway theaters
   D Broadway theaters

2. Which are the objects of the prepositions in Sentence 2?
   A Some, musicals
   B animated, screen
   C animated, musicals
   D musicals, screen

3. Which preposition would be BEST in the blank in Sentence 4?
   A as
   B by
   C behind
   D after

4. Which are the prepositions in Sentence 3?
   A of, of, for
   B Because, for
   C several, for
   D success, theater

5. Which preposition belongs in the blank in Sentence 6?
   A Through
   B Among
   C Between
   D Beside

6. Which of the following is missing in Sentence 5?
   A a direct object
   B a comma
   C an object of the preposition
   D a preposition
Lesson 6

Complete each sentence. Then label what you wrote as a prepositional phrase, preposition, or object.

1. Musical theater combines story, song, and dance on one stage.
2. The plot of a musical is simple.
3. Many musicals end with a finale.
4. Musicals are often based on books or historical events.
5. Many people enjoy seeing a show with their family.

Rewrite each sentence by adding a prepositional phrase. Use the words in parentheses ( ) in the phrase.

6. I listen. (concert)
7. The symphony plays. (fireworks)
8. The city broadcast the symphony on the radio.
9. We stayed. (end)
10. Let's move. (stage)

Possible responses are shown.

on; preposition
of; preposition
with a finale; prepositional phrase
on; preposition
family; object

Possible responses are shown.

I listen to a concert.
During the fireworks, the symphony plays.
When a player made a personal foul, the team got a penalty.
When the team scored a goal, the fans cheered louder.

Lesson 7

Underline the independent clauses once and the dependent clauses twice. Circle the phrases.

1. Our football team is proud because the team is undefeated.
2. After Kareem hurt his ankle, he had to sit on the bench.
3. The crowd cheered as Sean made the winning touchdown.
4. Because tornadoes are near the city, the game was canceled.
5. The quarterback discussed the next plays while the team huddled.

Underline each subordinating conjunction. Then rewrite each sentence to correct the punctuation.

6. Yvonne liked playing football so much that she tried out for the high school team.
7. Because Tom caught the ball in the end zone, his team scored six points.
8. Although Hector fumbled the ball, the team was ahead six points.
9. When a player made a personal foul, the team got a penalty.
10. The team got a point because Will kicked the ball between the goal posts.

Possible responses are shown.

Yvonne liked playing football so much that she tried out for the high school team.
Because Tom caught the ball in the end zone, his team scored six points.
Although Hector fumbled the ball, the team was ahead six points.
When a player made a personal foul, the team got a penalty.
The team got a point because Will kicked the ball between the goal posts.
Rewrite each pair of sentences to make one complex sentence. Use the subordinating conjunction in parentheses ( ). Possible responses are shown.

1. The batter has three strikes. He is out. (when) When the batter has three strikes, he is out.
2. The batter hit a home run. He ran all the way to home plate. (because) The batter ran all the way to home plate because he hit a home run.
3. The players on base get ready to run. Their teammate is at bat. (while) The players on base get ready to run while their teammate is at bat.
4. The pitcher throws the ball to second base. He notices a player trying to steal second base. (because) Because the pitcher notices a player trying to steal second base, he throws the ball to the base.
5. The umpire says "safe." The team remains at bat. (after) After the umpire says "safe," the team remains at bat.

Rewrite each pair of sentences to make a complex sentence. Use a subordinating conjunction and a comma when needed.

6. The batter got to first base. The pitcher threw four bad pitches. The batter got to first base because the pitcher threw four bad pitches.
7. Third base is a field position. It is a defensive position. Since third base is a field position, it is a defensive position.
8. The Bears often score the most runs. They are not the best team in the league. Although the Bears often score the most runs, they are not the best team in the league.
9. Jenna is the catcher. She squats behind home plate. Because Jenna is the catcher, she squats behind home plate.
10. The catcher catches a foul ball before it hits the ground. The batter is out. When the catcher catches a foul ball before it hits the ground, the batter is out.

1. Which BEST describes Sentence 1?
   A It is a compound sentence.
   B It is a complex sentence.
   C It is a simple sentence.
   D It is a comma splice.

2. Which sentence does NOT have a dependent clause?
   A Sentence 1
   B Sentence 2
   C Sentence 4
   D Sentence 5

3. Which begins Sentence 3?
   A a dependent clause
   B an independent clause
   C a phrase
   D a subordinating conjunction

4. Which BEST describes Sentence 2?
   A It is a compound sentence.
   B It is a complex sentence.
   C It is a simple sentence.
   D It is a comma splice.

5. Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 4?
   A because
   B all
   C from
   D different

6. Which subordinating conjunction should be inserted in Sentence 6?
   A which
   B when
   C although
   D because
Name

Underline each dependent clause and circle each subordinating conjunction.

1. A basketball game starts with a jump ball, when each of two opposing players tries to tap the ball to a teammate.

2. When the home team fouled, we got to shoot free throws.

3. Although Jessica is usually a good shooter, she missed this time.

4. A game, when it is played in the NBA, has 48 minutes of playing time.

5. Because basketball is such a popular sport, it is difficult to get tickets to a game.

Write each pair of sentences as one complex sentence, using a subordinating conjunction. Add commas where needed.

6. Our player was out of bounds. The other team put the ball back in play.

7. The ball went into the basket, and bounced out. We did not score.

8. Kelly is small. She is a very strong player.

9. This is an important game. We will try to play our best.

10. Both teams had the same score. At the end, the game went into overtime.

Possible responses are shown.

Since our player was out of bounds, the other team put the ball back in play.

When the ball went into the basket and bounced out, we did not score.

Although Kelly is small, she is a very strong player.

Since this is an important game, we will try to play our best.

Because both teams had the same score at the end, the game went into overtime.

Label each sentence as compound, complex, or compound-complex.

6. The capital of Alaska is Juneau, which is located in the southeastern part of the state.

7. Juneau is the state capital, and the Alaska State Museum is there.

8. Because the temperature often fluctuates and there are varying amounts of snow, Juneau has an ever-changing climate and conditions can be unpredictable.

9. Until the mid-1800s, the natives fished the rich salmon rivers, but then prospectors heard rumors of gold in the mountains around Juneau.

10. Because Juneau is in a rain forest, it gets much more rain than other parts of Alaska, therefore it is subject to many forest fires as the rest of the state.

Grammar Practice Book
Complete the compound-complex sentences by adding conjunctions and commas where needed. Possible responses are shown.

1. Although snowmobiles have replaced dogsleds for transport in Alaska, people still use sleds for racing, and the sport has become very popular.
2. The driver has six sled dogs on her team, but Sheba is her favorite because she is the strongest.
3. Because sled dogs have thick coats, they can survive in cold temperatures, and they are well suited to living in Alaska.
4. The Iditarod is a famous dogsled race that takes place every year, and it stretches more than 1,150 miles.
5. When the Iditarod was first proposed in 1973, many believed it could not be done, but 22 teams completed the race that year.
6. Although most competitors are men, women also compete in the Iditarod, and in 1985 Libby Riddles was the first woman to win.

Make each sentence into a compound-complex sentence by following the directions in parentheses ( ).

7. Dogsled drivers are called mushers, and they command a great deal of respect, because what they do is very difficult.
8. Because mushers spend so much time training their dogs, they understand their dogs, and they often think of them as family.
9. Although mushers have different strategies for running the race, they must follow certain rules, and they must have certain equipment.
10. Some former Iditarod winners have moved to Alaska, and they have opened schools where they train sled dogs.

Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. Which is true about the underlined words in Sentence 1?
   A) They form a dependent clause.
   B) They are part of a compound sentence.
   C) They form an independent clause.
   D) They are part of a compound-complex sentence.

2. How could the student correctly combine Sentences 1 and 2?
   A) If the snowfall slows, tell the musher, she will prepare the dogs.
   B) If the snowfall slows, tell the musher, and she will prepare the dogs.
   C) If the snowfall slows, tell the musher, he will prepare the dogs.
   D) If the snowfall slows, tell the musher, and she will prepare the dogs.

3. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 3?
   A) Delete both commas.
   B) Change the commas to semicolons.
   C) Delete the word and.
   D) Make no change.

4. Which type of sentence is Sentence 4?
   A) Simple sentence
   B) Compound sentence
   C) Complex sentence
   D) Compound-complex sentence

5. The underlined words in Sentence 5.
   A) form a dependent clause
   B) are part of a simple sentence
   C) form an independent clause
   D) are part of a compound sentence

6. Which type of sentence is Sentence 6?
   A) Simple sentence
   B) Compound sentence
   C) Complex sentence
   D) Compound-complex sentence
Underline the independent clauses, and circle the dependent clauses.

1. When we leave, you can drive, and we will sit in the back seat.
2. We want to see all the sights, if it is okay with you, and then we will head back.
3. Because Alaska is big, we cannot see everything, but let’s see as much as possible.
4. The camera is out of film, but when we find a store, we can buy more.
5. Though we won’t see all the sights, we will enjoy the trip, and we will take photos.
6. If we get lost, we can stop, and then we can ask for directions.

Combine each set of three sentences to write a compound-complex sentence.
Possible responses are shown.

7. Temperatures are cold in Alaska. They get warmer in the summer. Many people enjoy Alaska during the summer.

Though temperatures are cold in Alaska, they get warmer in the summer, and many people enjoy Alaska then.

8. It can be difficult to travel in Alaska during the winter. The terrain is icy. Many people visit during other seasons.

Because the terrain is icy, it can be difficult to travel in Alaska during the winter, so many people visit during other seasons.

Write a paragraph about a field trip. Use correct capitalization and abbreviations for titles of people.

Mr. Greene is our guide on the field trip to Brandywine Creek State Park.

Keysha’s father, Dr. Taylor, is a parent chaperone.

What a surprise to see Gov. Williams on a hike with Steve Baines, our favorite naturalist!
Name ____________________________

**Common and Proper Nouns**

**Lesson 9**

1. inch ________ a. pt.
2. feet ________ b. cm
3. yard ________ c. gal.
5. kilometer ________ e. yd.
6. centimeter ________ f. ft.
7. January ________ g. in.
8. pint ________ h. m
9. gallon ________ i. km
10. ounce ________ j. St.
11. gram ________ k. g
12. Thursday ________ l. Thurs.
13. Street ________ m. oz.

