

For 16–18, refer to this sentence:

The prodigious jet sliced through the clouds.

16. Write the simple subject.

(2)

17. Write the simple predicate.

(2, 5)

18. Write the preposition.

(17, 18)

19. Correct this run-on sentence:

(3, 4)

She flew to Oregon on Monday she returned on Tuesday.

Choose the best word to complete sentences 20–30.

20. The “perfect” verb tense shows action that has been
(19) “perfected” or (continuing, completed).

21. (Who’s, whose) the villain in the melodrama?

(19)

22. The director must choose from (between, among) many
(17) talented actors for the leading part.

23. That type of decision is (to, two, too) difficult for most
(18) people.

24. Abraham Lincoln demonstrated (dishonor, perseverance)
(6, 16) when trying to free the slaves.

25. The chimpanzee cared for (it’s, its) young.

(15)

26. Please (lay, lie) down if you are tired.

(10)

27. The cross country (course, coarse) challenged even the
(8) most elite runner.

28. Because of inadequate rainfall, consumers must not
(5) (waste, waist) water.

29. The prefix meaning “two” is (bio-, geo-, tri-, uni-, bi-).

(13)

(4, 19) 30. *Whose* and *who’s* are (homophones, homonyms).

LESSON

21

The Progressive Verb Forms

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Sometimes we misuse the words *fewer* and *less*. We use *fewer* with nouns that can be counted. February has *fewer* days than December. We use *less* when referring to nouns that cannot be counted. We spent *less* time in England than in Israel.

We have learned the six main verb tenses:

1. present	walk(s)
2. past	walked
3. future	will/shall walk
4. present perfect	has/have walked
5. past perfect	had walked
6. future perfect	will/shall have walked

All six of these main verb tenses also have a **progressive form**. A progressive verb phrase shows action in “progress” or continuing action.

Present progressive	= action still in progress at the time of speaking
Past progressive	= action in progress throughout a specific time in the past
Future progressive	= action that will be in progress in the future
Present perfect progressive	= action begun in the past and still continuing in the present
Past perfect progressive	= past action begun, continued, and terminated in the past
Future perfect progressive	= continuous future action completed at some time in the future

Progressive verb forms are expressed with some form of the verb *to be* and the present participle (“ing” added to the main verb).

Present Progressive

The present progressive form consists of the appropriate present tense of *to be* (am/is/are) plus the present participle (verb + *ing*).

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE = IS OR AM OR ARE + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

Henry is coming to the party.

We are discussing the details for the party.

I am baking banana bread for a treat.

Past Progressive The past progressive form consists of a past form of *to be* (was/were) plus the present participle.

PAST PROGRESSIVE = WAS OR WERE + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The cat was nibbling at the dry food.

The crows were dropping pecans to the ground.

Future Progressive We form the future progressive by adding the present participle to the future of the *to be* verb (shall be/will be).

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE = SHALL BE OR WILL BE + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

Our family will be going to the beach on Saturday.

I shall be celebrating my twenty-first birthday this year.

Present Perfect Progressive We form the present perfect progressive by using *has* or *have*, *been*, and the present participle.

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE = HAVE BEEN OR HAS BEEN + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

Jenny and Trisha have been studying their math tonight.

Jim has been attending this organ class for the last two years.

Past Perfect Progressive The past perfect progressive consists of *had*, *been*, and the present participle.

PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE = HAD BEEN + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The plants had been growing rapidly from the moment the experiment began.

Last month we had been looking for a new car.

Future Perfect Progressive We form the future perfect progressive with *will* or *shall* *have*, *been*, and the present participle.

FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE =
WILL HAVE BEEN OR SHALL HAVE BEEN + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The minister will have been marrying couples for twenty years when he retires.

On our next anniversary, I shall have been cooking for him for thirty years.

Example For sentences a–f, tell whether the progressive verb form is present, past, future, present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect.

- (a) The girls were chatting on the internet.

(b) You will be playing the piano well soon.

(c) The neighbor had been talking about his garden for hours.

(d) The air-traffic controller is guiding the plane safely.

(e) This June, I shall have been teaching aerobics for twenty years.

(f) Grandpa has been helping me with my science project.

Solution

(a) We notice that “were” is the past tense form of *to be*, so we know that “were chatting” is the **past progressive**.

(b) “Will be” is the future form of *to be*, so the verb phrase is **future progressive**.

(c) “Had been” is the past perfect form, so the verb phrase is **past perfect progressive**.

(d) “Is” is a present form of *to be*, so the verb phrase is **present progressive**.

(e) The verb phrase “shall have been” is a future perfect form, so the entire phrase is **future perfect progressive**.

(f) The verb phrase “has been” indicates the present perfect tense, so the entire verb phrase is **present perfect progressive**.

Practice

For sentences a–c, tell whether the verb is present progressive, past progressive, or future progressive.

a. A doll is missing from Emily’s wish list.

b. The tiger was carrying her cub with her teeth.

c. Eric will be representing his high school at the league cross country meet.

For sentences d–f, tell whether the verb is present perfect progressive, past perfect progressive, or future perfect progressive.

d. At noon, the policemen will have been searching for four hours for the missing person.

e. The waitress had been opening the restaurant at the request of her employer.

f. The dentist has been treating the homeless for many years.

For g–k, replace each blank with *fewer* or *less*.

g. There was _____ oil in the can than the boy thought.

h. If the noun can be counted, we use _____.

i. If the noun cannot be counted, we use _____.

j. Did you bring _____ candy bars than you had planned?

k. The ill patient had _____ energy than normal.

Choose the correct word to complete sentences l and m.

l. The progressive tense shows action that is (continuing, completed).

m. To make the progressive tense, we use some form of the verb *to be* plus the (present, past) participle which ends in *ing*.

Review set 1. Write each preposition in this sentence:

21 ^(17, 18) In the fight against evil, the hero stood opposite a villain with deceitful powers.

Choose the best word to complete sentences 2–5.

2. The White Rabbit in *Alice in Wonderland* checks his ^(1, 2) watch continually because he tries to be (moral, punctual).

3. A (diligent, considerate) hostess tries to make her guests ^(1, 12) feel comfortable and welcome.

4. (Respectful, Reliable) men rise when a lady enters the ⁽⁹⁾ room.

5. Jurors must demonstrate (willpower, integrity) when ^(6, 9) delivering a verdict.

For 6–8, refer to this sentence:

Jane Goodall has been watching chimpanzees.

6. Write the simple subject.

⁽²⁾

7. Write the simple predicate.

^(2, 21)

8. Write each helping verb.

^(9, 21)

9. For a–c, tell whether each group of words is a fragment, run-on, or complete sentence.

⁽³⁾

(a) About four feet tall with brown skin and black, coarse hair.

(b) They are the smallest of the great apes they weigh between 100 and 150 pounds.

(c) Chimpanzees have small noses, large ears, big lips, and brown eyes.

Rewrite sentences 10–12, and add capital letters where they are needed.

10. in africa, jane goodall learned more about chimpanzees.

^(6, 12)

11. she said, "let us persevere in our studies."

^(12, 20)

12. the book was called the sign of the beaver.

^(12, 20)

13. Write the word from this list that is *not* a helping verb.

^(9, 17)

is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been
about, has, have, had, may, might, must
can, could, do, does, did, shall, will

14. Write the feminine noun from this list: host, baker, ⁽¹⁰⁾ hostess, teacher.

15. Write the collective noun from this list: hamburger, ⁽⁸⁾ bunch, faith, Latin, soda.

16. Write the present participle, past tense, and past ^(5, 16) participle of the verb *talk*.

17. Replace each blank with the missing prepositions from your memorized list.

aboard, about, _____, across, after, against,
_____, alongside, amid, among, around,
_____, before, behind, below

For 18–22, choose the correct verb form.

18. We (will, shall) remember that chimpanzees depend more on sight than smell to detect danger.

19. Jane (will, shall) report her findings to other animal enthusiasts.

20. I (am, is, are)

21. We (has, have)

(7, 15)

(7, 15)

For 22 and 23, write the plural of each noun.

22. box

23. sheep

(13)

(13)

24. Tell whether the underlined verb phrase is past perfect, present perfect, or future perfect.

The Amur leopard will have joined the list of endangered animals.

For 25–27, tell whether the verb tense is present progressive, past progressive, or future progressive.

