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# Language Arts

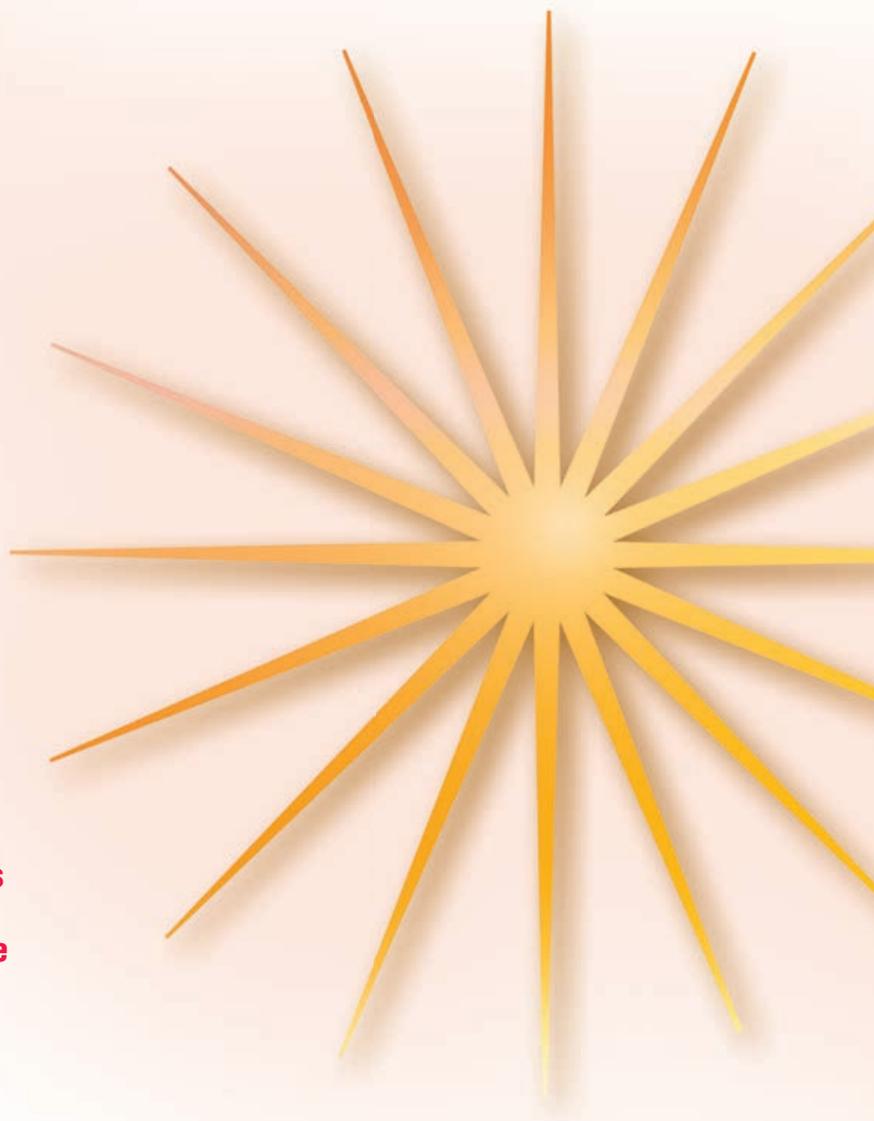
GRADE

**6**



## Focused Practice for Language Arts Mastery

- Grammar and usage
- Parts of speech and sentence types
- Vocabulary acquisition and usage
- Writer's guide
- Answer key



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**SPECTRUM<sup>®</sup>**

**Language Arts**

**Grade 6**

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## Lesson 1.1 Common and Proper Nouns

**Common nouns** name people, places, and things. They are general nouns (not specific). In a sentence, the noun is the person, place, or thing that can act or be acted upon.

*teacher* – a person

I like my *teacher*.

*country* – a place

I will visit another *country*.

*book* – a thing

What is your favorite *book*?

**Proper nouns** name specific people, places, and things.

*Mrs. Crane* – a specific person

*Mrs. Crane* is my favorite teacher.

*United States of America* – a specific place

I was born in the *United States of America*.

*Animal Farm* – a specific thing

*Animal Farm* is one of my favorite books.

### Complete It

Use the word box below to complete the following sentences. Remember, common nouns are general and proper nouns are more specific. Proper nouns are also capitalized.

doctor	poem	song
Saturn	Dr. Green	planet
“Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star”	<u>Where the Sidewalk Ends</u>	

- I am writing a \_\_\_\_\_ for music class.
- I took my cat to see \_\_\_\_\_ when he had a cold.
- The planet with the rings is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mom takes me to the \_\_\_\_\_ when I’m sick.
- My \_\_\_\_\_ came in third place in the poetry contest.
- Mars is the closest \_\_\_\_\_ to the earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is one of my favorite books.
- My little sister likes to sing \_\_\_\_\_ before she goes to bed.

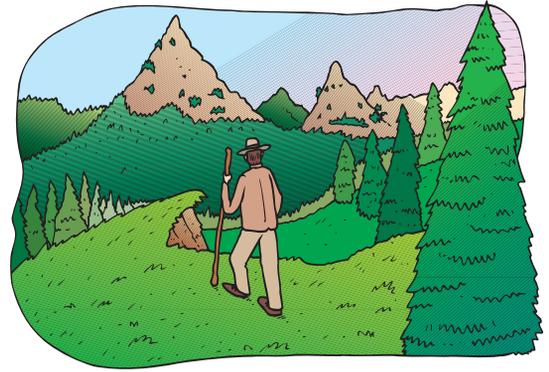
## Lesson 1.2 Common and Proper Nouns

### Proof It

Correct the mistakes in the use of common and proper nouns using proofreading marks.

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| / | - lowercase letter        |
| ≡ | - capitalize letter       |
| ^ | - insert words or letters |

### John Muir



John muir was born in 1838 in dunbar, scotland. From a very young age, he had a love of Nature. He traveled all over the world. He came to the united states to observe nature and take notes on what he saw. He wrote many nature Books. John Muir was concerned for the welfare of the land. He wanted to protect it. He asked president theodore roosevelt for help. The National parks System was founded by John Muir. This System sets aside land for Parks. The first national park was yellowstone national park. John Muir is also the founder of the sierra club. The people in this Club teach others about nature and how to protect it. John Muir is known as one of the world's greatest conservation leaders.

### Try It

Write a biography about someone you think is a hero. Use at least six common and six proper nouns correctly in your biography.

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## Lesson 1.2 Regular and Irregular Plural Nouns

A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing. Most nouns are made plural by adding an **s** to the end of the word.

cars

cups

footballs

Nouns ending in the letters **s**, **x**, or **z** or in a **ch** or **sh** sound need **es**.

bosses

taxes

waltzes

If a word ends in the letter **y**, then the **y** is changed to an **i** before adding the **es**.

countries

cities

flies

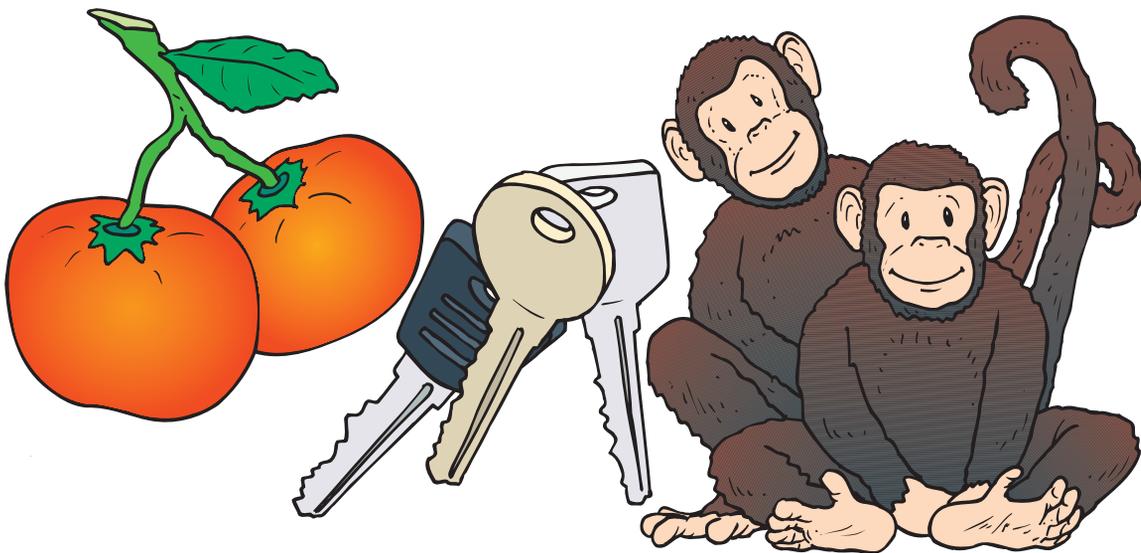
However, words that end in **y** with a vowel before the **y** only add the **s**.

boys

keys

donkeys

If a noun ends in **f** or **fe**, and the **f** sound can still be heard in the plural form, just add **s**. If the final sound of the plural form is **v**, then change the **f** to **v** and add **es**.

roofs (**f** sound)calves (**v** sound)

## Lesson 1.2 Regular and Irregular Plural Nouns

### Try It

Use the lines to explain how the nouns were made into their plural forms. The first one is done for you.

#### **Column A**

#### **Column B**

match

matches

If the noun ends in ch, add an es.

eyebrow

eyebrows

volcano

volcanoes

wolf

wolves

trophy

trophies

toothbrush

toothbrushes

sheriff

sheriffs

### Find It

Write the irregular plural noun form of the following singular nouns on the lines provided. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. ox \_\_\_\_\_

7. sheep \_\_\_\_\_

2. trout \_\_\_\_\_

8. salmon \_\_\_\_\_

3. man \_\_\_\_\_

9. woman \_\_\_\_\_

4. series \_\_\_\_\_

10. crisis \_\_\_\_\_

5. axis \_\_\_\_\_

11. oasis \_\_\_\_\_

6. mouse \_\_\_\_\_

12. radius \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 1.3 Personal and Intensive Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun.

A **subject pronoun** can be the subject of a sentence. *I, you, he, she, and it* are subject pronouns.

*I* found the ball.

*It* is my favorite sport.

An **object pronoun** can be the object of a sentence. *Me, you, him, her, and it* are object pronouns.

Matt gave the ball to *me*.

Matt threw *it*.

**Possessive pronouns** show possession. *My, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, and its* are possessive pronouns.

Anna gave *my* ball to Matt.

The plural forms of personal pronouns include:

Subject: *we, you, they*

Object: *us, you, them*

Possessive: *our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs*

**Intensive pronouns** end in *-self* or *-selves* and usually appear right after the subject of a sentence. They emphasize the subject.

*I myself* am too tired to go to the movies.

You *yourselves* are responsible for the outcome of the game.

### Complete It

Complete each of the following sentences with an intensive pronoun. Remember, intensive pronouns end with *-self* or *-selves*.

1. Jessa \_\_\_\_\_ baked all these muffins.
2. The Boy Scouts \_\_\_\_\_ set up all these tents.
3. The smoke \_\_\_\_\_ did all this damage to the house.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ created the website in just a couple of days.
5. Oliver \_\_\_\_\_ wrote that poem.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ must clean up all these dominoes.
7. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ checked on each of the patients.
8. The kids in Pilar's class \_\_\_\_\_ raised over \$100 for the charity.

## Lesson 1.3 Personal and Intensive Pronouns

### Identify It

The following skit contains subject, object, and possessive plural pronouns. Identify what each boldfaced plural pronoun is replacing on the line. Then, write whether the pronoun is a subject, object, or possessive on the line. The first one has been done for you.

Matt and Anna are on **their** \_\_\_\_\_ Matt and Anna, possessive way to the park to play. On the way, **they** \_\_\_\_\_ meet Andrew and Stephanie.

"**We** \_\_\_\_\_ are on **our** \_\_\_\_\_ way to the park," said Matt. "Can **you** \_\_\_\_\_ join **us** \_\_\_\_\_?"

"Can **we** \_\_\_\_\_ play with **your** \_\_\_\_\_ ball?" asked Stephanie. "**Ours** \_\_\_\_\_ is missing."

"**Yours** \_\_\_\_\_ is missing? That's too bad," said Anna. "Sure, **you** \_\_\_\_\_ can play with **our** \_\_\_\_\_ ball."

Matt, Anna, Andrew, and Stephanie all walked to the park. They would all play together.

"I'll throw the ball to you," said Matt to Andrew. Then you can throw the ball to **them** \_\_\_\_\_," Matt said pointing to Anna and Stephanie.

"Hey," yelled Anna. "I see a ball ahead. Could it be Andrew and Stephanie's ball?"

"Yes, it could be **their** \_\_\_\_\_ ball," answered Matt. Matt showed Andrew and Stephanie the ball. Sure enough, it was **theirs** \_\_\_\_\_.



## Lesson 1.4 Demonstrative Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. Pronouns can be a subject, object, or possessive of the sentence. Pronouns can also be demonstrative.

**Demonstrative pronouns** replace nouns without naming the noun.

this that these those

*This* is fun. (refers to an event or experience, for example a roller coaster)

*That* was wonderful. (refers to an event or experience, for example a movie)

*These* are good. (refers to a basket of apples)

*Those* are better. (refers to a barrel of pears)

*This* and *these* are usually used when the person or object is closer to the writer and speaker. *That* and *those* are usually used when the person or object is farther away from the writer or speaker.

*This* is fast (the roller coaster here), but *that* is faster (the roller coaster over there).

*These* look good (the apples in the basket that is close), but *those* look better (the pears in the barrel across the room).

Demonstrative pronouns, like other pronouns, add variety to your writing and speaking.

### Match It

Draw a line to match the demonstrative pronoun in Column A with the objects of the sentence in Column B.

#### Column A

this  
that  
these  
those

#### Column B

many newspapers across the room  
one magazine at the library  
one wallet in a pocket  
many pencils on the desk

this  
that  
these  
those

many ants on the ground  
one book on the shelf  
many bananas at the store  
one experience at a baseball game

## Lesson 1.4 Demonstrative Pronouns

### Proof It

Proof the following dialogue. Use the proofreading marks in the key to delete the demonstrative pronouns that are incorrect and insert the correct words.

**e** - deletes incorrect word  
**^** - inserts correct word



Lauren and Devin like shopping at the mall. But sometimes they can be hard to please.

“Lauren, look at those!” (holding up earrings next to her ears)

Devin sighed, “I like this better.” (pointing to earrings on a counter farther away)

“Maybe I don’t want earrings at all,” said Lauren. “What about these?” (waving her arm in the air to display a bracelet)

“No,” said Devin. “Now, these is perfect!” (pointing to a belt hanging on the far wall)

“Devin, look at those. (pointing to a clock on the wall) I think the store is closing,” cried Lauren.

“Yes, and these (pointing to the price tag on the belt) won’t make my mom very happy,” said Devin.

“Come on,” replied Lauren. “Let’s come back again tomorrow!”

### Try It

Write more dialogue about Lauren and Devin’s trip to the mall the next day. Be sure to use all four demonstrative pronouns: *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*.

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## Lesson 1.5 Relative Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. Pronouns can be the subject, the object, or the possessive of a sentence.

**Relative pronouns** are pronouns that are related to nouns that have already been stated. They combine two sentences that share a common noun.

who whose that which

The woman, *who* is a doctor, wasn't at the party.

*Who* refers to the noun *woman*.

The parents, *whose* children were at the party, were ready to go.

*Whose* refers to the noun *parents*.

(This relative pronoun shows possession).

The note *that* you read is incorrect.

*That* refers to the noun *note*.

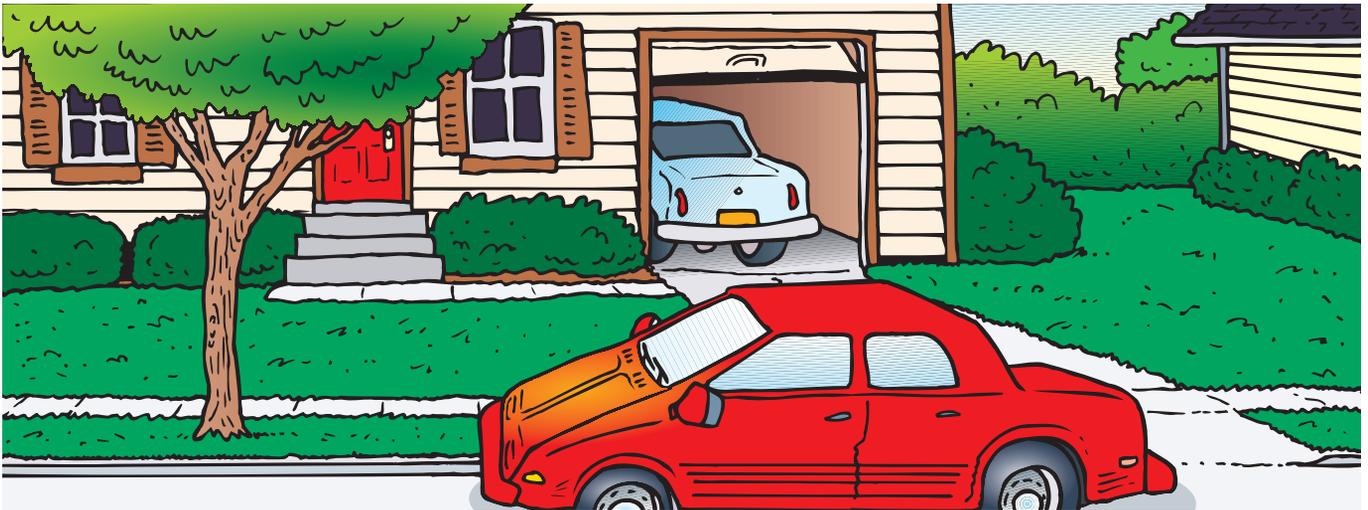
The newspaper articles, *which* are long, must be cut.

*Which* refers to the noun *newspaper articles*.

### Complete It

Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct relative pronoun in parentheses. Circle the correct answer.

1. Someone (who, that) likes kiwi usually likes strawberries.
2. Bicyclers (which, whose) bikes are ready can go to the starting line.
3. He likes movies (which, that) have a lot of action.
4. The man, (who, whose) lives across the street, is an actor.
5. The car (who, that) you drove is blocking the driveway.
6. The bananas, (which, that) are the ripest, are used in the recipe.



## Lesson 1.5 Relative Pronouns

### Solve It

Solve the following riddle. Use a relative pronoun to fill in the blanks.

that which	who whose
---------------	--------------



Who bakes apple pies?

The man \_\_\_\_\_ grows apples bakes pies.

Who makes the best apple pies?

The man \_\_\_\_\_ apples are the sweetest bakes the best pies.

What didn't get baked into the pie?

The apple \_\_\_\_\_ had a bruise did not go in the pie.

What won the prize?

The pies, \_\_\_\_\_ were the sweetest, won the prize.

### Try It

Try writing a riddle of your own. Follow the example above. Ask questions that require an answer with a relative pronoun. Use each relative pronoun at least once.

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## Lesson 1.6 Indefinite Pronouns

**Indefinite pronouns** are pronouns that do not specifically name the noun that comes before them (as do the relative pronouns).

all another any anybody anyone anything each everybody  
 everyone everything few many nobody none one several  
 some somebody someone

*Many* were invited to the party, but only a few came.

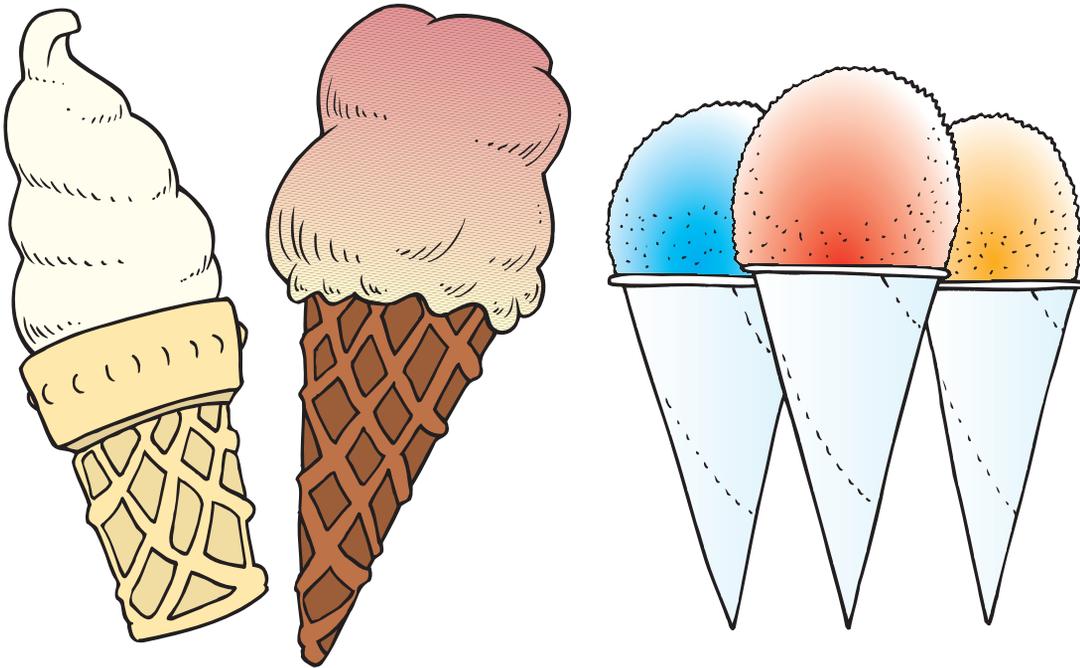
We donated *everything* from the attic to the charity foundation.

They looked everywhere for copies of the report, but found *none*.

### Identify It

Underline the indefinite pronouns in the following paragraph.

The fair was approaching. Each of the cooks in town made ice cream cones for the fair. The cooks were put in pairs. One made the ice cream while another made the cones. You wouldn't think there would be any problems. However, there were some. One wanted the same flavor. Another wanted cherry. Someone wanted chocolate. Several even ate two scoops. That means someone had none. Everyone would think that is unfair. But the cooks were ready for anything. They made snow cones and everybody ate those instead. What else could happen? The sun melted the ice cream and the snow cones. Cooks quickly handed napkins to everyone with ice cream or snow cones. Then, they made milkshakes. Everything turned out fine.





## Lesson 1.7 Pronoun Shifts

A **pronoun shift** happens when a writer changes pronouns in the middle of a sentence or paragraph. This can confuse the reader.

After *we* got our chickens, *we* discovered that *you* really need to be ready to take care of them in all kinds of weather.

In the example, the writer changes from *we* (first-person plural) to *you* (second-person singular).

### Identify It

A pronoun shift occurs in each item below. Find and circle it.

1. As a photographer, he has an interesting career, because they get to meet so many people.
2. As new players on the team, we were nervous, but you just need to remember that everyone is new at some point.
3. If you want to ride this roller coaster, they need to be 48 inches tall.
4. Aunt Samantha said that when she was a baby, you didn't have to ride in car seats.
5. Mr. Green said he gave their students all the instructions before the test.
6. They gave us her outgrown clothes.
7. After the choir concert, we singers gathered backstage to celebrate their success.
8. As a magician, she must work hard to safeguard their secrets.