**Match the abbreviation with the noun.**

1. inch = a. pt.
2. feet = b. cm
3. yard = c. gal.
5. kilometer = e. yd.
6. centimeter = f. ft.
7. January = g. in.
8. pint = h. m
9. gallon = i. km
10. ounce = j. St.
11. gram = k. g
12. Thursday = l. Thurs.
13. Street = m. oz.

**In each sentence, find the word or words that can be abbreviated.**

Write the abbreviations.

14. The state science fair is on February 16.
   **Feb.**

15. The address of the fair is 1000 Lincoln Avenue, San Francisco, California.
   **Ave., CA**

16. The form said students must set up their exhibits on Friday.
   **Fri.**

17. Each student gets a table that is 36 inches long and 12 inches wide.
   **in.**

18. The table can hold 25 pounds.
   **lbs.**

---

**Grammar-Writing Connection**

(I) I went camping with my family at Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park last Summer. (2) We left on August 6. (3) The park was about 200 mi. northwest of our house. (4) It took us more than four hours to get there. (5) We camped at Bald Hills mountain, west of south Fork Road. (6) At the campsite, Mr. Hernandez gave us a map of the park and a list of activities.

---

1. Which word in Sentence 1 should be lowercase?
   A Redwood
   B State
   C Park
   D Summer

2. Which is the correct abbreviation for the underlined word in Sentence 2?
   A Agst.
   B Aug.
   C AG
   D Au.

3. Which should replace the abbreviation mi. in Sentence 3?
   A miles
   B milligrams
   C milliliters
   D minutes

4. Which word could be abbreviated in Sentence 4?
   A four
   B hours
   C get
   D there

5. Which two words should be capitalized in Sentence 5?
   A camped, mountain
   B mountain, west
   C mountain, south
   D west, south

6. How many nouns are in Sentence 6?
   A three
   B four
   C five
   D six
Name ____________________________  Common and Proper Nouns Lesson 9

Rewrite each sentence. Replace the common noun in parentheses ( ) with a proper noun. Remember to use correct capitalization.

Possible responses are shown.
1. (Name of city) is the capital of (state).
   Tallahassee is the capital of Florida.

2. The (building) is in (city).
   The White House is in Washington, D.C.

3. The (river) flows through (place).
   The Mississippi River flows through Louisiana.

4. (country) is part of (continent).
   Canada is part of North America.

5. (relative) likes to go to (place).
   Uncle Iggie likes to go to California.

Rewrite the sentences to correct mistakes in capitalization. Write the full words in place of the abbreviations in parentheses ( ).

6. Mr. berkowitz is our science teacher.
   Mister Berkowitz is our science teacher.

7. Every (tues.), we do experiments.
   Every Tuesday, we do experiments.

8. During the experiments, we measure liquids in (ml) and we weigh powders in (g).
   During the experiments, we measure liquids in milliliters, and we weigh powders in grams.

9. (prof.) jones was a guest teacher on (nov.) 18.
   Professor Jones was a guest teacher on November 18.

10. (Capt.) Small works at a Laboratory (mi.) south.
    Captain Small works at a laboratory 10 miles south of here.

Name ____________________________  Grammar-Writing Connection Lesson 10

Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then choose the best answer to each question that follows.

(1) On Friday night the basketball team beat the Pirates and won the state championship. (2) During the game the crowd cheered wildly. (3) Although both teams were undefeated this season, the Bulldogs took the lead early the game. (4) The league named Manuel Dias the Most Valuable Player he kept the Bulldogs in the lead. (5) Dias almost did not play on Friday. (6) He recently hurt his knee.

1. Which preposition should be inserted in Sentence 3?
   A for
   B with
   C in
   D on

2. Which of the following is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 2?
   A During the game
   B the crowd cheered
   C the game the crowd
   D cheered wildly

3. Sentence 1 begins with which of the following?
   A a dependent clause
   B an independent clause
   C a phrase
   D a subordinating conjunction

4. Which two sentences can be combined with because to make a complex sentence?
   A Sentences 1 and 3
   B Sentences 2 and 3
   C Sentences 3 and 4
   D Sentences 5 and 6

5. Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 3?
   A Although
   B both
   C early
   D in

6. Which subordinating conjunction should be inserted in Sentence 4?
   A when
   B because
   C although
   D which
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Professor Brown will announce a plan to build a new Library. (2) The school will call the new library the learning lab. (3) Since the Learning Lab will be twice as big as the Current library, it will have more books and periodicals. (4) The Learning Lab will have workspace for quiet group work. (5) Professor Brown will raise money, and he will ask the whole community for help, because the school board will not pay for the project.

1. Which of the following is incorrect in Sentence 1?
   A. punctuation
   B. no prepositional phrase
   C. the capitalization of Professor Brown
   D. the capitalization of Library

2. Which complex and simple sentences could be combined to make a compound-complex sentence?
   A. Sentences 1 and 2
   B. Sentences 2 and 4
   C. Sentences 3 and 4
   D. Sentences 1 and 4

3. Which type of sentence is Sentence 3?
   A. simple
   B. compound
   C. compound-complex
   D. complex

4. Which two words should be capitalized in Sentence 2?
   A. new library
   B. library, lab
   C. learning, lab
   D. school, library

5. Which abbreviation could be used in Sentences 1 and 5?
   A. prof.
   B. Prof.
   C. Pr.
   D. Mr.

6. Which word in Sentence 3 should be lowercase?
   A. Learning
   B. Lab
   C. Since
   D. Current

7. Which of the following is incorrect in Sentence 1?
   A. punctuation
   B. no prepositional phrase
   C. the capitalization of Professor Brown
   D. the capitalization of Library

8. Which complex and simple sentences could be combined to make a compound-complex sentence?
   A. Sentences 1 and 2
   B. Sentences 2 and 4
   C. Sentences 3 and 4
   D. Sentences 1 and 4

9. Which type of sentence is Sentence 3?
   A. simple
   B. compound
   C. compound-complex
   D. complex

10. Which abbreviation could be used in Sentences 1 and 5?
    A. prof.
    B. Prof.
    C. Pr.
    D. Mr.

11. Which word in Sentence 3 should be lowercase?
    A. Learning
    B. Lab
    C. Since
    D. Current

12. Which two words should be capitalized in Sentence 2?
    A. new library
    B. library, lab
    C. learning, lab
    D. school, library

Rewrite the sentence by adding the correct plural form of the noun in parentheses.

9. Loud thunder rattled the big _________. (box)
   Loud thunder rattled the big boxes.

10. People grabbed equipment and ran inside the _________. (cabin)
    People grabbed equipment and ran inside the cabins.

11. They tried to keep the _________. dry. (battery)
    They tried to keep the batteries dry.

12. Others slid important papers into _________. (pouch)
    Others slid important papers into pouches.

Try This

Accept reasonable responses.

Find a short article in a newspaper or magazine. Circle the first ten singular nouns. On another piece of paper, write each singular noun and its correct plural form.
Lesson 11
Name ________________________________

Write the plural form of the noun.

1. woman ______________________ women
2. man ______________________ men
3. child ______________________ children
4. calf ______________________ calves
5. foot ______________________ feet
6. wolf ______________________ wolves
7. sheep ______________________ sheep
8. deer ______________________ deer
9. moose ______________________ moose
10. trout ______________________ trout

Write the plural form of the noun. Then use it to write a sentence of your own.

11. scarf ______________________ scarves
    Possible response: The men wear warm scarves.
12. tooth ______________________ teeth
    Possible response: Their teeth chatter in the cold.
13. life ______________________ lives
    Possible response: They have spent much of their lives studying cold climates.
14. leaf ______________________ leaves
    Possible response: Trees lose their leaves in the winter.
15. goose ______________________ geese
    Possible response: Geese fly south for the winter.

Grammar–Writing Connection
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The dock was filled with people as the captain prepared for the trip.
(2) The sailors were heading for other countries on their journey across the high seas.
(3) Captain Salazar gave many speeches during the long voyage.
(4) She told sailors they would learn about many kinds of animals, such as deer and wolf, during their travels.
(5) She encouraged the sailors to write a story about their experiences.
(6) Others could learn about distant places.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is a plural noun?
   A dock
   B people
   C captain
   D trip

2. Which is the correct singular form of the underlined noun in Sentence 2?
   A countrie
   B countri
   C country
   D countrey

3. Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 3?
   A speech
   B speeches
   C speeches
   D speakies

4. Which shows the correct plural forms of both underlined nouns in Sentence 4?
   A deer and wolves
   B deers and wolfs
   C deer and wolf
   D deeries and wolfies

5. Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 5?
   A story
   B stories
   C storyes
   D stories

6. How many plural nouns are in Sentence 6?
   A one
   B two
   C three
   D four
Singular and Plural Nouns
Lesson 11

Write the correct plural form of each underlined noun.

1. We watched **movies** about animals in a variety of climates.
2. The penguin **waddled** across the ice.
3. Some slipped and fell into the snowy **ditches**.
4. Spotted **deer** raced through a forest.
5. **Butterflies** flew across the field.
6. Arctic foxes have thick white fur.
7. **Huge moose** galloped into the distance.
8. Speckled **trout** swam in the stream.

Write the plural form of the noun. Then use the plural to write a sentence.

9. **camera**
   - Marisa has several **cameras**.
   - Today she is taking pictures of **mice**.

10. **hobby**
    - Nature photography is one of her **hobbies**.
    - She waits quietly near the bushes.

11. **mouse**
    - Nature photography is one of her **hobbies**.
    - She waits quietly near the bushes.

12. **bush**
    - She waits quietly near the bushes.
    - Nature photography is one of her **hobbies**.

Possessive Nouns
Lesson 12

Circle the possessive noun in the sentence. Identify the noun as singular or plural.

1. Lao and his family visited the city's aquarium.
2. The aquarium's hours are extended on Saturdays.
3. Lao searched for the sea lions' tank.
4. The family took the visitors' tour.
5. Lao dashed to the exhibit's petting pond filled with rays.
6. The black ray's skin felt smooth and cool.
7. The guides' advice was to avoid leaning too far over the pond.
8. The family's visit ended when the aquarium closed.

