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

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

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

11. why did the chicken cross the road interrogative
   Why did the chicken cross the road?
12. that’s an old joke declarative
   That’s an old joke.
13. look the audience members in the eye imperative
   Look the audience members in the eye.
14. how do comedians learn to tell jokes interrogative
   How do comedians learn to tell jokes?
15. that joke is so funny exclamatory
   That joke is so funny!
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.

Possible responses are shown.

11. I have a blister.
    **Ouch! I have a blister.**

12. It is a long way to the bottom.
    **Wow, it is a long way to the bottom.**

13. The walk back is uphill.
    **Ugh! The walk back is uphill.**

    **Hey, slow down.**

15. I dropped your sandwich.
    **Whoops! I dropped your sandwich.**

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
Sentences

Lesson 1

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

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

2. stand Mayor's statue

   Stand next to the Mayor's statue. imperative

3. the model of the planet Saturn

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

4. America's Leaning Tower

   Where is America's Leaning Tower? interrogative

5. my favorite stop Metropolis, Illinois

   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

   There is a lot of traffic ahead. declarative

7. we are not on the right road

   We are not on the right road. declarative

8. hey, settle down in the back seat

   Hey, settle down in the back seat! imperative

9. do you have your seat belt fastened

   Do you have your seat belt fastened? declarative

10. Wow, the view is beautiful

    Wow, the view is beautiful! declarative

Subjects and Predicates

Lesson 2

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

1. My favorite grandmother makes Dominican rice.

   My favorite grandmother makes Dominican rice. simple subject

2. The grocery on the corner sells plantains.

   The grocery on the corner sells plantains. simple subject

3. A good friend likes chicken curry.

   A good friend likes chicken curry. simple subject

4. The national dish is stew.

   The national dish is stew. simple subject

5. The whole family eats lunch together.

   The whole family eats lunch together. simple subject

6. A hungry cousin has two servings.

   A hungry cousin has two servings. simple subject

7. The delicious empanadas are stuffed with beef.

   The delicious empanadas are stuffed with beef. simple subject

8. My older brother is a great cook.

   My older brother is a great cook. simple subject

9. Family meals are always fun.

   Family meals are always fun. simple subject

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

10. Two countries share the island of Hispaniola.

    Two countries share the island of Hispaniola. simple predicate

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

    The landscape consists of mountain ranges, valleys, and plains. simple predicate

12. Many people grow coffee.

    Many people grow coffee. simple predicate

13. Lake Enriquillo lies 150 feet below sea level.

    Lake Enriquillo lies 150 feet below sea level. simple predicate

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

    The island produces sugarcane, livestock, and cotton. simple predicate

15. Tourists explore the island.

    Tourists explore the island. simple predicate

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

    The highest point is the peak of Mount La Selle. simple predicate

17. Farmers grow beans.

    Farmers grow beans. simple predicate

18. Hurricanes cause serious damage.

    Hurricanes cause serious damage. simple predicate

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. 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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<td>crash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>people</td>
<td>takes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim</td>
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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. Look __________ the dolphins.

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

8. friend Susan
   __________ writes in her journal.
9. read stories
   I like to read __________ stories.
10. have surprise endings
    __________ stories have __________ 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.
   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. The helicopter took off and landed.
   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. __________ took us from place to place. (3)
7. The __________ took off and landed. (2)
8. __________ boarded the airplane. (3)
9. __________ 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.

Possible responses are shown.
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.
   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.

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

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

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

Possible responses are shown.

   A hot-air balloon rises and drifts.

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

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

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

10. A hair dryer heats the air. A hair dryer causes the balloon to expand.
    A hair dryer heats the air and causes the balloon to expand.

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

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.
### 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.

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 people 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.

Possible responses are shown.
[Comma and coordinating conjunctions or semicolons shown]

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. 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.

