I. Four Kinds of Sentences

Identify each sentence as declarative, exclamatory, imperative, or interrogative. Place the appropriate punctuation mark at the end of each sentence.

1. Many interesting salvation stories are found in the Book of Acts.
2. Wow! God works in such miraculous ways!
3. Have you accepted Christ as Savior?
4. Christ tells us to give the salvation message to all people.
5. Obey His commandment to witness throughout the whole world.

II. Subjects and Predicates

Draw a vertical line between the complete subject and the complete predicate of each sentence.

6. Paul and his companions looked for a place of worship in Philippi.
7. They found a group of women by a river outside the city.
8. One woman, Lydia, knew about God but did not know Him personally.
9. The salvation message was given by Paul and his companions that morning by the river.
10. Lydia believed and was saved.

III. Inverted Order and Imperative Sentences

In each sentence underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice. If the subject is understood, write the understood You to the left of the number.

11. About the salvation story of Saul? You
12. There so many interesting circumstances in that story.
13. Did Saul murder many Christians?
14. Present at the trial of Stephen was Saul.
15. Read in the Book of Acts about the rest of the story.
IV. Sentence Patterns
Label the sentence pattern in each sentence S-InV, S-TrV-DO, S-TrV-IO-DO, S-LV-PN, or S-LV-PA. Above each word of the sentence pattern write its label.

16. Cornelius was a centurion of the Italian band.
   S  LV  PN
17. He was devout.
   S  LV  PA
18. One day God sent him a vision.
   S  TrV  IO  DO
19. God had answered his prayers.
   S  TrV  DO
20. Cornelius’s men went to Joppa.

V. Phrases and Clauses
Label each italicized group of words P (phrase), IC (independent clause), or DC (dependent clause).

21. Peter was staying in Joppa with a tanner named Simon.
   P
22. In the middle of the day, Peter went onto the housetop to pray.
   P
23. When he was on the housetop, he fell into a trance.
   DC
24. A great sheet that was filled with animals was lowered before him.
   DC
25. God told Peter to eat the meat.
   IC

VI. Sentence Problems
Label each word group S (sentence), F (fragment), FS (fused sentence), or CS (comma splice).

26. Peter, thinking about the vision’s meaning.
   F
27. Peter heard the message from Cornelius’s men, he went with them to Cornelius’s house.
   CS
28. Cornelius had called his relatives together he called his close friends too.
   FS
29. Peter preached Christ, the Holy Ghost came upon those who were present.
   CS
30. God is no respecter of persons.
   S
Chapter 2 Pretest: Nouns

I. Plural Nouns
In the blank write the plural form of the noun.

1. toll bridge
2. tomato
3. m
4. half
5. flagpole
6. business
7. child
8. sister-in-law
9. country
10. car wash

II. Possessive Nouns
In the blank write the correct possessive form of the noun in parentheses.

11. Duane’s geography teacher told him that France is the biggest country in Europe. (Duane)
12. My cousin’s pen pal lives in Nice, the fifth largest city in France. (cousin)
13. Aimee took her parents’ camera with her when she visited France. (parents)
14. She saw Louis XIV’s home, the Palace of Versailles. (Louis XIV)
15. To climb to the top of Mont Blanc has been my friend’s lifelong dream. (friend)

III. Common and Proper Nouns
Underline each noun. Above each noun, label it C (common) or P (proper).

16. The Edict of Nantes gave religious freedom to French Huguenots. (C)
17. Joan of Arc was a heroine of the Hundred Years’ War. (C)
18. The first king of France was Hugh Capet. (C)
19. Those who supported the monarchy during the French Revolution were sent to the guillotine. (C)
20. The Arc de Triomphe commemorates a conquest of Napoleon. (C)
IV. Count and Noncount Nouns
In the blank write count or noncount for each italicized word.

21. France possesses eight island territories. count
22. France produces more barley than the United States does. noncount
23. The scenery in France is beautiful. noncount
24. The Loire River is France’s longest river. count
25. The French Riviera is a favorite place to vacation in Europe. count

V. Collective and Compound Nouns
Underline the compound nouns once and the collective nouns twice.

26. The Normans were a Viking that invaded the region known today as Normandy. compound
27. Charles Martel led the French army at the Battle of Tours in 732. compound
28. Alsace is a region of France that is rich in farmland.
29. The Bourbon family reigned in France from 1589 to 1792 and from 1814 to 1830.
30. France is the world’s second largest producer of sugar beets.

VI. Noun Functions
Label the function of 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).

31. The Tuileries Palace is located next to the Louvre in Paris. OP
32. Louis XVI, the “Sun King,” reigned from 1661 to 1715. App
33. Pierre-Auguste Renoir was a famous French impressionistic painter. PN
34. The British gave Napoleon the epithet “Corsican Ogre.” IO
35. The Pyrenees Mountains separate France from Spain. OP
36. Claude Debussy, a French composer, demonstrated his musical talent at a young age. App
37. Guy de Maupassant was a writer who was a contemporary of Debussy. S
38. The ancient Greeks established Marseilles, France’s oldest and largest city. DO
39. Mont-Saint-Michel is a fortress that was constructed by Philip II. PN
40. Marcia, what is the name of the river that flows through Paris? NA
Chapter 3 Pretest: Pronouns

I. Pronouns and Antecedents
Underline each pronoun and write its antecedent in the blank.

1. Many people are very conscious of the style of clothes they wear.
   people

2. The clothes a person wears can often give him authority.
   person

3. A businessman often wears a suit so that he can look professional.
   businessman

4. A teacher dresses in such a way that she will not appear intimidating to students.
   teacher

5. Claudia, do you prefer to wear comfortable clothing?
   Claudia

II. Pronoun Case and Function
Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses. In the blank, label the function of the pronoun S (subject), DO (direct object), OP (object of the preposition), IO (indirect object), PN (predicate noun), or App (appositive).