25. The lumberjacks were chopping down trees.

(9, 19)

26. I shall be celebrating Monty and Tom's birthdays.

(9, 19)

27. Scientists are discussing how to protect the Amur leopard.

(9, 19)

For 28 and 29, tell whether the verb tense is present perfect progressive, past perfect progressive, or future perfect progressive.

28. In May, I shall have been studying Greek for three years.

(9, 19)

29. Fewer than two hundred Amur leopards had been living in zoos.

(9, 19)

30. Choose the correct word to complete sentences a and b.

(a) The (perfect, progressive) tense shows continuing action.

(b) The (past, present) participle ends in *ing*.

Linking Verbs

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Compassion, a noun, is "sympathy for the suffering or sorrow of another person, with a desire to help." Juan had *compassion* for the homeless man and offered him a hamburger.

Sympathy, a synonym for compassion, means "sharing another person's feelings." Bo had *sympathy* for Jan after Jan's dog died.

Linking Verbs

A **linking verb** "links" the subject of a sentence to the rest of the predicate. It does not show action, and it is not "helping" an action verb. Its purpose is to connect a name or description to the subject.

Ray is a policeman.

In the sentence above, *is* links "Ray" with "policeman." The word *policeman* names Ray's occupation.

Ray is trustworthy.

In the sentence above, *is* links "Ray" with "trustworthy." The word *trustworthy* describes Ray.

Watch out!

We must carefully examine our sentences. Some verbs can be used as either linking or action verbs, as shown in the two sentences below.

Jill looks ill today. (*Looks* is a linking verb. It links "Jill" with "ill.")

Jill looks at the helicopter in the sky. (*Looks* is an action verb, not a linking verb. Jill is doing something.)

Common Linking Verbs

Common linking verbs include all of the "to be" verbs:

is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been

The following are also common linking verbs. Memorize these:

look, feel, taste, smell, sound

seem, appear, grow, become

remain, stay

Identifying Linking Verbs

To tell whether a verb is a linking verb, we replace it with a form of the verb “to be”—*is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been*, as in the example below.

The fireman *feels* anxious about the burn victim.

We replace *feels* with *is*:

The fireman *is* anxious about the burn victim.

Since the sentence still makes sense, we know that *feels* is a linking verb in this sentence. Now let us examine the word *feels* in the sentence below.

The fireman *feels* the heat of the fire.

We replace *feels* with *is*:

The fireman *is* the heat of the fire.

The sentence no longer makes sense, so we know that *feels* is not a linking verb in this sentence.

Example Identify and write the linking verb, if any, in each sentence.

- Porfirio Diaz was the successor of Benito Juarez.
- Diaz seemed successful as a leader.
- Mexico became more prosperous under his dictatorship.
- Unfortunately, Diaz remained unconcerned about the landless farm workers.
- Diaz looked at the people.

Solution (a) The linking verb **was** links “Diaz” to “successor.”

(b) The verb **seemed** links “Diaz” to “successful.”

(c) The verb **became** links “Mexico” to “prosperous.”

(d) The verb **remained** links “Diaz” to “unconcerned.”

(e) We replace the verb *looked* with *was*: Diaz *was* at the people. The sentence no longer makes sense, so we know that the word *looked* is not a linking verb in this sentence. There are **no linking verbs** in this sentence.

Practice

- Study the linking verbs (including the “to be” verbs) listed in this lesson. Memorize them line by line. Then say them to your teacher or to a friend.
- Have a “linking verb contest” with yourself or with a partner: Write as many as you can from memory in one minute.

Write the linking verbs, if any, from sentences c–j.

- The farm workers became poorer under Diaz’s leadership.
- Diaz’s treatment of the Yaquis Indians was cruel and vicious.
- Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata became the leaders of Mexico after Diaz.
- Zapata remains famous for his battle cry, “Land and liberty!”
- Mexican history seems turbulent during this time.
- Zapata appeared more idealistic than Villa.
- Zapata smelled the meat.
- The meat smelled rotten.

For k–m, replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- The word compassion means _____ for the suffering or sorrow of others.
- A synonym for sympathy is _____.
- When we are sad or hurting, we appreciate people who show _____ or _____ toward us.

More Practice

Write each linking verb from sentences 1–15.

- The substitute teacher seemed conscientious.
- Mr. Vasquez remains the best electrician in the area.
- He appears self-disciplined.

4. Frank felt healthy after hiking in the fresh air.
5. Reliable workers remain diligent on the job.
6. The two friends stayed loyal to one another through many years.
7. After dinner, he grew tired.
8. Rotten eggs smell sulfurous.
9. Young people with integrity usually become honorable adults.
10. Christie's voice sounded hoarse after she officiated at the game.
11. Jaime looks intelligent.
12. His brother is a genius.
13. His parents were scholars.
14. The milk tasted sour.
15. Tom was the groom.

For 16–20, tell whether each verb is action or linking.

16. She tasted the pie.
17. The pie tasted sweet.
18. Joe sounded the horn.
19. It sounded urgent.
20. Peter smelled the rose.

Review set 1. Write all the linking verbs, including the “to be” verbs,
22 (15, 22) listed in this lesson.

2. From your memory, write all the common helping verbs (9, 15) from Lesson 9. If necessary, refer to Lesson 9 to check your list.

For 3–8, write the linking verbs, if any.

3. Juarez is respected for his honesty and sincerity. (15, 22)
4. Steve tasted the soup. (5, 22)

5. The soup tasted bitter. (22)
6. The quartet sounds harmonious. (22)
7. A bear appeared out of the darkness. (5, 22)
8. It appeared ferocious. (22)
9. Write each preposition from these sentences: (17, 18)
 - (a) Fewer tourists travel during winter.
 - (b) All except Ned hiked up Mount Whitney.
10. Rewrite the following and add capital letters where they are needed. (6, 12)

william shakespeare wrote these lines of poetry in *as you like it*:

the fool doth think he is wise, but
the wise man knows himself to be a fool.
11. For a–c, tell whether the group of words is a fragment, run-on, or complete sentence. (3)
 - (a) In many countries, manatees and dugongs are hunted for their hides, bones, and meat.
 - (b) Some manatees die in speedboat accidents many are crushed in locks and dams.
 - (c) The manatee on the beach near the bay.

For 12–15, refer to this sentence:

Man's influence has endangered the manatee's existence.

12. Write the simple subject. (2)
13. Write the simple predicate. (2, 19)
14. Write each possessive noun. (10)
15. Write the helping verb. (9, 19)

Choose the best word to complete sentences 16–19.

16. *Rock*, a stone, and *rock*, to move back and forth, are (4) (homophones, homonyms).

17. Chefs prefer (course, coarse) salt because less is required
(6) for taste.

18. If one speaks two languages fluently, one is (bilingual,
(12, 13) conscientious, lucky).

19. The customer could not choose (among, between) the
(17) two pies.

20. Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence.
(1, 3)
trash the to remember take out

21. For a and b, write the plural of each noun.
(13)
(a) tablet (b) tabby

22. Write the present participle, past tense, and past
(16) participle of the verb *pitch*.

23. Replace each blank with the missing preposition from
(17) column 2 in Lesson 17.

beside, _____, between, beyond,
_____, by, concerning, considering, despite,
_____, during, except, _____, for, from

24. Write each preposition from this sentence:
(17, 18)
Henry Sugimoto's paintings showed the bravery of
Japanese-American soldiers during World War II.

25. Write the correct verb form for a–c.
(7, 15) (a) I (was, were) (b) They (has, have) (c) He (do, does)

For 26–28, tell whether the underlined verb phrase is present
perfect, past perfect, or future perfect.

26. The Japanese women had provided a *senninbari* for the
(9, 19) brave soldier to wrap around his waist.

27. The observers have learned that a *senninbari* is a simple
(9, 19) white cloth containing a thousand stitches.

28. The soldiers will have recognized the *senninbari* as a
(9, 19) symbol of the prayers of each person who stitched a knot
for the soldier's safe return.

For 29 and 30, write the progressive tense verb phrase from
each sentence.

29. The Japanese women had been encouraging their soldiers
(9, 21) for years through the *senninbari*.

30. Visitors are discussing the paintings of Henry Sugimoto.
(9, 21)

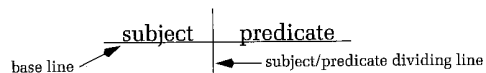
LESSON
23Diagramming Simple Subjects
and Simple Predicates

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Morale (pronounced mo-RAL) is a noun and means "a mental state or attitude, particularly one of well-being." Scoring a point boosted the players' *morale*.

