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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person:</td>
<td>visitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place:</td>
<td>valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thing:</td>
<td>hammer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idea:</td>
<td>belief</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR POSSESSIVE</th>
<th>PLURAL POSSESSIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Possession:</td>
<td>teacher's desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership:</td>
<td>student's term paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship:</td>
<td>country's beauty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>teachers' desks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>students' term papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>countries’ beauty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Jamal’s understanding of the technology involved in storing information on a disk seems correct.

13. Many persons in our hectic society have forgotten the beautiful art of sewing.

14. Geraldo insisted on playing devil’s advocate whenever discussions arose.

15. Running around the house, the children could not find their father’s hat.

16. Having scored twenty-three points in the game, Dowana received the lion’s share of praise on the nightly broadcast.

17. Beethoven’s fifth symphony is one of his most popular works.

18. Paul’s personal library is becoming so large there is no place to add any more shelves.

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

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

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

**con.**

John ardently studies **heraldry**.

1. Kwang showed his **affection** for his sister Annette by writing her three poems.

2. The **sound** of singing birds makes one’s spirits rise.

3. Olaf had not yet reached the **peak** of his abilities.

4. **Hate** is a dangerous emotion.

5. Are you a member of the Republican or Democratic **party**?

6. One of Americans’ most prized possessions is **freedom**.

7. Sherri’s **urgency** caused Kim to make more mistakes than she normally would have.

8. His cold feet were soothed by the **warmth** from the evening campfire.

9. Kevin was mesmerized by the **aroma** of the bread baking in the kitchen.

10. Muriel’s two cats and her dog brought her much **enjoyment**.

11. I was not impressed with his **singing** during the student choir concert.

12. There are several theories as to what caused the **rings** around Saturn.

13. Throughout the entire **kingdom**, none was as brave as Sir Lancelot, the famous knight.

14. Making the team and passing English were two of Ping’s **goals** for this semester.
Lesson 2

Nouns: Proper, Common, and Collective

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPER NOUNS</th>
<th>COMMON NOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person: Robert Walls</td>
<td>superintendent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place: Africa</td>
<td>continent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thing: Iguanodon</td>
<td>dinosaur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idea: Renaissance</td>
<td>thought</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

The Air Force squadron flew over the Olympic field.

1. The international sports festival known as the Olympic Games began in ancient Greece.
2. These games, which started in the eighth century B.C., were held every four years for centuries.
3. The ancient Greeks used the games to salute their god Zeus and to honor their cities.
4. They included competition in music, oratory, and theater as well as sport.
5. Abandoned for several centuries, the games were revived in 1894 by an international committee.
6. Today that commission, the International Olympic Committee, bases itself in Lausanne, Switzerland.
7. The original governing board consisted of fourteen members.
8. Each participating country must have a National Olympics Committee to sponsor the team and physically manage it.
9. Participants held the first modern games in the year 1896 in Athens, Greece.
10. The games were revived to salute the collective athletic talents of the family of nations.
11. Today’s Olympics concentrate on sport only and have a much expanded venue.
12. They foster the idea of a “sound mind in a sound body” and promote friendship among nations.
13. Participation is open to all, regardless of political affiliation or creed.

14. Thirteen countries competed in that first revival.

15. Nine sports made up the entire agenda.

16. These events generated sufficient interest to justify continuing the games.

17. The United States entered a squad of fourteen men who dominated the track and field events.

18. By the fourth modern Olympiad (1908), the number of competitors had grown from 311 to 2,082.

19. The Olympic governing council added the Winter Games in 1924.

20. Chamonix, France, hosted the first winter extravaganza.


22. The summer festivities that year in Seoul, Korea, drew athletes from a record 160 countries.

23. The largest assembly of competitors gathered in Munich, Germany, which showcased ten thousand athletes in 1972.

24. The international committee currently has more than seventy members.

25. By 1992, the Winter Olympics alone boasted 2,174 athletic colleagues from sixty-three countries.

26. The Olympiads have not always been successful in keeping politics and prejudices outside their events.

27. Hitler tried to use the 1936 games in Berlin to propagandize the Nazi racist cause.

28. African American Jesse Owens upset those plans by winning four gold medals in track and field.

29. Several instances of boycotts have shocked the global audience and lessened universal participation.

30. Even terrorism has plagued the games, as in the murder of a group of Israelis in 1972.

31. Almost all Olympians stress the camaraderie of the great assembly.

32. While there is much pride in competing for one’s country, the feeling of international unity is even more important.

33. Prizes for the events are purposely kept to token awards.

34. Medals of gold, bronze, and silver reward the top three finishers in each event.

35. This is one way of keeping the emphasis on the sport rather than the reward.

36. In this way the modern Olympiads remain true to the ideals of their founders, the citizens of classical Greece.
Lesson 3
Pronouns: Personal, Possessive, Reflexive, and Intensive

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person: l, me</td>
<td>we, us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person: you</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person: he, him, she, her, it</td>
<td>they, them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person my, mine</td>
<td>our, ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person your, yours</td>
<td>your, yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person his, her, hers, its</td>
<td>their, theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

She makes her own clothes.

1. Does she have the stamina to climb to the top of the cathedral tower?
2. You are the best friend anyone could ask for.
3. Ms. Kowalski signed her autograph on this theater program.
4. Franklin, does that incident have anything to do with your shyness?
5. If Stella asks, just say that I quit for today but will be back tomorrow to finish the job.
6. Did you say this blue and gold notebook was hers?
7. The dog shook its wet fur and splattered water over the entire room.
8. Manny and John have their own version of what happened yesterday at the game.
9. Our substitute teacher, Mr. Pennyworth, told us about his archaeological experiences.
10. Will you give him a helping hand if he asks you for your help?
11. Dad, how long will it take us to reach the first rest area?
12. Mr. Ramirez showed us how to fix a flat tire on a motorcycle.
13. None of the trash scattered all over their yard is ours.

14. My time is very limited today; could I see you tomorrow?

15. How much did the handyman charge them to fix the cracked cement on their porch?

16. Maria said that her mother would help us with the arrangements tomorrow.

17. We try always to be dependable when she asks us to assist her.

18. No matter how many times they try, the Livingston twins just don’t show much progress in painting their house.

19. Did you see how many pancakes he ate this morning for breakfast?

20. Debbie and I practiced our instruments for an hour; how long did Russ and Dejuana practice theirs?

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>himself, herself, itself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Roberto bought **himself** a new jacket.

1. The chimpanzee **itself** opened the lock on the laboratory door.

2. Did you ever find yourselves wondering why we keep doing this?

3. Marvin, why don’t you attend the meeting and see for **yourself**?

4. Kellie and Mika arranged a meeting between Garth Brooks and **themselves**.

5. I continually surprise **myself** at my own genius.

6. Akira and Bob, did you do this whole project **yourselves**?

7. I **rented myself** a three-wheeler for the weekend.

8. Arthur gave her the book **himself**.
Lesson 4
Pronouns: Demonstrative, Interrogative, Relative, and Indefinite

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

Whoever heard of such a silly request?

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

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

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

who whom what which that

whoever whomever whatever whichever whose

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

Who is coming to my party?

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

16. I gave it to Fred and Ping, who are my best friends.

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

**These are the days that try men’s souls.**

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

**These are the days that try men’s souls.**

**DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular:</th>
<th>this</th>
<th>that</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plural:</td>
<td>these</td>
<td>those</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**INDEFINITE PRONOUNS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all</th>
<th>both</th>
<th>everything</th>
<th>none</th>
<th>some</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>another</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>few</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>somebody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any</td>
<td>either</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anybody</td>
<td>enough</td>
<td>most</td>
<td>other</td>
<td>someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>everybody</td>
<td>neither</td>
<td>others</td>
<td>something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anything</td>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>nobody</td>
<td>several</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 2** Write **ind.** above each indefinite pronoun and **dem.** above each demonstrative pronoun.

**dem.**

**These are the times that everyone enjoys so much.**

1. Waking suddenly, I heard something in the hallway.

2. How expensive are those?

3. Please save some for Mandy.

4. As far as problems are concerned, we have few with your son because he is so well behaved, Mrs. Windsor.

5. Place that on the end table, please.

6. I know how disappointed he felt, but I liked neither of the movies he rented.

7. When the meeting adjourned, everybody headed for the soda shop across the street.

8. These are the types of problems that make me want to scream.

9. Some days it seems that everything goes wrong.

10. Take several of these so that you won’t run short on your trip tomorrow.
Lesson 5
Verbs: Action

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

Ellie ate the cake. (transitive)
Myron jumped over the fence. (intransitive)

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

He **fought** for recognition. (intransitive) He **fought** the bad guys. (transitive)

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

1. John Wesley Powell explored far and wide. **int.**

2. John Wesley Powell came from Mount Morris, New York. **trans.**

3. His family soon moved to frontier Illinois, where the beauties of nature impressed the young boy. **trans.**

4. Spending much time by himself on rivers in canoes, young John taught himself many things about nature. **int.**

5. He landed a job as a teacher, a post at which he prospered. **trans.**

6. While he served in that position, the American Civil War erupted. **trans.**

7. An early volunteer, John rushed to his country’s service. **trans.**

8. At the Battle of Shiloh, he lost his right arm to an enemy rifle ball. **trans.**

9. After the war, John returned to Illinois. **trans.**

10. The many empty spaces on American maps of the time intrigued Powell. **trans.**

11. With the help of old army friends (including U.S. Grant), he succeeded in getting government approval and finance for an expedition to the Green and Colorado River canyons. **trans.**

12. Major Powell and eight assorted adventurers began the mapping expedition on May 24, 1869. **trans.**
13. Powell intended to map the entire country.

14. In his explorations, Powell grew wise to the ways of the arid regions of the West.

15. Powell also desired the development of the beautiful western lands of America.

16. He developed irrigation techniques and argued for rights of the individual landowner.

17. Water rights caused great problems in the growth of the West because local monopolies manipulated water use.

18. Powell also conceived a love for the Native Americans.


20. Under his leadership, topographical maps became the standard by which the rest of the world made maps.

21. He angered a few senators when he funneled some of the Survey’s federal monies into investigating the chemical possibilities of petroleum.

22. Most people at that time saw no possible use for crude oil except as lighting fuel or as a lubricant.

23. Congress slashed the Survey’s funds, and Powell resigned.

24. In the administration of the Bureau of Ethnology, however, Powell’s enthusiasm soared.

25. As part of his work in the bureau, Powell classified Native American languages.

26. His *Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages* established Powell as an important anthropologist.

27. The former superintendent of county schools achieved lasting fame and respect for his work with Native Americans.

28. Under his tutelage, the bureau brought the new field of anthropology into adulthood.

29. Powell wrote other works as well; his books concern his explorations and his work in anthropology.

30. Meanwhile, his ideas on irrigation improved crop production in the West.
Lesson 6
Verbs: Linking

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

Gerald is handsome. Marta was the president.

OTHER LINKING VERBS
appear feel look seem smell
become grow remain sound taste

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

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

20. A 70 percent majority elected Heather president of the chess club.

21. My dislike of liver has grown stronger over the years.

22. Yana trains for the wrestling tournament next month in the state capital.

23. Kosey really liked his new school.

24. The Franklins hope for good weather for their trip this weekend.

25. The veterinarian gave my cat a shot last week.

26. The hamburger tasted absolutely delicious.

27. The neighbors loud music kept me awake until two in the morning.

28. Ernesto saw nothing funny about the practical joke.

29. Hundreds of visitors tour our local museum each month.

30. These footprints look fresh.

31. The computer at the library saves me a lot of research time.

32. The weather turned colder after those few sunny, warm days.

33. This turkey tastes good with the tart cranberry sauce.

34. Akira and Ramon are two of the nicest people in the world.

35. Ricardo and Minal became closer after the tragedy.

36. Mark plays cards often.

37. The wonderful old oak tree grew on the wide hillside to the north of the farm.

38. Two term papers and three book reports try the best of us.

39. Marilyn and Anna take trigonometry in summer school.

40. With no further business, the meeting adjourned fifteen minutes early.

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

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Lesson 7
Verb Phrases

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

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

AUXILIARY VERBS

Forms of be: am, is, are, was, were, being, been
Forms of have: has, have, had, having
Others: can, could, do, does, did, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would

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

The rain has been falling steady all night.

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

20. The occasion might have ended in disaster for the Sprank twins.

21. The accident might have done more damage to the car.

22. We shall never regret our decision.

23. Because of the snowstorm, the dance has been postponed until next week.

24. We must have lost the game.

25. The younger children will be frightened by certain scenes in the movie, Mom.

26. We could probably switch the gathering to Friday.

27. Will had eaten seven hot dogs by the end of the show.

28. Kajala has always been stronger than Osvaldo in cross-country skiing.

29. Miriam and Terra have seldom studied together before last night.

30. Without the wire top on the cage, the rabbit could jump out of it and into the reach of our dog.

31. Ollie may have deposited the money earlier than usual.

32. Because of the fog, Margaret’s plane will be arriving two hours late tomorrow night.

33. The rust has certainly damaged the rocker panels on your brother’s old car.

34. Billy Ray cannot remember his last visit to the doctor.

35. Red and green have been the traditional Christmas colors for many years.

36. In eight competitions this year, our school jazz band has received seven awards.

37. Hadi really does know the answers to the trick questions.

38. With a tight score, that game must have thrilled everyone there.

39. By combining all the clues, we can name a suspect in the baron’s murder.

40. With her memory, she should seldom forget anything as important as my birthday.

► Writing Link  Write a short description of a typical day for one of your parents. Demonstrate the use of main verbs with auxiliary verbs.
Lesson 8
Adjectives

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITIVE</th>
<th>COMPARATIVE</th>
<th>SUPERLATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td>larger</td>
<td>largest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(regular formation of degree)

(irregular formation of degree)

**Exercise 1** Underline each adjective in the following sentences.

Some villages developed into huge urban areas.

1. Cities did not become possible until ancient societies produced more food than they consumed and had found ways of storing the surplus.

2. Storing and preserving food was necessary to sustain large numbers of non-farming people.

3. Civil officials and religious priests inhabited the earliest cities.

4. Around them lived the lower classes of craft persons, artisans, and common laborers.

5. The labor of outside farmers supported the permanent inhabitants of the city.

6. The city officials collected the surplus food and distributed it among the workers.

7. Another reason for the development of the city was that it provided the best defense against outside aggressors.

8. Since it depended on the outlying areas for supplies, each city had to dominate and defend its entire region against enemies.

9. The city rulers sent out professional soldiers to keep order in the hinterland and to defend it from roving marauders and from attacks by other cities.

10. Large municipalities sprang up wherever commerce flourished, such as the intersections of trade routes, at sea harbors, and at the mouths of rivers.
11. The trading function has been an important source of employment and sustenance for cities throughout history.

12. All the major urban areas of the United States, including the cities of the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, began as small trade centers.

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

**sup.** Ancient Athens might have been the most beautiful city ever built.

**___________** 1. As cities grow larger, they develop many problems, some of which seem difficult to solve.

**___________** 2. Depending on the state of the economy, good jobs become scarce or non-existent.

**___________** 3. One of the most frustrating problems remains adequate housing.

**___________** 4. Urban leaders consider providing proper utility and sanitation services an even more difficult task.

**___________** 5. Many clear thinkers have dedicated themselves to solving and preventing such problems through urban planning.

**___________** 6. The first step is to clearly define the needs, addressing the worst problems directly.

**___________** 7. Planners organize these needs into specific goals that will give the most complete solutions.

**___________** 8. The next step, the hardest one, focuses on producing the means with which to achieve the goals.

**___________** 9. One of the more difficult obstacles is financing development projects.

**___________** 10. Taxes provide most of the money.

**___________** 11. The most influential pioneer in city planning was Ebenezer Howard.

**___________** 12. Howard’s ideas for social and economic balance provided a basis for the most significant advancement in cities in centuries.
Lesson 9
Adverbs

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

The boy had run quickly home. (Quickly modifies the verb had run.)
Kate is very nervous about her performance. (Very modifies the adjective nervous.)
Dr. Delacorte removed the bandages quite carefully. (Quite modifies the adverb carefully; carefully modifies the verb removed.)

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

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

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

The dejected boy moved slowly.

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

14. Mitch handles his tape player carelessly.

15. Esther rounded the building and nearly collided with an elderly man.

16. The instructions were given clearly and concisely.

17. The little girl carefully drew a picture of a very skinny dog.

18. The seriously injured player was carried to an ambulance.


20. The debate team had a rather mediocre record.

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

**V**

Kim gazed lovingly at her little sister.

1. The coach shouted hoarsely at the defensive back.

2. The melody floated gracefully throughout the building.


4. That extremely clean car belongs to Ms. Salvatore.

5. Masu spoke rather shyly.

6. After his reprieve, Soto skipped merrily down the hallway.

7. Mr. Atkinson attributes his very green lawn to proper fertilizing and watering.

8. Will you ever succeed in learning this procedure?

9. Does such a hastily prepared assignment deserve a top grade?

10. Betsy has never readily accepted responsibility for the accident.

11. A rather large dog met the salesman at the front door.

12. Winona is really intelligent.

13. The suspiciously nervous boys were quite anxious.

14. Every morning Mr. Chin greets his class cheerily.

15. Lady Louisa’s heavily powdered face significantly detracted from her beautiful gown.

16. I think that Melody purposely lost her assignment.
Lesson 10
Prepositions

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

The bus stopped by the school.

**COMMON PREPOSITIONS**

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

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

Use something red in front of that black background.

**COMMON COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS**

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

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

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

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

Early in the morning, Sam acts grumpy.

1. The crowd leaped to their feet when Montana dropped back for a pass.
2. Without hesitation, Abdul volunteered to run for secretary.
3. Judy parked her car in front of Margie’s house.
4. The boats were tied downstream below the dam.
5. Eluding the police, the burglar made his escape by means of the transom.
6. Terrence hugged Marlene amid the throng of cheering fans.
7. According to Ellie, there will be no meeting this afternoon in the cafeteria.
8. “He isn’t there,” Bill said, pointing toward the closet door.
9. I can’t wait until spring.
10. Jerilynn was thrilled beyond her wildest dreams at the beautiful sound.
11. On top of the hill, you will find a grassy plot with a wonderful apple tree.
12. They spend a lot of time out west at a dude ranch.
13. All members have paid their dues except Jeremy.
14. We served the Jeffersons mashed potatoes and succotash along with the barbecued ribs.
15. The dry weather ruined the crop despite our desperate irrigation attempts.
16. The doctors had a consultation concerning Ms. Devereaux’s illness.
17. Aboard the train, the family settled down for the long ride from Paris to Marseilles.
18. Planting marigolds around the garden will keep the rabbits away from the vegetables.
19. Inside the car we found a twenty-dollar bill beneath a photo of Aunt Helen and Uncle Joe.
20. Three pieces of candy fell onto the floor and rolled along the wall.
21. We found the missing socks underneath the bed and on top of a comic book.
22. May I have the macaroni and cheese instead of the pilaf?
23. Ms. Sarmiento will be our advisor during Mr. Voss’s sabbatical.
24. Taki waited near the telephone for an hour, but Kurt didn’t call despite his promise.
25. Dean came to the Halloween party as an aardvark and Ed came as a green Martian.
26. His reputation among the athletes spread throughout the city after his winning touchdown.
27. We completed the project three weeks ahead of schedule.
28. Gasoline prices rose on account of the dramatic increase in demand.
29. We have a renewed enthusiasm since the retreat.
30. Upon his arrival, the contest began.
31. Because of Cal’s shrewdness, we managed to get terrific bargains.
32. Will I see you at the concert?
33. Upon receipt of the letter, Daisy disappeared into her room.
34. The smoke rose lazily up the chimney by means of the draft through the flue.
35. Is Hector the man leaning against the wall?
36. The sporting goods store moved around the corner.
Lesson 11
Conjunctions: Coordinating, Correlative, and Subordinating

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

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

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

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

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

Carlos called before you arrived.

COMMON SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>as though</th>
<th>provided (that)</th>
<th>until</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>as though</td>
<td>provided (that)</td>
<td>until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>although</td>
<td>because</td>
<td>since</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>so long as</td>
<td>whenever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as far as</td>
<td>considering (that)</td>
<td>so that</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as if</td>
<td>if</td>
<td>whereas</td>
<td>whereas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as long as</td>
<td>inasmuch as</td>
<td>though</td>
<td>wherever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as soon as</td>
<td>in order that</td>
<td>unless</td>
<td>while</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

coord. Do you write letters to your friends, or do you use only the phone?