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 7?  
   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. 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 5 and 6
D. None of the above

2. Which sentence has a compound subject?

A. Sentence 1
B. Sentence 2
C. Sentence 3
D. Sentence 4

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. a
B. , but
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. Possible responses are shown.

6. We go to a concert.
7. The high school band plays for the whole school.
8. The trumpet player sits beside the saxophone player.
9. We return to our seats after the intermission.
10. The musicians warm up before the show.
11. We take violin lessons at the community center.
12. You can practice in your room.
13. Music classes take place at the community center.
14. 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.

Possible responses are shown.

1. From my neighbor.
2. For the whole school.
3. During the performance.
4. Beside the saxophone player.
5. Before the show.
6. After the intermission.
7. At the community center.
8. In your room.
9. Across the strings.
10. Accept reasonable responses.
Write each sentence by adding an appropriate preposition.

1. We act in drama class.
2. The stage manager works behind the scenes.
3. We rehearse one last time before the performance.
4. The teacher helps during the show.

Choose the correct preposition and rewrite each sentence.

5. Julio has a part in the class play.
6. The new set differs from the last one.
7. The director chooses among four students for the lead role.
8. Julio stands beside Anna in the opening scene.
9. Anna sits between Marie and Hector.
10. The teacher tells the students to change into their costumes.

Possible responses are shown.

We act in drama class.
The stage manager works behind the scenes.
We rehearse one last time before the performance.
The teacher helps during the show.

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, theater D. Before, theater
5. Which preposition belongs in the blank in Sentence 5? A. a direct object B. in the blank in Sentence 67 C. an object of the preposition D. a preposition
6. Which of the following is missing in Sentence 6? A. a direct object B. in the blank in Sentence 67 C. an object of the preposition D. a preposition

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

1. We act in drama class.
2. The stage manager works behind the scenes.
3. We rehearse one last time before the performance.
4. The teacher helps during the show.
5. Julio has a part in the class play.
6. The new set differs from the last one.
7. The director chooses among four students for the lead role.
8. Julio stands beside Anna in the opening scene.
9. Anna sits between Marie and Hector.
10. The teacher tells the students to change into their costumes.
Prepositional Phrases  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.
   on; preposition

2. The plot of a musical is simple.
   of; preposition

3. Many musicals end with a finale; prepositional phrase

4. Musicals are often based on books or historical events.
   on; preposition

5. Many people enjoy seeing a show with their family; object

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

6. I listen. (concert)
   I listen to a concert.

7. The symphony plays. (fireworks)
   During the fireworks, the symphony plays.

8. The city broadcast the symphony. (radio)
   The city broadcast the symphony on the radio.

9. We stayed. (end)
   We stayed until the end.

10. Let’s move. (stage)
   Let’s move near the stage.

Clauses and Phrases: Complex Sentences  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.
   Underline:
   Our football team is proud
   Circle: because the team is undefeated

2. After Kareem hurt his ankle, he had to sit on the bench.
   Underline:
   After Kareem hurt his ankle
   He had to sit on the bench.

3. The crowd cheered as Sean made the winning touchdown.
   Underline:
   The crowd cheered
   Circle: as Sean made the winning touchdown

4. Because tornadoes are near the city, the game was canceled.
   Underline:
   Because tornadoes are near the city
   Circle: the game was canceled

5. The quarterback discussed the next plays while the team huddled.
   Underline:
   The quarterback discussed the next plays
   Circle: while the team huddled

6. Coach Perez called a timeout when the opposing team scored a touchdown.
   Underline:
   Coach Perez called a timeout
   Circle: 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.
   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.
   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.
   Although Hector fumbled the ball, the team was ahead six points.

10. When a player made a personal foul; the team got a penalty.
    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.
    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.
    When the team scored a goal, the fans cheered louder.
Rewrite each pair of sentences to make one complex sentence. Use the subordinating conjunction ( )

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

Possible responses are shown.