## Lesson 1.7 Pronoun Shifts

### Complete It

Complete each sentence below by writing the correct pronoun on the line. In some cases, either *he* or *she* is an acceptable answer.



1. As a professional athlete, he must work out nearly every day if \_\_\_\_\_ wants to stay in shape.
2. They did not go to the Girl Scouts meeting, so \_\_\_\_\_ didn't hear the news.
3. Since they are under the age of 12, the children need to be accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_ parents.
4. Since he is leaving for college this fall, \_\_\_\_\_ is getting a car.
5. As the soccer coach requested, I met with her, and \_\_\_\_\_ said I'm welcome to join the team.
6. When they got home, \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to have a snack.
7. I need to get my permission slip signed if \_\_\_\_\_ want to go to the art museum next week.
8. Is Jorge going to join you and me at the pool, or will he call \_\_\_\_\_ first?
9. Mr. Crawley said he would host a class picnic, and \_\_\_\_\_ promised to make his taco salad.
10. As a chef, she must be willing to experiment if \_\_\_\_\_ wants to develop new dishes.

### Try It

On the lines below, write a short paragraph about an experience you've had with your classmates. Circle each pronoun you use, and proofread your paragraph to be sure there are no pronoun shifts.

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## Lesson 1.8 Verbs: Regular Present and Past Tense

A **verb** is a word that tells the action or the state of being of a sentence. In this sentence, *walk* is the verb. It tells the action of the sentence.

The students *walk* home.

In this sentence, *shared* is the verb. It tells the action of the sentence.

Kevin *shared* his cake with Carol at the party last night.

In the first sentence the action is taking place now. In the second sentence the action took place in the past. Add **ed** to the present tense of a **regular verb** to make it past tense. If the word already ends in the letter **e**, just add the letter **d**.

### Complete It

Write each word in present tense in the first sentence and then in past tense in the second sentence.

- |             |                 |                     |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. act      | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 2. mend     | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 3. cook     | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 4. bake     | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 5. answer   | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 6. cycle    | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 7. wave     | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 8. scream   | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 9. bike     | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 10. jump    | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 11. mow     | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 12. yell    | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 13. rake    | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 14. whisper | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |
| 15. divide  | Today, I _____. | Yesterday, I _____. |

## Lesson 1.8 Verbs: Regular Present and Past Tense

### Proof It

Proofread the following announcement. Use the proofreading marks to correct mistakes with the present and past tense forms of verbs and insert the correctly spelled words. Not all of the verbs are from this lesson.



Hello from Northland Auditorium, home of the Riverdale Cook-Off and Bake-Off. The chefs are ready for the bake-off. The chefs cook meals last night. The judges award prizes for the best meals last night. The chefs baked today. Early this morning, the judges call the chefs over. They talk with them about their recipes. The judges will now observed the baking. Judge Wilson and Judge Boggs looked over many of the cooks' shoulders. They laughed. It must be good news. I don't think they would joked if it weren't. Two cooks answered a question for the judges. They act nervous. The judges tasted all of the baked goods. What will win the blue ribbon? Will cookies, cakes, brownies, or candy captured the top prize? The judges now handed a note to the announcer. The winner is....

### Try It

Write a first-hand account of a school event. Include both present and past tense regular verbs.

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**Lesson 1.9****Verbs: Irregular Present and Past Tense**

**Irregular verbs** are verbs that do not follow the same rules as regular verbs when forming their past tense. They must be learned. Below is a list of many common irregular verbs in their present and past tense forms.

<u>Present:</u>	<u>Past:</u>	<u>Present:</u>	<u>Past:</u>
am	was	lay	laid
are (plural)	were (plural)	leave	left
begin	began	let	let
bite	bit	lie	lay
break	broke	make	made
bring	brought	put	put
build	built	read	read
catch	caught	ride	rode
choose	chose	ring	rang
come	came	rise	rose
cut	cut	run	ran
dig	dug	say	said
do	did	see	saw
draw	drew	set	set
drink	drank	sing	sang
drive	drove	sink	sank
eat	ate	sit	sat
fall	fell	sleep	slept
feed	fed	speak	spoke
feel	felt	stand	stood
fight	fought	sting	stung
fly	flew	take	took
get	got	teach	taught
give	gave	tear	tore
go	went	tell	told
grow	grew	think	thought
has	had	throw	threw
hold	held	wear	wore
is	was	win	won
keep	kept	write	wrote
know	knew		

**Lesson 1.9****Verbs: Irregular Present and Past Tense****Identify It**

Underline the irregular present and past tense verbs in this paragraph.

**Aikido**

They jump. They fall. They fly through the air. Who are they? They are students of Aikido. Aikido is a Japanese form of self-defense. Partners work together. They use wrists, joints, and elbows to block, pin, and throw each other. They learn the moves together and work in harmony with each other. Aikido is an art that tests both mind and body. It is a spiritual art. The founder of Aikido was born in 1883. He wrote hundreds of techniques. Aikido grew throughout Japan and throughout the world. Thousands of students take Aikido today. Aikido means *the way of harmony*.

**Challenge:**

Identify the regular present and past tense verbs and give their other form.

**Try It**

Write a paragraph about one of your hobbies or activities. Use at least six present tense irregular verbs and six past tense irregular verbs. Use a dictionary if you need help.

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## Lesson 1.10 Subject-Verb Agreement

**Subject-verb agreement** means verbs must agree in number with the subject of the sentence. If the subject is singular, then use a singular verb. If the subject is plural, use a plural verb.

The apple *tastes* good.

The flower *is* beautiful.

The apples *taste* good.

The flowers *are* beautiful.

If the subject is a compound subject, two subjects connected by the word *and*, then a plural verb is needed.

Tyler and Inez *bake* pies.

Tyler *bakes* pies.

If the subject is a compound subject connected by the words *or* or *nor*, then the verb will agree with the subject that is closer to the verb.

Neither Tyler **nor** Inez *likes* blueberry pie. (Inez likes)

Does Tyler **or** his brothers *like* banana cream pie? (brothers like)

If the subject and the verb are separated by a word or words, be sure that the verb still agrees with the subject.

**Inez** as well as her sisters *works* at the bakery.

### Complete It

Circle the correct verb for each sentence.

1. Jill (jump, jumps) rope after school.
2. Jill and Katie (jump, jumps) rope after school.
3. Jill and her friends (jump, jumps) rope after school.
4. Jill as well as her friends (jump, jumps) rope after school.
5. Ross (like, likes) veggie lasagna.
6. Ross and Regina (like, likes) veggie lasagna.
7. Ross and his brothers (like, likes) veggie lasagna.
8. Ross as well as his parents (like, likes) veggie lasagna.
9. Does Jill or her friends (want, wants) to ride with me?
10. Neither Jill nor Katie (want, wants) to go to the movies.



## Lesson 1.11 Action Verbs

Action verbs tell the action of the sentence. Action verbs come in both regular and irregular forms. They have present, past, and future tense forms, too.

Sandy and Karen *visit* every spring.

Sandy and Karen *visited* last year.

Sandy and Karen *will visit* next winter.

I bet Stan and Mike *eat* the whole apple pie.

I *ate* the whole apple.

I *will eat* the apple after I wash it.

### Solve It

Look at the following pictures. On the line below each picture, write the action verb that the subject in the picture is doing.



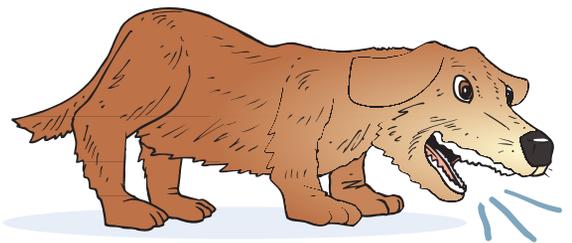
1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 1.12 Helping Verbs

**Helping verbs** are not main verbs. They help to form some of the tenses of the main verbs. Helping verbs express time and mood.

shall	may	would	has	can
will	have	should	do	did
could	had	must		

The forms of the verb *to be* are also helping verbs:

is	are	was	were	am	been
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Verbs ending in **ing** can be a clue that there is a helping verb in the sentence. Sometimes, there is more than one helping verb in a sentence. This is called a **verb phrase**.

The Olympic star *would practice* for hours.

The Olympic star *was practicing* for hours and hours.

The Olympic star *had been practicing* for hours and hours.

### Complete It

Choose a helping verb or verb phrase from the box to complete each sentence. Underline the main verb of the sentence that it helps. The main verb does not always directly follow the helping verb. Sometimes there is another word in between. Some sentences can have more than one answer.

have  
had

has  
could

should  
would

must  
can

shall  
had been

- \_\_\_\_\_ we dance to this song?
- That \_\_\_\_\_ be the right direction, but I'm not sure.
- Rick and Dana \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for hours when they finally got in.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you go with me to the movies?
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ go with their older brothers.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ been a fan of hers for years.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ been days since we've seen each other.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ take this train; it will get us home faster.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ be this way, I see a familiar house.
- This assignment \_\_\_\_\_ taken a long time to finish.

## Lesson 1.12 Helping Verbs

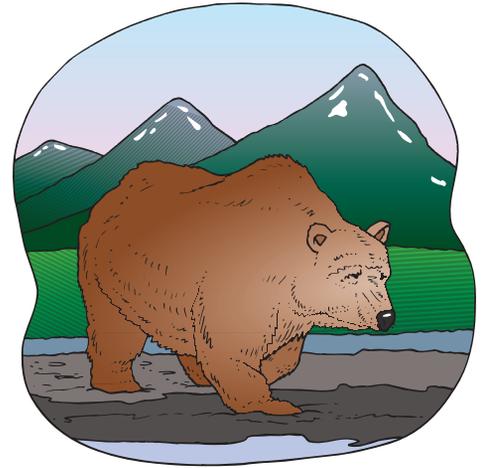
### Proof It

Some of the sentences in the paragraph need helping verbs to make them complete. Insert helping verbs when needed.

▲ - inserts words

### Glacier National Park

Glacier National Park located in Montana. Glacier National Park aptly named. Glaciers left from the ice age remain in the park. Grizzly bears said to be the mascot of the park. Rangers said that they observed the bears' almost human-like behavior. The mountain goats of Glacier National Park live high in the mountains. The visitors go high up to find them. Glacier National Park known as one of the top night spots of the national parks. Because it is located far away from cities, the skies are dark and millions of stars seen at night. You visit Glacier National Park any time of year.



### Try It

Write a nonfiction paragraph about a historical place. Use at least ten helping verbs or verb phrases.

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## Lesson 1.13 Linking Verbs

**Linking verbs** connect a subject to a noun or adjective. They do not express an action.

The most common linking verbs are the forms of the verb *to be*:

is                  are                  was                  were                  been                  am

Other linking verbs are those of the five senses:

smell              look              taste              feel              sound

Other linking verbs reflect a state of being:

appear            seem            become            grow            remain

A noun or adjective will follow these linking verbs in the sentence.

### Identify It

Circle the linking verb and underline the noun or adjective that is linked in each sentence.

1. The crowd appears excited.
2. The crowd thought the play was good.
3. The lettuce tastes bitter.
4. The line seems long.
5. Syd, Mitzi, and Deb were runners.
6. Mr. Thomas became successful after much hard work.
7. The runners feel great running in the fresh air.
8. The lights grew dim as the play began.
9. The singer's voice sounds weak compared to the others.
10. Her future remains uncertain.
11. It was a long day.
12. Dinner sounds great.
13. They are late.
14. I am hungry.
15. The snack is tasty.



## Lesson 1.14 Transitive Verbs

**Transitive verbs** transfer their action to a direct or indirect object. If the object doesn't receive the action of the verb, the meaning of the verb is not complete.

The hail storm *broke* the *car windows*.

Transitive Verb = broke

Object = car windows (what was broken)

The meaning of the verb *broke* would not be complete without the object *car windows*.

The object and receiver of a transitive verb can be either a direct object or an indirect object.

A **direct object** receives the action directly from the subject.

They *sent* a *claim*.

Transitive Verb = sent

Direct Object = claim (what was sent)

An **indirect object** is the person to whom or for whom the action is directed.

They *sent* the *insurance agency* a *claim*.

Transitive Verb = sent

Direct Object = claim (what was sent)

Indirect Object = the insurance agency (to whom the claim was sent)

### Match It

The partial sentence in Column B completes the sentence started in Column A. Column A contains the subjects of the sentences and the transitive verbs. Column B contains the direct and indirect objects. Draw a line from Column A to the sentence ending that makes the most sense in Column B.

#### Column A

1. Karen's father bought
2. The outfielder caught
3. The artist drew
4. The boys drank
5. The teacher gave
6. The team ate
7. The swimmers swam
8. The farmer grew
9. The author wrote
10. Marie froze

#### Column B

- his fans a story.
- the ice cubes for later.
- a picture.
- the ball.
- soy beans and pumpkins.
- several pizzas.
- many laps.
- them gold stars.
- her a present.
- the lemonade.



## Lesson 1.15 Gerunds, Participles, and Infinitives

**Gerunds, participles, and infinitives** are other kinds of verbs. These verbs take the role of another part of speech in some circumstances.

A **gerund** is when a verb is used as a noun. A verb can take the form of the noun when the ending **-ing** is added.

*Cooking* is one of my favorite activities.  
(The subject *cooking* is a noun in the sentence.)

A **participle** is when a verb is used as an adjective. A verb can take the form of an adjective when the endings **-ing** or **-ed** are added.

Those *falling* snowflakes from the sky are pretty.  
(*falling* modifies *snowflakes*)

The *ordered* parts should be here on Monday.  
(*ordered* modifies *parts*)

An **infinitive** is when a verb is used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. A verb can take the form of a noun, adjective, or adverb when preceded by the word *to*.

*To agree* with the professor can be important.  
(The verb *to agree* acts as the subject, noun, of the sentence.)  
The last student *to report* on the subject led the research team.  
(The verb *to report* acts as an adjective modifying *student*.)  
Roger observed the long movie *to report* on it for the paper.  
(The verb *to report* acts as an adverb modifying *observed*.)

### Complete It

Choose a verb from the box to fill in the blanks in the sentences.

to catch  
to drink

joking  
reported

sleeping  
to warn

- \_\_\_\_\_ is Jed's favorite activity on the weekends.
- She jumped high \_\_\_\_\_ the ball.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ comedians performed at school.
- Jim takes plenty of water \_\_\_\_\_ on long runs.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ details of the event were surprising.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the public of the oncoming storm was her job.

## Lesson 1.15 Gerunds, Participles, and Infinitives

### Identify It

The following sentences contain verbs that are acting as gerunds, participles, or infinitives. Identify which by placing a **G** for gerund, a **P** for participle, or an **I** for infinitive after each sentence. Then, underline the gerund, participle, or infinitive.



1. Acting is all Sally wants to do. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The students singing on stage are from our school. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Logs burned in this fireplace are small. \_\_\_\_\_
4. To jump for the shot would be the best thing to do. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Matthew brought a sandwich to eat in case the meeting ran long. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ann watched the special on television to learn about habitats. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Amy studied the styles of ancient Rome to sew the appropriate costume. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Running is an excellent exercise. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Karen brings sweaters to wear in case it gets cold at night. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The sound of children laughing is a wonderful sound. \_\_\_\_\_
11. To finish your homework early is a good idea. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The polished car sparkled in the sunlight. \_\_\_\_\_

### Try It

Make a list of six verbs. Write them on the lines below. Then, change them to gerunds, participles, and infinitives and use them in sentences. Write your new sentences on the lines provided.


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## Lesson 1.16 Adjectives

**Adjectives** are words used to describe a noun or pronoun. Most adjectives are common adjectives. Common adjectives are not proper, so they are not capitalized.

The *cold* water felt good on the *hot* day.

*Water* and *day* are the nouns. The adjectives *cold* and *hot* describe the nouns.

**Proper adjectives** are formed from proper nouns and are always capitalized.

The children wanted snow cones and *French* fries at the amusement park.

The proper adjective *French* describes the noun, *fries*.

### Solve It

The words in the box are adjectives of the senses. Find and circle these words in the puzzle. They can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, forward, and backward.

bright	loud	fresh	sour	cool
dim	sharp	sweet	spicy	rough
pretty	soothing	woody	tart	soft

b	m	s	u	y	t	t	e	r	p
r	c	n	o	c	f	o	h	t	t
i	k	g	e	i	r	r	f	n	w
g	p	e	n	m	e	o	b	b	y
h	r	b	u	i	s	w	e	e	t
t	a	r	t	d	h	n	c	g	y
e	h	o	r	u	e	t	o	b	c
n	s	u	z	o	z	g	o	i	i
u	o	g	g	l	e	r	l	o	p
s	a	h	w	o	o	d	s	y	s

## Lesson 1.16 Adjectives

### Identify It

Circle the common adjectives and underline the proper adjectives in the paragraph.

### Marblehead Lighthouse

Lighthouses are tall towers with bright lights that guide ships at night or in the fog. One famous lighthouse is located in Marblehead, Ohio, on Lake Erie. It is one of Lake Erie's most-photographed landmarks. Marblehead Lighthouse is the oldest lighthouse in continuous operation on the Great Lakes. It has been in operation since 1822. The 65-foot high tower is made of limestone. Throughout the years, the lighthouse has been operated by 15 lighthouse keepers. Two of the 15 keepers were women. Lighthouse keepers had many duties. They lighted the projection lamps, kept logs of passing ships, recorded the weather, and organized rescue efforts. As technology changed with time, the type of light used also changed. Electric light replaced lanterns in 1923. Today a 300mm lens flashes green signals every six seconds. It can be seen for up to 11 nautical miles. The lighthouse no longer has a resident keeper. The United States Coast Guard now operates the Marblehead Lighthouse. The lighthouse beacon continues to warn sailors and keep those on the lake waters safe.



### Try It

Choose 10 of the 15 sensory adjectives from the puzzle on page 36. Use each of the 10 adjectives in a sentence.

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**Lesson 1.17** Adverbs

**Adverbs** are words used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

An adverb tells *how*, *why*, *when*, *where*, *how often*, or *how much*.

Adverbs often end in **ly** (but not always).

how or why: softly, courageously, forcefully

when or how often: sometimes, yesterday, always

where: here, inside, below

how much: generously, barely, liberally

**Match It**

The categories in Column A are missing their adverbs. Select adverbs from Column B and write them in the appropriate category in Column A.

**Column A**

Category 1: how or why

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Category 2: when or how often

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Category 3: where

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Category 4: how much

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Column B**

scarcely

today

cleverly

outside

joyfully

entirely

there

tomorrow

never

luckily

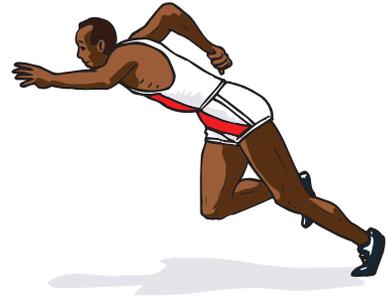
wholly

up

## Lesson 1.17 Adverbs

### Identify It

Circle the adverbs in the following paragraphs. Underline the verbs, adjectives, or adverbs they modify.



### An All-American Hero

Jesse Owens lived from 1913 until 1980. He didn't have much money growing up, but he had ambition. He worked tirelessly at part-time jobs to help support his family. His high school coach noticed Jesse's talent for running. Because of work, Jesse couldn't practice with the team after school. He graciously accepted his coach's offer to train in the morning.

Jesse was anxiously recruited by many colleges and accepted an offer to the Ohio State University. However, since he was African American, he received no scholarships, despite the fact that he broke several world records while attending OSU. He continued to energetically work, study, and train. In the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936, he became the first American to win four gold medals in a single game. He also broke many track records. Remarkably, his records lasted more than 20 years.

What is even more remarkably significant is his dedication to the well-being of others that he actively exhibited later in life. He became a spokesman for living a life guided by hard work and loyalty. He eagerly sponsored and participated in youth sports programs in underprivileged neighborhoods. After his death in 1980, his wife continued to operate the Jesse Owens Foundation. Jesse Owens truly deserved the Medal of Freedom he was awarded in 1976. It is the highest honor a United States civilian can receive.

### Try It

Write a sentence for each adverb in the verb box. Be sure your adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

actively  
after  
anxiously

energetically  
several  
tirelessly

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## Lesson 1.18 Conjunctions

**Conjunctions** connect individual words or groups of words in sentences. There are three types of conjunctions.

**Coordinate conjunctions** connect words, phrases, or independent clauses that are equal or of the same type. Coordinate conjunctions are *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, *for*, *yet*, and *so*.

The horse's mane is soft *and* shiny.

**Correlative conjunctions** are used with pairs and are used together. *Both/and*, *either/or*, and *neither/nor* are examples of correlative conjunctions.

*Neither* pizza *nor* pasta was listed on the menu.

**Subordinate conjunctions** connect two clauses that are not equal. They connect dependent clauses to independent clauses in order to complete the meaning. *After*, *as long as*, *since*, and *while* are examples of subordinate conjunctions.

We can't save for our spring vacation *until* we get part time jobs.

### Match It

Match the words in Column A with their relationship in Column B.

#### Column A

1. provided that the light is green
2. cold and fluffy snow
3. either smooth or crunchy

#### Column B

- equal (coordinate)
- pairs (correlative)
- dependent (subordinate)

4. both mushrooms and olives

equal (coordinate)

5. before it gets dark

pairs (correlative)

6. purple or blue shirt

dependent (subordinate)

7. after the race

equal (coordinate)

8. neither pennies nor nickels

pairs (correlative)

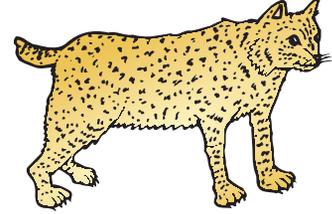
9. music and dance

dependent (subordinate)

## Lesson 1.18 Conjunctions

### Identify It

Identify whether the following sentences use coordinate, correlative, or subordinate conjunctions by writing a **CD** for coordinate, **CR** for correlative, or **S** for subordinate before each sentence. Then, underline the conjunctions.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ Bobcats, members of the lynx family, are found in North America and Northern Eurasia.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Although they are members of the lynx family, they differ in a number of ways.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Bobcats have smaller ear tufts and feet than lynxes.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Because of the terrain bobcats can have different body types.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Bobcats living in northern territories are smaller and have pale coats.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Bobcats living in southern territories are larger and have dark coats.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Bobcats can be found in swampy areas but also desert areas.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Bobcats hunt both during the night and during the day.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Though smaller in size, bobcats are more aggressive than lynxes.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Bobcats can climb and swim well.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Not only bobcats but all big cats are exploited for their fur.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Because of this and other threats to the cat family, conservation groups are working to halt species extinction.

### Try It

Write six sentences that use conjunctions. Write two sentences using coordinate conjunctions, two sentences using correlative conjunctions, and two sentences using subordinate conjunctions.

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## Lesson 1.19 Interjections

An **interjection** is a word or phrase used to express surprise or strong emotion.

Common interjections include: ah; alas; aw; cheers; eek; eh; hey; hi; huh; hurray; oh; oh, no; ouch; uh; uh-huh; uh-uh; voila; wow; yeah

Exclamation marks are usually used after interjections to separate them from the rest of the sentence.

*Hurray!* We are the champions!

If the feeling isn't quite as strong, a comma is used in place of the exclamation point.