1. In the ancient world the establishment of large governments and the development of trade necessitated formal message-carrying systems.

2. At first, governments reserved these systems for their own use; commercial interests and the private sector were later included.

3. Around 550 B.C., the Persians began a postal service that not only proved dependable but also still serves as a model for communications.

4. The Romans established a large system that remained very reliable so long as the empire maintained its central world authority.
5. Based on the Persian model, Roman relay stations were both large and numerous.

6. Roman government posts carried only official letters, whereas commercial companies served businesses and private citizens.

7. After Rome’s authority weakened, reliable posts either disappeared or became undependable.

8. The Renaissance in western Europe sparked a boom in official, commercial, ecclesiastical, and private correspondence.

9. This increase made it necessary for regional monarchies not only to rehabilitate the postal systems but also to extend them greatly.

10. France established a nationwide postal service in 1497 as England had done earlier in 1481.

11. In America, early colonial mail was neither regular nor organized.

12. To correspond with relatives abroad, colonists posted letters with sea captains unless they could find a friend to carry the letters for them.

13. Cities supervised early attempts at organized mail so that the demand for communications could be met.

14. Since the Colonial American authorities realized the necessity of centralized control, they appointed Benjamin Franklin deputy postmaster general for America in 1737.

15. Franklin made fundamental improvements in the domestic mail system while he established regular foreign deliveries.

16. The Continental Congress in 1775 appointed Franklin postmaster general because his innovations had been so successful.

17. After the constitution of 1789 mandated the establishment of a post office and post roads, Congress made the Post Office Department an organ of the federal government.

18. The government appointed Samuel Osgood as the first postmaster general of the fledgling yet burgeoning department.
Lesson 12
Conjunctive Adverbs and Interjections

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

COMMON CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>again</th>
<th>further</th>
<th>indeed</th>
<th>nevertheless</th>
<th>still</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>also</td>
<td>furthermore</td>
<td>instead</td>
<td>nonetheless</td>
<td>then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besides</td>
<td>hence</td>
<td>likewise</td>
<td>otherwise</td>
<td>therefore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consequently</td>
<td>however</td>
<td>moreover</td>
<td>similarly</td>
<td>thus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

1. Marci forgot her umbrella; however, Felicia brought hers.
2. We’ll weed the garden; meanwhile, you cut the grass away from the antique rosebush.
3. Yipes! Rover is loose again in the neighbor’s yard.
4. Shhh! I am trying to study for the big test.
5. Oscar never opened the book; hence, he failed to read that beautiful story.
6. Oh, drat, I’ll never get the hang of this new computer that I bought.
7. The rain poured down; still, no one left the ticket line.
8. Oh, no! The concert is sold out, and we haven’t gotten in yet.
9. Jason moaned and groaned; nevertheless, no one would do his work for him.
10. Kara read three books on colonial dress; consequently, her costume looked the most authentic of all.
11. Everyone was restless; nevertheless, Hal continued his speech.
12. I’ve lost my notes from yesterday’s class; however, there wasn’t much new material in them anyway.
13. Mr. Min talked about beekeeping; besides, he brought samples of foods made with honey.
14. Jeff submitted a terrific essay; indeed, he won first place in the writing contest.
15. Mercy! My feet are killing me.
16. You may have the ice cream if you have finished the chores; otherwise, you can do without it.
17. The trio had a difficult time at the audition; moreover, their second selection did not work out very well.
18. Doreen tore her jeans climbing the fence; similarly, Monty scratched his forearm.
19. You've spent all your money already? Good grief!
20. For heaven's sake, you should know better than to fall asleep in the sun.
21. Dad spends a lot of time working in the yard; consequently, our lawn is the nicest in the neighborhood.
22. Oh, pshaw, I dropped another stitch in my knitting.
23. Every member of the theatrical company did his or her job; therefore, the play was a huge success.
24. Twist off the cap; then, carefully squeeze till a drop of glue appears.
25. “My godness,” uttered Grandma, “he looks just like his uncle Morty did forty years ago.”
26. Erika isn’t going skating with us; besides, she has a bad cold and should stay inside.
27. We all donated a dollar for the gift; also, Carol supplied the card.
28. The girl got the guy, the horse was saved from the dog food factory, and the underdog was elected president; thus, the cliché-ridden tale came to an end.
29. Alas, the ending of this miserable story was no better than the beginning.
30. Andi and Sue gave in to Cindy’s demands; likewise, I finally capitulated, too.
31. Achim didn’t have his part memorized; furthermore, he didn’t even try.
32. “Great Caesar’s ghost!” cried the foreman. “Why aren’t these boxes loaded?”

▶ Writing Link  Compose a humorous paragraph about an imaginary camping trip. Include conjunctive adverbs and interjections.
Unit 1 Review

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

The cowboy rode slowly into the small town.

1. Because of the approaching storm, all of the picnickers gathered their belongings and ran to the shelter houses.

2. Did you see that Nina and Sally built an extremely large decoration for the pep rally on Friday?

3. After eating every snack in the place, he had the nerve to ask if there would be more food later.

4. Placing his feet on the desk, Mr. Zahn read slowly through our request for an extra dance this semester.

5. In spite of the noise, An-Li managed to finish her homework during lunch.

6. If we plan that trip to New Mexico, we will have to travel on inexpensive transportation.

7. Someone wedged this invitation to the banquet into the storm door.

8. I want you to meet the person to whom I owe everything for teaching me the correct way to shoot free throws.

9. Dennis acted as though the teacher had asked us to read the entire encyclopedia in one evening.

10. Molly and Yani are excited about their interviews for a job with the newspaper.

11. Both my sister and I gave the vanity that was Grandma’s to cousin Corinne.

12. Even for a thousand dollars, I will never say anything about a friend that would hurt him or her.

13. Kerry belonged to the French club and the science club in addition to several sports teams.

14. The circus offered five performances at the coliseum, but the Ke family wasn’t able to attend any of them because all of the children had chicken pox.

15. Al placed himself on a very rigorous training schedule for wrestling, and it must have paid off for him since he is undefeated this year.
Exercise 1 Write the part of speech above each italicized word: N (noun), pro. (pronoun), V (verb), adj. (adjective), adv. (adverb), prep. (preposition), conj. (conjunction), or int. (interjection). Some may be compounds.

adv.
The car sped recklessly around the corner.

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

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

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

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

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

**The pack of wolves** howled.

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

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

---

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

**The miniature leaves** covered the bonsai tree.

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

A compound subject consists of two or more simple subjects joined by a conjunction. The subjects share the same verb. A compound predicate consists of two or more verbs or verb phrases joined by a conjunction. The verbs share the same subject.

Lloyd and Millie drove from Boston to Tallahassee. (compound subject)
Brad washed and waxed his old jalopy. (compound predicate)

Exercise 1 Draw a vertical line between the subject and predicate. Write S above each simple subject and P above each simple predicate.

Lois and Clark sat outside and looked up at the stars.

1. Our school library and cafeteria are under renovation.
2. The groundhog tunneled beneath the fence and poked its head into our yard.
3. Jules and his sister took pictures with their new camera.
4. Robins either find worms in the grass or dig for them underground.
5. The turbulent waves swirled and crashed to shore.
6. My friends and I borrow and wear each other’s clothes.
7. A police car and an ambulance just whizzed by our house.
8. Erica sewed on the button and mended the tear.
9. Graham crackers, marshmallows, and chocolate taste delicious together.
10. The boy and the collie ran away but soon came back.
11. Salvador Dali, a surrealist artist, not only painted paintings but also made sculptures and designed jewelry.
12. Neither Yuri nor Bruno received mail today.
13. The mountain climbers hooked up their ropes and secured their backpacks.
14. Rea and Marissa auditioned for the lead roles in the school musical but got only chorus parts.
15. The alley cat yawned and stretched.
16. Darren and Brian washed and waxed their dad's car.

17. Wind and hail damaged our porch.

18. The tennis match and the track meet attracted many spectators.

19. Both the Senate and the House discuss and vote on legislation.

20. Jamaal and Keisha saw the movie and liked it.

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

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

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

PREDICATE               SUBJECT
Across the field **run**  the gray **cats**.

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

PREDICATE               SUBJECT
There **is**            a **noise** in the basement.

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

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

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

Behind us **was** an army **ambulance**.

1. There **goes** the best teacher in our school.
2. Here **is** the brownie recipe from my new cookbook.
3. Lead the way to the museum.
4. Beside our house **runs** a little **creek**.
5. Next to the library **stand** two big oak **trees**.
6. Under the pile of papers **lies** the missing letter.
7. Here **are** my car **keys**!
8. Around the park **go** the horse and **buggies**.
9. Don’t **exercise** too soon after dinner.
10. Please help me in the garden.
11. On the desk in the den **sits** our new computer.
12. There **is** a recycling center at the west end of town.
13. Here on our patio **gather** the relatives.
14. Near one of the stores **stands** a mailbox.
15. On the beach **scrambled** the seagulls for the bread crumbs.
16. There in the water swims a lone dolphin.
17. Here comes Nina with her two children.
18. Always stretch your muscles before a race.
19. In my mom’s hands is a list of my chores.
20. On the sidelines wait many players eager for victory.

**Exercise 2** Write **C** beside each sentence that is a command (imperative). Write **I** beside each sentence that is in inverted order. If the sentence is in inverted order, draw one line under the simple subject and two lines under the simple predicate.

**C**
By the tree sits Isaac with a book in his lap.

**I**
1. Please drive our new car very carefully.
2. There is no excuse for rudeness.
3. At the foot of the cliff galloped a black stallion.
4. Write your grandfather a thank-you note for the CD.
5. There will not be time for another game.
6. Down the road hops a cute little bunny rabbit.
7. There is a psychology course second period next term.
8. Please be quiet during study hall.
9. Here come the trombone players.
10. In the desert walk three camels.
11. Please wait for the bus with me.
12. Tell Josh about the red sports car around the corner.
13. There are no more baseball cards in the drawer.
14. Donate your old clothes to the homeless.
15. Take Rosa’s dog for a walk around the neighborhood.
16. There was I, all alone in the dark.
17. In the barn mooed the cows.
18. Across the street appeared a “For Sale” sign.
19. Come to the pep rally after school tomorrow.
20. In the kitchen boil the eggs.
Lesson 16
Direct and Indirect Objects

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

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

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

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

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

The clay maker formed a lovely round vase.

1. Barb will call us at home.

2. Li explained the phrase.

3. Amy asked Lisa and Todd to come.

4. Randolph designed the go-cart.

5. Bill tossed the volleyball over the net.

6. Shawna sang six songs at the concert.

7. Tess will paint the ceramic bird.

8. After school, Brad cleaned the garage.

9. Lucy carefully tilled the sprouting flowers.

10. The dashing colonel rallied his troops.

11. The moderator is concluding the discussion.

12. Jennifer closed the barn door behind her.

13. I adjusted my binoculars for the far horizon.

14. Jamal claimed the abandoned kite.

15. Yolanda rode her horse at the barrel riding contest.
16. Sean did not drop the card.

17. Carla really overdid that cheerleading performance.

18. The high pinnacles of the cumulus clouds formed fantastic battlements, bastions, and towers.

19. For centuries, the long tentacles of the giant squid have frightened mariners.

20. Sunee is saving her diaries for posterity.

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

Our math teacher gave us a quiz on variables today.

1. Little Cindy lent me a toy teacup.

2. Samantha will give Zack a valentine.

3. The white-bearded man offered Tricia the book of poems.

4. Liam bought Eileen the roses.

5. The duke sent Miss Emily the silver box.

6. Asford brought us the keys to the castle.

7. Deebra promised Edmund the video.

8. Walter, would you make me a translation of these hieroglyphs?

9. My little brother built me a model airplane.

10. Louise told the Smiths the tale of the broken window and the errant baseball.

11. But Sam guaranteed us better results!

12. Vanessa wrote the prince a long, sad letter about her change of heart.

13. General Pershing awarded my grandfather this medal.

14. Kenji, throw her the ball!

15. The mysterious lady on the foggy pier handed Monty a letter.

16. Well, I must teach him batting technique.

17. Camilla will show Henry her diary.

18. Oh, come on, Susan; sing us your song.

19. Tommy will paint Kara a portrait of herself on horseback.

20. I would have given them the truth had they asked for it.
Lesson 17
Object and Subject Complements

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

Paul elected himself president. (noun)
Paul calls the car his. (pronoun)
Paul found the computer useful. (adjective)

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

A
The director considers Neal perfect for the lead role.

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

18. The magician found his assistant very helpful.

19. The referee called the basket ours.

20. Did I tell you that peanuts make me sick?

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

Montana is a northern state.

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

The whole issue seems irrelevant.

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

Juan became class president, and his parents were proud.

1. The seats in our new sports car are tan leather.

2. Debussy’s music sounds very dreamy.

3. Jenny was ecstatic that she got into the musical theater program.

4. Mrs. Lopez seemed upset that Jason forgot to mow her lawn.

5. Michael Jordan is a hero to many young people.

6. The sizzling bacon smelled delicious.

7. Tennis is a sport I like to watch.

8. Freud’s ideas remain an important part of the study of psychology.

9. Diane’s cat appeared weak and listless, so she took it to the vet.

10. Monet is my favorite impressionist painter.

11. The minestrone soup tasted too salty and spicy.

12. Karsten is a martial arts expert and a karate teacher.
Unit 2 Review

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

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

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

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

Ahmik brought **me roses** on our first date.

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

noun  The cleanliness of Mia’s room shocked her mother.

1. They saw the white tiger at the zoo.

2. I thought long and hard about her advice.

3. Soccer remains Scott’s major source of exercise.

4. Dr. Dawson is the one who signed my medical forms.

5. Nobody can watch our dog while we’re gone.

6. Both trucks and cars had to stop at the roadblock.

7. You climbed the hill too fast for me!

8. Please empty the milk into the measuring cup.

9. The book over there is yours.

10. My dad, mom, sister, and I rode the streetcar in San Francisco.

11. The reporter interviewed me for the school paper; moreover, the photographer took my picture.

12. Please take that tray back to the cafeteria.

13. This is the worst movie I’ve ever seen.

14. My father is a professor of philosophy.

15. We will meet for practice on the field tomorrow unless it rains.

16. Mona herself braved the winter weather to shovel the snow.

17. Jonathan Swift was an English author and satirist.

18. The chef at Luigi’s specializes in Italian cuisine.

19. The pirate is hiding the treasure in the ship.

20. Omar works in the bakery but doesn’t eat sweets.

21. The sun is remarkably bright today!

22. Oh, no! I forgot to put on sunscreen!
A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that begins with a preposition and usually ends with a noun or a pronoun, called the **object of the preposition**.

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

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

My skis sped **down the hill over the cliff into the river**. (three prepositional phrases)
We sent invitations **to Jack, Kumar, and Renee**. (three objects of the preposition *to*)

### COMMON PREPOSITIONS

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

**Can you identify that bird in the garden?** (adjective phrase modifying the noun *bird*)
**Please take this paint brush to your father.** (adverb phrase modifying the verb *take*)

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**Exercise 1** Underline each prepositional phrase.

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

1. The biosphere extends for many miles; it begins at seven miles **above sea level** and continues for an equal distance **into the ocean’s depths**.

2. Scientists divide the biosphere into ecosystems and study how organisms interact with each other.

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

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

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**adv.** Water is essential to the biosphere.

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1. Carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen also cycle through the biosphere.
2. In the water cycle, water vapor condenses and falls to Earth as precipitation.
3. Some of the precipitation is absorbed into the soil.
4. Another part is used by plants and animals.
5. Most of the remaining precipitation makes its way into rivers, lakes, and oceans.
6. The process of evaporation takes this standing water back into the atmosphere.
7. During this process, liquid water changes into a gas.
8. This gas, or water vapor, is also put into the atmosphere by breathing humans, animals, and plants.
9. Nitrogen is another element essential for life.
10. Although much of Earth’s atmosphere is nitrogen, most organisms cannot take nitrogen straight from the air.
Lesson 19
Participles, Participial Phrases, and Absolute Phrases

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

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

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

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

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

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

► Exercise 1 Underline each participle and participial phrase.

Packing carefully, we prepared for our camping trip.

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

16. Hoping for the best, we opened the basement door after the raging flood.

17. The team has finally broken its losing streak!

18. Don’t forget your backpack lying behind the sofa.

19. Clutching her mother’s hand, the child skated slowly over the frozen rink.

20. Slashing the vegetation ahead, the explorers ploughed through the overgrown jungle.

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

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

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

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

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

We hoped for a clear weekend, Friday being dreary.

1. Her suspicions confirmed, the police officer made the arrest.

2. Backing out of the driveway, I hit the mailbox.

3. They will take the daytime train, the landscape inviting.

4. My doubts relieved, I gained confidence as the game progressed.

5. Peering through a microscope, the scientist identified several microbes.

6. His dogs panting with exertion, Hagos took a break from his run.

7. Its shutters hanging limply in the wind, the house looked abandoned and forlorn.

8. The car rusted and worthless, I left it at the junkyard.


10. Everything planned in advance, the party went like clockwork.

11. We scrambled from the car, racing to the amusement park gates.

12. Moving quickly, the lion cut off the fleeing zebra.

13. My garden is dying, pesticides having been applied by mistake.

14. As the parole board met to decide the fates of several people, the prisoner was hoping for parole.
Lesson 20
Gerunds and Gerund Phrases; Appositives and Appositive Phrases

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

Skating is my favorite sport. (gerund as subject)
My friends all love skating. (gerund as direct object)
We give skating much consideration. (gerund as indirect object)
I will teach a class in skating. (gerund as object of a preposition)
My father’s favorites are skiing and swimming. (gerunds as predicate nominatives)
Two sports, skiing and sledding, are popular. (gerunds as appositives)

A gerund phrase is a gerund with its modifiers.

Running in marathons is my mother’s constant passion.
Her success is due to quality training.

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

Standing in the rain, we wished we had brought umbrellas. (participial phrase)
Standing in the rain got us soaked to the skin. (gerund phrase)

Exercise 1 Underline each gerund or gerund phrase.

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

Hovering over the mouse, the hawk plunged to Earth.

Painting the garage every summer is Gary's way to relieve stress.

We debated driving, but because of the distance decided on flying.

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

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

Exercise 2 Underline each appositive or appositive phrase.

The twins, Mark and Mabel, are both tall.

1. My aunt Helene bought a farm outside Toledo.
2. The comics, Seth and Josh, kept us in stitches for hours.
3. She moved to Albany, the capital of New York.
4. During first and second periods I have science and math, my best courses.
5. Kimane, the soccer captain, got an award.
6. I watched a documentary about Hank Aaron, the baseball great who broke Babe Ruth’s home run record.
7. Walden is my favorite book by the naturalist Henry David Thoreau.
8. My fingers, cold sticks of ice, were frostbitten from being out in the cold too long.
9. I write for our student newspaper Hall Pass.
10. Was that your famous relative, the mountain climber?
11. My oldest brother, Tim, is on leave from the air force.
12. My cat Huckleberry lived for almost twenty years.
13. Let’s see the theater's new production, Arsenic and Old Lace.
14. Rami, my best friend, is moving out of town.
15. The dancers, members of Ms. Contreras’s class, leaped and twirled through the audience.
Lesson 21
Infinitives and Infinitive Phrases

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

To lie is dishonorable. (infinitive as subject)
Everyone needs to study. (infinitive as direct object)
Their orders were to retreat. (infinitive as predicate nominative)
That would be a fun cave to explore. (infinitive as adjective)
The audience was waiting to applaud. (infinitive as adverb)

An infinitive phrase is an infinitive with its modifiers.
We hope to climb the mountain by nightfall.
Do you have to play your music so loudly?
To study after the test is a little backwards.

Exercise 1 Underline each infinitive.

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

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

13. The Galileo probe, heading to Jupiter to observe the giant planet, was launched from the shuttle Atlantis in 1989.

14. Ulysses, launched from Discovery in 1990 and heading toward the sun, is programmed to collect information on the sun’s poles starting in 1995.