6. The clothing styles of people from foreign lands fascinate my cousin and (I, me).
   DO

7. (We, Us) two have purchased many items of clothing from different countries.
   S

8. When I was in Japan, I bought (she, her) a beautiful green kimono.
   IO

9. Last summer (she, her) and her husband visited Mexico and brought me back a sombrero.
   S

10. My father said that he will buy a dirndl dress for (I, me) when he goes to Germany this April.
    OP

11. My brother already owns some lederhosen. He bought (they, them) in Bavaria.
    DO

12. Grateful recipients of two lovely silk sarongs were (my mother and I, me and my mother).
    PN

13. When Deborah went to Russia, she purchased fur caps for her uncles, Richard and (he, him).
    App

14. The sari that my cousin bought in India looks very attractive on (she, her).
    OP

15. Jack gave (we, us) girls berets that he found at a boutique in Paris.
    IO

III. Case, Person, and Gender of Personal Pronouns
Identify the correct case, person, or gender of each italicized personal pronoun. In the blank write the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

16. A waitress sometimes wears a hairnet to keep her hair pulled back.
   C
   A. subjective
   B. objective
   C. possessive
17. Do construction workers always wear hardhats when they are at work?  
A. first person  
B. second person  
C. third person

18. Whenever he rides his motorcycle, Brad always wears a helmet.  
A. masculine  
B. feminine  
C. neuter

19. Did Kirsten wear a veil when she got married?  
A. subjective  
B. objective  
C. possessive

20. Did you know that a milliner is a person who styles hats?  
A. first person  
B. second person  
C. third person

IV. Demonstrative and Interrogative Pronouns
Underline the demonstrative and interrogative pronouns. Label each underlined pronoun D (demonstrative) or I (interrogative).

I  21. What is the traditional dress of Scotland?  
D  22. The customary clothing is this: the kilt and the plaid.  
D  23. Are these always worn together?  
I  24. When did the Scots first start wearing kilts?  
I  25. To whom should I address other questions concerning traditional dress?

V. Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns
Underline the reflexive and intensive pronouns. Label each underlined pronoun R (reflexive) or I (intensive).

I  26. I myself did not know that the first sweaters were worn before and after sporting events to keep athletes warm.  
I  27. Since wool sweaters can be itchy, Ryan himself prefers to wear cotton sweaters.  
R  28. My mother crocheted herself an angora sweater.  
I  29. The pattern on the sweater itself is very interesting.  
R  30. Joy and Ellen purchased new cardigans for themselves.
VI. Indefinite and Relative Pronouns
Underline the indefinite pronouns once and the relative pronouns twice.

31. Anne-Marie’s ski vest, which is filled with down, is one of her warmest items of clothing.

32. My aunt, who is always prepared for inclement weather, carries a plastic poncho in her purse.

33. Moths have eaten through some of the jackets that are in the closet.

34. Dad has worn the same wool overcoat for years. It’s hard to believe all of its buttons are still intact.

35. Several have told Alec to buy a jacket that has a hood.

VII. Correcting Unclear Reference
Rewrite each sentence to make the pronoun reference clear. (Answers may vary.)

36. As soon as Kim tied Margaret’s scarf, she was ready to go to the opera.

   As soon as Kim tied Margaret’s scarf, Margaret was ready to go to the opera.

37. Ruffs were pleated collars worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that were popular.

   Ruffs were pleated collars that were popular in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

38. The two storeowners had filled their small shop with all sorts of neckwear. Scarfs were displayed on racks, and ties were arranged on round tables. In addition, a number of colorful cravats graced the shelves on the wall. Overall, they had given it a pleasant atmosphere.

   The two storeowners had filled their small shop with all sorts of neckwear. Scarfs were displayed on racks, and ties were arranged on round tables. In addition, a number of colorful cravats graced the shelves on the wall. Overall, the storeowners had given the shop a pleasant atmosphere.

39. Mr. Cline told Stephen that his tie was very colorful.

   Mr. Cline told Stephen, “Your tie is very colorful.”

40. They say that styles have changed drastically throughout the years.

   Clothing designers say that styles have changed drastically throughout the years.
Chapter 4 Pretest: Verbs

I. Recognizing the Complete Verb
Underline the complete verb in each sentence. Underline each auxiliary twice. Do not underline interrupting adverbs.

1. Insects are a part of God’s marvelous creation.
2. My brother is keeping an insect collection.
3. All of his insects are displayed in a glass case.
4. I like the butterflies the best.
5. Do you own a butterfly net?

II. Sentence Patterns
Label the sentence pattern in each sentence S-InV, S-TrV-DO, S-TrV-IO-DO, S-LV-PN, or S-LV-PA. Above each word of the sentence pattern write its label.

6. A butterfly begins as an egg.
7. Then it becomes a caterpillar.
8. The third stage of a butterfly’s life cycle is the pupating stage.
9. The caterpillar forms a chrysalis.
10. The adult butterfly emerges from its chrysalis.
11. Many moths look similar to butterflies.
12. Their life cycle is the same as the butterfly’s.
13. The moth spins itself a cocoon.
14. Many moths produce silk.
15. Butterfly watching can be an enjoyable pastime.

III. Verb Tenses
In the blank, label the tense of the italicized verb present, past, future, present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect. Not all answers will be used.