*Yeah,* the Oakdale Grizzlies had a great basketball season!

Sometimes question marks are used as an interjection's punctuation.

*Well?* How does the team look for next year?

### Solve It

What interjection from the above list would you choose to add to the following sentences? Use the pictures to help you decide. Write them on the blank in the sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ It's so good to see you.



2. \_\_\_\_\_ We've made it to the top.



3. \_\_\_\_\_ I really scraped up my knee!



4. \_\_\_\_\_ Tonight we celebrate!



5. \_\_\_\_\_ Dessert is served.



6. \_\_\_\_\_ I hope I do better on the next test.





## Lesson 1.20 Prepositions

**Prepositions** are words or groups of words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun (the object of the sentence) and another word in the sentence.

They sat *upon the dock*.

In this sentence, *upon* is the preposition, and *dock* is the object of the preposition.

### Common prepositions:

above	below	in	under
across	beneath	inside	until
after	beside	into	up
along	between	near	with
around	by	off	within
at	down	on	without
away	during	outside	
because	except	over	
before	for	to	
behind	from	toward	

### Complete It

Complete the following sentences by circling the preposition that works best in the sentence.

1. Look (behind, down from) your car before you back out.
2. I really like the little café right (across, away from) the street.
3. The kitty likes watching the birds (outside, toward) the window.
4. Our cats only live (around, inside) the house.
5. Edna stored the photographs (through, underneath) her bed.
6. Cedric can't go on the field trip (within, without) his permission slip.
7. The commentators predicted the outcome of the game (before, until) it was over.
8. The snow piled (on top of, over to) the ice.

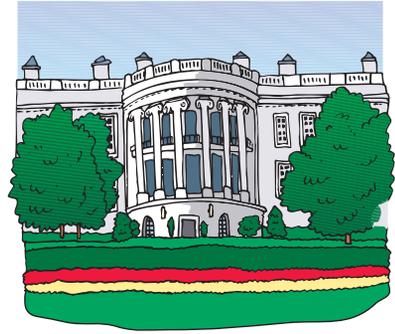
## Lesson 1.20 Prepositions

### Identify It

Circle the prepositions and underline the objects of the prepositions in the paragraph.

### What Is the West Wing?

The West Wing is located in the White House. The President of the United States has his office in the West Wing. It is called the Oval Office. The West Wing houses the executive staff's offices, in addition to the president's office. The chief of staff's office is across from the Oval Office. The vice president works beside the chief of staff. The press secretary and the communication director's offices are along the main corridor. The Roosevelt Room (a conference room), the Cabinet Room (the cabinet is a group of advisers who are heads of government departments), and the President's secretary's office are a little farther down the corridor. Outside of the press secretary's window is the Rose Garden. The West Colonnade runs alongside the Rose Garden. The Press Room is inside the West Colonnade. The Press Room sits on top of an old swimming pool. The swimming pool is a remnant of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration. That completes the tour of the West Wing.



### Try It

Write a paragraph describing the rooms in your home. Tell where the rooms are located and what sits outside of some of the windows. Circle the prepositions you used.

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## Lesson 1.21 Prepositional Phrases

**Prepositional phrases** include the prepositions and the objects (nouns or pronouns) that follow the prepositions. A prepositional phrase includes the preposition, the object of the preposition, and the modifiers (describes other words) of the object. Prepositional phrases often tell about *when* or *where* something is happening.

They sat *upon the dock*.

If the noun in the prepositional phrase above had modifiers, they would also be included in the prepositional phrase.

They sat *upon the wooden dock*.

### Match It

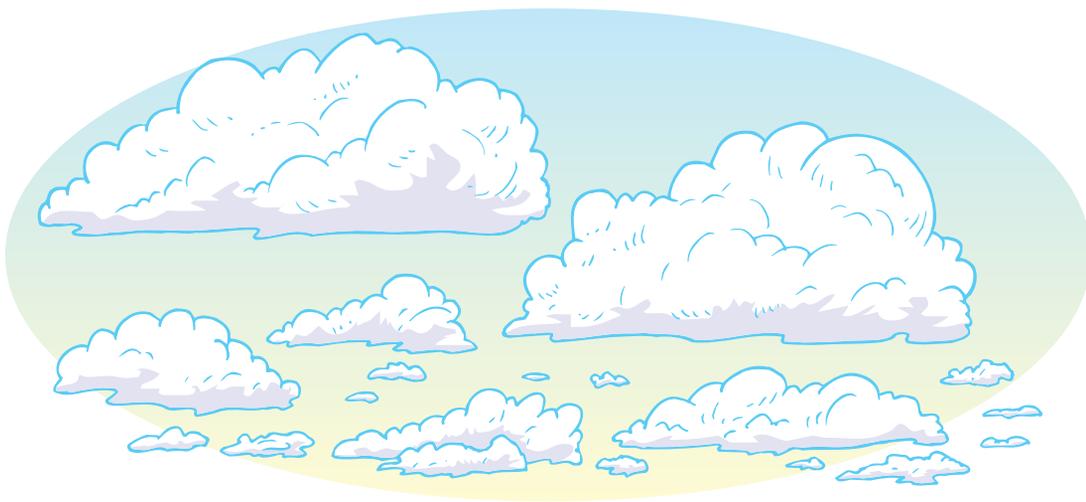
Match the beginnings of sentences in Column A with the prepositional phrases that match them best in Column B.

#### Column A

1. The clouds are
2. We can leave
3. Let's have dinner
4. The lake lies far
5. When alphabetizing the files, put the As
6. Annie can't baby sit, so Laurie is coming
7. It was raining so hard it was difficult to see
8. Swimming is permitted if you stay

#### Column B

- within the limits.
- in the sky.
- after the movie.
- in her place.
- outside the window.
- in front of the Bs.
- in the morning.
- beyond the forest.



## Lesson 1.21 Prepositional Phrases



### Solve It

The following sentences describe the above scene. However, the prepositions are missing. Look at the picture and complete the sentences.

1. The kids played \_\_\_\_\_ the fence.
2. A cat looked \_\_\_\_\_ a window.
3. A squirrel sat \_\_\_\_\_ the roof.
4. Chimney smoke rose \_\_\_\_\_ the house.
5. The basement was \_\_\_\_\_ the house.
6. The clouds floated \_\_\_\_\_ the sky.
7. The tree sat \_\_\_\_\_ the fence.
8. A jogger ran \_\_\_\_\_ the street.

### Try It

Write four sentences that include prepositional phrases. Underline the prepositional phrases in your sentences.

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## Lesson 1.22 Articles

**Articles** are specific words that serve as adjectives before a noun. *A*, *an*, and *the* are articles.

*The* is a **definite article**. That means it names a specific noun.

I go to *the* school on *the* corner.

The article *the* tells that the person goes to a specific school on a specific corner.

*A* and *an* are **indefinite articles**. They do not name a specific noun.

I would like to go to *a* school on *a* corner.

The article *a* tells that the person wants to go to a school on a corner, but not a specific school or corner.

Use *a* when the noun it precedes begins with a consonant or a vowel that sounds like a consonant.

a dog    a cat    a skunk    a one-way street

Use *an* when the noun it precedes begins with a vowel or sounds like it starts with a vowel.

an envelope    an olive    an island    an honest person

### Complete It

Complete the following sentences by circling the correct answer in parentheses.

1. Mike and Jen rented the apartment above (a, an, the) bookstore.
2. Henry wants to get (a, an, the) car with four doors.
3. An amoeba is (a, an, the) one-celled animal.
4. Coordinating the play turned out to be quite (a, an, the) ordeal.
5. Todd wants to rent (a, an, the) canoe for the weekend.
6. Kay brought (a, an, the) orange to go with her lunch.
7. (A, An, The) orange sweater looked best on Karley.
8. Not (a, an, the) hour went by that they didn't think about each other.
9. (A, An, The) Kensington Trail is beautiful.
10. Lynn wants to buy (a, an, the) blue or red bracelet.



**Review:** Common and Proper Nouns; Regular Plural Nouns; Irregular Plural Nouns; Personal and Intensive Pronouns; Demonstrative Pronouns; Relative Pronouns; Indefinite Pronouns; Pronoun Shifts

### Putting It Together

Complete the following sentences by circling the best answer in parentheses.

1. I like to visit the (museum, Museum) on Sundays.
2. The New York (museum, Museum) of Art is one famous museum.
3. Paul Klee was a famous artist who loved and painted many (cats, cat).
4. (Women, Womans) were the subject of many of the paintings of Henri Matisse.
5. Claude Monet's parents did not want (he, him) to become an artist.
6. But (that, those) didn't stop him.
7. Marc Chagall liked to paint violins in memory of his uncle (which, who) played.
8. The impressionist artist Pierre-Auguste Renoir believed (anyone, everyone) should work with his or her hands.
9. I (myself, ourselves) have visited more than a dozen art museums.
10. An artist should always follow (their, his/her) heart.

**Review:** Verbs: Regular Present and Past Tense; Verbs: Irregular Present and Past Tense; Subject-Verb Agreement; Action Verbs; Helping Verbs; Linking Verbs; Transitive Verbs; Gerunds, Participles, Infinitives

Circle the regular past tense verb and underline the irregular past tense verb.

1. Last weekend we played ball and we built sand castles.

Circle the action verb and underline the helping verb phrase.

2. The golfer hit the ball to the left; he should have hit it straight ahead.

Circle the transitive verb and underline its object.

3. The artists drew many paintings.

Circle the infinitive.

4. The author is going to write at the beach.

**Review:** Adjectives; Adverbs; Conjunctions; Interjections; Prepositions; Prepositional Phrases; Articles

Identify adjectives (**ADJ**), adverbs (**ADV**), conjunctions (**C**), prepositions (**P**), and articles (**A**) in the following biography. Write the abbreviation on the line next to the word.

### Leonardo da Vinci

One of \_\_\_\_\_ the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ artists of all time was more than just an \_\_\_\_\_ artist. He was a sculptor, scientist, inventor, engineer, astronomer, architect, musician, philosopher, and \_\_\_\_\_ mathematician. Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) was born in \_\_\_\_\_ Vinci, Italy. Da Vinci was a \_\_\_\_\_ genius. During his lifetime, he sketched objects that were ahead of \_\_\_\_\_ his time: the \_\_\_\_\_ airplane, the tank, and \_\_\_\_\_ the submarine. Da Vinci brilliantly \_\_\_\_\_ and beautifully \_\_\_\_\_ painted the human \_\_\_\_\_ body and other natural \_\_\_\_\_ objects. He was also a humanitarian.

Born during \_\_\_\_\_ the Renaissance, the \_\_\_\_\_ period in history that represented the great \_\_\_\_\_ rebirth of art, literature, and learning in 14th, 15th, and 16th century Europe, da Vinci became known as the perfect \_\_\_\_\_ example of \_\_\_\_\_ the Renaissance \_\_\_\_\_ Man. Leonardo da Vinci painted the famous \_\_\_\_\_ *Mona Lisa* and \_\_\_\_\_ *The Last Supper*, both of which now hang in \_\_\_\_\_ The Louvre in Paris, France.

**Lesson 1.23** Declarative Sentences

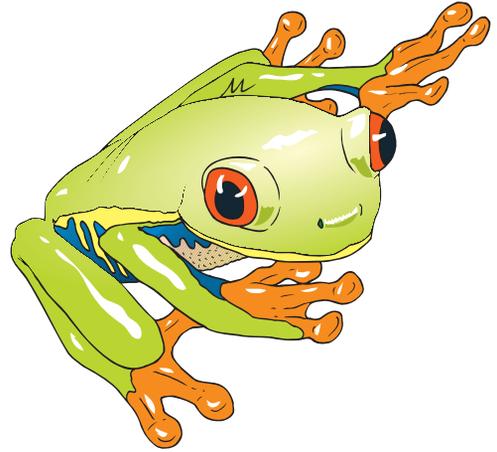
**Declarative sentences** are sentences that make statements. They say something about a place, person, thing, or idea. When punctuating a declarative sentence, use a period at the end.

I have several hours of homework to do.

**Identify It**

Identify the following declarative sentences by placing a checkmark ✓ on the line provided. Leave the other sentences blank.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Have you ever heard of a red-eyed tree frog?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Red-eyed tree frogs are small, colorful, musical frogs with big red eyes.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Where do red-eyed tree frogs live?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ They primarily live in South America, Central America, and parts of Mexico.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ They like lowland rainforests close to rivers and hills.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ How small are red-eyed tree frogs?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Female red-eyed tree frogs grow to be 3 inches long.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Males grow to be only 2 inches long.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Do they have any color other than red eyes?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Their bodies are neon green with dashes of yellow and blue.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Their upper legs are bright blue and their feet are orange or red.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ How are these tree frogs musical?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Red-eyed tree frogs are nocturnal and can be heard in their trees at night.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Why are these frogs called *tree frogs*?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ They live mostly in trees.



## Lesson 1.23 Declarative Sentences

### Proof It

Proofread the following journal entry. Some of the periods have been left off. Add periods where they are needed using the proofreading mark.

 - inserts period

Saturday, May 6

Dear Diary,

Something amazing happened today I am going to be in a movie.

The movie, *The Time Travelers*, is being filmed in my town. My mom works at the library. The director was learning about the history of the town at the library My mom helped the director find what she needed. The director saw my picture on my mom's desk She asked my mom if I would be interested in a small part in the movie. Would I ever!

I will have only two lines to say Mom said she will help me memorize them. My scene will last about five minutes. Do you know what the best part is? I get to work with two of my favorite actors of all time I can't wait to start filming. Who knows? Maybe I'll be famous one day

### Try It

Write four declarative sentences about a subject of your choosing. Don't forget to use periods at the end of your sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 1.24** Interrogative Sentences

**Interrogative sentences** are sentences that ask questions. When punctuating an interrogative sentence, use a question mark.

Do you live in the country or in the city?

**Complete It**

Complete the following sentences by circling the correct punctuation at the end of the sentences.

1. Who is your hero (? .)
2. Do you have Mr. Bell for history this year (? .)
3. What is your favorite food (? .)
4. Can we leave first thing in the morning (? .)
5. When does the bus leave (? .)
6. Green is my favorite color (? .)
7. Where are we going on the field trip next week (? .)
8. I'm going to have Mr. Stubbert for history next year (? .)
9. Why don't we go out for dinner (? .)
10. Can Charlie come over for dinner (? .)
11. How many stars are in the sky (? .)
12. I'm going to take the bus downtown (? .)
13. What's your favorite color (? .)
14. How many sisters and brothers do you have (? .)
15. Look at that unusual building (? .)
16. Have you ever seen the Grand Canyon (? .)
17. Are you going to take swimming lessons this summer (? .)
18. I am so clumsy, I dropped my tray at lunch (? .)
19. How do you want to decorate the gym for the dance (? .)
20. I like broccoli on my salad (? .)

## Lesson 1.24 Interrogative Sentences

### Complete It

Complete the following notes a reporter made about the upcoming Iditarod race by adding periods and question marks where they are needed.

#### Story

The Iditarod

#### Notes

What is the Iditarod The Iditarod is a sled dog race

Where and when is the Iditarod held The Iditarod is held in Alaska in March. It starts in Anchorage and finishes in Nome

What is the distance of the race The race covers 1,049 miles

Who participates in the Iditarod The sleds are led by men and women called mushers Twelve to eighteen dogs pull the sleds

What is the training like for the Iditarod Training for the Iditarod is challenging for the mushers and the dogs Dogs run approximately 1,500 miles in training each year

Who takes care of the dogs Mushers take good care of their dogs Veterinarians and volunteers help along the course

What was the best finishing time in an Iditarod The best finishing time was 9 days, 2 hours, 42 minutes, and 19 seconds by Doug Swingley in 1995

### Try It

Who? What? When? Where? Why? How? These are the questions reporters ask when they are investigating a story. Chose an event, and write down the questions you would ask if you were a reporter. Don't forget to use question marks at the end of your interrogative sentences.

Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Questions: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Lesson 1.25 Exclamatory Sentences

**Exclamatory sentences** are sentences that reveal urgency, strong surprise, or emotion. When punctuating an exclamatory sentence, use an exclamation mark.

Watch out for the icy steps!

Sometimes you will find interjections in exclamatory sentences.

Yea! One more test until summer break!

Exclamation marks can also be used in dialogue, when the character or speaker is making an urgent or emotional statement.

"Watch out!" shouted Kelly.

Exclamation marks should be used sparingly in writing. Do not overuse them.

### Match It

Match the sentences (which are missing their punctuation) in Column A with their type of sentence in Column B. Draw an arrow to make your match.

#### Column A

1. I will be thirteen on my next birthday
2. Hurry and open up your presents
3. How old are you

#### Column B

- declarative
- interrogative
- exclamatory

- 
4. Oh no I dropped all of my papers in a puddle
  5. Is it supposed to snow all weekend
  6. Autumn is my favorite season

- declarative
- interrogative
- exclamatory

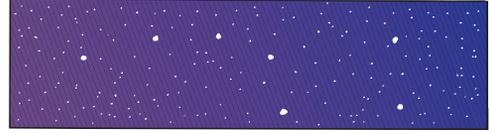
- 
7. Where are my shoes
  8. I scored 12 points in the basketball game
  9. Look out

- declarative
- interrogative
- exclamatory

## Lesson 1.25 Exclamatory Sentences

### Proof It

Proofread the following skit. Add periods, question marks, or exclamation marks on the spaces.



“Karen and Dave,” shouted Sandra, “we’re going to a planetarium\_\_”

“What is a planetarium\_\_” questioned Karen.

“A planetarium,” answered Sandra, “is a room with a large dome ceiling\_\_ Images of the sky are projected onto the ceiling with a star projector.”

Dave continued, “You can see the movements of the sun, moon, planets, and stars\_\_ I’ve always wanted to go to a planetarium\_\_”

Sandra said, “They shorten the time so you can see in just minutes what it takes the objects years to complete\_\_”

“Will we be able to see the constellations of the zodiac\_\_” asked Karen.

“Yes, I believe so,” answered Dave. “We will even be able to see how the objects in the sky will look thousands of years from now\_\_”

“We’ll sit in seats like we’re at the movie theater, but it will really look like we’re outside,” said Sandra.

Karen exclaimed, “I can’t wait to go to the planetarium\_\_”

### Try It

Write four sentence pairs. Write four declarative sentences using periods as the end punctuation. Then, write four similar sentences that show stronger emotion or surprise. You can add interjections if you like. Be sure to change the end punctuation to an exclamation mark.

#### Declarative Sentences

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Exclamatory Sentences

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 1.26 Imperative Sentences

**Imperative sentences** demand that an action be performed. The subjects of imperative sentences are usually not expressed. They usually contain the understood subject *you*. Imperative sentences can be punctuated with a period or an exclamation mark.

Get on bus #610.  
(*You get on bus #610.*)

Answer the phone before it stops ringing!  
(*You answer the phone before it stops ringing!*)

### Identify It

Identify the following sentences by writing a **D** for declarative, an **IN** for interrogative, an **E** for exclamatory, or an **IM** for imperative after each sentence.

1. Hop over that puddle! \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many more days until spring break? \_\_\_\_\_
3. I won the contest! \_\_\_\_\_
4. I don't want anchovies on my pizza. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Let's set up a lemonade stand this summer. \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is the distance of a century bicycle ride? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Announce the winners as they come across the finish line. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The firefighter saved everyone in the house! \_\_\_\_\_
9. Think about what you want to serve at the party. \_\_\_\_\_
10. My favorite appetizer is vegetable stuffed mushrooms. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Whom do you admire most? \_\_\_\_\_
12. The fundraiser was a huge success! \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 1.26 Imperative Sentences

### Complete It

Use periods, question marks, and exclamation marks to complete the sentences.

1. What are the largest trees in the world
2. Redwood trees are the largest trees in the world
3. Redwoods can grow to be 240 feet tall
4. Find out how long redwoods live
5. Redwoods can live more than 2000 years
6. Let's find some redwood trees
7. Redwood trees are located along the Pacific Coast in the United States
8. Redwood fossils have been found all over the world
9. Fossils from redwood trees have been found from as long ago as 160 million years
10. Wow I want to see the redwood trees

### Try It

Write a dialogue with four characters. Two of the characters have just won something at a school raffle. The other characters are waiting to hear if their raffle number is called. In your skit, use declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, and imperative sentences.

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## Lesson 1.27 Simple Sentences

**Simple sentences** are sentences with one independent clause. **Independent clauses** present a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence. Simple sentences do not have any dependent clauses. **Dependent clauses** do not present a complete thought and cannot stand alone as sentences.

Simple sentences can have one or more simple subjects.

*Goats* lived at the sanctuary.

*Goats* and *turkeys* lived at the sanctuary.

Simple sentences can have one or more simple predicates (verbs).

The goats *played* with the other animals.

The turkeys *played* and *talked* with the other animals.

Simple sentences can have more than one simple subject and more than one predicate.

The *goats* and the *turkeys* *played* and *talked* with the other animals.

### Match It

Each of the simple sentences in Column A has select words underlined. The sentence parts that match the underlined words are found in Column B. Match the sentences in Column A with the sentence parts in Column B.

#### Column A

1. Farm Sanctuary rescues and protects farm animals.
2. Farm Sanctuary members have helped to pass farm animal protection laws.
3. The New York sanctuary and the California sanctuary are home to hundreds of rescued farm animals.
4. Farm Sanctuary offers a humane education program to schools.
5. At Farm Sanctuary, people and animals work and play together.

#### Column B

- one subject
- two subjects
- one predicate
- two predicates
- two subjects/two predicates

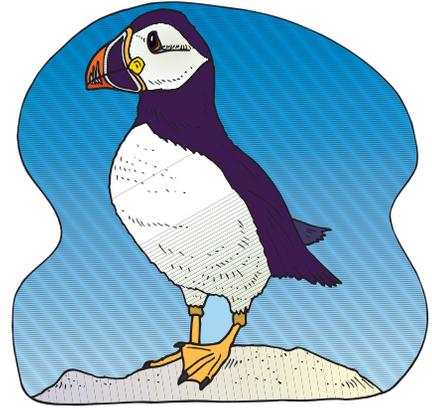
## Lesson 1.27 Simple Sentences

### Identify It

Identify the subjects and predicates in the following simple sentences from a paragraph from a travel brochure. Circle the simple subject and underline the simple predicate of each sentence.

### Hike, Bike, See Amazing Wildlife

You can experience the great outdoors at Acadia National Park in Maine. Many visitors hike and bike the miles of trails. Some trails have moderate to difficult climbs. More than 225 types of birds live in Acadia. Songbirds are popular in the spring. The winter brings the chickadees. Eagles, peregrine falcons, and ospreys inhabit Acadia. Perhaps the most famous birds are the Atlantic Puffins. Maine is the only place in the United States where puffins breed. Visitors who canoe and kayak can see puffins from the nearby bay. You can also take a specifically designed Puffin Cruise. You shouldn't miss the beauty of America's first national park east of the Mississippi.



### Try It

Write simple sentences as noted below.

1. one subject

---

2. more than one subject

---



---

3. one predicate

---



---

4. more than one predicate

---



---

5. more than one subject and more than one predicate

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## Lesson 1.28 Compound Sentences

**Compound sentences** are sentences with two or more simple sentences (independent clauses) joined by a coordinate conjunction, punctuation, or both. As in simple sentences, there are no dependent clauses in compound sentences.

