

LESSON
11

Future Tense

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The prefix *bio-* means "life." *Biology* is the study of life. The students learned about blood types in their *biology* class. A *biography* is the story of one's life written by another. Have you read a *biography* of Albert Einstein? The *biosphere* is all the land, water, and air inhabited by life. Planet Earth has a rich *biosphere*.

The **future tense** refers to action that has not yet occurred. The future tense is usually formed with the helping verbs *shall* or *will*. With the pronouns *I* and *we*, the use of *shall* is preferable in formal writing.

He <u>will</u> run.	We <u>shall</u> run.
They <u>will</u> cook.	I <u>shall</u> cook.
You <u>will</u> ride.	We <u>shall</u> ride.
Christie <u>will</u> finish.	She and I <u>shall</u> finish.
Steph <u>will</u> help.	We <u>shall</u> help.
Bruce and John <u>will</u> enter.	I <u>shall</u> enter.

Example 1 Complete the future tense verb form by replacing each blank with *will* or *shall*, as you would do in formal writing.

- (a) Bob _____ vote next Tuesday.
 (b) Kerry and I _____ win.
 (c) It _____ rain tomorrow.
 (d) I _____ sing.

Solution (a) Bob **will** vote next Tuesday.
 (b) Kerry and I **shall** win.
 (c) It **will** rain tomorrow.
 (d) I **shall** sing.

Errors to Avoid Do not use the present for the future tense.

- NO: Tomorrow I walk to school.
 YES: Tomorrow I shall walk to school.
 NO: We race next Friday.
 YES: We shall race next Friday.

- NO: Next week she starts her class.
 YES: Next week she will start her class.

Example 2 Identify the following underlined verbs as present, past or future tense.

- (a) Mexico lies south of California.
 (b) Grandma will fry doughnuts for us.
 (c) Dad walked the dog.
 (d) The coyote chased the rabbit.

Solution (a) **present** (b) **future** (c) **past** (d) **past**

Example 3 Write the correct form of the verb.

- (a) The basketball team (future of *play*) tonight.
 (b) Some teenagers (present of *drink*) too much soda.
 (c) The captain (past of *watch*) his crew.
 (d) The infant (present of *cry*) when hungry.

Solution (a) The basketball team **will play** tonight.
 (b) Some teenagers **drink** too much soda.
 (c) The captain **watched** his crew.
 (d) The infant **cries** when hungry.

Practice For sentences a–d, tell whether the underlined verb is present, past, or future tense.

- a. Small children share their toys at school.
 b. The students will drink orange juice for breakfast.
 c. Shall I walk you home?
 d. Josh picked up all his toys.

For e–g, write the correct form of the verb.

- e. Deborah (past of *telephone*) Egypt.

- f. Tassoula (future of *prove*) her case.
g. The parrot (present of *talk*) loudly.

For h–k, replace each blank with *will* or *shall*, as you would do in formal writing, in order to complete the future tense form of the verb.

- h. The value _____ depreciate.
i. I _____ not waste money.
j. They _____ accept you.
k. We _____ devise a plan to improve our health.

For l–o, replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- l. The prefix _____ means “life.”
m. There is no life on the moon; it has no _____.
n. _____ is the study of living things.
o. You might enjoy reading a _____ of Louis Pasteur or Isaac Newton.

Review set For 1–3, tell whether the underlined verb is present, past, or future tense.
11

1. Quilt-making began in the United States during the early
^(9, 11) 1700s.
2. Today, people make quilts to tell a story or to share
^(9, 11) memories.
3. Quilters will teach others how to make quilts.
^(9, 11)

For 4–6, write the correct form of the verb.

4. Soon, the Natural History Museum in Los Angeles,
^(9, 11) California, (future of *open*) a special quilt exhibit.
5. Quilting (past of *begin*) when women sought ways to
^(7, 11) keep their families warm during the winter.
6. Quilters (present of *pass*) their quilts down from
^(7, 11) generation to generation.

For 7 and 8, replace each blank with *will* or *shall* to complete the future tense form of the verb.

7. I _____ learn to make quilts.
⁽¹¹⁾
8. _____ Ray sell his house in Chicago, Illinois?
⁽¹¹⁾

For 9 and 10, tell whether the noun is singular or plural.

9. women ⁽¹⁰⁾ 10. pouch ⁽¹⁰⁾

For 11–14, tell whether the noun is feminine, masculine, indefinite, or neuter.

11. groom ⁽¹⁰⁾ 12. bride ⁽¹⁰⁾ 13. elm tree ⁽¹⁰⁾ 14. clerk ⁽¹⁰⁾

15. Write the compound noun from this list:
⁽¹⁰⁾

harpsichord brother-in-law encyclopedia

16. Write the possessive noun from this sentence:
⁽¹⁰⁾

She followed the pharmacist’s advice.

17. From memory, write the 23 helping verbs from Lesson 9.
⁽⁹⁾

18. Write the simple subject of this sentence:

⁽²⁾ Generally, quilts were heavy and warm and made for homes without adequate heating.

19. Write the verb phrase from this sentence, and underline the helping verbs.
^(5, 7)

Many women would make quilts from feed sacks or tobacco pouches.

20. Replace the action verb with one that is more descriptive:
^(2, 5)

Annie Dennis made quilts for those who were ill.

21. Tell whether this expression is a fragment, run-on, or complete sentence:
⁽³⁾

From her mother as a little girl.

22. Rewrite and correct this run-on sentence:

^(3, 4) Annie Dennis learned to make “fancy quilts” from her mother she made them until she was 97.

For 23 and 24, tell whether the noun is concrete or abstract.

23. quilt (8) 24. belief (8)

25. Unscramble these words to make a declarative sentence.
(1, 3) preserve history family can quilts

26. Write each proper noun that requires capitalization from this sentence:
(6)

Next friday, peter and paul will visit natalee joe in phoenix, arizona.

Choose the best word to complete sentences 27–30.

27. The newspaper deliverer (lies, lays) the paper on the front porch.
(10)

28. Do you have the (self-discipline, integrity) to exercise daily?
(6, 9)

29. We have been asked not to (waist, waste) water.
(5)

30. In (geography, geology) one studies land formations and rocks.
(7)

LESSON 12

Capitalization: Sentence, Pronoun I, Poetry

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Diligent means "hard-working, persistent." A *diligent* student will succeed. *Conscientious* means "careful, painstaking." A *conscientious* student works steadily and always tries to do his or her best.

There are many reasons why words require capitalization. Recall that since proper nouns name a specific person, place, or thing, they need to be capitalized. Remember that a common noun linked with a proper noun requires a capital letter. For example, the word "ocean" is capitalized in "Atlantic Ocean." Also remember that little words such as *a*, *of*, *the*, *an*, and *in* are not capitalized when they are part of a proper noun (as in Republic of China).

We will learn more about capitalization in this lesson.

First word of every sentence

The **first word of every sentence** requires a capital letter.

The judge indicts the criminal with robbery.

Sadly, some people lack morals.

The new skateboard's value depreciates with constant use.

The pronoun I

The **pronoun I** is always capitalized, no matter where it is placed in the sentence.

I am in such a dilemma!

Do I use a capital letter there?

Rules, I am told, aid students in their writing.

I have three siblings.

First word in a line of poetry

The **first words of each line in most poetry** are usually capitalized.* For example, Edgar Allen Poe begins "The Raven" with:

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered,
weak and weary,

Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten
lore,

* However, for effect, some poets purposely do not capitalize first words of their lines of poetry.