16. Butterflies and moths feed themselves through their proboscises.
17. A monarch butterfly had trapped itself between the window and the screen.
18. Quincy bought a mesh-screened cage to house his butterfly caterpillars.
19. If Felicia catches one more butterfly, she will have caught twenty-three specimens.
20. I hope that she will remember to show her collection to me.
In the blank, label the tense of the italicized verb present progressive, past progressive, future progressive, present perfect progressive, past perfect progressive, or future perfect progressive. Not all answers will be used.

**Present progressive** 21. I am planning an insect collection for my biology class.

**Future progressive** 22. I will be working on it all semester long.

**Present perfect progressive** 23. I have been catching every insect that I see.

**Past progressive** 24. Yesterday I was sitting on the porch, and I noticed a Japanese beetle.

**Past perfect progressive** 25. I had been reading a book about insects, so I was able to identify the beetle.

IV. Other Uses for Auxiliaries

Underline the complete verb. If the sentence contains do or will as an auxiliary, label the auxiliary according to its use: E (emphasis), Q (question), or N (negative).

**N** 26. Some people do not know the difference between an insect and an arachnid.

**Q** 27. Did the book discuss their differences?

**N** 28. Yes, arachnids do not have only six legs; instead, they have eight legs.

**E** 29. Many insects do have two sets of wings.

**Q** 30. Will some insects open and close their wings several times before flight?

V. Active and Passive Voice

Underline the complete verb and label it A (active) or P (passive).

**P** 31. Cockroaches are considered household pests.

**A** 32. Dogs and cats are common flea hosts.

**P** 33. The Asian carpenter bee is known as the world’s largest bee.

**A** 34. Wasps often kill grubs.

**A** 35. Some mosquitoes have spread diseases among humans.

VI. Mood

In the blank, label the mood of the italicized verb indicative or imperative.

**Imperative** 36. Mount the insects in your collection with a straight pin.

**Indicative** 37. The bee stung me on my right hand.

**Imperative** 38. Please get me the fly swatter.

**Indicative** 39. Mr. Eckard says that ladybugs are helpful insects.

**Imperative** 40. Linda, help me catch this lacewing.
I. Adjectives
Underline the adjectives. Write PA over each predicate adjective. Draw an arrow from each other adjective to the noun or pronoun it modifies.

1. It is hard to believe that people lived without many of the household items that we enjoy today.
2. A refrigerator, an electric stove, and a dishwasher are several items that a person may use daily.
3. All of my kitchen appliances are Kenmore appliances.
4. Which brand do you prefer?
5. Ours are General Electric appliances.
6. That mixer is efficient because it has six different speeds.
7. I like to use the blender to make ice-cream shakes.
8. The toaster, handy and compact, toasts bagels and bread.
9. Microwaves are especially popular.
10. We still own the same microwave that we purchased in 1994.

II. Adverbs
Underline the adverbs. Draw an arrow from each adverb to the word it modifies.

11. The vacuum cleaner quickly removed the dirt on the floor.
12. A vacuum cleaner that has a rather long hose is much simpler to use.
13. Change the bag on your vacuum regularly.
14. I can easily reach difficult places with the attachments on my vacuum.
15. I often use the vacuum to clean my car.

III. Comparisons
Underline the correct adjective or adverb from the choices in parentheses.

16. Of all of the stoves we have owned, I think our electric stove is the (better, best).
17. Compared with our old refrigerator, our new one is (wide, wider).
18. The microwave heats food (quickly, more quickly) than the oven does.
19. The electric can opener is a (more efficient, most efficient) alternative to the hand-held variety.
20. The coffeemaker should be placed (closer, closest) to the sink than where it is now.
IV. Using Modifiers Correctly
Underline the correct word from the choices in parentheses.

21. I think it would be (difficult, difficulty) to wash all of one’s clothes by hand.
22. Clothing that is stained (bad, badly) can easily be washed in a washing machine.
23. If you overload the washing machine, it will not work (good, well).
24. When the washing machine is overloaded, it often sounds very (strange, strangely).
25. Our washing machine may be old, but it still does a (good, well) job.
26. The dryer is a machine that dries clothing (quick, quickly).
27. One should not put (anything, nothing) in the dryer that is likely to shrink.
28. When I took my clothes out of the dryer, they felt (warm, warmly).
29. After you unload the dryer, look (careful, carefully) to make sure that you have not left any items inside.
30. Those who have had a (bad, badly) experience at a Laundromat are thankful if they own their own machines at home.

V. Problems with Modifier Positions
Rewrite the following sentences, correcting any problems with modifier positions. (Answers may vary.)

31. Our dishwasher only has two racks.
   Our dishwasher has only two racks.
32. All dishwasher racks are not arranged the same way.
   Not all dishwasher racks are arranged the same way.
33. People who wash their dishes thoroughly rinse them before placing them in the dishwasher.
   People who thoroughly wash their dishes rinse them before placing them in the dishwasher.
34. Adrienne even washes her fine china in the dishwasher.
   Adrienne washes even her fine china in the dishwasher.
35. A person who has washed dishes frequently realizes how helpful a dishwasher can be.
   A person who frequently washes dishes realizes how helpful a dishwasher can be.
Chapter 6 Pretest: Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections

I. Prepositional Phrases
Place parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Underline the object of the preposition.

1. Geneva says she wants a new watch [for her birthday].
2. The watch [with the iridescent face] has no numbers [on it].
3. (Before this week) I had never worn a watch.
4. Now I am never late [to school].
5. (Instead of a wristwatch) Zane carries a pocket watch.

II. Functions of Prepositional Phrases
Place parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Label the prepositional phrase Adj (adjectival) or Adv (adverbial). Draw an arrow from each phrase to the word it modifies.

6. Jared’s signal watch beeps [on the hour].
7. Last week it beeped [during the church service].
8. The jewelry store [around the corner] sells both costly and inexpensive watches.
9. The watches [in the glass case] are very expensive.
10. Mr. Hobi times our sprints [with his stopwatch].

