Chapter 1: Sentence Patterns

Practice A
Label the sentence patterns in the following sentences. Above each word of the sentence pattern, write its label.

1. Some people design their own stationery.
   \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{DO}\]
2. The embossing process is simple.
   \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{IO} \quad \text{DO}\]
3. Embossing gives paper a raised texture.
   \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{IO} \quad \text{PA}\]
4. Embossed paper is often very elegant.
   \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{DO}\]
5. You can emboss with letters or patterns.
   \[S \quad \text{InV}\]

Practice B
Label the sentence patterns in the following sentences. Above each word of the sentence pattern, write its label.

6. Cherie is a collector of elegant writing paper and cards.
   \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{IO} \quad \text{DO}\]
7. At least once a month, she writes her grandmother a letter about new events at home and at school.
   \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{IO} \quad \text{DO}\]
8. Cherie is consistent with thank-you notes.
   \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{DO}\]
9. In appreciation for the kindness of others, she sends thank-you notes often.
   \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{DO}\]
10. Cherie’s letters of kindness encourage her friends.
    \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{DO}\]

Practice C
Write a sentence for each of the following sentence patterns. \(\text{Answers will vary.}\)

11. \((S-InV)\) Wesley performs better with plenty of sleep.
    \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{DO}\]
12. \((S-\text{TrV}-\text{DO})\) Cherie delivers the student mail in the afternoon.
    \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{IO} \quad \text{DO}\]
13. \((S-\text{TrV}-\text{IO}-\text{DO})\) Mom makes Alden and me delicious snacks after school.
    \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{IO} \quad \text{DO}\]
14. \((S-\text{LV}-\text{PN})\) Dan is a reliable friend.
    \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{PA}\]
15. \((S-\text{LV}-\text{PA})\) The drive home through the mountains is beautiful.
    \[S \quad \text{TrV} \quad \text{DO}\]
Chapter 1: Phrases and Clauses

Practice A
Identify each italicized group of words as either a phrase (P) or a clause (C).

1. An emu is a large Australian bird. (C)

2. Underneath its thick feathers lie two small wings. (P)

3. The emu, unable to fly, runs very swiftly. (P)

4. The emu weighs about one hundred pounds. (P)

5. Emus can be troublesome because they eat crops. (C)

Practice B
In each sentence underline any independent clauses once and any dependent clauses twice.

6. Cashmere goats are found mainly in India and Tibet.

7. Although they are found mainly in these areas, cashmere goats have been raised in some European countries.

8. When goats live higher in the mountains, they tend to have darker hair.

9. Cashmere goats are valuable because they have soft, silky wool.

10. Because it is so soft, cashmere wool is used to make fine sweaters and scarves.

Practice C
Identify each italicized group of words as a phrase (P), an independent clause (IC), or a dependent clause (DC).

11. Classified as an amphibian, a newt is a type of salamander with thin skin and a long tail. (P)

12. Newts hatch from eggs that are laid in the spring. (IC)

13. Newts generally live in the water, but because they have lungs, some may live on land. (IC)

14. Having poisonous skin, newts are not usually disturbed by predators. (P)

15. If a leg is lost, a land newt is able to grow another one. (DC)
Chapter 1: Sentence Problems

Practice A
Identify each group of words as a sentence (S) or a fragment (F).

F 1. Nicholas II, the last czar of Russia, from 1894-1918.

S 2. Aspiring to strengthen Russia’s power, he attempted greater military control in the Far East.

F 3. Losing the war, weakening his power and governmental control.

S 4. Reformers and revolutionists forced Nicholas to give up his power.

F 5. The Bolsheviks who shot and killed Nicholas, his wife, his son, and his four daughters.

Practice B
Identify each group of words as a sentence (S), a fragment (F), a fused sentence (FS), or a comma splice (CS).

CS 6. Northern Ireland is one of the four divisions of the United Kingdom, the other three are England, Scotland, and Wales.

FS 7. Northern Ireland separated from Ireland in 1920 now it is often called Ulster.

F 8. Most of the people in Northern Ireland who are largely Protestant.

S 9. Desiring to remain part of Great Britain, they have great contention with the remaining citizens who are mostly Roman Catholic.

CS 10. Catholics desire Northern Ireland to join with the Republic of Ireland, violent disagreement persists between the two parties.

Practice C
Correct the sentence errors by rewriting the sentences correctly in the following blanks.

11. The Philippine Islands form one country in the Pacific Ocean, more than seven thousand islands make up the Philippines.

The Philippine Islands form one country in the Pacific Ocean. More than seven thousand islands make up the Philippines.

12. Originally, people came to the Philippines from Indonesia and Malaysia these people formed many different communities on different islands.

Originally, people came to the Philippines from Indonesia and Malaysia, and these people formed many different communities on different islands.
13. Spanish explorers colonized the islands in the 1500s, the islands were named for King Philip II.
   
   Because Spanish explorers colonized the islands in the 1500s, the islands were named for King Philip II.

14. In 1898 Spain gave the United States control of the islands on July 4, 1946, the Philippines were granted independence.

   In 1898 Spain gave the United States control of the islands; on July 4, 1946, the Philippines were granted independence.

15. The Japanese temporarily took over the islands in 1941, General Douglas MacArthur regained control for the United States in 1944.

   The Japanese temporarily took over the islands in 1941, but General Douglas MacArthur regained control for the United States in 1944.
Chapter 2: Plural Forms of Nouns

Practice A
In the blank write the plural form of the italicized noun.

1. Almost every nation has an army.
2. The United States Army is the branch of the armed forces that is responsible for land operations.
3. The chief of staff of the United States Army supervises the members and organizations of the army.
4. The development of the radio aided military operations.
5. Many young people desire a career in the army.

Practice B
In the blank write the correct possessive form of the italicized phrase.

6. The army is the oldest branch of the armed services of the nation.
   - the nation’s armed services

7. The beginning of the army occurred in 1775 when the Continental Congress created the army to fight in the Revolutionary War.
   - The army’s beginning

8. Army history records the heroic acts of many soldiers.
   - many soldiers’ heroic acts

9. The first draft law of Congress was passed in 1863.
   - Congress’s first draft law

10. The first military school of the United States was opened at West Point in 1802.
    - The United States’s first military school

Practice C
Underline any errors with plurals or possessives. Rewrite the words correctly on the lines below.

   The 1900’s were a time of reorganization for the army. In 1903 Congress created the general staff system. Since that time, many chief of staffs have led the army. In 1907 the army’s leaders set up an aeronautical division, which became the air force forty years later. The governments’ end of the draft occurred in 1973. Afterward, the armed services’ began recruiting volunteers. Several reorganizations in the late twentieth century were designed to increase the soldiers’s efficiency as well as to cut costs.

   1900s, chiefs of staff, government’s, services, soldiers’
Chapter 2: Count and Noncount Nouns

Practice A
Label each italicized noun C (count) or NC (noncount).

NC 1. The air force is responsible for military operations in the air and in space.
C 2. Satellites monitor the earth for any sign of enemy activity.
NC 3. The air force gives support to other branches of the armed services.
C 4. The air force protects ground troops in battle.
C 5. A plane might deliver fresh troops or supplies.

Practice B
Underline each count noun once and each noncount noun twice.

6. Nuclear weapons have tremendous power for destruction.
7. Therefore, the air force uses advanced technology for many operations.
8. The air force does extensive research throughout the country.
9. Scientists and engineers at universities and in businesses provide great help to the air force.
10. The air force may also help track a hurricane or forecast the weather.

Practice C
Underline each count noun once and each noncount noun twice. (Consider only the common nouns.)