We learned to analyze a sentence for its simple subject and simple predicate. Now we will learn how to **diagram** our sentence according to this pattern:



The subject and predicate sit on a horizontal "base line" and are separated by a vertical line that passes through the base line. Below is a **simple subject and simple predicate diagram** of this sentence: At our school, the teachers possess high morale.

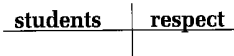


As you can see above, we place the simple subject on the left and the simple predicate on the right. We separate the two with a vertical line.

Example 1 Diagram the simple subject and predicate of the following sentence:

At our school, the students respect each other.

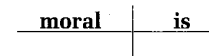
Solution The "who or what" (subject) of the sentence is "students." The action word connected with students (predicate) is "respect."



Example 2 Diagram the simple subject and predicate of the following sentence:

The moral of the story is "to do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

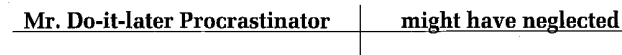
Solution We refer to the list of helping verbs and linking verbs in the previous lessons. "Is" is a linking verb in this sentence. We ask ourselves, "What *is*?" The answer is the subject, the moral.



Example 3 Diagram the simple subject and predicate of this sentence:

Mr. Do-it-later Procrastinator might have neglected something important.

Solution We recall our list of helping verbs and see that the verb phrase might have neglected is the simple predicate telling what *Mr. Do-it-later Procrastinator* (subject) did.



Practice Diagram the simple subject and the simple predicate of sentences a–d.

- The siblings have demonstrated high morals and high morale.
- The boy's dilemma caused great confusion.
- Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl* portrays the struggles of a young girl during the time of the Nazis.
- Anne hid from the Nazis for two years.

For e and f, replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- We say your *morale* is good if you have an _____ of well-being.
- Happy, successful people generally have high _____.

Review set Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–4.

23

- People (waist, waste) a great deal of time in front of the ⁽⁵⁾ television.
- What an (honor, dishonor) to eat lunch with the ⁽⁶⁾ President!

3. The prefix meaning "same" is (*geo-, homo-, bio-*).
(7, 11)
4. A (perfect, progressive) tense verb shows continuing action.
(19, 21)
5. Tell whether this sentence is declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory: What day of the week is it?
(1, 3)
6. Tell whether the following group of words is a fragment, run-on, or complete sentence: Severo Ochoa, an intelligent man from Spain.
(9)
7. Write the abstract noun from this list: piano, ship, football, jacket, Christianity, book.
(9)

For 8–11, write the plural of each noun.

8. branch (13, 14) 9. airplane (13, 14) 10. turkey (13, 14) 11. cactus (13, 14)

Rewrite sentences 12–14, adding capital letters where they are needed.

12. severo ochoa emigrated to the united states in 1941, and did research at the new york university's College of Medicine.
(6, 12)
13. i was not aware that dr. ochoa made synthetic DNA.
(6, 12)
14. here is an outline: i. severo ochoa
(12, 20) a. physician
 b. researcher
15. Replace each blank with the missing prepositions from the third column in Lesson 17.
(17)
- inside, into, _____, near, _____ off, on,
onto, opposite, _____, outside, _____
past, regarding, round, save
16. Write the 23 helping verbs.
(9)
17. Write the linking verbs, including the "to be" verbs, listed in Lesson 22.
(22)
18. Replace the blank with the singular present tense form of the verb.
(7)

Gorillas belch. A gorilla _____.

19. Choose the correct future tense helping verb.
(11)
- We (will, shall) begin our state project next week.
20. For a–c, choose the correct form of the irregular verb *to be*.
(15)
- (a) I (am, are, is) (b) He (was, were) (c) You (am, are, is)
21. Write the present participle, past tense, and past participle of the verb *walk*.
(16)
22. Write the present perfect verb phrase from this sentence:
(16, 19)
- Archie has misbehaved in class today.
23. Write the present progressive verb phrase from this sentence:
(9, 21)
- Nathan is cooking dinner tonight.
24. Write the past perfect progressive verb phrase from this sentence:
(9, 21)
- Emily had been growing several inches a year.

For 25–28, tell whether the verb is an action verb or linking verb.

25. Robert grew a foot last year.
(5, 22)
26. Sherry grew thirsty during the marathon.
(5, 22)
27. The nurse felt his forehead.
(5, 22)
28. With a proper diet, she felt healthy.
(5, 22)
- Diagram the simple subject and simple predicate of sentences 29 and 30.
29. Gloriana enjoys cheerleading.
(2, 23)
30. Eric plays the harp.
(2, 23)

LESSON
24

Phrases and Clauses

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The homophones *whole* and *hole* cause some people difficulty. *Whole* means "all, complete, or entire." Robert ate the *whole* pizza. A *hole* is a hollow place or a cavity. I dug a *hole* to plant the tree.

Phrases A **phrase** is a group of words used as a single word in a sentence. A phrase may contain nouns and verbs, but it does not have both a subject and a predicate. Below are some phrases.

across the field
instead of the blue dress
should have eaten
during the Industrial Revolution
will have finished

Clauses A **clause** is a group of words with a subject and a predicate. In the clauses below, we have italicized the simple subjects and underlined the simple predicates.

after the steam *engine* was invented
as *you* may know
but one *invention* led to another
Eli Whitney's *cotton gin* speeded fabric production.
(*you*) Imagine that!

Example 1 Tell whether each group of words is a phrase or a clause.

- when electrical energy came
- into widespread use
- beside the deep and wide Mississippi River
- before I went
- Look up!

Solution (a) This group of words is a **clause**. It has both a subject (energy) and a predicate (came).
(b) This group of words is a **phrase**. It does not have a subject or predicate.

- This is a **phrase**. It has no subject or predicate.
- This is a **clause**. Its subject is *I*; its predicate is went.
- This is a **clause**. We remember that the subject, *you*, of an imperative sentence is understood. (*You*) Look up!

Every complete sentence has at least one clause. Some sentences have more than one clause. We have italicized the simple subjects and underlined the simple predicates in each clause of the sentence below. Notice that it contains three clauses (three subject and predicate combinations).

After *I* ate my breakfast, but before *I* went to school, *I* brushed my teeth.

Below, we have diagrammed the simple subjects and simple predicates of each clause from the sentence above.

After I ate my breakfast,	I		ate
but before I went to school,	I		went
I brushed my teeth.	I		brushed

Example 2 Diagram the simple subjects and simple predicates of the clauses in this sentence:

Steam remained the most important energy source until electrical energy came into widespread use.

Solution We examine the sentence and find that there are two clauses:

- Steam* remained the most important energy source
- until electrical *energy* came into widespread use

We diagram the first clause: steam | remained

We diagram the second clause: energy | came

Practice For a–d, tell whether the group of words is a phrase or a clause.

- because steam can be made anywhere
- into another century

- c. then you can weave your cloth
- d. after Independence Day, July 4, 1776

Diagram each simple subject and simple predicate in clauses e-g.

- e. although their home is over there
- f. and loud trains drive cows crazy
- g. after James Watt invented the steam engine

Replace each blank with *hole* or *whole*.

- h. The dentist informed his patient that there was a cavity, or _____, in his tooth.
- i. I read the entire, or _____, novel in one sitting.

Review set 24

Choose the best word or prefix to complete sentences 1-4.

1. Please (lie, lay) my beach towel on the sand.
(10)
2. A (biography, biosphere) is the story of one's life written
(11) by another.
3. The study of life is called (geography, biology, geology).
(7, 11)
4. A fictional horse having one horn in its forehead is called
(13) a (uni-, bi-, tri-)corn.
5. Tell whether this sentence is declarative, interrogative,
(1) imperative, or exclamatory:
Barbara McClintock studied the variations in corn
kernels under a microscope.
6. Tell whether this group of words is a fragment, run-on, or
(3) complete sentence:
Severo Ochoa received a medical degree at the age of
twenty-four.
7. Write the concrete noun from this list: French, Islam,
(6) friendship, Mr. Rogers, loyalty

For 8-11, write the plural of each noun.

