

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)

LESSON 31

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.

- (c) We do not add capital letters. Games and pastimes such as *checkers* and *chess* are common nouns.
- (d) We capitalize *French*, a proper adjective. However, we do not capitalize *guitar*, *horn*, *piano*, or *drums* because objects such as musical instruments are common nouns.
- (e) We do not add capital letters. Most medical conditions are common nouns.

Seasons of the Year We do not capitalize **seasons of the year**: fall, winter, spring, and summer.

In the winter, the family plays indoors more often than they do in the summer.

Hyphenated Words We treat a **hyphenated word** as if it were a single word. If it is a proper noun or the first word of a sentence, we capitalize only the first word, not all the parts of the hyphenated word. See the examples below.

Twenty-one years is considered the age of adulthood in most states.

After dinner, Mother-in-law Isabel bathed her grandchildren.

Example 2 Add capital letters where needed in this sentence:

Last spring I found my fifty-year-old victorian dollhouse in grandma's attic.

We capitalize *Victorian* because it is a proper adjective. We capitalize *Grandma* because it is a family word used as a name. We do not capitalize *spring* because it is a season of the year.

Practice For a–c, replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- a. If you are independent, you do not _____ on someone or something else.
- b. The Declaration of _____ (1776) remains a vital part of American history.
- c. Something that is wrong or unfair is called an _____.

Rewrite the following sentences, using proper capitalization.

- d. Brian's favorite sport is basketball.

- e. Brass instruments include the trumpet, trombone, baritone, and tuba.
- f. Have you ever tasted english muffins?
- g. wise squirrels store their seeds and nuts in summer and fall.
- h. thirty-four children played the game of tug-of-war.

More Practice See Master Worksheets.

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

- 31**
- (24) 1. The moths chewed a tiny (whole, hole) in the wool sweater.
- (23, 25) 2. Considered a (morale, monopoly) by the federal government, AT&T was forced to break up into smaller companies.
- (26) 3. The opossum will (feign, faint) death in order to fool its pursuers.
- (22, 23) 4. Company layoffs destroyed the workers' (compassion, morale).
- (1, 9) 5. Tell whether this sentence is declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory:
Why, water expands when it changes from a liquid to a solid!
- (3) 6. Tell whether this group of words is a sentence fragment, run-on sentence, or complete sentence:
Most chemical reactions depend on substances dissolving in water, without water life would not exist.
- (6, 8) 7. Write the common concrete noun from this list: hunger, Uncle Wyatt, marriage, wallpaper, idea
- (10, 13) 8. Write the singular noun from this list: glasses, forks, plate, spoons, knives

For 9 and 10, write the plural of each noun.

9. gulf
(13, 14)

10. loaf
(13, 14)

Rewrite sentences 11 and 12, adding capital letters where they are needed.

11. is your favorite season of the year fall, winter, spring, or summer?
(12, 31)

12. surfing is better in the pacific ocean than in the atlantic ocean.
(6, 12)

13. Tell whether this word group is a phrase or a clause:
(2, 24)

an acid with a base

14. Write five simple prepositions that begin with the letter *t*.
(17, 18) (Refer to Lesson 17 if necessary.)

15. Replace the blanks with the missing helping verbs.
(9)

is, _____, are, was, _____, be,
_____, been, may, might, _____, can,
could, should, would, shall, _____, do, does,
did, has, have, had

16. Write the linking verb from this sentence: You seem
(22) intelligent.

17. Replace each blank with the missing linking verb.
(22)

is, am, are, was, _____, be, being, been,
_____, feel, taste, smell, sound, seem,
_____, grow, remain, become, stay

18. Replace the blank with the singular present tense form of
(7, 16) the verb: The wasp _____ (buzz) around the
flower.

19. For a-c, choose the correct form of the irregular verb *have*.
(7, 15)

(a) I (has, have) (b) she (have, had) (c) they (has, have)

20. Write the four principal parts (present tense, present
(9, 16) participle, past tense, and past participle) of the verb *talk*.

For 21-23, choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

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

22. To make the progressive tense, we use some form of the
(16, 21) verb *to be* plus the (present, past) participle.

23. The (present, past) participle ends in *ing*.
(16)

For sentences 24 and 25, tell whether the underlined verb is an action verb or a linking verb.

24. An acid is a compound with a hydrogen atom.
(5, 22)

25. An acid reacts with other atoms or molecules when
(5, 22) dissolved in water.

26. Write the descriptive adjective from this sentence:
(27) Sometimes iron has red-colored rust.

27. Write each article from this sentence: Oxidation occurs
(28) when an element or a compound joins with oxygen.

28. Write the proper adjective followed by the noun it
(30) describes in this sentence:

Niels Bohr, a Danish scientist, proposed that the electrons in each kind of atom gave the element its characteristics.

Diagram each word of sentences 29 and 30.

29. The winter pageant included beautiful music.
(25, 28)

30. The German university attracted American students.
(25, 28)

LESSON 32 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

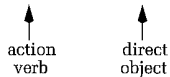
Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

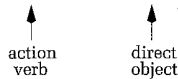
The prefix *post-* means "after." The word *postwar* refers to what happens "after" a war. The *postwar* economy resulted in mass unemployment. *Postmortem* refers to those things happening "after" death. The *postmortem* success of her book made the author's family wealthy. A *postscript* is a sentence or paragraph added to a piece of correspondence "after" the writer's signature. A *postscript* on the invitation contained directions to the party. A *postgraduate* is one who pursues additional studies "after" taking an advanced degree. The *postgraduate* applied at several institutions to further his education.

Transitive Verbs A **transitive verb** is an action verb that has a direct object. The sentences below have transitive verbs.

Jan polished the nails of her client.

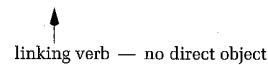


Paul presented an orchid to his mom on Mother's Day.

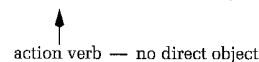


Intransitive Verbs An **intransitive verb** is an action or linking verb that has no direct object. The sentences below have intransitive verbs.

Pilgrim is a music drama.

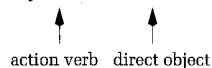


Bob was sleeping peacefully.

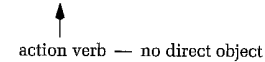


The same verb can be transitive in one sentence and intransitive in another.

Tony ate five tacos for lunch. (transitive)



Tony ate quickly. (intransitive)



Some action verbs are *always* intransitive. See the examples below.

A traffic jam occurred on the freeway.

The owl's eyes glowed.

Example Rewrite the following sentences. Underline the verb and star the direct object if there is one. Tell whether the verb is transitive or intransitive.

- (a) The math test was very difficult.
- (b) Ted computed the problems correctly.

Solution (a) The math test was very difficult. The verb "was" is **intransitive**. It has no direct object.

(b) Ted computed the *problems correctly. The verb "computed" is **transitive**. It has a direct object.

Practice Rewrite sentences a–d. Underline the verb and star the direct object if there is one. Tell whether the verb is transitive or intransitive.

- a. Julie grated cheese for the enchiladas.
- b. The seagull flew gracefully over the beach.
- c. Did Dad answer the phone?
- d. Marx's socialism was named "communism."

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

- e. The prefix *post-* means _____.
- f. When writers want to say more after signing a letter, they might add a _____.
- g. One must be a _____ to attend orthodontics school.

- h. The _____ years following the Vietnam War have included both prosperous and depressed economic times.
- i. After the patient's death, the doctor did a _____ examination to determine the cause of death.

Review set Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–10.