A compound sentence can be two sentences joined with a comma and a coordinate conjunction.

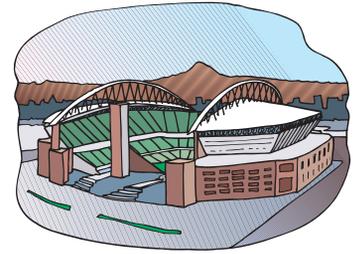
He didn't think he was a fan of Shakespeare, *yet* he enjoyed the play.

A compound sentence can also be two simple sentences joined by a semicolon.

He didn't think he was a fan of Shakespeare; he enjoyed the play.

### Match It

Match simple sentences in Column A with simple sentences in Column B to create compound sentences. Write the compound sentences and remember to add either a coordinate conjunction or punctuation.



#### Column A

#### Column B

**B**

1. The football game was exciting.
2. My favorite team is playing.
3. My school's colors are blue and white.
4. I'm going to get a pretzel at halftime.
5. My team won the game.

1. They have a good record this year.
2. I'm going to get pizza after the game.
3. The score was close.
4. The season isn't over yet.
5. The opposing team's colors are green and gold.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Lesson 1.29** Complex Sentences

**Complex sentences** have one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. The independent and dependent clauses are connected with a subordinate conjunction or a relative pronoun. Dependent clauses do not present a complete thought and cannot stand alone as sentences. The dependent clause can be anywhere in the sentence.

Complex sentence (connected with subordinate conjunction):  
You can go to the movies *if* you finish your homework.

Complex sentence (connected with a relative pronoun):  
My mother asked me to drop off these flowers for Mrs. Hastings, *whose* house is on our way to school.

Dependent clauses follow the connecting subordinate conjunction or the relative pronoun. The dependent clause can either be the first or second part of the sentence.  
*Before* the movie, I'll finish my homework.  
I'll finish my homework *before* the movie.

**Identify It**

Put a checkmark on the line in front of following the complex sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I like biking because it is good exercise.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Tony is going to order pasta with mushrooms, which is his favorite dish.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ History is my favorite subject.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Baum, who is also the baseball coach, is my favorite teacher.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ While Kim is a good speller, Jerry is better.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I would like a salad for lunch, yet soup sounds good, too.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Erin made the basketball team after two weeks of tryouts.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Although it's going to snow, I think we should still hike the trails.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Unless it rains, we'll walk, not ride.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ We can continue hiking until it gets icy.

## Lesson 1.29 Complex Sentences

### Solve It

Find the subordinate conjunctions from the box in the puzzle. Words can be horizontal, vertical, forward, backward, or diagonal.

after	before	that	when
although	if	though	where
as	since	unless	whereas
because	so that	until	while

b	c	i	a	a	e	l	i	h	w
e	e	f	s	h	s	t	n	t	h
f	s	c	c	w	h	e	n	j	e
o	r	m	a	c	e	l	e	b	r
r	i	i	t	u	n	t	i	l	e
e	e	c	n	i	s	t	e	v	a
y	c	h	e	f	h	e	a	e	s
s	o	n	t	g	r	m	a	h	r
a	t	h	u	n	l	e	s	s	t
o	n	o	a	z	b	y	t	c	x
w	h	e	r	e	d	v	e	f	u
t	f	h	g	u	o	h	t	l	a

### Try It

Write three complex sentences (one of each type from page 64). Write about your favorite sporting event or your favorite subject at school.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 1.30 Sentence Fragments

A **sentence fragment** is a group of words that is missing a subject, predicate, or both. A sentence fragment is also a group of words that doesn't express a complete thought, as in a dependent clause.

Doesn't have good insulation. (no subject)

Complete Sentence: The window doesn't have good insulation.

The window good insulation. (no predicate)

Complete Sentence: The window doesn't have good insulation.

Good insulation. (no subject or predicate)

Complete Sentence: The window doesn't have good insulation.

Since the lemonade was too sour. (not a complete thought)

Complete Sentence: We drank water since the lemonade was too sour.

### Complete It

Complete the following sentence fragments by choosing a sentence fragment from the box that completes the sentences.

It was presented  
The statue's height  
stands on Liberty Island in the New York Harbor.

Construction began  
is "Liberty Enlightening the World."

- The Statue of Liberty \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (look for a verb phrase)
- \_\_\_\_\_ in France in 1875.  
(look for a subject and a verb)
- \_\_\_\_\_ to the United  
States on July 4, 1884. (look for a subject and verb)
- The official name of the Statue of Liberty \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (look for a verb phrase)
- \_\_\_\_\_ from base to torch is 152 feet, 2 inches. (look for a subject)



## Lesson 1.30 Sentence Fragments

### Identify It

Identify the following sentences as either sentence fragments or complete sentences. Write an **F** for *fragment* and a **CS** for *complete sentence*. Then, for the sentences that are fragments, tell why they are fragments (e.g. missing a subject). Write your answer on the line below each sentence.

1. The satellite is orbiting Mars.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. As though the sun were shining.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. is my favorite song.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. in the morning.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. in the evening.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. My best friend is my dog Spike.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Since the whole class is going on the field trip.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. is my favorite subject in school.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Try It

Several of the sentences above are fragments. Complete 6 of these sentences by adding subjects and/or predicates of your own.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 1.31 Combining Sentences

Combining short, choppy sentences into longer more detailed sentences makes writing much more interesting and easier to read. Sentences can be combined in a variety of ways.

### Compound Subjects and Compound Verbs:

The lightning is coming. The thunder is coming.  
The *thunder and lightning* are coming.

The president of our class is honest. The president of our class is loyal.  
The president of our class is *honest and loyal*.

### Adjectives and Adverbs:

I went to a party. The party was a costume party.  
I went to a *costume party*.

Timothy ran quickly. Timothy ran in the race.  
Timothy *ran quickly* in the race.

### Making Complex Sentences (using subordinate conjunctions):

Donna wanted to go to the reunion. Donna wanted to go if her best friend Diane went.

Donna wanted to go to the reunion *if* her best friend Diane went.

### Match It

Under Column A are five combined sentences. Under Column B are the parts of speech that were combined. Match the sentences in Column A with the parts of speech in Column B.

#### **Column A**

1. The salesman reluctantly attended the seminar.
2. Dan and Rose are taking swimming lessons.
3. Cam's parents lived in a beautiful neighborhood.
4. David climbed and descended the mountain.
5. The phone rang while we were eating.

#### **Column B**

- combined subjects
- combined verbs
- combined adjective
- combined adverb
- subordinate conjunction





## Lesson 1.32 Writing a Paragraph

A **paragraph** is made up of a group of sentences. A paragraph should have, and stick to, a single topic. Each sentence of the paragraph should focus on the topic with plenty of information and supporting details related to the topic.

**Elements of a Paragraph:** There are three parts to a paragraph.

1. **Beginning:** The topic sentence is the beginning of the paragraph. It tells the reader what the paragraph is going to be about. It expresses the feeling of the paragraph.
2. **Middle:** The middle is the main element of the paragraph. The sentences here give more information and supporting details about the topic sentence.
3. **End:** After all of the information and details are written, the end sentence sums it all up.

**Writing the Paragraph:** There are five steps to take when writing a paragraph.

1. **Prewriting:** Choose your topic and think about what information you want to include.
2. **Drafting:** Write your topic sentence and the other parts of your paragraph.
3. **Revising:** Reread your paragraph. Make sure the three parts of your paragraph are used correctly. Rewrite your paragraph and include details with adjectives and adverbs to make it more interesting.
4. **Proofreading:** Proofread your paragraph looking for errors in spelling and punctuation.
5. **Publishing:** Now's your chance to show off your work. You will publish your paragraph.

**Types of Paragraphs:** A few of the most common paragraphs include the following types:

**Descriptive** – Descriptive paragraphs give vivid details of people, places, things, or ideas.

**Narrative** – Narrative paragraphs give the details of an event or events in the form of a story.

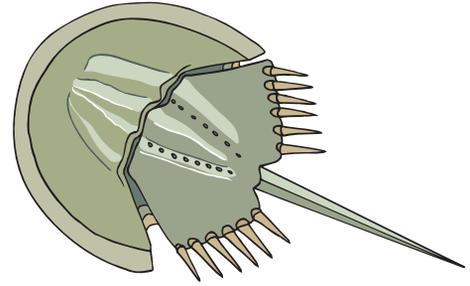
**Expository** – Expository paragraphs give facts or explain ideas in a nonfiction format.

**Persuasive** – Persuasive paragraphs express an opinion and try to convince readers that this opinion is correct.

**Lesson 1.32** Writing a Paragraph**Rewrite It**

The sentences in the following paragraph are out of order. Rewrite the paragraph placing the topic sentence first, the summary sentence last, and the body sentences in between.

This substance has a red pigment. Horseshoe crabs' blood has copper in it. Not all living creatures have red blood; horseshoe crabs' blood is blue! Human blood has hemoglobin that has iron in it. The color of one's blood, whether a creature big or small, depends on the makeup and chemicals in the blood. This material causes the blood to appear blue.



topic sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

first body sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

second body sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

third body sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

fourth body sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

end sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

**Try It**

Write a paragraph about a topic of your choosing. Select one of the types of paragraphs. Think about your topic ideas and the five steps of writing.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 1.32** Writing a Paragraph**Match It**

Circle the letter of the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1.** Which sentence would most likely be found in a persuasive paragraph?
  - a. Alexandra kicked off her sandals and raced towards the waves.
  - b. According to Chinese tradition, each year is assigned an animal in the Chinese zodiac.
  - c. More than half of the middle school students have said they would attend an afterschool program at the community center.
  
- 2.** Which of the following sentences is mostly likely from a narrative paragraph?
  - a. The man peeked through the window and saw the mass of reporters waiting on his front lawn.
  - b. Throughout history, pigeons have been used to carry messages.
  - c. You'll notice a difference in your energy level after cutting sugar out for only one week.
  
- 3.** Which sentence would make the best topic sentence?
  - a. Babe Ruth's given name was George Herman Ruth.
  - b. Babe Ruth is one of the greatest athletes in the history of baseball.
  - c. Babe Ruth joined the Baltimore Orioles in 1914.
  
- 4.** Which sentence is most likely to be a supporting detail from the middle of a paragraph?
  - a. The next time you see a bat, remember how much we rely on this small, odd creature.
  - b. Bats often feed on fruit, pollen, and insects.
  - c. Have you ever seen a bat on clear, starry night?



**Review****Chapter 1 Lessons 23–32**

**Review:** Declarative Sentences, Interrogative Sentences, Exclamatory Sentences, Imperative Sentences

**Putting It Together**

Rewrite the exclamatory sentence as an imperative sentence.

1. You should drink the hot tea slowly!

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Rewrite the interrogative sentence as a declarative sentence.

2. Are you going to the game on Saturday?

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Rewrite the imperative sentence as an interrogative sentence.

3. Hit the ball far!

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Rewrite the declarative sentence as an imperative sentence.

4. You should recycle the papers instead of putting them in the trash.

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**Review:** Simple Sentences, Compound Sentences, Complex Sentences, Sentence Fragments, Combining Sentences

Write whether the following sentences are simple, compound, complex, or a sentence fragment. If they are simple sentences or sentence fragments, rewrite them.

1. She jogged through the mist. She jogged slowly.

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2. The chefs cooked and baked in the competition.

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3. After dinner, I'm going for a walk.

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4. Although I studied hard,

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**Review:** Writing a Paragraph

1. What is one of the most important things to do when writing a paragraph?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. If you were asked to write a paragraph about your favorite animal, what type of paragraph would that be?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What do you write in the last sentence of a paragraph?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. If you were asked to write a paragraph that tries to convince your readers of something, what type of paragraph would that be?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the body of a paragraph?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Now, write a short paragraph about your favorite movie. Remember to use the different parts of a paragraph.

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**Lesson 2.1****Proper Nouns: Days of the Week, Months of the Year**

**Proper nouns** are specific people, places, and things. They are capitalized.

Capitalize days of the week.

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

Capitalize months of the year.

January February March April May June July August September  
October November December

Months of the year are also capitalized when they serve as adjectives.

They ran the marathon on a sunny *June* morning.

**Solve It**

Complete the following sentences by cracking the code and filling in the blanks. Remember to capitalize the days of the weeks when you write them.

1=A	4=D	7=G	10=J	13=M	16=P	19=S	22=V	25=Y
2=B	5=E	8=H	11=K	14=N	17=Q	20=T	23=W	26=Z
3=C	6=F	9=I	12=L	15=O	18=R	21=U	24=X	

- I'm always groggy on a  $\frac{\quad}{13} \frac{\quad}{15} \frac{\quad}{14} \frac{\quad}{4} \frac{\quad}{1} \frac{\quad}{25}$ , the first day of the school week.
- I was born on a  $\frac{\quad}{19} \frac{\quad}{21} \frac{\quad}{14} \frac{\quad}{4} \frac{\quad}{1} \frac{\quad}{25}$ , one of the two weekend days.
- The day of the week with the most letters in it is  $\frac{\quad}{23} \frac{\quad}{5} \frac{\quad}{4} \frac{\quad}{14} \frac{\quad}{5} \frac{\quad}{19} \frac{\quad}{4} \frac{\quad}{1} \frac{\quad}{25}$ .
- $\frac{\quad}{6} \frac{\quad}{18} \frac{\quad}{9} \frac{\quad}{4} \frac{\quad}{1} \frac{\quad}{25}$  is high school football night.
- $\frac{\quad}{20} \frac{\quad}{21} \frac{\quad}{5} \frac{\quad}{19} \frac{\quad}{4} \frac{\quad}{1} \frac{\quad}{25}$  is one of the two days of the week that starts with the same letter.
- $\frac{\quad}{20} \frac{\quad}{8} \frac{\quad}{21} \frac{\quad}{18} \frac{\quad}{19} \frac{\quad}{4} \frac{\quad}{1} \frac{\quad}{25}$  is the other.
- I play baseball every  $\frac{\quad}{19} \frac{\quad}{1} \frac{\quad}{20} \frac{\quad}{21} \frac{\quad}{18} \frac{\quad}{4} \frac{\quad}{1} \frac{\quad}{25}$ .



**Lesson 2.2****Proper Nouns: Historical Events, Names of Languages and Nationalities, Team Names**

Historical events, nationalities, and team names are **proper nouns**.

Events, periods of time, and important documents from history are capitalized.

Cold War    Renaissance Period    Constitution of the United States

Names of languages and nationalities are capitalized. They are also capitalized when they are used as adjectives.

French    Hispanic    Dutch apple pie

The names of sports teams are capitalized.

Detroit Tigers

**Complete It**

Complete the following sentences by circling the correct answer in parentheses. Hint: Not all choices are proper and need to be capitalized.

1. The war lasting from 1939 to 1945 was (world war II, World War II).
2. The (italian, Italian) language is one of the romance languages.
3. An (era, Era) is considered to be any important period of time.
4. The season begins for (baseball teams, Baseball Teams) in April.
5. Mikhail Baryshnikov is of (russian, Russian) descent.
6. The (boston red sox, Boston Red Sox) won the World Series in 2004.
7. The (*magna carta*, *Magna Carta*) was written in 1215.
8. The (english, English) cocker spaniel was the number one dog in popularity in Britain from the 1930s through the 1950s.
9. The (victorian era, Victorian Era) lasted from 1839 to 1901, during the reign of Queen Victoria in England.
10. The (french, French) soufflé is a dessert served warm.
11. The first ten amendments to the *Constitution of the United States* is the (bill of rights, Bill of Rights).
12. The (battle of waterloo, Battle of Waterloo) took place in Belgium in 1815.

**Lesson 2.2****Proper Nouns: Historical Events, Names of Languages and Nationalities, Team Names****Solve It**

Unscramble the following letters in parentheses to complete each sentence with a word from the box. Capitalize each word when necessary.

<b>period</b> <b>address</b>	<b>patriots</b> <b>angels</b>	<b>world</b> <b>german</b>	<b>war</b> <b>greek</b>
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- The Jurassic \_\_\_\_\_ (rdieop) was a period in time that saw the rise of the dinosaurs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (rowdl) War II ended in Japan on V-J Day on September 2, 1945.
- A famous speech was the Gettysburg \_\_\_\_\_ (dresads) given by Abraham Lincoln.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (mgnare) chocolate cake did not really originate in Germany.
- The New England \_\_\_\_\_ (strapiot) football team has a patriotic mascot.
- World \_\_\_\_\_ (rwa) I was also known as the *Great War*.
- An angelic baseball team might be known as the Los Angeles \_\_\_\_\_ (saenlg).
- The Greeks were the first Europeans to use an alphabet, what became known as the \_\_\_\_\_ (ekreg) alphabet.

**Try It**

Write a paragraph about your favorite sports team. Don't forget to use capitals when needed.

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**Lesson 2.3**

## Proper Nouns: Organizations, Departments of Government, Sections of the Country

Organizations, departments of government, and sections of the country are all **proper nouns** and are capitalized.

The names of organizations and associations are capitalized.

Capital Area Humane Society    Microsoft Corporation

Capitalize the names of departments of government.

Department of Treasury    Department of Health and Human Services

Directional words that point out particular sections of the country are capitalized. However, words that give directions are not capitalized.

Heather grew up on the *East Coast* of the United States.

Madilyn grew up on the *east side* of town.

### Identify It

Circle the name of the organization, department of government, or section of the country in each sentence.

1. My mom and dad work for the Department of Transportation.
2. Tina and her family are moving to the Midwest this summer.
3. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is in charge of space exploration.
4. I volunteer for the American Red Cross.
5. San Francisco is on the West Coast of the United States.
6. While walking to school, we pass the Smithsonian Art Association.
7. We are traveling to the Southwest next year.
8. Tasha's aunt works for the State Department.
9. Have you ever been to New England?
10. We must send in our tax forms by April 15 to the Internal Revenue Service.
11. TransUnion Carrier Services provides cardboard boxes for moving.
12. Portland, Oregon is in the Northwest.

**Lesson 2.3****Proper Nouns: Organizations, Departments of Government, Sections of the Country****Proof It**

Proofread the following sentences. Some of the words should be capitalized and are not. Some are capitalized that should not be.



- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| ≡ | - capitalize letter |
| / | - lowercase letter  |

1. A nonprofit organization with human service programs is the volunteers of America.
2. The National Parks Service is a part of the department of the interior.
3. The northwest can be a rainy part of the country.
4. The mountains of Virginia are in the Western part of the state.
5. The sheraton corporation is a hospitality network.
6. The Administration for Children and Families is a part of the department of health and human services.
7. Summer occurs in the southern Hemisphere between December and February.
8. The Atlantic Ocean lies in the Eastern part of the United States.
9. A good collection of young adult literature can be found at baldwin public library.
10. Black beans and spices are often found in southwestern cooking.

**Try It**

Scan a local newspaper looking for organizations and departments of government that use capital letters. Write down all that you find.

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## Lesson 2.4 Proper Nouns: Titles, Geographic Names

The titles of books, poems, songs, movies, plays, newspapers, and magazines are **proper nouns** and are capitalized. Most titles are also underlined in text. Song titles and essays, however, are in quotes.

book: The Cat in the Hat    song: "Atomic Dog"    magazine: Time

Titles associated with names are also capitalized.

Mayor Franklin    Senator Santos    Professor Johnson

Do not capitalize these titles if they are not directly used with the name.

The mayor of our town is Mayor Franklin.

Geographic names, such as the names of countries, states, cities, counties, bodies of water, public areas, roads and highways, and buildings are capitalized.

Columbia, Hawaii, Athens, Chesapeake Bay, Sierra Nevada Range, Rocky Mountain National Park, Paint Creek Trail, Globe Theatre

If the geographic name is not a specific name, do not capitalize it.

I'm going to *the lake* for the weekend.

### Complete It

Complete the following sentences by circling the best answer in parentheses.

1. My favorite song is ("Vertigo", "vertigo") by U2.
2. The (President, president) of the organization is visiting on Tuesday.
3. At 2:00 pm, (Governor, governor) Spencer is making a speech.
4. Valerie and Gerald watched the sunset from the (Eiffel Tower, eiffel tower).
5. Are you going to the (Mountains, mountains) or the beach for vacation?
6. One of my favorite books is (The Elephant Hospital, the elephant hospital).
7. Lynda walks in a park along the (Scioto River, scioto river).
8. The (Martin Luther King, Jr. Highway, Martin Luther King, Jr. highway) is located in Washington, D.C.
9. My cousin was born in (Birmingham, birmingham), England.
10. The tiny (Village, village) sits next to a canal.

## Lesson 2.4 Proper Nouns: Titles, Geographic Names

### Find It

Answer the following questions. If you need help, use an encyclopedia or other resource. Be sure to capitalize the answers when necessary.



1. Who is the principal of your school? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What city, state, and country do you live in? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where were you born? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who is the governor of your state? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is your favorite book? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is your favorite movie? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is your favorite poem? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What states border the state in which you live? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What is the closest national park to where you live? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What is the name of your local newspaper? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What magazine do you like to read the most? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What is the name of one of your state's senators? \_\_\_\_\_

### Try It

Use the information gathered above to write a brief biography about yourself. As in your previous answers, remember to capitalize titles and geographic names when necessary. You can also include other information about yourself in addition to the facts above.

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**Lesson 2.5** Sentences, Direct Quotations

The first word of every **sentence** is capitalized.

*The* wind blew strongly through the trees.

The first word in **direct quotations** is also capitalized.

My father said, "*Finish* your homework and then we'll go for a ride."

"*I'm* almost finished now," I happily answered.

Indirect quotations are not capitalized.

My father said he had been working on his car for weeks.

If a continuous sentence in a direct quotation is split and the second half is not a new sentence, do not capitalize it. If a new sentence begins after the split, then capitalize it as you would with any sentence.

"Keep your hands and arms inside the car," said the attendant, "*and* stay seated."

"Roller coasters are my favorite rides," I said. "*I* can ride them all day."

**Complete It**

Complete the following sentences by circling the best answer in parentheses.

1. (The, the) girls' team beat the boys' team by three seconds.
2. T.C. said, "(Baseball, baseball) is my favorite sport."
3. "(Put, put) your donated clothing in plastic bags," said the event organizer.
4. The technician said (The, the) car would be ready in a few hours.
5. "Don't rush through your homework," said the teacher, "(And, and) stay focused."
6. "Be careful as you shovel the snow," mother said. "(You, you) can hurt your back."
7. (The, the) airplane was going to be delayed.
8. Renee said, "(Would, would) you like a baseball hat when we go to the park?"
9. "(Our, our) race will begin in 10 minutes," said the announcer.
10. The sales clerk said (She, she) would hold the item for one day.
11. "Lemon cream is my favorite pie," said Lisa, "(But, but) nothing beats brownies."
12. "I can't wait until my birthday," said Jack. "(My, my) parents are giving me a party."



## Lesson 2.6 Personal and Business Letters

A **personal letter** has five parts: heading, salutation, body, closing, and signature.

The **heading** of a personal letter is the address of the person writing the letter and the date it is written. The name of the street, the city, the state, and the month are all capitalized.

1245 Hollow Dr.  
Suncrest, AZ  
March 31, 2008

The **salutation** is the greeting and begins with the word *dear*. Both *dear* and the name of the person who is receiving the letter are capitalized. The salutation ends with a comma.