8. cliff (13, 14) 9. tomato (13, 14) 10. lady (13, 14) 11. deer (13, 14)

Rewrite sentences 12-14, and add capital letters where they are needed.

12. there was a big race to discover the structure of DNA.
(12)
13. james watson, an american scientist, and francis crick, an
(6, 12) english scientist, won the race.
14. their research paper began, "we wish to suggest a
(6, 12) structure...[that has] novel features which are of
considerable biological interest."
15. Replace each blank with the missing prepositions from
(17) the fourth column in Lesson 17.

_____, through, _____, till,
_____, toward, under, underneath, until, unto,
_____, upon, _____, within, without

16. Write the word from this list that is *not* a helping verb.
(9, 17)
is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been, by, has, had,
have, do, does, did, can, could, shall, will, should,
would, may, might, must

17. Write the word from this list that is *not* a linking verb.
(5, 22)
is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been, hop, look, feel,
taste, smell, sound, seem, appear, grow, become,
remain, stay

18. Replace the blank with the past tense form of the verb.
(7, 16)
Ken and Barbie dance. Yesterday, they _____.

19. Complete the future tense verb form by choosing *will*
(9, 11) or *shall*.

In *Beauty and the Beast*, the Beast (shall, will)
transform into a prince.

20. For a-c, choose the correct form of the irregular verb *have*.
(7, 15)
(a) I (has, have) (b) He (has, have) (c) You (has, have)

21. Write the present participle, past tense, and past participle of the verb *finish*.
(7, 16)

22. Write the past perfect verb phrase from this sentence:
(9, 19)
LeRoy had skated for five miles.

23. Write the past progressive verb phrase from this sentence:
(9, 21)
Boomer was barking at the door.

24. Write the future perfect progressive verb phrase from this sentence.
(9, 21)
Soon, Veronica will have been practicing the piano for one hour.

For 25 and 26, tell whether the verb is action or linking.

25. Andrea tasted the guacamole.
(5, 22)

26. The guacamole tasted creamy and delicious.
(5, 22)

For 27 and 28, tell whether the group of words is a phrase or a clause.

27. because James Watson and Francis Crick shared the same belief
(2, 24)

28. the simple pattern of DNA's molecular structure
(2, 24)

Diagram the simple subject and simple predicate of sentences 29 and 30.

29. The scientists deduced the truth.
(2, 23)

30. DNA has a double helix structure.
(2, 23)

Diagramming a Direct Object

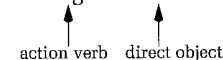
Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The prefix *mono-* means "one" or "single." A *monorail* is a railway using a single track. We rode the *monorail* to our hotel. A *monologue* is a dramatic sketch performed by one person. Jason needed a drink of water after delivering his *monologue*. A *monopoly* is the control of a product or service by one company. One bus company has a *monopoly* of the city's transportation.

A **direct object** follows an *action verb* and tells who or what receives the action.

Nancy's cat Easton caught a mouse.



We can answer these three questions to find the direct object of a sentence:

1. What is the verb in the sentence?
2. Is it an *action verb*?
3. Who or what receives the action? (direct object)

We will follow the steps above to find the direct object of this sentence:

Johnny repaired the computer.

QUESTION 1: What is the verb?
ANSWER: The verb is "repaired."

QUESTION 2: Is it an *action verb*?
ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION 3: Who or what receives the action?
ANSWER: The *computer* was "repaired."

Therefore, "computer" is the direct object.

Example 1 Follow the procedure above to find the direct object of this sentence:

Loud music damages the ears.

Solution We answer the questions as follows:

QUESTION 1: What is the verb?
ANSWER: The verb is "damages."

QUESTION 2: Is it an *action verb*?

ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION 3: Who or what receives the action?

ANSWER: *Ears* receive the "damage."

Therefore, **ears** is the direct object.

Example 2 Answer the three questions above to find the direct object of this sentence:

Dr. Livingstone was an explorer in Africa.

Solution We answer the questions as follows:

QUESTION 1: What is the verb?

ANSWER: The verb is "was."

QUESTION 2: Is it an *action verb*?

ANSWER: No. "Was" is a linking verb.

Therefore, this sentence has **no direct object**.

Diagramming the Direct Object Below is a diagram of the simple subject, simple predicate, and direct object of this sentence:

Johnny repaired the computer.

Johnny	repaired	computer
(subject)	(verb)	(direct object)

Notice that a vertical line after the action verb indicates a direct object.

Example 3 Diagram the simple subject, simple predicate, and direct object of this sentence:

Loud music damages the ears.

music	damages	ears
(subject)	(verb)	(direct object)

Practice For a–d, write the direct object, if there is one, in each sentence.

- a. The Industrial Revolution spread economic ideas.
- b. Capitalism and socialism were two economic ideas.

c. In capitalism, individuals control their money.

d. The United States practices capitalism today.

e. Diagram the simple subject, simple predicate, and direct object of sentence *a* above.

f. Diagram the simple subject, simple predicate, and direct object of sentence *d* above.

For g and h, replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

g. The prefix _____ means "one" or "single."

h. We call a train a _____ if it rides on a single track.

i. Jaqueline practiced her character's _____ in the mirror last night.

j. Does that company have a _____ of the potato market in this country?

Review set Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–4.

25

1. The amusement park (substitute, submarine) circles ⁽¹⁴⁾ around a lagoon and dazzles spectators with underwater sights.
2. The (coarse, subsoil) contains too much clay to absorb ^(8, 14) water properly.
3. The gopher snake will shed (its, it's) skin soon. ⁽¹⁵⁾
4. That little boy is (to, too, two) intelligent for his own ⁽¹⁸⁾ good!

For 5 and 6, tell whether the sentence is declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

5. Sound the alarm.

^(1, 3)

6. That story sounds scary!

^(1, 3)

7. Tell whether this group of words is a fragment, run-on, or complete sentence:
(2, 3)

Severo Ochoa did research in Europe then he studied proteins that cause chemical reactions.

8. Write the collective noun from this list: patriotism, cat, flock, truck, ocean
(6)

For 9–12, write the plural for each noun.

9. fox 10. boy 11. louse 12. bluff
(13, 14) (13, 14) (13, 14) (13, 14)

Rewrite sentences 13–15, adding capital letters where they are needed.

13. percy julian was born in montgomery, alabama, in 1899.
(6, 12)

14. soybeans, i suspect, have many uses.
(6, 12)

15. she said, "percy julian synthesized cortisone from soybeans."
(12, 20)

16. List each preposition from this sentence:
(17)

Cortisone, one of a group of hormones called steroids, is used by people with arthritis.

17. Replace each blank with the missing helping verb.
(9)

is, am, _____, was, were, be, being,
_____, has, _____, had, do, does, did,
shall, _____, can, could, may, might,
_____, should, would

18. Write the past tense form of the verb *ship*.
(7)

19. Choose the correct helping verb form: Neil (shall, will) enter his Porsche in an auto show.
(9, 11)

20. For a–c, choose the correct form of the irregular verb *do*.
(7, 15)
- (a) She (do, does) (b) You (do, does) (c) They (does, do)

21. Write the present participle, past tense, and past participle of the verb *help*.
(9, 16)

22. Write the future perfect verb phrase from this sentence:
(9, 19)
- Skooter will have finished high school in June.

23. Write the future progressive verb phrase from this sentence:
(9, 21)

Our family will be going to camp in August.

24. Write the present perfect progressive verb phrase from this sentence:
(9, 21)

Mark has been planning a visit to France this summer.

25. For a–d, tell whether the verb is action or linking.
(5, 22)

- (a) The mother sounded angry.
(b) The soldier sounded the bugle.
(c) The captain felt seasick.
(d) She felt the heat from the sun.

26. For a and b, tell whether each group of words is a phrase or a clause.
(2, 24)

- (a) because people suffer from arthritis
(b) a painful and crippling disease

27. Write the direct object from this sentence:
(2, 25)

Some people take cortisone for pain.

For 28–30, diagram the simple subject, simple predicate, and direct object for each sentence.

28. A scientist synthesized cortisone from soybeans.
(23, 25)

29. Percy Julian, an African American, received his education at Depauw University.
(23, 25)

30. Harvard University awarded a fellowship to Julian.
(23, 25)

LESSON
26Capitalization: People Titles,
Family Words, School Subjects

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Conscience, a noun, is the "sense of the rightness or wrongness of one's own acts." Quan trusts his *conscience* to guide his behavior.