11. During the late 1980s, the Marine Corps had a strength of about 195,000 men and women.
12. Every great nation must have an effective defense.
13. The Marine Corps is trained for amphibious assault.
14. Marines throughout the world are prepared for trouble at any moment.
15. The Marine Corps guards embassies in other countries.
Chapter 2: Functions of Nouns in the Sentence

Practice A
Label each italicized noun S (subject), DO (direct object), IO (indirect object), OP (object of the preposition), PN (predicate noun), App (appositive), or NA (noun of direct address).

1. The Continental Congress established a marine corps on November 10, 1775.
   DO

2. The marines have been a vital part of many victories in many wars since that time.
   PN

3. During the War of 1812, Captain John Gamble became the only marine officer in command of a naval ship.
   PN

4. In the Civil War, marines fought in many land and naval battles.
   OP

5. Marines dealt their enemies many lethal blows in both world wars.
   IO

Practice B
Label each italicized noun S (subject), DO (direct object), IO (indirect object), OP (object of the preposition), PN (predicate noun), App (appositive), or NA (noun of direct address).

6. My father was in the navy, Orville.
   NA

7. The chief of naval operations, an admiral, is the highest ranking officer in the navy.
   App

   S

9. Some of the greatest weapons of the navy are undetectable submarines.
   PN

10. The navy maintains command of the sea.
    DO

Practice C
Write sentences using each noun in the function that is indicated. (Answers will vary.)

11. navy (predicate noun) 
    One of the nation’s armed services is the navy.

12. battleship (appositive) 
    One type of navy ship, a battleship, helps defeat the enemy.

13. officer (noun of direct address) 
    Officer, may I have a leave of absence?

14. ship (object of the preposition) 
    All crew members are present on the ship.

15. crew (indirect object) 
    Please give the crew a day off.
Chapter 3: Personal Pronoun Usage

Practice A
Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses.

1. Has (you, your) family ever seen a yak?
2. My brother and (I, me) learned that the yak is the wild ox of Asia.
3. The cold, dry plateaus of Tibet suit (they, them) well.
4. My friend Hiroshi received two tickets to Tibet, so (he, him) and I made plans to go.
5. When we visited Tibet, I took some yak pictures of (my, mine) own.

Practice B
Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses.

6. (Them, Those) wild Tibetan yaks measure six feet tall at the shoulder.
7. Since this large animal weighs up to twelve hundred pounds, (who, whom) do you think could ride one?
8. Sarah told (we, us) that a yak carries its head low, with its nose almost touching the ground.
9. (She, Her) and Hiroshi recently completed a project about yaks for our biology class.
10. It’s (she, her) who finds these creatures fascinating.

Practice C
Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses. In the blank, label the function of the pronoun S (subject), DO (direct object), IO (indirect object), OP (object of the preposition), or PN (predicate noun).

PN 11. Sarah discovered many facts about yaks. It was (she, her) who told us that yaks charge furiously at their predators.

S 12. Although yaks look clumsy, (they, them) can slide down icy slopes, swim rivers, and climb up steep slopes.

IO 13. Because of the noises domestic yaks make, people gave (they, them) the name “grunting ox.”

DO 14. Hiroshi also offered some valuable information about yaks. He surprised (I, me) with his knowledge of yaks.

OP 15. After class I told him that I would like to learn more about yaks from (he, him).
Chapter 3: Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

Practice A
Label each italicized pronoun reflexive or intensive.

1. Hiroshi himself enjoys photographing the wild animals of foreign countries.
2. He has ventured out to many distant places by himself.
3. His brother Lee accompanied him on an adventure to Tibet, and they themselves took many incredible pictures.
4. Before the trip they researched the country for themselves.
5. Tibet itself is called the Roof of the World because it has the highest plateaus and mountains on earth.

Practice B
In each sentence underline the reflexive pronouns once and the intensive pronouns twice. If the pronoun is reflexive, write its function in the blank. If the pronoun is intensive, write the noun or pronoun it intensifies in the blank.

6. Mount Everest, itself one of the world’s highest mountains, is located in southern Tibet.
7. Hiroshi and his brother themselves visited the city Ka-erh in western Tibet, a city which is possibly the highest in the world.
8. Tibet has been a part of China since 1950, but it once stood by itself for several years as an independent state.
9. Large parts of Tibet itself are wastelands.
10. Through his research Hiroshi taught himself the fact that Tibet has many wild animals besides yaks, animals such as tigers, monkeys, and wild horses.

Practice C
Rewrite each sentence, adding intensive pronouns to emphasize certain elements as suggested.

11. The entire region of Tibet receives less than ten inches of rain annually.
   Emphasize that it is Tibet that receives this amount of rainfall.

12. The Himalayas block moisture-bearing winds that come sweeping up from India.
   Emphasize that the mountains alone block the winds.

Key to Concept Reinforcements
13. The climate is very windy, with sudden blizzards and violent winds being very common.
   *Emphasize that the typical climate is very windy.*
   
   The climate itself is very windy, with sudden blizzards and violent winds being very common.

14. Tibet’s population of two million lives mostly in the southern portion of the country.
   *Emphasize that the people live in the country’s southern region.*

   Tibet’s population of two million lives mostly in the southern portion of the country itself.

15. The official language of Tibet is Mandarin Chinese, but the traditional language is Tibetan.
   *Emphasize that the traditional language is different from the official language.*

   The official language of Tibet is Mandarin Chinese, but the traditional language itself is Tibetan.
Chapter 3: Indefinite Pronouns

Practice A
Underline each indefinite pronoun. In the blank, label the pronoun *singular* or *plural*.

1. Barley is **one** of Tibet’s chief crops.
2. Most of the food the people eat contains barley flour.
3. **Everyone** understands the importance of the yak as a food source.
4. **Several** of the products made from yaks are milk, cheese, cloth, and shoe leather.
5. **Many** of the yaks are used for transportation.

Practice B
Underline each indefinite pronoun. In the blank, label the pronoun *singular* or *plural*.

6. **Almost everybody** in Tibet wears long robes with high collars and long sleeves.
7. While the robes are usually made of wool or sheepskin, **some** of the wealthy people wear robes made of silk.
8. **Both** of the visitors, Hiroshi and Lee, bought themselves traditional robes while visiting Tibet.
9. **Each** of the households weaves cloth and carpet.
10. Exporting wool generates **much** of their national income.

Practice C
In the blank write an appropriate indefinite pronoun to complete the sentence. Do not use the same pronoun more than once. *(Answers will vary.)*

11. **Much** of Hiroshi’s time was spent reading articles on Tibet.
12. Before traveling, **one** should take the time to learn about the place he will be visiting.
13. Knowing **something** about the country’s culture and people will enrich your experience.
14. Learning a **little** of the language would help a great deal.
15. Because Hiroshi diligently prepared, **all** of his trips were fascinating and rewarding.
Chapter 3: Correcting Unclear Reference Problems

Practice A
Label each sentence clear or unclear.

unclear 1. When Hiroshi and his brother arrived back home, he became ill with the flu for a week and a half.

clear 2. Even though he was not feeling well, Hiroshi was still excited about telling his friends about the trip to Tibet.

unclear 3. Asher told Hiroshi that he was happy he was home.

unclear 4. Once he felt better, Hiroshi cooked us a Tibetan meal and showed us his photos of the wild animals he saw. It was very good!

clear 5. After seeing the excitement on Hiroshi’s face when he was telling of his adventures, Asher has decided that he wants to visit Tibet for himself.

Practice B
Rewrite each sentence to make the pronoun-antecedent relationship clear. (Answers will vary.)

6. Asher told Hiroshi that he wanted to go to Tibet next summer.

   Asher told Hiroshi, “I would like to go to Tibet next summer.”

7. Hiroshi and Lee told Asher about their adventures in Tibet and showed him their pictures. He found them fascinating.

   Hiroshi and Lee told Asher about their adventures in Tibet and showed him their pictures. He found the pictures fascinating.