III. Using Prepositions Correctly
Underline the correct preposition from the choices in parentheses.

11. (Among, Between) all the clocks in the Schneiders’ house, the clock in the hall chimes the loudest.
12. The movers carried the grandfather clock (in, into) the living room.
13. They placed it (beside, besides) the grandmother clock.
14. (Beside, Besides) long-case clocks, there are also table clocks.
15. Monique placed her new mantle clock (between, among) the two candlesticks.

Label each italicized word Prep (preposition) or Adv (adverb).

16. When the alarm clock went off, I accidentally pressed the snooze button.
17. I then woke up an hour late.
18. When I walked into the office, my supervisor gave me a stern look.
19. I explained to him what had happened, and then he started to laugh.
20. He said that my being late was all right as long as I did not get behind in my work.
Correct each misplaced prepositional phrase by rewriting the sentence correctly in the blank. If the sentence is correct, write C in the blank.

21. The cuckoo pops out every half-hour in the cuckoo clock.

   The cuckoo in the cuckoo clock pops out every half-hour.

22. From the Black Forest, Sven bought a cuckoo clock made of wood.

   Sven bought a cuckoo clock made of wood from the Black Forest.

23. Many colleges and universities have a clock tower on their campuses.

   C

24. In her rose garden, Great-grandmother told us that she wanted a sundial.

   Great-grandmother told us that she wanted a sundial in her rose garden.

25. Weight-driven clocks have a weight from the drum of the clock that hangs.

   Weight-driven clocks have a weight that hangs from the drum of the clock.

IV. Conjunctions

Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences. In the blank, label the conjunctions coordinating, correlative, or subordinating.

   coordinating   27. Mallory has two watches, but only one tells the correct time.
   coordinating   28. In early days, people used water clocks and hourglasses to keep track of time.
   correlative   29. Water clocks were used not only for tracking the time during the day but also for timing the duration of speeches in Roman courts of law.
   correlative   30. The early hourglasses held either sand or mercury.
   coordinating   31. Today some people use hourglasses for kitchen timers or game timers.
   subordinating   32. Before these devices were created, people kept time by relying on the length of their shadows.
   correlative   33. The first mechanical clocks had neither pendulums nor hands.
   subordinating   34. Although these clocks lacked certain mechanisms, they did have a bell to announce the hour.
   subordinating   35. Many improvements had to be made to the early clocks because they were often inaccurate.
V. Interjections
Underline each interjection in the following sentences.

36. Could you wind the clock downstairs, please?
37. Wow! I can’t believe how old your antique clock is.
38. Hey, do you know of a good jeweler who could fix my watch?
39. As a matter of fact, yes, Mr. Kuntz just repaired my watch last week.
40. Well, could you tell me where his store is located?
Chapter 7 Pretest: Verbals

I. Participles
Underline the participles. Draw an arrow from each underlined participle to the noun it modifies.

1. Many biblical characters are developing characters.
2. Jacob and Esau are two brothers who had a maturing relationship with each other.
3. Jacob and Esau were both favored sons.
4. Esau was a cunning hunter.
5. Esau became a deceived brother.

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

6. , Esau asked Jacob for some food.
7. , Jacob gave Esau pottage.
8. , sold his birthright to Jacob.
9. , Isaac was also deceived by Jacob.
10. , Rebekah helped Jacob to trick his father.

III. Gerunds and Gerund Phrases
Underline the gerunds. Place parentheses around the gerund phrases. 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. Jacob was also able to fool his father by him savory meat.
12. As a result of his deceitfulness, Jacob received the blessing from his father.
13. Esau wanted the birthright, but his weeping could not change what had already transpired.
14. (Serving Jacob in the future) became Esau’s lot in life.
15. Since Jacob received what Esau wanted, Esau entertained the thought of (killing his brother).
16. Rebekah knew that Esau’s plan was (murdering Jacob).
17. She said that Jacob’s best escape would be (running away).
18. (Jacob’s fleeing) led him to his mother’s brother, Laban.
19. Jacob gave (working for Laban) his utmost attention because he loved Rachel so much.
20. After these years, Jacob received (a calling from the Lord.)
IV. Infinitives and Infinitive Phrases
Underline the infinitives. Place parentheses around the infinitive phrases. In the blank, label the function of each infinitive *N* (noun), *Adj* (adjective), or *Adv* (adverb).

_N_ 21. (To return home) was God’s command to Jacob.

_N_ 22. Jacob obeyed God and decided (to leave Laban’s house).

_Adv_ 23. (To get to his homeland) Jacob traveled through Esau’s territory.

_Adv_ 24. Jacob sent messengers (to speak with Esau).

_Adj_ 25. Although God had promised him prosperity, Jacob felt that overwhelming Esau with gifts was the thing (to do now).

_N_ 26. (To give Esau a gift of cattle) was Jacob’s plan of appeasing Esau.

_Adj_ 27. Jacob’s efforts (to satisfy his brother) worked better than he had expected.

_Adv_ 28. Esau ran (to greet Jacob).

_N_ 29. Then he wanted (to know about Jacob’s family).

_Adv_ 30. Jacob’s family came before Esau (to bow before him).

V. Participles, Gerunds, and Infinitives
Underline the verbals (not the entire phrases). In the blank, label each verbal *P* (participle), *G* (gerund), or *I* (infinitive). If the verbal is a modifier, draw an arrow from the verbal to the word it modifies.

_I_ 31. Jacob decided to obey God no matter what the cost.

_P_ 32. Although Jacob was God’s chosen man, he demonstrated humility before his brother.