We continue to learn about capitalization. We have learned that proper nouns require capital letters and that common nouns are capitalized when they are a part of a proper noun. We also capitalize parts of an outline, the first word of a sentence, the first word of every line of poetry, the pronoun *I*, the first word in a direct quotation, and the important words in titles. Now we will add more capitalization rules.

**Titles Used
with Names
of People**

Titles used with names of people require a capital letter. Often, these are abbreviations. We capitalize initials because they stand for names of people.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Young
Dr. Richard Curtis
General E. K. Gee
Aunt Mary
Sir Lawrence
Grandma Angles

**Family
Words**

When **family words** such as *father*, *mother*, *grandmother*, or *grandfather* are used instead of a person's name, these words are capitalized. However, they are not capitalized when words such as *my*, *your*, *his*, *our*, or *their* are used before them.

Dad, did you finish painting?
I asked *my dad* if he had finished painting.
She wanted *Grandma* to help her.
She wanted *her grandma* to help her.

**School
Subjects**

When the name of a school subject comes from a proper noun, it is capitalized. Otherwise it is not.

English	math
French	biology
Spanish	language arts

- Example** Correct the following sentences by adding capital letters.
- I asked professor r. u. flubber if i could attend his class.
 - please ask mother for directions to the party.
 - my morning classes are english, history, and spanish.

- Solution**
- We capitalize **P**rofessor because it is a title used with the name of a person. We capitalize **R. U. F**lubber because it is a proper noun, and the letters *R* and *U* are initials. Also, the pronoun *I* is always capitalized.
 - We capitalize **P**lease because it is the first word of the sentence. **M**other requires a capital because it is used instead of a person's name.
 - M**y is the first word of the sentence. English and Spanish come from proper nouns, so we capitalize them.

- Practice** Add capital letters where they are needed.
- do you need latin to graduate?

b. grandma, please come to my party.

c. have you visited your dentist, dr. hanfu lee?

d. i am important to my grandfather.

Replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- Your _____ tells you what is right or wrong.
- We are wise to listen to our _____ to know right from wrong.

- More
Practice** See Master Worksheets.

- Review set
26** Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–4.
- Minerva got a headache when she ate her ice cream (to, (18) two, too) fast.
 - The doctor prescribed (to, two, too) aspirin. (18)
 - Busy people should remember (to, two, too) relax and eat (18) slowly.

4. The words *to*, *two*, and *too* are (homonyms,
(4, 18) homophones).

5. Tell whether this sentence is declarative, interrogative,
(1, 3) imperative, or exclamatory:

There are many unique types of sharks.

6. Tell whether this word group is a sentence fragment,
(2, 3) run-on sentence, or complete sentence:

Adapting to its environment differently.

7. Write the concrete noun from this list: generosity,
(9) friendship, greeting card, love, joy

8. Write the plural form of a–c.
(13, 14) (a) boat (b) banjo (c) coach

9. Write the noun from this list whose gender is
(10) neuter: assistant, sow, buck, flower, bull

Rewrite sentences 10–14, adding capital letters as needed.

10. the flores family lives in paris, france.
(6, 12)

11. you have a ten o'clock appointment with doctor riggs.
(12, 26)

12. kay suggested that her mother come for a visit.
(12, 26)

13. i think mother should see the doctor soon.
(12, 26)

14. is your favorite class greek or math?
(12, 26)

15. Replace each blank with the missing preposition from the
(17) your memorized list.

aboard, about, _____, across, _____,
against, along, alongside, amid, among, _____,
at, _____, behind, _____, beneath

16. Write the word from this list that is *not* a helping verb.
(9)

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

17. Replace the blank with the singular present tense form of
(5, 7) the verb.

Alina and Britni brush their hair. Celina
_____ her hair.

18. Write the present progressive verb phrase from this
(9, 21) sentence:

Sharks are swimming in the bay!

19. Write the past progressive verb phrase from this sentence:
(9, 21)

The sharks were nibbling on a surf board.

For 20 and 21, tell whether the verb is an action or linking verb.

20. The watchman sounds the alarm.
(5, 22)

21. The music sounds scary.
(5, 22)

22. For a and b, tell whether the word group is a phrase or a
(2, 24) clause.

- (a) although most sharks have fusiform
(b) for the animal's mobility and speed

For 23–26, write the direct object, if there is one.

23. In socialism, government controls the money.
(2, 25)

24. Karl Marx was an influential socialist thinker.
(2, 25)

25. The dorsal fin provides stability.
(2, 25)

26. The pectoral fins steer the shark.
(2, 25)

Diagram the simple subject, simple predicate, and direct
object of sentences 27–30.

27. Jenny mailed the letter.
(23, 25)

28. Hector usually rides his scooter.
(23, 25)

29. Fins help the shark in different ways.
(23, 25)

(23, 25) 30. The caudal fin provides forward movement.

LESSON
27

Descriptive Adjectives

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The words *affect* and *effect* are different parts of speech. *Affect* is always a verb and means "to influence." Using drugs *affects* our health. *Effect* is usually a noun that means "the result." The *effect* of drugs on the nervous system is obvious.

An adjective is a word that describes a person, place, or thing. There are many different kinds of adjectives. There are **limiting** adjectives such as *a*, *an*, and *the*; **demonstrative** adjectives such as *this*, *that*, *those*, and *these*; and **possessive** adjectives such as *his*, *her*, *their*, *our*, *its*, *your*, and *my*.

Descriptive
Adjectives

In this lesson we will concentrate on **descriptive adjectives**, which describe a person, place, or thing. Sometimes they answer the question, "What kind?" Descriptive adjectives are italicized below.

rusty nail

multiplication problem

heavy, leather briefcase

Often descriptive adjectives come before the person, place, or thing, as in the sentences below.

Shy puppies hide in corners.

African artwork gave Picasso *new* ideas.

Sometimes descriptive adjectives come after the noun or pronoun, as in the example below.

Boomer, *gentle* and *beautiful*, is a retriever.

Some descriptive adjectives end in suffixes like these:

—able	<i>lovable, suitable, breakable, believable</i>
—al	<i>gradual, natural, eventual, casual</i>
—ful	<i>thankful, helpful, graceful, tuneful</i>
—ible	<i>incredible, sensible, visible, possible</i>
—ive	<i>decorative, secretive, decisive, extensive</i>
—less	<i>fearless, hopeless, useless, careless</i>
—ous	<i>enormous, dangerous, famous, horrendous</i>
—y	<i>sunny, salty, shiny, hasty</i>

Example 1 Write each descriptive adjective in sentences a–c.

- Disciplined people can accomplish incredible feats.
- Tireless scientists studied different theories about atoms.
- Are you familiar with prime numbers?

Solution

- disciplined** (describes "people"), **incredible** (describes "feats")
- tireless** (describes "scientists"), **different** (describes "theories")
- prime** (describes "numbers")

Improving Our
Writing

Descriptive adjectives help us to draw pictures using words. They make our writing more precise and more interesting. For example, a nose can be *bulbous, straight, pug, thin, broken, ski-shaped, swollen, glossy, purple, or runny*. Eyes can be *bloodshot, clear, sparkling, healthy, sunken, round, or almond*. When we write, we can use descriptive adjectives to create more detailed pictures.

Example 2

Replace each blank with a descriptive adjective to add more detail to the word "smile" in this sentence:

The news reporter had a _____, _____ smile.

Solution

Our answers will vary. Here are some possibilities: **happy, playful, phony, deceitful, friendly, broad, wicked, sarcastic, bright, joyful, sanctimonious, proud, arrogant, slight, tentative, and confident**.

Practice

Identify each descriptive adjective in sentences a–d.

- Remember that positive integers are usually written without positive signs.
- Thankful people make pleasant companions.
- Do you like abstract art?
- Lithographs sometimes look like black-and-white drawings.

For e–g, write two descriptive adjectives to describe each noun.

- e. dog f. noise g. hiker

Replace each blank with *affect* or *effect*.

- h. Lack of sleep can _____ our concentration.
- i. The _____ of more sleep might be better concentration.

More Practice See “Silly Story #2” in Master Worksheets.

Review set Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–4.