Dear Stanley,

The **body** is the main part of the letter and contains sentences that are capitalized as normal.

The **closing** can be written in many ways; only the first word is capitalized.

Your friend, Sincerely, All the best,

The **signature** is usually only your first name in a personal letter. It is also always capitalized.

Milton

### Identify It

Identify the parts of the personal letter by writing the names on the lines provided. Then, circle the capital letters.

7511 Hibernia Rd.

\_\_\_\_\_ Seattle, WA 40000

February 31, 2014

Dear Uncle Josh, \_\_\_\_\_

How are you? My ski trip has been great. I even learned how to snowboard. I think I'll be really sore tomorrow. All of the fundraising was worth it. Thanks for helping us out. I'm glad our class got to take this trip. I hope I'll get to come back someday. \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you, \_\_\_\_\_

Mike \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2.6 Personal and Business Letters

A **business letter** has six parts: heading, inside address, salutation, body, closing and signature.

The **heading** of a business letter is the address of the person writing the letter and the date it is written. The name of the street, the city, the state, and the month are all capitalized.

4003 Fourteenth St.  
Amlin, NH 20000  
September 6, 2014

The **inside address** includes the name and complete address of the person to whom the letter is going.

Mark Dillon, Director  
S.A.S Productions  
100 Otterbein Ave.  
Rochester, NY 20000

The **salutation** is the greeting and begins with the word *dear*. Both *dear* and the name of the person who is receiving the letter are capitalized. The salutation ends with a colon.

Dear Director:

The **body** is the main part of the letter and contains sentences that are capitalized as normal.

The **closing** can be written many ways. Only the first word is capitalized.

Yours truly,    Sincerely,    Very truly,

The **signature** is your full name and is capitalized.

Leigh D. McGregor

### Try It

Write the heading, inside address, salutation, closing, and signature of a business letter. Make up the names and other information, but be sure you capitalize correctly.

heading: \_\_\_\_\_ inside address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

salutation: \_\_\_\_\_ closing: \_\_\_\_\_

signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Review:** Capitalization: Proper Nouns; Days of the Week; Months of the Year; Historical Events; Names of Languages and Nationalities; Team Names; Organizations; Departments of Government; Sections of the Country; Sentences; Direct Quotations

### Putting It Together

Complete the following sentences by circling the best answer in parentheses.

1. "Riley," called Gillian, "(Let's, let's) use carrots and raisins on our snowman."
2. Our teacher said the test will be on (Wednesday, wednesday).
3. (Winters, winters) in the north are cold and blustery.
4. The summer solstice occurs in the month of (June, june).
5. Drive (North, north) on Route 3 and then you'll be close to the community center.
6. The hostess said, "(Your, your) table will be ready in 10 minutes."
7. The U.S. (Constitution, constitution) was drawn in Philadelphia in 1787.
8. The (Peace Corp, peace corp) is a federal agency that reports to Congress and the Executive Branch.
9. "(My, my) shift starts at 3:00, so let's study when I'm finished." said Celia.
10. The high school offers (Italian, italian) as one of its languages.
11. The (Aveda Corporation, aveda corporation) is located in Minnesota.
12. North America is located in the (Northern, northern) hemisphere.
13. In the fairy tale, the princess said (She, she) was waiting for her prince.
14. The (Danish, danish) pastry is baked fresh every day.
15. My favorite baseball team is the (San Francisco Giants, San Francisco giants).
16. The pep rally will be held in the gym on (Friday, friday) afternoon.
17. The (Sierra Club, sierra club) is an environmental organization for people of all ages.
18. Doug said, "(My, my) Aunt Clara makes the best blueberry muffins."
19. Samuel Adams and Paul Revere were two of the colonists who initiated the events of the (Boston Tea Party, Boston tea party).
20. The winter solstice occurs in the month of (December, december).
21. The bus driver said (Traffic, traffic) was causing delays.
22. Surfing is popular on the (North, north) Coast of Oahu.

**Review:** Capitalization: Personal Letters, Business Letters

**Putting It Together**

Proofread the following business letter. Make all necessary capitalization corrections.

☰ - capitalize letter

105 front street  
Norfolk, VA 20000  
april 17, 2014

Mr. Henry Munson, director  
Student Volunteer Programs  
242 W. 29th street  
New York, NY 30000

dear Mr. Munson:

My name is John Burg and I am a seventh-grader at Houghton junior high school in Norfolk, Virginia. I would like to apply for a position with the Student Volunteer Save the Turtle Program.

I am on the basketball and track teams. I also write for our school paper. I am also a junior member of our local chapter of the sierra club. I have researched the Save the Turtle Program and would be honored to be a member of the upcoming team.

included with this letter are my application and a list of references. I look forward to having a phone interview with you to further discuss your programs. thank you for your time.

sincerely,

*John Burg*

John Burg

**Lesson 2.7****Periods: After Imperative Sentences, In Dialogue, In Abbreviations, In Initials**

Sometimes, imperative sentences call for a **period**, as when the sentence is not urgent.  
Pay the toll at the booth.

Periods are used in dialogue. The period goes inside the quotation mark.  
Jean said, "Give Mimi a drink of water."

If the quote comes at the beginning of the sentence, use a comma at the end of the direct quotation and before the quotation mark. Place a period at the end of the sentence.

"If it gets cold, put on your jacket," said Robyn.

Use a period after each part of an abbreviation. Use a period after each letter of an initial.

M.A. (Master of Arts)

Samuel L. Jackson

**Complete It**

Complete the following sentences by adding periods where necessary.

1. Check out at the far counter

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Janet said, "Let's take a long walk"

\_\_\_\_\_

3. "Hiking is my favorite hobby," said Charlie

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Kathryn received her MA from the University of Arizona.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. My favorite actress is Vivica A Fox.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. "Jump over the puddle, so you will stay dry," yelled Eddie

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Reach a little farther, and you will have touched the top

\_\_\_\_\_

8. JRR Tolkein is my favorite author.

\_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 2.8 Question Marks

**Question marks** are used in sentences that ask questions, called interrogative sentences.

How was your trip?

When used in quotations, question marks can be placed either inside or outside of the end quotation mark depending on the meaning of the sentence.

When the question mark is punctuating the quotation itself, it is placed inside the quote.

The coach asked, "How many push-ups can you do?"

When the question mark is punctuating the entire sentence, it is placed outside the quote.

Did the coach say, "Try to do twice as many as you did last week"?

A question mark is not used in sentences with indirect quotations.

Suhad asked the librarian for help finding the book.

### Match It

Draw a line to match the sentences in Column A with their descriptions in Column B.

#### **Column A**

1. Bill asked the guide how long the museum would be open.
2. Could you tell that funny joke again?
3. Sylvia's mother asked, "What time is your track meet on Saturday?"
4. Did the weather reporter say, "Expect six inches of snow tonight"?

#### **Column B**

- interrogative sentence
- question mark punctuating quotation
- question mark punctuating entire sentence
- indirect quotation

5. Where did you park the car?
6. Did you say, "Read page four"?
7. Sam asked for a quarter to make a wish in the well.
8. The teacher asked, "What is the square root of 64?"

- interrogative sentence
- question mark punctuating quotation
- question mark punctuating entire sentence
- indirect quotation

## Lesson 2.8 Question Marks

### Proof It

Proofread the following dialogue correcting the misplaced and misused question marks.

-  - inserts quotations
-  - moves letters, words, punctuation, text from one location to another



“Dr. Edwards,” asked Eric, “what should I study in school if I want to be a vet”?

Dr. Edwards answered, Eric, anyone who wants to be a vet should study math and science. Veterinarians have to go to medical school, just like people doctors. They have to know how much and which medicines to prescribe.” Dr. Edwards continued, “You must also have good social skills.”

“I like working with people. Is that important”? asked Eric.

Oh, yes,” exclaimed Dr. Edwards. “Doctors have to listen to their patients. In this case, the patients’ guardians have to speak for them. I listen very carefully to help with my diagnosis. Sometimes, vets have to discuss serious matters with the guardians.”

Eric asked the doctor what was the most important quality for a vet to possess.

“Veterinarians must love animals,” answered Dr. Edwards. “We care for them and their guardians in the very best way we can. Do you still want to be a vet, Eric”?

“Absolutely! answered Eric.

### Try It

Write three sentences using question marks: one interrogative sentence, one sentence where the question mark punctuates the quotation, and one sentence where the question mark punctuates the entire sentence.

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## Lesson 2.9 Exclamation Points

**Exclamation points** are used at the end of sentences that express surprise and strong emotion, called exclamatory sentences.

We have to read all three chapters for homework!

Interjections sometimes require exclamation points.

Aha! I've come up with the answer!

If you use an exclamation point, make sure the sentence expresses surprise, urgency, or strong emotion. Don't overuse exclamation points.

### Complete It

Complete the following sentences by circling the best end punctuation in parentheses.

1. Can bees talk (. ?)
2. Scientists have discovered that bees do communicate with each other (. !)
3. How do they talk (? !)
4. Bees don't talk with their voices (. !)
5. Bees talk through dance (? !)
6. What do bees talk about (. ?)
7. Bees talk about gathering food (. !)
8. One dance move tells where the food is located (. ?)
9. Another dance move tells how far the food is away (. !)
10. Are there more dance moves (? !)
11. Yes, another move tells about how much food is in a particular location (. ?)
12. Do dancing bees have a special name (? !)
13. The bees who communicate about the food are called scout bees (. !)
14. Scout bees dance for forager bees (. ?)
15. Forager bees interpret the dance and go out to get the food (. ?)
16. How do the forager bees understand what the moves mean (? !)
17. How fast the scouts dance tells how far the food is away (. ?)
18. The angle the scouts dance tells where the food is and the number of times the scouts dance tells how much food there is (. ?)
19. What an amazing story (? !)
20. Bees are amazing creatures (. !)

## Lesson 2.9 Exclamation Points

### Solve It

Choose a word from the box to complete the following sentences so they express strong emotion or surprise. Not all words will be used.

brave	fast	loud	show	tall
cautious	freezing	low	short	tied
close	high	luke warm	soft	warm
far	hot	mild	spicy	won

1. Don't touch the stove; it is \_\_\_\_\_!
2. Look how \_\_\_\_\_ that racecar driver took the curve!
3. Please turn down that \_\_\_\_\_ music!
4. The trapeze performer is so \_\_\_\_\_ from the ground!
5. This tour through the caves is scary; the walls are too \_\_\_\_\_!
6. It's cold outside and the water is \_\_\_\_\_!
7. The astronauts on this mission are so \_\_\_\_\_!
8. Be careful when you take a bite; the dip is very \_\_\_\_\_!
9. Yea! Our team \_\_\_\_\_ the championship!
10. The sequoia tree is so \_\_\_\_\_!



### Try It

Write a paragraph describing an exciting sporting event in which you participated or watched. Use exclamation points where appropriate.

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**Lesson 2.10****Commas: Series, Direct Address,  
Multiple Adjectives**

**Commas** have a variety of uses, such as in a series, in direct address, and with multiple adjectives.

**Series commas** are used when there are at least three items listed in a sentence in a row. The items can be words or phrases. Commas are used to separate them.

My favorite foods are *pizza, pasta salad, and vegetable burritos*.

To make a pizza you have to *roll the crust, spread the sauce, and add the toppings*.

Commas are used to separate the name of a person spoken to from the rest of the sentence. This is called a **direct address**.

*Ken*, please answer the door.

Your delivery has arrived, *Adam*.

When more than one adjective is used to describe a noun, they are separated by commas.

It was a *warm, breezy* day.

Make sure the adjectives equally modify the noun, and that one item is not actually an adverb modifying the adjective. There is no comma in the following sentence because *hilariously* is an adverb modifying *funny*, not *book*.

Calvin read a *hilariously funny* book.

**Identify It**

Write an **S** for series, a **DA** for direct address, or an **MA** for multiple adjectives.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Before you leave for school, eat your breakfast, put your homework in your backpack, and brush your teeth.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I had a sweet, juicy apple for lunch.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Finish your homework before playing video games, Craig.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Shawn had a long, hard homework assignment.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Chloe, your song in the concert was beautiful.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Don't forget your maps, food, and water for your hiking trip.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Trevor, wash your hands before dinner.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ I grabbed a book, paper, and a pencil from my desk when packing for our trip.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ It was a cold, blustery day.

**Lesson 2.10****Commas: Series, Direct Address, Multiple Adjectives****Proof It**

Rewrite the following dialogue, adding commas where they are needed.

**↑ - inserts a comma**



"Reese guess what I'm doing this weekend," said Dani.

"Are you going to play basketball at the school clean your room at home or finish your science report?" answered Reese.

"None of the above, Reese" Dani said grinning. "I'm going to the best brightest show on the planet. My grandparents are taking me to see Cirque du Soleil."

Reese replied, "Isn't that the circus with only human performers?"

"Yep, that's the one," answered Dani. "The brave talented acrobats do all kinds of maneuvers high in the air on ropes. They dance swing and fly through the air."

"I think I even heard that they do some acts underwater!" said Reese.

"They also have hysterically funny clowns," added Dani. "I've heard that sometimes they even spray water on the audience!"

"I've got a nice big surprise for you Reese," beamed Dani. "My grandparents got tickets for you your brother and your sister."

"I hope we're sitting in the front row," shouted Reese, "even if we do get wet!"

**Try It**

Write six sentences of our own. Write two sentences with series, two with direct addresses, and two with multiple adjectives.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 2.11****Commas: Combining Sentences  
(between clauses), Set-Off Dialogue**

Simple sentences may become more interesting when they are combined into compound or complex sentences. Sometimes, this means using **commas**.

Use a comma to combine two independent clauses with a coordinate conjunction. The students read three chapters, *and* they answered the questions at the end of each chapter.

When combining an independent clause with a dependent clause (a complex sentence), use a comma. The clauses are connected with a comma and subordinate conjunction.

*Although* the skies were sunny now, clouds were rolling in.

Commas are used when setting off dialogue from the rest of the sentence.

The salesperson said, "Our gym has classes in aerobics, kickboxing, and cycling."

**Match It**

Draw an arrow to connect the sentences in Column A with the types of sentences in Column B.

**Column A**

1. Lisa asked, "What instrument do you play in the band?"
2. The distance is long, but the runner is strong.
3. Unless the movie is a comedy, I don't think I want to see it.

**Column B**

- compound sentence
- complex sentence
- dialogue

- 
4. The customer asked the contractor, "How much will it cost to remodel the kitchen?"
  5. As long as the designs are good, the clothes will sell well.
  6. The portrait is modern, yet it has an antique look.

- compound sentence
- complex sentence
- dialogue

**Lesson 2.11****Commas: Combining Sentences  
(between clauses), Set-Off Dialogue****Proof It**

Proofread the following biography. Add or delete commas as necessary.

-  - deletes incorrect letters, words, punctuation  
 - inserts a comma

**Arthur Ashe**

Arthur Ashe was born in Richmond, Virginia in 1943. He started playing tennis, when he was seven years old. Although the field was dominated by white athletes Ashe won many amateur titles in his teenage years. He won a scholarship to UCLA and competed in Wimbledon for the first time during college.

Ashe continued to win many major titles. In 1968 he won the U.S. Open becoming the top male ranked player in the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Until 1973 no African American had been permitted to compete in the South African tournament. Ashe became the first. He went on to win Wimbledon and the World Championship of Tennis. He was the top ranked tennis player in the world in 1975.

A heart attack in 1979 forced him to retire in 1980. In 1988, Ashe suffered a devastating blow when he discovered he had contracted AIDS from a previous heart operation. Ashe was terminally ill, but he remained an active spokesperson for race relations and AIDS. Arthur Ashe died in February 1993.

**Try It**

Write three sentences with commas of your own: one in a compound sentence, one in a complex sentence, and one with a quotation.

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**Lesson 2.12****Commas: Personal Letters and Business Letters**

**Commas** are used in both personal and business letters.

**Personal Letters**

Commas appear in four of the five parts of the personal letter.

Heading:	2633 Lane Road Meridian, OH 30000 June 3, 2014
Salutation:	Dear Kelly,
Body:	comma usage in sentences
Closing:	Your friend,

**Business Letters**

Commas appear in four of the six parts of the business letter.

Heading:	2200 Meridian Drive Riverside, CA 10000 October 10, 2015
Inside Address:	Ms. Corrine Fifelski, Director Lakeview Sound Design 907 Effington Boulevard Boulder, CO 20000
Body:	comma usage in sentences
Closing:	Sincerely,

**Identify It**

Read each line from a letter. If it is missing a comma, write an **X** on the line. If not, leave the line blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1473 Oliver Drive
- \_\_\_\_\_ Dear Tiffany
- \_\_\_\_\_ I went to the grocery store book store and shoe store.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Your sister,
- \_\_\_\_\_ April 17 2004
- \_\_\_\_\_ Portland, ME
- \_\_\_\_\_ I have experience in customer service and I enjoy meeting new people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ All my best



## Lesson 2.13 Quotation Marks

**Quotation marks** are used to show the exact words of a speaker. The quotation marks are placed before and after the exact words.

*"Let's go to the movies tonight,"* said Janice. *"The new action adventure was released."*

Quotation marks are also used when a direct quotation is made within a direct quotation. In this case, single quotation marks are used to set off the inside quotation.

John said, "Miss Robinson clearly said, '*The project is due tomorrow.*'"

Single quotes express what Miss Robinson said. Double quotes express what John said.

Quotation marks are used with some titles. Quotation marks are used with the titles of short stories, poems, songs, and articles in magazines and newspapers.

*"North Carolina Takes the Championship"* – newspaper article

If a title is quoted within a direct quotation, then single quotation marks are used.

Melissa said, "Did you read the article '*Saving Our Oceans*' in the magazine?"

### Identify It

On the lines, write a **DQ** for direct quote, a **QQ** for quote within quote, a **T** for title, and a **TQ** for title in quote.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Sandra shouted, "Our team won the game!"
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Suzie responded, "I heard the coach say, 'This was my best team ever!'"
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The magazine Sports Today had an article called "A Winning Season."
4. \_\_\_\_\_ "What did the article 'A Winning Season' say about our team?" Sandra asked.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ "The writer of the article thinks we could win the championship," Suzie said.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ "He said, 'The team is strong offensively and defensively and could go all the way,'" continued Suzie.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ "This is so exciting!" yelled Sandra.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Suzie said, "Let's go check out our newspaper 'Community Times' and see what they had to say!"

## Lesson 2.13 Quotation Marks

### Rewrite It

Rewrite the following list of famous quotations, adding quotation marks where they are needed.

1. Arthur Ashe said, From what we get, we can make a living; what we give, however, makes a life.

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2. The most important thing is not to stop questioning, said Albert Einstein.

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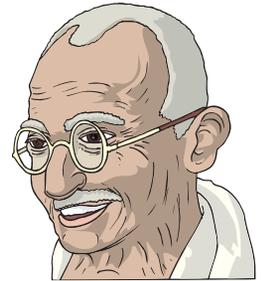
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3. Mahatma Ghandi said, The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong.

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4. Although the world is full of suffering, it is full also of the overcoming of it, said Helen Keller.

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### Try It

Write two sentences of dialogue that include direct quotations by characters. Write two sentences that include a title. Write two direct quotations of your own.

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## Lesson 2.14 Apostrophes

**Apostrophes** are used in contractions and to form possessives.

Contractions are shortened forms of words. The words are shortened by leaving out letters. Apostrophes take the place of the omitted letters.

he is = he's

can not = can't

Possessives show possession, or ownership. To form the possessive of a singular noun, add an apostrophe and an **s**.

I'll carry *Harry's* notebook.

To form the possessive of plural nouns ending in **s**, simply add the apostrophe. If the plural noun does not end in an **s**, add both the apostrophe and an **s**.

The *puppies'* guardians are very happy.

The *women's* team has won every game.

### Match It

The sentences in Column A contain words with apostrophes. Match these sentences to the types of apostrophes used in Column B. Draw an arrow to make your match.

#### **Column A**

1. Felicia's jacket is in my car.
2. She's my best friend.
3. The men's shirts are on the second floor.
4. The girls' tickets are at the box office.

#### **Column B**

- contraction
- singular possessive
- plural possessive ending in **s**
- plural possessive not ending in **s**

5. The parents' cars lined the street.
6. Patty's blanket is nearly done.
7. The children's toys are in the toy box.
8. Teddy's got the presentation.

- contraction
- singular possessive
- plural possessive ending in **s**
- plural possessive not ending in **s**

## Lesson 2.14 Apostrophes

### Complete It

Complete the following sentences by circling the best answer in parentheses.

1. (I'll, Ill) make an appointment first thing in the morning.
2. (Sams', Sam's) bicycle is outside the library.
3. The (books', book's) covers are worn.
4. Do you see the (mooses's, moose's) beautiful antlers?
5. (Don't, Do'nt) turn onto Shipman St.; it's closed.
6. You can buy your (rabbits, rabbit's) food and toys at the shelter's retail shop.
7. We'll pick up our (children's, childrens's) toys.
8. We (shouldn't, should'nt) leave without our umbrellas.
9. Did you see the (movie's, movies) review?
10. The (boys', boy's) helmets are ready to be picked up.



### Try It

Write a skit with three or more characters. Use at least three contractions and at least three singular possessives and three plural possessives.

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## Lesson 2.15 Colons

**Colons** are used to introduce a series, to set off a clause, for emphasis, in time, and in business letter salutations.

Colons are used to introduce a series in a sentence.

My favorite vegetables include the following: *broccoli, red peppers, and spinach.*

Colons are sometimes used instead of a comma (in more formal cases) to set off a clause.

The radio announcer said: "*The game is postponed due to torrential rains.*"

Colons are used to set off a word or phrase for emphasis.

The skiers got off of the mountain as they expected the worst: *an avalanche.*

Colons are used when writing the time.

Is your appointment at 9:00 or 10:00?

Business letters use colons in the salutation.

Dear Miss Massey:

### Identify It

Identify why the colon is used in each sentence. Write an **S** for series, **C** for clause, **E** for emphasis, **T** for time, or **L** for letter.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The teacher said to do the following: read two chapters, answer the questions following each chapter, and write a paragraph about what was read.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ My alarm goes off at 6:15 A.M.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The coach gave us some tips: eat right and train hard.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ All of my hard training paid off when I saw the sign ahead: Finish.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Dear Dr. Brooks:
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The host said: "Let's eat!"
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Maya decided to see the movie when the reviewer summed it up in one word: hysterical.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The triathlon consisted of three events: swimming, biking, and running.

## Lesson 2.15 Colons

### Proof It

Proofread the following dialogue.  
Add colons where needed.

↑ ↓ - inserts colon

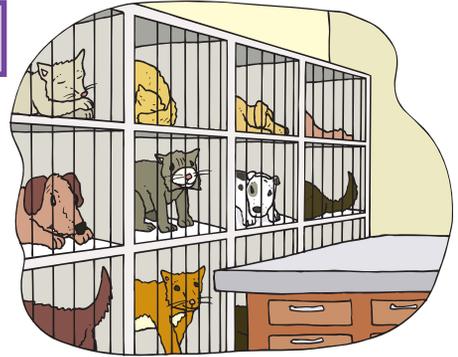
“Hurry up, Henry, it’s almost 1100. We want to get to the animal shelter soon,” shouted Mrs. Knapp.

“I’m glad we’re adopting from a shelter, Mom. There are so many dogs, cats, and other animals who don’t have homes,” Henry said.