_G_ 33. One way that Jacob showed his humility was his bowing before Esau.

_I_ 34. Jacob no longer sought to scheme for Esau’s ill.

_G_ 35. Jacob’s offering Esau a gift showed that he had changed in his relationship with Esau.

_G_ 36. Esau’s tears were no longer for sorrowing.

_I_ 37. On the contrary, he cried to express his joy.

_I_ 38. Esau was not greedy to take Jacob’s gifts.

_P_ 39. Esau’s surprising response shows that God can change a bitter heart.

_P_ 40. The reconciliation of these estranged brothers demonstrates that all things are possible with God.
Chapter 8 Pretest: Clauses

I. Phrases and Clauses
Label each italicized group of words P (phrase), IC (independent clause), or DC (dependent clause).

1. **DC** Although numerous trees fill the world, they are very different from one another.
2. **P** The majority of trees fall into one of two categories.
3. **IC** These two categories are broadleaf trees and needleleaf trees.
4. **DC** Other trees that do not fit into these classifications are palms, ginkgoes, and cycads.
5. **IC** Broadleaf trees produce vibrantly colored leaves in the fall.

II. Using Independent and Dependent Clauses
Label each sentence S (simple), Cd (compound), Cx (complex), or Cd-Cx (compound-complex).

6. **S** In the winter, broadleaf trees are characterized by their bare branches.
7. **Cx** In the spring, broadleaf trees produce flowers that grow into fruit.
8. **S** The birch and the beech are two broadleaf trees.
9. **Cd** The birch has papery bark, and the beech has papery leaves.
10. **Cx** Actually, there is a particular type of birch that is called the paper birch.
11. **S** The paper birch is also known as the canoe birch or the white birch.
12. **Cd-Cx** The paper birch got its name because its bark has the consistency of paper, and the canoe birch received its name because the Indians made canoes out of its bark.
13. **Cx** The white birch grows in North America, whereas the European white birch grows in the northern part of Europe.
14. **Cd** People use the wood of yellow birches and sweet birches to make furniture, and they use the wood of gray birches to manufacture spools.
15. **Cd-Cx** The river birch grows in a moist climate, and it has a bark that can turn from salmon pink to almost black.

III. Adjective Clauses
In the blank write the word(s) modified by the italicized adjective clause.

16. **yellow birch** The yellow birch, which is also called the silver birch, can reach a height of fifty to seventy-five feet.
17. **Robert Frost** Robert Frost, who was a New England poet, wrote a poem entitled “Birches.”
18. **trees** Frost describes the birches as trees that have been bent.
19. Frost offers two reasons that the trees are curved.
20. Either the ice storm has bowed them, or they have been bent by a boy whose hobby is birch swinging.

IV. Adverb Clauses

In the blank write the word(s) modified by the italicized adverb clause.

21. Although many trees are classified differently, they often grow beside one another.
22. Palm trees exist where the environment is warm.
23. Even though the majority of palms have one trunk, some possess several trunks growing from the same roots.
24. Reina always collects coconuts whenever she visits her aunt in Hawaii.
25. After she obtains several coconuts, she carries them back to her aunt’s house.

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

26. Palms are trees that provide many benefits.
27. Chairs and baskets that are woven are often made of palm leaves.
28. Raffia, which is commonly used in decorating, comes from the Madagascar palm.
29. I often use raffia when I need to tie a package.
30. Palm Springs is a city in California where palm trees line the streets.
31. Palm Sunday occurred before Christ was crucified.
32. Palm Sunday commemorates the day when people placed palm branches on the ground before Jesus’ entry into Jerusalem.
33. When they placed the palm branches on the ground, they cried, “Hosanna!”
34. Although some palms produce poisonous seeds, most produce nontoxic seeds.
35. After we had bored holes into the coconuts, we drank the milk inside.
Chapter 9 Pretest: Agreement

I. Subjects and Predicates
Underline the simple subject in each sentence. Underline the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. Scientific studies (has taught, have taught) us many fascinating things.

2. How does a person (solve, solves) a scientific problem?

3. Scientists (follow, follows) the scientific method.

4. First, a scientist (establish, establishes) a problem.

5. Preliminary research (is, are) profitable for the scientist who is trying to establish a problem.

II. Compound Subjects
Underline the verb that agrees with the subject.

6. Latasha or Kami (knows, know) where to get the best information for the science project.

7. Neither Tyler nor Jerome (has started, have started) his scientific research.

8. Both Helen and Melita (is, are) responsible for observing and recording the data.

9. Our biology teacher and our chemistry teacher (is conducting, are conducting) experiments in the lab.

10. Either Mr. McCarnan or Mrs. Holmes (works, work) at the Center of Science and Industry.

III. Finding the Subject
Underline the simple subject in each sentence. Underline the correct verb from the choices in parentheses.

11. Here (is, are) a section of our book that talks about heredity.

12. Cells (is, are) one thing that we will study in this chapter.

13. One function of cells (is, are) respiration.

14. There (is, are) also other important roles for cells in the body.

15. The genes, not the nucleus, (is, are) the “blueprints” of the cell.

16. Cell division (is, are) the formation of two cells from one cell.

17. The process of mitosis (is, are) the replication of genes from the parent cell to the two new daughter cells.

18. What (is, are) the four phases of mitosis?

19. The first (is, are) of these phases (is, are) prophase.

20. Prophase, metaphase, and anaphase, but not telophase, (is, are) stages of mitosis in which the cell has a spindle.
IV. Indefinite Pronouns and Problem Nouns as Subjects
Underline the verb that agrees with the subject.