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1. The (prodigious, conscientious) physician examined the patient thoroughly. (12, 20)
2. (It's, Its) always challenging to begin a new job. (15)
3. The prefix *sub-* means (three, not, under). (14)
4. Organizations like the Salvation Army demonstrate (perseverance, compassion) for others by providing shelter, food, and clothing. (16, 22)
5. The sentence below is (declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory). (1, 3)
The Vasquez Rocks provided shelter for the Tataviam Indians.
6. This word group is a (fragment, run-on, complete) sentence: The Tataviam Indians used the Vasquez Rocks for their grindstones. (1, 3)
7. The perfect verb tense shows action that has been "perfected," or (continuing, completed). (19)
8. To form the perfect tense, we add a form of the helping verb (have, must) to the past participle. (19)
9. A(n) (transitive, intransitive) verb has no direct object. (25, 32)
10. A(n) (transitive, intransitive) verb is an action verb with a direct object. (25, 32)
11. Write the abstract common noun from this list: Latin, pity, flower, confetti, Spain. (6, 8)
12. Write the plural noun from this list: smile, eye, hand, cookies, ship. (13, 14)

For 13 and 14, write the plural of each noun.

13. sheep (13, 14) 14. alto (13, 14)

Write each word that should be capitalized in sentences 15 and 16.

15. the cheetah raced after the cottontail rabbit but was unable to catch it. (12, 31)

16. *charlotte's web* is a story about a spider named charlotte and a pig named wilbur. (6, 26)

17. Tell whether this word group is a phrase or a clause: because the Vasquez Rocks are used as settings for movies and television shows. (2, 24)

18. Write ten simple prepositions that begin with the letter *b*. (Refer to Lesson 17 if necessary.) (17, 18)

19. Write three helping verbs that begin with the letter *m*. (9)

20. Write the five linking verbs that are related to our five senses. (22)

21. Replace the blank with the past tense form of the verb: The farmer _____ (pry) open the barn door. (7, 16)

22. Write the four principal parts (present tense, present participle, past tense, and past participle) of the verb *polish*. (9, 16)

For sentences 23 and 24, tell whether the underlined verb is an action or linking verb.

23. In the mid-1800s, Tiburcio Vasquez and his band of cattle-rustling desperados hid in the caves and rocks. (5, 22)

24. Vasquez Rocks is the only national park named after a notorious bandit. (5, 22)

For 25 and 26, write the direct object if there is one, and tell whether the underlined verb is transitive or intransitive.

25. "The Flintstones," "The Lone Ranger," and "Star Trek" were filmed at Vasquez Rocks. (25, 32)

26. Vasquez Rocks provides sites for picnicking and
(25, 32) camping.

27. Write the three descriptive adjectives from this
(27) sentence: Horseback riders may only use the sandy trails
in dry weather.

28. Write the demonstrative adjective from this sentence.
(28) This information interests historians.

29. Write the proper adjective from this sentence followed by
(30) the noun it describes: The Tataviam people lived among
the rocks until the late 1700s.

30. Diagram each word of this sentence:
(25, 28) This Los Angeles County park fascinates visitors.

Object of the Preposition • The Prepositional Phrase

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

We will examine the homophones *oar*, *or*, and *ore*. An *oar* is a paddle used to row or steer a boat. Put the *oar* in the water. *Or* is a conjunction introducing an alternative. Would you like milk *or* water to drink? *Ore* is a natural material, like a mineral or a rock, that contains a valuable metal. The *ore* contained iron.

Object of the Preposition

We have learned to recognize common prepositions—connecting words that link a noun or pronoun to the rest of the sentence. In this lesson, we will identify the **object of the preposition**, which is the noun or pronoun that follows the preposition. Every preposition must have an object. Otherwise, it is not a preposition. We italicize prepositions and star their objects in the phrases below.

<i>at</i> the *store	<i>down</i> the *stairs
<i>on</i> the *desk	<i>through</i> the *door
<i>around</i> the *park	<i>like</i> a *rocket
<i>within</i> a *month	<i>for</i> your *convenience
<i>across</i> *town	<i>behind</i> *her
<i>except</i> *him	<i>with</i> *love
<i>in</i> the *book	<i>considering</i> the *rain

Prepositions may have compound objects:

Brent skis *on* *snow and *ice.

Celebration galloped *over* *mountains and *streams.

Example 1 Star the object (or objects) of each preposition in these sentences.

(a) *Before* lunch, I chased *after* my runaway dog and cat.

(b) I noticed them hiding *near* the big tree *past* the neighbor's garage and driveway.

Solution (a) *Before* *lunch, I chased *after* my runaway *dog and *cat.

(b) I noticed them hiding *near* the big *tree *past* the neighbor's *garage and *driveway.

Prepositional Phrase A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and contains a noun and its modifiers. We italicize prepositional phrases below.

Al's fickle friends led him *into dangerous activities*.

We talked *on the phone* yesterday.

The teacher is *in the wrong classroom*.

Brent skied *beyond Bill and me*.

There can be more than one prepositional phrase in a sentence:

Brent skis *in the remotest parts* (1) *of the large ski resort* (2).

Celebration galloped *out the gate* (1) *and through the pasture* (2).

After breakfast (1), let's walk *along the bike path* (2) *to the zoo* (3).

Example 2 For each sentence, write each prepositional phrase and star the objects of the prepositions.

- Communicable diseases are spread in a variety of ways.
- Some microbes are spread from one person to another person through direct contact.
- Colds and flu can spread via sneezing and coughing.

Solution (a) *in a *variety / of *ways*

(b) *from one *person / to another *person / through direct *contact*

(c) *via *sneezing and *coughing*

Practice For sentences a–d, write each prepositional phrase and star the object of the preposition.

- People worry needlessly about noncommunicable diseases.
- Noncommunicable diseases are not spread by human contact or airborne microbes.

c. Some noncommunicable diseases are spread from parent to child through their genes.

d. Hemophilia, a blood disease, can be passed to the next generation.

For e–g, replace each blank with *oar*, *or*, or *ore*.

e. While rowing my boat upstream, I lost an _____ in the water.

f. Would I sink, _____ would I swim?

g. The miners searched for _____.

More Practice Write each prepositional phrase and star the object of each preposition in these sentences.

- For exercise, Mrs. Rivas ran for miles along the levee, through historic battlefields, and beyond the suburbs of Princeton.
- She ran fast past some golfers at a country club, and she sprinted by a ferocious dog without a leash.
- After an hour, and with a sigh of relief, she turned toward home.
- At the end of her run, she spied two deer in the woods at the edge of the water.
- With inquisitive eyes, they watched her cross over the bridge near her apartment.
- Despite weariness, Mrs. Rivas smiled to herself at the thought of the wildlife around her.

Review set 33 Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–6.

- Murder is a (capital, capitol) offense.
(30)
- Please begin each sentence with a (capital, capitol) letter.
(30)
- The House of Representatives resides in the (Capital, Capitol) Building.
(30)

4. There is a (capitol, capital) city in each state of the United States.
(30)
5. This sentence is (declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory): How amazing that woodwinds appeared around 20,000 years ago!
(1, 3)
6. This word group is a (fragment, run-on, complete) sentence: a long, hollow tube
(2, 3)
7. Write the collective noun from this list: hula hoop, rock, congregation, soloist, pulpit
(8)
8. Write the possessive noun from this list: tree's, benches, women, children
(10)

For 9 and 10, write the plural form of each noun.

9. gentleman
(13, 14)
10. hero
(13, 14)

Write each word that should be capitalized in sentences 11 and 12.

11. twenty-one years is geraldine's age.
(6, 12)
12. tourists enjoy the gulf of mexico because it is warmer than the pacific ocean.
(6, 12)
13. Tell whether this word group is a phrase or a clause: made from bear, bird, and deer bones
(2, 24)
14. Write the twelve simple prepositions that begin with the letter *a*. (Refer to Lesson 17 if necessary.)
(17)

For sentences 15–17, write each prepositional phrase and state each object of the preposition.