8. Hiroshi told us a story about his first ride on a yak. It was hilarious!

   Hiroshi told us a story about his first ride on a yak. The story was hilarious!

9. Yaks were transporting Hiroshi and a guide to a nearby village when they were both stung by huge wasps.

   While transporting Hiroshi and a guide to a nearby village, the yaks were both stung by huge wasps.

10. Hiroshi’s yak reared up and then began to run as fast as it could. Finally, it halted abruptly. It frightened Hiroshi.

   Hiroshi’s yak reared up and then began to run as fast as it could. Finally, it halted abruptly. The ride frightened Hiroshi.
Practice C
Rewrite each sentence to make the pronoun-antecedent relationship clear. (Answers will vary.)

11. Although it gave Hiroshi quite a scare, he was not afraid to get back on the rambunctious yak for the ride back into town.

   Although the large creature gave Hiroshi quite a scare, he was not afraid to get back on the rambunctious yak for the ride back into town.

12. Lee was seated calmly on another yak while he watched his brother’s adventure. The expression on his face was priceless.

   Lee was seated calmly on another yak while he watched his brother’s adventure. The expression on Hiroshi’s face was priceless.

13. Lee quickly reached into his backpack and pulled out his camera to snap a picture of Hiroshi. The careening animal didn’t seem to alarm him.

   Lee quickly reached into his backpack and pulled out his camera to snap a picture of Hiroshi. The careening animal didn’t seem to alarm Lee.

14. Asher told Lee he should have been more concerned for Hiroshi’s safety.

   Asher told Lee, “You should have been more concerned for Hiroshi’s safety.”

15. We all laughed about the story and the picture. Even though Lee embellished the facts for greater dramatic effect, Hiroshi was able to laugh heartily at them.

   We all laughed about the story and the picture. Even though Lee embellished the facts for greater dramatic effect, Hiroshi was able to laugh heartily at the story and the picture.
Practice A
Underline the correct verb from the choices in parentheses. Be sure to check for any auxiliary that may go with the verb you have chosen.

1. Samuel Pepys (wrote, written) a famous account of his life in the seventeenth century.
2. His Diary, which includes detailed events of his life, was (gave, given) to the general public in 1822.
3. Pepys was (born, born) in London in 1633.
4. By 1673 Pepys had (took, taken) responsibility for the navy, which he significantly reformed.
5. Through his diaries we have (got, gotten) a rich description of England’s culture and history.

Practice B
In the blank write the correct past or past participle form of the verb in parentheses.

6. The drug penicillin has (keep) dangerous bacteria from spreading.
7. Sir Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin when he noticed that some mold growing in a laboratory dish had (kill) the bacteria in the dish.
8. Bacteria cannot survive after the penicillin has (break) down their stiff cell walls.
9. Some types of penicillin have been (know) to cause allergic reactions, but most reactions are mild.
10. Types of penicillin are now commonly (use) for the treatment of throat and ear infections.

Practice C
In the blank write the correct past or past participle form of the verb in parentheses.

11. Yesterday my father (hang) a charming oil portrait over the piano.
12. The portrait has been on the table since we (lay) it there last week.
13. The kittens have (drink) the warm milk and gone to sleep.
14. By dinner time the kittens will have (lie) in the sun for two hours.
15. The dismantled raft has (sink) to the bottom of the lake.
**Chapter 4: Perfect Tenses**

**Practice A**
Label the tense of each italicized verb present, present perfect, past, past perfect, future, or future perfect.

1. Coral islands **have formed** from rocklike deposits that resist erosion.
2. Atolls, coral islands in the shape of rings, **may enclose** an entire lagoon.
3. By the time several ocean volcanoes became extinct, a group of coral islands **had formed** around their rims. These islands now make up part of the Tuamotu Archipelago in the South Pacific.
4. The islands of the Tuamotu Archipelago **were made** part of French Polynesia.
5. By next year the pearl-producing oysters of the lagoons **will have provided** one of the main sources of revenue for the islands.

**Practice B**
In the blank write the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

6. Numerous oyster farms **(cultivate, present perfect)** the famous black pearls of Tuamotu Archipelago.
7. A pearl **(begin, present)** to form after a foreign object enters the oyster’s shell.
8. The oyster covers the object with coats of nacre. This process, after some time, **(begin, future perfect)** to form a pearl.
9. Most of the pearls in the South Pacific are black. However, oysters **(produce, present perfect)** pearls that are green and even white.
10. Natural pearls were once rare and expensive. Soon after farmers **(begin, past perfect)** to culture them, however, pearls became more available.

**Practice C**
In the blank write the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

11. At an oyster farm in French Polynesia, plastic garlands hanging in the water **(collect, future)** the floating larvae of oysters.
12. Before the tiny oysters are seven months old, workers **(place, future perfect)** them in hanging baskets for protection under the water.
13. Pearl cultivators found that pearls grew bigger and faster after they **(insert, past perfect)** a small bead inside the oyster to start the growth of the pearl.
14. After three years, the workers **(harvest, past)** the oysters and the black pearls.
15. Black pearls **(become, present perfect)** some of the most expensive pearls in the world.
Chapter 4: Progressive Tenses

Practice A
In the blank, label the tense of the italicized verb.

1. China is a type of ceramic that manufacturers are using mainly for fine dishes.  
   present progressive

2. Makers of ceramic were producing this type of porcelain first in China; therefore, these products are often called china or chinaware.  
   past progressive

3. After a fine piece of porcelain china is made, collectors will be admiring it for its strength and delicate appearance.  
   future progressive

4. Since the very first appearance of porcelain, workers have been making it from two substances: kaolin and petuntze.  
   present perfect progressive

5. Before the appearance of porcelain, workers had been creating stoneware and earthenware from natural clay fired at high temperatures.  
   past perfect progressive

Practice B
In the blank write the progressive form of each italicized verb. Do not change the tense of the verb.

6. Manufacturers produce three main kinds of porcelain china.  
   are producing

7. Many collectors have considered hard-paste china the best porcelain.  
   have been considering

8. When he makes the hard-paste china, the manufacturer will fire the materials at a much higher temperature because hard-paste china resists melting much better than other types of porcelain.  
   will be firing

9. Several Europeans developed soft-paste china as they attempted to imitate hard-paste china.  
   were attempting

10. Adding burned animal bones to kaolin and petuntze creates bone china. The English discovered and have manufactured most of the world's bone china.  
    have been manufacturing

Practice C
In the blank, label the tense of the italicized verb.

11. Rulers in China desired fine porcelain as far back as A.D. 960.  
    past

12. By the end of the 1700s, several European countries had competed with China in making porcelain.  
    past perfect

13. The Germans have decorated beautiful fine china since the early 1700s.  
    present perfect

14. This year English manufacturers will have produced famous bone china for almost two hundred fifty years.  
    future perfect

15. Several American and Japanese manufacturers will continue to produce several lines of quality porcelain.  
    future
Chapter 5: Determiners

Practice A
Underline each adjective. Write PA over each predicate adjective. Draw an arrow from each other adjective to the noun it modifies.

1. Hibernation is an inactive state of some animals during winter.
2. These animals have a lower body temperature during hibernation.
3. An animal in this state needs little energy.
4. These animals' bodies adapt to harsh winter conditions.
5. The animals often appear dead.

Practice B
In the blank write an appropriate adjective from the category indicated in parentheses. Try to use a variety of adjectives. (Answers may vary.)