21. Genetics (is, are) the study of heredity.
22. “Where did you get your curly hair and gray eyes?” (is, are) a question that people often ask Tiffany.
23. “Gregor Mendel’s Findings” (is, are) the title of one of the sections in the genetics chapter in our book.
24. Most of the students in the class (enjoys, enjoy) Punnett squares.
25. Each (works, work) out the combinations on his own.
26. Then the class (divides, divide) into groups to compare results.
27. Charles’s group (is, divide) into groups to compare results.
28. Today the news (is, are) featuring an article about modern genetics.
29. Many of us students (plans, plan) to read the article.
30. “Be sure to take good notes and study hard for your test” (is, are) the advice that Mrs. Klinger gave us before we left biology class.

V. Number and Gender with Noun Antecedents
In the blank write an appropriate personal pronoun to complete the sentence.

31. Hemophilia is often called “the disease of royalty,” and __ is also called “the bleeder’s disease.”
32. Although Queen Victoria did not have this disease, she passed it along to __ offspring.
33. Alice and Beatrice, Victoria’s daughters, carried the hemophilic gene; consequently, __ had children and grandchildren who were hemophiliacs.
34. A carrier is a person who carries a gene for a trait; however, __ does not show the trait.
35. Alexis, a great-grandson of Victoria, was also a hemophiliac. __ was heir to the Russian throne.

VI. Compound Antecedents
Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses.

36. Both dominant and recessive traits reveal (itself, themselves) in a person’s biological makeup.
37. Neither Shelley nor Marienne can roll (her, their) tongue.
38. Valerie or her two sisters will carry (her, their) father’s gene for colorblindness.
39. Hank and Patrick have arched feet like both of (his, their) parents.
40. Neither Jessica’s uncles nor her father has a cleft in (his, their) chin.
VII. Indefinite Pronouns as Antecedents

If the italicized pronoun does not agree with its antecedent, write the correct pronoun in the blank. If the sentence does not contain an agreement error, write C in the blank.

41. Both of my aunts have dimples in her right cheeks.
42. Each of Emil’s brothers has their father’s nose.
43. Neither of my nieces has their mother’s straight hair.
44. All the members of the Merrill family have their grandfather’s hazel eyes.
45. One of the girls in my youth group has their hairline.
46. Some of the other girls wish that they had one as well.
47. Not everyone appreciates the traits God has given them.
48. Quite often only a few are thankful to God for the traits He has given him.
49. However, no one should be disappointed with the way God has made him.
50. God always designs someone so that they can glorify Him.
Chapter 10 Pretest: Spelling and Troublesome Words

I. Spelling
Underline any misspelled words and write the corrections in the blank. If the sentence is correct, write C in the blank.

1. I would never think of skipping breakfast on a Sunday morning.
   skipping

2. Mother always prepares our family a bountiful breakfast.
   bountiful

3. This morning she cooked pancakes, bacon, eggs, and fried potatoes.
   C

4. Mom’s hearty breakfasts are a favorite part of my diet.
   diet

5. After breakfast Dad, the leader of our home, directs us in our family devotions.
   C

6. I forgot to bring my Bible to the table, so I had to retrieve it from my bedroom.
   retrieve

7. Today we discussed practicing holiness in our daily lives.
   holiness, daily, lives

8. Some think that only those who have committed heinous crimes need to be deterred from sin.
   C

9. However, in God’s eyes sins such as conceit and laziness are just as wicked as thievery or lying.
   conceit, thievery

10. Nevertheless, Christ’s death on the cross made atonement for all sin.
    atonement

II. Troublesome Verbs
Underline the correct verb from the choices in parentheses.

11. My family always (sits, sets) on the fourth row at church.

12. Whenever I see a hymnal (lying, laying) on the floor, I place it in the hymn rack.

13. The music director always has us (rise, raise) to our feet for the third hymn.

14. I asked Father if I (may, can) hold my own hymnal.

15. I think I (shall, will) never lose my love for singing hymns in church.
III. Other Troublesome Words
Underline the correct word from the choices in parentheses.

16. For the past several months, our pastor has been preaching about prophets and their (prophecies, prophesies).

17. He has preached on Jonah, Amos, Obadiah, (etc., and others).

18. Last week his message was entitled, “(Prophecy, Prophesy) the Truth!”

19. This message contained (fewer, less) points (than, then) his previous sermons, so I have been able to remember his points quite easily throughout the week.

20. What he said has (affected, effected) my thinking, and I have been looking for opportunities to witness to my unsaved neighbors.

21. I am (real, really) glad that I was able to talk to my unsaved friend Stacey yesterday.

22. She doesn’t have a Bible, so I (lent, loaned) her one of mine.

23. I told her that she may (borrow, loan) it for as long as she likes.

24. I was able to share with her that Christ (Hissself, Himself) gave His life for her.

25. I was able to tell her that she needs to (accept, except) Christ as her personal Savior.

IV. Homonyms
Underline the correct word from the choices in parentheses.

26. After I shared the gospel with Stacey, I told her that I would (pray, prey) for her.

27. It is sobering to think of all the people that Satan (prays, preys) upon.

28. However, it is comforting to know that God will never (desert, dessert) His children.

29. Christians can always go to God’s Word for (council, counsel).

30. I am going to use my new (stationary, stationery) to write some letters to my unsaved relatives.

31. My unsaved uncle lives in St. Paul, the (capital, capitol) of Minnesota.

32. He is a man of good (principals, principles); however, he still needs Christ to save him.

33. Christians should remember to pray for the many unsaved legislators at the (capitol, Capitol).

34. We should also keep in mind the unsaved persons who serve on our local city (council, counsel).

35. Hard-hearted people often seem to be (stationary, stationery) in their beliefs, but we Christians need to remember that God is in control of people’s hearts.
V. Possessive Pronouns v. Contractions
Underline the correct word from the choices in parentheses.