15. Scientists think we will learn things about Earth and our environment that we cannot begin to imagine today.

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

Tamara Jernigan belongs to the United States Volleyball Association.

1. She is the only member of that organization to fly the space shuttle to Earth’s orbit.

2. Jernigan has served as mission specialist on two shuttle flights, where she was able to test physical conditioning in space.

3. She notes that while all athletes have a duty to keep in shape, there are different things to deal with in space.

4. For example, few athletes ever have to adjust to microgravity.

5. The human experiment in space has taught astronauts that they have to counteract anti-gravity effects on the body by exercising while they are actually flying.

6. Jernigan uses the Russian space station Mir to point out the necessity of conditioning, both before and during flights.

7. She says the Russians exercise regularly on Mir because they do not want to get de-conditioned to Earth’s gravitational forces.

8. Jernigan herself runs and tries to work out with a high school volleyball team, all in addition to her work with the USVA.

9. She describes the exercise equipment that the astronauts are able to take into space.

10. The ogometer is a bicycle-like device, and she discovered it was a fine way to exercise.

11. Unfortunately, she points out, exercising causes the shuttle to shake, which messes up the fine-tuned experiments that other astronauts are trying to carry out.

12. Obviously, someone needs to develop a way of exercising so as not to disturb the shuttle balance.
Lesson 22
Distinguishing Participial, Gerund, and Infinitive Phrases

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

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

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

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

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

1. She hopes to become a field biologist.
   P

2. Matty bought me an elephant carved from wood.
   P

3. Memorizing poetry is a good way to maintain brain power.
   G

4. Do you want to copy my notes?
   I

5. The teacher handed back my theme, edited by her assistant.
   I

6. Jack’s dream, rafting the wild river, was soon to be realized.
   I

7. The lifeguard, swimming as quickly as possible, approached the swimmer calling for help.
   I

8. Weaving dangerously, the truck managed to stay on the slippery road.
   I

9. Our fund raiser will help to support the new environmental center.
   I

10. My friend agreed to keep my secret.
    I

11. Singing in the shower is my greatest talent.
    I

12. Can you help me to paint these lawn chairs?
    I

13. The balloons hanging from the ceiling added the final touch to our decorations.
    I

14. I hope you don’t plan to meet my parents dressed as a pirate!
    I

15. She is in training to swim across the lake.
    I

16. Leaping into the air, the kitten caught the butterfly.
    G

17. Everyone in class was confused and kept missing the point.
    I
18. We traveled to Florida to watch the launch of the space shuttle.

19. Eating pizza is one of my passions.

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

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

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

G  The residents heard the sound of shattering glass.

G  Playing the trumpet is Jacky’s best skill.

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

G  Where did you learn to make pottery?

G  Working overtime is contributing to my savings.

P  Searching for treasure attracts many people.

G  Seeing its chance, the squirrel darted across the highway.

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

I  To abandon a pet is a crime.

G  Taggart hates being shy.

P  Hani plans to visit the Keck Telescope in Hawaii.

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

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

I  I don’t want to argue with you any more!

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

G  Mowing the lawn is not my favorite task.

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

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

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

I  I thought I saw you hiding in the bushes.
Unit 3 Review

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

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

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

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

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

Tyler read the morning paper. (main clause)

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

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

**SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS**

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

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

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

✔ Louis Braille (1809–1852) lost his sight in an accident when he was three years old.

1. When he was fourteen, he invented today’s most common system of writing for the blind.

2. As an adult, he became a teacher of the blind.

3. In the Braille system, letters, numbers, and punctuation marks—even musical notes—are written in units called Braille “cells.”

4. Each cell contains between one and six raised dots.

5. Visually impaired people who have been taught Braille can read these raised dots with their fingertips.

6. Because sixty-three unique combinations of dots are possible, Braille is quite flexible.

7. Louis Braille determined that these raised dots can be interpreted much faster than raised lettering.
8. Even though it is more practical than raised lettering, the Braille system was not used widely until more than a century after its invention.

9. The six positions in a cell are arranged in two vertical columns of three positions each.

10. Each position in a cell is identified by a number.

11. For example, the number one position is the upper left-hand corner of the cell.

12. Immediately beneath it is the number two position.

13. When a single raised dot appears in the number one position, the cell represents the letter a.

14. When both the number one and number two positions contain dots, the cell represents the letter b.

15. Special signs are used to precede numbers and capital letters.

16. The number sign is a cell with dots in positions 3, 4, 5, and 6.

17. The first ten letters of the alphabet represent numerals if they are preceded by the number sign.

18. For example, a cell that would otherwise represent the letter a represents the Arabic numeral 1 if it is preceded by a number sign.

19. Similarly, whenever a cell with a single dot in position 6 appears, the reader knows that the next letter is a capital.

20. Braille can be written by manual or mechanical means.

21. A Braille writing machine is similar to a typewriter except that it has only six keys, one corresponding to each dot in the Braille cell.

22. An ordinary personal computer can convert printed material to Braille by using a special device that embosses dots on paper.

23. Another method of writing Braille involves using a slate and stylus to form raised dots on paper.

24. Although Braille provides visually impaired individuals with access to important information found in books, its usefulness doesn’t stop there.

25. Because writing is such an intrinsic part of everyday life, Braille’s most important role may be furnishing visually impaired people with a medium for letters, grocery lists, and phone messages.

**Writing Link**  Write a brief paragraph about the reading and writing you do in the course of an ordinary day. Use at least two subordinate clauses.
Lesson 24
Simple and Compound Sentences

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

**SUBJECT**
Most dogs
They

** Predicate**
are pets
provide pleasure and companionship.

(Compound predicate)

Seeing Eye® dogs and other assistance dogs give the gift of independence.

(Compound subject)

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

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

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

**Compound**
Assistance dogs offer disabled people companionship, but they also play a more important role.

1. A trained dog’s help could make independent living possible for a disabled person.

2. Someone in a wheelchair can’t reach a light switch, and a deaf person can’t hear a smoke alarm.

3. Dogs can help in many everyday situations.

4. Labrador retrievers open refrigerators, and Border collies nudge people awake.

5. Assistance dogs push elevator buttons and pick up telephones.

6. An assistance dog performs many duties, and these duties could change from one day to the next.

7. Some dogs go to work or school, and others help with child care or housework.

8. One dog might signal the whistle of a teakettle or the beep of a microwave oven.

9. Assistance dogs serve as eyes, ears, legs, or arms; they empower those they help.
Many breeds become assistance dogs, but a few seem particularly well suited to the role.

Labrador retrievers, golden retrievers, Welsh corgis, and Border collies generally respond well to training.

These dogs are eager to please; praise and affection are their primary rewards.

Assistance dogs face unfamiliar situations daily; thus, the single most important job qualification is a calm disposition.

A dog might have to navigate a crowded bus or a noisy restaurant.

Assistance dogs regularly encounter strangers; therefore, they should not be apprehensive.

Nervous and excitable dogs might become frightened, and their unexpected moves could prove dangerous.

Assistance dogs play another important role, and that is the part of social ice-breaker.

Disabled people sometimes feel “invisible,” but dogs make them very hard to ignore.

Children especially are attracted to dogs; thus, assistance dogs are often included in disability awareness programs.

The position of teacher can be added to the assistance dogs’ long list of jobs.

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

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

1. Both of the sofas arrived but neither fit through the doorway.
2. Green is Angie’s favorite color but her new coat is blue.
3. This is a great car and it gets good gas mileage.
4. The first game will be this Thursday at five.
5. I like skiing and Maria likes skating.
6. We don’t order dessert when we eat out.
7. Martin expected bad weather therefore, he brought an umbrella.
8. This quilt might look old but my grandmother made it last year.
9. I’ll call you when I get home from work.
10. We will sell tickets tomorrow or you may buy them at the door.
Lesson 25
Complex and Compound-Complex Sentences

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

MAIN CLAUSE  SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
We ate popcorn  while we watched the movie.

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

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

MAIN CLAUSE  SUBORDINATE CLAUSE  MAIN CLAUSE
I was in the back yard  when Tony called,  and I didn’t hear the phone ring.

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

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

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

17. Because it was directed at toddlers, the program had to be brief.

18. As he described his trip to sunny Puerto Rico, the rain continued to fall.

19. Even though I was scheduled to leave early, I’ll stay until closing, and then I’ll make the bank deposit.

20. When small children need sleep, they become short-tempered.

21. My sister is moving because she got a new job.

22. Although I promised I’d be there, I couldn’t make it because my car wouldn’t start.

23. Even if you mail the card today, it won’t arrive until after her birthday, and you will have to call anyway.

24. If this snow continues, school will be canceled, and we’ll have to stay home.

25. The snack bar, which is open all year, is behind the boathouse.

26. Angela called while you were out, but she didn’t leave a message.

27. Even though Carey is gone for the weekend, the cat sleeps on her bed, and the dog sleeps in her doorway.

28. Unless it rains, she will take her binoculars and go birdwatching.

29. Will the person who lost a pearl necklace please come to the front desk?

30. If you simply paint over them, the cracks will return, and you’ll have to paint again.

**Writing Link** Write a brief paragraph about a book you have read. Use at least two complex sentences and one compound-complex sentence.
Lesson 26
Adjective Clauses

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELATIVE PRONOUNS</th>
<th>that</th>
<th>whom</th>
<th>whomever</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>which</td>
<td>whose</td>
<td>whatever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>who</td>
<td>whoever</td>
<td>whatever</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

19. Sam’s car, which is the same year as mine, is in better condition.

20. My sister sold lemonade to the people who came to the garage sale.

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

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

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

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

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

---

**non.**

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

1. Cars that have malfunctioning exhaust systems should be repaired or taken off the road.

2. I will point out the Thai restaurant that serves my favorite food.

3. Uncle Charles, whose cabin we stayed in last summer, has invited us back this year.

4. Use the plastic measuring spoons, which are in the top drawer.

5. The woman who owns the florist shop is visiting mom.

6. The popcorn that they sell at the fair is the best I’ve ever tasted.

7. Julio showed us the spot where he had last seen his camera.

8. Ridge Road, which is quite steep, leads to the ski area.

9. P.J. is the student who designed the poster for the play.

10. Joanna gave a performance that I will never forget.

11. This artist, whom I once met, used only watercolors.

12. Nick told us to take the road that runs straight through town.

13. Clarence, who is visiting Barbados, sent me this hat.

14. Volunteers who can follow directions make the job easier.

15. Ted showed us the tracks that were left by the grizzly bear.

16. The man who donated the refreshments owns a grocery store.
Lesson 27
Adverb Clauses

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

I’ll take a turn after Liana takes hers.

Exercise 1 Underline the adverb clause in each sentence.

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

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

17. Potatoes are not fattening unless they are combined with high-fat ingredients.

18. When people hear the word **potatoes**, one of the first things that comes to mind is probably French fries.

19. Even though they are made of potatoes, French fries are not very nourishing.

20. Provided they are prepared the right way, potatoes can be a major component of a well-rounded diet.

21. So that potatoes’ nutritional virtues can be retained, low-fat cooking techniques should be employed.

22. If you use a little imagination, most potato dishes can be “lightened up.”

23. Although butter is the most popular dressing for baked potatoes, it is probably the most fattening.

24. Even if you forego butter, other toppings such as sour cream or bacon are also high in empty fat calories.

25. Before you eat any potato dish, you might want to stop and consider its fat content.

26. Substituting low-fat ingredients is simple, once you know a few tricks.

27. Whenever sour cream is called for, you might try nonfat yogurt.

28. Before you add cheese to potatoes, ask yourself whether a little pepper might add more flavor.

29. Whenever you buy processed potatoes such as French fries or potatoes au gratin, don’t forget about that hidden fat.

30. If you buy fresh potatoes, they are low in fat, high in carbohydrates, and packed with nutrients.

**Writing Link** Write a brief paragraph about a food you enjoy. Use at least three adverb clauses.
Lesson 28
Noun Clauses

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

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

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

Whoever takes the last ice cube should refill the tray. (subject)
Do you know how Russians say “yes”? (direct object)
We were anxious about what would come next. (object of preposition about)

The following words are used to introduce noun clauses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>how</th>
<th>what</th>
<th>where</th>
<th>who</th>
<th>whomever</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>however</td>
<td>whatever</td>
<td>which</td>
<td>whom</td>
<td>whose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>whichever</td>
<td>whoever</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**DO** The article described how carpenters build chairs.

1. The assumption is that we will reach the coast before Friday.
2. Whatever you want is fine with me.
3. Will someone please tell me why the basement light is on?
4. We were worried about what would happen to the senior center.
5. That the team will make it to the state finals is the hope of all the players.
6. Luanne wondered aloud why the car was so muddy.
7. This open window must be where the burglar entered.
8. What we wished for came true after all.
9. Why she had chosen that college was never even discussed.
10. Marnie asked the author why he wrote the story in the present tense.
11. This covered bridge is where my mother proposed to my father.
12. Whichever route you want to take is fine with me.
13. We talked about what she would do with her free time.
14. Please save those stones for when we build the path from the cabin to the creek.
15. Birthdays are when I really appreciate my big family.
16. I can’t remember why I chose that morbid poem.
17. Aunt Carol told me all about where she grew up.
18. That they will hear a world-class orchestra is the expectation of the audience.
19. No one can tell me what I should do about this problem.
20. Holidays are when I miss my grandfather the most.
21. The winner will be whoever sells the most subscriptions.
22. Whoever wrote this perfume ad needs a good editor.
23. I had a dream about when we were in Canada.
24. Does anyone here know how tadpoles become frogs?
25. Theo’s advice was for whoever would listen.
26. When we leave the party is up to you.
27. Which flight we should take was a real dilemma.
28. She’ll give me whatever is left of the cake.
29. College is whatever you make of it.
30. Save this sample for whoever is in charge of printing the brochures.
31. March drew whatever we asked her to.
32. This deserted exit is where we ran out of gas.
33. That Daniel missed his sister was apparent.
34. The police officer talked about how his dog had saved his life.
35. Jimmy could hit whatever I pitched him.

► Writing Link  Write a brief paragraph about a family get-together. Use each of the four types of noun clauses (subject, direct object, object of a preposition, and predicate noun) at least once.
Lesson 29
Kinds of Sentences

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

*We went to the state fair last summer.*

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

*Please turn the lights off.*

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

*Did you notice whether she was carrying an umbrella?*

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

*What a hectic day this has been!*  

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

___ **int.** How much do you really know about bats?

___ 1. Bats might be the world’s most misunderstood animals

___ 2. Do you think of bats as villainous, vampire-like creatures

___ 3. This is not true

___ 4. Out of more than nine hundred bat species, only three in South America drink animal blood

___ 5. Did you know that bats are the only mammals capable of true flight

___ 6. They navigate in the dark by echolocation

___ 7. Few people realize bats’ ecological importance

___ 8. What do you suppose makes bats so beneficial

___ 9. They consume huge quantities of insects, including mosquitoes

___ 10. Some bats eat the equivalent of their body weight in insects in one night

___ 11. Did you know there is a bat colony in Texas that consumes up to 250,000 pounds of insects in a single night

___ 12. That’s quite a few bugs

___ 13. Every summer, a cave in Texas is home to the world’s largest concentration of mammals
With the birth of new pups each summer, the population in Bracken Cave swells to 40 million!

Have you ever seen a bat?

Don’t think bats live exclusively in caves.

They live in all parts of the world except the polar regions.

You might be able to spot bats in your neighborhood.

Pay close attention.

Many bats live in cities.

Did you know that the world’s largest urban bat population is in the United States?

In Austin, Texas, nearly a million bats roost under a downtown bridge.

In Texas, bats are actually a tourist attraction.

Would you like to attract bats for insect-control purposes?

Consider building a bat nesting house.

Many books and articles about bats contain plans for bat houses.

Does it sound as if the public’s perception of bats is changing?

Governments are even passing bat-protection laws.

If you’re interested in bats, visit your library.

While you’re there, look into bat conservation societies.

▶ Writing Link  Write a paragraph about an animal. Use all four types of sentences—declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory.
Lesson 30
Sentence Fragments

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

Knocked for five minutes but got no answer (lacks subject)
The restaurant with three hundred items on the menu (lacks verb)
On my birthday (lacks subject and verb)
Because the dog was barking (subordinate clause only)

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

frag. Yesterday, the rain falling lightly.

1. An oil tanker leaking gallons of crude.
2. Many adults return to college after years in the working world.
3. Even though we invited her again.
4. The painting, which includes all three primary colors.
5. The marathon starting line early on Saturday morning.
6. California and Oregon, both experiencing a drought this year.
7. When starting the elementary Spanish class, knew only three words.
8. Small birds are nesting on the porch.
9. His first professional acting role in nearly twenty years.
10. That is precisely what I mean.
11. Where you go to college is your decision.
12. Her mother, the famous author of best-selling mystery novels.
13. Ready to jump in the pool the children threw down their towels.
14. I wore the blue hat and she the green.
15. No one but Marella in the car when the accident occurred.
16. Panicking, I called everyone again at the last minute.
17. To announce the sidewalk sale and promote our new spring merchandise.
18. Because my mother will be in Japan this summer.
19. When Garrison gets hungry, he gets out the cookbooks.
21. Before long, bluebirds had found the nesting boxes we’d built.
22. Whenever I need to return clothing received as a gift.
23. Walking at low tide yields the most interesting seashell finds.
24. Charlotte’s Web, which I fondly remember reading in fourth grade.
25. Three boys riding mountain bikes and wearing brightly colored helmets.

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

M  Even tough Caleb’s mother had sold him her old car at a reasonable price.
1. If you wait until Gilberto gets home from work.
2. More rain and flooding in California.
3. Taxpayers who wait until the last minute to file their returns.
4. Barked continually from midnight until 4:00 A.M.
5. My older sister Becky, who had twins at the beginning of January.
6. Walked along Sixth Street, looked up, and saw a hot-air balloon.
7. Without any instructions to guide me in assembling the new bookcase.
8. Right in the middle of the courtyard where all the neighbors could see.
9. Didn’t really have very nice weather for the festival.
10. Not wanting to hurt the feelings of those who had contributed long hours to the project.
11. The painted bowl that my sister brought back from her semester in Mexico last year.
12. Later than he usually got home.
13. The washing machine, which was just repaired last week.
14. When you decided whether to take the job painting houses for the summer.
15. Carried on as if it were the end of the world.
16. Yesterday, crowds of people lining up to buy tickets for the opening day game.
17. Waited in line all afternoon to get a former astronaut’s autograph.
18. If Peter and Tamara get home from school before I get home from work.
19. Disco music, which was quite popular for a short period in the 1970s.
20. Waiting in the open-air pavilion for the orchestra to begin playing Vivaldi’s Four Seasons.
Lesson 31
Run-On Sentences

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

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

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

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

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

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

Walt Whitman was a poet he wrote Leaves of Grass.

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

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

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

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

Correct by adding a comma before the conjunction.

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

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

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

1. There are seventeen species of penguins, emperor penguins are the largest.
2. The snow was gray, and so was the sky.
3. Choose reusable products, use cloth napkins instead of paper.
4. We heard noises in the chimney, a raccoon had moved in.
5. Some are grizzlies, some are black bears.
6. The squirrel zigzagged across the lawn, then it dashed up a tree.
7. A manatee is a mammal, so is a whale.
8. Komodo dragons are the largest lizards, some grow to more than ten feet long.
9. It is smaller than the crane, it has a longer neck.
10. Visit the zoo in cool weather, and the animals will be more active.
11. The bird I saw had a black throat, this one has a white throat.
12. Most cockroaches are brown, some are green or blue.
13. The cougar has many names, including mountain lion, puma, and panther.
14. Dolphins and porpoises are not the same, they are closely related.
15. Spotted salamanders migrate here, they cross this road.
16. Loons walk awkwardly, they’re graceful swimmers.
17. My jeans were hanging on the clothesline, and a wren tried to build a nest in them.
18. Sea turtles get caught in nets, and so do dolphins.
19. Roadrunners are real birds, they live in the southwest.
20. The robin’s egg is blue, so is the bluebird’s.
21. Lightning sometimes strikes the ocean, sometimes sea animals get shocked.
22. Fish sleep, they don’t close their eyes.
23. We visited the rainforest exhibit, but we didn’t have time to see the butterflies.
24. Songbird populations are decreasing, there is still time to reverse the trend.
25. Tasmanian devils are real animals, and they have pouches like kangaroos.
26. Those are purple martins, they are the biggest swallows.
27. Elephants use their ears to cool off, they flap them like fans.
28. An orange half is an inexpensive birdfeeder, and it’s easy to make.
29. Squirrels are rodents, so are porcupines.
30. Terrapins live in salt marshes, they crawl ashore to lay eggs.
31. It had been raining steadily when the sun peeked out from behind the clouds.
32. This isn’t my umbrella nor, for that matter, is this my raincoat.
33. The pictures Kayla took will appear in today’s paper.
34. Mr. Bils ruled the office but Mrs. Bils presided over their home.
35. Nora typed in the last word and hit “enter.”
Exercise 1 Underline each main clause, and add commas as needed.