When the batter has three strikes, he is out.
The batter ran all the way to home plate because he hit a home run.
The players on base get ready to run while their teammate is at bat.
Because the pitcher notices a player trying to steal second base, he throws the ball to second base.
After the umpire says “safe,” the team remains at bat.

The batter got to first base because the pitcher threw four bad pitches.
Since third base is a field position, it is a defensive position.
Although the Bears often score the most runs, they are not the best team in the league.
Because Jenna is the catcher, she squats behind home plate.
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.

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.
Lesson 8

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. Although the Iditarod was first proposed in 1973, many believed it could not be done, but 22 teams completed the race that year.
6. 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 ( ). Possible responses are shown.

7. Dogsled drivers are called mushers, and they command a great deal of respect, (Add a dependent clause.) because what they do is very difficult.
8. Because mushers spend so much time training their dogs, (Add two independent clauses.) they understand their dogs, and they often think of them as family.
9. Although mushers have different strategies for running the race, (Add two independent clauses.) 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. (Add a dependent clause.)
Compound and Complex Sentences
Lesson 8

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, and 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. Because they like the breathtaking sights, many people enjoy living in Alaska, and 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.

Possible Responses are shown.

Although temperatures are cold in Alaska during the winter, many people enjoy Alaska during the summer. They get warmer in the summer, and many people enjoy Alaska then.

Because the terrain is icy, it can be difficult to travel in Alaska during the winter. Therefore, we need to plan our trip carefully.

Because they like the breathtaking sights, many people enjoy living in Alaska, and they are willing to put up with the long winters.

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

6. Mr. Greene is our guide on the field trip to Brandywine Creek State Park.

7. Prof. Galon says we might still see beavers and elk in November.

8. Missya's father, Dr. Taylor, is a parent chaperone.

What a surprise to see Gov. Williams on a hike with Steve Baines, our favorite naturalist!

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!

On the bus ride to the park, our teacher, Mrs. Ramirez, talks about forests.

Prof. Galon says we might still see beavers and elk in November.

Keysha's father, Dr. Taylor, is a parent chaperone.
Read the part of a student's rough draft. Then choose the best answer to each question that follows.

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

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, south
   C. mountain, west
   D. west, south

6. How many nouns are in Sentence 6?
   A. three
   B. four
   C. five
   D. six

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

14. The science fair is on February 16.

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

16. The fair begins at 8:00 a.m. on Friday.

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

18. The table can hold 25 pounds.
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.

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 Mr.
   D Ms.

6. Which word in Sentence 3 should be lowercase?
   A Learning
   B Lab
   C Since
   D Current

7. The big bird spread its wings.
8. The radio squawked warnings.
9. Loud thunder ratted 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.
**Singular and Plural Nouns**

**Lesson 11**

**Write the plural form of the noun.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. woman</th>
<th>women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. man</td>
<td>men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. child</td>
<td>children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. calf</td>
<td>calves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. foot</td>
<td>feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. wolf</td>
<td>wolves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. sheep</td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. deer</td>
<td>deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. moose</td>
<td>moose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. trout</td>
<td>trout</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Possible responses are shown.**

1. scarf   _scarves_  
   The men wear warm scarves.

2. tooth   _teeth_  
   Their teeth chatter in the cold.

3. life     _lives_  
   They have spent much of their lives studying cold climates.

4. leaf     _leaves_  
   Trees lose their leaves in the winter.

5. goose    _geese_  
   Geese fly south for the winter.

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

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) country  
   B) country  
   C) country  
   D) country  

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

4. Which shows the correct plural forms of both underlined nouns in Sentence 4?  
   A) deer and wolves  
   B) deer and wolves  
   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) storys  
   C) stories  
   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 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. Spotted 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

Marisa has several cameras. Nature photography is one of her hobbies. Today she is taking pictures of mice. She waits quietly near the bushes.