Rewrite the sentence. Use the plural possessive form of the noun in parentheses.

9. It was the **idea** to have a picnic in the park. (child)
   - It was the **children's idea** to have a picnic in the park.

10. The **bags** were packed with food and drinks. (person)
    - The **people's bags** were packed with food and drinks.

11. The **blades** were carefully wrapped. (knife)
    - The **knives' blades** were carefully wrapped.

12. In the park, the **colors** had turned to red and orange. (leaf)
    - In the park, the **leaves' colors** had turned to red and orange.
### Possessive Nouns

**Lesson 12**

Underline the correct form of the noun in parentheses ( ).

1. Jagged (rocks, rock's) covered the beach.
2. They led to tall (cliffs, cliff's) in the distance.
3. Maria worried that her (dogs, dog's) paws might get cut.
4. She hadn't hiked along this (area's, areas) trails before.
5. Maria noticed the (signs, sign's) warning.
6. It advised of strong (current's, currents) nearby.
7. A large (boats, boat's) sails billowed far from shore.
8. Hungry (seagulls, seagull's) swooped down toward the beach.
9. Tiny (crabs, crab's) walked across the sand.
10. Maria took a few (picture's, pictures) before heading home.

### Write the plural and possessive forms of each noun. Then include each form in a sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural Noun</th>
<th>Possessive Noun</th>
<th>Sentence with Plural Noun</th>
<th>Sentence with Possessive Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>girl</td>
<td>girls</td>
<td>The girls loved riding horses.</td>
<td>The girl's favorite horse was named Goldie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>horses</td>
<td>The horses galloped across the plains.</td>
<td>The horse's mane was long and shiny.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accept reasonable responses.
Possessive Nouns Lesson 12

Complete the phrase by writing the correct possessive noun. (Write possessive form of noun.)

1. the swimsuit that belongs to a child: a __________ swimsuit
2. the beach ball that belongs to the girls: the __________ beach ball
3. the towels that a family owns: a __________ towels
4. the lunches that belong to the women: the __________ lunches
5. the basket that belongs to my grandparents: my __________ basket
6. the beaks of two birds: two __________ beaks
7. the fins of a fish: a __________ fins
8. the teeth of the whales: the __________ teeth
9. the pattern of the shell: the __________ pattern

Use the possessive form of the noun to write a sentence. Possible responses are shown.

10. mouse
    The mouse’s whiskers twitched when it was scared.
11. deer
    The deer’s antlers were shed in the spring.
12. goose
    The goose’s feathers were white and gray.

Subjective and Objective Case Pronouns; Antecedents Lesson 13

Circle the pronoun that best replaces the word or words in parentheses ( ).

1. Hakeem and Sue watched a news report. He, Them, Him, They
2. Reporters explained the details. them, it, they, she
3. Pictures on the screen showed the earthquake. Us, It, Her
4. Hakeem’s mom asked Hakeem to make the television louder. him, them, I, We
5. Hakeem turned up the volume for Hakeem’s mom. I, Us, her, she
6. "Could you find paper for Sue and Hakeem to write about the earthquake?" Hakeem asked. we, our, us, she

Write a sentence that includes the pronoun shown. Then write subject pronoun or object pronoun to identify how each is used in the sentence.

9. you
   Subjective or
   Objective responses.

10. me
11. we
12. him
1. After Oscar was dropped off at camp, he took his suitcase to the cabin.

2. The camp owner came into the room. She invited everyone to a cookout.

3. A counselor visited the campers. He said they should unpack.

4. A dog barked in the distance. It was the camp mascot.

5. As the campers headed into the woods, they saw a diving platform.

6. When the campers went closer, the counselors met them.

7. Oscar saw a sparkling lake. He planned to swim in it the next day.

8. The nearby boathouse had rows of swim fins. The campers slipped into them.

9. The sun blazed hot, but it was soon covered by storm clouds.

10. The counselors were careful, so they told campers to get out of the water.

11. Soon, the weather cleared, and it stayed clear for the rest of the day.

12. A fir tree grew near the lake. It stood more than fifty feet tall.

13. Jack and Andrea were ready to swim, and they raced to the lake.

14. While Andrea waited for a turn to dive, she talked to a friend.

15. Jack was startled when he saw a deer near the lake.

Write the correct pronoun to replace the underlined word or words. Then circle singular or plural and masculine, feminine, or neuter to describe the pronoun.

1. After Oscar was dropped off at camp, he took his suitcase to the cabin.

2. The camp owner came into the room. She invited everyone to a cookout.

3. A counselor visited the campers. He said they should unpack.

4. A dog barked in the distance. It was the camp mascot.

5. As the campers headed into the woods, they saw a diving platform.

6. When the campers went closer, the counselors met them.

7. Oscar saw a sparkling lake. He planned to swim in it the next day.

8. The nearby boathouse had rows of swim fins. The campers slipped into them.

9. The sun blazed hot, but it was soon covered by storm clouds.

10. The counselors were careful, so they told campers to get out of the water.

11. Soon, the weather cleared, and it stayed clear for the rest of the day.

12. A fir tree grew near the lake. It stood more than fifty feet tall.

13. Jack and Andrea were ready to swim, and they raced to the lake.

14. While Andrea waited for a turn to dive, she talked to a friend.

15. Jack was startled when he saw a deer near the lake.

(1) Ben grabbed his backpack, and he took the camera out of it. (2) “Will you take a picture of me and Dana?” his sister asked. (3) “Me and you both know that my assignment is to take pictures of trees,” Ben said. (4) “But I’ll take a picture of the two of you. (5) I will also give you and Dana a peek at the photos before giving them to my teacher. (6) When he hands them back to me, you can both see his comments.”

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is an object pronoun?
   A. his
   B. he
   C. camera
   D. it

2. Which is the correct way to revise the underlined words in Sentence 2?
   A. Dana and I
   B. I and Dana
   C. Dana and me
   D. Make no change.

3. Which is the correct way to revise the underlined words in Sentence 3?
   A. You and me
   B. I and you
   C. You and I
   D. Us

4. Which of these describes the underlined pronoun in Sentence 4?
   A. singular subject pronoun
   B. plural subject pronoun
   C. singular object pronoun
   D. plural object pronoun

5. Which of these is a subject pronoun in Sentence 5?
   A. I
   B. you
   C. Dana
   D. them

6. Which word in Sentence 5 is the antecedent of the pronoun he in Sentence 6?
   A. I
   B. Dana
   C. photos
   D. teacher
Subjective and Objective Case Pronouns; Antecedents Lesson 13

Write the correct pronoun to replace the underlined word or words.

1. Omar and his classmates arrived for a beach clean-up. 
   - The shovel that belongs to Ana is ______ shovel.
   - The shovel is ______.
2. The teacher asked the students to work in pairs.
   - The snow plow that belongs to you and me is ______ snow plow.
   - The snow plow is ______.
3. Ms. Kwan told the students to ask Mr. Johnson for trash bags.
   - Paul's snowshoes are ______ snowshoes.
   - The snowshoes are ______.
4. Omar spied an old shoe, and he put the shoe in a trash bag.
   - The scarves that belong to you and me are ______ scarves.
   - The scarves are ______.
5. Then Omar noticed unusual shells near Ms. Kwan.
   - The hat that belongs to him and her are ______ hats.
   - The hats are ______.
6. Ms. Kwan was interested in discussing the shells with Omar.
   - The snowman that you build is ______ snowman.
   - The snowman is ______.

Rewrite the sentences. Replace the incorrect pronouns with correct pronouns.

   - "You and I (or We) will make a good team," Uncle Luke said.
   - "Thanks for helping Michael and me (or us)," Uncle Luke said.
   - "My (or Our) winter hat is cold."

Circle the correct pronoun to complete the sentence.

8. Juan bought (himself, themselves) a new pair of skates.
9. Juan and I walked to the rink by (yourself, ourselves).
10. Elana and David taught (herself, themselves) to skate.
Circle the indefinite pronoun in the sentence.

1. None of the early Inuit led an easy life.
2. Everything that they accomplished required great effort.
3. All of the Inuit followed a nomadic existence.
4. During the 1950s, many of the Inuit moved to Baker Lake.
5. At Baker Lake, everybody found a new home.
6. Anyone could see that the Inuit life remained difficult.
7. Someone once began to use the term Eskimo to name the Inuit.
8. Now everyone should refer to this culture as Inuit.

Use the indefinite pronoun in a sentence. Accept reasonable responses.

9. anybody
10. everyone
11. none
12. somebody
13. most
14. some
15. all

Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The coach smiled as she said, “I am posting your positions for the new ice hockey team.” (2) Then she said, “I’m proud this team is mine!” (3) Everyone gathered around the coach’s list, and she stepped out of their way. (4) “Our team will have _______ best season ever!” the coach exclaimed. (5) The players cheered, and then they went to buy _______ a team dinner. (6) The coach said that she was glad the players looked forward to playing in their new positions.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is a possessive pronoun?
   A she
   B I
   C your
   D am

2. Which is another correct way to write Sentence 2?
   A Then she said, “I’m proud this is my team.”
   B Then she said, “I’m proud this is their team.”
   C Then she said, “I’m proud this team is his and hers.”
   D Then she said, “I’m proud this team is yours.”

3. Which word in Sentence 3 is an indefinite pronoun?
   A everyone
   B coach’s
   C she
   D their

4. Which word is best in the blank in Sentence 4?
   A there
   B its
   C theirs
   D his

5. Which word is best in the blank in Sentence 5?
   A herself
   B himself
   C themselves
   D ourselves

6. Which is the best way to revise Sentence 6?
   A Change her to her.
   B Change the players to them.
   C Change their to its.
   D Make no change.
Lesson 14

Circle the appropriate possessive pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. Next week, (theirs, our, mine, hers) school will celebrate Earth Day.
2. Has (yours, your, their, our) ever celebrated it?
3. Students at (mine, yours, ours, my) school have done research for months.
4. The students are ready to present (yours, mine, their, hers) projects.
5. Because Jan's presentation is more fragile than Bob's, she displays (its, hers, our, my) very carefully.
6. Unlike ours, Ana and Bob's project is about forests, and (your, theirs, its, her) may win a blue ribbon.
7. I hope people like the climate change display, because it's (my, our, mine, their).
8. Let me know whether (yours, theirs, mine, your) school ever celebrates Earth Day.