15. Gabriel's present came in a big box tied with string.
(18, 33)
16. Until sundown, Hiawatha paddled his canoe around the lake, over the beaver dam, with the current, against the current, and through enemy territory.
(17, 33)
17. Early woodwinds were made of bones with holes pierced in them.
(18, 33)

18. Write the word from this list that is *not* a helping verb: is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been, shall, will, should, would, may, might, must, write, can, could, do, does, did, has, have, had
(5, 9)
19. Write the linking verb from this sentence: Early woodwinds looked different than today's.
(22)
20. Choose the correct future tense form of the verb: We (shall, did) produce sounds on a woodwind.
(9, 11)
21. Write the present perfect verb phrase from this sentence: Musicians and historians have discovered wooden woodwinds from the 1700s.
(9, 19)
22. Write the past progressive verb phrase from this sentence: The musician was playing a woodwind.
(9, 21)
- For sentences 23 and 24, tell whether the underlined verb is an action or linking verb.
23. The musician sounded the first note of the song.
(5, 22)
24. The woodwind sounded soothing to the ears.
(5, 22)
- For 25 and 26, write the direct object if there is one, and tell whether the underlined verb is transitive or intransitive.
25. Today, woodwinds are made from wood and metal.
(25, 32)
26. To make different notes, musicians cover different holes along the side of the tube.
(25, 32)
27. Write each descriptive adjective from this sentence: The popular clarinet is a single-reed woodwind.
(27)
28. Write the number used as an adjective in this sentence: The bassoon is a woodwind with two reeds.
(28)
29. Write the proper adjective from this sentence, followed by the noun it describes: That New York City orchestra charms listeners each year.
(30)
30. Diagram each word of this sentence: Mozart's music features the versatile woodwinds.
(25, 28)

LESSON
34The Prepositional Phrase as an
Adjective • Diagramming

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Let's compare the homophones *pore*, *pour*, and *poor*. *Pore* has two meanings. As a noun, a *pore* is an opening in the skin or a leaf. A leaf absorbs moisture through the pores on its surface. *Pore*, the verb, means to gaze steadily or intently. The avid reader *pored* over the riveting book. *Pour* means "to flow in a continuous stream." Please *pour* water into the glasses. *Poor* means "needy." The *poor* children needed warm winter clothes. *Poor* can also mean "less than adequate." He got *poor* grades in chemistry.

Adjective
Phrases

We remember that a phrase is a group of words that functions as a single word. Prepositional phrases function as a single word, and some modify a noun or pronoun, so we call them **adjective phrases**. This type of prepositional phrase answers an adjective question—"Which one?" "What kind?" or "How many?" The adjective phrases are italicized in the following examples:

The delicious food was *from Mexico*. (The adjective phrase *from Mexico* modifies the noun "food," and tells "what kind.")

The man *on the phone* is Joel. (The adjective phrase *on the phone* modifies the noun "man," and tells "which one.")

The mysteries *of human growth and development* are fascinating. (The adjective phrase *of human growth and development* modifies the noun "mysteries," and tells "what kind.")

My car has room *for six*. (The adjective phrase *for six* modifies the noun "room," and tells "how many.")

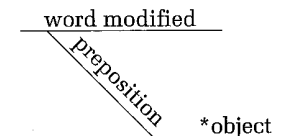
Example 1 Write the adjective phrase and tell which noun or pronoun it modifies.

- The picture on the wall is an antique.
- Have you read a book about biology?
- Mom made reservations for twelve.

Solution (a) The phrase **on the wall** modifies **picture**. It tells "which one."
(b) The phrase **about biology** modifies **book**. It tells "what kind."

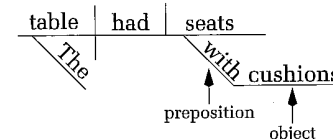
- The phrase **for twelve** modifies **reservations**. It tells "how many."

To diagram a prepositional phrase, we place the preposition on a slanted line attached to the word that the phrase modifies. We place the object of the preposition on a horizontal line at the bottom of the slanted preposition line:



Let's diagram this sentence:

The table had seats with cushions.

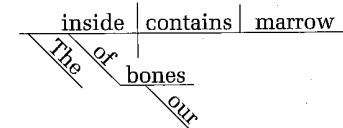


Example 2 Diagram this sentence:

The inside of our bones contains marrow.

Solution The phrase **of our bones** modifies the subject of the sentence, **inside**. We place the preposition **of** on a slanted line connected to **inside**. Then we place the object, **bones**, on the horizontal line. The word **our** describes **bones**, so we place it on a slanted line connected to the word it modifies.

The inside of our bones contains marrow.

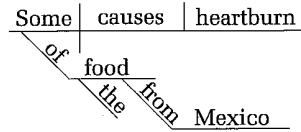


Sometimes a prepositional phrase immediately follows another one, as in the sentence below.

Some of the food from Mexico causes heartburn.

In the sentence above, the first prepositional phrase, **of the food**, modifies the subject **some**. The second prepositional phrase, **from Mexico**, modifies the noun **food**. We show this by diagramming the sentence:

Some of the food from Mexico causes heartburn.

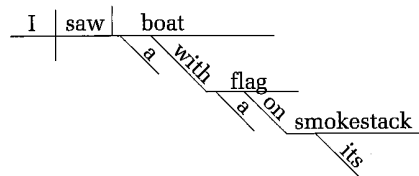


Example 3 Diagram this sentence:

I saw a boat with a flag on its smokestack.

Solution We place each preposition on a slanted line underneath the word it modifies. Then we place each object on a horizontal line attached to its preposition.

I saw a boat with a flag on its smokestack.



Practice For a–c, tell which noun or pronoun is described by each italicized prepositional phrase.

- a. A picture *of a young skeleton* shows bones *of cartilage*.
- b. Cartilage is a strong, flexible tissue that pads the ends *of bones*.
- c. The material *inside our ears and noses* is also cartilage.

Write the prepositional phrase in sentences d–f, and tell which noun or pronoun it describes.

- d. Do you know the names of all your bones?
- e. The bone in the upper leg is called the femur.
- f. Without ligaments, your skeleton would come apart.

Diagram sentences g and h.

- g. Some ligaments support the organs in your body.
- h. Chris read an article regarding the skeleton.

For i–l, replace each blank with *pore*, *pour*, or *poor*.

- i. The _____ people had no food on their table.
- j. Please _____ over this contract, and make sure all of the details are correct.
- k. Julie will _____ punch at the wedding.
- l. The clogged _____ on Jethro's face resulted in a pimple.

Review set Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–6.

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- 1. To become a licensed orthodontist, one must do ⁽²⁾ (postmortem, postgraduate, postscript) work.
- 2. In the ⁽³²⁾ (postmortem, postgraduate, postwar) years, the economy sank into a recession.
- 3. The letter included a ⁽³²⁾ (postmortem, postscript, postgraduate) asking for a response.
- 4. Racial prejudice is an example of social ⁽³¹⁾ (independence, injustice).
- 5. This sentence is ^(1, 3) (declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory): Did you know Albert Einstein?
- 6. This word group is a ^(2, 3) (fragment, run-on, complete) sentence: Einstein's first paper proved the existence of atoms.
- 7. Write the proper collective noun from this list: batch, ^(6, 8) United Nations, tribe, class, multitude
- 8. Write the compound noun from this list: squash, ⁽¹⁰⁾ cantaloupe, volleyball, corn, tee

For 9 and 10, write the plural form of the noun.

- ^(13, 14) 9. arch
- 10. maid of honor

Write each word that should be capitalized in sentences 11 and 12.

11. in the summer, the family visits the beach for fun in the sand and water.

12. do i turn right or left at the next corner?

13. Tell whether this word group is a phrase or a clause: light is made up of bundles called quanta or photons

14. Write eight simple prepositions that begin with the letter C. (Refer to Lesson 17 if necessary.)

15. Write each prepositional phrase and star each object of the preposition in this sentence:

Amid the confusion, Rawlin sang in the key of C with no one besides Caleb until midnight.

16. Refer to the sentence below and write the prepositional phrase that is used as an adjective. Then write the word that the phrase modifies.

Albert Einstein proposed the most famous formula in modern science.