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

Hey! Did you see that runner steal second base?

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

\( \text{R} \) The bus was early, I missed it again.

\( \text{C} \) 1. The book, which includes a chapter on the history of the town.

\( \text{C} \) 2. From my balcony, I can see the lake.

\( \text{R} \) 3. We saw John in the one-show, he got us free tickets.

\( \text{C} \) 4. We walked to the wedding then we drove to the reception.

\( \text{C} \) 5. Andy walked.

\( \text{R} \) 6. At the grand opening of the supermarket in the new shopping center.

\( \text{C} \) 7. That color is acceptable, the other is a better choice.

\( \text{C} \) 8. What you choose to eat is your business.

\( \text{C} \) 9. Elizabeth wore her linen suit and tan shoes to her interview.

\( \text{R} \) 10. Michael and Lisa both having a hard time finding summer jobs.

\( \text{R} \) 11. Her headache, which started during the final exam in trigonometry.

\( \text{C} \) 12. Jenny’s station was neat, Hannah’s was immaculate.

\( \text{C} \) 13. Time to get into the car and head home.

\( \text{C} \) 14. In just two days they built the entire deck.

\( \text{C} \) 15. Without any help Mia cooked Thanksgiving dinner for twelve.

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

\( \text{S} \) Behind them stood a great, pacing tiger.

\( \text{S} \) 1. We hunted high and low, but there was no sign of the other cufflink.

\( \text{S} \) 2. My little sister enjoys Green Eggs and Ham, and I enjoy reading it to her.

\( \text{C} \) 3. The constant droning of loud music is giving me a headache.

\( \text{C} \) 4. When Mom took the pies out of the oven, Rover sat up and begged for a slice.

\( \text{CX} \) 5. The sun was hot, our labor was intense, and we dreamed of lakes and canals and oceans.

\( \text{S} \) 6. I simply can’t keep up with Elizabeth.

\( \text{S} \) 7. I do the kind of work that I enjoy; I don’t believe that money is everything.

\( \text{C} \) 8. Clark’s the only person I know who wears a tam-o’-shanter.
9. Don’t use the designs that Joonie suggested; your own are much better than hers.
10. The long, leafy branches swayed gracefully with the breeze.
11. Peg learned too late that Jack had stuffed all his exercise equipment into the hall closet.
12. It is true that time is priceless, and so, whatever you do, don’t waste it.

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

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

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

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

Lesson 32
Diagraming Simple Sentences

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

Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.
1. Brave pioneers settled the American West.
2. The men and women considered the journey dangerous.
3. The desert was the most dangerous section.

4. The weary pioneers advanced quite slowly.

5. The settlers’ journey was frightening and exciting.

6. The Santa Fe Trail was an important trail.

7. The history teacher showed us historical artifacts.

8. Our class thought the pioneers’ stories inspiring.
Lesson 33
Diagraming Simple Sentences with Phrases

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

Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.
1. Seeking an enjoyable holiday, millions of tourists come to the Smoky Mountains.
2. Camping is a popular way of experiencing the mountains.
3. To hike in the Smokies would be a wonderful way to spend a vacation.

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

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

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

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

8. Our camp having been set up, we felt ready to enjoy the mountains.
Lesson 34
Diagraming Sentences with Clauses

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

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

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

If farmers wish to improve their animals by selective breeding, they must keep careful records. (complex sentence with adverb clauses)
Which of many characteristics are desirable is an important decision. (complex sentence with noun clause as subject)

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

Successful livestock farmers can sell superior breeding stock to whoever desires to improve a herd or flock. (complex sentence with noun clause as object of preposition)
1. Members of the club may invite whomever they want to the awards banquet.

2. That so many people were willing to volunteer for the project made it a success.

3. If Danielle does not study harder, her eligibility for the soccer team might be suspended.

4. Even though the movie was quite long, it was very entertaining.
5. Send that birthday card to whoever has the best sense of humor.

6. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

7. Some young children who attend the preschool are very cautious, but others just do whatever they want.

8. How the raccoon got into the attic is another question.
Unit 5 Review

Exercise 1 Diagram each sentence.

1. Gary, a music student, and Paul, our band director, consider Bach king.

2. The last drop of water having fallen from the canteen, the explorer let out a cry of despair.

3. Regaining his feet, the runner stumbled onward, and he soon found himself at the finish line.

4. Gatlinburg, a small town in the foothills, has grown quite large.

5. Whether Robin decides to attend the meeting is unimportant to whoever is in charge.

6. Catching the flag would prove that she deserved a spot with the flag corps.
Exercise 1 Write trans. in the blank if the action verb is transitive or intr. if the action verb is intransitive.

We heaped the stones in a pile by the door.

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

Exercise 2 Add an adjective clause or an adverb clause to each sentence. Answers will vary.

The man had a phone in his car.

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

1. Howard has written a book.
2. The lampshade was shaped like a lily.
3. The sky was clear.
4. Why don’t we play a board game? ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________

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

6. More people attended this year’s home show. ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________

7. Joe missed his cue. ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________

8. You’ll have to replace that pitcher. ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________

9. That clarinetist is my sister. ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________

10. Someday I’d like to visit Aberdeen, Scotland. ____________________________
    ____________________________
    ____________________________
    ____________________________
1. The wagon drivers offered their oxen hay.

2. Our plans having been decided, we made reservations.

3. On the shores of Maine, her grandfather had built a home for his family.

4. The women and their daughters attended a weekend retreat in July.
Unit 6: Verb Tenses, Voice, and Mood

Lesson 35
Regular Verbs: Principal Parts

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

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

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

All the students at school love baseball. (base form of love)
1. Our team members need new uniforms for the championship game. (base form of need)
2. We are playing against the Newton High Tigers. (present participle of play)
3. We certainly expect to win the game. (base form of expect)
4. However, three of our best players have injured themselves this year. (past participle of injure)
5. The expense of nine new uniforms almost ruined us. (past form of ruin)
6. To pay for them, the kids washed cars for eight Saturdays in a row. (past form of wash)
7. Everyone hated the sight of buckets and sponges. (past form of hate)
8. Apu said that his hands looked like dried prunes. (past form of look)
9. The work is over; now we are talking forward to the fun. (present participle of look)
10. The rally we held yesterday has succeeded in boosting the team’s morale. (past participle of succeed)
11. Akira, our best batter, has promised to hit at least three home runs. (past participle of promise)
12. Ms. Concordia, our principal, is printing tickets for the game. (present participle of print)
13. She is talking about giving the team a special surprise if they win the game. (present participle of talk)
14. Jerome can guess that the surprise will be a special guest at the victory dance. (base form of guess)
15. He knows that Ms. Concordia’s brother does _________ drums in a famous rock group. (base form of play)

16. Could she be _________ to ask the group to play at the dance? (present participle of plan)

17. In the last game our shortstop hit a line drive and _________ to first base as fast as he could. (past form of gallop)

18. Just before he got there he _________ over a small stone and was tagged out. (past form of trip)

19. Everyone is _________ that such accidents will not spoil this game. (present participle of hope)

20. By this time tomorrow we hope to be _________ a rousing victory. (present participle of celebrate)

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

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

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

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

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Lesson 36
Irregular Verbs: Principal Parts

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

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

The principal parts of some irregular verbs are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASE FORM</th>
<th>PRESENT PARTICIPLE</th>
<th>PAST FORM</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be (am, is, are)</td>
<td>being</td>
<td>was, were</td>
<td>been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>beginning</td>
<td>began, were</td>
<td>begun</td>
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<tr>
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<td>breaking</td>
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<td>eaten</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>seeing</td>
<td>saw</td>
<td>seen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. **past form** The Olympic Games (begin, began) in Greece in 776 B.C.
2. **past participle** Reba has (swim, swum) in this event many times.
3. **past participle** Last year she (swam, swum) it in record time.
4. **past form** The coach says that Tonelle is (dive, diving) her very best.
5. **past form** Today Jane (wear, wore) her favorite bathing suit to practice.
6. **past form** She has (saying, said) that it brings her good luck.
7. **past participle** Bob (think, thought) he wouldn’t qualify for the high dive.
8. **past form** However, we think he is (going, go) to win easily.
8. Two years ago Timmy (win, won) the pole vault.
9. The local newspaper has (wrote, written) about him often.
10. A photo they (take, took) of him won a sports award.
11. Have you (go, gone) to any of the events yet?
12. I (gone, went) to watch the broad jump yesterday.
13. Sam (tell, told) us that his right knee is sore.
14. He hopes he has not (tore, torn) a muscle.
15. He has (see, seen) a doctor about it already.
16. I (think, thinking) the doctor recommended heat.
17. Did you know that he has (have, had) an operation on that knee?
18. We hope the twins (win, winning) a track scholarship to college.
19. After the track meet, may I (ride, rode) home with you?
20. I (drive, drove) here yesterday with my sister.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>past participle of write</th>
<th>written</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past form of break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present participle of see</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base form of lose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past form of drink</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>past participle of swim</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>present participle of bring</td>
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<tr>
<td>past form of wear</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>base form of run</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past participle of go</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>present participle of eat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>past participle of come</td>
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<tr>
<td>past form of fly</td>
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<tr>
<td>past participle of fall</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>past participle of fight</td>
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<td>past participle of begin</td>
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<td>past participle of throw</td>
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<td>past form of sleep</td>
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<td>present participle of keep</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>past participle of be</td>
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<tr>
<td>past form of choose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 37
Tense of Verbs: Present, Past, and Future

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

Andrea **plays** basketball for the school team. (repeated action)
She **dunks** the ball. (right now)
The school **has** two basketball teams. (always true)

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

We **studied** hard for the test.
All the chickens **flew** the coop.
Jay **was** riding in my car.
We **were** pleased with our work.

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

I **will go** to the dance with Felipe.
My dad **will be** happy with my grades.

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

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

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

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11. I ____________ in school almost all day. (past tense of be)

12. My sister ____________ money for college. (future tense of save)

13. After weeks of looking, Jim ____________ a job. (past tense of find)

14. She ____________ the office about the meeting. (future tense of notify)

15. ____________ you please ____________ the door for me? (future tense of open)

16. The twins ____________ almost always together. (present tense of be)

17. They ____________ for three days to get here. (past tense of drive)

18. I ____________ my new radio with me to the beach. (past tense of bring)

19. Consuelo ____________ for the job tomorrow. (future tense of interview)

20. It ____________ almost time to leave for class. (present tense of be)

21. I ____________ never ____________ his face. (future tense of forget)

22. Jacob ____________ his jacket on a nail. (past tense of hang)

23. I think I ____________ my car keys in the grass. (past tense of lose)

24. The French club ____________ a debate tomorrow. (future tense of hold)

25. Our side ____________ the mock trial. (past tense of win)

26. Who ____________ the Declaration of Independence first? (past tense of sign)

27. I think he ____________ about the surprise party. (present tense of know)

28. Alfonso ____________ us paint the room. (future tense of help)

29. Shakespeare ____________ many fine plays. (past tense of write)

30. Last week Beth ____________ ten laps. (past tense of swim)

31. The gym ____________ soon ____________ new equipment. (future tense of need)

32. Arturo ____________ almost all the potato salad. (past tense of eat)

33. I ____________ my paycheck to the bank. (future tense of take)

34. His old car ____________ down on the highway. (past tense of break)

35. The crowd of people ____________ past us. (past tense of run)

36. Mom ____________ about the boys. (present tense of worry)

37. My quarter ____________ in the parking meter. (past tense of jam)

38. The conductor ____________ us the right stop. (future tense of tell)

39. Grandma ____________ me how to knit. (past tense of teach)

40. The batter ____________ a swing at the ball. (past tense of take)
Lesson 38
Perfect Tenses: Present, Past, and Future

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

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

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

They had left the house by the time I arrived.

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

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

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

Alison has never been to the Pacific Northwest.
1. Have you decided whether to take French next term?
2. By this time next year the child will have grown six inches.
3. They didn’t go to the movie because they had already seen it.
4. Have you had trouble with the car before?
5. Before we spoke I didn’t know there had been an accident.
6. I have tried to explain the problem many times.
7. My family has hunted in these woods for generations.
8. After tonight I will have heard the concert six times.
9. They were tired because the work had been especially hard.
10. Has Mr. O'Reilly graded our papers yet?
11. Digna has lived in this country for three years.
12. She had already demanded a raise from her boss.
13. I wanted to dance with her, but Bill had already asked her.
14. Ruth has voted for him before, but she won’t again.

15. The coaches have stressed that the players should be careful.

16. The climbers had hoped to get to the top.

17. We had waited a long time before we gave up and left.

18. After this one I will have filled out ten applications.

19. By the end of the day we will have picked a bushel of apples.

20. They have played darts together many times.

21. By next week they will have traveled a thousand miles.

22. Mrs. Jones has requested us not to shout.

23. The wind had never blown so fiercely.

24. The pitcher has thrown the ball too hard.

25. Julio will have invited Jessica to the party by now.

26. By six o’clock Henry had showered and shaved.

27. The students have decorated the gym with streamers.

28. Akimi has wanted a car for a long time.

29. Nayyer had worked as a waiter before.

30. The car has had many flat tires.

31. We have lived in this apartment for years.

32. By the end of July, I will have mowed the lawn six times.

33. Has the space shuttle landed yet?

34. It was too late—the spy had discovered the secret.

35. Scientists have uncovered many riddles of the universe.

36. Has the caterer arrived with the refreshments?

37. The bride has postponed the wedding.

38. The ceremony had started before the superintendent got there.

39. I am sure that when the buzzer sounds, Hobbes will have scored at least ten points.

40. The police have asked us not to gather on the corner.
Lesson 39
Tenses of Verbs

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

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

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

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

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

Sharon will **subtract** the numbers.

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

Jake has **gathered** the flowers.

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

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

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

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

---

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

**past**

Dr. Della Chiesa told us a strange story yesterday.

1. There is an island in the Pacific called Guam.
2. As an animal specialist, he visits the island often.
3. By the 1960s, game wardens on Guam had noticed a decrease in the bird population.
4. However, no one found any bodies of dead birds.
5. By the 1980s, some species of birds had almost disappeared.
6. What had endangered so many birds to the point of extinction?
7. After much study, Julie Savidge, a biologist, reached some conclusions.
8. She ruled out disease and loss of habitat as the culprits.
9. Then she discovered a relationship between the disappearance of birds and the increase of brown tree snakes.
10. Was there a connection between the two events?

11. The brown tree snake is not native to Guam.

12. It had probably sneaked onto the island on a plane or a boat.

13. Dr. Savidge often discovered eggs and feathers in the snakes’ stomachs.

14. Further, the snake had proved its ferocity by its attacks on babies.

15. Dr. Savidge concluded that the snake was responsible for the disappearance of the birds.

16. It was hard to convince other scientists of the truth of her findings, but finally they agreed.

17. Today biologists work to reestablish endangered bird populations on Guam.

18. In the meantime, several brown tree snakes, hidden in air freight, have reached Hawaii.

19. Fortunately, people captured them before they escaped into the forests.

20. By the end of this century, many tropical birds will have disappeared due to the brown tree snake.

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

we will have ridden (future perfect of ride)

1. it [ ] (present of explode)
2. I [ ] (future perfect of fight)
3. they [ ] (past perfect of enjoy)
4. he [ ] (future of choose)
5. you [ ] (future perfect of fly)
6. it [ ] (past perfect of break)
7. they [ ] (present of write)
8. I [ ] (future perfect of see)
9. they [ ] (past perfect of throw)
10. it [ ] (future perfect of spin)
11. I [ ] (past of be)
12. we [ ] (future of tune)
Lesson 40
Verbs: Progressive and Emphatic Forms

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

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

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

1. They ________________ at the meeting. (future progressive of speak)
2. By Tuesday they ________________ for three weeks. (future perfect progressive of travel)
3. The horse ________________ over the fence. (present progressive of jump)
4. The chorus ________________ tonight. (future progressive of sing)
5. She ________________ for his address. (past perfect progressive of ask)
6. They ________________ when the phone rang. (past progressive of eat)
7. We ________________ next. (future progressive of perform)
8. The dog ________________ all day. (present perfect progressive of sleep)
9. Soon he ________________ on his novel for six years. (future perfect progressive of work)
10. While you ________________, we were swimming. (past progressive of hike)
11. I ________________ as fast as I can. (present progressive of run)
12. Jaime ________________ here on his way through town. (future progressive of stop)
13. Anita ________________ when the phone rang. (past perfect progressive of nap)
14. They ________________ very generous to us. (present progressive of be)
15. They ________________ each other often. (present perfect progressive of visit)
16. Before their argument they ________________. (past perfect progressive of date)
17. In June they ________________ for a year. (future perfect progressive of redecorate)
18. The kids ________________ into the pool. (past progressive of dive)
19. ____________ you _____________ in the contest? (present progressive of compete)

20. I ________________ my homework before Sunday night. (future progressive of finish)

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

Present Emphatic:  I __________ need a new dress.
Rhonda __________ buy a lot of new clothes.

Past Emphatic:   You __________ spend too much on those shoes.

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

I ___________ my homework in on time yesterday. (turn)

1. No matter what you say, I ___________ how to boil water. (know)
2. Sheila _____________ instructions; the instructions were wrong. (follow)
3. I _____________ the dishes last night. (wash)
4. Before you forget, _____________ your grandmother for the check. (thank)
5. Whatever else he lacks, Carl _____________ good manners. (have)
6. Allen _____________ he gets the job. (hope)
7. I _____________ glasses; I can not see well. (need)
8. Antoine _____________ her your message before he left. (give)
9. Jess _____________ a good job on the garden last spring. (do)
10. Sally _________________ to go with us, but her dad says she can’t. (want)
11. It’s hard to believe, but he _____________ that poem. (write)
12. Billy _____________ to her; she just didn’t hear him. (speak)
13. He _____________ her, but he doesn’t know how to tell her. (like)
14. I _____________ you’re a good cook; I’m just not hungry. (think)
15. Akira _____________ for the test, but it was very difficult. (study)
16. If you go to the store, _____________ me a Sports Illustrated. (get)
17. Oh, _____________ him before he finds out from someone else. (tell)
18. It took a lot of courage, but she _____________ from the high board. (dive)
19. It didn’t show much, but John _____________ himself at the party. (enjoy)
20. I’d love a cake, and _____________ it chocolate. (make)
Lesson 41
Verbs: Compatibility of Tenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. The Coast Guard went to the rescue, but the boat _____________ already. (sink)

19. She asked him to be careful with the key, but he _____________ it. (lose)

20. Did you say that you spoke to him before he _____________ school? (leave)

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

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

1. Many people believe that television _____________ displayed too much violence.

2. Lenny _____________ hoped to join a team, and he wants it to be the Oilers.

3. When we entered the theater, the usher _____________ had shown us to our seats.

4. Cricket is a game that _____________ used innings and umpires.

5. While Juan peeled the potatoes, Luba _____________ shelled the peas.

6. I read in a book that Lewis and Clark _____________ try to teach the Nez Percé “the game of base.”

7. If the weather is mild, the school _____________ held the graduation ceremony outside.

8. As the ice _____________ thawed, a puddle of water _____________ has formed.

9. The Knicks’ _____________ first official game was with the New York Baseball Club; they will lose.

10. My dad _____________ made spaghetti sauce and had asked me to try it.

11. Lou Gehrig _____________ was a fine player; he _____________ hits four home runs in one game.

12. Satchel Paige _____________ was a porter before he _____________ becomes a great pitcher.

13. My grandma _____________ always sits in her favorite chair when she _____________ did her knitting.

14. Frisky _____________ ran out the door and howls at the moon.

15. Ted Williams _____________ played for the Red Sox; he _____________ is one of their best players.

16. Many people _____________ collect baseball cards because it _____________ was a lot of fun.

17. By the time I _____________ finished my homework, my favorite show _____________ ended.

18. Whenever Luisa _____________ goes camping, she _____________ borrowed a sleeping bag from Mitch.

19. Panda bears _____________ sleep a lot because it _____________ was hard work eating bamboo for fourteen hours a day!

20. I _____________ feel like playing baseball; where was my mitt?
Lesson 42
Voice of Verbs

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

Angelina drove the pickup. (active voice)
The pickup was driven by Angelina. (passive voice)

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

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

We were amazed when Bella played the solo.