Underline the pronoun in each sentence. Then write reflexive or indefinite to describe the pronoun.

9. Monday was a day when everyone wanted to sled. ________ indefinte
10. None of the neighbors had expected so much snow. ________ indefinite
11. Richard carried his sled to the hill ________ reflexive
12. The neighbors had been preparing themselves for sledding. ________ reflexive
13. Richard heard someone yell, "Luz is going down the hill!" ________ indefinite
14. Somebody was filming with a video camera. ________ indefinite
15. Watching the video, Luz saw herself sledding. ________ reflexive

Lesson 15

Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The butterfly flitted among the bushes in the garden. (2) A monarch sipped nectar from the garden's many flowers. (3) Trouts glistened in the streams as the fish swam around the rocks and lily pads. (4) The peaceful scene was disturbed when a boy's bike slid into his friends' picnic table. (5) Juan's friends helped him get his bike out of the mud. (6) Then they pulled the leaf out of the spokes.

1. Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 1?
   A butterfly  
   B butterflys  
   C butterflie  
   D butterflies  

2. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 2?
   A Change garden's to gardens.
   B Change flowers to flowers'.
   C Change flower's to flower's.
   D Make no change.

3. Which plural noun in Sentence 3 is NOT correct?
   A Trouts  
   B streams  
   C fish  
   D pads  

4. Which word in Sentence 4 is a singular possessive noun?
   A scene  
   B boy's  
   C bike  
   D friends'  

5. Which is the correct way to write the underlined noun in Sentence 5?
   A Juans  
   B Juans'  
   C Juan's  
   D correct as is  

6. Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 6?
   A leaf's  
   B leaves  
   C leave's  
   D leaves
Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Mia and Ralph wanted to build a birdhouse in their backyard, near the spot where they liked to have lunch.
(2) They knew that everyone in town bought building supplies at Chang's Hardware.
(3) Mia asked her dad for their help in bringing home the building supplies.
(4) "Mom and I can both help you," Dad told her. (5) "Me and you together can get the supplies quickly," Mom said to Dad. (6) Within a few days, the family had built itself a new birdhouse.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is a possessive pronoun?
   A Mia  B Ralph  C their  D they

2. Which word in Sentence 2 is an indefinite pronoun?
   A They  B everyone  C Chang's  D Hardware

3. Which pronoun should replace the underlined word in Sentence 3?
   A your  B our  C his  D Make no change.

4. Which word in Sentence 4 is a subject pronoun?
   A Mom  B I  C you  D her

5. Which change should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 5?
   A You and I  B I and you  C You and me  D Make no change.

6. Which change should be made in Sentence 6?
   A Change family to families  B Change itself to itself  C Change it's to it's  D Make no change.

Write each adjective in the sentence. Then write the noun described by the adjective(s). Circle the articles.

1. Charles Lindbergh, an American aviator, made history. American; aviator
2. He attempted a nonstop transatlantic flight. nonstop, transatlantic; flight
3. He named his tiny silver airplane Spirit of St. Louis. tiny silver; airplane
4. In 1927, Lindbergh flew this plane to Paris. this; plane
5. Lindbergh received an enthusiastic welcome from the Parisians. enthusiastic; welcome
6. That trip set records! That; trip
7. The famous Spirit of St. Louis was later donated to the Smithsonian. famous; Spirit of St. Louis

Write the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ( ).

8. Charles Lindbergh was luckier on his 1927 transatlantic flight than he had been before. (lucky)
9. Some say that his flight was the most important flight ever. (important)
10. The plane was one of the smallest planes people had seen. (small)
11. The Paris arrival was surely one of his most amazing experiences. (amazing)
12. It was among the greatest events in aviation history. (great)
Write the missing forms of each adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
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<td>worst</td>
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<tr>
<td>many</td>
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<tr>
<td>good</td>
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<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>least</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rewrite each sentence. Use the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ( ).

6. Since I dropped my watch, it looks even (bad) than it did before.
   Since I dropped my watch, it looks even worse than it did before.

7. Buying a new watch took (much) research than I expected.
   Buying a new watch took more research than I expected.

8. As a result, this is the (good) watch I have ever owned.
   As a result, this is the best watch I have ever owned.

9. It has (many) features than my old watch had.
   It has more features than my old watch had.

10. The (bad) watch I ever had did not keep time correctly.
    The worst watch I ever had did not keep time correctly.

11. Now, I waste (little) time than I did in the past.
    Now, I waste less time than I did in the past.

12. I have the (much) free time I have ever had.
    I have the most free time I have ever had.

---

Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) A good alarm clock is one of the more important things you can buy. (2) Without one, you can have some of the worse days of your life. (3) One day my alarm clock didn't go off, and I missed the schoolbus. (4) I had to do the much running I have ever done to avoid being late. (5) ________ days, I use a new alarm clock. (6) This little change has made a big difference in my entire life.

1. How should the underlined words in Sentence 1 be corrected?
   A. most important
   B. less important
   C. much important
   D. Make no change.

2. Which is the correct form of the underlined adjective in Sentence 2?
   A. most bad
   B. more worse
   C. most worse
   D. worst

3. Which word in Sentence 3 is an article?
   A. One
   B. the
   C. to
   D. my

4. Which is the correct form of the underlined adjective in Sentence 4?
   A. more
   B. many
   C. most
   D. Make no change.

5. Which adjective should fill in the blank in Sentence 5?
   A. That
   B. This
   C. These
   D. Those

6. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 6?
   A. Change little to littler.
   B. Change my to those.
   C. Change big to bigger.
   D. Make no change.
Adjectives  Lesson 16

If the underlined adjective is correct, write correct. If not, write the correct adjective.

1. One of Gina's least favorite activities is making a schedule. correct
2. She likes to do more creative things than that. more
3. Her happiest moments of all are spent hammering and sawing. happiest
4. Gina built the longest skate ramp in her neighborhood. correct
5. She also built the largest of all the bookcases in her house. largest
6. Gina wanted most time to build than she already had. more
7. She ended up spending an hour creating a schedule. an
8. Following that schedule gave her more time to build. correct
9. Gina no longer thinks making a schedule is the worst thing to do. worst

Complete each sentence. Use the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ( ).

10. John was flying on the biggest plane he had ever seen. (big)
11. From high in the sky, the cars looked smaller than ants. (small)
12. Frightened, John decided to be more careful about future travel. (careful)
13. He thought that the best way to travel might be by car. (good)
14. Then John saw one of the most beautiful sunsets ever. (beautiful)
15. Maybe flying was not the most awful way to travel, after all. (awful)

Main and Helping Verbs  Lesson 17

Underline the verb phrase. Circle the main verb.

1. Li had heard about the new student.
2. Others could have learned about him, too.
3. Jin was coming from a small town in China.
4. Li had been waiting for Jin with great excitement.
5. Li had traveled to the United States from China, too.
6. Jin had been living in the same small town.
7. He had sent an e-mail to Li.
8. Jin had spent time with Li's family.
9. He was bringing gifts from China.
10. Li would guide Jin through school on his first day.

Choose the correct helping verb and rewrite each sentence.

11. The new student (were/was) anxious about the first day.
12. So many eyes (was/were) staring at him.
13. He could (have/has) run from the other students.
14. Instead, he (was/were) focused on meeting them.
15. When he (has/had) talked with them, he felt more relaxed.

Try This

Think about a difficult situation that challenged you. Write three or four sentences to explain how you handled the challenge. Include a main verb and a helping verb in each sentence. Accept reasonable responses.
Main and Helping Verbs

Lesson 17

Underline the form of to do or to have in each sentence. Then identify each underlined verb as a main verb or a helping verb.

1. Albert Einstein had a career as a physicist. main verb
2. He had begun his most famous work by his young adulthood. helping verb
3. By 1908, Einstein had found a university teaching job. main verb
4. Today, many do their best to learn about Einstein’s work. main verb

Write a sentence with the correct form of the verb, using the subject given. Include at least one question among your sentences.

5. Main verb (to have): She has a lot of homework tonight.
6. Helping verb (to have): She has finished her math assignment.
7. Main verb (to do): We do our homework together on the weekends.
8. Helping verb (to do): We do we learn more that way?
9. Main verb (to have): They have a new friend.
10. Helping verb (to have): They have gone out for ice cream.
11. Main verb (to do): He does his chores when he gets home from school.
12. Helping verb (to do): He does not forget to walk the dog.

Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

My cousin has a peanut allergy, so eating peanut butter can be dangerous for her. She told me that once a friend had invited her to a birthday party, and peanut butter sandwiches were the only snacks. What should she say? She did not know what to do. She is finally said something to her friend. The friend’s dad said that he would be happy to get her something else to eat.

(1) Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 1?
A Both are helping verbs.
B Has is a helping verb, and can is a main verb.
C Both are main verbs.
D Has is a main verb, and can is a helping verb.

(2) Which words in Sentence 2 create a verb phrase?
A told me
B had invited
C sandwiches were
D only snacks

(3) Which is true about Sentence 3?
A It contains two verb phrases.
B It contains no verb phrases.
C It contains the verb phrase should say:
D It contains the verb phrase What should

(4) Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 4?
A do not know
B has known
C had not know
D Make no change.

(5) Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 5?
A finally said
B did finally said
C have finally said
D Make no change.

(6) Which word in Sentence 6 is a helping verb?
A said
B would
C get
D eat
Main and Helping Verbs
Lesson 17
Circle each verb. Then identify it as main verb only or helping verb and main verb.

1. Sports and art have both been important in our school. helping verb and main verb
2. We take them very seriously. main verb only
3. Each student has worked hard in an area of personal interest. helping verb and main verb
4. Did you see our case of trophies and awards? helping verb and main verb

Rewrite each sentence, adding a helping verb. Possible responses are shown.