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)
10. The bags were packed with food and drinks. (person)
11. The blades were carefully wrapped. (knife)
12. In the park, the leaves' colors had turned red and orange. (leaf)

It was the children's idea to have a picnic in the park. The people's bags were packed with food and drinks. The knives' blades were carefully wrapped. In the park, the leaves' colors had turned red and orange.
Lesson 12

Underline the correct form of the noun in parentheses ( ).

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 brother’s 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 brother’s
   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 cat’s paw’s were tangled in the branches’ thorns.
   B A cat’s paw’s 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 call 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 ______ child’s ______ swimsuit
2. the beach ball that belongs to the girls: the ______ girls’ ______ beach ball
3. the towels that a family owns: a ______ family’s ______ towels
4. the lunches that belong to the women: the ______ women’s ______ lunches
5. the basket that belongs to my grandparents: my ______ grandparents’ ______ basket
6. the beaks of two birds: two ______ birds’ ______ beaks
7. the fins of a fish: a ______ fish’s ______ fins
8. the teeth of the whales: the ______ whales’ ______ teeth
9. the pattern of the shell: the ______ shell’s ______ pattern

Use the possessive form of the noun to write a sentence. Possible responses are shown.

10. mouse ______ mouse’s ______ The mouse’s whiskers twitched when it was scared.
11. deer ______ deer’s ______ The deer’s antlers were shed in the spring.
12. goose ______ goose’s ______ The goose’s feathers were white and gray.

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. Accept reasonable responses.

9. you ______
10. me ______
11. we ______
12. him ______
Subjective and Objective Case Pronouns: Antecedents

Lesson 13

Circle the antecedent of the underlined pronoun.

1. After Oscar was dropped off at camp, he took his suitcase to the cabin.
   Antecedent: Oscar

2. The camp owner came into the room. She invited everyone to a cookout.
   Antecedent: She

3. A counselor visited the campers. He said they should unpack.
   Antecedent: counselor

4. A dog barked in the distance. It was the camp mascot.
   Antecedent: a dog

5. As the campers headed into the woods, they saw a diving platform.
   Antecedent: campers

6. When the counselors went closer, the counselors met them.
   Antecedent: counselors

7. Oscar saw a sparkling lake. He planned to swim in it the next day.
   Antecedent: lake

8. The nearby boathouse had rows of swim fins. The campers slipped into them.
   Antecedent: swim fins

9. The sun blazed hot, but it was soon covered by storm clouds.
   Antecedent: sun

10. The counselors were careful, so they told campers to get out of the water.
    Antecedent: counselors

11. Soon, the weather cleared, and it stayed clear for the rest of the day.
    Antecedent: weather

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. It stood more than fifty feet tall.
    Antecedent: lake

13. Jack and Andrea were ready to swim, and they raced to the lake.
    Antecedent: they

14. While Andrea waited for a turn to dive, she talked to a friend.
    Antecedent: Andrea

15. Jack was startled when he saw a deer near the lake.
    Antecedent: he

Grammar–Writing Connection

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. They
2. The teacher asked the students to work in pairs. them
3. Ms. Kwan told the students to ask Mr. Johnson for trash bags. him
4. Omar spied an old shoe, and he put the shoe in a trash bag. it
5. Then Omar noticed unusual shells near Ms. Kwan. he
6. Ms. Kwan was interested in discussing the shells with Omar. She

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

   Michael planted trees, so he could help Uncle Luke.
8. "You and I (or We) will make a good team," Uncle Luke said.
   "You and I (or We) will make a good team," Uncle Luke said.
9. Ann came by, and she helped with the planting. 
   Ann came by, and she helped with the planting.
    "Thanks for helping me and Michael," Uncle Luke said.

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 _______ a new pair of skates.
9. Juan and I walked to the rink by _______.
10. Elana and David taught _______ to skate.
Possessive and Reflexive Case Pronouns; Indefinite Pronouns
Lesson 14

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.

9. anybody
10. everyone
11. none
12. somebody
13. most
14. some
15. all

Accept reasonable responses.
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, our, theirs) 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 _________
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. ____________

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 butterflye  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 to flower's.  D Make no change.