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

16. Carlos dropped the spaghetti, so our dog ate it.

17. Dr. Washington gave the lecture, but few were listening.

18. The carpenters built the house, and it was finished ahead of schedule.

19. The sled was pulled by horses.

20. The project will be created by a team of students.

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

**A**

**P**

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

1. A beachcomber found a gold coin. __________________________

2. The paper was typed by Felicia. ________________________________

3. Abby will drive the tractor. _________________________________

4. The problem was solved by Andre. ____________________________

5. The scarf was knitted by my mom. _____________________________

6. Dr. DiFalco examined the cat. _______________________________

7. The operator placed the call. _________________________________

8. My horse will win the race. _________________________________

9. Cinderella will sweep the hearth. ____________________________

10. The pennant was won by the Red Sox. _______________________

11. The plumber fixed the leaky faucet. __________________________

12. The baby spilled the oatmeal. _______________________________
Lesson 43
Mood of Verbs

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

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

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

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

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

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

**We demand** [or recommend or suggest] that he **leave** town.

**It is essential** that the law **be** changed.

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

If she **were** engaged, she would have told me.

I wish I **were** an astronaut.

---

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

**imp**  
Please **be** careful with the car.

____ 1. Robin wishes that she **could** fly a plane.

____ 2. Lincoln **spoke** eloquently at Gettysburg.

____ 3. My father asked that I **explain** where I had been.

____ 4. I **am writing** a paper about the U.S. justice system.

____ 5. Next, **fry** the onions and garlic in olive oil.

____ 6. Is it necessary that I **be** here tomorrow morning?

____ 7. He is **leaving** tomorrow at ten o’clock.

____ 8. Please **explain** the problem to Kim.

____ 9. He treats her as if she **were** a child.

____ 10. We **spent** a wonderful day climbing Mt. Washington.
11. Describe the accident as accurately as you can.

12. If I were his mother, I would not give him the car keys.

13. I wish I knew half as much about cars as you do.

14. Eat up; there’s much more.

15. Who will volunteer to be on the public relations committee?


17. If I had graduated last spring, I would have applied for the job.

18. Try to get here before the storm starts.

19. Invite them to the party if you want to.

20. Did Sami finish writing his term paper?

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

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

1. He usually **takes** a long time at the store. (*take*)

2. Rob wishes that he **could** play the drums. (*can*)

3. Sheila **wants** to learn to play the flute. (*want*)

4. The blue dress **is** much too expensive. (*be*)

5. If he **liked** the movie, he would say so. (*like*)

6. Please **clean** your room before Saturday. (*clean*)

7. Is it necessary that he **drive** so fast? (*drive*)

8. I wish I **were** going to Boston with you. (*be*)

9. It is essential that your parents **be** here. (*be*)

10. I recommend that she **read** this book. (*read*)

11. If I **needed** glasses, I would get them. (*need*)

12. The doctor recommends that she **get** eight hours of sleep. (*get*)

13. It’s essential that the water **come** to a full boil. (*come*)

14. After all, it’s not as if she **were** an expert. (*be*)

15. If I **sing** as badly as he does, I’d never open my mouth. (*sing*)

16. The club demanded that the chairperson **resign**. (*resign*)
Complete each sentence by writing the tense, mood, or voice of the verb in parentheses.

1. I have asked her several times to go out with me. (present perfect tense of ask)
2. Jill washed her car this morning. (past tense of wash)
3. The hiking club is climbing Mt. Washington. (present participle of climb)
4. Jake looks forward to seeing you. (present tense of look)
5. Until now I thought he would win. (past tense of think)
6. Jim has gone with his friends. (present perfect tense of go)
7. You were speaking to him after class. (past progressive tense of speak)
8. Yesterday Diana ran in the marathon. (past tense of run)
9. He begged us to help him with his project. (past tense of beg)
10. The movie begins in one minute. (present tense of begin)
11. They have left for the concert. (present perfect tense of leave)
12. I didn’t know whether you had bought milk. (past perfect tense of buy)
13. By then you will have got or will have gotten my letter. (future perfect tense of get)
14. They are eating here. (present progressive tense of eat)
15. By noon they will have been studying for two hours. (future perfect progressive tense of study)
16. Eduardo did ask permission. (past emphatic form of ask)
17. I wish he were here now. (subjunctive mood of be)
18. The poem will be read by Alonzo. (future tense, passive voice of read)
19. Esther was bitten by a spider. (past tense, passive voice of bite)
20. It is essential that you be here. (subjunctive mood of be)
Cumulative Review: Units 1–6

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

We often listen attentively to the guest speaker.

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

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

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

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

1. The soloist seemed nervous during the first act.
2. I find playing on a team good experience.

3. Cole considers my guitar his.

4. The homemade spaghetti tasted delicious.

5. Sumi is the captain of the field hockey team.

6. The student council elected Raul president.

7. The cinnamon made the bread wonderful.

8. The English teacher called Sholeh’s creative project extraordinary.

9. Mrs. Jabar was the director of the school play.

10. The Bastille in Paris became the symbol of tyranny during the French Revolution.

11. Fireworks are very dangerous to play with.

12. Mr. Kleiber is my guidance counselor.

13. I call the jacket mine even though it is really my dad’s.

14. The movie plot sounds intriguing!

15. The bad weather made her trip miserable.

16. Why do you look so cheerful today?

17. I thought the man a phony until I saw his badge.

18. The language dolphins use to communicate remains a mystery to scientists.

19. Recycling is extremely important to the environment.

20. The continuous rainfall rendered irrigation unnecessary.

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

**compound** I kept **admiring the car at the dealership**, but needing money, I didn’t buy it.

1. Most members of the junior class and a few members of the senior class got together and made plans for the upcoming junior-senior prom.

2. Tina enjoys participating in extra-curricular clubs, but they involve a major time commitment.

3. We go to our exercise class when we get home from school.

5. Consumers must be wary about the commercials on television.

6. Swimming at our school has become very popular since our school got a new pool.

7. Here is the sports section that you left in the living room.

8. Moisha, feeling feverish and exhausted, tried to take a nap, but she was awakened by the doorbell.

9. The word processor that we bought in New York is broken, and we don’t know how it happened.

10. Repairing things is not my dad’s strength although he does like to try.

11. Pancakes with lots of syrup and butter make eating breakfast a pleasure.

12. When the loggers from town had finished, what had once been a dense forest thriving beautifully was now an arid wasteland.

13. The science teacher could identify nine different species of ants in the corner of his backyard.

14. My sister, who is a sophomore in college, is coming home for spring break, and my parents and I are meeting her at the airport.

15. Singing and playing the guitar are my favorite hobbies, but I also enjoy collecting shells at the beach.

16. In Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens, Oliver asks for more gruel.

17. Walking to school every day gives me time to organize my day.

18. The man who wrote this letter to the editor is obviously dissatisfied with the new waste-water treatment plant.
Unit 7: Subject-Verb Agreement

Lesson 44
Subject-Verb Agreement

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She jumps.</td>
<td>They jump.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He watches.</td>
<td>They watch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is green.</td>
<td>They are green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was sick.</td>
<td>They were sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is skiing.</td>
<td>They are skiing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has fallen down.</td>
<td>They have fallen down.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Many people (is, are) disgusted by insects.

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

14. Also, its flattened shape (aids, aid) in its success as a household pest.

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

Many horror movies ______ deal ______ with giant insects. (deals, deal)

1. The movie Them ______________ a story about giant ants. (tells, tell)

2. Supposedly, the ants’ gigantism ______________ by nuclear radiation. (was caused, were caused)

3. An entire army ______________ to wipe out the ants. (was needed, were needed)

4. Thousands ______________ fighting the monstrous creatures. (was killed, were killed)

5. People ______________ fascinated by stories of strange and impossible events. (seems, seem)

6. Maybe these stories ______________ us face fears that are more real. (helps, help)

7. Most children ______________ to the fear caused by looking at photographs of alarming insects. (thrills, thrill)

8. I ______________ forcing myself to look at such photographs in magazines. (remembers, remember)

9. Strangely enough, being frightened ______________ fun. (was, were)

10. Of course, an insect’s picture ______________ not the same as the real thing. (is, are)

11. Nevertheless, perhaps these exercises ______________ our ability to face truly frightening events. (strengthens, strengthen)

12. What ______________ horror movies’ present popularity reveal about our need to cope with a variety of frightening circumstances? (does, do)

13. We ______________ by terrorism and strange diseases. (is threatened, are threatened)

14. Environmental changes ______________ havoc in some areas of the world. (is wreaking, are wreaking)

15. Natural catastrophes ______________ suffering and damage. (causes, cause)

16. Maybe scary movies ______________ us to cope better with these events. (enables, enable)

17. Old horror movies ______________ so clumsily made that you could see the zippers in the monsters’ costumes. (was, were)

18. Today’s movie monsters ______________ more lifelike. (seems, seem)

19. ______________ you have a favorite horror movie? (does, do)

20. If you ______________ you don’t have one, I will be very surprised. (says, say)
Lesson 45
Interposing Prepositional Phrases

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

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

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

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

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

1. Apartments in this city (is required, are required) to have smoke alarms.

2. A convoy of trucks (is roaring, are roaring) down the highway.

3. This list of names (is, are) very important.

4. A dealer in rare books (was asked, were asked) to look at the collection.

5. All the students in the school (is wearing, are wearing) green today.

6. The bush of roses in full bloom (was, were) a beautiful sight.

7. Spies for our government (was arrested, were arrested) in France.

8. The members of the Senate committee (walks, walk) solemnly into the room.

9. Applicants for this job (is expected, are expected) to speak both English and Spanish.

10. A busload of tourists (was taking, were taking) photographs.

11. The view of the mountains (was spoiled, were spoiled) by the building.

12. That group of stars (is called, are called) the Big Dipper.

13. Some explorers of the New World (was looking, were looking) for the Fountain of Youth.

14. The musicians in the orchestra (is taking, are taking) their seats.

15. The bag of marbles (belongs, belong) to my little sister.

16. A box of warm coats (was delivered, were delivered) to the shelter.

17. The green areas on the map (indicates, indicate) parks.

18. Many secrets of the universe (has, have) yet to be discovered.

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

**Writing Link** Write sentences that contain the following intervening prepositional phrases: of these video games, with the tractor, under the car’s massive engine, and at the ballet.
Lesson 46
Agreement with Linking Verbs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Writing Link  Write several sentences about your preference for indoor or outdoor activities. Check that the verb in each sentence agrees with the subject.
Lesson 47
Agreement in Inverted Sentences

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

Up into the sky fly the birds. Up into the sky flies the bird.

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

Here is my driver’s license. There are many cars on this highway.

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

Does Jamie have a pencil? Do all the students have books?

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

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

1. ______________ the magician making scarves disappear? (is, are)
2. From the rafters ____________ the decorations. (hangs, hang)
3. Up the staircase ____________ the students. (surges, surge)
4. Into the arena ____________ the elephant. (ambles, amble)
5. Onto his knees ____________ the young man. (sinks, sink)
6. “Amanda, ____________ you love me?” he asks. (does, do)
7. Around her neck ____________ a golden chain. (hangs, hang)
8. On the clothesline ____________ the clean sheets. (hang, hangs)
9. From her ears ____________ sparkling earrings. (dangles, dangle)
10. Beneath the tree ____________ the brown and white cows. (lies, lie)
11. Through the streets ____________ the competitors. (runs, run)
12. From the crowd ____________ an ear-splitting cheer. (comes, come)
13. Onto the horse’s back ____________ the rider. (bounds, bound)
14. Onto the floor ____________ the spaghetti. (falls, fall)
15. Across the floor ____________ the meatball. (rolls, roll)
16. Here __________ the band down the street. (comes, come)
17. Into the glass __________ the magic potion. (falls, fall)
18. There __________ a bug on your shirt. (is, are)
19. Over the fences __________ the horse. (leaps, leap)
20. There __________ many ways to get to Des Moines. (is, are)

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

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

Singular: The club holds a dance. The team wins the game.

Plural: The class volunteer time. The audience cheer and clap.

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

Singular: Mumps is usually a disease of childhood.

Plural: The scissors need to be sharpened.

Singular: Ethics is the study of principles of conduct.

Plural: That person’s ethics leave a lot to be desired.

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

Singular: Two weeks is not enough time to see Europe.

Plural: Your five days of probation are up.

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

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

1. Twenty-two dollars **is** too much to pay for a scarf. (is, are)
2. The band **is** practicing tonight. (is, are)
3. Most of us **are** voting for Geraldine. (is, are)
4. **Is** mathematics your favorite subject? (is, are)
5. The scissors **need** sharpening. (needs, need)
6. Much of the garden **was** filled with roses. (was, were)
7. The group **votes** on how to spend the money. (votes, vote)
8. The herd of deer **is** scattering. (is, are)
9. Three-quarters of the cake **has** been eaten. (has, have)
10. My family **is** vacationing together. (is, are)
11. The audience **were** fighting over the handkerchief. (was, were)
12. At what time **does** the news come on? (does, do)
13. A computer company __________ offered to donate software. (has, have)
14. Chad’s family __________ not agree on where to spend the holidays. (does, do)
15. The public __________ fascinated by the trial. (seems, seem)
16. The audience __________ moved by the actor’s speech. (was, were)
17. There __________ 365 days in a year. (is, are)
18. Thirty-eight cents __________ on the table. (is, are)
19. Good binoculars __________ a lot of money. (costs, cost)
20. Checkers __________ Samantha’s favorite board game. (is, are)
21. Social studies __________ us how different cultures live. (teaches, teach)
22. Our two weeks in Canada __________ flown by. (has, have)
23. Four years __________ the length of the president’s term in office. (is, are)
24. The majority of the voters __________ to want a new highway. (seems, seem)
25. The chess team __________ organizing a dance. (is, are)
26. Two Years before the Mast __________ a fine novel. (is, are)
27. Two cups of raisins __________ plenty for the cake. (is, are)
28. The orchestra __________ wonderful tonight. (sounds, sound)
29. Her eyeglasses __________ broken. (is, are)
30. Two-thirds of the money __________ to Joel. (belongs, belong)
31. The band __________ not playing in time to the music. (was, were)
32. The litter of puppies __________ born on Tuesday. (was, were)
33. The PTA __________ holding a fund-raiser tonight. (is, are)
34. Gymnastics __________ a lot of flexibility. (requires, require)
35. The committee __________ arguing over the money. (is, are)
36. The Ski Club __________ for Sugarloaf on Saturday. (leaves, leave)
37. The labor union __________ on a president next week. (votes, vote)
38. Twenty dollars __________ a cheap price for the telescope. (seems, seem)
39. Ten miles __________ not too far to drive to work. (is, are)
40. Three-quarters of the exam __________ essay questions. (is, are)
Lesson 49
Agreement with Compound Subjects

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

Singular: Bacon and eggs is my favorite breakfast.
Plural: The dog and cat are playing.
Plural: Both Anna and Mindy work at the hospital.

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

Singular: Either Carlo or Max has the book.
Singular: Neither eggs nor bacon is on the menu.
Plural: Neither the garden nor the lilacs are in bloom.

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

Many a hiker and climber has gotten lost in these mountains.
Every door and window has been locked.
Each nook and cranny is being searched.

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

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

2. Each student and teacher has a name badge. (has, have)
   - has

3. Many a horse and rider has fallen on this jump. (has, have)
   - has

4. Hot dogs and beans is a popular meal in Boston. (is, are)
   - is

5. Both my mom and stepdad are coming to the concert. (is, are)
   - are

6. Neither Grace nor John wants to go. (wants, want)
   - wants

7. Either Meg or the twins plans to meet you at the library. (plans, plan)
   - plans

8. Neither the mirror nor the glasses were broken. (was, were)
   - were

9. The needle and thread are in the sewing box. (is, are)
   - are

10. Both my uncles and my aunt have called. (has, have)
    - have

11. Either a bir or a whistle is making that sound. (is, are)
    - is

12. Neither ice cream nor cookies is a low calorie snack. (is, are)
    - is
13. Many a tourist and traveler __________ visited our city. (has, have)
14. Every street, avenue, and boulevard __________ a new sign. (needs, need)
15. Each broken computer and printer __________ been fixed. (has, have)
16. My socks and sneakers __________ wet. (is, are)
17. Both fruit and vegetables __________ a healthy snack. (makes, make)
18. Fish and chips __________ popular in England. (is, are)
19. Either the robin or the blue jays __________ eating the seeds. (is, are)
20. Neither my brother nor my friends __________ been invited to the party. (has, have)
21. Either Jake or Alexis __________ a ride home. (needs, need)
22. Neither the donkey nor the horses __________. (bites, bite)
23. Both taxis and buses __________ on this corner. (stops, stop)
24. Neither Jack nor Beth __________ to talk on the phone. (likes, like)
25. Every car and truck __________ a toll on the highway. (pays, pay)
26. Each bush and flower __________ covered with dew. (is, are)
27. Neither frogs nor salamanders __________ in this pond. (lives, live)
28. Not every nurse and doctor __________ her or his job. (likes, like)
29. Soup and salad __________ a tasty lunch. (makes, make)
30. The matches and candle __________ on the desk. (is, are)
31. Both Andrea and Jaime __________ to day care. (goes, go)
32. Vitamins and minerals __________ strong bodies. (builds, build)
33. Neither Deb nor Sandy __________ late for work. (was, were)
34. Every newspaper and magazine __________ interesting stories. (contain, contains)
35. Every photograph and painting __________ damaged. (was, were)
36. In the movie, every criminal and bandit __________ the dust. (bites, bite)
37. Warm milk and toast __________ me to sleep. (puts, put)
38. Both Edwina and Fred __________ their mom’s car. (drives, drive)
39. Neither Ed nor the boys __________ much to say. (has, have)
40. Many a horse and cow __________ lived in this barn. (has, have)
Lesson 50
Intervening Expressions

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

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

The brook, as well as the lake and the pond, ______ freezes in winter. (freeze)
1. Aspirin, besides a good night’s sleep, ______ a headache. (help)
2. The dog, as well as the cat, ______ a good bath. (need)
3. Andy, accompanied by Jessie and Jill, ______ tomorrow. (leave)
4. Nebraska, as well as Montana and Idaho, ______ severe winters. (get)
5. Aileen, in addition to her brothers and sisters, ______ dark hair. (have)
6. A headache, accompanied by sniffles and sneezing, ______ a symptom of the flu. (be)
7. Toby, plus Andrea and Ali, ______ for the job today. (interview)
8. The violin, in addition to the guitar and the viola, ______ a stringed instrument. (be)
9. Gold, as well as iron and steel, ______ a lot. (weigh)
10. Fruit, accompanied by sugar and milk, ______ good. (taste)
11. Jenny, besides Pete and Terry, ______ the secret. (know)
12. Dan, plus Margaret and Fred, ______ the piano. (play)
13. The baby, besides her mom and dad, ______ happy. (look)
14. Sara, in addition to Gena, ______ at Grump’s. (shop)
15. The bike, as well as the car, ______ a flat tire. (have)
16. The detective, as well as the police officer, ______ on the scene. (arrive)
17. My stepdad, together with my mom, ______ often. (travel)
18. The plant, along with the garden, ______ to be watered. (need)
19. Fur, in addition to feathers, ______ against cold. (insulate)
20. The knife, as well as the scissors, ______ very sharp. (be)
21. Jean, accompanied by her friends, ______ skiing every winter. (go)
22. The carpenter, as well as the bricklayer, uses special tools. (use)
23. Milk, besides meat and beans, is a source of protein. (be)
24. The television show, as well as the movie, begins at eight o’clock. (begin)
25. Jodie, besides Kim, attends high school. (attend)
26. The house, besides the barn, needs a paint job. (need)
27. The tall woman, as well as the man beside her, sings in the choir. (sing)
28. The group, accompanied by the teacher, leaves today. (leave)
29. Mr. Phillips, aided by his son, raises tomatoes. (raise)
30. Krista, as well as her sisters, telephones frequently. (telephone)
31. The cave, along with the tree, offers shelter. (offer)
32. The tulip, besides the daffodil, blooms in spring. (bloom)
33. My mother, as well as my sister, loves her job. (love)
34. The movie star, accompanied by her hairdresser, is on the set. (be)
35. The cake, as well as the pie, contains chocolate. (contain)
36. The door, as well as the window, squeaks. (squeak)
37. Math, besides English, is her favorite subject. (be)
38. Bette, together with Anthony, swims in that pool. (swim)
39. The puppy, as well as the kitten, sleeps soundly. (sleep)
40. The captain, accompanied by the sailors, abandons the ship. (abandon)

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

_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
Lesson 51
Indefinite Pronouns as Subjects

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

**Singular:** Nobody in the group is to blame.
**Singular:** Neither is ready.
**Singular:** One of my friends speaks Greek.
**Plural:** Both of my sisters are in the play.
**Plural:** Many of the students play tennis.