5. Our team challenged another team to a volleyball competition. Our team had challenged another team to a volleyball competition.
6. The new student said he was a good volleyball player. The new student had said he was a good volleyball player.
7. The net stretched across the field. The net was stretched across the field.
8. The players take their positions. The players were taking their positions.
9. We played our best. We have played our best.
10. Our school achieved first place in the league. Our school has achieved first place in the league.

Action and Linking Verbs
Lesson 18
Circle the linking verb in each sentence. Then write the predicate nominative or predicate adjective. Use the abbreviations P.N. and P.A. to identify each one.

1. The pictures in our science book are interesting. interesting, P.A.
2. Our Solar System is the book’s title. title, P.N.
3. The photos throughout the book are fascinating. fascinating, P.A.
4. Each photo shows planets. planets, P.N.
5. I feel inspired by the photos. inspired, P.A.
6. I am a science enthusiast. enthusiast, P.N.
7. One day, I will become an astronomer. astronomer, P.N.

Write an object to complete each sentence. Then identify each as a direct object or an indirect object. Possible responses are shown.

8. The astronomer gave us a tour of the observatory. indirect object
9. Her assistant showed us the telescopes in the center of the room. direct object
10. We looked up and saw the stars above us. direct object
11. “I will send you an invitation to our next open house,” the astronomer said. indirect object
12. We expressed our appreciation and left. direct object
Lesson 18
Circle the verb in each sentence. Then write whether it is used as an action verb or a linking verb.

1. The sky on that June night appeared hazy.
   Action verb
   Linking verb

2. The moon cast an eerie shadow across the yard.
   Action verb
   Linking verb

3. Dan looked up toward the stars.
   Action verb
   Linking verb

4. He felt tired that evening.
   Action verb
   Linking verb

5. The temperature grew colder and colder.
   Action verb
   Linking verb

6. Dan smelled the logs burning in the fireplace.
   Action verb
   Linking verb

Write a sentence for each verb. Then write whether you used the verb as an action verb or a linking verb.

7. drew
   Action verb

8. looked
   Linking verb

9. seemed
   Linking verb

10. showed
    Linking verb

11. heard
    Action verb

12. sounded
    Linking verb

Possible responses are shown.

Henry drew a picture of the moon and stars. action verb

The finished picture looked good. linking verb

Henry seemed pleased with his work. linking verb

He showed the picture to his mother. action verb

He heard his mother talking about his drawing. action verb

She sounded very proud of Henry. linking verb

Read the part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is an indirect object?
   A week
   B our
   C us
   D project

2. Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 2?
   A Both are action verbs.
   B Is an action verb, and appear is a linking verb.
   C Both are linking verbs.
   D Appear is an action verb, and is an indirect object.

3. Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 3?
   A predicate adjective
   B linking verb
   C predicate nominative
   D indirect object

4. Which word in Sentence 4 is a direct object?
   A date
   B we
   C video
   D presentation

5. Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 5?
   A predicate adjective
   B linking verb
   C predicate nominative
   D indirect object

6. Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 6?
   A Both are action verbs.
   B Spent is an action verb, and felt is a linking verb.
   C Both are linking verbs.
   D Felt is an action verb, and spent is a linking verb.
**Name ______________________________**

**Action and Linking Verbs**

**Lesson 18**

Identify the underlined word in each sentence as direct object or indirect object.

1. My neighbor gives me a book about the solar system.  **indirect object**
2. I say that I will return it after I finish reading it.  **direct object**
3. I carefully read each chapter with great interest.  **direct object**
4. I return the book and tell my friend I really like it.  **direct object**

Write a sentence for each verb, using the form identified in parentheses ( ).

Possible responses are shown.

5. feels (linking verb)
   Simon feels happy when he paints flowers.

6. feels (action verb)
   He feels the bristles of the paintbrush.

7. smells (linking)
   The rose smells good.

8. smells (action)
   Simon smells the other flowers.

9. looks (linking)
   The painting looks almost finished.

10. looks (action)
    Simon looks at it carefully.

**Simple Tenses: Present Tense**

**Lesson 19**

Circle the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses ( ).

1. Many say that Maya Lin (are, is, were) one of our finest architects.
2. She (comes, came, come) from a well-educated family of Chinese Americans.
3. Her most famous monument now (stood, stands, stand) in Washington, D.C.
4. People (visited, visits, visit) the Vietnam Veterans Memorial designed by Lin.
5. Tourists (carries, carry, carried) video equipment to the site.
6. Lin sometimes (discuss, discussed, discuss) the memorial when she speaks.
7. Her presentations (is, were, are) interesting.

Rewrite each sentence. Use the present-tense form of the verb in parentheses ( ).

8. The new restaurant near our home ___________ very unusual. (be)
   The new restaurant near our home is very unusual.

9. It ___________ a traditional style with a modern style. (mix)
   It mixes a traditional style with a modern style.

10. One long window ___________ up the entire front of the restaurant. (take)
    One long window takes up the entire front of the restaurant.

11. Pictures of huge sandwiches ___________ painted on the window. (be)
    Pictures of huge sandwiches are painted on the window.

12. The owner ___________ to add new pictures weekly. (try)
    The owner tries to add new pictures weekly.
Write the correct form of the verb in parentheses ( ).

1. The construction workers _______ their tools on the floor. (sit, set)
2. They _______ down and take a nap. (lay, lie)
3. The job site is far from the city, so they _______ early every morning. (raise, rise)
4. Some workers _______ on a bench and take a break. (sit, set)
5. Later, they _______ steel beams to the second floor. (raise, rise)
6. One worker began to _______ some bricks in a row. (lay, lie)

Use each verb in a sentence of your own. Accept reasonable responses.

7. rise

8. lay

9. sit

10. raise

11. lie (meaning to lean or rest)

12. set

Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) "Please raise your hand before you choose an art book for our free-reading period," my teacher says as she sets the books on her desk. (2) You are the first students to see the new art books. (3) You have five minutes, beginning now, to choose a book. (4) After you choose your book, please set down at your desk and start reading. (5) Lay the book on your desk when it is time for lunch, and you may return to it later. (6) Please carry the extra books to the shelves."

1. Which change should be made in Sentence 1?
   A. Change raise to raise.
   B. Change choose to chooses.
   C. Change say to says.
   D. Change sets to sits.
2. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
   A. are
   B. be
   C. was
   D. correct as is
3. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 7?
   A. had
   B. have
   C. having
   D. correct as is
4. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 4?
   A. Change choose to chooses.
   B. Change set to sit.
   C. Change start to starts.
   D. Make no change.
5. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
   A. Change lay to Lie.
   B. Change is to are.
   C. Change return to returns.
   D. Make no change.
6. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 6?
   A. carried
   B. carries
   C. having
   D. correct as is
Name ___________________________

Simple Tenses: Present Tense
Lesson 19

If the underlined verb is correct, write correct. If not, write the verb correctly. Use the present tense.

1. We build birdhouses for our science project. ___________ correct
2. They is part of the unit on animal habitats. ___________ are
3. I make the floor and walls. ___________ make
4. My partner hammers the roof on top. ___________ hammers
5. She puts the finished product into the car. ___________ correct

Write a sentence that begins with the pronoun given and includes the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses ( ). Possible responses are shown.

6. I (go) ___________ I go to the architecture exhibit.
7. He (guess) ___________ He guesses the name of my favorite architect.
8. She (design) ___________ She designs many different buildings.
9. They (have) ___________ They have a unique style.
10. We (take) ___________ We take pictures of the exhibit.
11. You (run) ___________ You run back to the car.
12. It (be) ___________ It is time to go home.

(1) We had waited a week for our journalism teacher to post the newspaper staff assignments. (2) He had not want to give the assignments without serious planning. (3) He announced that he was posting the assignments when class ended. (4) He told us this year's decisions had been the more difficult ever. (5) The teacher held up the list and said, “This positions are for next semester.” (6) He added, “I expect this to be the best staff we have ever had!”

1. Which words in Sentence 1 create a verb phrase?
   A. had waited
   B. waited a week
   C. to post
   D. staff assignments

2. Which is the correct way to write the underlined words in Sentence 2?
   A. had not want to give
   B. do not want to give
   C. did not want to give
   D. has not wants to give

3. Which verb in Sentence 3 is a helping verb?
   A. announced
   B. was
   C. posting
   D. ended

4. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 4?
   A. many
   B. much
   C. most
   D. correct as is

5. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 5?
   A. That
   B. These
   C. Them
   D. correct as is

6. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 6?
   A. better
   B. most good
   C. most best
   D. correct as is
Name:

Lesson 20

1. Our class will start a unit on the Olympic Games next week. (start)

2. She will research how ancient athletes prepared for the games. (research)

3. Tomorrow I will spend a great deal of time practicing for the games. (spend)

4. She feels happy when she finished the route, but she looks exhausted. (finish)

5. Now, she has homework to finish!

6. Which change, if any, should the student make in Sentence 1?
   A. Change watches to watch.
   B. Change rises to raises.
   C. Change sets to sits.
   D. It is correct as it is.

7. Which word in Sentence 2 is an indirect object?
   A. me
   B. she
   C. her
   D. our

8. Which is the correct present-tense form of the underlined word in Sentence 3?
   A. carrying
   B. carries
   C. carried
   D. correct as is

9. Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 4?
   A. linking verb
   B. predicate adjective
   C. helping verb
   D. predicate nominative

10. Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 5?
    A. Both are action verbs.
    B. Feels is an action verb, and looks is a linking verb.
    C. Both are linking verbs.
    D. Looks is an action verb, and feels is a linking verb.

11. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 6?
    A. is have
    B. did having
    C. has
    D. correct as is

Use the past tense and the future tense to write four sentences about your favorite events in the Olympic Games.

1. Our class will start a unit on the Olympic Games next week.
2. We will read about the athletes who competed in the games.
3. Tomorrow I will spend a great deal of time practicing for the games.
4. Athletes of long ago expected to do their best.
Name ____________________________

Write the missing verb forms.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wrestle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>soothe</td>
<td>soothed</td>
<td>will soothe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rewrite each sentence. Use the past-tense form of the verb in parentheses ( ).