- 27** ^(16, 22) 1. One needs (perseverance, compassion) to master the game of golf.
- ^(1, 20) 2. The (prodigious, considerate) dorsal fin of a shark alarms many swimmers.
- ⁽¹⁹⁾ 3. (Whose, Who’s) lunch is this?
- ⁽¹⁹⁾ 4. I wonder (whose, who’s) going to help do the dishes.
- ^(1, 3) 5. Tell whether this sentence is declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory:
- Did you know that Severo Ochoa was the first scientist to chain together molecules outside of a living organism?
- ^(1, 3) 6. Tell whether this word group is a sentence fragment, run-on sentence, or complete sentence:
- Severo Ochoa won widespread recognition he also won the 1959 Nobel Prize in medicine.
- ⁽⁸⁾ 7. Write the abstract noun from this list: monkey, television, swimming pool, religion, slide
- ^(13, 14) 8. For a–c, write the plural of each noun.
- (a) crunch (b) Sunday (c) commander-in-chief

Rewrite sentences 9 and 10, adding capital letters as needed.

9. mr. van genderen, our neighbor, represents us in the ^(6, 12) house of representatives.

10. here is an outline:

- ⁽²⁰⁾ i. friends
a. holly
b. laura

11. Replace each blank with the missing preposition from ^(17, 18) your memorized list.

_____, besides, between, _____, but,
_____, concerning, considering, despite,
_____, during, except, _____, for, from

12. Write two helping verbs that rhyme with *could*.

⁽⁹⁾

13. Write the linking verbs, including the “to be” verbs, ⁽²²⁾ listed in Lesson 22.

14. Write the past tense of the verb *mop*.

^(7, 16)

15. Write the present perfect verb phrase from this sentence:

^(9, 19)

Severo Ochoa has demonstrated perseverance in his research on RNA.

16. Write the future progressive verb phrase from this ^(9, 21) sentence:

Alejandra will be leaving the sixth grade in June.

For 17 and 18, tell whether the underlined verb is action or linking.

17. The seamstress feels the texture of the cloth.

^(5, 22)

18. Monica feels anxious about the upcoming test.

^(5, 22)

For 19 and 20, tell whether the word group is a phrase or a clause.

19. the artist Monet with the tiny paint brush

^(2, 24)

20. even though Monet wanted to show the marvels of the ^(2, 24) real world

Choose the correct word to complete sentences 21 and 22.

21. To make the (perfect, progressive) tense, we use some ^(19, 21) form of the verb *to be* plus the present participle, which ends in *ing*.

22. The (perfect, progressive) tense shows action that has ^(19, 21) been "perfected," or completed.

Diagram the simple subject, simple predicate, and direct object of sentences 23 and 24.

23. The Wright Brothers opened a bicycle shop.

^(23, 25)

24. The brothers built a glider.

^(23, 25)

Write each descriptive adjective that you find in sentences 25–30.

25. The inexperienced hiker froze on the dangerous cliff.

⁽²⁷⁾

26. Everyone enjoys a cheerful person.

⁽²⁷⁾

27. Lovable puppies please us.

⁽²⁷⁾

28. Andy likes salty tortillas.

⁽²⁷⁾

29. Fuji has a filthy face.

⁽²⁷⁾

30. The fearless Wright Brothers flew the new airplane.

⁽²⁷⁾

The Limiting Adjective • Diagramming Adjectives

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The words *faint*, *feign*, and *feint* are often misused. As a verb, *faint* means to lose consciousness. Mark *faints* at the sight of blood. As an adjective, *faint* means lacking in brightness. The light was too *faint* to see. *Feign* means to pretend or to make a false show of. Hamlet *feigned* madness. A *feint* (noun) is a deceptive move or pretense. His staggering was a *feint* to divert the police.

Limiting adjectives help to define, or "limit," a noun or pronoun. They tell "which one," "what kind," "how many," or "whose." There are six categories of limiting adjectives. They include articles, demonstrative adjectives, numbers, possessive adjectives (both pronouns and nouns), and indefinites.

Articles Articles are the most commonly used adjectives, and they are also the shortest—*a*, *an*, and *the*.

<i>a</i> flower	<i>the</i> flower
<i>a</i> pencil	<i>the</i> pencil
<i>an</i> octopus	<i>the</i> octopus
<i>an</i> example	<i>the</i> example

We use *a* before words beginning with a consonant sound, and *an* before words beginning with a vowel sound. It is the sound and not the spelling that determines whether we use *a* or *an*:

<i>an</i> hour	<i>a</i> human being
<i>an</i> umbrella	<i>a</i> university
<i>an</i> R-rating	<i>a</i> rat
<i>an</i> x-ray	<i>a</i> xylophone

Demonstrative Adjectives WHICH ONE?

<i>this</i> lesson	<i>that</i> haircut
<i>these</i> shoes	<i>those</i> socks

Numbers HOW MANY?

<i>three</i> potatoes	<i>four</i> carrots	<i>one</i> onion
<i>seventy-six</i> trombones	<i>fifteen</i> years	<i>thirty</i> miles

Possessive Adjectives Both pronouns and nouns commonly function as adjectives. They answer the question, WHOSE?

Pronouns WHOSE?

<i>his</i> hat	<i>her</i> gloves
<i>their</i> sweaters	<i>our</i> class
<i>its</i> place	<i>your</i> reward
<i>my</i> idea	

Nouns WHOSE?

<i>Amanda's</i> horse	<i>Julio's</i> cat
<i>Dad's</i> chair	<i>Monty's</i> wife
<i>Allison's</i> husband	<i>Sergio's</i> mom

Indefinites HOW MANY?

<i>some</i> people	<i>few</i> voters	<i>many</i> ballots
<i>several</i> mice	<i>no</i> errors	<i>any</i> pests

Example 1 Write each limiting adjective that you find in these sentences.

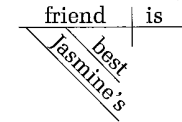
- I admire Dr. Livingstone because he loved the African people.
- That man set out to find the source of the Nile River.
- Henry Stanley stayed with the doctor three or four months.
- Our desire is to learn about these men.
- Dr. Livingstone's dream of finding the source of the Nile never materialized.
- Few people pursue their dream for as many years as Dr. Livingstone did.

Solution (a) **the** (b) **That, the, the**
 (c) **the, three, four** (d) **Our, these**
 (e) **Dr. Livingstone's, the, the** (f) **Few, their, many**

Diagramming Adjectives

We diagram adjectives by placing them on a slanted line beneath the noun or pronoun they describe, or "limit."

Jasmine's (possessive adjective) *best* (descriptive adjective) friend is Mallory.

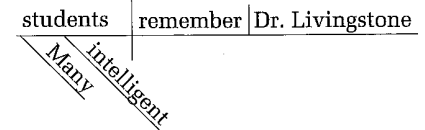


In this sentence, *Jasmine's* and *best* tell "whose" and "what kind" of friend, so we attach them to the word "friend."

Example 2 Diagram this sentence:

Many intelligent students remember Dr. Livingstone.

Solution We see that the adjectives *many* and *intelligent* describe "students," so we diagram the sentence like this:



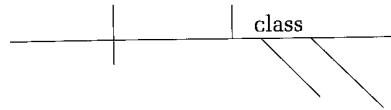
Practice For a–d, replace each blank with *faint*, *feign*, or *feint*.

- The actor's _____ of tears and howls convinced the audience of his injury.
- General Robert E. Lee and General Ulysses S. Grant _____ed friendship at the end of the Civil War.
- The pink paint appeared too _____ to add much color to the bedroom.
- Lack of food can cause one to _____.

Write each limiting adjective that you find in sentences e–h.

- Kristen's teacher taught several lessons about sharps and flats.
- Some music reflects people's origins.
- This key has two sharps, and that key has three flats.

- h. Music is Jeremy's major.
- i. Diagram this sentence: Jeremy enjoys his music class.



More Practice See Master Worksheets.