Maya Angelou's poem "Woman Work" reads:

I've got the children to tend
The clothes to mend
The floor to mop
The food to shop...

Example Add capital letters wherever needed.

- Should i start dinner now?
- the letter had been mailed three days ago.
- Emily Dickenson, capitalizes the first word of each line of her poem "I Like to See It Lap the Miles:"

i like to see it lap the miles,
and lick the valleys up,
and stop to feed itself at tanks;
and then, prodigious, step...

Solution (a) The pronoun *I* is capitalized in this sentence.

- Since the first word in every sentence must be capitalized, we write, "The letter had been mailed three days ago."
- We write:

I like to see it lap the miles,
And lick the valleys up
And stop to feed itself at tanks
And then, prodigious, step...

Practice Write each word that should be capitalized in a-d.

- have you ever read "i Have a Dream," a famous speech by martin luther king, junior?
- T. S. Eliot capitalized the first word of each line in his poem, "Macavity: The Mystery Cat." Here is the first stanza:
macavity's a Mystery Cat: he's called the Hidden Paw—
for he's the master criminal who can defy the Law.
he's the bafflement of Scotland Yard, the Flying Squad's despair:
for when they reach the scene of crime—Macavity's not there!
- in the year 2000, a presidential convention was held in los angeles, california.

d. rules for capitalization are easy!

Replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- A _____ person works hard on his or her tasks.
- A _____ person works carefully and always tries to do a good job.

Review set Write each word that should be capitalized in 1-4.

- 12** 1. William Shakespeare capitalized the first word in each ⁽¹²⁾ line of his verses. Here are some famous lines from *Romeo and Juliet*:

love goes toward love, as schoolboys from their books:
but love from love, toward school with heavy looks.

2. *topiary* is a new word for me.

⁽¹²⁾

3. *topiary*, originating from the latin word *topiarius*, refers ⁽¹²⁾ to the ancient art of using plants for sculptures.

4. in the united states, people have developed a new type of ^(6, 12) topiary.

For 5-7, write whether the underlined verb tense is present, past, or future.

5. Today, topiary refers to figures and forms created by ^(7, 11) shaping plants while they grow.

6. Will you purchase a small ivy or bush to make an ^(7, 11) elephant-shaped topiary?

7. Long ago, only wealthy people owned topiary gardens. ^(7, 11)

For 8-11, write the correct form of the verb.

8. People (past of *form*) rosemary or boxwood into ⁽⁷⁾ foxhounds, whales, or mythical characters.

9. Someday you (future of *visit*) a topiary display. ⁽¹¹⁾

10. I (future of *purchase*) a wire form to cover with ivy. ⁽¹¹⁾

- ⁽⁷⁾ 11. Ivy (present of *cover*) the wire base completely.

For 12 and 13, tell whether the noun is singular or plural.

12. people

(10)

13. garden

(10)

For 14 and 15, tell whether the noun is feminine, masculine, indefinite, or neuter.

14. rhinoceros

(10)

15. vine

(10)

16. Write the compound word from this list: boxwood,
(10) soldiers, topiary

17. Write the possessive noun from this sentence:

(10)

The gardener's job is to shape the ivy.

18. From memory, write the 23 helping verbs from Lesson 9.

(9)

19. Write the simple subject of this sentence. Then replace
(2, 5) the underlined verb with one that is more descriptive.

In 17th century England, gardeners cut plants into mazes and labyrinths.

20. Make a complete sentence from this fragment:

(3, 4)

Some topiaries small enough to fit on a table.

For 21 and 22, tell whether the noun is concrete or abstract.

21. Hinduism

(8)

22. book

(8)

23. Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence:

(1, 3)

trample topiary not do the

For 24–30, choose the best word to complete each sentence.

24. A (conscientious, coarse) neighbor moved our trash cans
(8, 12) to the backyard.

25. Perhaps the hen will (lie, lay) some brown eggs this
(10) morning.

26. (Geology, Biology) is the study of life.

(7, 11)

27. (Geology, Biology) is the study of the origin and structure
(7, 11) of the earth.

28. The story of one's life written by another is a (biography,
(11) biosphere).

29. The land, water, and air inhabited by life is the
(11) (biography, biosphere).

30. Do you have the (dishonor, willpower) to complete your
(6, 9) homework assignment?

LESSON
13

Irregular Plural Nouns, Part 1

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Many words begin with the prefixes *uni-*, meaning "one;" *bi-*, meaning "two, both, twice, or double;" and *tri-*, meaning "three." A *unicycle* has one wheel, a *bicycle* has two wheels, and a *tricycle* has three wheels. The word *bilingual* has two parts: *bi-*, meaning "two," and *lingual*, meaning "pertaining to the tongue." A *bilingual* person speaks two languages. Ilbea is *bilingual*; she speaks both Spanish and English.

Plural Nouns We do not form a plural with an apostrophe. In most cases, we make a singular noun plural by adding an *s*.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
cat	cats
book	books
pencil	pencils
shoe	shoes

Irregular Forms Some nouns have irregular plural forms. We add *es* to a singular noun ending in the following letters: *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *x*, *z*.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Curtis	Curtises
boss	bosses
brush	brushes
church	churches
box	boxes
Ramirez	Ramirezes
buzz	buzzes

We add an *s* when a singular noun ends with *ay*, *ey*, *oy*, or *uy*.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
day	days
donkey	donkeys
toy	toys
buy	buys

We change *y* to *i* and add *es* when a singular noun ends in a consonant plus *y*.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
candy	candies
lady	ladies
party	parties
penny	pennies

Example For a–p, write the plural form of each singular noun.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| (a) towel | (b) porch | (c) fox | (d) bay |
| (e) dress | (f) shirt | (g) reply | (h) dish |
| (i) valley | (j) boy | (k) waltz | (l) circus |
| (m) guy | (n) sky | (o) bus | (p) fizz |

- Solution**
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) towels (regular) | (b) porches (ends in <i>ch</i>) |
| (c) foxes (ends in <i>x</i>) | (d) bays (ends in <i>ay</i>) |
| (e) dresses (ends in <i>s</i>) | (f) shirts (regular) |
| (g) replies (ends in consonant plus <i>y</i>) | |
| (h) dishes (ends in <i>sh</i>) | (i) valleys (ends in <i>ey</i>) |
| (j) boys (ends in <i>oy</i>) | (k) waltzes (ends in <i>z</i>) |
| (l) circuses (ends in <i>s</i>) | (m) guys (ends in <i>uy</i>) |
| (n) skies (ends in consonant plus <i>y</i>) | |
| (o) buses (ends in <i>s</i>) | (p) fizzes (ends in <i>z</i>) |

Practice For a and b, replace each blank with the correct word.

- The teacher spoke two languages; she was _____.
- A tricycle has _____ wheels.

For c–p, write the plural form of each singular noun.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|----------|
| c. moss | d. snake | e. chimney | f. bush |
| g. Thomas | h. country | i. bicycle | j. bench |
| k. day | l. tax | m. decoy | n. toy |
| o. cherry | p. baby | | |
- q. Which one of the following words is not in plural form?
taxes holidays student's

Review set 13

For 1–5, write the plural form for each singular noun.

1. turkey ₍₁₃₎ 2. pantry ₍₁₃₎ 3. perch ₍₁₃₎ 4. wax ₍₁₃₎ 5. weasel ₍₁₃₎

For 6–8, replace each blank with the singular present tense form of the italicized verb.