3. Which plural noun in Sentence 3 is NOT correct?
   A Trouts  B butterfli  C butterflye  D butterflies

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 itself  
   C Change to to  
   D Make no change.

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Grammar–Writing Connection

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>
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<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
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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.

(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) more 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.
Name ____________________

**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 many creative things than that. **more**
3. Her happier 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. **correct**
8. Following that schedule gave her more time to build. **more**
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 ______ 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)

**Main and Helping Verbs**

Lesson 17

Underline the verb phrase. Circle the main verb.

1. Li had been 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 (was/were) anxious about the first day.
   The new student was anxious about the first day.
12. So many eyes (was/were) staring at him.
    So many eyes were staring at him.
13. He could (have/have) run from the other students.
    He could have run from the other students.
14. Instead, he (was/were) focused on meeting them.
    Instead, he was focused on meeting them.
15. When he (has/had) talked with them, he felt more relaxed.
    When he 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. helping 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.

(1) My cousin has a peanut allergy, so eating peanut butter can be dangerous for her. (2) She told me that once a friend had invited her to a birthday party, and peanut butter sandwiches were the only snacks. (3) What should she say? (4) She did not know what to do. (5) She is finally said something to her friend. (6) 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.

Helping verb and main verb
main verb only
helping verb and main verb

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 look 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
Name ________________________________

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. ______ linking verb
   ______ action verb
2. The moon cast an eerie shadow across the yard. ______ action verb
3. Dan looked up toward the stars. ______ action verb
4. He felt tired that evening. ______ linking verb
5. The temperature grew colder and colder. ______ linking verb
6. Dan smelled the logs burning in the fireplace. ______ action verb

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

7. drew
   Henry drew a picture of the moon and stars. ______ action verb

8. looked
   The finished picture looked good. ______ linking verb

9. seemed
   Henry seemed pleased with his work. ______ linking verb

10. showed
    He showed the picture to his mother. ______ action verb

11. heard
    He heard his mother talking about his drawing. ______ action verb

12. sounded
    She sounded very proud of Henry. ______ linking verb

Name ________________________________

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 appeared 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.
Name ____________________________

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.

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)
   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.
Simple Tenses: Present Tense

Lesson 19

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 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
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 are 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 ( ).

6. I go to the architecture exhibit.
   I (go)

7. He guesses the name of my favorite architect.
   He (guess)

8. She designs many different buildings.
   She (design)

9. They have a unique style.
   They (have)

10. We take pictures of the exhibit.
    We (take)

11. You run back to the car.
    You (run)

12. It is time to go home.
    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 want to give  B: do not want 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

Grammar–Writing Connection

Name ____________________________ Lesson 20

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 gives
3. Which verb in Sentence 3 is a helping verb? A: announced  B: was  C: posting  D: ended
Celia watches as the plane rises high in the sky, and then she sets down on a bench to roll the newspapers. She gives me a wave before she starts on her paper route through our neighborhood. She carries the newspapers in a big bag over her shoulder. Her paper route seems long today. She feels happy when she finishes the route, but she looks exhausted. Now, she has homework to finish!

Grammar–Writing Connection

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

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. stop
   B. create
   C. try
   D. knot

7. 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. Accept reasonable responses.
Write the missing verb forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wrestle</td>
<td>wrestled</td>
<td>will wrestle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunge</td>
<td>lunged</td>
<td>will lunge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sprain</td>
<td>sprained</td>
<td>will sprain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hop</td>
<td>hopped</td>
<td>will hop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worry</td>
<td>worried</td>
<td>will worry</td>
</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
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 ___________ on our volleyball skills again. **will work**
2. We ___________ to improve our volleyball skills last week. **played**
3. Last Friday, the coach complimented the way we ___________ the ball. **passed**
4. Yesterday afternoon, we ___________ practice for two hours. **practiced**
5. Last night, we ___________ about the new season. **correct**
6. At the meeting last night, the coach ___________ to discuss everything. **hurried**
7. Next year, we ___________ 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.