17. Write the three helping verbs that begin with the letter h.

18. Write the linking verb from this sentence: The deep end of the pool appeared bottomless.

19. For a-c, choose the correct form of the irregular verb to be. (a) we (am, is, are) (b) they (am, is, are) (c) you (was, were)

For sentences 20 and 21, write the entire verb phrase.

20. This September, Mr. Newkirk will have been teaching biology for twenty years.

21. The ranger will have guided three lost hikers home before ending his work day.

For 22 and 23, tell whether the underlined verb is an action or linking verb.

22. Albert Einstein became world famous after winning the Nobel Prize.

23. Albert Einstein took American citizenship in 1940.

For sentences 24 and 25, write the direct object if there is one, and tell whether the underlined verb is transitive or intransitive.

24. Albert Einstein was a Jew.

25. Einstein discovered incredible truths about our universe.

26. Write each descriptive adjective from this sentence: The great scientist became an unelected statesman.

27. Write the possessive adjective from this sentence: His worry was the atomic bomb.

28. Write the proper adjective from this sentence, followed by the noun it describes: The American scientists worked hard on a counter-weapon.

Diagram each word of sentences 29 and 30.

29. Did you see a man with a beard?

30. Each of the dogs ate dinner.

LESSON 35

Indirect Objects

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The common prefix *dia-* means "through, across, between," or "apart." In math, we speak of the *diameter* of a circle. A *diameter* is a line segment across a circle through the center. A *diagonal* is a line segment across a polygon from one angle to another angle. The *diagonal* cut the square into two triangles. The word *dialogue* refers to conversation between two or more people. The *dialogue* between the political candidates intensified as they debated.

Indirect Objects We have learned that a transitive verb is an action verb with a direct object. A transitive verb may have two kinds of objects. A direct object receives the action directly. An **indirect object** receives the action indirectly. It tells *to whom* or *for whom* the action was done. In the sentences below, we have starred the direct objects and placed parentheses around the indirect objects.

Bob bought (Christie) *flowers.

Ron gave (Spot) a *bath.

Did you leave (me) any *pizza?

Please pass (me) the *menu.

In order to have an indirect object, a sentence must have a direct object. The indirect object usually follows the verb and precedes the direct object. One test of an indirect object is that it can be expressed alternately by a prepositional phrase introduced by *to* or *for*:

Bob bought flowers *for Christie*.

Ron gave a bath *to Spot*.

Did you leave any pizza *for me*?

Please pass the menu *to me*.

Indirect objects can be compound:

The band director gave (Erin) and (Megan) *music to practice.

Example 1 Identify the indirect objects, if any, in each sentence.

- (a) Nancy ordered her husband a new car on their anniversary.

- (b) Each year the boss gives her hard-working staff a cash bonus.

- (c) Rodney tossed the punchball into the cart.

- (d) The caring young girl found the lost dog a new home.

Solution (a) Nancy ordered a new car *for* her husband. Therefore, **husband** is the indirect object.

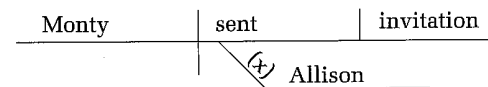
- (b) The boss gives a bonus *to* her staff. Therefore, **staff** is the indirect object.

- (c) This sentence has **no indirect object**.

- (d) The girl found a home *for* the dog. Therefore, **dog** is the indirect object.

Below is a diagram showing the simple subject, simple predicate, direct object, and indirect object of this sentence:

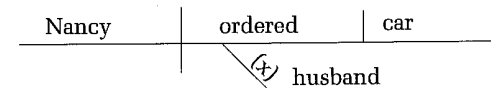
Monty sent (Allison) an *invitation to the party.



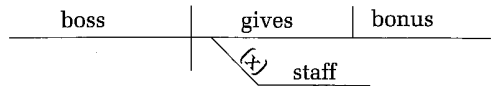
Notice that the indirect object (Allison) is attached beneath the verb by a slanted line, as though it were a prepositional phrase with the preposition (x) understood, not stated.

Example 2 Diagram the simple subject, simple predicate, direct object, and indirect object of the sentences from Example 1.

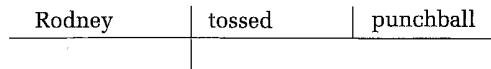
Solution (a) Nancy ordered her husband a new car on their anniversary.



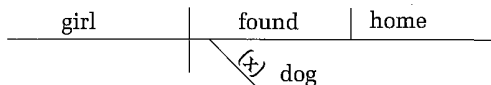
- (b) Each year the boss gives her hard-working staff a cash bonus.



- (c) Rodney tossed the punchball into the cart.



- (d) The caring young girl found the lost dog a new home.



Practice For a–d, replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- Another word for conversation between two or more people is _____.
- The prefix meaning across, between, apart, or through is _____.
- A line segment across a circle through the center is called a _____.
- The quarterback scored a touchdown by running at a _____, or from corner to corner.

Write the indirect object, if any, in sentences e–h.

- The *policeman* issued the speeding driver a ticket.
- The *dog* brought his owner the newspaper.
- The birthday *girl* gave her guests party favors.
- The *student* returned to the library.

- i, j. Diagram the simple subject, simple predicate, direct object, and indirect object of sentences e and f.

Review set 35

Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–7.

- He couldn't multiply without a calculator because his ⁽³⁴⁾ math skills were (pore, poor, pour).
- A clogged (pore, poor, pour) in the skin can result in a ⁽³⁴⁾ blemish.
- An (ore, or, oar) can help steer a rowboat. ⁽³³⁾
- The mine produced iron (ore, or, oar). ⁽³³⁾
- This sentence is (declarative, interrogative, imperative, ^(1, 3) exclamatory): A banana tree is really a big herb.
- This word group is a (fragment, run-on, complete) ^(2, 3) sentence: Everyone eats bananas, bugs eat them too.
- The (direct, indirect) object receives the action of a verb ^(25, 35) indirectly.
- Write the abstract proper noun from this list: Rembrandt, ^(6, 8) love, Seattle, President's Day, car
- Write the masculine noun from this list: thorn, doe, ⁽¹⁰⁾ muscle, stallion, doctor

For 10 and 11, write the plural of each noun.

10. handful ^(13, 14) 11. toy ^(13, 14)

Write each word that should be capitalized in sentences 12 and 13.

- the bengal tiger, the giraffe, and the hippopotamus lived ^(12, 31) at the zoo.
- king lear uttered these lines of poetry in william ^(12, 20) shakespeare's *king lear*:
i am a man
more sinned against than sinning.
- Tell whether this word group is a phrase or a clause: one ^(2, 24) of five hundred names

15. Write the six simple prepositions that begin with the letter *u*.
(17, 18) (Refer to Lesson 17 if necessary.)

16. Write the prepositional phrase and star the object of the
(17, 33) preposition in this sentence:

A plantain is a large banana used for cooking.

17. Write the adjective phrase from the sentence below. Then
(39, 94) write the word it modifies.

I eat bananas from Ecuador.

18. Write the two helping verbs that begin with the letter *c*.
(9)

19. Write the linking verb from this sentence: A ripe, yellow
(22) banana tastes sweet.

20. For a–c, choose the correct form of the irregular verb *do*.
(7, 15) (a) you (does, do) (b) he (does, do) (c) they (does, do)

21. Write the past perfect progressive verb phrase from this
(9, 21) sentence: Sunny had been growing bananas for decades.

22. For a and b, tell whether the underlined verb is an action
(5, 22) or linking verb.

(a) This banana muffin tastes fresh.

(b) The baker tastes his muffins for freshness.

For sentences 23 and 24, write the direct object if there is one, and tell whether the underlined verb is transitive or intransitive.

23. Bananas are very healthful.
(25, 32)

24. People eat bananas with cold or hot cereal.
(25, 32)

Write the indirect object of sentences 25 and 26.

25. The ape gave the zookeeper a banana.
(25, 35)

26. The zookeeper gave the elephant a banana.
(25, 35)

27. Write the indefinite adjective from this sentence: Some
(28) monkeys devour bananas greedily.

Diagram sentences 28–30.