6. I wax. Brent _____
₍₇₎
7. The customers *reply*. Trent _____
₍₇₎
8. Roosters *crow*. The rooster _____
₍₇₎

For 9–11, write the past tense of each verb.

9. rip ₍₇₎ 10. brush ₍₇₎ 11. dry ₍₇₎

For 12 and 13, write the possessive form of the noun.

12. gentlemen ₍₁₀₎ 13. lawyers ₍₁₀₎

14. Rewrite the following lines from Shakespeare's *King Henry IV, Part I*, and add capital letters where they are needed.

if all the year were playing holidays,
to sport would be as tedious as to work.

For 15–17, tell whether the underlined verb tense is present, past, or future.

15. I shall learn about calamari.
_(7, 11)
16. Some people know calamari is a popular appetizer at
_(7, 11) restaurants.
17. Before today, the writer understood little about calamari.
_(7, 11)

For 18–20, choose the correct form of the verb.

18. He (present of *like*) squid.
₍₇₎
19. I (future of *taste*) squid at the next opportunity.
₍₁₁₎
20. Oscar (past of *enjoy*) bringing calamari to school for
₍₇₎ lunch.
21. Write the collective noun from this list: pack (of coyotes),
₍₈₎ meadow, squid

22. For a and b, tell whether the noun is feminine,
₍₁₀₎ masculine, indefinite, or neuter.
(a) doe (b) buck

23. Write the compound word from this list: material,
₍₁₀₎ classroom, marine, octopus

24. From memory, write the 23 helping verbs from Lesson 9.
₍₉₎

25. Write the simple subject of this sentence. Then write and
_(2, 9) underline the simple predicate.

A squid's mouth does look like a parrot's beak.

26. Use a period and capital letter to correct this run-on
_(3, 4) sentence:

The squid is not a fish it belongs to a group of animals called mollusca.

27. Write the abstract noun from this list: eyes, mouth,
₍₈₎ democracy, ocean

Choose the best word to complete sentences 28–30.

28. The prefix (bio-, geo-) means earth.
_(7, 11)
29. A prefix meaning "one" is (uni-, bi-, tri-).
₍₁₃₎
30. A (moral, bilingual) person tries to live a good, clean life.
_(2, 13)

LESSON
14

Irregular Plural Nouns, Part 2

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

We find the prefix *sub-* in words like *submarine*, *subsoil*, and *substitute*. The prefix *sub-* means "under" or "to put under." We understand that a *submarine* is a ship designed to operate beneath the surface of the sea. The *submarine* descended to 1000 feet below the surface of the sea. *Subsoil* is that layer of earth right beneath the surface soil. The rocky *subsoil* was hard to dig. In the word *substitute*, the prefix *sub-* means "to put under." A *substitute* is someone or something which is put in the place of another. You may *substitute* margarine for butter in the recipe.

We continue our study of plural nouns.

Irregular Forms Some singular nouns change completely in their plural forms.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
woman	women
man	men
child	children
mouse	mice
goose	geese
cactus	cacti

Other nouns are the same in their singular and plural forms.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
trout	trout

Dictionary When we are uncertain, it is very important that we use a dictionary to check plural forms. If the plural form of the noun is regular (only add *s* to the singular noun), then the dictionary will not list it. Sometimes the dictionary will list two plural forms for a noun. The first one listed is the preferred one. (Example: cactus *n.*, *pl.* cacti, cactuses)

Example 1 Write the plural form of each of the following singular nouns. Use a dictionary if you are in doubt.

- (a) goose (b) woman (c) child (d) salmon

Solution (a) **geese** (irregular form) (b) **women** (irregular form)
(c) **children** (irregular form)

(d) We check the dictionary and find that the plural of salmon is **salmon**.

Nouns Ending in f, ff, fe

For most nouns ending in *f*, *ff*, and *fe*, we add *s* to form the plural.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
cuff	cuffs
gulf	gulfs
safe	safes

However, for some nouns ending in *f* and *fe*, we change the *f* to *v* and add *es*.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
knife	knives
wife	wives
loaf	loaves

Nouns Ending in o

We usually add *s* to form the plurals of nouns ending in *o*, especially if they are musical terms.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
radio	radios
solo	solos
auto	autos
piano	pianos
alto	altos
soprano	sopranos
banjo	banjos

However, the following are important exceptions:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
echo	echoes
hero	heroes
veto	vetoes
tomato	tomatoes
potato	potatoes
torpedo	torpedoes
mosquito	mosquitoes

(There are more!)

Since there are many more exceptions, we must check the dictionary to be sure of the correct spelling.

Example 2 (a) cliff (b) solo (c) echo (d) thief

Solution (a) **cliffs** (word ending in *ff*)

(b) **solos** (musical term ending in *o*)

(c) We notice that the word *echo* is in the list of exceptions to words ending in *o*. We check the dictionary and find that the plural of *echo* is **echoes**.

(d) We check the dictionary and find that the plural of *thief* is **thieves**.

Compound Nouns We make the main element plural in a compound noun.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
mother-in-law	mothers-in-law
commander in chief	commanders in chief
officer of the law	officers of the law
justice of the peace	justices of the peace
rule of thumb	rules of thumb
head of state	heads of state
groomsman	groomsmen
bridesmaid	bridesmaids

Nouns Ending in *ful* We form the plurals of nouns ending in *ful* by adding an *s* at the end of the word.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
tankful	tankfuls
cupful	cupfuls

Example 3 Write the plural form of each of the following singular nouns. Use a dictionary if you are in doubt.

(a) pailful (b) maid of honor

Solution (a) **pailfuls** (word ending in *ful*)

(b) **maids of honor** (compound noun)

Practice For a–k, write the plural form of each singular noun. Use the dictionary if you are in doubt.

- | | | |
|------------|------------------|----------|
| a. handful | b. mother-in-law | c. chief |
| d. scarf | e. trout | f. tooth |
| g. ox | h. cello | i. photo |
| j. cliff | k. potato | |

For l–n, replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- l. When Mr. Zelaya was sick, his class had a _____ teacher.
- m. A vessel built for under the sea is called a _____.
- n. Crops grew poorly because the _____ was too sandy.

More Practice Write the plural of each noun.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. cross | 2. bunch | 3. boy | 4. lunch |
| 5. bush | 6. loss | 7. berry | 8. bay |
| 9. sheep | 10. man | 11. lady | 12. woman |
| 13. child | 14. mouse | 15. goose | 16. cupful |
| 17. wife | 18. loaf | 19. piano | 20. potato |
| 21. father-in-law | 22. commander in chief | | |

Review set For 1–15, write the plural for each noun.

- 14
- | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. handful | 2. brother-in-law | 3. maid of honor |
| 4. cello | 5. solo | 6. life |
| 7. whiff | 8. octopus | 9. monkey |
| 10. sentry | 11. march | 12. delay |
| 13. fax | 14. buoy | 15. ferry |
- (1–15: 13, 14)

16. Replace the blank with the singular present tense form of the verb.
(7)

Cats lurch toward canaries. The cat _____ toward canaries.

17. Replace the blank with the past tense form of the verb.
(7)
- The center (tip) _____ the basketball to the opposite team.

18. Write the possessive form of *players*.
(10)

19. Rewrite the following and add capital letters where they are needed in these lines from Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*:
(12)

friends, romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;
i come to bury caesar, not to praise him.
the evil that men do lives after them:
the good is oft interred with their bones.

For 20–22, write the correct form of the verb.