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 ___________ for the marathon. **trained**

9. They; identify
   They ___________ the players. **identified**

10. We; jog
    We ___________ around the track. **jogged**

Circle the participle in each sentence. Then tell whether it is a present or a past participle.

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

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>dare</td>
<td>daring</td>
<td>dared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cry</td>
<td>crying</td>
<td>cried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select</td>
<td>selecting</td>
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<td>gaze</td>
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<td>disturb</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>qualify</td>
<td>qualifying</td>
<td>qualified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name ____________________________

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>jumping</td>
<td>jumped</td>
<td>jumped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to skate</td>
<td>skating</td>
<td>skated</td>
<td>skated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to tumble</td>
<td>tumbling</td>
<td>tumbled</td>
<td>tumbled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to dash</td>
<td>dashing</td>
<td>dashed</td>
<td>dashed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. to prepare</td>
<td>preparing</td>
<td>prepared</td>
<td>prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. to start</td>
<td>starting</td>
<td>started</td>
<td>started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. to carry</td>
<td>carrying</td>
<td>carried</td>
<td>carried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 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 __________________ workers to build a clay army.
   (order, past participle)
   The emperor has had ordered workers to build a clay army.

10. The craftworkers __________________ each figure.
    (paint, present participle)
    The craftworkers were painting each figure.

11. They __________________ 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 __________________ 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 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 _______ to the museum, aren't we?" my friend asked. (6) 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 hard to is.
   D. Make no change.

(1) My friend is telling me about the museum 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 _______ to the museum, aren't we?" my friend asked. (6) Her mom had pop open the hood to find a family of squirrels nesting near the engine.
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 ___________ fading, faded ___________
   Sentence with present participle: The colors on the figures are fading away.
7. nod ___________ nodding, nodded ___________
   Sentence with past participle: The archaeologist had nodded his head.
8. find ___________ finding, found ___________
   Sentence with past participle: He had found many important artifacts.
9. display ___________ displaying, displayed ___________
   Sentence with past participle: Museums are displaying them.
10. hope ___________ hoping, hoped ___________
    Sentence with past participle: Archaeologists are hoping to find more.

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

1. The United States ______ a country that desired independence. (be, past tense)
   The United States was a country that desired independence.
2. The people ______ members of the Continental Congress. (elect, past participle)
   The people had elected members of the Continental Congress.
3. They ______ long and hard during the eighteenth century. (worked, past participle)
   They had worked long and hard during the eighteenth century.
4. They ______ great passion for their new country. (have, past tense)
   They had great passion for their new country.
5. After their hard work, freedom ______ across the land. (ring, past tense)
   After their hard work, freedom rang across the land.

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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>think</td>
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<tr>
<td>shake</td>
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<td>shaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td>looked</td>
<td>looked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Complete each sentence. Write the correct past-tense form or past participle of the verb in parentheses ( ).

1. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. (write)
2. He had written many fine manuscripts in the past. (write)
3. After completing the work, he gave it to the Continental Congress. (give)
4. The Congress brought the Constitution to the people. (bring)
5. The people had chosen officials to lead the government. (choose)
6. The United States taught other countries about democracy. (teach)
7. We went to the auditorium. (go)
8. An American history expert came to speak to us. (say)
9. She said many interesting things. (find)
10. We found the presentation fascinating. (had)
11. I had a great time. (take)
12. I took a picture of the presentation. (wrote)

Possible responses are shown.