   Many  6. ___ scientists disagree on the hibernation of bears. (indefinite)
   Whose  7. ___ opinion is true? (interrogative)
   bear's  8. Well, a ___ body temperature does not fall as much as the temperature of other hibernators. (possessive)
   These  9. ___ scientists also state that a bear is easily awakened from sleep. (demonstrative)
   Some   10. ___ scientists state, however, that a bear's heart rate drops; therefore, bears are true hibernators. (indefinite)

Practice C
Label the italicized adjectives Art (article), P (possessive), D (demonstrative), Int (interrogative), or Ind (indefinite).

   Ind  11. Many hibernators eat large amounts of food in the fall.
   Int   12. Which animals are warm-blooded?
   P    13. The food is stored in their bodies as fat.
   Art   14. The fat provides energy during hibernation.
   D    15. These animals alternate periods of hibernation with periods of wakefulness.
Chapter 5: Using Modifiers Correctly

Practice A
Underline the correct adjective or adverb from the choices in parentheses.

1. Bats often scare people (bad, badly).
2. Many times people are afraid because bats appear (most, mostly) at night.
3. Bats are valuable because they eat (large, larger) numbers of insects.
4. Bats often behave (timid, timidly).
5. Although bats will not intentionally do (any, no) harm, they may have rabies.

Practice B
Underline the correct adjective or adverb from the choices in parentheses.

6. People seem (different, differently) in their opinions about bats.
7. People in western countries are (more fearful, most fearful) of bats than those in European countries are.
8. Most bats are (real, really) harmless to people.
9. Bats can probably see as (good, well) as human beings.
10. Of flying foxes and brown bats, flying foxes are (largest).

Practice C
Underline the correct adjective or adverb from the choices in parentheses.

11. Compared to those that inhabit exposed areas, bats that live in secluded areas tend to have (duller, dullest) markings.
12. Bats that have long, slender wings move the (fastest, most fastest) of all.
13. Other bats have (shorter, more shorter) wings.
14. Many bats look for a (good, well) place to hibernate in the fall or winter.
15. Do some North American bats not eat (any, no) food during their hibernation?
Chapter 5: Misplaced Modifiers

Practice A
Label each sentence C (clear) or U (unclear).

C  1. Female bats feed their babies for only a few months.
U  2. Bats that perch securely attach themselves to rocks and twigs by their claws.
C  3. Not all bats have good night vision.
C  4. Bats with poor senses often rely on echoes to locate objects.
U  5. Echoes allow even the bat to know how its prey is moving.

Practice B
Rewrite the following sentences, correcting any problems with modifier positions. (Answers may vary.)

6. Bats are mammals that can only fly.
   
   Bats are the only mammals that can fly.

7. All people do not know a lot of facts about bats.

   Not all people know a lot of facts about bats.

8. People who fear bats incorrectly draw conclusions about bats.
   
   People who fear bats draw incorrect conclusions about bats.

9. All bats are not of the same species.
   
   Not all bats are of the same species.

10. Some bats have only a wingspan of one foot.

    Some bats have a wingspan of only one foot.
Practice C
Rewrite the following sentences, correcting any problems with modifier positions. (Answers may vary.)

11. The Kitti’s hog-nosed bat nearly weighs two grams.
   
   _______________________________________________________________________
   
   The Kitti’s hog-nosed bat weighs nearly two grams.

12. A bat’s digesting its food quickly reduces its superfluous weight.
   
   _______________________________________________________________________
   
   A bat’s quick digestion of its food reduces its superfluous weight.

13. Only bats sleep during the day.
   
   _______________________________________________________________________
   
   Bats sleep only during the day.

14. When I was in the woods, I just saw five bats.
   
   _______________________________________________________________________
   
   When I was in the woods, I saw just five bats.

15. I was so frightened that I fainted almost to the ground.
   
   _______________________________________________________________________
   
   I was so frightened that I almost fainted to the ground.
Chapter 6: Functions of Prepositional Phrases

Practice A
Underline the word that each italicized prepositional phrase modifies. Label the phrase either Adj (adjectival) or Adv (adverbial).

1. In Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England, lies Blenheim Palace. (Adv)
2. Queen Anne rewarded the Duke of Marlborough with this home. (Adv)
3. The Duke’s wife, Sarah, was a good friend of the queen. (Adj)
4. An inscription on the East Gate tells when the palace was built. (Adj)
5. Sir John Vanbrugh built the palace between 1705 and 1722. (Adv)

Practice B
Place parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Label the phrase either Adj (adjectival) or Adv (adverbial).

6. Blenheim was designed in the English baroque style. (Adv)
7. When I visited Blenheim, I toured the palace with my aunt. (Adv)
8. The ceiling above the Great Hall is beautiful. (Adj)
9. It was painted by Sir James Thornhill. (Adv)
10. The painting is a picture of a triumphant Marlborough. (Adj)

Practice C
Place parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Underline the word modified by the prepositional phrase. Label the prepositional phrase either Adj (adjectival) or Adv (adverbial).

11. My favorite room in the house was Sir Winston Churchill’s birth room. (Adj)
12. Blenheim was also the place where Sir Winston Churchill proposed to his wife. (Adv)
13. As we walked among the rooms, we saw elegant dishes displayed. (Adv)
14. I really liked the Meissen tureens with the lemon-slice handles. (Adj)
15. Our guide told us an interesting story about these particular dishes. (Adj)
Chapter 6: Coordinating and Correlative Conjunctions

Practice A
Underline the coordinating and correlative conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. We toured not only the Green Drawing Room but also the Red Drawing Room.
2. The Red Drawing Room houses a portrait of Lady Morton and Mrs. Killigrew.
3. I enjoyed looking at the paintings, but the tapestries on the walls really caught my attention.
4. Neither my aunt nor I could understand why the dog in the tapestry has horse’s hooves.
5. Overall, I found the rooms to be elaborate yet delightful.

Practice B
Underline the coordinating and correlative conjunctions in each sentence once. Underline the words or phrases joined by the conjunctions twice.

6. When we toured the grounds of the palace, we visited the Italian Garden and the Great Avenue.
7. Both my aunt and I remarked that we had never seen such lovely sights.
8. I wanted to visit the Grand Bridge, but my aunt said that the walk was too far.
9. Instead, we chose to tour the Rose Garden, for walking among the flowers was less strenuous.
10. My aunt said that we could explore either the Butterfly House or the Marlborough Maze next.

Practice C
Combine a word or phrase from the first sentence with a word or phrase from the second sentence to make a compound sentence element joined by the type of conjunction indicated in parentheses. Use a variety of conjunctions. In the blank write the new sentence. (Answers will vary.)

11. We saw butterflies in the Butterfly House. We also saw moths. (correlative)
   We saw both butterflies and moths in the Butterfly House.

12. The Butterfly House accommodates Owl butterflies. The Butterfly House accommodates Heliconius butterflies. (coordinating)
   The Butterfly House accommodates Owl butterflies and Heliconius butterflies.

13. My aunt did not see any Monarch butterflies. I did not see any Monarch butterflies. (correlative)
   Neither my aunt nor I saw any Monarch butterflies.

14. I ventured through the Marlborough Maze. My aunt did not. (coordinating)
   I ventured through the Marlborough Maze, but my aunt did not.

15. Surprisingly, I did not make any incorrect turns in the maze. I also did not get lost. (coordinating)
   Surprisingly, I did not make any incorrect turns in the maze, nor did I get lost.
Chapter 6: Subordinating Conjunctions

Practice A
Underline the subordinating conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. After I made it through the maze, I rested with my aunt on a bench.
2. Although my aunt was tired, she still wanted to see more sights at the palace.
3. We decided to take a ride on the Blenheim’s railway so that our feet could take a break.
4. Once we arrived back at the palace, we felt much better.
5. We visited the Grand Cascade since our strength was renewed.

Practice B
Place parentheses around the dependent clauses. Underline the subordinating conjunction that begins each clause.