- Review set 28** Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–4.
- ^(25, 26) Shelly was able to memorize her (conscience, monologue) before opening night.
 - ⁽²⁴⁾ Did Pierre tell the (hole, whole) truth?
 - ⁽²¹⁾ Residents hope there will be (less, fewer) smog in the future.
 - ⁽²¹⁾ Jasmine filled (less, fewer) Easter baskets this year.
 - ^(1, 3) Tell whether this sentence is declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory:
Please research James Watson and Francis Crick for tomorrow's quiz.
 - ⁽³⁾ Tell whether this word group is a sentence fragment, run-on sentence, or complete sentence:
James Watson and Francis Crick discovered that DNA is twisted into a double spiral, or helix.
 - ⁽⁸⁾ Write the collective noun from this list: notebook, paper, pen, crayon, congregation
 - ^(13, 14) Write the plural form of a–c.
(a) cuff (b) candy (c) pailful
- Rewrite sentences 9 and 10, adding capital letters as needed.
- ⁽¹²⁾ the answer, i know, can be found in the back of the book.
 - ^(12, 20) grandma hoppy was my favorite grandma.

- ^(17, 18) Replace each blank with the missing preposition from your memorized list.
inside, _____, like, near, _____, off, _____, onto, opposite, _____, outside, over, past, regarding, _____, save
 - ^(17, 18) List 8 prepositions that begin with the letter o.
 - ⁽⁹⁾ Replace the blanks with the missing helping verbs.
is, am, _____, was, were, be, _____, been, shall, will, should, would, _____, might, must, can, _____, has, _____, had, do, does, did
 - ⁽²²⁾ Write the word from this list that is *not* a linking verb: is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been, what, look, feel, taste, smell, sound, seem, appear, grow, become, remain, stay
 - ⁽²¹⁾ Choose the correct word to complete this sentence: The progressive verb tense shows (completed, continuing) action.
 - ⁽¹⁵⁾ For a–c, choose the correct form of the irregular verb *have*.
(a) You (has, have) (b) They (has, have) (c) It (have, has)
 - ^(9, 19) Write the present perfect verb phrase from this sentence:
Crick and Watson have demonstrated the double helix of DNA.
 - ^(9, 21) Write the present perfect progressive verb phrase from this sentence:
Crick and Watson have been studying the structure of viruses.
- For 19 and 20, tell whether the underlined verb is an action or linking verb.
- ^(5, 22) Jeremy looks petrified at the prospect of climbing the ladder.
 - ^(5, 22) Betty looks at Jeremy as he slowly struggles up the ladder.

For 21 and 22, tell whether the word group is a phrase or a clause.

21. even though much of their knowledge came from reading
(2, 24)
22. born with a knack for invention
(2, 24)

Write the direct object of sentences 23 and 24, if there is one.

23. Kitty Hawk was the location of the first powered flight.
(2, 25)
24. The Wright Brothers' first flight received little attention.
(2, 25)

Diagram the simple subject, simple predicate, and direct object of sentences 25 and 26.

25. Cleo read the newspaper.
(23, 25)
26. Chico swam a mile.
(23, 25)

27. Write the present participle, past tense, and past participle of the verb *feign*.

28. Write the articles from this sentence: Does an apple a day keep the doctor away?
(28)

29. Write the indefinite adjective in this sentence: Some people hoard their possessions.
(28)

30. Diagram this sentence: This sweet red strawberry stained her hand.
(27, 28)

Capitalization: Areas, Religions, Greetings

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

We know that the prefix "in-" often means *not*. The word *incredible* means "not credible or believable." Many people use the word to mean "wonderful" or "great," but if something is *incredible*, it is unbelievable. The burglary suspect told the police an *incredible* story. *Incapacitate* (in-k-PAS-i-tat) ends with the word "capacitate," which means "to make capable." Therefore, *incapacitate* means "to disable" or "to make incapable." *Sickness incapacitated* the workers.

Proper capitalization becomes easier with practice. We remember to capitalize titles, family words when used as names, and the names of school subjects that come from proper nouns. Refer to an earlier capitalization lesson if you are in doubt. Now let's look at a few more capitalization rules.

Areas of the Country

We capitalize North, South, East, West, Midwest, Northeast, etc., when they refer to **certain areas of the country**.

The Midwest is famous for its corn.

The large Southern farms were called plantations.

In 1849, many people from the North, South, and East left their jobs and homes to go to California in search of gold.

Recorded history began in the Middle East.

However, we do not capitalize these words when they indicate a direction. See the examples below.

Christie lives south of the foothills and north of the center of town.

New Jersey is east of Pennsylvania.

The Nile River flows from south to north.

Religious References

We capitalize **religions and their members, works regarded as sacred, and references to a supreme being**.

My best friend is Jewish.

Muslims worship Allah.

The Presbyterians organized a weekend retreat.

Those passages are from the King James Bible.

Greeting and Closing of a Letter We capitalize the first words in the **greeting and closing of a letter**. For example:

Dear Beth,
My generous uncle,
To whom it may concern:
Yours truly,
Love,
Sincerely,

- Example** Provide capital letters as needed.
- The tourists live in the south.
 - According to the compass, the ship was headed northeast.
 - There is a lutheran church on the corner.
 - The girl wrote, "my dear sis," and ended her letter with "love, mary."

- Solution**
- We capitalize South, because it refers to a specific section of the United States.
 - No correction is needed.
 - We capitalize Lutheran because it is the name of a religion.
 - We capitalize My because it is the first word of a letter's greeting. However, because "sis" is not the name of a specific person, and because it is preceded by the word "my," we do not capitalize it. Love needs a capital because it is the first word of the closing. We capitalize Mary because it is a proper noun, or a specific person.

- Practice** Rewrite a–d with correct capitalization.
- in his book *the lion, the witch, and the wardrobe*, c. s. lewis created aslan, the lion, to represent jesus christ.
 - when i visited the south, i ate catfish and grits.
 - please look at the northwest corner of the map.
 - dear mom,
i miss you so much.
your daughter,
maria

For e–h, replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- If something is unbelievable, it is _____.
- The idea of an unidentified flying object (UFO) is so incredible that most people do not _____ it.
- Disable is another word for _____.
- Lack of fuel will _____ an engine.

Review set Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–5.

- 29**
- My nephew will (faint, feint, feign) at the sight of blood. ⁽²⁸⁾
 - Rumaldo's (morale, conscience) prevented him from ^(23, 26) keeping the stolen item.
 - A prefix meaning "one" or "single" is (in-, bi-, mono-). ⁽²⁵⁾
 - A railway using only one track is called a (monorail, ⁽²⁵⁾ monopoly).
 - A progressive tense verb shows (completed, continuing) ⁽²¹⁾ action.
 - Tell whether this sentence is declarative, interrogative, ^(1, 9) imperative, or exclamatory:
Did you know that Percy Lavon Julian created a treatment for the eye disease glaucoma?
 - Tell whether this word group is a sentence fragment, ⁽³⁾ run-on sentence, or complete sentence:
Julian earned the reputation of being one of the most gifted chemists of all time.
 - Write the concrete noun from this list: courage, loyalty, ⁽⁸⁾ Latin, Pacific Ocean, French
 - For a and b, write the plural of each noun. ^(13, 14)
(a) hobo (b) syllabus

Rewrite sentences 10–16, adding capital letters as needed.

10. my sister becky thinks she's a southern belle.
(12, 26)
11. irene's school schedule includes algebra, english, french,
(12, 26) and history.
12. the son asked his dad if he could play little league
(6, 26) baseball.
13. hey, dad, may i play baseball?
(6, 26)
14. was the union army from the north or the south?
(12, 29)
15. go two blocks west of the library to the methodist church.
(6, 29)
16. the principal began the letter with "dear ms. johnson,"
(12, 29) and ended with "gratefully, mrs. strobels."
17. Replace each blank with the missing preposition from
(17, 18) your memorized list.
- since, _____, throughout, _____, to,
_____, under, underneath, _____,
unto, up, _____, with, within, without
18. Write the word from this list that is *not* a helping
(5, 9) verb: is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been, shall, will,
should, would, can, could, work, may, might, must, have,
had, has, do, does, did
19. Replace the blanks with the missing linking verbs.
(22)
- is, am, _____, was, were, _____, being,
been, look, feel, _____, smell, sound, seem,
_____, grow, _____, remain, stay
20. For a–c, choose the correct form of the irregular verb *to be*.
(7, 15)
- (a) I (am, are, is) (b) we (am, are, is) (c) you (was, were)
21. Write the past perfect verb phrase from this sentence:
(9, 19)
- Julian had worked as chief chemist for The Glidden Manufacturing Company.