We went to the auditorium.
An American history expert came to speak to us.
She said many interesting things.
We found the presentation fascinating.
I had a great time.
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 knew so much about history. (knowed)
2. She had studied this subject for many years. (studied)
3. She taught me so much, and I was excited to learn. (taught)
4. She had chosen to learn about history when she was very young. (chose)
5. She had begun attending college right after high school. (began)
6. She sent me a picture last week, and it showed her surrounded by books in the library. (sent)

1. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 1?
   A. Change knowed to knows.
   B. Change knowed to knowing.
   C. Change knowed 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 were excited to learn.
   C. She teached me so much, and I am excited to learn.
   D. She taught me so much, and I was excited to learn.

4. Which change should be made in Sentence 4?
   A. Change chose to chosen.
   B. Change chose to choosed.
   C. Change was to are.
   D. Make no change.

5. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
   A. Change began to begun.
   B. Change began to begining.
   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
**Lesson 23**

**Regular and Irregular Verbs**

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: ____________
   - drawn
   - I drew an illustration for my essay on colonial America.

6. draw
   - past participle: ____________
   - I had drawn many illustrations in the past.

Write the perfect 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>bite</td>
<td>have (or has) bitten</td>
<td>had bitten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>have (or has) seen</td>
<td>had seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>have (or has) flown</td>
<td>had flown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ride</td>
<td>have (or has) ridden</td>
<td>had ridden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold</td>
<td>have (or has) held</td>
<td>had held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lose</td>
<td>have (or has) lost</td>
<td>had lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>build</td>
<td>have (or has) built</td>
<td>had built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td>have (or has) looked</td>
<td>had looked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read</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. I will have gone to the museum three times by the end of next week.

8. By tomorrow, we will have brought all of the Egyptian art to the gallery.

9. I will have had the most tiring month of my life when this exhibit is over.

10. The event will have raised $500 by the end of the day.

11. They will have built the new wing by next year.

12. The director will have collected every artifact she wants by then.

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.

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

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 to have.
   B. Change suggested to suggest.
   C. Change had to have to has.
   D. Make no change.

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

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

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 tiring 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 she wants by then.

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. has written
   C. wrote
   D. had written

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

Lesson 24

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!

Grammar–Writing Connection

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

We had worked for hours last month to build a model sailboat for competition.

We learned of a problem with one of the sails when we first started.

We will fix it before we compete.

We are thinking about how to make the final adjustments.

Last week, the organizers of the competition offered us all the information we needed.

Yesterdays, 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

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

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

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

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

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.
Name _____________________________

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 broken 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 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 break to have broken.
   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 have 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.
   - race (present progressive)
     The meteor ______ through the atmosphere.
   - watch (present progressive)
     Scientists ______ carefully to observe its path.
   - track (past progressive)
     One astronomer ______ the path as early as last week.
   - 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.
   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.
   future progressive

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.
   future progressive

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 write to are writing.   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
Name ____________________________

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. ______ was writing
4. The teacher will be giving new information yesterday. ______ was giving
5. We will be finishing the experiments next week. ______ will be completing
6. Next year, students were completing new experiments. ______ will be 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 interfered ______ were interfering with radio reception.
8. Scientists predicted ______ were predicting ongoing problems.
9. They do ______ are doing all they can to learn more about sunspots.
10. Next year, the sunspots will occur ______ will be occurring often.
11. Researchers write ______ are writing about the effects of sunspots.
12. One day, researchers will discover ______ will be discovering even more.
13. I hope ______ am hoping to study astronomy in college.
14. I looked ______ was looking into the best programs last year.
15. My aunt and I drove ______ were driving to visit a nearby college.

Name ____________________________

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 ______ its going to be the greatest ship ever built!
6. 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.
Complete each sentence with the contraction for the words in parentheses ( ).

1. The motorboat's engine wouldn't start. (would not)
2. I wasn't able to find its manual. (was not)
3. The others couldn't find it either. (could not)
4. “Aren't you the one who had it last?” I asked my friend. (Are not)
5. “I haven't seen it since we started this morning,” she said. (have not)
6. “Didn't you take it home to read last night?” (Did not)
7. “We weren't thinking about that.” (were not)
8. “Well, she doesn't 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. Possible responses are shown.