6. (When we finished admiring the falls,) we walked along the lake.
7. My aunt told me then (that she would like to walk across the Grand Bridge.)
8. (As we made our way across the bridge,) we noticed many people taking photographs of the scenery.
9. (While they took their photographs,) my aunt and I looked at the view of the palace with our binoculars.
10. I wanted to learn more about the palace (because it had intrigued me so much.)

Practice C
Use a subordinating conjunction to combine the two sentences by making one a dependent clause. Try to represent the relationship between the two ideas. In the blank write the new sentence. (Answers will vary.)

11. We toured the interior of the palace one more time. We returned home.
   We toured the interior of the palace one more time before we returned home.

12. We wanted to see the rooms again. There were a couple of rooms that we had missed.
   We wanted to see the rooms again since there were a couple of rooms that we had missed.

13. I didn’t realize how much I had missed. We went on our second tour.
   I didn’t realize how much I had missed until we went on our second tour.

14. Our second tour was better than our first. We learned more facts about the palace.
   Our second tour was better than our first because we learned more facts about the palace.

15. I will visit Blenheim Palace again. I have the opportunity.
   I will visit Blenheim Palace again if I have the opportunity.
Chapter 7: Participles

Practice A
Underline the present and past participles. Draw an arrow from each underlined participle to the noun it modifies.

1. Color enhances beauty, and varied colors often change moods and atmospheres.
2. Several shades of green can create a calm, relaxing atmosphere.
3. A subdued blue can be peaceful as well, or it can indicate a feeling of melancholy.
4. Red is associated with building excitement and even increased anger.
5. A vibrant yellow appears sunny and cheerful; decorating with yellow promotes a pleasant, inviting atmosphere.

Practice B
Underline the participial phrases. Draw an arrow from each underlined participial phrase to the noun it modifies. In the blank, label each underlined participial phrase present or past.

6. Color actually begins as light waves differing in length.
7. Our eyes perceive the various lengths as differently colored waves of light.
8. Red, having the longest wavelengths, appears at one end of the spectrum.
9. Appearing at the opposite end, the color violet has the shortest wavelengths.
10. The long yellow wavelengths combined with short blue wavelengths are reflected as medium wavelengths and appear green.

Practice C
A. Underline each participle and place parentheses around each participial phrase.
B. Draw an arrow from each participle to the word it modifies.
C. In the blank, label each participial phrase present or past.
D. Label the sentence patterns. Above each word of the sentence pattern write its label.

11. White waves of light(bent by a prism) display all the colors of the rainbow.
12. Light waves, not actually colored themselves, create the sense of color in the brain.
13. The eye contains three(color-sensing) cones.
14. (Affecting more men than women,) colorblindness is an inherited disorder.
15. People blinded to all color have achromatic vision.
Chapter 7: Gerunds

Practice A
Underline the gerunds. In the blank, label each underlined gerund S (subject), DO (direct object), IO (indirect object), OP (object of the preposition), or PN (predicate noun).

1. Cooking prepares food and usually makes it taste better.
2. Creative meals result from obtaining new ideas and recipes.
3. If you give meal planning enough time, you can make meals much more efficiently.
4. One beneficial activity to ensure a healthful diet is planning the basics of nutrition.
5. If you include meeting basic nutrition requirements in your meals, your dinner time can be both healthful and delicious.

Practice B
Label each italicized word G (gerund) or P (participle).

6. Baking requires the placement of food in an oven. Bread, cookies, and pastries are foods that are usually baked.
7. Many people enjoy the aroma of baking bread.
8. When you are frying meat or vegetables, you will begin by heating an amount of fat in a pan or skillet.
9. Boiling requires that the food, usually vegetables, be kept in water at least 212°F.
10. Pasta also is often cooked in boiling water.

Practice C
Place parentheses around the gerund or gerund phrase. In the blank, label the gerund or gerund phrase S (subject), DO (direct object), IO (indirect object), OP (object of the preposition), or PN (predicate noun).

11. An appealing meal results from (combining foods with variety in color, temperature, texture, and taste.)
12. (The coloring of food) should be diverse. For example, a brightly colored fruit or vegetable adds variety to a meal.
13. Most cooks prefer (including at least one hot food and one cold food in the menu.)
14. Another creative idea is (incorporating a theme into the menu.)
15. Some favorite recipes and a little creativity give (dining) double pleasure and create an enjoyable atmosphere for friends, family, or guests.

Chapter 7: Infinitives

Practice A
Underline the infinitives. Not every sentence contains an infinitive.

1. The country of Congo happens to lie along the equator in west-central Africa.
2. Visitors from cooler, drier climates are likely to swelter in the heat and humidity.
3. Farming, hunting, and fishing have traditionally been the most common occupations of the people, but today many more have begun to acquire office and technical positions.
4. Trees and vegetation cover the northern region, and wild animals are known to inhabit the forests.
5. The Congo River, the world’s fifth longest river, flows through Congo to the Atlantic Ocean.

Practice B
Underline the infinitives. Label the function of each infinitive N (noun), Adj (adjective), or Adv (adverb).

6. I decided to learn more about rural life in Africa.
7. To hunt is an activity that many people enjoy.
8. To kill their prey, hunters may use a bow and arrows.
9. Leaves and berries to supplement any game are often collected by some of the women.
10. The privilege to collect fruit and plants from farmers’ fields is given to those who help farmers with their crops.

Practice C
Underline the infinitive phrases. Label the function of each infinitive phrase N (noun), Adj (adjective), or Adv (adverb).

11. Would you like to know the reason for the twenty-four-second shot clock in the National Basketball Association?
12. During the 1953–54 season, many NBA teams were in financial trouble. To go to a game was boring because the game moved very slowly.
13. At that time a team in the lead had no incentive to shoot the ball.
14. To save the game, Danny Biasone, owner of the Syracuse Nationals, proposed the twenty-four-second rule, which requires the shooting of a basket within twenty-four seconds after acquiring possession of the ball.
15. The rule went into effect at the beginning of the 1954–55 season. Scoring began to rise an average of fourteen points per game that year, and fans quickly responded to the increased excitement of the game.
Chapter 8: Independent and Dependent Clauses

Practice A
Label each italicized group of words P (phrase) or C (clause).

____ C 1. Volcanoes are very interesting.
____ P 2. There are three types of volcanoes.
____ C 3. Volcanoes are classified by the way that they are formed.
____ C 4. A person who studies volcanoes must be familiar with several terms.
____ P 5. Magma is melted rock found under the earth’s surface.

Practice B
Label each italicized group of words P (phrase), IC (independent clause), or DC (dependent clause).

____ DC 6. Once magma has come to the earth’s surface, it is called lava.
____ IC 7. Lava that is very fluid moves quickly, but sticky lava does not move as fast.
____ IC 8. Volcanoes also erupt rock fragments.
____ P 9. These rock fragments range in size; they can be grains of volcanic dust or volcanic bombs.
____ DC 10. Since volcanic ash sometimes helps to create a mudflow, it can be a harmful substance.

Practice C
Place parentheses around each dependent clause.

11. (Whereas a shield volcano is formed by lava,) cinder-cone volcanoes are formed by rock fragments.
12. Composite volcanoes received their name (because they are formed by lava and rock fragments.)
13. (Although they may erupt sometime in the future,) dormant volcanoes are considered inactive.
14. (If a volcano erupts repeatedly,) it is called an active volcano.
15. (Once a volcano erupts on a regular basis,) it is considered an intermittent volcano.
Practice A
Underline the coordinating conjunctions. Label each sentence S (simple) or Cd (compound). Not every sentence contains a coordinating conjunction.

S 1. There are four types of volcanic eruptions: Strombolian, Hawaiian, Peléean, and vulcanian.

Cd 2. Hawaiian volcanic eruptions are the least dangerous, but Peléean are the most destructive.