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

**Singular:** Some of the cake is gone.
**Plural:** Some of the houses need paint.

Indefinite pronouns fall into three groups:

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

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

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

1. Many of the ruins found (is, are) from the Stone Age.
2. Several of the ruins (is, are) in Ireland.
3. Many of the archaeologists (travels, travel) afar to study ruins.
4. Almost everyone (agrees, agree) that archaeology is fascinating.
5. Some of these ancient people (was, were) farmers.
6. One of the important questions (is, are) whether agriculture was imported from the Old World to the New World.
7. Some of the evidence (suggests, suggest) that American cotton came from Africa.
8. One of the archaeologists (believes, believe) that this happened without human intervention.
9. Some of the ancient graves (contains, contain) mummified remains.
10. Many of the graves (reveals, reveal) wonderful art treasures.
11. Some of the treasures (consists, consist) of jewelry.
12. Many of the early tools discovered (was, were) very efficient.
13. Some of the early stone axes (is, are) still very sharp.
14. Almost nothing (is, are) known about ancient stone tombs.
15. One of the most intriguing puzzles (is, are) their construction.
16. Some of these tombs (was, were) erected in Scotland.
17. Nobody (knows, know) how these huge tombs were built.
18. Many of these archaeological mysteries (entices, entice) students.

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

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

1. Few of my friends (has, have) been to Europe.
2. Not everyone (knows, know) that Elvis is dead.
3. (Is, Are) there anything good on television tonight?
4. Nobody (has, have) won the contest yet.
5. Neither of the twins (is, are) at home.
6. All of the coats (is, are) on sale.
7. A few of the members (has, have) called in sick.
8. Everything in the produce department (is, are) fresh.
9. Several of the apples (has, have) bruises.
10. Many of my relatives (is, are) coming to the family reunion.
11. Nothing (sleeps, sleep) as soundly as a cat.
12. Someone (was, were) knocking on the door.
13. One of the doctors (is, are) still in the office.
14. (Has, Have) anyone confessed to the crime?
15. Both of my pets (has, have) won ribbons.
16. Almost anybody (is, are) a better chess player than I am.
Lesson 52
Agreement in Adjective Clauses

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

Carla is one of the students who speak Spanish.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Wheat is one of the crops that (supports, support) farmers.

2. Jurassic Park is one of the movies that (was, were) directed by Steven Spielberg.

3. The dog is one of the animals that (was, were) domesticated by early civilizations.

4. Broccoli is one of the vegetables that (contains, contain) calcium.

5. Harold is the only one of us who (likes, like) that movie.

6. Stampeded is one of the English words that (comes, come) from Spanish.

7. The hammer is one of the tools that (is, are) useful around the house.

8. The parrot is one of the birds that (mimics, mimic) human speech.

9. The chimpanzee is one of the many animals that (uses, use) tools.

10. The wooly mammoth is one of the Ice Age mammals that (is, are) extinct.

11. Bettina is the only one of my sisters who (is, are) on the Dean’s list.

12. Vitamin A is one of the vitamins that (is, are) good for the eyes.

13. Cortez was one of the Spaniard who (was, were) explorers of the New World.

14. Betty is one of the volunteers who (works, work) in a hospice.

15. Dan is the only one of the chefs who (makes, make) a good soufflé.

16. Beans is one of the vegetables that (has, have) a lot of protein.
17. Wood is one of the materials that (is, are) used to build houses.

18. New Year is one of the holidays that (falls, fall) in the winter.

19. Jake is the only one of the athletes who (has, have) won three medals.

20. Frost is one of the poets who (has, have) won the Pulitzer Prize.

21. Jim is one of my friends who (is, are) interested in archaeology.

22. The washing machine is one of the things that (needs, need) to be fixed.

23. London is one of the English cities that (is, are) tourist meccas.

24. Dr. Smith is one of the scientists who (is, are) studying vaccines.

25. The dormitory is one of the buildings that (was, were) damaged in the earthquake.

26. A is one of the letters that (makes, make) up the alphabet.

27. This is one of the streets that (leads, lead) to Boston.

28. Ms. Cole is one of the teachers who (advises, advise) the students.

29. Grump’s Department Store is one of the places that (hires, hire) students.

30. Accounting is one of the professions that (requires, require) math skills.

31. The Scarlet Letter is one of the novels that (was, were) written by Hawthorne.

32. Huskies are one of the animals that (enjoys, enjoy) working.

33. Edna is the only one of my friends who (remembers, remember) my birthday.

34. 1984 is the only one of the books that (is, are) overdue.

35. The Porsche is one of the cars that (is, are) very expensive.

36. The loon is one of the birds that (nests, nest) beside water.

37. The Edmund Fitzgerald is one of the boats that (was, were) wrecked on Lake Superior.

38. The waterlily is one of the plants that (grows, grow) in the pond.

39. The Merchant of Venice is one of the plays that (was, were) performed by our class.

40. Ariela is one of the people who (owes, owe) me money.

41. Tennis is one of the sports that (interests, interest) me.

42. Aunt Louisa is the only one of my relatives who (performs, perform) in front of an audience.

43. Blue is one of the colors that (blends, blend) with the decor of this room.

44. Walden Pond is one of the places that (inspires, inspire) Jerome.

45. Chicken cordon bleu is the only one of the entrees that (appeals, appeal) to April.
Exercise 1  Underline the subject of each sentence. Then choose the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject and write it in the blank.

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

1. Ben and Consuelo often sing duets. (sings, sing)

2. His fit of sneezing is disrupting the class. (is disrupting, are disrupting)

3. The job takes up a lot of his spare time. (takes, take)

4. Two hundred boxes of cards were sold by the club. (was sold, were sold)

5. His frequent fevers were a worry to his parents. (was, were)

6. Gathering clouds foretell a storm. (foretells, foretell)

7. Her pets are a great joy to her. (is, are)

8. Final exams are the last hurdle before graduation. (is, are)

9. Down the mountain speed the skiers. (speeds, speed)

10. In her pocket were several acorns. (was, were)

11. Two dollars is not a big tip for this meal. (is, are)

12. The group does not agree on which movie to see. (does agree, do agree)

13. Every student needs to study. (needs, need)

14. Both Eliza and George love to cook. (loves, love)

15. The rock, as well as the waves, threatens the ship. (threatens, threaten)

16. Ireland, besides England, has many ancient ruins. (has, have)

17. Some of my brothers raise sheep. (raises, raise)

18. One of the climbers has reached the top. (has, have)

19. Each of the actors takes a bow. (takes, take)

20. A few of the vacationers want to go home. (wants, want)

21. There sits the perfect used car. (sits, sit)

22. Mr. Martinez often conducts the symphony orchestra. (conducts, conduct)

23. Under the couch lies the missing shoe. (lies, lie)

24. The point of all of Grandfather’s stories is to seize the day. (is, are)
Cumulative Review: Units 1–7

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

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

**adj.**

The person who wrote this poem has a sensitive soul.

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

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

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

1. Stacy always (appreciates, appreciate) her mother’s sound advice.
2. On top of the television (sits, sit) the remote control.
3. Here (resides, reside) the best golfer on the East Coast.
4. The story of Curt’s adventures in Washington (amuses, amuse) us every time we hear it.
5. (Waits, Wait) until you see how this music video ends.

6. The books in this library (circulates, circulate) frequently.

7. Those pictures that Renata ordered (looks, look) wonderful.

8. Everybody (hopes, hope) to win the lottery someday.

9. After practice, Hal usually (walks, walk) to the yogurt shop on Maple Street.

10. Over the music (floats, float) one soft, beautiful voice.

11. Claudia’s fingers (flies, fly) across the keyboard with the speed of a gazelle.

12. Steve and Lydia (attends, attend) the impressionist exhibit at the art museum.

13. Lucas’s name (is, are) in the Toledo Blade today.

14. After Sally, Crystal (is, are) the next skater scheduled to perform.

15. Racing to reach the airplane, Rafi (jumps, jump) over a pile of suitcases.

16. This year’s variety show (includes, include) several never-before-seen acts.

17. The antique cars at the auto show still (runs, run) fairly well.

18. That chemistry experiment (requires, require) careful preparation.

19. Across the street (is, are) two restaurants, a bank, and a travel agency.

20. Great ideas (begins, begin) with simple thoughts.

21. Gretchen, Courtney, and I (sings, sing) in the show choir.

22. The interior decorators at that firm (develops, develop) the most appealing rooms.

23. Three words in Joe’s essay (seems, seem) to be misspelled.

24. A picnic in the park (sounds, sound) delightful to me.

25. Here (stands, stand) the persons waiting to get into the concert.

26. The heart of the matter (was, were) really a question of pride.

27. Through the gathering darkness (glows, glow) a handful of candles.

28. Everyone (watches, watch) the big game with excitement.

29. Daffodils (dots, dot) the verdant meadow.

30. A persistent moan (echoes, echo) in the empty house.

31. Several coins (is, are) tossed into the Italian fountain.

32. Bees (hovers, hover) around the brightest flowers.

33. Into the stadium (proceeds, proceed) loyal fans.

34. Neither rain nor snow (prevents, prevent) the work from going forward.
Unit 8: Using Pronouns Correctly

Lesson 53
Case of Personal Pronouns

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

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

They thought that John went home. (nominative)
Sherry bumped him by accident. (objective) The best entry was yours. (possessive)

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

Theresa and she had the highest scores in the class.
Alpesh invited Corey and me to the track meet.

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

The book is hers. The victory is ours.
It’s about time for the program. Its value is beyond comprehension.

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

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

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

7. Along with John von Neumann, (they, them) followed with EDVAC, the world’s first programmable computer.

8. Seeing the commercial possibilities for (them, their) invention, they formed a corporation to build computers.

9. As the research neared (its, it’s) fruition, (they, their) corporation was absorbed by the giant company Remington Rand.

10. Remington Rand, with Mauchly on (its, it’s) staff, added Grace Murray Hopper to the team.

11. Admiral Hopper devoted (she, her) energy to pioneering the use of compilers.

12. A compiler translates a program from (its, it’s) original form that humans can read to a form that computers can access.

13. Spending most of (her, she) career in the U.S. Navy, Admiral Hopper nevertheless contributed greatly to the development of a computer business programming language known as COBOL.

14. Businesses rushed to utilize the new technology because they knew it would expand productivity for (they, them).

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

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

1. The Alvarez family spends much of its time utilizing computer on-line services.

2. More of their productive time is spent with a computer than ever before because of the expanded services of on-line systems.

3. What makes them different from standard bulletin board system (BBS) features?

4. Unlike local bulletin board systems, commercial services offer a wide variety of serious information to serve their clientele.

5. Mr. Alvarez uses his computer to find up-to-the-minute stock market quotations and financial news that concerns him.

6. Mrs. Alvarez spends part of her day contacting clients through the electronic mail section.

7. When she works on her school reports, Juana’s favorite feature is the reference library.

8. “I really save time because the computer can find my topics in a few seconds,” she said.

9. Gilberto has found that, through the Internet, he can access large libraries to locate materials that will suit his needs.

10. “Our computer modem has given us an added dimension in our lives,” stated Mrs. Alvarez.
Lesson 54
Pronouns with and as Appositives; After Than and As

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

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

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

Marsha received higher scores than he. (Marsha received higher scores than he received.)
The article complimented James and Doreen as much as them. (The article complimented James and Doreen as much as it complimented them.)

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

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

16. Teresa, as well as (she, her), won two tickets to *The Phantom of the Opera*.

17. Since I was unfamiliar with the neighborhood, Mr. Chin drew a map for (I, me).

18. The scratching of the limb against the house gave Mark and (I, me) a terrible start.

19. (They, Them), Mable and Otto, run the 440 faster than Kara and (I, me).

20. If it weren’t for Jamal and (she, her), the school paper would not get printed.

21. Ms. Adkins managed to motivate (they, them), Sheila and Alpesh.

22. The new owners of the bait shop are (they, them), Mr. and Mrs. Giles.

23. The newspaper interviewed Alan as well as (she, her).

24. (She, Her), Andrea Thompson, is our representative on the student council.

25. Mattie, rather than (he, him), volunteered to be chairman of the ethics committee.

26. The team chose Chun as its captain rather than (he, him).

27. The waitress served (I, me) the wrong entrée.

28. The only applicants who met the qualifications were Candy and (I, me).

29. Famous guests at the banquet included Archie Griffin, Steve Young, and (he, him).

30. The results of the poll elated Paul as much as (she, her).

31. Several people took advantage of the offer besides Chuck and (she, her).

32. The entire student body cheered the runners, Maria and (he, him), to victory.

33. The nod went to Gary rather than (she, her).

34. Miklos, as well as (he, him), is saving money for basketball camp.

35. Three of the players, Adzo, Alejandra, and (I, me), scored in the double digits.

36. Deciding which article to run was difficult for the editors, Joel and (she, her).

37. Of the three we know, Ito, Cal, and (he, him), the most popular is Ito.

38. (She, Her), a professional athlete, holds clinics for our school every summer.

39. Both of the game’s stars, Sanjay and (he, him), were playing with injuries.

40. Kaleena upset (he, him) with her catty remarks.
Lesson 55
Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

Hisself and theirselves are incorrect forms. Never use them.

The hermit had spent thirty years by himself.
The parents themselves supplied the extra labor.

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

Incorrect: He saved him a lot of trouble.
Correct: He saved himself a lot of trouble.
Incorrect: She found her an apple for a snack.
Correct: She found herself an apple for a snack.

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

Incorrect: Shelley and myself were born in October.
Correct: Shelley and I were born in October.
Incorrect: Aaron and yourself are the only ones who can drive.
Correct: Aaron and you are the only ones who can drive.

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

I Douglas and myself caught seven fish before breakfast.

1. Achim spends much time praising hisself.

2. May Lien earned her a lot of money.

3. Emil bought four hamburgers for Rolf and him to share.

4. Carlene, Andy, and myself are the new Student Council representatives.

5. The guests eagerly helped themselves to the tempting buffet.

6. Koko surprised herself and managed to remain calm in the face of the insults.

7. Kobla and himself are the only ones who got a perfect score.

8. Here are three chairs for Kim, Frances, and you.

9. During the volleyball tournament, Carey’s team called themselves the Sparkling Spikers.

10. The orchestra raised a thousand dollars for it by selling pizza.

11. June tagged along with Fernando and myself.

12. The Ortas are our neighbors. Our family and they are good friends.
13. Gerald managed to solve the mystery all by himself.

14. Every day, Billy found himself more enthused with the club’s progress.

15. Carmen and you saved the game by scoring fourteen points each in the last quarter.

16. Erika and Toni made them new outfits for the party.

17. The choir members took great pride in themselves and their accomplishments.

18. My parents bought theater tickets for the Murphys and them.

19. When the old company closed, Mr. Williams found him a new job with the Skye Products Corporation.

20. Did you remember to bring sweaters for Wanda and yourself?

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

Estella was proud of herself for winning the MVP Award.

1. Get __________ another piece of pie.

2. Elizabeth allowed ___________ two hours to study for the math final.

3. Ms. Swenson and __________ are the only persons I have known that are named Inge.

4. We managed to decipher the poorly written instructions for ____________.

5. Will you straighten the desktop as a favor to Marla and __________?

6. The roles of the faculty members were played by our teachers ____________.

7. A country which is independent has the freedom to govern ____________.

8. Kent earned __________ the right to compete in the district finals.

9. In order to get a copy of the new postal cancellation, I sent a letter to ____________.

10. Enrique and ____________ are the most popular singers in the whole school.

11. People who cannot organize ____________ cannot organize others.

12. Cathy allowed no one but __________ to read her diary.


14. I usually write poetry for ____________ and no one else.

15. Rosa seldom gave ____________ credit for any of the contributions she made to the French Club.

16. The Changs and ___________ vacationed in North Dakota.

17. Since he can’t reach the top shelf, will you put this box up there for ____________?

18. Though he tried to concentrate, Chuck found ____________ daydreaming during the speech.
Lesson 56
Who and Whom in Questions and Subordinate Clauses

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

**Who** will be the next president? (subject of the verb *will be*)
He knows who his true friends are. (subject of the noun clause *who his true friends are*)
Mr. Adams knew who came in late. (subject of noun clause *who came in late*)

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

Mavis wants to know whom you saw at the mall. (direct object of noun clause *whom you saw at the mall*)
The president, whomever we select, will have a difficult job. (direct object of *select*)
With whom did Bill go to the fair? (object of the preposition *with*)

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

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

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

13. The young man, (who, whom) wanted nothing to do with the Civil War, went with his brother to Nevada to do some mining.

14. Soon Clemens, (who, whom) had begun using the pen name Mark Twain, was writing for the *Enterprise* in Virginia City.

15. His contributions were popular with (whoever, whomever) would read them.

16. In 1864 Mark, (who, whom) fortune still eluded, went to San Francisco where he worked on several newspapers.

17. He often made time to listen to (whoever, whomever) had tall tales to tell.

18. A miner, (who, whom) Twain met in Calaveras County, provided him with a “jumping frog” story that the author set down in words.

19. Twain, (who, whom) was called the “Wild Humorist of the Pacific Slope,” achieved a measure of national fame with this story.

20. Traveling to the Hawaiian Islands, the Mediterranean, and the Holy Land, he was a correspondent (who, whom) wrote glittering pieces for his employers.

21. *Innocents Abroad* was a revision of these experiences that secured the fame of the author, upon (who, whom) fortune seemed to smile at last.

22. In 1869, he married Olivia Langdon, (who, whom) was from Elmira, New York.

23. Olivia, (who, whom) modified many of Mark’s exaggerations, sometimes improved their readability but often weakened the writing.

24. Twain, (who, whom) bought a publishing house in Hartford, Connecticut, earned much money from writing, lecturing, and publishing.

25. The writer, (who, whom) now rode the crest of popularity, abandoned journalism for literature.

26. The next few years, 1872–1889, were productive for this man (who, whom) had come so far.

27. William Dean Howells, (who, whom) was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, became one of Twain’s closest friends.

28. Howells also became his literary adviser, upon (who, whom) Twain depended heavily.

29. The author, (who, whom) was unused to a secure lifestyle, spent his money on high living and unsuccessful investments.

30. (Who, Whom) could have guessed that his heavy investments in both a typesetting machine and a publishing house would fail?
An antecedent is a word or group of words to which a pronoun refers or that a pronoun replaces. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in both number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter). The antecedent may be a noun, another pronoun, or a phrase or clause acting as a noun.

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

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

The doctor makes his rounds every day. (Doctor may be masculine or feminine, but the pronoun here is masculine.)
The doctor makes his or her rounds every day. (Both genders of the pronoun are included.)
Doctors make their rounds every day. (Both the antecedent and the pronoun are plural.)
Doctors make rounds daily. (The pronoun is eliminated.)

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

The class had its first meeting yesterday. (Class is used as a single unit; therefore, the singular pronoun is used.)
The legislature take their vacations during the summer months. (This sentence refers to separate acts of the members; therefore, the plural pronoun is used.)