20. The squid (present of *have*) no backbone.
(7)
21. We (future of *learn*) that the squid is a soft-bodied invertebrate.
(11)
22. Most students have not (past of *touch*) a squid.
(7)
23. Write the collective noun from this list: lamb, donkey, herd
(8)
24. For a–e, tell whether each noun is feminine, masculine, indefinite, neuter, or abstract.
(8, 10)
- (a) bride (b) groom (c) caterer
(d) wedding vow (e) wedding cake

For sentences 25 and 26, write the simple subject. Then write and underline the simple predicate.

25. Squids belong to the cephalopoda class of mollusca.
(2, 5)
- (2, 5) 26. The squid's feet surround the creature's head.

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

Cephalopoda means "head-footed."

For 28–30, choose the best word to complete each sentence.

28. The clown rode a one-wheeled bike, a (tricycle, bicycle, unicycle).
(13)
29. *Rays* and *raise* are (homophones, homonyms).
(4)
30. The (respectful, reliable, generous) baby-sitter always arrived on time and followed the parents' instructions exactly.
(3)

LESSON
15Irregular Verbs, Part 1:
To Be, Have, Do

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Its and *it's* are often used improperly. *Its* is the possessive form of "it." The kangaroo keeps *its* offspring in *its* pouch. On the other hand, *it's* is the contraction for "it is." *It's* (It is) amazing that the kangaroo keeps its young in its pouch. If in doubt, substitute "it is" for *it's* to be sure the sentence makes sense.

Three of the most frequently used verbs in the English language are *to be*, *have*, and *do*. The tenses of these verbs are irregular; they do not fit the pattern of the regular verbs. Therefore, we must memorize them.

Points of View Verb forms often change according to three points of view: First person (*I* or *we*), second person (*you*), and third person (*he*, *she*, *it*, *they*, and singular or plural nouns). Below are charts showing the verb forms of *to be*, *have*, and *do*.

To Be

	PRESENT		PAST	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST PERSON	I <u>am</u>	we <u>are</u>	I <u>was</u>	we <u>were</u>
2ND PERSON	you <u>are</u>	you <u>are</u>	you <u>were</u>	you <u>were</u>
3RD PERSON	he <u>is</u>	they <u>are</u>	he <u>was</u>	they <u>were</u>

Have

	PRESENT		PAST	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST PERSON	I <u>have</u>	we <u>have</u>	I <u>had</u>	we <u>had</u>
2ND PERSON	you <u>have</u>	you <u>have</u>	you <u>had</u>	you <u>had</u>
3RD PERSON	he <u>has</u>	they <u>have</u>	he <u>had</u>	they <u>had</u>

Do

	PRESENT		PAST	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST PERSON	I <u>do</u>	we <u>do</u>	I <u>did</u>	we <u>did</u>
2ND PERSON	you <u>do</u>	you <u>do</u>	you <u>did</u>	you <u>did</u>
3RD PERSON	he <u>does</u>	they <u>do</u>	he <u>did</u>	they <u>did</u>

- Example** Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb.
- If we (present of *have*) strong, healthy bodies, we can resist disease.
 - You (present of *to be*) what you eat.
 - He (past of *to be*) aware that eating proper foods is necessary for good health.
 - You (past of *do*) know that a balanced diet helps the body function properly.
 - I (present of *do*) get plenty of sleep.
 - They (past of *have*) tired, run-down bodies from lack of sleep.

- Solution**
- If we **have** strong, healthy bodies, we can resist disease.
 - You **are** what you eat.
 - He **was** aware that eating proper foods is necessary for good health.
 - You **did** know that a balanced diet helps the body function properly.
 - I **do** get plenty of sleep.
 - They **had** tired, run-down bodies from lack of sleep.

- Practice** Write the correct verb form to complete sentences a–f.
- Running, dancing, swimming, and biking (present of *to be*) forms of exercise.
 - In order to relieve muscle tension and maintain healthy muscles and blood vessels, he (present of *have*) to exercise regularly.
 - He (present of *do*) exercises to strengthen his heart.
 - She (past of *have*) studied the food guide pyramid.
 - We (past of *to be*) surprised at the food groups.

f. I (past of *do*) memorize the six basic food groups.

For g–j, replace each blank with *its* or *it's*.

g. _____ important to exercise.

h. The body is at _____ best when it has had enough good food, sleep, and exercise.

i. We learned that _____ essential to get enough sleep to fight off disease.

j. The body gets _____ energy from nutritious food and plenty of sleep.

More Practice

Choose the correct verb form for each sentence.

1. Sam (do, does) like green eggs.
2. He (have, has) brown eyes.
3. Archibald (were, was) my best friend.
4. (Are, Is) you punctual?
5. We (was, were) on time.
6. They (was, were) late.
7. Alba and David (was, were) married last year.
8. Ilbea and Jerry (is, are) planning their wedding.
9. (Was, Were) you considerate of your classmates?
10. (Was, Were) your brother with you?
11. Flora (have, has) a purple unicycle.
12. (Do, Does) Flora speak two languages?
13. Flora (am, are, is) bilingual.
14. Biology (are, is) the study of life.
15. I (are, is, am) studying biology.

16. A tricycle (have, has) three wheels.

17. Kurt (have, has) a tricycle.

19. Freddy (do, does) laundry every day.

20. He (do, did) nine loads of wash today.

Review set

15

1. For a–d, choose the correct present tense form of the verb *to be*.
(a) I (am, are, is) (b) You (am, are, is)
(c) He (am, are, is) (d) They (am, are, is)
2. For a–d, choose the correct present tense form of the verb *have*.
(a) I (have, has) (b) You (have, has)
(c) She (have, has) (d) We (have, has)
3. For a–d, choose the correct present tense form of the verb *do*.
(a) I (do, does) (b) You (do, does)
(c) It (do, does) (d) They (do, does)
4. For a–d, choose the correct past tense form of the verb *be*.
(a) I (was, were) (b) You (was, were)
(c) He (was, were) (d) They (was, were)

Write the correct verb form to complete sentences 5–10.

5. An octopus (present of *to be*) a cephalopod like a squid.
6. The injured squid (past of *have*) nine arms instead of ten.
7. It (present of *do*) amazing things with its suction-capable arms.
8. The squid (present of *have*) two longer, retractable arms.
9. It caught a fish with its longer tentacles and (past of *pass*) it to its shorter arms.
10. We (future of *watch*) the shorter tentacles hand the prey to the squid's mouth.

For 11–19, write the plural for each noun.

11. blueberry 12. matron of honor 13. parade

(11–19: 13, 14)

14. alto 15. cupful 16. hero

17. cliff 18. leaf 19. key

20. Replace the blank with the singular present tense form of the underlined verb.

(5, 7)

The finches perch on the branch. The finch _____ on the branch.

21. Replace the blank with the past tense form of the verb.

(5, 7)

The groomer (clip) _____ the French poodle.

22. Write the possessive noun in this sentence: In the department store, I was looking for ladies' hats.

(10)

23. Rewrite the following and add capital letters where they are needed.

(6, 12)

shakespeare wrote these lines in anthony and cleopatra:

i am dying, egypt, dying; only
i here importune death awhile, until
of many thousand kisses the poor last
i lay upon thy lips.

24. Write the collective noun from this list: family, whales, squid

(8)

25. Write the indefinite noun from this list: tree, lady, man, squid

(10)

26. Write the simple subject of the following sentence. Then write and underline the simple predicate.

(2, 5)

The squid's siphon brings in water.

27. Tell whether this group of words is a fragment, run-on, or complete sentence:

(3)

The squid with nine arms instead of ten.