Cd 3. A volcano erupted on Mount Pelée in 1902, and it killed almost thirty-eight thousand people.

Cd 4. Mauna Loa is located in Hawaii; it is the world’s largest active volcano.

S 5. Kilauea is also a Hawaiian volcano and is active.

Practice B
Label each sentence S (simple), Cd (compound), or Cx (complex).

Cx 6. Although many people think of volcanoes as devastating, volcanoes also have positive effects.

Cd 7. People use lava to make roads, and they use pumice as an abrasive.

S 8. In Iceland people use water from volcanic hot springs to heat their homes.

Cx 9. People from other countries are able to use geothermal energy since volcanoes produce underground steam.

Cx 10. Volcanoes are also helpful because they allow scientists to learn more about the earth.

Practice C
Label each sentence S (simple), Cd (compound), Cx (complex), or Cd-Cx (compound-complex).

S 11. Mexico City is the home of two volcanoes: Popocatépetl and Ixtacihuatl.

Cd 12. Popocatépetl is also called “Smoking Mountain,” and it reaches 17,883 feet.

Cx 13. Did Popocatépetl receive its name because it is always emitting sulfur?

Cd-Cx 14. When my friends visited Mexico City last summer, they saw Popocatépetl; they were also able to see Ixtacihuatl.

Cd-Cx 15. After they returned home, I looked at their photographs, and I asked them whether they saw any other volcanoes.
Chapter 8: Kinds of Dependent Clauses

Practice A
In the blank write the word that the italicized clause modifies.

1. El Salvador is a country that is well known for its volcanoes.
   - country

2. Izalco, which is one of El Salvador’s volcanoes, is called the Lighthouse of the Pacific.
   - Izalco

3. I should visit El Salvador when Izalco is not active.
   - should visit

4. Iceland is an island where there are two hundred volcanoes.
   - island

5. Volcanoes fascinate me because they are so powerful.
   - fascinate

Practice B
In the blank, label the italicized clause Adj (adjective) or Adv (adverb).

6. Mount St. Helens is a volcano that is located in Washington.
   - Adj

7. Many acres of forest were destroyed when Mount St. Helens erupted.
   - Adv

8. A volcanologist is a person who studies why volcanoes erupt.
   - Adj

9. As a volcano threatens to erupt, volcanologists try to study the volcanic activity.
   - Adv

10. Earthquakes, which often occur before an eruption, are good warnings that a volcano is going to erupt.
    - Adj

Practice C
Place parentheses around the dependent clauses. In the blank, label the clause Adj (adjective) or Adv (adverb).

11. Whenever a volcanologist wants to measure a volcano’s expansion, he uses a tiltmeter.
    - Adv

12. A seismograph also aids a scientist (because it is an earthquake identifier.)
    - Adv

13. Mount Shasta is a volcano (that has a smaller volcano located on its western slopes.)
    - Adj

14. Mount Etna, (which is located in Sicily,) first erupted around 700 B.C.
    - Adj

15. Hawaii is the state (where the largest volcano in the world is located.)
    - Adj
Chapter 9: Simple and Compound Subjects

Practice A
Underline the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

1. Birte (visits, visit) Denmark every year.
2. Her parents (sails, sail) to Denmark each spring.
4. Many islands (is located, are located) near Denmark.
5. Denmark (borders, border) Germany.

Practice B
Questions 6-10: Proofread the following paragraph for errors in subject-verb agreement. Cross out each incorrect verb and write the correct verb above it.

This summer Thore and I plans to visit Denmark. Neither he nor I has ever been there before, so we are looking forward to our trip. While we are there, I hope to see the Royal Library or the National Museum. Thore’s aunt and uncle says that they visited these sights a few years ago. Both his aunt and his uncle wish that they could return to Denmark, but unfortunately they don’t have the time or the money to go. Either my parents or my grandmother are giving me some spending money for the trip, so neither Thore nor I will have to worry about finances. I’m so thankful for their generosity!

Practice C
Combine the two sentences using a compound subject. Use the verb that agrees with the subject of your new sentence. (Answers will vary.)

11. Norway is a Scandinavian country. Denmark is a Scandinavian country.

   Both Norway and Denmark are Scandinavian countries.

12. Norway lies closer to Denmark. Sweden lies closer to Denmark.

   Either Norway or Sweden lies closer to Denmark.

13. Poland does not border Denmark. Finland does not border Denmark.

   Neither Poland nor Finland borders Denmark.
14. Ålborg is a city in Denmark.
   Århus is a city in Denmark.

   **Ålborg and Århus are cities in Denmark.**

15. Afua does not speak Danish.
    Wilhelm does not speak Danish.

   **Neither Afua nor Wilhelm speaks Danish.**
Chapter 9: Finding the Subject

Practice A
Underline the subject of each sentence. Then underline the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

1. Copenhagen and Odense, not Helsinki, (is, are) cities in Denmark.
2. The people of Denmark (is called, are called) Danes.
3. There (is, are) over five million inhabitants who live in Denmark.
4. Who (is, are) a famous writer from Denmark?
5. Grundtvig, not Oehlenschläger, (was, were) a Danish hymn writer.

Practice B
Write in the blank the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

6. One of Denmark's most famous composers (be) Carl A. Nielsen.
7. My sister, not my brothers, (listen) to his symphonies.
8. There (be) five areas of land in Denmark.
9. The beaches of the Western Dune Coast (stretch) along the upper western coast of Jutland.
10. Bornholm, not the Northern Flat Plains, (lie) near the southern part of Sweden.

Practice C
Questions 11-15: Proofread the following paragraph for errors in subject-verb agreement. Cross out each incorrect verb and write the correct verb above it.

Hans Christian Andersen’s greatest gift to Denmark (was, were) his fairy tales. His collection (are) stories for children and adults alike. Andersen also wrote plays and novels. However, his fairy tales, not his greatest novel, (is, are) still read outside of Scandinavia. In Andersen’s collection there (is, are) fairy tales about both people and animals. His tales about human nature (have, has) entertained many generations.
**Chapter 9: Indefinite Pronouns and Problem Nouns as Subjects**

**Practice A**
Underline the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

1. Each of Tia’s brothers (owns, own) a book of fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersen.
2. “The Emperor’s New Clothes” (is, are) one of his famous stories.
3. Neither of the girls (has read, have read) “The Ugly Duckling.”
4. (Was, Were) “Little Ida’s Flowers” also authored by Andersen?
5. A group of children always (crowds, crowd) around the librarian whenever she starts to read one of Andersen’s tales.

**Practice B**
Underline the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

6. Today I read that seven dollars and sixty-eight cents (is, are) equal to one Danish krone.
7. None of Denmark (is, are) bordered by another Scandinavian country.
8. All of the country (experiences, experience) similar weather.
9. (Does, Do) some of the Danish people play board games?
10. I wonder if checkers (is, are) popular in Denmark.

**Practice C**
Underline the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

11. My soccer team (is, are) taking a tour of Denmark next June.
12. Do you think athletics (is, are) important to the Danish people?
13. (Does, Do) any of you know about the educational system in Denmark?
14. I have read that most of the Danish people (is, are) literate.
15. Five years of high school education (allows, allow) a Danish student to be qualified for higher education.
Chapter 9: Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

Practice A
Underline the pronoun in parentheses that agrees with the antecedent.

1. Neither Kirk nor his friend Thurston has taken (his, their) family to Tivoli Gardens.
2. Kristen and Ingrid took (her, their) American exchange student there last year.
3. Many like to take (its, their) friends to Tivoli Gardens at night.
4. Do all of the rides have (its, their) lights on at night?
5. One of the clowns gave me (his, their) blue balloon.

Practice B
In the blank write the pronoun that agrees with the antecedent.