28. The monkey threw the banana.
(25)

29. Have you seen a banana on a tree?
(25, 34)

30. The frisky gorilla picked me an orange.
(25, 35)

LESSON 36

The Period, Part 1

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Discretion and *prudence* are synonyms. Both words mean "good judgment" or "good sense." A person with *discretion* or *prudence* makes wise, careful choices. James exercised *discretion* in his choice of a movie. With *prudence*, he chose a non-violent cartoon for his little brother.

Punctuation marks help the reader to understand the meaning of what is written. **Periods** help the reader to know where a sentence begins and ends, but there are other uses for the period as well.

Declarative Sentence A **declarative sentence** (statement) needs a period at the end.

A muscle cramp can incapacitate a runner.

I wonder why she had to leave so soon.

Imperative Sentence An **imperative sentence** (command) needs a period at the end.

Look in both directions before crossing the street.

Clean up that mess before Mom gets home.

Initials We place periods after the **initials** in a person's name.

Michael W. Smith

D. J. Williams

F. Scott Fitzgerald

Outline In an **outline**, letters and numbers require a period after them.

I. Breeds of horses

A. Thoroughbred

B. Appaloosa

Example Add periods where they are needed in each expression.

(a) I The British Empire

A Queen Victoria

B British Imperialism

(b) Learn about Queen Victoria

(c) Queen Victoria is described as a stern and serious woman

(d) Composer J S Bach wrote beautiful music in Germany

Solution (a) We place periods after the numbers and letters in an **outline**.

I. The British Empire

A. Queen Victoria

B. British Imperialism

(b) We place a period at the end of an **imperative sentence**.
Learn about Queen Victoria.

(c) We place a period at the end of a **declarative sentence**.
Queen Victoria is described as a stern and serious woman.

(d) We place periods after **initials** in a person's name. This is also a **declarative sentence**.

J. S. Bach wrote beautiful music in Germany.

Practice Add periods as needed in a–d.

a. I Children's Literature

A Picture Books

B Modern Fantasy and Humor

b. She read *The Swiss Family Robinson* by J D Wyss

c. Don't be insensitive

d. Reading different types of books is fun

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

e. A synonym for discretion is _____.

f. One who has good judgment, or prudence, has _____.

g. John exercises prudence, or _____, in carefully choosing good friends.

More Practice See Master Worksheets.

Review set 36 Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–8.

1. The prefix (bi-, mono-, dia-) means through, across, ^(25, 35) between, or apart.

2. A (diameter, diagonal, dialogue) is a line segment passing ⁽³⁵⁾ through the center of a circle.

3. You may choose either cake (ore, or, oar) ice cream ⁽³³⁾ dessert.
4. The prefix meaning "after" is (in-, post-, tri-). ^(29, 32)
5. The object of the (preposition, noun, adjective) is the ⁽³³⁾ noun or pronoun that follows the preposition.
6. A prepositional phrase that answers an adjective ^(33, 34) question such as "Which one?" "What kind?" or "How many?" is an (noun, verb, adjective) phrase.
7. The (direct, indirect) object receives the action indirectly. ^(25, 35)
8. The (direct, indirect) object receives the action directly. ^(25, 35)
9. Tell whether this word group is a fragment, run-on, or complete sentence: Snakes have no external ears. ⁽³⁾
10. Write the possessive noun from this list: monkeys, ⁽¹⁰⁾ alligators, dolphins, giraffes, elephant's

For 11–13, write the plural of each noun.

11. mouse ^(13, 14) 12. veto ^(13, 14) 13. monkey ^(13, 14)

Rewrite 14–16, adding capital letters as needed.

14. lake erie is one of the great lakes. ^(6, 12)
15. the teacher wrote this outline: ^(6, 20)
i. book report
a. plot
b. characters
16. some farms in the south raise tobacco and cotton. ^(6, 29)
17. Tell whether this word group is a phrase or a clause. ^(2, 24)
when the snake sheds its skin
18. Write the prepositional phrase and star the object of the ^(17, 33) preposition from this sentence:
Humans have only thirty-two vertebrae, but some snakes have more than four hundred of them!
19. Write the 23 helping verbs. ⁽⁹⁾

20. Write the four principal parts (present tense, present ^(7, 16) participle, past tense, and past participle) of the verb *love*.

Write the entire verb phrase from sentences 21 and 22.

21. Gloria had loved that kitten dearly. ^(9, 19)
22. Laura and Maggie have been making quilts. ^(9, 21)
23. Write the demonstrative article from this sentence: ⁽²⁸⁾
That coast redwood is taller than the Statue of Liberty!

Replace each blank with the correct word to complete sentences 24–29.

24. The _____ helps the reader to know where a ⁽³⁶⁾ sentence ends, but there are other uses for it as well.
25. A declarative sentence ends with a _____. ^(1, 36)
26. An exclamatory sentence ends with an _____ point. ^(1, 36)
27. We place a _____ after an initial in a person's ⁽³⁶⁾ name.
28. In an outline, letters and numbers require a _____ ^(20, 36) after them.
29. The _____ participle of a verb ends with *ing*. ^(16, 21)
30. Diagram each word of this sentence: ^(25, 34)
She hung a painting of a Victorian house.

LESSON
37

Coordinating Conjunctions

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The words *so*, *sew*, and *sow* sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. *So* is a conjunction meaning "in order that." Dad washed the car in the morning, *so* he could drive it to work. *Sew*, a verb, means "to take a stitch." Uncle Bob will *sew* this button back on my shirt. *Sow*, a verb, means "to plant." The farmer *sowed* his crops in orderly rows.

Conjunctions are connecting words. They connect words, phrases, and clauses. There are three kinds of conjunctions: coordinating, correlative, and subordinating. In this lesson, we will learn to recognize coordinating conjunctions.

Coordinating Conjunctions

We use a **coordinating conjunction** to join parts of a sentence that are equal in form, or **parallel**. (Notice that grammarians use the term *parallel* in a different way than do mathematicians.) Parts of sentences, such as words, phrases, and clauses, are called **elements**. A coordinating conjunction connects a word to a word, a phrase to a phrase, or a clause to a clause. When joined by a conjunction, they are called **compound elements**.

Here are the common coordinating conjunctions:

and but or nor for yet so

They may join a **word** to another **word**:

Mom *and* Dad John *or* James slowly *but* surely
firm *yet* kind hop *and* skip sooner *or* later

They may join a **phrase** to another **phrase**:

playing inside *or* playing outside
out of the frying pan *and* into the fire

They may connect a **clause** to another **clause**:

Bruce sprinted out the door, *for* he was late.
Lisa searched for her iguana, *but* she couldn't find it.

Example Underline each coordinating conjunction that you find in these sentences.

- (a) Tracy washed and ironed her pants, but she still did not like them.

- (b) The traveler appeared lost, for he was wandering in circles.
(c) The teacher wanted to go home and plant daisies, yet she had too many papers to grade.
(d) Mom bought carrots and celery, but she forgot the cake and ice cream.
(e) You may wear a dress or skirt today.

Solution

- (a) Tracy washed **and** ironed her pants, **but** she still did not like them.
(b) The traveler appeared lost, **for** he was wandering in circles.
(c) The teacher wanted to go home **and** plant daisies, **yet** she had too many papers to grade.
(d) Mom bought carrots **and** celery, **but** she forgot the cake **and** ice cream.
(e) You may wear a dress **or** skirt today.

Practice

- a. Replace each blank to complete the list of coordinating conjunctions:
_____, but, _____, nor, _____, yet, _____
b. Replace each blank to complete the list of coordinating conjunctions.
and, _____, or, _____, for, _____, so
c. Memorize the seven coordinating conjunctions, and say them to a friend or teacher.

Write each coordinating conjunction, if any, that you find in sentences d-g.