7. We (wait) for the athletes to appear.
   We waited for the athletes to appear.

8. They (scurry) across the ice to take their positions.
   They scurried across the ice to take their positions.

9. We (learn) that a player had been hurt.
   We learned that a player had been hurt.

10. We (applaud) as the game began.
   We applauded as the game began.

11. The players really (hustle) during the game.
    The players really hustled during the game.

12. Afterward, members of one team (carry) their goalie on their shoulders.
    Afterward, members of one team carried their goalie on their shoulders.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is a present-tense form of a verb?
   A. like
   B. Games
   C. watched
   D. visited

2. Which verb BEST completes Sentence 2?
   A. saw
   B. seen
   C. will see
   D. sees

3. Which sentence has two past-tense verbs?
   A. Sentence 2
   B. Sentence 3
   C. Sentence 5
   D. Sentence 6

4. How should the student revise Sentence 4?
   A. Change happened to happen.
   B. Change will occur to occur.
   C. Change happened to will happen.
   D. Change will occur to occurred.

5. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 5?
   A. tossing
   B. tosses
   C. tossed
   D. correct as is

6. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 6?
   A. shows
   B. showed
   C. will show
   D. showing
Simple Tenses: Past and Future  Lesson 21

If the underlined verb and its tense are correct in the sentence, write correct. If they are not, write the correct verb form.

1. Tomorrow, we worked on our volleyball skills again. **will work**
2. We play to improve our volleyball skills last week. **played**
3. Last Friday, the coach complimented the way we **pass** the ball. **past**
4. Yesterday afternoon, we **practice** for two hours. **practiced**
5. Last night, we **talk** about the new season. **correct**
6. At the meeting last night, the coach **hurry** to discuss everythng. **correct**
7. Next year, we **compete** at a higher regional level. **will compete**

Use the pronoun and the past-tense form of the verb to write a sentence. Underline the correct past-tense form of the verb in your sentence.

Possible responses are shown.

8. She; train
   **She trained for the marathon.**

9. They; identify
   **They identified the players.**

10. We; jog
    **We jogged around the track.**

Principal Parts of Verbs  Lesson 22

Circle the participle in each sentence. Then tell whether it is a present or a past participle.

1. The farmers are **drilling** for a well. **present**
2. They had not **dug** far. **past**
3. One of the farmers is **shouting** about a discovery. **present**
4. The scientist had **asked** the farmers about the site. **past**
5. The people had **excavated** the ground. **past**
6. Many clay figures are **standing** in formation. **present**

Write the present participle and past participle of each verb.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>cry</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
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<td>14.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>qualify</td>
<td>qualifying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Try This:

Use the present and past participle parts of the verb play to write four sentences about your favorite game. Underline the present participle forms, and circle the past participle forms. **Accept reasonable responses.**
Write the missing verb parts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to jump</td>
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<td>jumped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to skate</td>
<td>skating</td>
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<td>skated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to tumble</td>
<td>tumbling</td>
<td>tumbled</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>to dash</td>
<td>dashing</td>
<td>dashed</td>
<td>dashed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to prepare</td>
<td>preparing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>to start</td>
<td>starting</td>
<td>started</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>to carry</td>
<td>carrying</td>
<td>carried</td>
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<tr>
<td>to splash</td>
<td>splashing</td>
<td>splashed</td>
<td>splashed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rewrite each sentence. Use the verb and the principal part in parentheses ( ).

9. The emperor ordered workers to build a clay army.
   (order, past participle)
   **The emperor has/had ordered workers to build a clay army.**

10. The craftworkers were painting each figure.
    (paint, present participle)
    **The craftworkers are/were painting each figure.**

11. They buried the army with the emperor when he died.
    (bury, past participle)
    **They had buried the army with the emperor when he died.**

12. Many visitors are coming to see this amazing sight.
    (come, present participle)
    **Many visitors are coming to see this amazing sight.**

Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) My friend is telling me about the museum exhibit her family had wanted to see last year. (2) They had planned to see the special exhibition on ancient China. (3) "Something unexpected is interrupting our plans," my friend's mom said. (4) "I'm having a hard time getting the car to start." (5) "We wanted to the museum, aren't we?" my friend had asked. (6) Her mom had popped open the hood to find a family of squirrels nesting near the engine.

1. Which correctly identifies the underlined word in Sentence 1?
   A. infinitive
   B. present participle
   C. past-tense verb
   D. past participle

2. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 2?
   A. Change **planned** to **planning**.
   B. Change **had** to **is**.
   C. Change **planned** to **plan**.
   D. Make no change.

3. Which correctly identifies the underlined word in Sentence 3?
   A. infinitive
   B. present participle
   C. past-tense verb
   D. past participle

4. Which correctly identifies the underlined words in Sentence 4?
   A. infinitive
   B. present participle
   C. past-tense verb
   D. past participle

5. Which verb could complete Sentence 5?
   A. had gone
   B. are going
   C. gone
   D. is going

6. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 6?
   A. Change **pop** to **popping**.
   B. Change **pop** to **popped**.
   C. Change **hard** to **is**.
   D. Make no change.
The people had elected members of the Continental Congress. They had great passion for their new country.

Athletes had competed in chariots long ago.

Chariots had rolled around the track during the earliest Olympic Games.

Horses had pulled them during those races many years ago.

Today, we are watching a film about chariot races.

The teacher is looking forward to teaching more information about chariots.

Write each sentence. Use the verb and the form shown in parentheses ()

1. The United States, a country that desired independence. (be, past tense)
2. The people, members of the Continental Congress. (elect, past participle)
3. They, long and hard during the eighteenth century. (work, past tense)
4. They, great passion for their new country. (have, past tense)
5. After their hard work, freedom rang across the land. (ring, past tense)

Write the past tense and the past participle of each verb:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>think</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>flew</td>
<td>flown</td>
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<tr>
<td>freeze</td>
<td>froze</td>
<td>frozen</td>
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<tr>
<td>shrink</td>
<td>shrank</td>
<td>shrank</td>
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<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shake</td>
<td>shook</td>
<td>shaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td>looked</td>
<td>looked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The colors on the figures are fading away.

The archaeologist had nodded his head.

He had found many important artifacts.

Museums are displaying them.

Archaeologists are hoping to find more.
Complete each sentence. Write the correct past-tense form or past participle of the verb in parentheses ( ).

1. Thomas Jefferson __________ the Declaration of Independence. (write)
2. He had __________ many fine manuscripts in the past. (write)
3. After completing the work, he __________ it to the Continental Congress. (give)
4. The Congress __________ the Constitution to the people. (bring)
5. The people had __________ officials to lead the government. (choose)
6. The United States __________ other countries about democracy. (teach)

Use the past tense of each verb to write a sentence of your own. Underline the past tense of the verb in the sentence. Possible responses are shown.

7. go
   We went to the auditorium.

8. come
   An American history expert came to speak to us.

9. say
   She said many interesting things.

10. find
    We found the presentation fascinating.

11. have
    I had a great time.

12. take
    I took a picture of the presentation.

Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) My sister knewed so much about history. (2) She had study this subject for many years. (3) She taught me so much, and I were excited to learn. (4) She had chose to learn about history when she was very young. (5) She had began attending college right after high school. (6) She sent me a picture last week, and it showed her surrounded by books in the library.

1. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 1?
   A) Change knewed to knows.
   B) Change knewed to knowing.
   C) Change knewed to knew.
   D) Make no change.

2. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
   A) had studies
   B) had studying
   C) had studied
   D) study

3. Which sentence is the correct way to write Sentence 3?
   A) She taught me so much, and I was excited to learn.
   B) She taught me so much, and I am excited to learn.
   C) She taught me so much, and I was excited to learn.
   D) She taught me so much, and I am excited to learn.

4. Which change should be made in Sentence 4?
   A) Change had to has.
   B) Change chose to chosen.
   C) Change chose to chosen.
   D) Change was to are.

5. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
   A) Change began to begun.
   B) Change began to begin.
   C) Change began to beginning.
   D) Make no change.

6. Which sentence has no errors?
   A) Sentence 1
   B) Sentence 4
   C) Sentence 5
   D) Sentence 6
Name ____________________________

**Lesson 23**

Circle the correct form of the verb. Then write the infinitive form.

1. Only boys [go, went, gone] to school in the American colonies. ____________
   ____________
   to go

2. The students had [write, written, wrote] the alphabet many times. ____________
   ____________
   to write

3. If a student [speak, spoke, spoken] out of turn, he was punished. ____________
   ____________
   to speak

4. They tried not to [come, came, comes] late to school. ____________
   ____________
   to come

Write the stated form of each verb. Then write a sentence with that form.

5. draw past tense: ____________
   I drew an illustration for my essay on colonial America.
   ____________
   drawn

6. draw past participle: ____________
   I had drawn many illustrations in the past.
   ____________
   drew

7. drink past tense: ____________
   We learned that colonists rarely drank water.
   ____________
   drunk

8. drink past participle: ____________
   In England they had not drunk water, either.
   ____________
   drank

9. eat past tense: ____________
   The colonists ate a lot of corn.
   ____________
   ate

10. eat past participle: ____________
    They had not eaten corn before coming to this country.
    ____________
    eaten

**Perfect Tenses**

Lesson 24

Write present perfect or past perfect to identify the underlined verb phrase.

1. Raj had studied ancient Egypt for many years. ____________
   ____________
   past perfect

2. A reporter has interviewed him several times. ____________
   ____________
   present perfect

3. Raj has told the reporter about his new ideas. ____________
   ____________
   present perfect

4. The two have worked together to write a book. ____________
   ____________
   present perfect

5. They had discussed the chapters for months before writing. ____________
   ____________
   past perfect

6. Since it was finished, Raj has felt happy with the book. ____________
   ____________
   present perfect

Write the missing tenses of each verb. Include the helping verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Present Perfect</th>
<th>Past Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>have (or has) bitten</td>
<td>had bitten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>have (or has) seen</td>
<td>had seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>have (or has) flown</td>
<td>had flown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>have (or has) ridden</td>
<td>had ridden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>have (or has) held</td>
<td>had held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>have (or has) lost</td>
<td>had lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>have (or has) built</td>
<td>had built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>have (or has) looked</td>
<td>had looked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>have (or has) read</td>
<td>had read</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perfect Tenses
Lesson 24

Circle the correct verb phrase to complete each sentence.