Choose the best word to complete sentences 28–30.

28. A (substitute, submarine) must surface cautiously in order not to hit another sea vessel.

(14)

29. Land, air, and water inhabited by life is called the (subsoil, biosphere).

(11, 14)

30. The prefix meaning three is (uni-, bi-, tri-).

(13)

LESSON
16

Four Principal Parts of Verbs

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Persevere is a verb that means "to continue in spite of difficulties." If you *persevere* in your studies, you will succeed. *Perseverance* is a noun meaning "continued effort in spite of difficulties; steadfastness." After years of *perseverance*, Thomas Edison finally invented the light bulb.

Four Principal Parts Every verb has **four** basic forms, or **principal parts**. In order to form all the tenses of each verb, we need to learn these principal parts: the verb, the present participle, the past, and the past participle.

Present Tense The first principal part is the singular verb in its **present tense** form, which is used to express *present time*, something that is *true at all times*, and *future time*.

walk learn jump love

Present Participle The second principal part, the **present participle**, is used to form the *progressive* tenses (continuing action). The present participle is formed by adding *ing* to the singular verb. It is preceded by a form of the *to be* helping verb:

(is) walking (is) learning (is) jumping

Past Tense The third principal part of a verb, used to express *past time*, is the **past tense**, which we form by adding *ed* to most verbs.

walked learned jumped loved

Past Participle The fourth principal part of a verb, used to form the *perfect* tenses, is the **past participle**. It is preceded by a form of the *have* helping verb. With regular verbs, the past and the past participle are the same. (Perfect tenses are taught in Lesson 19.)

PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
walked	(has) walked
jumped	(has) jumped
learned	(has) learned
loved	(has) loved

Example Complete the chart by writing the second, third, and fourth "principal parts" (present participle, past tense, and past participle) of each verb.

VERB	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
rest	(is) resting	rested	(has) rested
(a) look	_____	_____	_____
(b) skip	_____	_____	_____
(c) form	_____	_____	_____
(d) hitch	_____	_____	_____
(e) elect	_____	_____	_____

Solution

(a) look	(is) looking	looked	(has) looked
(b) skip	(is) skipping	skipped	(has) skipped
(c) form	(is) forming	formed	(has) formed
(d) hitch	(is) hitching	hitched	(has) hitched
(e) elect	(is) electing	elected	(has) elected

Practice For a–e, complete the chart by writing the second, third, and fourth "principal parts" (present participle, past tense, and past participle) of each verb.

VERB	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
a. listen	_____	_____	_____
b. help	_____	_____	_____
c. talk	_____	_____	_____
d. prove	_____	_____	_____
e. finish	_____	_____	_____

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

f. To _____ means to keep trying even when it is difficult.

g. If you have _____, you will succeed.

Review set For 1–5, write the present participle, past tense, and past
16 participle of each verb. Example: 1. wait—(is) waiting, waited, (has) waited

1. wait

(7, 16)

2. snore

(7, 16)

(7, 16) 3. rip

(7, 16) 4. dry

(7, 16) 5. pat

6. For a–d, choose the correct present tense form of the
 (7, 15) verb *to be*.

(a) I (am, are, is)

(b) You (am, are, is)

(c) He (am, are, is)

(d) They (am, are, is)

7. For a–d, choose the correct present tense form of the
 (7, 15) verb *have*.

(a) I (have, has)

(b) You (have, has)

(c) She (have, has)

(d) We (have, has)

8. For a–d, choose the correct present tense form of the
 (7, 15) verb *do*.

(a) I (do, does)

(b) You (do, does)

(c) It (do, does)

(d) They (do, does)

9. For a–d, choose the correct past tense form of the verb *to be*.

(7, 15) (a) I (was, were)

(b) You (was, were)

(c) He (was, were)

(d) They (was, were)

Choose the correct verb form to complete sentences 10–15.

10. Impressionists (past of *do*) paintings with light colors,
 (7, 15) few details, and short brush strokes.

11. The museum (past of *have*) some paintings by the
 (7, 15) Impressionists on display.

12. The tourists (future of *view*) the works of Mary Cassatt,
 (5, 11) Claude Monet, and Pierre Renoir.

(5, 11) 13. I (future of *purchase*) a Mary Cassatt painting.

14. Mary Cassatt (past of *live*) from 1844–1926.

(7, 16)

15. The Impressionist painter (present of *give*) the observer
 (7, 16) the “impression” or “idea” of a painting’s subject.

For 16–19, write the plural of each noun.

16. torpedo

(13, 14)

17. knife

(13, 14)

18. Smith

(13, 14)

19. bog

(13, 14)

20. Rewrite the following lines of poetry from Shakespeare’s
 (12) *Hamlet* and add capital letters where they are needed.

a brother’s murder! pray can i not,

though inclination be as sharp as will.

21. Write the possessive form of *salesperson*.

(10)

22. Write the collective noun from this list: television,
 (8) collection, book, album

23. Write the compound noun from this list: skateboard,
 (10) wagon, swing, pole

24. Write the neuter noun from this list: postmaster,
 (10) postmistress, mailman, package

For 25–28, refer to this sentence:

I shall appreciate paintings by the Impressionists.

25. Write the simple subject.

(2, 3)

26. Write the simple predicate or verb phrase.

(2, 11)

27. Write the helping verb.

(9)

28. Tell whether the sentence is interrogative, declarative,
 (1) exclamatory, or imperative.

Choose the best word to complete sentences 29–30.

29. (Its, It’s) interesting that the squid uses (its, it’s) mouth to
 (15) move by taking in water.

(10) 30. Did you (lie, lay) down after the mile run?

LESSON
17

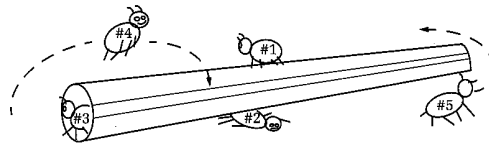
Simple Prepositions, Part 1

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Sometimes people misuse the words *between* and *among*. We use *between* when comparing only two people or things. The wide-eyed toddler couldn't decide *between* an ice cream cone and a cookie. We use *among* when comparing three or more people or things. The athlete was *among* the best in his sport.

Prepositions Prepositions are words belonging to the part of speech that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word. Notice how a preposition (italicized) shows the relationship between a bug and the straw:



Bug #1 is *on* the straw. Bug #2 is *under* the straw. Bug #3 is *inside* the straw. Bug #4 is jumping *over* the straw. Bug #5 is walking *around* the straw.

Besides showing spatial relationships, prepositions also show abstract relationships. Below is a list of common prepositions.

aboard	because of	excepting	off	since
about	before	for	on	through
above	behind	from	on account of	throughout
according to	below	from among	on behalf of	till
across	beneath	from between	on top of	to
across from	beside	from under	onto	toward
after	besides	in	opposite	under
against	between	in addition to	out	underneath
along	beyond	in behalf of	out of	until
alongside	but	in front of	outside	unto
alongside of	by	in place of	outside of	up
along with	by means of	in regard to	over	up to
amid	concerning	in spite of	over to	upon
among	considering	inside	owing to	via
apart from	despite	inside of	past	with
around	down	into	prior to	within
aside from	down from	like	regarding	without
at	during	near	round	
away from	except	near to	round about	
back of	except for	of	save	

Simple Prepositions Notice that some prepositions in the list above are single words while others are groups of words. In this lesson we will learn to recognize single-word prepositions, **simple**

prepositions, which we list alphabetically here. To help you memorize these, we list them in four columns.