- d. Many important developments in medicine have helped to treat certain diseases, yet scientists need to do further research.
e. The growth of bacteria is slowed or killed by antibiotics without killing the healthy cells in the body.

- f. Penicillin, an antibiotic, fights bacteria, but it is ineffective against viruses.
- g. Penicillin has saved lives, for it is effective against pneumonia, strep throat, and other bacterial diseases.

For h–j, replace each blank with *so*, *sew*, or *sow*.

- h. The farmer taught the workers how to _____ seed.
- i. If you want to make your own clothes, you have to learn to _____.
- j. The group was tired, _____ they went to bed.

Review set Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–7.

- 37** 1. Wise people use (perseverance, discretion, dishonor) when spending their money.
(16, 36)
2. When a person no longer needs help from another person, he or she has achieved (prudence, conscience, independence).
(31, 36)
3. The doctor performed a (postmortem, postwar, diagonal) examination on the accident victim.
(32, 35)
4. One must (persevere, waste, honor) in training to improve one's performance.
(5, 16)
5. A (transitive, intransitive) verb is an action verb that has a direct object.
(25, 32)
6. An intransitive verb has no direct (object, noun, adjective).
(25, 32)
7. The progressive tense shows action that is (continuing, completed).
(9, 21)
8. Tell whether this word group is a fragment, run-on, or complete sentence: Helping snakes locate prey.
(1, 9)
9. Write the collective noun from this list: chair, cantorus, chorus, clock, cars
(8)
10. Write the indefinite noun from this list: bull, mother, steak, professor, rose
(10)

For 11 and 12, write the plural of each noun.

11. deer
(13, 14)
12. father-in-law
(13, 14)

Write each word that should be capitalized in sentences 13–15.

13. the house of commons assists the queen in ruling great britain.
(6, 12)
14. huck finn explains, "miss watson she kept pecking at me, and it got tiresome and lonesome."
(6, 20)
15. first names in Ms. Smith's homeroom include daniel, david, derrick, and doug.
(6, 12)

16. Write the two simple prepositions that begin with *c*.
(17, 16)

17. Write the prepositional phrase and state the object of the preposition in this sentence:

Some snakes are thirty feet in length.

18. Write the adjective phrase from this sentence and tell which noun or pronoun it modifies.
(33, 34)

Perhaps the winner of the national tree contest will be the giant sequoia.

Write the entire verb phrase and underline each helping verb in sentences 19–21.

19. Do you know California's two state trees?
(7, 9)
20. Diane and Ted shall have washed all the windows by evening.
(9, 19)
21. The pine tree had been growing for ten years.
(8, 21)
22. Replace the blank with the correct verb form:
(9, 11)
- Manuel and I _____ (future of go).
23. Write each adjective from this sentence:
(27, 28)
- Some people have never seen a giant sequoia.

Rewrite 24–26, adding periods as needed.

24. Redwoods date back 100 million years
(3, 36)

25. Let us protect the redwoods
(3, 36)

26. Here is an outline:
(20, 36)
I California's state trees
A Coast redwood
B Giant sequoia

27. Replace each blank with the correct word in this sentence:
(37)

We use a _____ to join parts of a sentence that are equal.

28. List the seven common coordinating conjunctions.
(37)

29. Write the coordinating conjunction from this sentence:
(37)
Have you ever seen a coast redwood or a giant sequoia?

30. Diagram each word of this sentence:
(25, 34)
The thoughtful groom gave his bride a piece of cake.

Diagramming Compound Subjects and Predicates

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The homophones *there*, *they're*, and *their* often confuse people. *There* means "at or in that place." I'll be *there* as soon as I can. *They're* is the contraction of the two words "they are." *They're* going to be late if they don't hurry. *Their* is the possessive form of *they*. Ricardo and Robin plan to paint *their* house this weekend.

Compound Subjects

The predicate or verb of a sentence may have more than one subject, as in the sentence below.

Quan and Sheung raced.

In this sentence, the verb "raced" has two subjects: "Quan" and "Sheung." We call this a **compound subject**.

Compound Predicates

Likewise, a subject may have more than one predicate, as in the sentence below.

Robbie ran and jumped.

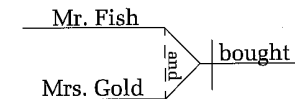
In this sentence, the subject "Robbie" has two predicates: "ran" and "jumped." We call this a **compound predicate**.

Diagramming

To diagram a compound subject or a compound predicate, we place each part of the compound on a separate, horizontal line. We write the conjunction on a vertical dotted line that joins the horizontal lines.

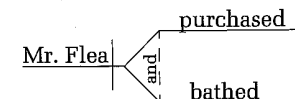
COMPOUND SUBJECT DIAGRAM:

Mr. Fish and Mrs. Gold bought a goldfish.



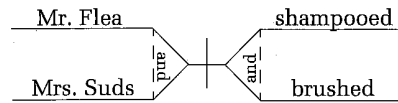
COMPOUND PREDICATE DIAGRAM:

Mr. Flea purchased and bathed a puppy.



COMPOUND SUBJECT AND COMPOUND PREDICATE DIAGRAM:

Mr. Flea and Mrs. Suds shampooed and brushed a litter of Dalmatian puppies.

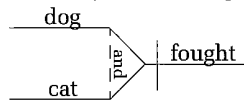


Example Diagram the subjects and predicates of each sentence.

- (a) The dog and cat fought.
- (b) The canary chirped and sang beautifully.
- (c) A monkey, a chimpanzee, and a gorilla yelled and screamed at the spectators.

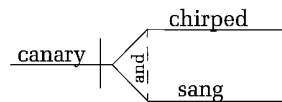
Solution (a) This sentence contains a compound subject.

The dog and cat fought.



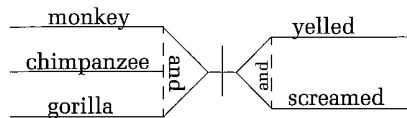
- (b) This sentence has a compound predicate. The subject canary did two things. It chirped and it sang.

The canary chirped and sang beautifully.



- (c) This sentence has a compound subject (monkey, chimpanzee, gorilla) and a compound predicate (yelled, screamed).

A monkey, a chimpanzee, and a gorilla yelled and screamed at the spectators.



Practice For a–d, replace each blank with *their*, *they're*, or *there*.

- a. They received _____ report cards in the mail.
- b. _____ very thoughtful people.
- c. Please place your belongings over _____.
- d. What do you think _____ going to do?

Diagram the simple subjects and simple predicates of sentences e–g.

- e. *Sense and Sensibility* and *Pride and Prejudice* were written by Jane Austen.
- f. Her *Mansfield Park* excites and entertains readers.
- g. White blood cells and antibodies attack intruders and protect our bodies.

More Practice See Master Worksheets.

Review set 38 Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–5.

- 1. Put that book down (so, sew, sow) we can leave. (37)
- 2. (Homophones, Homonyms) are spelled and pronounced alike but differ in meaning. (4)
- 3. *Sow*, “a pig,” and *sow*, “to plant,” (are, aren’t) homonyms because they are not pronounced alike. (4)
- 4. A person with (integrity, dishonor, morale) tells the truth. (6, 23)
- 5. To make the progressive tense, we use some form of the verb *to be* plus the (present, past) participle. (15, 21)
- 6. Tell whether this sentence is declarative, exclamatory, imperative, or interrogative: (1, 3)

Remember the facts on reptiles.

- 7. Write the abstract proper noun from this list: Labor Day, friendship, Princess Beatrice, hammer (6, 8)

For 8–10, write the plural of each noun.

8. pig
(13)

9. fox
(13)

10. tankful
(13)

Write each word that should be capitalized in sentences 11–15.

11. snakes have eyes but no eyelids.
(12)

12. aunt nova served an excellent meal.
(6, 12)

13. the patient wrote, "dear dr. camiling," and ended with
(12, 29) "gratefully, mrs. hernandez."

14. Write five simple prepositions that begin with the letter
(17, 18)

15. Write each prepositional phrase and star each object of
(17, 39) the preposition in this sentence:

Four hundred vertebrae are a lot of bones for one snake!