1. By next week, we (had spent, will have spent) a month learning about Egypt.
2. Last year, we (will have learned, had learned) about ancient Greece.
3. The teacher (will have taught, has taught) this unit to 300 students by next year.
4. Now she (has asked, had asked) students to help with the class web page.
5. As of next month, I (had read, will have read) three books on Egyptian history.
6. Last year I (will have read, had read) only one book.

Write a sentence, using each verb in the future-perfect tense.

7. go
8. bring
9. have
10. raise
11. build
12. collect

Possible responses are shown.

I will have gone to the museum three times by the end of next week.
By tomorrow, we will have brought all of the Egyptian art to the gallery.
I will have had the most interesting month of my life when this exhibit is over.
The event will have raised $500 by the end of the day.
They will have built the new wing by next year.
The director will have collected every artifact he wants by then.

Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) This month, we have learned about the Great Sphinx. (2) By the end of the unit, we will researched the building process. (3) The sixth grade had written several papers about the Great Sphinx before we finished. (4) This past year we have learned a lot about ancient Egypt. (5) Last year I had read three books about ancient Egypt. (6) My favorite one ever was on ancient Greece.

1. Which is the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 1?
   A. past
   B. present perfect
   C. past perfect
   D. future perfect

2. Which change should be made to the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
   A. Change will researched to researched.
   B. Change will researched to will have researched.
   C. Change will researched to has researched.
   D. Make no change.

3. How should the underlined words in Sentence 3 be written?
   A. will have written
   B. had written
   C. has wrote
   D. had wrote

4. Which names the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 4?
   A. present
   B. present perfect
   C. past perfect
   D. future perfect

5. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 5?
   A. Change had to to have.
   B. Change suggested to suggest.
   C. Change had to to has to.
   D. Make no change.

6. Which verb could complete Sentence 6?
   A. has spent
   B. will have spent
   C. had spent
   D. has spent

Grammar–Writing Connection

1. Which is the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 1?
   A. past
   B. present perfect
   C. past perfect
   D. future perfect

2. Which change should be made to the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
   A. Change will researched to researched.
   B. Change will researched to will have researched.
   C. Change will researched to has researched.
   D. Make no change.

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   A. has spent
   B. will have spent
   C. had spent
   D. has spent

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Lesson 24

Perfect Tenses

Circle the tense of the verb in each sentence.

1. We will have gone on four field trips by the end of next semester.
   present perfect / past perfect / future perfect

2. We had visited the museum on one field trip last month.
   present perfect / past perfect / future perfect

3. Our class has looked for interesting places to go.
   present perfect / past perfect / future perfect

4. Earlier, the teacher had suggested a visit to the new exhibit on ancient Egypt.
   present perfect / past perfect / future perfect

Write a sentence, using each verb in the tense shown in parentheses ( ).

5. try (present perfect)
   I have tried to find the exhibit of King Tut's tomb.

6. pay (future perfect)
   If I can't find it, I will have paid for nothing!

7. think (past perfect)
   I had thought for a long time about visiting it.

8. give (past perfect)
   The guide had given the last tour at 4:00 P.M.

9. provide (present perfect)
   However, he has provided a map of the sixth floor.

10. see (future perfect)
    After we explore this room, we will have seen everything!
(1) Today, my friend has taken a special trip to the lake. (2) When she comes back, she will have swum farther than any student in our school. (3) She has broken every record in the county! (4) Last month, she talked about ways to improve at her sport. (5) She called me a full report on the phone by the time she gets home. (6) I had made up my mind long ago to find a sport I enjoy as much as my friend enjoys swimming.

1. Which identifies the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 1?
   A past
   B past perfect
   C infinitive
   D present perfect

2. How should the underlined verb in Sentence 2 be written?
   A had swum
   B had swummed
   C will have swam
   D correct as is

3. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 3?
   A Change has broken to have broken.
   B Change has broken to has broken.
   C Change has broken to broken.
   D Make no change.

4. Which verb could complete Sentence 4?
   A had thought
   B is thinking
   C have thought
   D has thought

5. Which verb could complete Sentence 5?
   A will has given
   B had gave
   C will have given
   D give

6. How should the underlined verb in Sentence 6 be written?
   A have make
   B had made
   C am making
   D correct as is

7. Write the stated form of each verb to complete the sentence.
   A race (present progressive)
   B watch (present progressive)
   C track (past progressive)
   D check (present progressive)

   7. The meteor is racing through the atmosphere.
   8. Scientists are watching carefully to observe its path.
   9. One astronomer was tracking the path as early as last week.
   10. I am checking astronomy websites to find more information.
If the verb phrase is in the future-progressive form, write future progressive. If it is not, use the future-progressive form to rewrite the sentence.

1. Ceres is going into the record books as one of the largest asteroids.  
   Ceres will be going into the record books as one of the largest asteroids.

2. Researchers were observing Ceres in the solar system.  
   Researchers will be observing Ceres in the solar system.

3. Palas, another asteroid, was traveling in our solar system.  
   Palas, another asteroid, will be traveling in our solar system.

4. You will be classifying each asteroid for your research.  
   You will be classifying each asteroid for your research.

5. Other astronomers are monitoring the work.  
   Other astronomers will be monitoring the work.

6. I will be using a variety of resources to follow the research.  
   I will be using a variety of resources to follow the research.

Use the pronoun and the future-progressive form of the verb in parentheses ( ) to write a sentence. Possible responses are shown.

7. (she, view)  
   She will be viewing the meteor shower.

8. (we, try)  
   We will be trying to see the meteor shower.

9. (I, read)  
   I will be reading about meteor showers.

10. (they, tell)  
    They will be telling everyone about the meteors.

Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Last week, we are planning to finish an assignment early for our science teacher.  
(2) Yesterday, one of my classmates will be jotting down ideas for a new article the teacher asked us to write.  
(3) We were thinking about how to finish the article early.  
(4) Next week, a classmate created graphics for the article.  
(5) Our teacher will be walking into the room when we show her the article.  
(6) At the end of the upcoming semester, we submitting it to a magazine.

1. How should the underlined words in Sentence 1 be written?  
   A plan  
   B were planning  
   C will be planning  
   D planning

2. Which change should the student make to Sentence 2?  
   A Change Yesterday to Tomorrow.  
   B Change will be jotting to are jotting.  
   C Change write to wrote.  
   D Change write to are writing.

3. Which describes the underlined words in Sentence 3?  
   A present-progressive form  
   B past-progressive form  
   C future-progressive form  
   D infinitive

4. Which shows the correct way to write Sentence 4?  
   A Last week, a classmate will create graphics for the article.  
   B Yesterday, a classmate is creating graphics for the article.  
   C Later, a classmate will created graphics for the article.  
   D Next week, a classmate will be creating graphics for the article.

5. Which describes the underlined words in Sentence 5?  
   A present-progressive form  
   B past-progressive form  
   C future-progressive form  
   D infinitive

6. How should the underlined word in Sentence 6 be written?  
   A to submit  
   B were submitting  
   C am submitting  
   D will be submitting
Progressive Forms
Lesson 26

Circle the progressive-verb phrase. If it is correct, write correct. If it is not, write the correct progressive-verb phrase.

1. Last month, we [will be doing] experiments. [were doing]
2. During the past week, we [are starting] new experiments. [were starting]
3. [I was writing] experiment results last week. [correct]
4. The teacher [will be giving] new information yesterday. [was giving]
5. We [will be finishing] the experiments next week. [correct]
6. Next year, students [will be completing] new experiments. [were completing]

Replace each past-tense verb with its past-progressive form, each present-tense verb with its present-progressive form, and each future-tense verb with its future-progressive form.

7. The sunspots [were interfering] with radio reception. [are interfering]
8. Scientists [were predicting] ongoing problems. [are predicting]
9. They [are doing] all they can to learn more about sunspots. [are doing]
10. Next year, the sunspots [will be occurring] often. [will be occurring]
11. Researchers [are writing] about the effects of sunspots. [are writing]
12. One day, researchers [will be discovering] even more. [will be discovering]
13. I [am hoping] to study astronomy in college. [am hoping]
14. I [was looking] into the best programs last year. [was looking]
15. My aunt and I [were driving] to visit a nearby college. [were driving]

Rewrite each sentence. Replace each contraction with the words in full.

1. I’m reading a book about the voyage of the Titanic. I am reading a book about the voyage of the Titanic.
2. Remember that we’re seeing the movie next week. Remember that we are seeing the movie next week.
3. You’ll need to finish the book by then. You will need to finish the book by then.
4. They’re really looking forward to learning about the ship. They are really looking forward to learning about the ship.

Use each word to write a sentence. Possible responses are shown.

5. it’s It’s going to be the greatest ship ever built!
6. its Have you seen its grand staircase?
7. your Do you have your ticket for passage?
8. you’re You’re not allowed on this deck.
9. they’re They’re going to the dining hall.
10. their Their cabin is very comfortable.
**Name ________________________________**

1. Complete each sentence with the contraction for the words in parentheses ( ).

   1. The motorboat's engine __________ start. (would not)
   2. I __________ able to find its manual. (was not)
   3. The others __________ find it either. (could not)
   4. “__________ you the one who had it last?” I asked my friend. (Are not)
   5. “I __________ seen it since we started this morning,” she said. (have not)
   6. “__________ you take it home to read last night?” (Did not)
   7. “We __________ thinking about that.” (were not)
   8. “Well, she __________ know how to fix the engine without it.” (does not)

2. Write the contraction for the word(s). Then write a sentence that includes the contraction. Possible responses are shown.

   9. has not __________
      He hasn’t finished writing his play.
   10. will not __________
      We won’t be able to watch TV until he is done.
   11. cannot __________
      He can’t think of a good ending.
   12. is not __________
      He isn’t sure if the play should end with the boat’s sinking.
   13. did not __________
      It didn’t seem right.
   14. should not __________
      Shouldn’t you say something about the survivors?
   15. had not __________
      I hadn’t imagined that it would be so sad.