9. has not — hasn't
   He hasn't finished writing his play.
10. will not — won't
    We won't be able to watch TV until he is done.
11. cannot — can't
    He can't think of a good ending.
12. is not — isn't
    He isn't sure if the play should end with the boat's sinking.
13. did not — didn't
    It didn't seem right.
14. should not — shouldn't
    Shouldn't you say something about the survivors?
15. had not — hadn't
    I hadn't imagined that it would be so sad.

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 It to Its.
   B) Change Its to It's.
   C) Change can't to cant.
   D) Change can't to can't.

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) won't
   B) not
   C) will'nt
   D) won't

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

5. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
   A) Change I've to live.
   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
Contractions  Lesson 27

Write a contraction to correctly complete each sentence.

Possible responses are shown.

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.
   The Morse code book is yours.
8. I saw the old Morse code book, and it’s cover was torn.
   I saw the old Morse code book, and its cover was torn.
9. The radio officer said we were the best students of all.
   correct
10. I can’t read the author’s name on the cover.
    I can’t (or cannot) read the author’s name on the cover.
11. There classes in Morse code are excellent.
    Their classes in Morse code are excellent.
12. The radio officer won’t be late to class today.
    correct

Adverbs  Lesson 28

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 _______.”
3. “The baby’s favorite toy is _______.”
4. “If you do have problems, ______ us immediately.”
5. “The party is _______ and we can come home if necessary.”

Complete the chart with the missing forms of the adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. quickly</td>
<td>more quickly</td>
<td>most quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. early</td>
<td>earlier</td>
<td>earliest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. far</td>
<td>farther</td>
<td>farthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. well</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. much</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. slowly</td>
<td>more slowly</td>
<td>most slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>least</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Try This

Write three sentences that include adverbs. Circle the adverb(s), and identify whether it is positive, comparative, or superlative.

Accept reasonable responses.
**Adverbs**

Lesson 28

**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.
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.**

**Possible responses are shown.**

13. We haven't got no time to prepare for the experiment.
   - We don't have any time to prepare for the experiment.
   - We have no time to prepare for the experiment.

14. Why didn't no one get the test tubes?
   - Why didn't anyone get the test tubes?
   - Why did no one get the test tubes?

15. Isn't there no one who can help?
    - Isn't there anyone who can help?
    - Is 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
   I was the competitor who arrived the earliest.

6. carefully
   I carefully built my robot from spare parts.

7. better
   It worked better than any other machine.

8. farthest
   It walked the farthest of all the robots in the competition.

9. faster
   It walked even faster than it had the week before!

10. happily
    I happily accepted my trophy.

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 ______.
   (incorrect)

2. "Why would you talk about time travel asked her sister ______.
   (incorrect)

3. “We’re going on a little trip,” Uma answered ______.
   (correct)

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
   "Because you’ve been a good sister,” Uma said, “I’ll tell you a secret.”

5. what’s the secret her sister asked
   “What’s the secret?” her sister asked.

6. if you promise not to tell anyone Uma answered I’ll explain
   “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
   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
   “I have a machine,” Uma explained, “and it will take me to another time.”

9. will you take me with you her sister asked
   “Will you take me with you?” her sister asked.

10. yes said Uma because you and I will be a traveling team
    “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. 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.
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.”
   corrected: “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.
   corrected: “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.
   corrected: “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: “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.”
   corrected: “While we’ll try to take breaks Grandma mentioned, we’ll study many long hours.”
   correct: “Can I borrow your book, Lisa?”
10. I still need to read these chapters: one, five, and seven, said Lisa.
    corrected: “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) 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 will 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 you’re 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 They’re

3. Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined word in Sentence 3?
   A I’ll
   B Il’ll
   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’re.
   B Change yours to your’s.
   C Change your to you’re.
   D Change your to your.

6. Which could complete Sentence 6?
   A Won’t
   B Won’t
   C Won’t
   D Won’t
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