36. (Its, It’s) a humbling experience to witness to someone (whose, who’s) making fun of you.

37. However, (they’re, there) not really scorning you.

38. (Their, They’re) scorn is actually mocking (your, you’re) God.

39. (Your, You’re) not going to allow another person’s behavior to keep you from witnessing, are you?

40. Remember that (theirs, there’s) always the chance that a seed will be planted in that unsaved person’s life.
I. Proper Nouns: Personal Names, Religions, Nationalities

Underline any word that is an example of a capitalization error and write the correction in the blank. If the sentence is correct, write C in the blank.

1. Last semester my brother Jeff took a poetry class with Dr. Joachim Langenscheidt.
   
   Dr., R.

2. Although he was austrian, Dr. Langenscheidt spoke impeccable English.

   Austrian

3. On the first day of class, he shared how he had come to know the redeemer.

   Redeemer

4. He grew up in a catholic home, but he came to Christ after reading a german new testament that his aunt Ingrid had given him.

   Catholic, German, New Testament

5. Dr. Langenscheidt told Jeff’s class that he has always had a love for poetry.

   C

6. As he read more of the bible, he realized that God had filled his Word with books of poetry.

   Bible, His

7. Dr. Langenscheidt always begins his poetry class by teaching from the proverbs.

   Proverbs

8. Although he does put an emphasis on old testament poetry, he also teaches other types of poetry.

   Old Testament

9. Jeff really enjoyed learning about the differences between elizabethan and petrarchan sonnets.

   Elizabethan, Petrarchan

10. Jeff told me that his favorite poem was one in which John Milton addresses Time.

   C
II. Proper Nouns: Place Names, Transportation, Astronomical Terms
Underline any word that is an example of a capitalization error and write the correction in the blank. If the sentence is correct, write C in the blank.

11. Although I really wanted to go to Australia, I plan to spend my summer vacation in the _______.
   ____________ Midwest

12. Justine promised to take me sailing on _______ Michigan.
   ____________ Lake

13. She also said that we need to visit _______ and _______.
   ____________ Chicago, Green Bay

14. When we are in Ohio, she said that we could take a boat ride on the _______.
   ____________ Goodtime II

15. If we take the ride at night, perhaps we’ll be able to spot _______.
   ____________ Ursa Major

16. I’ve always wanted to see _______. rings, but I don’t think that we’ll be able to see them without a telescope.
   ____________ Saturn's

17. Justine’s dad said that he would take us to a train museum that displays models of old trains.
   ____________ C

18. The _______ is located downtown on 1400 _______.
   ____________ museum, Main Street

19. Her dad’s favorite train is named _______.
   ____________ Royal Blue

20. Before I return to the South, I want to visit the _______ and the _______.
   ____________ Great Plains, Ozark Plateau

III. Proper Nouns: Businesses and Organizations, Cultural and Historical Terms
In the blank write the letter of the choice that is capitalized correctly.

   _______ 21. A. Oxford University
   _______ B. a Grocery store
   _______ C. february
22. A. the Cia
   B. the American cancer society
   C. Pepsi

23. A. The Language Club
   B. Senior class field trip
   C. Bull Moose Party

24. A. Tower of London
   B. winter Festival
   C. Castle drawbridge

25. A. Presidents’ day
   B. Valentine’s Day
   C. fourth of July

26. A. Pulitzer Prize
   B. statue of liberty
   C. Industrial revolution

27. A. world war I
   B. april showers
   C. Empire State Building

28. A. Trade school
   B. Saturday at the zoo
   C. declaration of independence

29. A. Phi beta kappa
   B. Football team
   C. Boston Red Sox

30. A. Program for Better literacy
   B. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
   C. national guard

IV. Titles and First Words
In the blank write the letter of the choice that is capitalized correctly.

31. A. My dad delivers our local newspaper, the Plain Dealer.
   B. Edmund Waller wrote the poem “Of the last verses of the Book.”
   C. Miss Green subscribes to Good housekeeping magazine.

32. A. chapter 21
   B. Act III
   C. “The Sands of time are Sinking”

33. A. Monet’s painting The Road Bridge at Argenteuil
   B. Literature
   C. Good morning America
   B. “Let’s go to supper,” suggested Sheila, “and then we can talk.”
   C. Brooke replied, “well, I believe I’ll have time to do that.”

35. A. My heart is like a singing bird whose nest is in a watered shoot;
   my heart is like an apple tree whose boughs are bent with thickest fruit;
   B. My heart is like a singing bird whose nest is in a watered shoot;
   My heart is like an apple tree whose boughs are bent with thickest fruit;
   C. my heart is like a singing bird whose nest is in a watered shoot;
   my heart is like an apple tree whose boughs are bent with thickest fruit;
   (from “A Birthday” by Christina Rossetti)

36. A. The geese fly in a v-formation.
   B. Did Blythe make a b+ in Science 101?
   C. The first note I learned to identify on the piano was middle C.

37. A. Dear Pastor Ashbrook and church family,
   B. Sincerely yours,
   C. your loving son,

38. A.
   I. Gathering the materials
   II. Wrapping the gift
   III. Decorating the wrapped box
   B.
   I. Gathering the Materials
   II. Wrapping the Gift
   III. Decorating the Wrapped Box
   C.
   I. Gathering the Materials
   II. Wrapping the Gift
   III. Decorating the wrapped Box

39. A. Did Beethoven write the “moonlight sonata”?
   B. Have you read Pride and Prejudice?
   C. I love to study Fine Arts.