---

**Name ________________________________**

1. Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

   (1) It’s almost time to leave on the expedition, and I can’t find the maps in the expedition organizers’ materials. (2) We’ll have to look in they’re trunks. (3) We will not be able to leave without the maps. (4) I am not going to worry because I know the maps are here somewhere. (5) I’ve found the maps; we don’t have to look anymore, so we’re ready to go. (6) We aren’t going to wait another moment to leave!

2. Which change should be made in Sentence 1?
   A Change Its to It’s.
   B Change Its to Its’.
   C Change can’t to cant.
   D Change can’t to can not.

3. Which is the contraction for the underlined words in Sentence 2?
   A won’t
   B wont
   C will’nt
   D won’t

4. Which is the contraction for the underlined words in Sentence 3?
   A I am
   B Iam’
   C I’m
   D Im

5. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
   A Change I’ve to I’ve.
   B Change don’t to do’rt.
   C Change we’re to were.
   D Make no change.

6. Which are the full words for the contraction in Sentence 6?
   A am not
   B are not
   C have not
   D will not
Write a contraction to correctly complete each sentence.

1. "We knew that _____ hurry if we wanted to be on time.
2. "What will happen if we do not get to the dock before ______ to sail?" I asked.
3. "I’m not sure ______ be on time, “ my grandmother said.
4. _____ waving to us from the house.
5. _____ call ahead, I think we can come home if necessary.

If the sentence is correct, write correct. If it is not, write the sentence correctly.

7. The Morse code book is yours.
8. I saw the old Morse code book, and its cover was torn.
9. The radio officer said we were the best students of all.
10. I cannot read the author’s name on the cover.
11. Their classes in Morse code are excellent.
12. The radio officer won’t be late to class today.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>early</td>
<td>earlier</td>
<td>earliest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>farther</td>
<td>farthest</td>
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<tr>
<td>well</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slowly</td>
<td>more slowly</td>
<td>most slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>least</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accept reasonable responses.
### Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. We don't have (nothing, anything) ready for the babysitting class.
2. There is scarcely (any, no) time left before we begin.
3. We have (nobody, anybody) here to help us get ready.
4. We've never had (am, no) problems like this before.
5. No one (can't, can) come inside if we're not ready.
6. The books aren't (anywhere, nowhere) to be found.
7. Why (doesn't, does) no one know where the books are?
8. No one would (ever, never) have thought to look in this cabinet!
9. I hope we (will, won't) never have this problem again.
10. There's (nothing, anything) she doesn't know about baby-sitting.

### Correctly rewrite each sentence in two different ways.

**Possible responses are shown.**

13. (A) We don't have any time to prepare for the experiment.
   (B) We have no time to prepare for the experiment.

14. (A) Why didn't no one get the test tubes?
    (B) Why didn't anyone get the test tubes?

### Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) I had never had no teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris. (2) She performed the well of all the chemistry teachers. (3) Her students studied seriously in her class. (4) Dr. Harris didn't listen to nobody who told her she wouldn't complete her work. (5) When she was almost finished, she worked harder than ever. (6) She discovered new things, and she worked quick to write articles about her discoveries.

1. How should Sentence 1 be written?
   (A) I never hadn't had a teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
   (B) I hadn't ever had no teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
   (C) I had never had a teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
   (D) I hadn't never had a teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.

2. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 2?
   (A) good
   (B) most good
   (C) better
   (D) best

3. Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 3?
   (A) adverb phrase
   (B) positive adverb
   (C) comparative adverb
   (D) superlative adverb

4. Which change should be made in Sentence 4?
   (A) Change didn't to didn't not.
   (B) Change nobody to anybody.
   (C) Change wouldn't to would.
   (D) Change wouldn't to would not.

5. Which words in Sentence 5 are adverbs?
   (A) finished and worked
   (B) worked and ever
   (C) almost and harder
   (D) almost and worked

6. How should the underlined word in Sentence 6 be written?
   (A) quickly
   (B) quicker
   (C) quickest
   (D) most quick
Adverbs

Lesson 28

Write the word in parentheses ( ) that correctly completes the sentence.

1. Visitors couldn’t go (nowhere, anywhere) outside the viewing area.
2. Nobody would (ever, never) believe the things the robots could do.
3. The results hadn’t been reported in (no, any) newspapers.
4. No previous experiment (had, hadn’t) even come close to this.

Use each adverb to write a sentence. Be certain to use the word as an adverb.

5. earliest
6. carefully
7. better
8. farthest
9. faster
10. happily

I was the competitor who arrived the earliest.
I carefully built my robot from spare parts.
It worked better than any other machine.
I walked the farthest of all the robots in the competition.
I walked even faster than it had the week before!
I happily accepted my trophy.

Quotation Marks

and Colons

Lesson 29

Read each sentence. If no punctuation is missing from the sentence, write correct. If punctuation is missing, write incorrect, and add the correct punctuation.

1. "Let's talk about time travel," said Uma.
2. "Why would we talk about time travel?" asked her sister.

Rewrite each sentence in the conversation below. Capitalize, add quotation marks, and insert commas where necessary.

4. "Because you've been a good sister," Uma said, "I'll tell you a secret.
5. "What's the secret?" her sister asked.
6. "If you promise not to tell anyone," Uma answered, "I'll explain."
Each sentence or greeting is missing a colon. Write the colon where it belongs.

1. We'll learn about these parts of speech: adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions.
2. Dear Mr. Juster,
   I think your book is excellent.
3. It can be described with these words: clever, entertaining, and educational.
4. Dear Mr. Feiffer,
   Please come to our school on career day.
5. Before drawing a story's character, do each of the following: read the story, talk with the author, and sketch your ideas.

Write five sentences. Each sentence should include a list, and each sentence should include a colon used correctly. Possible responses are shown.

6. In a dictionary you will find these items: words, definitions, and sample sentences.
7. We have learned these math skills: multiplication, division, and writing fractions.
8. During our last spelling bee, we spelled these words: paleontologist, epidemiology, and experimentation.
9. These are the students who are the best spellers: Bob, Ana, and Jake.
10. My favorite subjects are as follows: language arts, math, and art.

Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Did you set your clocks forward? I asked.
(2) “Yes,” Mara replied, “because I remembered daylight saving time.”
(3) Mara said, “After I changed the clocks, I had to do these chores: make my bed, fix the window that sticks, and take out the trash.”
(4) I asked, “What did you do after your chores, Mara?”
(5) “My aunt and I went to the video store,” Mara replied.
(6) “When she and I got back,” Mara said, “we watched a video.”

1. Which is the correct way to write Sentence 1?
   A “Did you set your clocks forward? I asked.”
   B “Did you set your clocks forward,” I asked.
   C “Did you set your clocks forward?” I asked.
   D “Did you set your clocks forward?” I asked.

2. Which change, if any, should the student make to Sentence 2?
   A Change because to Because.
   B Delete the comma after replied.
   C Delete the comma after Yes.
   D Make no change.

3. Which punctuation belongs in the blank in Sentence 3?
   A colon
   B semicolon
   C comma
   D quotation marks

4. Which is the correct way to write Sentence 4?
   A “I asked what did you do after your chores, Mara?”
   B I asked, “What did you do after your chores, Mara?”
   C I asked what did you do after your chores, Mara?
   D I asked “What did you do after your chores, Mara”.

5. Which punctuation is missing from Sentence 5?
   A colon
   B semicolon
   C comma
   D quotation marks

6. Which change, if any, should the student make to Sentence 6?
   A Delete the comma after back.
   B Change we to We.
   C Add a comma after said.
   D Delete the quotation marks.
Quotation Marks and Colons
Lesson 29

Add the correct punctuation mark where it belongs in each sentence.

1. Grandma said, “It’s a long trip, so take several books to read.”
2. “I’ll take the book about the adventures of a boy named Milo,” said Lisa.
3. Milo meets the following characters: Tock, King Azaz, and the Mathemagician.

Read each sentence. If capitalization and punctuation are used correctly, write correct. If they are not, rewrite the sentence correctly. Possible responses are shown.

4. “Because the words are long,” said Ms. Jackson, “you’ll need to study hard.”
   Correct: “Because the words are long said Ms. Jackson, you’ll need to study hard.”
5. “These are the subjects we’ll cover: spelling, grammar, and word choice,” she said.
   Correct: “These are the subjects we’ll cover: spelling, grammar, and word choice, she said.”
6. Be sure to take plenty of notes during the lecture Dave said.
   Correct: “Be sure to take plenty of notes during the lecture,” Dave said.
7. “Terry said if you run out of paper, let me know.”
   Correct: “Terry said, “If you run out of paper, let me know.”
8. While we’ll try to take breaks Grandma mentioned, “We’ll study many long hours.”
   Correct: “While we’ll try to take breaks, Grandma mentioned, “we’ll study many long hours.”
   Correct: My brother asked, “Can I borrow your book, Lisa?”
10. I still need to read these chapters: one, five, and seven, said Lisa.
    Correct: “I still need to read these chapters: one, five, and seven,” said Lisa.
Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. I had never seen nothing so beautiful as the boat.
2. "Because you have been interested in sailing for such a long time," my aunt said, we are going sailing.
3. I couldn’t hardly believe my luck!
4. "I am so glad you are happy," my aunt said.
5. “Before you board, be sure you are carrying the following life jacket, sunglasses, sunscreen, and your camera.”
6. I got on the boat.

1. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 1?
   A. Change never to ever.
   B. Change nothing to anything.
   C. Change had never to hadn’t never.
   D. Change had never to haven’t ever.

2. Which change should the student make to Sentence 2?
   A. Remove the quotation mark before the word "Because."
   B. Remove the comma after the word "time."
   C. Add a quotation mark before the word "we."
   D. Add a comma after the word "are."

3. Which is the correct way to write Sentence 3?
   A. I could not hardly believe my luck!
   B. I couldn’t never believe my luck!
   C. I could hardly believe my luck!
   D. I could hardly not believe my luck!

4. Which punctuation mark is missing from Sentence 4?
   A. colon
   B. semicolon
   C. comma
   D. quotation mark

5. Which punctuation mark is missing from Sentence 5?
   A. colon
   B. semicolon
   C. comma
   D. quotation marks

6. Which word or words could complete Sentence 6?
   A. eager
   B. more eager
   C. more eagerly
   D. eagerly

Name ________________________________