6. I wish that my aunt would give me ☐ recipe for Danish kringle.
7. Most of my relatives enjoy coffee with ☐ Danish pastries.
8. Someone in the class remembered that ☐ mother used to make kringle at Christmastime.
9. Stanley hopes to visit ☐ great uncle who lives in Denmark.
10. Either Jayne or Krischa will buy a Danish flag when ☐ is in Denmark.

Practice C
Underline the antecedent of the pronoun in parentheses. Then underline the pronoun in the parentheses that agrees with the antecedent.

11. Denmark is a land with beaches, lakes, and farms. Many believe (its, their) countryside is beautiful.
12. Both of Kaysa’s Danish grandfathers spent (his, their) lives on a farm.
13. One of her grandmothers lived (her, their) early life in the city.
14. As far as he knows, none of Kaleb’s family members are Danish. (It, They) are Norwegian.
15. If anyone has an opportunity to visit Denmark, (he, they) should not let the opportunity pass him by.
**Chapter 10: Spelling**

**Practice A**
Label the italicized words C (correct) or I (incorrect).

1. Spelling words incorrectly has always caused me much **greif**.
2. Even my two sister-in-laws have tried to help me with my spelling.
3. Yesterday two unusual **events** occurred.
4. I spelled both “nachos” and “tomatoes” correctly.
5. A great **achievement** for me is spelling words correctly.

**Practice B**
Underline the correct word from the choices in parentheses.

6. I’ve tried to improve my spelling by (**keepping, keeping**) a list of words that I often misspell.
7. (**Recieve, Receive**) is one of the words that appears on my list.
8. I hope that this practice will be a good (**deterrent, deterent**) for some of my spelling problems.
9. Now I am (**begining, begining**) to be a better speller.
10. I have also worked on (**memorizing, memorizeing**) specific spelling rules.

**Practice C**
Underline any misspelled words and write the corrections in the blanks.

11. Sometimes even a children’s song like “**Obedience**” can help a person with spelling.
12. Some words are **deceiving** to the eye.
13. Often I believe that I have spelled a word **inaccurately**.
14. However, I remember that even though some words look **weird**, they are still spelled correctly.
15. It’s great to know that spelling is becoming **easier** for me!
Chapter 10: Troublesome Verbs

Practice A
Underline the correct verb from the choices in parentheses.

1. I am determined that I (shall, will) learn to spell troublesome verbs correctly.
2. I have found that there are several ways that I (may, can) accomplish this task.
3. First, I can (sit, set) down to study the differences between the words.
4. I can also (rise, raise) my hand to ask my teacher a question about a word that I’m unsure of.
5. If I (lie, lay) a dictionary next to my desk, I will be able to double-check my spelling easily.

Practice B
Questions 6-10: Proofread the following paragraph for errors with troublesome verbs. Cross out each incorrect verb and write the correct verb above it.

Shall I tell you more tips about how you may remember to spell troublesome verbs correctly? One thing to remember is that some verbs shall have a direct object. Other verbs are used for preference or for permission. Some of these words seem tricky, but sit your mind at ease and lie your worries aside. These difficult words can be conquered. Are you ready to raise to the challenge?

Practice C
Write five sentences using the following italicized words correctly. (Answers will vary.)

11. rise My grandparents rise early every morning.
12. past of lay Yesterday one of their hens laid several eggs.
13. will When will Grandpa and Grandma buy a new rooster?
14. may May we see the hen house?
15. sit How long will that hen sit on her eggs?
Chapter 10: Other Troublesome Words

Practice A
Label the italicized word C (correct) or I (incorrect).

______ 1. The more spelling words I memorize, the less I have to look up in the dictionary.
______ 2. My grandparents are real good spellers.
______ 3. They think that it’s fun to do crossword puzzles.
______ 4. I think that they consider doing crossword puzzles to be they’re hobby.
______ 5. While they work on the puzzles, Grandpa always asks Grandma if she will lend him her reading glasses.

Practice B
Underline the correct word from the choices in parentheses.

6. On Saturday I bought some new (stationary, stationery).
7. I plan to write to Grandpa and Grandma to ask for some wise (council, counsel).
8. I respect my grandparents because they have had such a great (affect, effect) on my life.
9. Grandpa and Grandma wrote back and gave me several (principals, principles) to follow.
10. They also said that they would (pray, prey) for me.

Practice C
Questions 11-15: Proofread the following paragraph for errors with troublesome words. Cross out each error and write the correct word above it.

It was Grandpa’s prophecy that I would receive an A on my next spelling test. I studied harder than I’ve ever studied before, so I was real pleased when my teacher passed back my test. I spelled every word correctly except for one. I forgot how to spell the capital of Florida. I’m still thankful that I was able to spell all of the other words correctly, though. As a reward for my hard work, Grandpa and Grandma are going to take me out for dessert.
Practice A
Underline each word that contains a capitalization error.

1. I asked pastor Dryer if he could tell me anything about buddhism.
2. He told me that it is an asian religion.
3. The Founder of this religion is known as the enlightened one.
4. Instead of following the Bible, many buddhists follow what is written in the tipitaka.
5. After hearing about this religion, I am thankful that my father in heaven has led me to the truth of his word.

Practice B
Underline each word that contains a capitalization error and write the correction in the blank. If the sentence is correct, write C in the blank.

6. My British literature teacher is Dr. Geoffrey A. Klein.
7. This week Dr. Klein is teaching us about spenserian stanza.
8. Robert Burns, who often wrote in scots, used this stanza form in some of his poems.
9. John Keats, a british poet, also used this poetic form in his poem “The Eve of St. Agnes.”
10. “She dwells with Beauty—Beauty that must die” is a line from Keats’s “Ode on Melancholy.”

Practice C
Questions 11-15: Proofread the following paragraph for errors in capitalization. Cross out each error and write the correct letter above it.

Today my Dad told me about the Swiss reformer Ulrich Zwingli. In the early 1500s, Zwingli read Erasmus’s translation of the New Testament, and he was greatly influenced by Erasmus. Zwingli preached against Roman Catholicism. He believed that a person is saved by faith and not by works. In addition, Zwingli believed in the individual priesthood of the believer.
Chapter 11: Place Names, Transportation, Astronomical Terms

Practice A
Label the italicized terms C (correctly capitalized) or I (incorrectly capitalized).

1. Neptune is the eighth planet from the sun. I
2. Have you ever heard of the Galaxy, a large military jet? C
3. Its steam exhaust system and its multitube boiler made the rocket a profitable steam locomotive in 1829. I
4. The Jacobsens’ address is 285 starburst lane. C
5. The state flag of South Carolina has a crescent moon and a palmetto tree.

Practice B
In the blank write the letter of the choice that is capitalized correctly.

6. A. the southeast
   B. the Far east
   C. the Middle East C

7. A. a Mountain Lake
   B. Lake Oswego
   C. a freshwater Lake B

8. A. Auckland, new Zealand
   B. Cape town, South Africa
   C. Riyadh, Saudi Arabia C

9. A. Mount Kilimanjaro
   B. carlsbad caverns
   C. a deep Valley A

10. A. the capital of north Dakota
    B. a river in New mexico
    C. a bridge in West Virginia C

Practice C
Underline each word that contains a capitalization error and write the correction in the blank. If the sentence is correct, write C in the blank.

11. William Driver was originally from England. New
12. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1803. Salem
13. When he was twenty-one, he commanded his first ship, the Charles Doggett. Doggett
14. Driver flew the American flag on his ship; he called the flag Old Glory. Old
15. When Driver lived in Tennessee in the mid-1860s, he hid his flag in a blanket. Tennessee
Practice A
In the blank write the letter of the choice that is capitalized correctly.