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

Felipe left ____his____ report on the kitchen table.

1. The Carmonas all have ___________ mother’s eyes.
2. Each member must pledge ________________ loyalty to the group.
3. Ms. Arnold coached the cheerleaders as ___________ practiced their routines.
4. The emergency squad offers ___________ services to all in need.
5. Akiko changed for ___________ date before she ate dinner.

7. The Panthers play _______ opening game tonight.

8. When Juan and I left school, _______ went straight to soccer practice.

9. Mr. Copas and Seán never tire of talking about _______ record catch of trout.

10. If you will give me a list of things you need, I will get _______.

11. Billy and Carol are amazing. I’ve never seen two people work together better than _______.

12. Sasha and Trina work every day after school because _______ family needs the money.

13. Just before we graduated, our class gave _______ entire treasury to purchase some new computers for the school.

14. Norman and Natasha spent a lot of money on _______ skiing gear.

15. Camille wrote _______ deepest feelings in the diary; _______ contents were private.

16. The girl on the phone said _______ name was Jane, but _______ sounded exactly like Maria.

17. Orville worked hard at accomplishing _______ goals.

18. The tennis player had trouble controlling _______ serves.

19. When my dad and his three brothers were children, _______ all shared one bicycle.

20. Congress passed forty-seven bills during _______ last session.

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

- **their** The candidates used the poll results to estimate his support base.

1. Albert and Teresa featured a live rabbit in their science project.

2. The musicians performed his program at the municipal auditorium.

3. Marlene spent the evening studying for his math test.

4. Most members of the Spanish club recommend it to their friends.

5. Bill organized its schedule to allow for extra leisure time.

6. My sisters and I finished our homework, and then she watched television.

7. Neither of the Jones girls played her best.

8. The team is proud of their record.

9. Does anyone have an extra battery in their locker?

10. Hakeem is never too busy to help his friends.
Lesson 58
Agreement in Person

A pronoun must agree in person with its antecedent.

Incorrect: Henri lives in Tampa where you can sunbathe all year long.
Correct: Henri lives in Tampa where he can sunbathe all year long.
Incorrect: They like camping because you can be close to nature.
Correct: They like camping because they can be close to nature

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Our goal is to make everyone feel that you truly have equal opportunity.
10. Rosie proved that, with the right attitude, you could accomplish nearly anything.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. Anya and Ramona took a compass on their hike because you can use it to find your way if you become lost.
Lesson 59
Agreement with Indefinite Pronoun Antecedents

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

Neither of the girls spent her entire allowance. Several members missed their chance to speak with the president.

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

TRADITIONAL: Every one of the students should prepare his own homework.
GENDER-NEUTRAL: All of the students should prepare their own homework. Every one of the students should prepare the homework.

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

Neither of the girls left ______ umbrella on the bus.

1. All of the Turner children have labeled ______ notebooks on the outside.
2. When Muriel graduates, another of the girls will take ______ place as president.
3. Any of the stock boys will be happy to lend ______ assistance.
4. None of the sopranos has ______ music memorized.
5. Some of our teachers keep ______ records in a computer.
6. I want to speak with each of the boys: Deon, Karl, and ______.
7. A few of the football players hung their heads because ______ had lost the game.
8. All of the NHL players risk injury to ______ legs in every game.
9. Each of the mothers had ______ own special way of handling her child.
10. All of the members are required to keep ______ uniforms clean and neat.
11. When all of the girls had gone home, only one had forgotten ______ project list.
12. Both of us had reached the point of frustration with ______ brothers.
13. Of all the girls on the track team, no one chose high hurdles as ______ specialty.
14. Each of them is responsible for ______ own property.
15. Either of the boys may choose thermodynamics as the theme for ______ science project.
16. Some of the girls perceived that remark as damaging to __________ pride.
17. Many of the NBA players plan for __________ future by reinvesting much of their salary.
18. Any of the waitresses works hard to improve __________ tips.
19. Everyone hopes ________________ audition went well.
20. Somebody in the girls’ locker room is laughing so loudly that __________ voice can be heard in the hallway.
22. A few of the guys spent __________ lunch hour practicing their lines for the play.
23. Will any of the women on the staff cast __________ vote against this proposal?
24. The others saw the importance of __________ role in the project.
25. Of all the boys, not one failed to report to __________ interview on time.
26. All of Amy’s friends admitted to feeling lonely at some time in __________ lives.
27. Everybody has ________________ strong points.
28. Both of the writers saw __________ essays in print.
29. Each of the parents held secret dreams for the success of ________________ children.
30. Nobody has any excuse for trying less than ________________ best.
31. Every one of the women has earned __________ spot on the golf tour.
32. Both of them received __________ shipments in an amazingly short time.
33. Most of the horse show judges have spent years refining __________ talent.
34. Neither of the siblings vents ________________ feelings in a visible manner.
35. Someone in the balcony lost ________________ coat.
36. Each chose Will Smith as ________________ favorite comedian.
37. None of the girls went to the prom without __________ makeup and __________ hairbrush.
38. None of the cross-country runners finished with ________________ best time.
39. Each of the servers bussed the tables in ________________ area.
40. All of the guys had computer games on __________ wish lists.

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

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

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Lesson 60
Clear Pronoun Reference

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

Unclear: Nina will sing at the assembly, which I always enjoy.
Clear: I always enjoy Nina’s singing at the assembly.

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

Unclear: Raji had the wrestling advantage over Bob because he was heavier. (Raji or Bob could be the antecedent of he)
Clear: Raji, because he was heavier, had the wrestling advantage over Bob. (Raji is the antecedent of he)
Clear: Heavier than Bob, Raji had the wrestling advantage. (pronoun is eliminated)

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

Indefinite: When the Hallelujah Chorus is performed, you should rise.
Clear: When the Hallelujah Chorus is performed, the audience should rise.
Clear: When the Hallelujah Chorus is performed, everyone should rise.

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

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

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

1. Ellen brought a copy of the new schedule of activities that (they) are offering this summer at the city parks. ____________________________

2. The swimming pool has been enlarged by twenty feet (which) is larger than any other in the state. ____________________________

3. Not only will there be baseball and basketball, but (you) can play soccer, too. ____________________________

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

5. Cal has different interests from Mario because (he) prefers individual sports. ____________________________
6. For people like Cal, (they) have fourteen individual sports on the list.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. The shelter houses are in such demand that (you) have to reserve them a month in advance.
Exercise 1  Write a pronoun in the blank to correct the inappropriate pronoun in italics.

Each absentee got their assignment from Brenda.

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

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

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

1. (Do, Does) the Honeywells live here?

2. The addax, an example of an endangered animal, (is, are) native to Africa.

3. Everyone who attended (is, are) impressed with Mr. Honer’s speaking ability.

4. Jesse, along with the Chin sisters, (devote, devotes) much of his time to studying.

5. Connie, Jaleel, and Pearl (advocate, advocates) a generous approach to the situation.

6. Neither the Cadburys nor Mr. Skidmore (own, owns) a riding lawn mower.

7. Physics (is, are) his favorite science course.

8. Al or they (has, have) many resources that will help you with your project.

9. “We can use additional volunteers,” (remark, remarks) Paul.

10. Most of the squadron (believe, believes) that the new equipment will improve performance.

11. All of the team (look, looks) forward to the rematch with Westport.

12. The Carillos and Hector (subscribe, subscribes) to that magazine.

13. (Is, Are) the employees taking their vacations in July?

14. The reporters from the newspaper (work, works) very hard to meet deadlines.

15. The board of education (provide, provides) transportation for all field trips.

16. The senator’s politics (change, changes) from day to day.

17. Few of the class (arrange, arranges) their schedules with efficiency.

18. Ms. Wu, who is on the staff of school counselors, (provide, provides) an interesting introduction to their program.

19. Cryonics (is, are) a new frontier for many forms of life science.

20. The football player (hope, hopes) for a better season next year.

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

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

1. Will you help Addie and (I, me)?

2. The highest producers, Rafael and (he, him), were treated to lunch.

3. The president of the school board (himself, himself) visited the class.

4. Blame the sophomores rather than (we, us).

5. Anita bought (her, herself) a new pair of shoes for the party.
6. Mr. Taylor, (who, whom) he had trusted, proved to be unreliable.

7. In speech class, the class told about (its, their) hobbies.

8. The Millers often go to the lake where (you, they) can relax and revitalize themselves.

9. Anyone who wants to participate must have (his or her, their) physical exam by next week.

10. I bought bouquets for Karin and (she, her).

11. Give this to the first chair flautist, (she, her).

12. Ariel, as well as (he, him), was late for the ballgame.

13. To finance their banquet, the French Club raised two hundred dollars for (them, themselves).

14. Juanita called Kareem, (who, whom) is the chairman of the committee.

15. Each member of the volleyball team received (its, her) award at the dinner.

16. Because (you, he) loves nature, Yoshin is always ready to go camping.

17. Many of our class (is, are) involved in some type of community service program.

18. I can’t tell (who, whom) wrote this.

19. The army (is, are) an important part of our nation’s defense.

20. Because she is new, Mr. Alvaraz gave Jenny a written copy of (his, her) duties.
Unit 9: Using Modifiers Correctly

Lesson 61
Modifiers: Three Degrees of Comparison

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

Alonso is **smart**. He learns **quickly**. (positive)
Alonso is **smarter** than I am. He learns **more quickly** than I do. (comparative)
He is the **smartest** student here. He learns the **most quickly** of all. (superlative)

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

- brave, braver, **bravest**
- sad, sadder, **saddest**
- pretty, prettier, **prettiest**
- hesitant, more hesitant, **most** hesitant
- comfortable, more comfortable, **most** comfortable

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

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

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

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

1. Few activities were ____________ to Americans in the early 1900s than flying. (exciting)
2. However, African Americans found it ____________ to gain access to the new technology than their white counterparts did. (hard)
3. Due to racial bias, African Americans found access to flight training the ____________ of all. (difficult)
4. Many tried to use flying to achieve a ____________ status in society. (high)
5. The ____________ avid fliers were able to fly in Europe. (fortunate)
6. People in Europe were ____________ in the area of racial relations. (tolerant)
7. Oddly enough, even in the early part of the twentieth century, African American women pilots were just as \(\text{famous}\) as African American male pilots.

8. Bessie Coleman took flying \(\text{more seriously}\) than most of her contemporaries, and she learned to fly in France.

9. People came to see her stunt flying—the \(\text{more dangerous}\) the better, they felt.

10. Coleman was one of the \(\text{more adventurous}\) or \(\text{most adventurous}\) fliers of her generation.

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

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

1. Eugene Bullard, America’s first African American aviator, learned to fly in France because America was \(\text{(more racially, most racially)}\) segregated than Europe.

2. Bullard had already learned German during a stay in Berlin, so he learned French even \(\text{(more quickly, most quickly)}\) than he might have otherwise.

3. He joined the French Foreign Legion and went into action after \(\text{(hasty, most hasty)}\) training.

4. Bullard hated the killing and said in his autobiography, “Every time the sergeant yelled ‘Feu!’ I got \(\text{(sicker, sickest)}\).”

5. Injured in the Battle of Verdun in 1916, Bullard recovered \(\text{(slowly, most slowly)}\) at a hotel that had been turned into a hospital.

6. Bullard adopted French ways and even would slip into French speech as he grew \(\text{(more excited, most excited)}\) about an issue.

7. Bullard learned that soldiers with \(\text{(serious, seriouser)}\) injuries that kept them from trench warfare could still learn to fly.

8. He trained with the French Air Service and was then assigned to Avord, the \(\text{(larger, largest)}\) air school in France.

9. Despite Bullard’s skill, the Lafayette Flying Corps, which included the \(\text{(more famous, most famous)}\) American aviators flying for France, did not assign him to duty.

10. Eventually he did fly in combat and won the Croix de Guerre, France’s \(\text{(higher, highest)}\) military honor.
Lesson 62
Modifiers: Irregular Comparisons

Some common modifiers have irregular comparative forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITIVE</th>
<th>COMPARATIVE</th>
<th>SUPERLATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good, well, bad, badly, ill</td>
<td>better, worse</td>
<td>best, worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far (distance)</td>
<td>farther</td>
<td>farthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far (degree, time)</td>
<td>further</td>
<td>furthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little, many, much</td>
<td>less, more</td>
<td>least, most</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 1 Write in the blank the correct form of the modifier in parentheses.

The hiker came down with the ________ case of poison ivy ever. (bad)

1. Janine’s performance in the play was ___________ than Marilyn’s. (good)
2. This is the ___________ cold I’ve ever had. (bad)
3. Cory is ___________ curious than Stella about biology. (much)
4. Helen’s kite went up ___________ of them all. (far)
5. She hurt her knee even ___________ in her second fall on the ice. (badly)
6. The Alien’s Revenge was the ___________ movie in the festival. (good)
7. The aliens traveled ___________ back in time than they had planned to. (far)
8. Carla’s band got the ___________ cheers of all the entrants. (many)
9. Dolores adapted ___________ to the new school than Gerardo did. (well)
10. With several intact levees, Oakdale had the ___________ flooding of all the small towns along the river. (little)
11. Sarah had ___________ time for baby-sitting than Clara had. (much)
12. This book on Antarctic travel is the ___________ exciting I’ve read. (much)
13. The house looks in ___________ shape than it did before the storm. (bad)
14. The students’ enthusiasm for the party was ___________ than I expected. (little)
15. Gustavo spelled the ___________ of all the competitors. (well)
16. Diana felt ___________ of all after her team lost. (badly)
17. The baby ducks swam ___________ each day. (far)
18. Officials feared the flu outbreak would be the ___________ one yet. (bad)
19. Mr. Carver is ___________ than he was yesterday. (ill)
20. Holly explores astronomy ____________ than I do. (far)
21. Is the band’s new song ____________ than its last one? (good)
22. The spring flood was the ____________ in years. (bad)
23. Grandmother gets ____________ joy from my letters than from my phone calls. (much)
24. The garage is the ____________ our cat ever goes from the house. (far)
25. I feel ____________ than I did yesterday. (badly)
26. Jake puts his ____________ energy into his music. (good)
27. I have nothing ____________ to say. (far)
28. We picked six quarts of berries, the ____________ ever. (many)
29. Mary completed her exercises in ____________ shape than the rest of us. (good)
30. What’s the ____________ we have to spend to get a new dishwasher? (little)
31. I got ____________ answers right than wrong. (many)
32. Yolanda showed the ____________ maturity of all. (much)
33. Both players limped, but Brad’s limp was ____________. (bad)
34. I study ____________ of all without the television on. (well)
35. Bankers suffered ____________ than farmers in the Depression. (little)
36. The team played the ____________ game of the season. (bad)
37. The ____________ I hiked, the more my blister hurt. (far)
38. That company has the ____________ ads on TV. (bad)
39. I usually feel ____________ with the flu than with a cold. (bad)
40. The doctor looked ____________ into the man’s medical history. (far)

> **Writing Link** Write a paragraph comparing two television programs. Use at least two modifiers that have irregular comparative forms.
Lesson 63
Modifiers: Double and Incomplete Comparisons

A word’s comparison forms can use -er and -est or more(less) and most(least), but not both.

Incorrect: The lake is more larger than the pond.
Correct: The lake is larger than the pond.
Incorrect: The sequoia is the most largest tree.
Correct: The sequoia is the largest tree.

Use other or else to make your comparisons complete or clear.

Unclear: The town department store is larger than any building.
Clear: The town department store is larger than any other building.
Unclear: The scientist has more awards than anyone.
Clear: The scientist has more awards than anyone else.

Be sure your comparisons compare things that are alike.

Unclear: Rosa’s hair is curlier than her mother. (Rosa’s hair is being compared incorrectly with her mother in her entirety.)
Clear: Rosa’s hair is curlier than that of her mother.
Clear: Rosa’s hair is curlier than her mother’s hair.

► Exercise 1 Circle each double or incomplete comparison. Write C in the blank if the sentence is correct.

_____ Jackie is (more smarter) than anyone else in class.
_____ 1. The moon is less brighter than the sun.
_____ 2. The sun is the most brightest object in our solar system.
_____ 3. It even reflects off Pluto, which is farther away than any other planet.
_____ 4. Pluto is also smaller than any planet.
_____ 5. Jupiter is the most largest planet.
_____ 6. Earth is the largest of all the rocky inner planets.
_____ 7. The inner planets are less gassier than the outer planets, which are mostly gas.
_____ 8. Since all the planets were formed at about the same time, it is hard to say which ones are more older than the others.
_____ 9. Venus has a thick atmosphere that is more poisonous than Earth.
_____ 10. On the other hand, Mars has a thinner atmosphere than that of Earth.
_____ 11. The most loveliest sights in the solar system are the ring systems around some of the planets.
12. Of all the planets, Saturn has the most extensive system of rings.

13. Because they are so large, Saturn’s rings reflect more sunlight and are much more shinier than the rings of Jupiter.

14. Our moon looks bright to us because it is much more closer to Earth than the stars.

15. Saturn has the most moons of any planet.

**Exercise 2** Write the correct form of each double or incomplete comparison in the blank. If the comparison is correct write C in the blank.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Our sun is the most important heavenly body for us on Earth.

1. However, the sun is smaller and less hotter than many other stars.

2. The sun is, of course, the most closest to Earth of all stars.

3. Even though the star Proxima Centauri is 4.3 light years away from our sun, it is still closer than any star.

4. Astronomers have learned how to tell which stars are more farther away than other stars.

5. If several stars have the same magnitude, or true brightness, the star that is the most faintest is the farthest away.

6. The most brightest of all stars are supernovas.

7. These are huge stars that explode at the end of their lives, and shine brighter than anything else around them for many months.

8. After a supernova explodes, the remaining matter falls inward to become the most densest of all stars, a neutron star.

9. Even though a neutron star is small, its dense makeup makes it more heavier than any other star.

10. Some supernovas collapse inward to form a black hole, where the gravity is stronger than other stars.

11. The sun can never be a supernova, because such a star must be much more massive than the mass of our sun.

12. The sun will expand and become a red giant eventually, and its surface temperature will become more lower than its temperature at present.

13. As the sun expands, in several billion years, the surface of Earth will become the most hottest it has ever been.

14. Star color is one way astronomers can tell which stars are the hottest and the most coolest.

15. Yellow stars, like our sun, are cooler than stars that are white or blue-white.
Lesson 64
Using Good or Well; Bad or Badly

Good is always used as an adjective. Well is used as an adverb telling how something is done, or as an adjective meaning “in good health.”

The Rangers played a **good** game. (adjective)
The house looks **good** after its paint job. (adjective following linking verb)
I can’t see **well** from here. (adverb)
I ate too much and now I don’t feel **well**. (adjective meaning “in good health”)

Bad is always an adjective. Badly is an adverb and follows an action verb.

The umpire made a **bad** call. (adjective)
It looks **bad** for the defendant. (adjective following linking verb)
The actress played that part **badly**. (adverb following an action verb)

**Exercise 1** Write good, well, bad, or badly in the blank to complete each sentence.

Sue hoped her guests would have a __________ time at the party.

1. At the relay, our team got off to a __________ start.
2. Cecilia felt she had never completed a test so ___________.
3. Sean asked Carol to point out the __________ spots on his newly painted car.
4. Connie felt ___________ about her part in discovering the comet.
5. If I wake up and don’t see the sun, I usually feel _____________.
6. We can’t hear this videotape very ____________.
7. The teacher talked to us about our ______________ behavior.
8. The new car performed ______________ in the safety test drive.
9. Jay says his brother is not feeling ___________ enough to play.
10. That colorful jacket looks _______________ on Abel.
11. The episode of **Space Travelers** tonight was very _______________.
12. Janine is afraid she will not fit in ____________ at her new school.
13. Robert reacted very _______________ when he failed the exam.
14. I don’t usually like pasta, but this dish is really _____________.
15. Homer always behaves _____________, even in stressful situations.
16. I hope the politician will give a _______________ speech for once.
17. I’ve had unpleasant medicine before, but this stuff is _______________!

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18. Is this investment a _______________ one?

19. How ______________ do you know the new student?

20. Sandra really hopes she will be ______________ enough to go to the game.

Exercise 2  Circle each incorrect use of good, well, bad, or badly. Write the correct word in the blank. If the sentence is correct, write C.

badly  He was hurt ______________ in the accident.