“You’re right, Henry,” said Mrs. Knapp. “There are many reasons to adopt from a shelter it saves animals’ lives, the animals have all been seen by a vet, and the animals are spayed and neutered.”

“I can’t wait to see Ginger,” said Henry, “and tell her she is coming home with us! The shelter director told me “I’m so glad you are adopting an older dog. Older pets need homes just like the little ones.”

“Well, we better get going, Henry,” said Mrs. Knapp. “It’s almost 1115, and we need to pick up some dog toys on the way there!”



### Try It

Write four sentences with colons: one that introduces a series, one used with a clause, one that expresses emphasis, and one used with time.

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## Lesson 2.16 Semicolons

A **semicolon** is a cross between a period and a comma. Semicolons can be used to join two independent clauses, to separate clauses containing commas, and to separate groups which contain commas.

Semicolons join two independent clauses when a coordinate conjunction is not used.

The city's sounds are loud; I love the excitement.

Semicolons are used to separate clauses when they already contain commas.

After the sun sets, the lights come on; the city is beautiful at night.

Semicolons are also used to separate words or phrases that already contain commas.

Billi's new apartment has a bedroom for her, her sister, and her brother; a laundry room; an exercise room; and a game room.

### Rewrite It

Rewrite the following sentences adding semicolons where needed.

1. The insulation in the room wasn't very effective it was freezing.

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2. Although we were relieved it didn't rain, we needed it a drought was upon us.

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3. They needed equipment to start a business computer monitor printer and furniture, such as desks, chairs, and lamps.

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4. Riana has the aptitude for science it is her favorite subject.

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5. Since the opening is delayed, we'll shop on Tuesday I'm looking forward to it.

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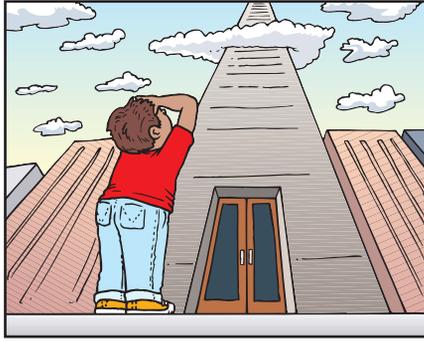


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## Lesson 2.16 Semicolons

### Solve It

Look at the following pictures. The scenes depicted complete the sentences below. Write the conclusion to each sentence by interpreting and matching them to a picture. Remember to add semicolons where they are needed in your completed sentences. Rewrite the entire sentence.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ it soared beyond the clouds.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Although the score was tied, our team looked strong \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The movie had all of the right parts: actors who were \_\_\_\_\_  
action that was \_\_\_\_\_ and music that was

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Try It

Write a review of a movie you have seen or a book you have read. Include at least two of the following uses of semicolons: between independent clauses, to separate clauses that contain clauses, and to separate words that contain commas.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2.17 Hyphens

**Hyphens** are used to divide words, to create new words, and are used between numbers.

Use a hyphen to divide the word between syllables.

beau-ti-ful

per-form

Do not divide one-syllable words with fewer than six letters.

through

piece

Do not divide one letter from the rest of the word.

event-ful

not: e-ventful

Divide syllables after the vowel if the vowel is a syllable by itself.

come-dy

not: com-edy

Divide words with double consonants between the consonants.

swim-ming

mir-ror

Hyphens can be used to create new words when combined with *self*, *ex*, and *great*.

The pianist was self-taught.

Hyphens are used between numbers.

twenty-one

### Complete It

Choose the best word in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. Next year I'll pick an (instru-ment, instr-ument) to play in the band.
2. Julia burned her (ton-gue, tongue) on the hot chocolate.
3. An (o-ceanographer, ocean-ographer) studies the oceans and the plants and animals that live in them.
4. My (ex-coach, excoach) won teacher of the year.
5. The glass holds (thirty two, thirty-two) ounces.
6. The students are raising money for their chosen (char-ity, chari-ty).
7. Armonite would like a (ch-air, chair) for her bedroom.
8. The clock seems to be (run-ning, runn-ing) fast.
9. Richard's (great aunt, great-aunt) bakes the best blackberry pie.
10. Her jersey number is (sixty-four, sixty four).

## Lesson 2.17 Hyphens

### Hyphenate It

One word in each fact is underlined. On the line following the fact, rewrite the word using a hyphen (as if it would appear at the end of a line).

1. The longest one syllable word in the English language is "screeched."  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. "Dreamt" is the only English word that ends in the letters mt. \_\_\_\_\_
3. In the 18th and 19th centuries, doctors used leaches to treat headaches. \_\_\_\_\_
4. No two lions have the same pattern of whiskers in their muzzles.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Bats are the only mammals that can fly. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Basketball star Shaquille O'Neal wears size 22 shoes. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Ann Meyers was the first female player to sign a contract with an NBA team.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The average lifespan of a major league baseball is seven pitches. \_\_\_\_\_



### Try It

Use a dictionary to look up two words with the prefix **ex-**, two words with the prefix **great-**, and two words with the prefix **self-**. Write a sentence for each.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2.18 Parentheses

**Parentheses** are used to show supplementary material, to set off phrases in a stronger way than commas, and to enclose numbers.

Supplementary material is a word or phrase that gives additional information.

Theresa's mother (*the dentist*) will speak to our class next week.

Sometimes, words or phrases that might be set off with commas are set off with parentheses instead. It gives the information more emphasis for a stronger phrase.

Leo's apartment building, *the one with the nice window boxes*, was voted prettiest in the neighborhood.

Leo's apartment building (*the one with the nice window boxes*) was voted prettiest in the neighborhood.

Parentheses are also used to enclose numbers.

Jacklyn wants to join the track team because (1) it is good exercise, (2) she can travel to other schools and cities, and (3) she can meet new friends.

### Match It

Match the sentences in Column A with the reason why parentheses are used in Column B. Draw an arrow to make your match.

#### Column A

1. When cooking rice, don't forget to (1) rinse the rice, (2) steam the rice, and (3) eat the rice!
2. The preliminary findings (announced yesterday) are important to the study.
3. The dinosaur bones (a huge discovery) can be seen in the museum.

#### Column B

supplementary material  
set-off with emphasis  
enclose numbers

4. The orientation (for freshmen) is this weekend.
5. Mac must (1) wash the dishes, (2) do his homework, and (3) get ready for bed.
6. We're setting up our lemonade stand (the one that made \$100 last summer) Memorial Day weekend.

supplementary material  
set-off with emphasis  
enclose numbers

**Lesson 2.18** Parentheses**Rewrite It**

Rewrite the following paragraph, adding parentheses where necessary.

**Special Olympics**

The Special Olympics were founded with the knowledge that people with intellectual disabilities can learn, participate, and enjoy sports. Eunice Kennedy Shriver started a day camp sports included for people with intellectual disabilities. Her sister was one of the first participants. She realized how important playing sports was to the people at her camps. In 1968, she organized the first International Special Olympics Games. One thousand athletes from 26 U.S. states and Canada participated. Today, both summer and winter World Games are held with over 1,800 athletes from more than 150 countries participating. Thousands support Special Olympics by coaching, volunteering, or cheering on the committed athletes. The games continue to grow and attract athletes from all over the world!

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**Try It**

Write three sentences about your favorite sporting event, either as a participant or a spectator. Use each of the three types of parentheses in your sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Review

## Chapter 2 Lessons 7–18

**Review:** Periods: After Imperative Sentences, In Dialogue, In Abbreviations, In Initials, Question Marks, Exclamation Points

### Putting It Together

Complete the following sentences by adding periods, question marks, and exclamation points where needed.

1. "Marsha," called A.J., "I heard you got your driver's license"
2. Washington DC is the capital of the United States.
3. EB White is the author of the book *Charlotte's Web*.
4. The customer asked, "What comes on the garden salad "
5. Wow That was the best movie I've ever seen

**Review:** Commas: In a Series, Multiple Adjectives, Between Clauses, In Business Letters

Add commas in the appropriate places in the business letter.

1151 Davidson Street  
Chicago IL 40000  
April 8 2014

Mrs. Jane Merrinan Director  
City Community Center  
1200 Adams Street  
Chicago IL 30000

Dear Mrs. Merrinan:

My name is A.J. Byington. I am interested in applying as a summer counselor at the Civic Community Center and as a part-time volunteer during the school year. I am a freshman at Northwest High School. My experience has included tutoring coaching and counseling students in elementary school. Your varied well-rounded programs interest me. I have included my activities list and references. I look forward to talking with you in the near future. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely

*A.J. Byington*

A.J. Byington

**Review:** Commas: In Direct Address, Set-Off Dialogue; Quotation Marks; Apostrophes; Colons; Semicolons; Hyphens; Parentheses

### Putting It Together

Proof the following paragraphs by adding commas, quotation marks, apostrophes, colons, semicolons, hyphens, and parentheses where needed.

Sharon are you going to the community center after school? asked Susan.

Yes, Im going right after school to play some basketball our team is going to the tournament. My great-grandpa is going to cheer me on, answered Sharon.

Im so glad we have a center, said Sharon. We learned in school about the very first community center. It was started by two very brave women Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr.

Susan responded, I dont think I've heard of them.

They lived way back in the 1800s. Life in cities was not easy, Sharon continued. Thousands of people worked in factories even kids and received little money in return. Jane and Ellen both wanted to help people. They moved into one of the worst parts of town. They found a big house on Halstead Street. They rented it and turned it into the first community center Hall House. Hall House offered child care for working mothers eventually leading to kindergarten classes. After awhile, many classes were offered to people of all ages art, music, drama, cooking, science, math, and languages. The people of the city were finally brought together in a place where they could socialize, relax, and escape their working lives, responded Sharon. Many of the people who came to Hall House went on to lead successful lives and help other people.

Well, Susan, said Sharon, today's game will be played in honor of Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr!

## Lesson 3.1 Tricky Verb Usage

The irregular verbs *bring* and *take* are often confused with each other. When you *bring* something, it is coming in or toward you. When you *take* something, it is moving away.

The forms of *take* are *take* (present), *took* (past), and *taken* (past participle).

The forms of *bring* are *bring* (present), *brought* (past), and *brought* (past participle).

The teacher asked her students to *bring* in newspapers.

Jessica *took* magazines to her sick friend.

He *had taken* the tickets to the game.

The irregular verbs *lay* and *lie* are also easily confused.

The verb *lay* means *to place*. The forms of the verb *lay* are *lay* (present), *laid* (past), and *laid* (past participle).

The verb *lie* means *to recline*. The forms of the verb *lie* are *lie* (present), *lay* (past), and *lain* (past participle).

The teachers *lay* the papers on their desks.

The kittens *lie* by the window in the sun.

Yesterday, the kittens *lay* on the blankets in the laundry room.

Mother *has laid* her briefcase on the same table every night for years.

### Complete It

Complete the following sentences by circling the best answers in parentheses.

1. Don't (bring, take) the library books out of the building.
2. Brian and Matt (take, taken) extra water to the baseball games.
3. Last year Lilly (bring, brought) cupcakes on her birthday.
4. Grover (brought, took) six cookies out of the box.
5. Yesterday, we (take, took) blankets and towels to the animal shelter.
6. The children were (bring, brought) home when it started to thunder.
7. Marv was (took, taken) to the hospital when he sprained his ankle.
8. Grandma said, "Aubrey, (bring, take) me a glass of water, please."
9. Charlie (brought, took) seeds from his own garden to plant new flowers in the park.

**Lesson 3.1** Tricky Verb Usage**Identify It**

Write whether the forms of *lay* and *lie* mean *to place* or *to recline*. Write a **P** for *place* and an **R** for *recline*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Don't lie in the sun without sunscreen!
2. \_\_\_\_\_ It was unusual that the papers were missing; he had laid them in the same spot every morning.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Meagan and Ashley had lain in the sun too long.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Jean laid the covers over the plates before the rain hit.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Please lay the cups and plates at the end of the table.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The toddlers lay down for a long nap earlier today.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Don't lay your homework by your computer; you'll forget about it in the morning.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Lie on the blanket on the sand.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Barbara laid her blanket near the bed.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Maggie lay down for a quick nap yesterday.

**Try It**

Write six sentences of your own. Use various forms of the verbs *lie*, *lay*, *bring*, and *take*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 3.2 Adjectives and Adverbs

**Adverbs** modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Some adverbs are easily confused with adjectives.

*Bad* is an adjective, and *badly* is an adverb.

That was a *bad* concert; the music was too loud. (*bad* modifies the noun *concert*)

Tyler drives *badly*; he almost ran that stop sign. (*badly* modifies the verb *drives*)

*Good* is an adjective, and *well* is an adverb.

We watched a *good* game. (*good* modifies the noun *game*)

Both teams played *well*. (*well* modifies the verb *played*)

The word *already* is an adverb. It answers the question *when*.

It was morning and *already* time to leave.

The phrase *all ready* means *completely ready*.

The team was *all ready* to leave.

### Complete It

Circle the correct word in parentheses. Then, underline the word it modifies (except for numbers 5 and 6) and write what part of speech it is on the lines after each sentence.

1. We threw out the (bad, badly) bruised orange. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Celina played (good, well) and won her match. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I just finished a really (good, well) book; I couldn't put it down. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The instructions were (bad, badly), and we got lost. \_\_\_\_\_
5. By the time the bus picked us up we were (all ready, already) late.
6. If everyone in the class is (all ready, already) to go, we'll line up at the door.
7. It was a (good, well) recipe; I'll make that again. \_\_\_\_\_
8. If our chorus sings (good, well), we'll advance to the semifinals. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Daryl (bad, badly) sang the last song. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Ally had a (bad, badly) excuse for not playing in the game. \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 3.3 Negatives and Double Negatives

A **negative** sentence states the opposite. Negative words include *not*, *no*, *never*, *nobody*, *nowhere*, *nothing*, *barely*, *hardly*, and *scarcely*; and contractions containing the word *not*.

**Double negatives** happen when two negative words are used in the same sentence. Don't use double negatives; it will make your sentence positive again, and it is poor grammar.

Negative: We *won't* go anywhere without you.

Double Negative: We *won't* go *nowhere* without you.

Negative: I *never* like to ride my bike after dark.

Double Negative: I *don't never* like to ride my bike after dark.

Negative: I can *hardly* wait until baseball season.

Double Negative: I *can't hardly* wait until baseball season.

### Rewrite It

Rewrite the following sentences. Correct the sentence if it contains a double negative.

1. I love breakfast; I can't imagine not skipping it.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I can't scarcely believe I made it all the way down the slope without falling.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Samantha doesn't never like to wear her coat outside.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The class hasn't received their report cards yet.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I'm not going nowhere until it stops raining.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Paul has barely nothing to contribute to the argument.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Sarah never reveals her secrets.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. I don't think nobody can make it to the event early.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 3.3 Negatives and Double Negatives

### Proof It

Proofread the following biography. Correct mistakes made with double negatives.

- e** - deletes incorrect letters, words, punctuation  
**^** - inserts correct letters, words, punctuation



### Jane Goodall

As a young girl, Jane Goodall knew she wanted to work with chimpanzees. She fulfilled her dream; although at the time (early 1960s) it was not scarcely common for women to work in Africa. At the time, nobody couldn't have dreamed of the success she would have with the chimpanzees of Tanzania. When the chimps first noticed Goodall in the forests, they didn't never stay close. Goodall didn't never give up.

Before this time, it was not believed by nobody that chimpanzees and other animals have personalities, but Goodall recorded proof. Goodall even witnessed one family of chimps adopt an orphan baby.

The Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education, and Conservation supports continuing study on wild chimpanzees. However, it is not hardly just about research. The institute promotes community-centered development programs and habitat protection efforts in Africa.

### Try It

Write six negative sentences using each of the following words: *not*, *never*, *nowhere*, *nothing*, *barely*, and *scarcely*.

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## Lesson 3.4 Synonyms and Antonyms

**Synonyms** are words that have the same, or almost the same, meaning. Using synonyms can help you avoid repeating words and can make your writing more interesting.

clever, smart

reply, answer

wreck, destroy

applaud, clap

**Antonyms** are words that have opposite meanings.

wide, narrow

accept, decline

break, repair

borrow, lend

### Find It

Think of an antonym for each word in the box. Then, find it in the word search puzzle. Words may be written horizontally or vertically, backward or forward.

disagree	war	north	wise
shallow	success	remember	absent



## Lesson 3.4 Synonyms and Antonyms

### Match It

Read each set of words below. Circle the two words in each set that are synonyms.

- |            |          |          |          |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. pardon  | forget   | forgive  | ordinary |
| 2. damage  | mend     | repair   | mock     |
| 3. likely  | unlikely | probable | rarely   |
| 4. depart  | leave    | arrival  | mingle   |
| 5. heal    | insist   | injure   | wound    |
| 6. accept  | decline  | formula  | refuse   |
| 7. remorse | regret   | replace  | joy      |
| 8. thin    | obese    | slender  | flexible |

### Rewrite It

Rewrite each sentence below. Use a synonym for **boldface** words and an antonym for underlined words.

1. The police officer had to **pursue** the **criminal**, who **hopped** in his car and sped away.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Harriet enjoys cooking with foods that have bold flavors.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. When Enzo **finished** his book, he felt quite satisfied with the ending.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Dr. Williams asked the **nervous** little girl to exhale slowly.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 3.5 Analogies

An **analogy** is a comparison between two pairs of words. To complete an analogy, figure out how the pairs of words are related.

*Coop* is to *chicken* as *hive* is to *bee*.

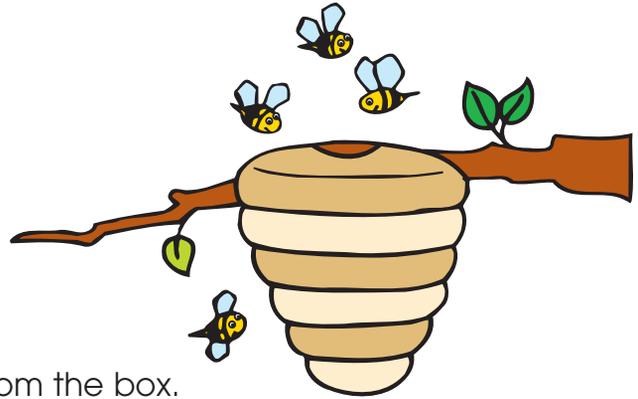
A coop is a home for a chicken, just as a hive is a home for a bee.

*Petal* is to *flower* as *wing* is to *bird*.

A petal is part of a flower, just as a wing is part of a bird.

*Excited* is to *bored* as *silence* is to *noise*.

Excited is the opposite of bored, just as silence is the opposite of noise.



### Complete It

Complete each analogy below with a word from the box.

fish  
peddle

mice  
golf

forest  
necklace

drive  
page

ten  
apple

1. Spaghetti is to noodle as \_\_\_\_\_ is to fruit.
2. Neck is to \_\_\_\_\_ as finger is to ring.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is to book as blade is to fan.
4. Pedal is to \_\_\_\_\_ as write is to right.
5. Sand is to beach as tree is to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Six is to twelve as \_\_\_\_\_ is to twenty.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is to mouse as horses is to horse.
8. Bat is to baseball as club is to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is to car as sail is to boat.
10. Flock is to geese as school is to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Lesson 3.5** Analogies**Identify It**

Underline the word from each pair that completes the analogy.

1. Teacher is to (school, books) as lifeguard is to pool.
2. (Bark, Tail) is to dog as neigh is to horse.
3. Shy is to (bold, timid) as guest is to visitor.
4. Orlando is to Florida as (Wisconsin, Detroit) is to Michigan.
5. King is to (queen, kingdom) as prince is to princess.
6. Stove is to (kitchen, cook) as tub is to bathroom.
7. Liz is to Elizabeth as Danny is to (Tommy, Daniel).
8. (Spring, Fall) is to winter as lunch is to dinner.
9. Copper is to penny as wool is to (sheep, sweater).
10. Four is to quarter as (one, five) is to fifth.

**Try It**

Follow the directions to write your own analogies.

1. Write an analogy in which the words are synonyms.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write an analogy that shows a part-to-whole relationship.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Write an analogy that shows a numerical relationship.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 3.6 Homophones

**Homophones** are words that sound the same but have different spellings and different meanings. There are hundreds of homophones in the English language.

*cereal* - food made from grain

*serial* - of a series

If you are unsure about which homophone to use, look up the meanings in a dictionary.

### Identify It

Circle the correct homophone in each sentence.

1. My teacher will (council, counsel) me on what subjects to take next year.
2. This material has a smooth texture but that one is more (course, coarse).
3. The television program is going to be shown as a (cereal, serial) once a week for six weeks.
4. The (council, counsel) meets every Wednesday evening to discuss city plans.
5. I like to ride my bike on the scenic (course, coarse) along the river.
6. My favorite breakfast is a big bowl of (cereal, serial).

### Match It

Fill in the blanks in the sentences in Column A with a homophone from Column B.

#### Column A

#### Column B

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. I bid one _____ more and won the item.               | overseas |
| 2. Deb has a beautiful _____ on her finger.             | oversees |
| 3. The sailor was stationed _____.                      | ring     |
| 4. The flowers have a beautiful _____.                  | wring    |
| 5. _____ out the dish cloth over the sink.              | cent     |
| 6. Mr. Morgan _____ metal production.                   | scent    |
| 7. David _____ the envelope yesterday.                  | sent     |
| 8. My oldest dog _____ feeding time for all of my pets. | overseas |
| 9. I would like to travel _____ for a semester.         | oversees |
| 10. It was raining so hard I had to _____ out my shirt. | ring     |
| 11. Did I hear someone _____ the doorbell?              | wring    |
| 12. The letter was _____ to the wrong address.          | cent     |
| 13. The item costs three dollars and one _____.         | scent    |
| 14. The perfume has a strong _____.                     | sent     |



**Lesson 3.7** Multiple-Meaning Words

**Multiple-meaning words**, or **homographs**, are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings. They may also sometimes have different pronunciations.

The word *bow* can mean “a looped piece of ribbon or cloth,” or it can mean “to bend at the waist.”

Lexi put a *bow* on top of her gift for Chandler.

“Be sure you *bow* to the audience at the end of the performance.”

**Find It**

Read each sentence. Then, circle the definition that describes the meaning of the underlined word as it is used in the sentence.

1. Before leaving the house, my mother always makes sure her compact is in her purse.
  - a. dense and tightly packed
  - b. a small case with a mirror
  
2. Juan added vanilla extract to the cookie dough.
  - a. take out
  - b. concentrated form
  
3. The proceeds from the auction will be used to provide art scholarships.
  - a. money from a sale
  - b. moves forward
  
4. Officer Wilkins talked calmly with the man who was upset about the accident.
  - a. spilled or overturned
  - b. distressed or anxious
  
5. The school board was inclined to agree with Mr. Radkey’s ideas about a sales tax.
  - a. tended to feel a certain way
  - b. sloping
  
6. The nurse held a compress against the bruise on Nina’s leg.
  - a. a cloth pad
  - b. push together

## Lesson 3.7 Multiple-Meaning Words

### Identify It

Read each pair of sentences. Circle **N** for noun or **V** for verb to identify the part of speech for the word in **boldface**. Each pair of sentences will have two different answers.