For 16 and 17, choose the correct form of the verb.

16. We (is, are) friends.
(7, 15)

17. They (was, were) here.

18. Write the common linking verbs from Lesson 22.
(22)

19. For sentences a and b, tell whether the underlined verb is
(5, 22) an action or linking verb.

(a) Fernando smelled garlic in the spaghetti.

(b) Pietro smelled smoky after the barbecue.

For 20 and 21, tell whether the underlined verb is transitive or intransitive.

20. The bird swallowed quickly.
(25, 32)

21. The bird swallowed a sunflower seed.
(25, 32)

22. Write each adjective in this sentence:
(27, 28)

The salty, stale potato chip satisfied the hungry pigeon.

Rewrite sentences 23 and 24, adding periods as needed.

23. We find coast redwoods only between southern Oregon
(1, 36) and central California

24. We see giant sequoia trees only on the western slopes of
(1, 36) the Sierra Nevada Mountains

25. List the seven coordinating conjunctions.
(37)

Write each coordinating conjunction in sentences 26 and 27.

26. The cinnamon-red bark of both trees is thick and fibrous.
(37)

27. I can't decide if I should walk or drive.
(37)

Diagram each word of sentences 28–30.

28. Mr. French and Mrs. Fries fried French fries.
(25, 38)

29. The hungry infant cried and cried.
(25, 38)

30. The biggest tree in my yard shades the house.
(25, 34)

LESSON
39

Correlative Conjunctions

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Indict (pronounced in-DYT) is a verb that means "to formally accuse or charge with a fault or offense." The grand jury *indicted* the official for fraud.

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are similar to coordinating conjunctions. They connect elements of a sentence that are equal in form, or parallel. Correlative conjunctions are always used in pairs. Here we list the most common ones:

- both—and
- neither—nor
- either—or
- not only—but also

The parts they join must be equal in form, or parallel. In the sentences below, the parallel elements are italicized.

Both *the girls* **and** *the boys* will participate in the soccer tournament.

Either *Patti* **or** *Liz* will finish the task.

Neither *the chicken* **nor** *the beef* was eaten.

The traffic frustrated **not only** *the drivers* **but also** *the pedestrians*.

Example Underline the correlative conjunctions in each sentence.

- (a) Both ice cream and whipped cream taste good on top of pumpkin pie.
- (b) Jack took not only a chemistry final but also a physics final today.
- (c) The tourists wanted to visit either the arboretum or the observatory.
- (d) Neither rain nor snow will keep me from traveling today.

Solution (a) Both ice cream and whipped cream taste good on top of pumpkin pie.

(b) Jack took not only a chemistry final but also a physics final today.

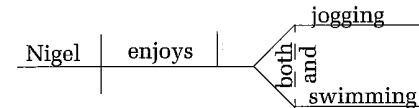
(c) The tourists wanted to visit either the arboretum or the observatory.

(d) Neither rain nor snow will keep me from traveling today.

Diagramming

We diagram correlative conjunctions this way:

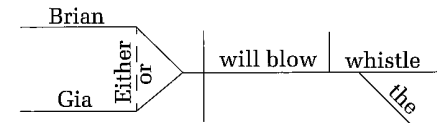
Nigel enjoys *both jogging and swimming*.



Example 2 Diagram this sentence:

Either Brian or Gia will blow the whistle.

Solution We diagram the sentence as follows:



Practice Replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- a. If the authorities charge a person with an offense, they _____ them.
- b. The court will _____ the criminal accused of robbery.

Write the correlative conjunctions from sentences e–h.

- c. You may either sit in the shade or swim in the pool this afternoon.
- d. Neither her complaints nor her arguments will change my mind.
- e. Both dogs and cats can be good pets.
- f. Not only his strength but also his bravery made him a hero.
- g. Diagram this sentence:

I will cook either beans or rice.

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

- 39**
- ^(4, 18) *To, two, and too* are (homonyms, homophones).
 - ⁽¹⁸⁾ After a day at the zoo, the grandfather was (to, two, too) tired to carry his granddaughter.
 - ⁽¹⁷⁾ That address was not listed (between, among) the many others.
 - ^(11, 14) The (coarse, subsoil, biosphere) includes all the air, water, and land inhabited by life.
 - ^(16, 21) The (present, past) participle of a verb ends in *ing*.
 - ⁽²²⁾ A linking verb “links” the (subject, verb) of a sentence to the rest of the predicate.
 - ^(1, 3) Tell whether this sentence is declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, or imperative:

I saw stars!

- ^(6, 8) Write the concrete common noun from this list: Yamaha, Toyota, car, Honda, Ford, Pontiac

For 9 and 10, write the plural form of each noun.

- ⁽¹³⁾ lady
- ⁽¹³⁾ chimney

Write each word that should be capitalized in sentences 11–14.

- ⁽¹²⁾ snakes, i am told, have eyes that are protected by a clear scale.
- ^(12, 26) hey, mom, have you seen my jacket?
- ^(12, 31) the poinsettia plant gave the room a holiday feeling.
- ^(6, 12) jennifer ware, the maid-of-honor, wore a beautiful gown.
- ^(17, 18) Write the simple preposition that begins with the letter *J*.
- ^(18, 33) Write the prepositional phrase in this sentence, and state the object of the preposition.
“The Star Spangled Banner” is the national anthem of the United States.

- ^(5, 22) Write the action verb from this sentence:

Chief Sequoyah invented the eighty-six character Cherokee alphabet.

For 18 and 19, choose the correct form of the verb.

- ⁽¹⁵⁾ You (has, have) a cold.
- ⁽¹⁵⁾ It (do, does) matter.

- ^(9, 21) Write the entire verb phrase from this sentence:

The injured soccer player was hopping on one foot.

- ^(27, 28) Write each adjective from this sentence:

One coast redwood is ten feet in diameter.

Rewrite 22 and 23, adding periods as needed.

- ^(20, 36) I Television sets
- ⁽¹⁵⁾ I miss James R. Roe
- ^(20, 36) A Screens
- B Channels

- ⁽³⁷⁾ Replace each blank with the missing coordinating conjunction: _____, but, _____, nor, for, _____, so

- ⁽³⁷⁾ Write the coordinating conjunction from this sentence:

Will the weather be warm or cool today?

- ⁽³⁹⁾ List the four most common pairs of correlative conjunctions.

Write the correlative conjunctions from sentences 27–29.

- ⁽³⁹⁾ Neither Heather nor Ashley knew the location of Zachary’s game.
- ⁽³⁹⁾ David was not only high scorer but also MVP of the game.
- ⁽³⁹⁾ The clown sold both peanuts and popcorn.
- ^(2, 38) Diagram each word of this sentence:
Both Mary and Martha served the guests their desserts.

LESSON
40The Period, Part 2
Abbreviations, Decimals

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The words *accept* and *except* have slightly different initial sounds. *Accept* (pronounced ak-SEPT) means to "receive with favor" or "to take." Will you *accept* my invitation to have lunch? *Except* (pronounced ek-SEPT) means "but" or "excluding." I exercise every day *except* Mondays.