1. A. Levi’s Blue jeans  
   B. Middle school  
   C. the Korean War

2. A. Father’s day  
   B. Nobel Prize  
   C. Parent teacher Association

3. A. the school’s Chess Club  
   B. Socialist  
   C. the colosseum in rome

4. A. Republican Party  
   B. the house of Representatives  
   C. Reform bill of 1832

5. A. the San Francisco examiner  
   B. a U-boat  
   C. a difficult Science quiz

Practice B
Underline each word that contains a capitalization error and write the correction in the blank. If the sentence is correct, write C in the blank.

6. Willis asked, “Would you like to go to a concert for your birthday?”

7. “I’d enjoy that,” said Adrienne, “But what concert shall we attend?”

8. “There’s a concert going on at Lake Erie college this weekend,” answered Willis.

9. “I believe you’re right,” said Adrienne. “Aren’t they playing Vivaldi’s The four Seasons?”

10. “Yes, they are,” replied Willis. “I think we can purchase tickets at Society bank.”
Practice C
Questions 11-15: Rewrite the following letter on the blanks below, correcting any capitalization errors.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Gamboe and family,

Thank you for inviting me to the singspiration at your home last night. I am so glad that we were able to sing my favorite hymn, “Be Thou my Vision.” I think my favorite lines are “Heart of my own heart, whatever befall, / still be my Vision, o Ruler of all.” These words encourage me to have God as my focus no matter what happens in my life. Overall, I thought the evening was very spiritually uplifting, and once again, I appreciate your hospitality.

sincerely,

Omari Gress

---

NOTE: Some students may identify Vision in the third line as a capitalization error. Explain that the translators of this ancient Irish hymn capitalized Vision in this line because this word refers to God.
Chapter 12: Commas

Practice A
Label the following sentences C (correct) or I (incorrect).

____ I 1. A plant, that is a nuisance, is a weed.
____ C 2. Uncle Ralph, who enjoys gardening, is constantly ridding his garden of weeds.
____ I 3. The weed, with which he struggles the most, is the dandelion.
____ C 4. A weed, which grows in a garden, can often be a pretty flower.
____ C 5. This flower, which appears attractive, can actually be deadly.

Practice B
Identify the sentence that is punctuated correctly. In the blank write the letter of the choice that corresponds to the correct answer.

____ B 6. A. A dandelion is yellow, and grows in fields and yards.
    B. A dandelion is yellow and grows in fields and yards.
____ A 7. A. The dandelion came from Europe, and it has a French name.
    B. The dandelion came from Europe, and, it has a French name.
____ A 8. A. My little sister puts dandelions in a vase or a small glass pitcher.
    B. My little sister puts dandelions in a vase, or a small glass pitcher.
____ B 9. A. The advertisement on the bag of weed killer is, “Destroy those dandelions!”
    B. The advertisement on the bag of weed killer is “Destroy those dandelions!”
____ B 10. A. This weed killer should last us until August, 2006.
    B. This weed killer should last us until August 2006.

Practice C
Insert any missing commas into the following sentences. If the sentence is correct, write C in the blank.

____ C 11. People who like dandelion leaves eat them cooked in some dishes or raw in a salad.
____ C 12. Dandelion leaves that are the tastiest are young leaves.
____ 13. A dandelion’s root, which has hairlike branches, grows to about three feet long.
____ 14. Jacques, who likes blowing on dandelions, does not realize that he is actually spreading dandelion seeds.
____ C 15. Gardeners not only want to kill dandelions but also want to preserve the grass.
Chapter 12: Quotation Marks, Ellipses, and Underlining for Italics

Practice A
Label the following sentences C (correct) or I (incorrect).

1. **I**  “How are we going to get rid of all these weeds in our back yard? asked Yolanda.”
2. **I**  “Well,” answered Dee, “I don’t know, but . . .”
3. **I**  “I was thinking, said Yolanda, that we should purchase a pesticide.”
4. **C**  Dee thought that Yolanda had made a good suggestion.
5. **I**  The dictionary defines the word weed as “a plant considered undesirable . . . or troublesome.”

Practice B
Insert any missing quotation marks into the following sentences.

6. The nursery rhyme says, “A man of words and not of deeds / Is like a garden full of weeds.”
7. According to St. Augustine, “Anger is a weed; hate is the tree.”
8. “Isn’t it interesting,” said Philippe, “how people associate weeds with vice?”
9. “I suppose,” added Kassandra, “that people dislike weeds just as much as they dislike evil deeds.”

Practice C
In the following sentences place quotation marks around the terms that require quotation marks and underline the terms that should be italicized.

11. The word gardening has two n’s.
12. “Thy Word Is like a Garden, Lord,” is a hymn I learned as a child.
13. Does Peg subscribe to Better Homes and Gardens?
15. Andrew Marvell wrote a poem entitled “The Garden.”
Practice A
Underline the word that is punctuated correctly from the choices in parentheses.

1. I hope (its, it’s) going to rain.
2. The (vegetables, vegetable’s) in our garden really need the rain.
3. (Mom’s, Moms’) carrots are growing fast.
4. (Dads, Dad’s) allowing Emily and Erik to grow a tomato plant.
5. So far, (Emily and Erik’s, Emily’s and Erik’s) plant does not have any tomatoes.

Practice B
Insert any missing apostrophes into the following sentences.

6. Wouldn’t it be fun to grow watermelons?
7. Grandpa told me that he used to grow watermelons back in ’44.
8. Aunt Francine’s string beans are ready to be picked.
9. I hope that my potatoes taste as good as Percy’s do.
10. The Lloyd’s garden is full of delicious vegetables.

Practice C
Questions 11-15: Insert any missing apostrophes into the following paragraph. Underline any words that have misplaced apostrophes.

Renee’s and Larry’s garden always produces beautiful squash. Larry says that there are two types of squash: summer squash and winter squash. Renee says that they’ve never grown winter squash, although the Williamses, their next-door neighbors, have grown winter squash since ’95. Last year Larry and Renee grew zucchini. It’s strange how people vary in their taste for vegetables. Larry likes his zucchini raw, but Renee likes her’s fried. Summer is almost here, so they’ll be enjoying more squash soon.
Chapter 12: Other Punctuation

Practice A
Identify the punctuation missing from each sentence. In the blank write the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

A. semicolon
B. colon

1. Yellow crookneck is a summer squash banana squash is a winter squash.

2. You may start cooking the squash at 630 P.M.

3. Several states are important squash producers Texas, Florida, California, New Jersey, and New York.

4. There’s only one way I like my squash prepared steamed.

5. Squash is a healthy vegetable it is a low-calorie food.

Practice B
Identify the punctuation missing from each sentence. In the blank write the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

A. hyphen
B. dash
C. parentheses

6. Corrina planted twenty four tomato plants.

7. She is growing three kinds of tomatoes: 1 cherry tomatoes, 2 Big Boy Hybrid tomatoes, and 3 Ponderosa tomatoes.

8. Solar Set another kind of tomato is grown in high temperatures at high levels of humidity.

9. The tomato although many consider it a vegetable is really a fruit.

10. People use tomatoes in ketchup, tomato sauce, and did you remember to pick up some tomato soup at the grocery store?
Practice C
Identify the punctuation missing from each sentence. In the blank write the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

A. semicolon  
B. colon  
C. hyphen  
D. dash  
E. parentheses

11. The tomato plant has hairy stems it also has yellow flowers.
   ___ A ___

12. Tomatoes they can grow in just about any type of soil are green before they ripen.
   ___ D or E ___

13. Tomatoes ripen into various colors red, orange, or yellow.
   ___ B ___

14. My sister in law likes to eat bacon, lettuce, and tomato sandwiches.
   ___ C ___

15. Ponderosa tomatoes a large variety are Dad’s favorite.
   ___ D or E ___