1	2	3	4
aboard	beside	inside	since
about	besides	into	through
above	between	like	throughout
across	beyond	near	till
after	but	of	to
against	by	off	toward
along	concerning	on	under
alongside	considering	onto	underneath
amid	despite	opposite	until
among	down	out	unto
around	during	outside	up
at	except	over	upon
before	excepting	past	via
behind	for	regarding	with
below	from	round	within
beneath	in	save	without

Simple prepositions are underlined in the sentences below. Notice how they show the relationship between "ball" and "fence."

The soccer ball went under the fence.

The soccer ball went over the fence.

A person, place, or thing always follows a preposition. We call this word the **object of the preposition**. In the first sentence, we see that *fence* is the object of the preposition *under*. In the second sentence, *fence* is the object of the preposition *over*. We will practice this concept more in a later lesson.

Example Underline the prepositions in a–d.

- (a) A new form of government was finally begun in Mexico after the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz in 1911.
- (b) The Spanish colonies in South America also struggled for independence.
- (c) Simon Bolivar led the revolution against Spain in South America.
- (d) Bolivar came from a wealthy Venezuelan family.

Solution (a) A new form of government was finally begun in Mexico after the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz in 1911.

- (b) The Spanish colonies **in** South America also struggled **for** independence.
- (c) Simon Bolivar led the revolution **against** Spain **in** South America.
- (d) Bolivar came **from** a wealthy Venezuelan family.

- Practice**
- a. Memorize the first column of prepositions on page 79: Study the column for a moment, then cover it, and say the prepositions to yourself or to a friend. Repeat this until you can say all the prepositions in the first column.
- b. Now follow the instructions for Practice "a" to memorize the second column of prepositions, and say them to yourself or to a friend.
- c. Have a "preposition contest" with yourself or with a friend to see how many prepositions you can write in one minute.

For d–i, list all the prepositions that you find in each sentence.

- d. We read *A Wrinkle in Time* by Madeleine L'Engle.
- e. Bolivar cried, "I shall march from Panama to Cape Horn, until every Spaniard is expelled!"
- f. *Island of the Blue Dolphins* remains a favorite with students.
- g. Throughout South America, Simon Bolivar is still called "the Liberator."
- h. Boomer wandered out the gate, across the street, around the corner, past the market, and beyond the city limits.
- i. After sunrise but before breakfast, we hiked along the river, among the birch trees, and through the valley, during the coolest part of the day.

For j–m, replace each blank with *between* or *among*.

- j. Voters will choose from _____ several candidates on election day.
- k. We had to decide _____ two people.

- l. Teriyaki chicken was _____ the many entrees offered to those attending the banquet.
- m. If a diligent student has to choose _____ television and homework, the choice will be homework.

More Practice Write each preposition that you find in these sentences.

- Jake dug under the fence and crawled through the tunnel to the neighbor's yard.
- He searched throughout the garden, beneath each tree and among the cabbage plants for his bone.
- Beyond the pond, under a lilac bush, beside the road, he discovered a burrow in loose soil.
- Inside this hole, he found his bone.
- Without a doubt, it had been stolen by a prairie dog.

Review set 17 For 1 and 2, replace each blank with the missing preposition from your alphabetical list on page 79.

- aboard, about, _____, across, _____, ⁽¹⁷⁾ against, along, alongside, amid, among, _____, at, _____ behind, _____, beneath.
- beside, besides, _____, beyond, _____, by, ⁽¹⁷⁾ concerning, considering, despite, _____, during, except, _____, for, _____, in.

Write each preposition from sentences 3–5.

- The golden lion tamarin, a kind of monkey, is ⁽¹⁷⁾ endangered in its native Brazil.
- At the Los Angeles Zoo, in December, 2001, a golden lion ⁽¹⁷⁾ tamarin, Terra, gave birth to twins.
- One of the twins fell from a tree and was rescued by his ⁽¹⁷⁾ protective parents.
- Tell whether this group of words is a sentence fragment, ⁽³⁾ run-on sentence, or complete sentence:

The monkey fell, his dad picked him up.

7. Make a complete sentence from this fragment:
(3, 4) Climbing high in the tree from branch to branch.
8. Write the present participle, past tense, and past participle of the verb *wrap*.
(7, 16)
9. For a–d, choose the correct present tense form of the verb.
(7, 15) (a) I (am, are, is) (b) You (am, are, is)
(c) He (do, does) (d) We (have, has)
10. For a–d, choose the correct past tense form of the verb.
(7, 15) (a) He (was, were) (b) It (had, have)
(c) She (do, did) (d) They (was, were)

Write the correct verb form to complete sentences 11–14.

11. The zoo keepers (future of *protect*) the tamarins by
(5, 11) constant surveillance.
12. We (future of *share*) the responsibility of saving the
(5, 11) world's endangered animals.
13. The Golden Lion Tamarin Conservation Project (present
(7, 16) of *exist*) to help the Brazilian government return these
monkeys to the rain forests.
14. Visitors (past of *examine*) the living arrangements of the
(7, 16) tamarins.

For 15–18, write the plural of each noun.

15. soprano 16. half 17. cuff 18. six
(14) (14) (14) (14)

19. Rewrite the following, adding capital letters where they
(6, 12) are needed.
langston hughes capitalizes the first word of each line in
his poem "the negro speaks of rivers":
i bathed in the euphrates when dawns were young.
i built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.
20. Replace the underlined verb with an alternative that
(5, 7) might be more precise: Cleo went to the river.
21. Write the concrete noun from this list: love, trust, chair,
(8) Latin, loyalty.

22. Write the singular noun from this list: monkeys, trees,
(10) groomsmen, cage
23. Write the compound feminine noun from this list: nail
(10) polish, volleyball, mother-in-law, commander in chief

For 24–28, refer to this sentence:

The tamarins are living in trees at the zoo.

24. Write the simple subject.
(2)
25. Write the simple predicate.
(2, 5)
26. Write the present participle.
(15, 16)
27. Write the helping verb.
(9)
28. Write each preposition.
(17)

For 29–30, choose the best word to complete each sentence.

29. Playwright John Stothers demonstrated (consideration,
(1, 16) perseverance), for he never gave up hope of producing
his show, *Pilgrim*.
30. The hair on a tamarin is not (course, coarse) but rather
(8) fine.

LESSON
18

Simple Prepositions, Part 2

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The little words *to*, *two*, and *too* cause some people confusion. *To* is a preposition that means "in the direction of." The class will go *to* the zoo. *Two* is the number that follows the number one. Some families own *two* cars. *Too* is an adverb meaning "also," "in addition," "besides," "more than enough," or "very." I have *too* many freckles on my face to count.

In this lesson, we continue to practice memorizing prepositions and identifying them in a sentence.

We will focus on memorizing the third and fourth columns of simple prepositions:

3	4
<i>inside</i>	<i>since</i>
<i>into</i>	<i>through</i>
<i>like</i>	<i>throughout</i>
<i>near</i>	<i>till</i>
<i>of</i>	<i>to</i>
<i>off</i>	<i>toward</i>
<i>on</i>	<i>under</i>
<i>onto</i>	<i>underneath</i>
<i>opposite</i>	<i>until</i>
<i>out</i>	<i>unto</i>
<i>outside</i>	<i>up</i>
<i>over</i>	<i>upon</i>
<i>past</i>	<i>via</i>
<i>regarding</i>	<i>with</i>
<i>round</i>	<i>within</i>
<i>save</i>	<i>without</i>

- Practice**
- Memorize the third column of prepositions. Study the column for a moment, then cover it, and say the prepositions to yourself or to a friend. Repeat this until you can say all the prepositions in the third column.
 - Now, follow the Practice "a" instructions to memorize the fourth column of prepositions so that you can say them to yourself or to a friend.
 - Have a "preposition contest" with yourself or with a friend to see how many prepositions you can write in one minute.