1. Jason thinks he has to do ______________ in every subject he studies.

2. The paper reported that the team played ______________.

3. The swimming team really look ______________ in their bright swimsuits.

4. Mika wants ______________ to win the spelling trophy.

5. She has earned ______________ grades all through high school.

6. The coming storm looked ______________, so we headed for home.

7. Alana was hurt ______________ in her fall from the horse.

8. This painting will fit ______________ in that space.

9. Sean cannot play chess very ______________.

10. I’m sorry things are going so ______________ for you.

11. I want to do ______________ on the next test so I will study hard.

12. The witness testified ______________ because he was nervous.

13. You look ______________ after your long bout with the flu.

14. The injury looked ______________ at first, but it was only skin deep.

15. Clancy does not feel very ______________ about refusing to help his brother study.

16. Cory was shaking ______________ after going out in the cold without a coat.

17. Amaretto cheesecake is a very ______________ dessert.

18. I thought the mediation meeting went ______________.

19. The fresh fruit went ______________ before we were able to eat it.

20. I don’t know your sister very ______________.

21. Kent is a good piano player.

22. Sammi plays the oboe ______________.

23. At least Myra’s cake wasn’t as ______________ as this soufflé.

24. It is well to plan ahead.
Lesson 65
Double Negatives

A double negative is two negative words in the same clause. Use only one negative word to express a negative idea. You can usually correct a double negative by using one positive form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEGATIVE</th>
<th>POSITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>neither, never, no, nobody</td>
<td>either, ever, any, anybody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none, no one, nothing, nowhere</td>
<td>anyone, anything, anywhere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incorrect: I haven’t seen no stars tonight. (Two negatives – not and no)
Correct: I haven’t seen any stars tonight. (Positive any replaces negative no)
Correct: I have seen no stars tonight. (One negative form – no)
Incorrect: She never goes nowhere. (Two negatives – never and nowhere)
Correct: She never goes anywhere. (Positive anywhere replaces negative nowhere.)
Correct: She goes nowhere. (One negative form – nowhere)

Exercise 1 Circle each phrase containing a double negative. Rewrite the phrase correctly following the sentence. Most sentences can be corrected in more than one way. Write C if the sentence is correct.

1. There isn’t no animal on Earth that humans envy as much as birds. ___isn’t any/is no

2. There isn’t no better time for birding than spring.

3. I don’t like nothing as much as welcoming the migrating birds as they come north.

4. Many of my friends don’t know nothing about identifying birds.

5. I wasn’t getting nowhere with birdwatching myself until I bought a good field guide.

6. There isn’t no better way to tell them apart than to focus on their “necklaces,” the markings around their yellow necks.

7. The short “necklace” on the Canada warbler isn’t nothing like the long hanging “necklace” on the magnolia warbler.

8. To be sure you can see both birds up close, there is no better investment than a good pair of binoculars.

C
9. Before I had a book and binoculars, I could not name none of the rarer birds that fill our skies each spring.  

10. I couldn’t identify nothing except our familiar robin, blue jay, and crow.  

11. Now there isn’t nothing like the thrill of sighting a bluebird or a yellow-billed cuckoo.  

12. On weekends, I don’t study nothing but my bird book.  

13. At first I didn’t expect any success as a bird-watcher.  

14. I couldn’t tell no difference between the various kinds of lake ducks.  

15. Because I have the book, I won’t never forget the difference between the red-headed and red-bellied woodpeckers.  

16. Though both have red head markings, downy woodpeckers don’t have no long bills like hairy woodpeckers.  

17. I haven’t seen no pileated woodpecker yet.  

18. For a while I wasn’t getting nowhere with identifying the many warblers.  

19. But finally I realized that there is nothing I’d rather do in the early morning than see which birds are around.  

20. Unfortunately, my sister will stop at nothing to try to confuse me with her birdcalls.  

Exercise 2  Circle each double negative and correct it following the sentence. Write C if the sentence is correct.  

There aren’t no animals more interesting than birds.  

1. Because humans can’t never fly, at least by themselves, birds fascinate us.  

2. Humans do not have a body shape like a bird’s skeleton.  

3. With its long straight neck, beak, and legs, a bird doesn’t let nothing get in the way of its streamlined travel.  

4. Birds’ bones are hollow and don’t carry no extra weight.
5. And without its strategically placed feathers, a bird wouldn't get nowhere in the air.

6. If you look at a plane, you can see that it looks like nothing so much as a big bird.

7. It seems that human beings are determined that there isn't nothing we can't do if we set our minds to it.

8. Some birds don't never fly.

9. Penguins’ strong wings don't take them nowhere in the air.

10. A swan swims and hasn't no reason to fly.

11. Ostriches don't fly because they are such swift runners.

12. Birds haven't no way to store much energy, so they must eat much of the time.

13. There aren't no activities that use as much energy as flying and maintaining a constant body temperature.

14. So there are few times during a bird’s waking hours when it is not seeking food or eating.

15. Birds and reptiles haven’t no differences in the area of reproduction.

16. They both lay eggs, which don’t never hatch until the young are ready.

17. Birds’ beaks aren’t nothing like one another.

18. Some birds break into seeds and nuts with beaks that are like nothing so much as a chisel.

19. Ducks don’t have no reason for a sharp beak, because their flat beaks filter food from the water.

20. Nature doesn’t give nothing to a bird, or any creature, that is not useful in some way.

Exercise 3 Place a check in the blank next to each sentence that uses negatives correctly.

✔ The scientific name for owls is not heard very often, but they are known as strigiformes.

1. Owls haven’t never been studied as closely as other birds.

2. They are not known for their friendliness.
3. In fact, some people have feared owls even though the owls never did them no harm.

4. Superstitions have arisen around these creatures, but I never believed none of them.

5. Owls are not noisy when they move about; their secretive nature has made it difficult for scientists to study them.

6. There is hardly no place in the world where they cannot be found.

7. Owls do not usually hunt for no food during the day.

8. They do not generally live in no groups, either.

9. These birds of prey are loners, but they are not without their usefulness.

10. At night, barn owls do not hesitate to capture any rodents lurking around a farm.

11. However, owls are not known for their nest-building talents.

12. Sometimes they don’t build none of the nest themselves; they simply use a nest that a hawk or a crow has abandoned.

13. You won’t find oval eggs in their nests because owl eggs are nearly round.

14. No more than twelve eggs will be laid at one- or two-day intervals.

15. Females aren’t never the only ones to care for the nest; males do, too.

16. Neither males nor females will allow another animal or a human to intrude upon their nest.

17. You couldn’t find nowhere to hide if one of them thought you were attacking its young.

18. Young owls are not pushed out of the nest as soon as the young of other kinds of birds.

19. Owls are not as closely related to hawks as they are to nighthawks and whippoorwills.

20. I didn’t never realize there are 525 different kinds of owls.

21. The burrowing owl is not the smallest—that would be the elf owl.

22. The elf owl isn’t no more than six inches long.

23. Most great gray owls grow to no less than thirty inches in length.

24. I haven’t nowhere seen anything as unnerving as the stare of one of these birds.

25. Owls’ eyes are not on either side of their head, like most birds, but pointed forward.

26. This isn’t the only reason their gazes seem so piercing.

27. Owls cannot never move their eyes in their sockets the way humans do.

28. An owl cannot see a moving object unless it moves its entire head.

29. No wonder nothing is no stronger than the glare of an owl.

30. Nobody thinks of other birds as being smarter; the owl’s wide-eyed stare has helped it gain a reputation for wisdom.
Lesson 66
Misplaced and Dangling Modifiers

Misplaced modifiers modify the wrong word, or seem to modify more than one word in a sentence. Correct such a construction by moving the modifier as close as you can to the word it modifies.

Misplaced: The campers slipped on the mossy rocks crossing the river.
Clear: The campers crossing the river slipped on the mossy rocks.

Some dangling modifiers do not seem to modify any word in the sentence. To correct this, use a word that the dangling modifier can modify.

Dangling: Canoeing all day, a break was needed.
Clear: Canoeing all day, the campers needed a break.

The word only must be placed before the word or group of words it modifies in order for the sentence to be clear.

Unclear: Stella only takes trumpet lessons in the summer.
Clear: Stella takes only trumpet lessons in the summer. (She takes no other lessons except trumpet.)
Clear: Stella takes trumpet lessons only in the summer. (She takes trumpet lessons at no other time except in the summer.)
Clear: Only Stella takes trumpet lessons in the summer. (No one else takes trumpet lessons except Stella.)

Exercise 1 Circle each misplaced or dangling modifier. Write in the blank the word that the dangling or misplaced modifier should modify. If the sentence is correct, write C in the blank.

Laughing at all his jokes, Stan was happy with the audience.

1. Waiting for the game to begin, Karen’s heart pounded.

2. Invented in California, millions of people worldwide now thrill at the sport of skateboarding.

3. Rising at dawn, the sun led the hikers across the prairie.

4. Proposing a new law, the congresswoman documented the need for stricter safety regulations.

5. Each week on his paper route, customers pay Dan for delivery.

6. Regina fashioned sculptures of the fairgoers made of clay.

7. Searching frantically, the family’s lost dog was found.

8. Lakeisha saw several distant farmhouses and barns climbing the tree.

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9. Whimpering under the couch, the storm frightened our dog.

10. Hunched over his books, Kwasi studied long into the night for the test.

11. Sneaking up on her brother, an apple fell on Hannah’s head and made her cry out.

12. Flying over the prairie, the antelope were frightened by the plane’s noise.

13. The witnesses said they saw a man rushing from the jewelry store with a black hat.

14. After waiting for hours, the ticket seller said we would have to wait for the next showing.

15. Cleaning my room, I found my favorite socks.

16. Running neck and neck, the contestants crossed the finish line at the same time.

17. Listening to the news, the reporter described the scene of an accident I had just driven past.

18. Pitching a no hitter, the crowd cheered Marcy as she left the field.

19. Dad gave a new bicycle to Jeff with ten speeds.

20. Aimed at the Pole Star, the cold weather made my telescope hard to manipulate.

Exercise 2 Place a carat (^) and write the word only where it should be properly placed to match each meaning in parentheses.

Marsha talked to Lilla at the party. (Marsha did not talk to Lilla except at the party.)

1. Rafi paid ten dollars for the purple sweater. (Rafi bought the last purple sweater available.)

2. Rafi paid ten dollars for the purple sweater. (Rafi got a sweater for a sale price.)

3. Rafi paid ten dollars for the purple sweater. (No one else had the money to buy the sweater.)

4. Rock hunting is the main hobby of my cousin. (My cousin has several hobbies besides rock hunting.)

5. Rock hunting is the main hobby of my cousin. (The speaker has just one cousin.)

6. Hal is allowed to camp out overnight on weekends. (No one else is allowed to camp out overnight on weekends.)
7. Hal is allowed to camp out overnight on weekends. (Hal is not allowed to camp out overnight during the rest of the week.)

8. Hal is allowed to camp out overnight on weekends. (Hal must study during the day on weekends.)

9. Mickey played Peter Pan when she attended Columbus High School. (Mickey did not play Peter Pan anyplace besides Columbus High School.)

10. Mickey played Peter Pan while she attended Columbus High School. (Mickey did not play any other role while she attended Columbus High School.)

11. Mickey played Peter Pan while she attended Columbus High School. (No one else played Peter Pan except Mickey.)

12. Jody turned in a ten-page report for science class. (Jody did not turn in a ten-page report for any other class.)

13. Jody turned in a ten-page report for science class. (No one else turned in a ten-page report.)

14. Jody turned in a ten-page report for science class. (Jody’s report for science class was too short.)

15. I wrote Grandma three letters this semester. (I usually write more often to Grandma.)

16. I wrote Grandma three letters this semester. (No one else wrote three letters to Grandma.)

17. I wrote Grandma three letters this semester. (I did not write three letters to anybody except Grandma.)

18. Marty likes to develop his own pictures. (Marty doesn’t like to develop anyone else’s pictures.)

19. Marty likes to develop his own pictures. (No one else likes to develop his or her own pictures.)

20. Graham takes the train when he has a lot of extra time to travel. (Graham takes the plane when he doesn’t have a lot of time.)

Exercise 3 Place a check in the blank next to each sentence that uses modifiers correctly.

✔ 1. Racing to catch the bus, Tina tripped over an uneven sidewalk.

2. The third contestant walked down the runway wearing a tuxedo.

3. A bird with red feathers perched on a branch of the maple tree.

4. Greg jogs only on Saturdays and Sundays. (Greg never jogs on weekdays.)

5. Samantha only says she is ready to leave. (No one but Samantha is ready to leave.)

6. Cameron slipped on the ice waiting for his ride.

7. Hoping the sky would clear, more gray clouds appeared on the horizon.
7. The grandfather clock chimed the hour in the hall.
8. Eating his pie with incredible speed, Jordan won the contest at the county fair.
9. Only Maureen would have written a poem like that. (No one but Maureen would have written such a poem.)
10. Two books on display at the library looked interesting to me, so I checked them out.
11. Dr. Rodriguez thinks only I might need glasses. (Dr. Rodriguez thinks of nothing else.)
12. The man walked across the street in a black fedora.
13. Singing the ballad for the first time, Frank’s phrasing was remarkably accurate.
14. Cleaning her room, Melanie’s lost necklace was discovered behind the bed.
15. A tour guide showed us the pandas in a leopard-print shirt.
16. Grandpa plants only tomatoes and lettuce in his garden. (Grandpa plants nothing but tomatoes and lettuce.)
17. Katrina will ski this mountain filled with determination.
18. The vase containing yellow roses brightened the room considerably.
19. Mr. Lee only knows two of the students in the algebra class. (Mr. Lee doesn’t know all of the students.)
20. Gasping for breath, the hill slowed the runner down.
21. The child playing in the treehouse is Amanda’s niece.
22. Helping Mom put away the groceries, I saw that she had bought my favorite dessert.
23. Gordon only works in the hardware store during the summer. (Gordon alone works in the hardware store.)
24. Only the passengers with small children are allowed to board. (No one but those with children can board.)
25. The car belongs to Kendra with the green exterior.

► Writing Link  Write two or three sentences about a new food you have tried recently. Use at least one modifier, correctly placed.
Exercise 1 Underline the word or phrase in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

The airplane is (quicker, quickest) than the train.

1. Zahara is (more talented, most talented) than Celia.
2. This is the (better, best) meal you’ve ever served.
3. The street was so (icy, iciest) we had to hold hands.
4. Devon is (silly, sillier) than anyone else in class.
5. We paid the (less, least) amount for the green dishes.
6. If you trade seats with me, you will be able to see (better, best).
7. We cried the (more, most) at the story of the lost dog.
8. This track star jumped (farther, further) than anyone else.
9. That is the (more ridiculous, most ridiculous) statement I’ve ever heard.
10. Because it did not deal with the real issues, the mayor’s speech seemed (bad, badly) to us.
11. Carry this box; it’s (light, lighter) than yours.
12. Now the table is (wobblier, wobbliest) than it was before.
13. Sal didn’t do as (good, well) as he had hoped in the game.
14. That is the (worse, worst) joke I’ve ever heard!
15. Zina sings (bad, badly) and out of tune, but she doesn’t care.
16. I am much (less, least) patient than my brother.
17. Sheila stumbled (bad, badly) and sprained her ankle.
18. I made Grandpa (more comfortable, most comfortable) with a pillow.
19. She wants to explore the Middle Ages (farther, further) than we have done in class.
20. Homer is the (more restless, most restless) of all.
21. I think My Cousin Vinny is the (funnier, funniest) movie ever made.
22. Patrick has the flu and doesn’t feel (good, well) today.
23. Liz didn’t have (any, no) tissues with her.
24. This small car gets (good, better) gas mileage than that luxury sedan.
25. I’m (sleepier, sleepiest) today than I should be.
Cumulative Review: Units 1–9

**Exercise 1** Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence. Write *adj.* in the blank if the word is an adjective or *adv.* if it is an adverb.

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adj.  
**The play we saw last night was a (powerful, powerfully) drama.**

1. Your brother sings (wonderful, wonderfully).

2. The bathtub always looks (clean, cleanly) after I’ve used it.

3. The cougar moved (quiet, quietly) through the forest after its prey.

4. Can’t you make your room be more (neat, neatly)?

5. Is that a (real, really) diamond?

6. My, that movie certainly was (terrible, terribly).

7. The puppy watched (hungry, hungrily) while the kitten ate.

8. I didn’t know you could ski so (good, well).

9. She is coughing (bad, badly) because of her cold.

10. The lost campers were found (safe, safely) in the cave.

11. The explorers peered (cautious, cautiously) over the rim of the volcano.

12. After the storm, the water tasted (bad, badly) for a week.

13. Thad is very (studious, studiously) about his courses.

14. When you read poetry aloud, try to speak very (distinct, distinctly).

15. The cricket sprang (sudden, suddenly) into the air.

16. This pie tastes very (good, well).

17. Jadzia feels very (strong, strongly) about the kind treatment of animals.

18. She tries not to feel (envious, enviously) at her friends’ successes.

19. Are you (serious, seriously)?

20. This bread is no longer (fresh, freshly).

21. More (important, importantly), using the computer for this project will save us money.

22. The TV advertisement made me (real, really) hungry.

23. The new guidance counselor is extremely (friend, friendly).

24. We (almost, most) caught a ten-pound fish!

25. Turn (right, rightly) at the stop sign.
Exercise 2  Circle each clause. Write in the blank whether the clause is an adjective clause (adj.) or an adverb clause (adv.).

__adv._  We were late for the party because we had a flat tire.

____ 1. After the party was over, we walked home.
____ 2. This is the astronomy book that has the best photos.
____ 3. Is that the building that you described?
____ 4. This vase, which you broke, cannot be replaced.
____ 5. Since I changed schools, I am getting better grades.
____ 6. Here are the themes, which I have corrected.
____ 7. Mrs. Ortiz is the one who phoned us.
____ 8. If you look closely, you will see a bluebird.
____ 9. The train came into view as it rounded the curve.
____10. The team captains can choose the goal that they want to defend.
____11. Is this the lake where you saw that huge turtle?
____12. That was the stormy day when everyone went home early.
____13. I hope the comic will perform again before we leave.
____14. Although I don’t like him, I was polite to Mr. Carver.
____15. Sila, who lives next door, is climbing our tree.
____16. I found your jacket in the room where we store the junk.
____17. I’ll plan to meet you for dinner unless I hear from you.
____18. I recognized Velma because I had seen her at the game.
____19. Rex is the dog that rescued the two children.
____20. Grandma sat where she could see the birdfeeder.
____21. That is the chair where President Carter sat.
____22. Mrs. Sharvy, who plays bridge every day, needs a new deck of cards.
____23. Saturday was the day when Cole was supposed to mow the lawn.
____24. We laughed when the clown honked his nose.
____25. The noise of the stereo was so loud that Rayna couldn’t hear the phone.
Exercise 3 Circle each double negative, double or incomplete comparison, and dangling or misplaced modifier. If the sentence is correct, write C in the blank.

1. Hoping to surprise her friend, the gift was sent by mail.
2. Speaking before a large group, the crowd made Kevin nervous.
3. Cruising at the same speed, the sleepy driver fought to keep awake.
4. Waiting patiently for the phone call, the sudden ring startled Ben.
5. Sean is closer to Joe than any classmate.
6. We shouldn’t never have left the windows open.
7. The man leaped from the fire escape in the gray suit.
8. These pants are more tighter than they used to be.
9. Carrying a flaming dessert, the family awaited the waiter with anticipation.
10. Doesn’t no one have the time?
11. Creeping around the building, the spy ran into the police.
12. The actor in the red cape entered from stage right.
13. Hiking for several hours, the campers were exhausted and dirty.
14. Shooting a basket while running, the referee called a foul on the Eagles player.
15. I don’t have no way to get to the meeting.
16. Winning every trophy in her class, the crowd cheered the runner.
17. This is the most messiest room I’ve ever seen!
18. Reggie found several rocks on his hike for his collection.
19. She shouldn’t never have taken the test without studying.
20. I don’t ever want to take such a hard test again.
21. Sheila couldn’t have been more happier.
22. Baking in the oven, I smelled the cookies.
23. Frightened by the movie, Tricia was unable to fall asleep.
24. Pedro’s computer is a newer model than Graham.