- Horace dusted the **display** of books in the store's front window. **N V**  
The schools in our district **display** student artwork throughout their halls. **N V**
- Please **number** your answer 1 through 10. **N V**  
Dr. Patel analyzed the **number** of tadpoles living in the pond. **N V**
- After the movie, Preston and Kelly debated whether the **remake** was better than the original. **N V**  
Sonja had to **remake** the pie after she discovered one of the kittens eating it.  
**N V**
- Louisa made the basket, **evening** the score and making the crowd go wild. **N V**  
Later this **evening**, we will go to my grandparents' house for a party. **N V**
- The reporter explained that the **recall** only affected certain brands of baby food.  
**N V**  
Do you **recall** that time when we got a flat tire on our way to zoo? **N V**

### Rewrite It

Read each sentence below. Then, write a new sentence using a different meaning for the underlined word. Use a dictionary if you need help.

- The book's content is too difficult for children under five years old to understand.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The water contains minute amounts of chlorine and fluoride.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- King Alfred ordered his subjects to work through the night to finish the bridge.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Brynna rides her moped near the curb so cars can safely pass her if they need to.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- A combine moved slowly back and forth across the acres of wheat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Several inserts fell to the floor as Mikki took a magazine from the rack.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 3.8 Connotations and Denotations

A word's **denotation** is its actual, literal meaning. It is the meaning you would find if you looked the word up in a dictionary.

A word's **connotation** is the meaning associated with the word. The connotation may be more emotional, or tied to an idea or feeling about the word. Connotations can be positive, negative, or neutral.

For example, the words *house*, *home*, *shack*, and *residence* all mean approximately the same thing. Their denotation is "a place where people live." The connotation of these words, however, is different. *House* and *residence* both have a neutral connotation. *Home* has a positive connotation—it sounds cozy and reassuring. *Shack*, on the other hand, has a negative connotation—it sounds rundown and shabby.



### Identify It

For each set of words below, write the general denotation (or literal definition) on the top line. On the line beside each word, write **P** for positive connotation, **N** for neutral connotation, and **NG** for negative connotation.

1. denotation: \_\_\_\_\_

ask \_\_\_\_\_ demand \_\_\_\_\_ request \_\_\_\_\_

2. denotation: \_\_\_\_\_

confident \_\_\_\_\_ pushy \_\_\_\_\_

3. denotation: \_\_\_\_\_

slender \_\_\_\_\_ skinny \_\_\_\_\_

4. denotation: \_\_\_\_\_

odd \_\_\_\_\_ special \_\_\_\_\_ unique \_\_\_\_\_

5. denotation: \_\_\_\_\_

curious \_\_\_\_\_ nosy \_\_\_\_\_ interested \_\_\_\_\_

6. denotation: \_\_\_\_\_

borrow \_\_\_\_\_ steal \_\_\_\_\_

7. denotation: \_\_\_\_\_

cheap \_\_\_\_\_ thrifty \_\_\_\_\_ stingy \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 3.8 Connotations and Denotations

### Match It

Match each word with another word that has a similar denotation but different connotation. Write the letter of the matching word on the line.

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. _____ mimic    | a. scent      |
| 2. _____ childish | b. accumulate |
| 3. _____ odor     | c. depart     |
| 4. _____ limit    | d. mock       |
| 5. _____ dog      | e. hungry     |
| 6. _____ escape   | f. restrict   |
| 7. _____ starving | g. mutt       |
| 8. _____ collect  | h. childlike  |

### Try It

Write a sentence for each word below. The words in each pair have similar denotations but different connotations.

- inexpensive \_\_\_\_\_

cheap \_\_\_\_\_
- puny \_\_\_\_\_

small \_\_\_\_\_
- proud \_\_\_\_\_

boastful \_\_\_\_\_
- smile \_\_\_\_\_

smirk \_\_\_\_\_
- soggy \_\_\_\_\_

moist \_\_\_\_\_
- carefree \_\_\_\_\_

irresponsible \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 3.9

Figures of Speech: Similes, Metaphors,  
and Personification

A **simile** is a figure of speech that compares two things using the words *like* or *as*.

The summer sky was *as blue as the inside of a swimming pool*.  
The sound of the papers rustling was *like crisp leaves in autumn*.

A **metaphor** is a figure of speech that compares two unlike things that are similar in some way.

When Mr. Yang tuned off the ignition, *the car* immediately became *an icebox*.  
The *city lights* were a *constellation* against the inky sky.

**Personification** is a figure of speech that gives human characteristics to something that is not human.

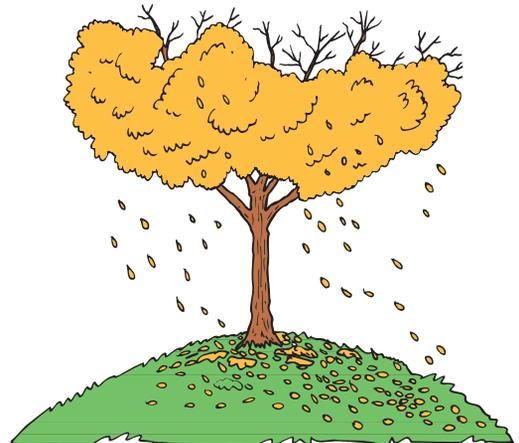
The *church bells sang* through the valley.  
Nell watched *the flowers dance* in the soft breeze.

Similes, metaphors, and personification make writing more interesting and vivid for the reader.

## Identify It

Read each sentence below. On the line, write **S** if it contains a simile, **M** if it contains a metaphor, and **P** if it contains personification.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Clouds raced each other across the horizon.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The tall trees lining the edge of the forest were like the columns of a Greek temple.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Carson was as still as a statue, waiting for the bee to fly away.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The thunderstorm was a freight train rumbling through the night.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ On the trampoline, Malia was a rocket launching into the sky.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ From above, the animal tracks looked like scribbles drawn across the snow.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The blazing sun cooked the landscape.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The tag inside my shirt tickled the back of my neck.



**Lesson 3.9****Figures of Speech: Similes, Metaphors,  
and Personification****Complete It**

Complete each sentence below with a simile.

1. The jet soared through the air like \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The kitten's fur felt soft as \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Mr. Robinson's laugh rang out like \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The rooster stood on the fence and crowed like \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. After the spring storm, the forest smelled as fresh as \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Maya tripped as she stepped onto the stage, and her face turned as red as \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. With each step, Rowan's boots crunched the snow, sounding like \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. Hannah's new scissors cut through fabric like \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Try It**

Imagine you have been shipwrecked on a deserted island. Write a short paragraph describing the sights, sounds, smells, and feelings you might experience. Include at least two similes in your paragraph.

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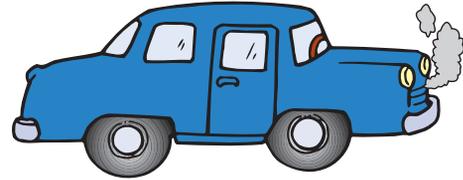


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**Lesson 3.9****Figures of Speech: Similes, Metaphors,  
and Personification****Identify It**

Each sentence below contains personification. Underline the part of the sentence that shows that the writer is personifying something that is an animal or is not alive.

1. The candle's flame leaped and danced as a breeze blew in the open window.
2. The moon smiled down at the small village in the mountains.
3. The drooping plant begged for water as the sun rose higher in the sky.
4. Winter's long icy fingers clawed at Baxter's face.
5. The metal detector beeped loudly, anxiously demanding to be noticed.
6. The old car sputtered to a stop, closed its eyes, and gave up.
7. At the crack of dawn, several birds cheerily demanded that I get up and start the day.
8. The portly hedgehog rubbed his belly and sighed happily, "That was a lovely meal, my dear, just splendid," he said.
9. The jagged streaks of lightning raced across the sky, each intent on being faster than the others.

**Try It**

Write a sentence personifying each item below.

1. laundry on a clothesline

---

2. a mouse

---

3. a fire engine

---

**Lesson 3.9****Figures of Speech: Similes, Metaphors,  
and Personification**

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**Find It**

There are six examples of figurative language in the following paragraphs. Find and underline them.

Benji and his dad paused to take a quick break and sip from their water bottles. Their breath hung like small balloons in front of their faces. Benji clicked the lid back on his bottle and prepared to continue up the side of the mountain. He could hear his heartbeat in his ears, like dozens of tiny drums. Why had he suggested this trip? His legs called out to him for help with every step he took. The icy wind nibbled at his bare cheeks. At least his dad seemed to be enjoying himself. He was a solid bear of a man, and climbing an icy mountain didn't seem to require too much extra effort for him. His beard was as bushy as a sheep before shearing. Benji touched his own face, wishing for a warm woolly covering like his dad's.

**Try It**

On the lines below, write comparisons based on the instructions.

1. Write a metaphor about a season.

---

2. Write a simile that includes something related to sports.

---

3. Write a sentence personifying a natural event.

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**Review:** Tricky Verb Usage**Putting It Together**

Draw a line to match the sentences in Column A with their missing verbs in Column B.

**Column A****Column B**

1. The writer \_\_\_\_\_ down his pen when he was finished.
2. Harold \_\_\_\_\_ his favorite book to read in the car.
3. Trish \_\_\_\_\_ the puppy to the park each day this week.
4. The couple has \_\_\_\_\_ their dog for a walk in the same park every day since he was a puppy.
5. Mom asked Dad to \_\_\_\_\_ home some peaches.
6. The kittens \_\_\_\_\_ on my homework at night.
7. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ back your library books.
8. Janet \_\_\_\_\_ her jacket over the chair.

- take  
took  
laid  
laid  
brought  
lie  
bring  
taken

**Review:** Adjectives and Adverbs; Negatives and Double Negatives; Homophones

Complete the following sentences by circling the best answer in parentheses.

1. It was a (bad, badly) purchase; we hadn't put enough thought into it.
2. Sydney likes raisins and granola in his (cereal, serial).
3. Nora didn't (not like, like) the pizza, but it wasn't her favorite.
4. Stacy liked the (scent, sent) of the flowers in the window box.
5. If the team plays (good, well) tomorrow, they'll make it to the semifinals.
6. Please (ring, wring) out the towels before placing them in the dryer.
7. Zola loved to eat fresh (mussels, muscles) with lemon and butter.
8. The triplets' parents won't go (nowhere, anywhere) without the babysitter.
9. At the recital, Omar played very (good, well).
10. Look at the weather (vane, vein) to see which way the wind is blowing.
11. Sheila doesn't (ever, never) wake up before 8:00.
12. I need to select one more (coarse, course) to take next semester.

Read each question below. Write your answer on the line.

1. Which two words in this sentence are synonyms? *Aliyah finished one book in three days and completed the other just two days later.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. In this analogy, how are the two pairs of words related? *Wheat is to flour as chicken is to egg.* \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which two words in this sentence have a similar denotation but different connotations? *Uncle Drew’s family just bought a new house, but I’ll really miss the pool and tennis courts at their old mansion.* \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the meaning of the boldface word in each sentence? *Don’t forget to turn off the **light** before bed. This package is not **light** enough to be sent by first-class mail.* \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which two words in this sentence are antonyms? *Although Kiara always felt clumsy as a child, she grew up to be a graceful young woman.* \_\_\_\_\_
6. What word could complete this analogy? *Clothes is to close as grate is to \_\_\_\_\_.*
7. How are the boldface words in these two sentences related? *In the movie, the spy tried to **defect** to the U.S. Unfortunately, there was a **defect** in his passport, and he was arrested.* \_\_\_\_\_

On the lines, tell which two things in each simile or metaphor are being compared.

1. Desmond’s face was as still as wood as he listened to the bad news.  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Grandpa Jack’s car is an old dinosaur, but he still loves it.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. After her sleepover, Jada was a grumpy old bear.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. The fireflies were like bits of shiny confetti tossed around the yard.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Write two sentences that are examples of personification.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 4.1 | Writer's Guide: Prewriting

The five steps of the writing process are **prewriting**, **drafting**, **revising**, **proofreading**, and **publishing**.

**Prewriting**, the first stage of the writing process, involves planning and organizing. This is the stage where you get the ideas for your paper and start plotting it out.

When you prewrite, you:

- Think of ideas for your topic that are not too narrow or too broad. Write down your chosen ideas.
- Select your favorite topic, the one you think you can write about the best.
- Write down anything that comes to your mind about your chosen topic. Don't worry about grammar and spelling at this stage. This is called *freewriting*.
- Organize your information the way you might organize it in your paper. Use a graphic organizer. Graphic organizers visually represent the layout and ideas for a written paper. Graphic organizers include spider maps, Venn diagrams, story boards, network trees, and outlines.
- Use your graphic organizer to find out what information you already know and what information you need to learn more about.

### Prewriting Example

Assignment: biography of a hero

Topic ideas: Martin Luther King, Jr., Eleanor Roosevelt, Jesse Owens, Cleveland Amory, Lance Armstrong, Rachel Carson

Freewriting of selected topic: Cleveland Amory hero of animals. Author. Founder of the Fund for Animals. Wrote The Cat Who Came for Christmas. Read Black Beauty as a child and wanted a ranch for rescued animals. Established Black Beauty Ranch for rescued animals.

Graphic organizer:



**Lesson 4.2** **Writer's Guide: Drafting**

**Drafting** involves writing your rough draft. Don't worry too much about grammar and spelling. Write down all of your thoughts about the subject, based on the structure of your graphic organizer.

When you draft, you:

- Write an **introduction** with a topic sentence. Get your readers' attention by stating a startling statistic or asking a question. Explain the purpose of your writing.
- Write the **body** of your paper. Use your graphic organizer to decide how many paragraphs will be included in your paper. Write one paragraph for each idea.
- Write your **conclusion**. Your conclusion will summarize your paper.

**Drafting Example**

My hero was a hero: a hero to animals. Cleveland Amory (1917-1998) was an author, an animal advocate, and an animal rescuer. Reading Black Beauty as a child inspired a dream for Amory. Cleveland Amory made his dream a reality.

Amory founded The Fund for Animals. The Fund for Animals is an animal advocacy group that campaigns for animal protection. Amory served as its president, without pay, until his death in 1998. Cleveland Amory was an editor. He was an editor for The Saturday Evening Post. He served in World War II. After world war II, he wrote history books that studied society. He was a commentator on The Today Show, a critic for TV guide, a columnist for Saturday Review. Amory especially loved his own cat, Polar Bear, who inspired him to write three instant best-selling books: The Cat Who Came for Christmas, The Cat and the Curmudgeon, and The Best Cat Ever.

When Amory read Black Beauty as a child. When he read Black Beauty, he dreamed of place where animals could roam free and live in caring conditions. The dream is real at Black Beauty Ranch, a sanctuary for abused and abandoned animals. The ranch's 1,620 acres serve as home for hundreds of animals, including elephants, horses, burros, ostriches, chimpanzees, and many more. Black Beauty Ranch takes in unwanted, abused, neglected, abandoned, and rescued domestic and exotic animals.

Cleveland Amory is my hero because he is a hero. He worked to make his dreams realities. His best-selling books, the founding of The Fund for Animals, and the opening of Black Beauty Ranch are the legacy of his dreams. Words from Anna Sewell's Black Beauty, the words that inspired Cleveland Amory, are engraved at the entrance to Black Beauty Ranch: "I have nothing to fear; and here my story ends. My troubles are all over, and I am at home." Cleveland Amory died on October 15, 1998. He is buried at Black Beauty Ranch, next to his beloved cat, Polar Bear.

## Lesson 4.3 Writer's Guide: Revising

**Revising** is the time to stop and think about what you have already written. It is time to rewrite.

When you revise, you:

- Add or change words.
- Delete unnecessary words or phrases.
- Move text around.
- Improve the overall flow of your paper.

### Revising Example (body of paper)

Cleveland Amory did more than just write about the animals he loved. Amory founded The Fund for Animals <sup>in 1967</sup>. The Fund for Animals is <sup>one of the world's most active</sup> an animal advocacy group that campaigns for animal protection. Amory served as its president, without pay, until his death in 1998. <sup>rights and</sup> Amory extended his devotion to animals with Black Beauty Ranch. <sup>started his writing career as</sup> Cleveland Amory ~~was~~ an editor. ~~He was an editor for~~ The Saturday Evening Post. ~~He served in World War II.~~ <sup>Amory's love of animals, as well as great affection for</sup> After <sup>led</sup> world war II, he wrote history books that studied society. He was a commentator on The Today Show, a critic for TV guide, a columnist for Saturday Review. Amory ~~especially~~ loved his own cat, Polar Bear, <sup>who inspired him to</sup> write three instant best-selling books: The Cat Who Came for Christmas, The Cat and the Curmudgeon, and The Best Cat Ever.

Cleveland Amory made his childhood dream come true in 1979 when he <sup>opened</sup> Black Beauty Ranch in Texas. ~~When Amory read Black Beauty as a child. When he read Black Beauty,~~ <sup>H</sup> he dreamed of place where animals could roam free and live in caring conditions. The dream is real <sup>for hundreds of</sup> at Black Beauty Ranch, ~~a sanctuary for abused and abandoned animals~~. The ranch's 1,620 acres serve as home for <sup>animals</sup> ~~hundreds of animals~~, including elephants, horses, burros, ostriches, chimpanzees, and many more. ~~Black Beauty Ranch takes~~ in unwanted, abused, neglected, abandoned, and rescued domestic and exotic animals.

## Lesson 4.4 Writer's Guide: Proofreading

**Proofreading** is the time to look for more technical errors.

When you proofread, you:

- Check spelling.
- Check grammar.
- Check punctuation.

### Proofreading Example (body of paper after revision)

Cleveland Amory started his writing career as an editor for The Saturday Evening Post. After serving in <sup>W</sup>world <sup>W</sup>war II, he wrote history books that studied society. He was a commentator on The Today Show, a critic for <sup>G</sup>TV guide <sup>and</sup>, a columnist for Saturday Review. Amory's love of animals, as well as great affection for his own cat, Polar Bear, led him to three instant best-selling books: The Cat Who Came for Christmas, The Cat and the Curmudgeon, and The Best Cat Ever.

Cleveland Amory did more than just write about the animals he loved. Amory founded The Fund for Animals in 1967. The Fund for Animals is one of the world's most active animal advocacy group<sup>s</sup> that campaigns for animal rights and protection. Amory served as its president, without pay, until his death in 1998. Amory extended his devotion to animals with Black Beauty Ranch.

Cleveland Amory made his childhood dream come true in 1979 when he opened Black Beauty Ranch in Texas. He dreamed of <sup>a</sup>place where animals could roam free and live in caring conditions. The dream is real for hundreds of unwanted, abused, neglected, abandoned, and rescued domestic and exotic animals at Black Beauty Ranch. The ranch's 1,620 acres serve as home for elephants, horses, burros, ostriches, chimpanzees<sup>^</sup>, and many more animals.

**Lesson 4.5** **Writer's Guide: Publishing**

**Publishing** is the fifth and final stage of the writing process. Write your final copy and decide how you want to publish your work. Here is a list of some ideas:

- Read your paper to family and classmates.
- Illustrate and hang class papers in a "Hall of Fame" in your class or school.
- Publish your work in a school or community newspaper or magazine.

**Publishing (compare to the other three versions to see how it has improved)**

## Biography of a Hero: Cleveland Amory

My hero was a hero: a hero to animals. Cleveland Amory (1917-1998) was an author, an animal advocate, and an animal rescuer. Reading Black Beauty as a child inspired a dream for Amory. Cleveland Amory made his dream a reality.

Cleveland Amory started his writing career as an editor for The Saturday Evening Post. After serving in World War II, Amory wrote history books that studied society. He was a commentator on The Today Show, a critic for TV Guide, and a columnist for Saturday Review. Amory's love of animals, as well as great affection for his own cat Polar Bear, led him to three instant best-selling books: The Cat Who Came for Christmas, The Cat and the Curmudgeon, and The Best Cat Ever.

Cleveland Amory did more than just write about the animals he loved. Amory founded The Fund for Animals in 1967. The Fund for Animals is one of the world's most active animal advocacy groups that campaigns for animal rights and protection. Amory served as its president, without pay, until his death in 1998. Amory extended his devotion to animals with Black Beauty Ranch.

Cleveland Amory made his childhood dream come true in 1979 when he opened Black Beauty Ranch in Texas. He dreamed of a place where animals could roam free and live in caring conditions. The dream is real for hundreds of unwanted, abused, neglected, abandoned, and rescued domestic and exotic animals at Black Beauty Ranch. The ranch's 1,620 acres serve as home for elephants, horses, burros, ostriches, chimpanzees, and many more animals.

Cleveland Amory is my hero because he is a hero. He worked to make his dreams realities. His best-selling books, the founding of The Fund for Animals, and the opening of Black Beauty Ranch are the legacy of his dreams. Words from Anna Sewell's Black Beauty, the words that inspired Cleveland Amory, are engraved at the entrance to Black Beauty Ranch: "I have nothing to fear; and here my story ends. My troubles are all over, and I am at home." Cleveland Amory died on October 15, 1998. He is buried at Black Beauty Ranch, next to his beloved cat, Polar Bear.

**Lesson 4.6** **Writer's Guide: Evaluating Writing**

When you are evaluating your own writing and the writing of others, being a critic is a good thing.

You can learn a lot about how you write by reading and rereading papers you have written. As you continue to write, your techniques will improve. You can look at previous papers and evaluate them. How would you change them to improve them knowing what you know now?

You can also look at the writing of others: classmates, school reporters, newspaper and magazine writers, and authors. Evaluate their writing, too. You can learn about different styles from reading a variety of written works. Be critical with their writing. How would you improve it?

Take the points covered in the Writer's Guide and make a checklist. You can use this checklist to evaluate your writing and others' writing, too. Add other items to the checklist as you come across them or think of them.

**Evaluation Checklist**

- Write an introduction with a topic sentence that will get your readers' attention. Explain the purpose of your writing.
- Write the body with one paragraph for each idea.
- Write a conclusion that summarizes the paper, stating the main points.
- Add or change words.
- Delete unnecessary words or phrases.
- Move text around.
- Improve the overall flow of your paper.
- Check spelling.
- Check grammar.
- Check punctuation.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 4.7 Writer's Guide: Writing Process Practice

The following pages may be used to practice the writing process.

### Prewriting

Assignment: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic ideas: \_\_\_\_\_

Freewriting of selected topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Graphic Organizer:









# Answer Key

**Common nouns** name people, places, and things. They are general nouns (not specific). In a sentence, the noun is the person, place, or thing that can act or be acted upon.

teacher – a person  
I like my teacher.  
country – a place  
I will visit another country.  
book – a thing  
What is your favorite book?

**Proper nouns** name specific people, places, and things.

Mrs. Crane – a specific person  
Mrs. Crane is my favorite teacher.  
United States of America – a specific place  
I was born in the United States of America.  
Animal Farm – a specific thing  
Animal Farm is one of my favorite books.

**Complete II**  
Use the word box below to complete the following sentences. Remember, common nouns are general and proper nouns are more specific. Proper nouns are also capitalized.

doctor	poem	song
Saturn	Dr. Green	planet
"Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star"	Where the Sidewalk Ends	

- I am writing a song for music class.
- I took my cat to see Dr. Green when he had a cold.
- The planet with the rings is called Saturn.
- My mom takes me to the doctor when I'm sick.
- My poem came in third place in the poetry contest.
- Mars is the closest planet to the earth.
- Where the Sidewalk Ends is one of my favorite books.
- My little sister likes to sing "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star" before she goes to bed.