Write each preposition that you find in sentences d–i.

- With compassion, they handed blankets to those living under the bridge.
- Barbara stuck a geranium in her hat.
- She came to the well for water, but she left with something more.
- Until dark, Gelly trotted along the mountain trail.
- From morning till night, he was searching for Lady.
- With diligence, they practiced their prepositions for several days.

For j–m, replace each blank with *to*, *two*, or *too*.

- It is _____ cold to surf in Alaska.
- Surfing and skiing are _____ sports requiring balance and coordination.
- I said I was _____ tired to do my homework!
- My mom said, "Go _____ your room and do your homework now!"

More Practice

Number your paper 1–32. Tell whether each word is a noun, verb, or preposition. Write "N" for noun, "V" for verb, or "P" for preposition.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. went | 2. hamburger | 3. upon | 4. looked |
| 5. with | 6. joy | 7. swam | 8. under |
| 9. tree | 10. into | 11. ran | 12. airplane |
| 13. from | 14. flew | 15. like | 16. until |
| 17. sweater | 18. during | 19. sky | 20. jumped |
| 21. write | 22. beyond | 23. synonym | 24. oven |
| 25. integrity | 26. except | 27. after | 28. polygon |
| 29. below | 30. lay | 31. biosphere | 32. out |

Review set Write each preposition that you find in sentences 1–5.

- 18** 1. Besides me, only Charles came to the party.
(17, 18)
2. A python slithered by me.
(17)
3. Aunt Dorothy whizzed around the rink.
(17)
4. How many stars can you see in the night sky?
(18)
5. After lunch, I'll sit beneath the tree and eat cherries with
(17, 18) you.
6. Write the abstract nouns from this list:
(8) raspberry adoration sibling moral
7. Write each helping verb from this sentence:
(9, 15) You should have seen the golden lion tamarin, the squirrel-sized monkey with brightly-colored hair!
8. Write the present participle, past tense, and past
(7, 16) participle of the verb *fizz*.
9. Write the three helping verbs that begin with the letter *m*.
(9)
10. For a–d, choose the correct present tense form of the verb.
(7, 15) (a) I (have, has) (b) You (am, are, is)
(c) He (am, are, is) (d) They (do, does)
11. For a–d, choose the correct past tense form of the verb.
(7, 15) (a) She (do, did) (b) It (was, were)
(c) They (was, were) (d) We (does, did)
- Write the correct verb form to complete sentences 12 and 13.
12. The golden lion tamarin (present of *eat*) yogurt, sunflower
(7) seeds, giant mealworms, carrots, and grapes.
13. At the new preservation facilities, birds caught in oil spills
(9, 11) (future of *receive*) a cleaning and treatment.
14. Tell whether this group of words is a sentence fragment,
(8) run-on sentence, or complete sentence:
To volunteer at a shelter to help the aquatic birds.

15. Correct this run-on sentence:

- (3, 4) Oil spilled into the ocean birds wallowed helplessly in the black muck.

For 16 and 17, write the plural of each noun.

16. tooth (14) 17. deer (14)

18. Rewrite the following and add capital letters where they are needed.
(6, 12)

robert frost capitalized the first word of each line in his poem, "stopping by woods on a snowy evening":

whose woods these are i think i know.
his house is in the village though;
he will not see me stopping here
to watch his woods fill up with snow.

19. Write the possessive form of *somebody*.
(10)

20. Write the concrete noun from this list: raspberry,
(8) polytheism, moral, love

21. Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence:
(1, 3) me meet the at library

22. Write the indefinite noun from this list: father-in-law,
(10) grandmother, sister-in-law, grandparent

For 23–28, refer to this sentence:

Injured birds will be examined for pollution poisoning.

23. Write the simple subject.
(2)

24. Write the simple predicate
(2, 11)

25. Write the helping verbs.
(2, 9)

26. Write the action verb.
(2, 5)

27. Write the preposition.
(17)

For 28–30, choose the best word to complete the sentence.

(16) 28. The bird was (to, too, two) sick to fly.

29. Please select one video from (among, between) this
(17) collection of videos.

30. (Its, It's) difficult to decide.
(15)

The Perfect Tenses

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The words *who's* and *whose* are frequently misused. *Whose* is a possessive pronoun. It shows ownership. *Whose* boots are these? *Who's* is the contraction for "who is." *Who's* the young boy standing next to your mother?

We have already learned the simple forms of the present, past, and future tenses. In this lesson, we will examine the three **perfect tenses**—present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect. The perfect tenses show that an action has been completed or "perfected." To form these tenses, we add a form of the helping verb *have* to the past participle.

Present Perfect The present perfect tense describes an action that occurred in the past and is complete or continuing in the present. We add the present forms of the verb *have* to the past participle.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE = HAVE OR HAS + PAST PARTICIPLE

Jamie has walked to the store many times.

Joe and Frank have discovered the buried treasure.

Past Perfect The past perfect tense describes past action completed before another past action. We use the helping verb *had* before the past participle.

PAST PERFECT TENSE = HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE

Jamie had walked to the store before she went to school.

Joe and Frank had discovered the buried treasure before the pirates arrived.

Future Perfect The future perfect tense describes future action to be completed before another future action. We add the future form of the helping verb *have* to the past participle.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE = WILL HAVE OR SHALL HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Jamie will have walked to the store and back twice by noon.

We shall have discovered the buried treasure prior to Joe and Frank's arrival.

I shall have washed three loads of clothes by this evening.

Example In sentences a–d, tell whether each perfect tense verb phrase is present, past, or future.

- Father had walked five miles to get help for the stranded motorist.
- The class will have gathered two barrels of trash for their community service project.
- Have you curled your hair yet?
- Priscilla has joined the Daughters of the American Revolution organization.

- Solution**
- We notice the past tense (had) form of the helping verb *have*, so we know that the perfect tense is **past perfect**.
 - We see the future tense form of *have* (will have), so we know that the perfect tense is **future perfect**.
 - The present tense form of *have* is used, so we know that the perfect tense is **present perfect**.
 - The helping verb *have* is in present tense, so we know that the perfect tense is **present perfect**.

Practice For a–f, replace each blank with *who's* or *whose*.

- The contraction for “who is” is _____.
- _____ is a possessive pronoun showing ownership.
- _____ copy of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* is this?
- _____ taking the minutes of this meeting?
- I want to know _____ responsible for this mischief!
- Do you know _____ sweater this is?

For g–j, tell whether the verb is present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect.

- By noon, I had killed hundreds of mosquitoes.
- The polio vaccine has saved many people from death or paralysis.

- We will have vaccinated one hundred school children by five o'clock today.
- The volcanoes have erupted regularly on the Hawaiian Islands.

Choose the correct word to complete k and l.

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

l. To form the perfect tense, we add a form of the helping verb (have, must) to the past participle.

Review set
19 (17, 18)

1. From memory, write as many prepositions as you can in two minutes.

2. Tell whether each word is a helping verb or a preposition. Write “HV” for helping verb or “P” for preposition.

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| (a) is | (b) in | (c) was |
| (d) to | (e) are | (f) by |

3. Write each preposition from this sentence:

(18) Since yesterday, I have memorized thirty prepositions without difficulty.