40. A. Grandma always reminds me, “call me when you get home.”
   B. Who will defend us, o prince?
   C. Do you think that I will be invited to the Spanish party?
Chapter 12 Pretest: Punctuation

I. End Marks and Special Uses of Periods
Identify the sentence or address that is punctuated correctly. In the blank write the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

A  1. A. I met with the pastor on Tuesday at 11:00 A.M.
   B. I met with the pastor on Tuesday at 11:00 AM.

B  2. A. He asked me whether I had ever memorized any verses from the Epistle to the Philippians?
   B. He asked me whether I had ever memorized any verses from the Epistle to the Philippians.

A  3. During our interview he gave me three things to remember:
   A. 1. Be a servant.
       2. Be content.
       3. Rejoice in the Lord.
   B. 1 Be a servant.
       2 Be content.
       3 Rejoice in the Lord.

A  4. A. He said I may send any further questions to him at the following address:
   Rev. James Smythe, P.O. Box 11, Willoughby, OH 44094.
   B. He said I may send any further questions to him at the following address:
   Rev James Smythe, PO Box 11, Willoughby, OH 44094.

A  5. A. Did you know that the apostle Paul wrote Philippians around A.D. 60?
   B. Did you know that the apostle Paul wrote Philippians around AD 60.

II. Commas in a Series and After Introductory Elements
Identify the sentence that is punctuated correctly. In the blank write the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

B  6. A. Paul addresses the Epistle to the Philippians to the saints, bishops and deacons at Philippi.
   B. Paul addresses the Epistle to the Philippians to the saints, bishops, and deacons at Philippi

A  7. A. In the opening verses he expresses his earnest, joyful prayer for them.
   B. In the opening verses he expresses his earnest joyful prayer for them.

A  8. A. Paul says that he longs after the Philippians, and he prays that their love would abound.
   B. Paul says that he longs after the Philippians and he prays that their love would abound.

B  9. A. In verse 12, Paul explains why God has allowed him to be in prison.
   B. In verse 12 Paul explains why God has allowed him to be in prison.

B 10. A. First he says that all those in the palace know about his bonds for Christ.
    Second he says that others outside the palace also know about his bonds for Christ.
    Finally he says that other Christians are bolder to speak for Christ.
   B. First, he says that all those in the palace know about his bonds for Christ.
    Second, he says that others outside the palace also know about his bonds for Christ.
    Finally, he says that other Christians are bolder to speak for Christ.
III. Commas to Set Off Certain Sentence Elements and Incorrect Commas

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

11. A. Paul says that some people preached Christ with contention, not with sincerity.
   B. Paul says that some people preached Christ with contention not with sincerity.
   ________

12. A. Yes, there were others who did preach Christ out of love.
   B. Yes there were others who did preach Christ out of love.
   ________

13. A. Chapter 2 which tells of Christ’s humility is one of my favorite chapters.
   B. Chapter 2, which tells of Christ’s humility, is one of my favorite chapters.
   ________

14. A. A person who humbles himself acts in a Christlike manner.
   B. A person, who humbles himself, acts in a Christlike manner.
   ________

15. A. Paul hopes that Timothy will be able to visit the Philippians, and, he also says that he himself would like to see them.
   B. Paul hopes that Timothy will be able to visit the Philippians, and he also says that he himself would like to see them.
   ________

IV. Commas with Quotations, Dates, and Addresses and Commas in Letters

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

   ________

17. “Does Paul mention why Epaphroditus was sick?” asked Nadine.
   ________

18. I hope to have all of Philippians memorized by my next birthday, May 7, 2002.
   ________

19. Please send the commentary on Philippians to my new address: 872 Bank Street, Painesville, Ohio 44077.
   ________

20. Pastor West always closes his letters in the following manner: “In Christ, Rev. Scott West.”
   ________

V. Semicolons and Colons

Insert any missing semicolons or colons in the following sentences.

21. The first part of Philippians 2 discusses Christ’s humility and exaltation; the first part of Philippians 3 discusses Paul’s credentials.
   ________

22. Paul warns the Philippians to beware of the following: dogs, evil workers, and the concision.
   ________

23. Paul was of the people of Israel; Paul was of the tribe of Benjamin.
   ________

24. Philippians 3:14 has been my life verse since I was ten.
   ________

25. One theme that appears to be repeated throughout Philippians is this: likemindedness.
VI. Quotation Marks, Italics, and Ellipses

Identify the punctuation mark missing from each sentence. In the blank write the letter that corresponds to the correct answer. (If necessary, you may use your Bible to answer these questions.)

A. quotation marks
B. italics
C. ellipses

26. The word joy is repeated throughout the Epistle to the Philippians.
   
27. How many times does Paul use this word throughout the book? asked A. J.

28. Peg said, “I believe it appears um, actually, I’m not certain how many times, but”

29. “I’d like to hear what songs you’d like to sing, said Ryan. Perhaps we could sing a hymn.”

30. Irene suggested, “Why don’t we sing Joyful, Joyful, We Adore Thee?”

31. Have you ever read the book Be Joyful?

32. Philippians 4:7 says, “And the peace of God shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.”

33. In its last issue, New Testament News carried a ten-page article on the Epistle to the Philippians.

34. The article was entitled Philippians: A Prison Epistle.

35. Cole’s painting, The Rejoicing Christian, is a magnificent piece of art.

VII. Apostrophes, Hyphens, Dashes, and Parentheses

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

A. apostrophe
B. hyphen
C. dash
D. parentheses

36. This morning I read Philippians 4:113.

37. At the beginning of Philippians 4, Paul requests that two women Euodias and Syntyche be likeminded.

38. The next verse talks about Clement do you think that Euodias and Syntyche heeded Paul’s exhortation?


40. I’m so glad that I’ve been able to read this book of the Bible.