Abbreviations Sometimes we shorten words by abbreviating them. **Abbreviations** often require periods. Because there are so many abbreviations, and because some abbreviations are used for more than one word, we check our dictionaries. Below are some common abbreviations that require periods. While it is important to become familiar with these abbreviations, we do not normally use abbreviations in formal writing. **When in doubt, spell it out.**

Time of Day a.m. (Latin *ante meridiem*, "before noon")
p.m. (Latin *post meridiem*, "after noon")

Days of the Week	Sun. (Sunday)	Thurs. (Thursday)
	Mon. (Monday)	Fri. (Friday)
	Tues. (Tuesday)	Sat. (Saturday)
	Wed. (Wednesday)	

Months of the Year	Jan. (January)	July (no abbreviation)
	Feb. (February)	Aug. (August)
	Mar. (March)	Sept. (September)
	Apr. (April)	Oct. (October)
	May (no abbreviation)	Nov. (November)
	June (no abbreviation)	Dec. (December)

Personal Titles	Mr. (Mister)	Miss (no abbreviation)
	Mrs. (Mistress; a married woman)	
	Ms. (any woman, especially one whose marital status is unknown)	
	Jr. (Junior)	Sr. (Senior)
	Dr. (Doctor)	Rev. (Reverend)
	Prof. (Professor)	Pres. (President)

Gen. (General)	Capt. (Captain)
Sen. (Senator)	Rep. (Representative)

Proper Place Names We may abbreviate the following words when they appear in addresses as part of a proper place name (as in *Main Street*). They are not abbreviated when they are used as common nouns (as in *down the street*).

St. (Street)	Rd. (Road)
Dr. (Drive)	Blvd. (Boulevard)
Pl. (Place)	Ave. (Avenue)
Mt. (Mount, Mountain)	Bldg. (Building)

Compass Directions Compass directions may be abbreviated when they appear in addresses as part of a proper place name.

N. (North)	N.E. (Northeast)
S. (South)	N.W. (Northwest)
E. (East)	S.E. (Southeast)
W. (West)	S.W. (Southwest)

Others Here are a few other commonly-used abbreviations.

Inc. (Incorporated)	etc. (Latin <i>et cetera</i> , "and so forth")
Co. (Company)	est. (estimated)
Ltd. (Limited)	cont. (continued)
govt. (government)	anon. (anonymous)
dept. (department)	misc. (miscellaneous)

Decimal Point We use a period as a **decimal point** to show dollars and cents and to show the place value of numbers. (Note: When we read a number, the "and" shows where the decimal point belongs.)

\$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents)

4.5 (four and five tenths)

Example Add periods as needed in a–d.

- Mrs Sanchez lives at 443 W Live Oak Ave
- Ground beef costs \$199 (one dollar and 99 cents) per pound at the market.
- The sign read "Homework due Tues, Jan 7."

(d) My appointment with Dr Riggs is at 10 am today.

Solution (a) **Mrs.** (Mistress), **W.** (West), and **Ave.** (Avenue), are abbreviations that require periods.

(b) **\$1.99** requires a period as a decimal point to show one dollar and ninety-nine cents.

(c) **Tues.** (Tuesday) and **Jan.** (January) are abbreviations that require periods.

(d) **Dr.** (doctor) and **a.m.** (*ante meridiem*, "before noon") are abbreviations that require periods.

Practice Add periods as needed in a–h. (Hint: When a sentence ends with an abbreviation that requires a period, that same period serves as the final punctuation!)

- Mr and Mrs Pauly drove west on Sunset Blvd
- School begins at 8 a m each weekday
- Everybody admired Ms Webster's Easter bonnet
- Our marriage ceremony was performed by Rev John Harrison
- David R Jones Jr plans to visit South America
- "Acme Toy Co" was the name printed on the box
- Most of us will never climb Mt Everest
- Meg is sure that 725 (seven and twenty-five hundredths) is the answer to Prof Wang's math problem

For i–m, replace each blank with *accept* or *except*.

- The candidate will _____ the nomination graciously.
- The high school student hoped the college would _____ her.
- Quan did not like vegetables, so he ate everything on his plate _____ the spinach.
- To happily receive a gift means to _____ it.

m. All the teachers _____ Mr. O'Rourke went home.

More Practice

See Master Worksheets.

Review set 40

Choose the best word to complete sentences 1–8.

- You may use honey as a (morale, substitute, biography) ^(14, 23) for sugar.
 - A race containing three activities is called a (biathlon, ⁽¹³⁾ triathlon).
 - The (moral, morale) of *The Adventures of Huckleberry* ^(2, 23) Finn is to be true to yourself.
 - If you cheat on a test, you (dishonor, poor, feint) your ^(6, 28) school.
 - The perfect verb tense shows action that has been ^(16, 19) "perfected," or (continuing, completed).
 - To form the perfect tense, we add a form of the helping ^(9, 19) verb (have, must) to the past participle.
 - We (shorten, lengthen) words by abbreviating them. ⁽⁴⁰⁾
 - Abbreviations often require (commas, periods). ⁽⁴⁰⁾
 - Tell whether this sentence is declarative, interrogative, ^(1, 3) imperative, or exclamatory:
Snakes have thin, forked tongues that collect scents from the air and the ground.
 - Write the proper noun from this list: state, mountain, ⁽⁶⁾ Sunday, hymn, pew
- For 11 and 12, write the plural form of each noun.
- half ^(13, 14)
 - hoof ^(13, 14)
- Rewrite sentences 13–15, adding capital letters where they are needed.
- last year, the senior class at kentridge high school ^(12, 20) performed william shakespeare's romeo and juliet.
 - my first two subjects of the day are french and geometry. ^(12, 26)

15. school generally begins in the fall.

(12, 31)

16. Write two simple prepositions that begin with the letter s.

(17, 18)

Write each prepositional phrase in sentences 17 and 18, and star the object of each preposition.

17. The national flower of the United States is the rose.

(18, 33)

18. The tallest of the coast redwoods grows in Montgomery

(18, 33) State Reserve.

19. Replace the underlined verb in this sentence with one

(5, 7) that is more descriptive: Aimee hit a home run to win the softball game.

For 20–22, replace each blank with the correct form of the verb.

20. A dog _____ (present of *scratch*) when it has fleas.

(7, 16)

21. Snakes _____ (present of *hiss*) at threats.

(7, 16)

22. The nervous man _____ (past of *tap*) his shoe.

(7, 16)

23. Write each adjective from this sentence and underline

(27, 28) each article: The cinnamon-red bark of a giant sequoia is a natural fire extinguisher.

24. Rewrite a and b, adding periods as needed.

(40)

(a) Tues (b) \$175 (\$1 and 75¢)

Write each correlative conjunction from sentences 25–27.

25. Neither Henri nor Alberto knew the rules.

(39)

26. José is not only a pianist but also a singer.

(39)

27. I ordered both carrots and peas with the meal.

(38)

Diagram each word of sentences 28–30.

28. The groom tossed the best man the garter.

(25, 35)

29. Dot and Doc not only bake but also sell fresh bread.

(38, 39)

(25, 34) 30. The lizard on her kitchen floor frightened my mom.

The Predicate Nominative

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The prefix *mal-* means “bad; ill; wrong.” *Malnutrition* refers to bad or faulty nutrition. *Malnutrition* is a serious problem in many third-world countries. To be *maladjusted* means to be badly adjusted to a situation. The *maladjusted* child could not function normally in a school classroom. The verb *maltreat* means to treat badly or abuse. The veterinarian taught his clients not to *maltreat* their pets.

More than one name can identify people, animals, or things.

Scamp is a Siamese cat.

In the sentence above, “cat” is another name for “Scamp.”

Names the Subject

A **predicate nominative** is a noun that follows the verb and renames the subject person, animal, or thing. It explains or defines the subject and is identical with it. The subject and the predicate nominative are joined by a linking verb such as *am*, *is*, *are*, *was*, *were*, *be*, *being*, *been*, *become*, or *seem*. We remember that a linking verb does not show action, nor does it “help” the action verb. Its purpose is to connect the person, animal, or thing (the subject) to its new name (the predicate nominative).

Predicate nominatives are circled in the sentences below.

Lincoln was our sixteenth president.

“president” renames “Lincoln”

Joyce is my mother.

“mother” renames “Joyce”

If we reverse the subject and the predicate nominative, as in the sentences below, the meaning of the sentence is not affected.

Our sixteenth president was Lincoln.

My mother is Joyce.

Identifying the Predicate Nominative

Reversing the subject and predicate nominative in this manner helps us identify predicate nominatives. If the linking verb is not a “to be” verb, we replace it with a “to be” verb to determine whether there is a predicate nominative that renames the subject.