For 4–6, tell whether the verb is present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect.

4. By the end of this year, volunteers will have washed many oil-soaked birds.

5. Donors had wished for even more facilities for injured animals.

6. Workers have soaked birds in tubs filled with dish detergent and hot, soft water.

For 7–10, write the verb phrase, including helping verbs.

7. Volunteers will wash birds with soft water.

8. Soft water does not wash away the water-repelling oils from the bird's feathers.

9. Helpers will rinse the birds with water under high pressure. (9, 11)

10. Workers have washed many birds. (9, 19)

11. For a–d, choose the correct present tense form of the verb. (7, 15)

- (a) He (am, are, is) (b) We (have, has)
(c) I (do, does) (d) You (am, are, is)

12. Tell whether the following word group is a sentence fragment, a run-on sentence, or a complete sentence: (9)

Jane Goodall's passion for African animals in the wild.

13. Correct this run-on sentence: (3, 4)

Jane loved animals she was a dreamer.

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

Write the correct verb form to complete sentences 15–17.

15. Jane (past of *do*) all she could to go to Africa. (7, 15)

16. She (present of *work*) for a big company in Kenya to support her stay there. (7, 16)

17. Later, Jane (future of *meet*) Dr. Louis Leakey, a famous scientist. (9, 11)

For 18–21, write the plural for each noun.

18. bucketful 19. mosquito 20. branch 21. key
(13, 14) (13, 14) (13, 14) (13, 14)

22. Langston Hughes capitalized the first word of each line in his poem below. Write each word that needs a capital letter in the following: (6, 12)

langston hughes wrote this poetry in "life is fine":

i went down to the river,
i sat down on the bank.
i tried to think but couldn't,
so i jumped in and sank.

For 23–27, refer to this sentence:

We shall learn about Jane Goodall and her study of chimpanzees.

23. Write the simple subject. (2)

24. Write the simple predicate, and tell whether the verb is present, past, or future tense. (2, 16)

25. Write each preposition that you find in the sentence. (17, 18)

26. Write the indefinite noun and tell whether it is singular or plural. (10)

27. Write the abstract noun. (8)

For 28–30, choose the best word to complete each sentence.

28. To form the perfect tense, we add a form of the helping verb *have* to the (present, past) participle. (19)

29. There are (to, too, two) many facts to remember about Jane Goodall. (16)

30. Jane Goodall's goal was (to, too, two) travel (to, too, two) Africa (to, too, two) study animals. (18)

LESSON
20Capitalization: Titles, Outlines,
Quotations

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

In the poem "I like to see it lap the miles," Emily Dickinson described her train as *prodigious*. Do you know what that word means? *Prodigious* (pronounced pr-DIJ-s) is an adjective and means "enormous or extraordinary in size, quantity, or degree; vast." The weightlifter lifted 300 pounds in a *prodigious* feat of strength.

We have learned to capitalize the following: Proper nouns, common nouns when they are a part of proper nouns, the pronoun *I*, the first word of every sentence, and the first word in every line of most poetry. We have also learned that little words like *of*, *and*, and *an* are not capitalized when part of a proper noun.

Titles Titles require special capitalization. In titles, we capitalize the following:

1. The first and last words of a title
2. All verbs (action or being words)
3. All other words in the title except certain short words
4. A preposition with five or more letters (such as *outside*, *underneath*, *between*, etc.)

Notice the examples below.

Animal Farm

The Secret Garden

When We Were Very Young

Unless located first or last in the title, words like *a*, *an*, *and*, *the*, *but*, *or*, *for*, *nor*, and prepositions with four letters or less do not need a capital letter.

The Call of the Wild

"I Have a Dream"

Romeo and Juliet

The Wind in the Willows

Outlines We learn to organize written material by outlining. **Outlines** require capital letters for the Roman numerals and for the letters of the first major topics. We also capitalize the first letter of the first word in each line of an outline.

- I. Capitalization
 - A. First word of a sentence
 - B. The pronoun *I*
- II. Punctuation
 - A. Commas
 - B. Periods

Quotations We capitalize the first word of a dialogue **quotation**, as shown below.

Stephen asked, "Have you finished your math?"

The student encouraged his friend, "You can do it!"

Debby said, "Yes, I could be wrong, but I think I'm right."

Example Provide capital letters as needed.

- (a) *oliver twist*
- (b) little house on the prairie
- (c) i. school
 - a. math
 - b. science
- ii. sports
 - a. basketball
 - b. softball
- (d) The coach instructs, "we keep our heads up when dribbling the basketball."

Solution (a) *Oliver Twist*. We capitalize the first and last words in a book title.

(b) *Little House on the Prairie* is also a book. The little words *on* and *the* are not capitalized. The first and last words as well as the important words require a capital letter.

(c) We remember that outlines require capital letters for their Roman numerals, major topics, and first words.

- I. School
 - A. Math
 - B. Science
- II. Sports
 - A. Basketball
 - B. Softball

- (d) We use a capital *w* in "We need to keep our heads up," because it is the beginning of a direct quotation.

Practice Rewrite a–d, and use correct capitalization.

- a. i. grammar lessons
 - a. sentence types
 - b. capitalization
- b. *the call of the wild*
- c. The guide described, "the mountain range is prodigious and beautiful."
- d. The judge spoke, "a person must be indicted before he can be placed on trial."

Replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- e. We might say that the clown's large, red nose was _____.
- f. The enormous mountain rose to a _____ height.

More Practice See Master Worksheets.

Review set 1. For one minute, study your list of prepositions from 20 (17, 18) Lessons 17 and 18. Then write as many as you can from memory.

13+ = good

23+ = excellent

33+ = superb

43+ = genius

53 = photographic memory!

2. Write each preposition from this list:

(17, 18)	at	it	on	he
	of	me	up	for
	four	to	too	till

3. Write each preposition from this sentence:

(17, 18) A fish beneath the surface of the sea swam past a treasure chest inside a sunken ship.

4. Rewrite these book titles and use correct capitalization:
- (6, 20) (a) a wind in the door
 - (b) the adventures of tom sawyer
 - (c) the lion, the witch, and the wardrobe

Rewrite 5 and 6 and use correct capitalization.

5. i. washing oil-soaked fowl
 - (20) a. use tubs of soapy, soft water
 - b. rinse with strong stream of water
6. after jane goodall arrived in kenya, someone told her, "if you are interested in animals, you must meet dr. louis leakey."

For 7 and 8, tell whether the verb is past perfect, present perfect, or future perfect.

7. Jane Goodall has discovered the chimps in Tanzania. (16, 19)
8. Dr. Leakey had offered Jane the opportunity of studying the chimpanzees. (16, 19)

Write the correct verb form for sentences 9–11.

9. As soon as her tent is pitched, Jane (present of *waste*) no time before beginning her search for chimps. (7, 16)
10. The soccer player (past of *slip*) on the muddy grass. (2, 16)
11. The assistant (past of *reply*) politely. (7, 16)
12. Write the plural of nouns a–d. (13, 14)
 - (a) leaf
 - (b) wolf
 - (c) banjo
 - (d) ring
13. Choose the concrete noun from this list: plate, joy, idea, patience. (8)
14. Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence. (1, 3)

me please understand
15. Write the present participle, past tense, and past participle of the verb *waste*. (7, 16)

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 “perfected” or (continuing, completed).

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

(18)

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

(17)

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

(18)

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

(6, 16)

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 most elite runner.

(8)

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

(5)

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

(13)

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

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.