22. Write the past perfect progressive verb phrase from this
(9, 21) sentence:
- Julian had been experimenting with soybeans for firefighting foam.
23. For a and b, tell whether the underlined verb is an action
(5, 22) or linking verb.
- (a) The serviceman smells gas.
(b) The air smells fresh.
24. For a and b, tell whether the word group is a phrase or a
(2, 24) clause.
- (a) widely and cheaply available to physicians
(b) with the freedom Glidden gave him
25. Write the present participle, past tense, and past
(9, 16) participle of the verb *affect*.

Write each adjective (descriptive, demonstrative, possessive, indefinite, article, or number) from sentences 26 and 27.

26. No persons entered the building through the two doors.
(27, 26)
27. This lesson contains my description of Felix's guinea pig.
(27, 28)
- Diagram each word of sentences 28–30.
28. Some classic books interest Scott's dad.
(25, 28)
29. Her ten red fingernails attracted attention.
(25, 28)
30. Those wet socks chilled my feet.
(25, 28)

LESSON
30

Proper Adjectives

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The words *capitol* and *capital* differ by one letter. A *capitol* is a building in which a state legislature convenes. When *capitol* is capitalized, it refers to the official building of the U.S. Congress in Washington D.C. The tourists visited the *Capitol* Building while in Washington D.C. The word *capital* refers to the city or town that houses the state or national government. The *capital* of Nevada is Carson City. The word *capital* has several other meanings as well. When used as an adjective, *capital* means "first in importance," (the *capital* points in a discussion) or "not lowercase" (*capital* letter). The *capital* topics in an outline should begin with a *capital* letter.

Common Adjectives An adjective can be common or proper. Common adjectives are formed from common nouns and are not capitalized.

COMMON NOUN	COMMON ADJECTIVE
truth	truthful
talent	talented
cloud	cloudy
grace	graceful

Proper Adjectives Proper adjectives are formed from proper nouns and are always capitalized. Sometimes the word doesn't change at all, as in the examples below.

PROPER NOUN	PROPER ADJECTIVE
Franklin	Franklin (stove)
Easter	Easter (basket)
Harvard	Harvard (graduate)
Texas	Texas (toast)

Often the form of the proper adjective does change, as in the examples below.

PROPER NOUN	PROPER ADJECTIVE
Britain	British (history)
Japan	Japanese (art)
Rome	Roman (architecture)
Greece	Greek (myths)

Example 1 For sentences a–d, write each proper adjective followed by the noun it describes.

- (a) The American flag arouses patriotism in our country.
- (b) Chinese food usually includes rice and chow mein.

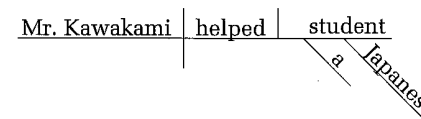
- (c) My grandparents enjoy listening to the Scottish bagpipes.
- (d) Johnny ordered French toast and bacon.

- Solution**
- (a) **American flag** (b) **Chinese food**
 - (c) **Scottish bagpipes** (d) **French toast**

Example 2 Diagram this sentence:

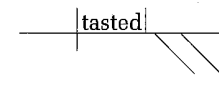
Mr. Kawakami helped a Japanese student.

Solution We place the proper adjective "Japanese" underneath the word it describes—"student."



Practice For sentences a–d, write each proper adjective followed by the noun it describes.

- a. Do you like Swiss or American cheese on your sandwich?
- b. *Pride and Prejudice*, a popular novel by Jane Austen, was written during the Victorian era.
- c. My brother was hit in the face with a Boston cream pie.
- d. Are New York drivers notorious for their wild driving?
- e. Diagram this sentence: Stella tasted the Danish pastry.



For f–j, replace each blank with *capitol* or *capital*.

- f. In fifth grade, most students memorize the _____ city of each state.
- g. Sacramento is the _____ city of California.
- h. The Congress of the United States meets in the _____ Building.
- i. A proper adjective begins with a _____ letter.
- j. The most important reason is the _____ reason.

Review set Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–5.

30

1. Hector's (hole, incredible) pole vault exceeded all his
(24, 29) expectations.

2. A flu epidemic can (incapacitate, waist) an entire work
(5, 29) force.

3. The (affect, effect) of kind words is a friendly
(27) relationship.

4. One can (affect, effect) another person's confidence with
(27) words of encouragement.

5. A perfect tense verb shows (completed, continuing)
(19, 21) action.

6. Tell whether this sentence is declarative, interrogative,
(1, 3) imperative, or exclamatory:

I'll never be as smart as Albert Einstein!

7. Tell whether this word group is a sentence fragment,
(3) run-on sentence, or complete sentence:

After WWI, the general public learned that Albert Einstein's predictions about space, time, and gravity were true they were astonished.

8. Write the abstract noun from this list: scooter, plant, bag,
(8) shirt, truth

9. Write the compound noun from this list: rabbit, basket,
(10) grass, chalkboard, ears, chicks

10. Write the plural of a–c.

(13, 14) (a) salmon (b) ditch (c) mess

11. Rewrite this sentence, adding capital letters as needed.
(6, 26)

tigger, winnie the pooh, and eeyore are characters in a. a. milne's *winnie the pooh*.

12. Write the prepositions from this sentence:

(17, 18) Albert Einstein looked like a person with a lot on his mind.

13. Write three helping verbs that begin with the letter *d*.
(9)

14. Write the word from this list that is *not* a linking verb: is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been, slide, look, feel, taste, smell, sound, seem, appear, grow, become, remain, stay
(5, 22)

15. For a–c, choose the correct form of the irregular verb *do*.
(7, 15) (a) you (do, does) (b) she (do, does) (c) we (did, done)

16. Write the future perfect verb phrase from this sentence:
(9, 19) We shall have discussed several brilliant scientists by the end of this book.

17. Write the future perfect progressive verb phrase from this sentence:
(9, 21)

In June, he will have been playing the violin for four years.

For 18 and 19, tell whether the underlined verb is an action or linking verb.

18. The secret service person appeared at the front door.
(5, 22)

19. The person at the door appeared frightened.
(5, 22)

For 20 and 21, tell whether the word group is a phrase or a clause.

20. but he became enchanted by the logic of geometry at the
(2, 24) age of twelve

21. writing some of the most revolutionary scientific papers
(2, 24)

22. Write the present participle, past tense, and past participle of the verb *incapacitate*.
(9, 16)

Write each adjective from sentences 23–25.

23. The flamboyant woman had red, curly hair.
(27, 28)

24. No mail was delivered today.
(28)

(28) 25. I like that haircut!

For 26–28, write each proper adjective followed by the noun it describes.

26. The Easter basket contained jelly beans and chocolate
(30) eggs.

27. The American flag arouses pride in the citizens.
(30)

28. The British people remember their kings and queens.
(30)

Diagram each word of sentences 29 and 30.

29. The hungry man ate French toast.
(25, 28)

30. Mexican food includes Spanish rice.
(25, 28)

No Capital Letter

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Independence (in-di-PEN-dens) means possessing "the quality or condition of being independent," or not depending on another. We notice that the prefix "in-" meaning *not*, gives us a clue to the word's definition. As children grow up, they gain *independence*. An *injustice* is something that is *not* fair. It is a wrong. You do someone an *injustice* by gossiping about them.

Most grammar books teach us when to capitalize words, but this lesson reminds us when **not** to capitalize words.

Common Nouns

Common nouns such as animals, plants, foods, objects, medical conditions, and pastimes are not capitalized. If a proper adjective (descriptive word) appears with the noun, we capitalize only the proper adjective, not the common noun. Below are some examples:

COMMON NOUN	COMMON NOUN WITH PROPER ADJECTIVE
beagle	Doberman pinscher
tulip	Boston fern
saxophone	French horn
influenza	Lyme disease
rollercoaster	Ferris wheel
soccer	Chinese checkers

Example 1 Add capital letters where needed.

- Our neighbors planted a chinese elm and an oak tree in their yard.
- Do you prefer italian sandwiches or hamburgers?
- The library loans out games such as checkers and chess.
- John plays the guitar, the french horn, the piano, and the drums.
- Mumps, chicken pox, and measles require vaccination for immunity.

Solution

- We capitalize **Chinese**, a proper adjective. However, *elm* and *oak* are not capitalized because trees are common nouns.
- We capitalize **Italian**, a proper adjective. However, *sandwiches* and *hamburgers* are not capitalized because foods are common nouns.