6

**Proof II**  
Correct the mistakes in the use of common and proper nouns using proofreading marks.

/	- lowercase letter
=	- capitalize letter
^	- insert words or letters



### John Muir

John <sup>M</sup>uir was born in 1838 in <sup>D</sup>unbar, <sup>S</sup>cotland. From a very young age, he had a love of <sup>N</sup>ature. He traveled all over the world. He came to the <sup>U</sup>nited <sup>S</sup>tates to observe nature and take notes on what he saw. He wrote many nature <sup>B</sup>ooks. John Muir was concerned for the welfare of the land. He wanted to protect it. He asked <sup>P</sup>resident <sup>T</sup>heodore <sup>R</sup>oosevelt for help. The National <sup>P</sup>arks System was founded by John Muir. This <sup>S</sup>ystem sets aside land for <sup>P</sup>arks. The first national park was <sup>Y</sup>ellowstone <sup>N</sup>ational <sup>P</sup>ark. John Muir is also the founder of the <sup>S</sup>ierra <sup>C</sup>lub. The people in this <sup>C</sup>lub teach others about nature and how to protect it. John Muir is known as one of the world's greatest conservation leaders.

**Try II**  
Write a biography about someone you think is a hero. Use at least six common and six proper nouns correctly in your biography.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

7

### Try II

Use the lines to explain how the nouns were made into their plural forms. The first one is done for you.

Column A	Column B	
match	matches	If the noun ends in ch, add an es.
eyebrow	eyebrows	Most nouns add an s.
volcano	volcanoes	If the noun ends in o with a consonant before the o, add es.
wolf	wolves	If the noun ends in an f or fe and has the v sound, change the f to v and add es.
trophy	trophies	If the noun ends in y, change the y to i and add es.
toothbrush	toothbrushes	If the noun ends in sh, add an es.
sheriff	sheriffs	If the noun ends in an f or fe and has the f sound, add an s.

### Find II

Write the irregular plural noun form of the following singular nouns on the lines provided. Use a dictionary if you need help.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ox <u>oxen</u>       | 7. sheep <u>sheep</u>    |
| 2. trout <u>trout</u>   | 8. salmon <u>salmon</u>  |
| 3. man <u>men</u>       | 9. woman <u>women</u>    |
| 4. series <u>series</u> | 10. crisis <u>crises</u> |
| 5. axis <u>axes</u>     | 11. oasis <u>oases</u>   |
| 6. mouse <u>mice</u>    | 12. radius <u>radii</u>  |

9

A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun.

A **subject pronoun** can be the subject of a sentence. I, you, he, she, and it are subject pronouns.

I found the ball. It is my favorite sport.

An **object pronoun** can be the object of a sentence. Me, you, him, her, and it are object pronouns.

Matt gave the ball to me. Matt threw it.

**Possessive pronouns** show possession. My, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, and its are possessive pronouns.

Anna gave my ball to Matt.

The plural forms of personal pronouns include:

Subject: we, you, they      Object: us, you, them  
Possessive: our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs

**Intensive pronouns** end in -self or -selves and usually appear right after the subject of a sentence. They emphasize the subject.

I myself am too tired to go to the movies.  
You yourselves are responsible for the outcome of the game.

### Complete II

Complete each of the following sentences with an intensive pronoun. Remember, intensive pronouns end with -self or -selves.

- Jessa herself baked all these muffins.
- The Boy Scouts themselves set up all these tents.
- The smoke itself did all this damage to the house.
- We ourselves created the website in just a couple of days.
- Oliver himself wrote that poem.
- You yourself must clean up all these dominoes.
- The doctor herself/himself checked on each of the patients.
- The kids in Pilar's class themselves raised over \$100 for the charity.

10

# Answer Key

**Identify It**  
The following skit contains subject, object, and possessive plural pronouns. Identify what each boldfaced plural pronoun is replacing on the line. Then, write whether the pronoun is a subject, object, or possessive on the line. The first one has been done for you.

Matt and Anna are on **their** Matt and Anna, possessive way to the park to play. On the way, **they** Matt and Anna, subject meet Andrew and Stephanie.

"We **are** Matt and Anna, subject on **our** Matt and Anna, possessive way to the park," said Matt. "Can you **Andrew and Stephanie, subject** join **us** Matt and Anna, object?"

"Can **we** Andrew and Stephanie, subject play with **your** Matt and Anna, possessive ball?" asked Stephanie. "**Ours** Andrew and Stephanie, possessive is missing."

"**Yours** Andrew and Stephanie, possessive is missing? That's too bad," said Anna. "Sure, **you** Andrew and Stephanie, subject can play with **our** Matt and Anna, possessive ball."

Matt, Anna, Andrew, and Stephanie all walked to the park. They would all play together.

"I'll throw the ball to you," said Matt to Andrew. Then you can throw the ball to **them** Anna and Stephanie, object," Matt said pointing to Anna and Stephanie.

"Hey," yelled Anna. "I see a ball ahead. Could it be Andrew and Stephanie's ball?"

"Yes, it could be **their** Andrew and Stephanie, possessive ball," answered Matt. Matt showed Andrew and Stephanie the ball. Sure enough, it was **theirs** Andrew and Stephanie, possessive.



11

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. Pronouns can be a subject, object, or possessive of the sentence. Pronouns can also be demonstrative.

**Demonstrative pronouns** replace nouns without naming the noun.  
this that these those

*This* is fun. (refers to an event or experience, for example a roller coaster)  
*That* was wonderful. (refers to an event or experience, for example a movie)  
*These* are good. (refers to a basket of apples)  
*Those* are better. (refers to a barrel of pears)

*This* and *these* are usually used when the person or object is closer to the writer and speaker. *That* and *those* are usually used when the person or object is farther away from the writer or speaker.

*This* is fast (the roller coaster here), but *that* is faster (the roller coaster over there).  
*These* look good (the apples in the basket that is close), but *those* look better (the pears in the barrel across the room).

Demonstrative pronouns, like other pronouns, add variety to your writing and speaking.

**Match It**  
Draw a line to match the demonstrative pronoun in Column A with the objects of the sentence in Column B.

Column A	Column B
this	many newspapers across the room
that	one magazine at the library
these	one wallet in a pocket
those	many pencils on the desk

---

this	many ants on the ground
that	one book on the shelf
these	many bananas at the store
those	one experience at a baseball game

12

**Proof It**  
Proof the following dialogue. Use the proofreading marks in the key to delete the demonstrative pronouns that are incorrect and insert the correct words.

**✂** - deletes incorrect word  
**▲** - inserts correct word

Lauren and Devin like shopping at the mall. But sometimes they can be hard to please.

"Lauren, look at ~~these~~!" (holding up earrings next to her ears)  
Devin sighed, "I like ~~this~~ better." (pointing to earrings on a counter farther away)  
"Maybe I don't want earrings at all," said Lauren. "What about ~~this~~?" (waving her arm in the air to display a bracelet)  
"No," said Devin. "Now, ~~that~~ is perfect!" (pointing to a belt hanging on the far wall)  
"Devin, look at ~~these~~." (pointing to a clock on the wall) I think the store is closing," cried Lauren.  
"Yes, and ~~these~~ (pointing to the price tag on the belt) won't make my mom very happy," said Devin.  
"Come on," replied Lauren. "Let's come back again tomorrow!"

**Try It**  
Write more dialogue about Lauren and Devin's trip to the mall the next day. Be sure to use all four demonstrative pronouns: *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*.

Answers will vary.

13

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. Pronouns can be the subject, the object, or the possessive of a sentence.

**Relative pronouns** are pronouns that are related to nouns that have already been stated. They combine two sentences that share a common noun.  
who whose that which

The woman, **who** is a doctor, wasn't at the party.  
*Who* refers to the noun *woman*.

The parents, **whose** children were at the party, were ready to go.  
*Whose* refers to the noun *parents*.  
(This relative pronoun shows possession).

The note **that** you read is incorrect.  
*That* refers to the noun *note*.

The newspaper articles, **which** are long, must be cut.  
*Which* refers to the noun *newspaper articles*.

**Complete It**  
Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct relative pronoun in parentheses. Circle the correct answer.

- Someone (**who**/that) likes kiwi usually likes strawberries.
- Bicyclers (which/**whose**) bikes are ready can go to the starting line.
- He likes movies (which/**that**) have a lot of action.
- The man, (**who**/whose) lives across the street, is an actor.
- The car (who/**that**) you drove is blocking the driveway.
- The bananas, (**which**/that) are the ripest, are used in the recipe.



14

# Answer Key

## Solve It

Solve the following riddle. Use a relative pronoun to fill in the blanks.

that      who  
which    whose



Who bakes apple pies?

The man who grows apples bakes pies.

Who makes the best apple pies?

The man whose apples are the sweetest bakes the best pies.

What didn't get baked into the pie?

The apple that had a bruise did not go in the pie.

What won the prize?

The pies, which were the sweetest, won the prize.

## Try It

Try writing a riddle of your own. Follow the example above. Ask questions that require an answer with a relative pronoun. Use each relative pronoun at least once.

Answers will vary.

15

**Indefinite pronouns** are pronouns that do not specifically name the noun that comes before them (as do the relative pronouns).

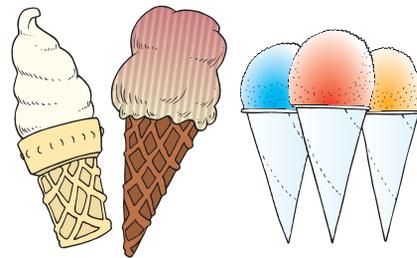
all another any anybody anyone anything each everybody everyone everything few many nobody none one several some somebody someone

Many were invited to the party, but only a few came. We donated everything from the attic to the charity foundation. They looked everywhere for copies of the report, but found none.

## Identify It

Underline the indefinite pronouns in the following paragraph.

The fair was approaching. Each of the cooks in town made ice cream cones for the fair. The cooks were put in pairs. One made the ice cream while another made the cones. You wouldn't think there would be any problems. However, there were some. One wanted the same flavor. Another wanted cherry. Someone wanted chocolate. Several even ate two scoops. That means someone had none. Everyone would think that is unfair. But the cooks were ready for anything. They made snow cones and everybody ate those instead. What else could happen? The sun melted the ice cream and the snow cones. Cooks quickly handed napkins to everyone with ice cream or snow cones. Then, they made milkshakes. Everything turned out fine.



16

## Rewrite It

Rewrite the following school news report. Replace the underlined words with indefinite pronouns. More than one answer is acceptable in many sentences.

The whole community attended the fundraiser for the school. The bake sale was a big success. Not a single item was left at the end of the evening. Chris and his friends looked for more brownies. The whole Carson family went home with something. Most of the students enjoyed the food, music, and art. Almost all of the student art pieces were purchased. Six or seven of the attendees want to help with next year's fundraiser.

Answers will vary.

## Try It

Write a story about a recent gathering, like a family picnic or birthday party. Use at least eight indefinite pronouns. Underline each of them.

Answers will vary.

17

A **pronoun shift** happens when a writer changes pronouns in the middle of a sentence or paragraph. This can confuse the reader.

After we got our chickens, we discovered that you really need to be ready to take care of them in all kinds of weather.

In the example, the writer changes from we (first-person plural) to you (second-person singular).

## Identify It

A pronoun shift occurs in each item below. Find and circle it.

- As a photographer, he has an interesting career, because they get to meet so many people.
- As new players on the team, we were nervous, but you just need to remember that everyone is new at some point.
- If you want to ride this roller coaster, they need to be 48 inches tall.
- Aunt Samantha said that when she was a baby, you didn't have to ride in car seats.
- Mr. Green said he gave their students all the instructions before the test.
- They gave us her outgrown clothes.
- After the choir concert, we singers gathered backstage to celebrate their success.
- As a magician, she must work hard to safeguard their secrets.



18

# Answer Key

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 1.7 Pronoun Shifts

### Complete It

Complete each sentence below by writing the correct pronoun on the line. In some cases, either *he* or *she* is an acceptable answer.



- As a professional athlete, he must work out nearly every day if he wants to stay in shape.
- They did not go to the Girl Scouts meeting, so they didn't hear the news.
- Since they are under the age of 12, the children need to be accompanied by their parents.
- Since he is leaving for college this fall, he is getting a car.
- As the soccer coach requested, I met with her, and she said I'm welcome to join the team.
- When they got home, they wanted to have a snack.
- I need to get my permission slip signed if I want to go to the art museum next week.
- Is Jorge going to join you and me at the pool, or will he call us first?
- Mr. Crawley said he would host a class picnic, and he promised to make his taco salad.
- As a chef, she must be willing to experiment if she wants to develop new dishes.

### Try It

On the lines below, write a short paragraph about an experience you've had with your classmates. Circle each pronoun you use, and proofread your paragraph to be sure there are no pronoun shifts.

Answers will vary.

19

A **verb** is a word that tells the action or the state of being of a sentence. In this sentence, *walk* is the verb. It tells the action of the sentence.  
The students walk home.

In this sentence, *shared* is the verb. It tells the action of the sentence.  
Kevin shared his cake with Carol at the party last night.

In the first sentence the action is taking place now. In the second sentence the action took place in the past. Add **ed** to the present tense of a **regular verb** to make it past tense. If the word already ends in the letter **e**, just add the letter **d**.

### Complete It

Write each word in present tense in the first sentence and then in past tense in the second sentence.

- |             |                           |                                 |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. act      | Today, I <u>act</u> .     | Yesterday, I <u>acted</u> .     |
| 2. mend     | Today, I <u>mend</u> .    | Yesterday, I <u>mended</u> .    |
| 3. cook     | Today, I <u>cook</u> .    | Yesterday, I <u>cooked</u> .    |
| 4. bake     | Today, I <u>bake</u> .    | Yesterday, I <u>baked</u> .     |
| 5. answer   | Today, I <u>answer</u> .  | Yesterday, I <u>answered</u> .  |
| 6. cycle    | Today, I <u>cycle</u> .   | Yesterday, I <u>cycled</u> .    |
| 7. wave     | Today, I <u>wave</u> .    | Yesterday, I <u>waved</u> .     |
| 8. scream   | Today, I <u>scream</u> .  | Yesterday, I <u>screamed</u> .  |
| 9. bike     | Today, I <u>bike</u> .    | Yesterday, I <u>biked</u> .     |
| 10. jump    | Today, I <u>jump</u> .    | Yesterday, I <u>jumped</u> .    |
| 11. mow     | Today, I <u>mow</u> .     | Yesterday, I <u>mowed</u> .     |
| 12. yell    | Today, I <u>yell</u> .    | Yesterday, I <u>yelled</u> .    |
| 13. rake    | Today, I <u>rake</u> .    | Yesterday, I <u>raked</u> .     |
| 14. whisper | Today, I <u>whisper</u> . | Yesterday, I <u>whispered</u> . |
| 15. divide  | Today, I <u>divide</u> .  | Yesterday, I <u>divided</u> .   |

20

### Proof It

Proofread the following announcement. Use the proofreading marks to correct mistakes with the present and past tense forms of verbs and insert the correctly spelled words. Not all of the verbs are from this lesson.



- - deletes word  
^ - inserts word

Hello from Northland Auditorium, home of the Riverdale Cook-Off and Bake-Off. The chefs are ready for the bake-off. The chefs cooked meals last night. The judges awarded prizes for the best meals last night. The chefs talked with them about their recipes. The judges will now called the chefs over. They looked over many of the cooks' shoulders. They laughed. It must be good news. I don't think they would joked if it weren't. Two cooks answered a question for the judges. They act nervous. The judges taste all of the baked goods. What will win the blue ribbon? Will cookies, cakes, brownies, or candy captured the top prize? The judges now handed a note to the announcer. The winner is...

### Try It

Write a first-hand account of a school event. Include both present and past tense regular verbs.

Answers will vary.

21

### Identify It

Underline the irregular present and past tense verbs in this paragraph.

### Aikido

They jump. They fall. They fly through the air. Who are they? They are students of Aikido. Aikido is a Japanese form of self-defense. Partners work together. They use wrists, joints, and elbows to block, pin, and throw each other. They learn the moves together and work in harmony with each other. Aikido is an art that tests both mind and body. It is a spiritual art. The founder of Aikido was born in 1883. He wrote hundreds of techniques. Aikido grew throughout Japan and throughout the world. Thousands of students take Aikido today. Aikido means *the way of harmony*.



**Challenge:** Identify the regular present and past tense verbs and give their other form.

**Try It** block/blocked, pin/pinned, learn/learned, tests/tested  
Challenge answers: jump/jumped, work/worked, use/used.

Write a paragraph about one of your hobbies or activities. Use at least six present tense irregular verbs and six past tense irregular verbs. Use a dictionary if you need help.

Answers will vary.

23

# Answer Key

**Subject-verb agreement** means verbs must agree in number with the subject of the sentence. If the subject is singular, then use a singular verb. If the subject is plural, use a plural verb.

- The apple tastes good.                      The apples taste good.
- The flower is beautiful.                      The flowers are beautiful.

If the subject is a compound subject, two subjects connected by the word *and*, then a plural verb is needed.

- Tyler and Inez bake pies.                      Tyler bakes pies.

If the subject is a compound subject connected by the words *or* or *nor*, then the verb will agree with the subject that is closer to the verb.

- Neither Tyler nor Inez likes blueberry pie. (Inez likes)
- Does Tyler or his brothers like banana cream pie? (brothers like)

If the subject and the verb are separated by a word or words, be sure that the verb still agrees with the subject.

- Inez as well as her sisters works at the bakery.

**Complete II**

Circle the correct verb for each sentence.

1. Jill (jump, jumps) rope after school.
2. Jill and Katie (jump, jumps) rope after school.
3. Jill and her friends (jump, jumps) rope after school.
4. Jill as well as her friends (jump, jumps) rope after school.
5. Ross (like, likes) veggie lasagna.
6. Ross and Regina (like, likes) veggie lasagna.
7. Ross and his brothers (like, likes) veggie lasagna.
8. Ross as well as his parents (like, likes) veggie lasagna.
9. Does Jill or her friends (want, wants) to ride with me?
10. Neither Jill nor Katie (want, wants) to go to the movies.

24

**Rewrite II**  
Rewrite the following paragraph, correcting the subject-verb agreement mistakes as you go. Remember to be on the look out for subjects and verbs that are separated.

Sea turtles grows in many sizes and colors. They ranges between 100 and 1300 pounds. Instead of teeth, sea turtles has beaks in their jaws. Which of their senses is most keen? That would be their sense of smell. A female sea turtle lay her eggs on land. Unfortunately, sea turtles are in danger. But in the last 100 years, the population have become almost extinct. What can we do to ensure the survival of sea turtles? We can all helps by keeping our oceans clean. We can educate ourselves about the causes of habitat destruction. We can spread the word to others. Knowledge are a powerful tool in the world of our environment. The sea turtles is counting on us.

Sea turtles grow in many sizes and colors. They range between 100 and 1300 pounds. Instead of teeth, sea turtles have beaks in their jaws. Which of their senses is most keen? That would be their sense of smell. A female sea turtle lays her eggs on land. Unfortunately, sea turtles are in danger. But in the last 100 years, the population has become almost extinct. What can we do to ensure the survival of sea turtles? We can all help by keeping our oceans clean. We can educate ourselves about the causes of habitat destruction. We can spread the word to others. Knowledge is a powerful tool in the world of our environment. The sea turtles are counting on us.

**Try It**

Write a nonfiction paragraph about a reptile or insect that interests you. Underline the subjects of each sentence and circle the verbs.

Answers will vary.

25

Action verbs tell the action of the sentence. Action verbs come in both regular and irregular forms. They have present, past, and future tense forms, too.

- Sandy and Karen visit every spring.
- Sandy and Karen will visit next winter.

Answers may vary. Accept all reasonable answers.

**Solve II**

Look at the following pictures. On the line below each picture, write the action verb that the subject in the picture is doing.



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_

26

**Match II**

One verb that is used very often in dialogue is *said*. Try to bring more variety to your writing by using other action verbs as a substitute for the verb *said*. Match the sentences in Column A with an action verb in Column B that could be substituted for the verb *said* in the sentence.

**Column A**

1. "Hey! We're over here!" said Marty. c
2. "I'm going to the store," said Kim. e
3. "I don't want to do more homework," said Justin. h
4. "We received 8 inches of snow over night," said the weather person. d
5. "Those are the results of my survey," said the professor. a
6. "Be careful riding on the wet pavement," said Mom. g
7. "Would you like some more lemonade?" said the server. j
8. "I don't like what's on my sandwich," said the customer. f
10. "Let's start today's lesson," said the teacher. b

**Column B**

- a. concluded
- b. began
- c. yelled
- d. reported
- e. added
- f. complained
- g. cautioned
- h. groaned
- i. vowed
- j. asked

Answers may vary. Possible answers:

**Try It**

Write a letter to a friend or relative. Tell him or her about a recent event in school or another activity in which you participated. Use at least 10 action verbs. Underline the verbs in your letter.

Answers will vary.

27

# Answer Key

**Helping verbs** are not main verbs. They help to form some of the tenses of the main verbs. Helping verbs express time and mood.

shall	may	would	has	can
will	have	should	do	did
could	had	must		

The forms of the verb *to be* are also helping verbs:

is	are	was	were	am	been
----	-----	-----	------	----	------

Verbs ending in **ing** can be a clue that there is a helping verb in the sentence. Sometimes, there is more than one helping verb in a sentence. This is called a **verb phrase**.

The Olympic star *would practice* for hours.  
 The Olympic star *was practicing* for hours and hours.  
 The Olympic star *had been practicing* for hours and hours.

**Complete II**  
 Choose a helping verb or verb phrase from the box to complete each sentence. Underline the main verb of the sentence that it helps. The main verb does not always directly follow the helping verb. Sometimes there is another word in between. Some sentences can have more than one answer.

have	has	should	must	shall
had	could	would	can	had been

- Shall we dance to this song?
- That could be the right direction, but I'm not sure.
- Rick and Dana had been waiting for hours when they finally got in.
- Would you go with me to the museum?
- The children can go with us.
- I have been a fan of hers for years.
- It has been days since we've seen each other.
- We should take this train; it will get us home faster.
- It must be this way. I see a familiar house.
- This assignment has taken a long time to finish.

28

**Proof II**  
 Some of the sentences in the paragraph need helping verbs to make them complete. Insert helping verbs when needed.

**Glacier National Park**



Glacier National Park is located in Montana. Glacier National Park has been named. Glaciers left from the ice age remain in the park. Grizzly bears are said to be the mascot of the park. Rangers have said that they have observed the bears' almost human-like behavior. The mountain goats of Glacier National Park live high in the mountains. The visitors must go high up to find them. Glacier National Park is known as one of the top night spots of the national parks. Because it is located far from cities, you can see millions of stars seen at night. You can visit Glacier National Park any time of year.

**Try II**  
 Write a nonfiction paragraph about a historical place. Use at least ten helping verbs or verb phrases.

Answers may vary.

Answers will vary.

29

**Linking verbs** connect a subject to a noun or adjective. They do not express an action. The most common linking verbs are the forms of the verb *to be*:

is	are	was	were	been	am
----	-----	-----	------	------	----

Other linking verbs are those of the five senses:

smell	look	taste	feel	sound
-------	------	-------	------	-------

Other linking verbs reflect a state of being:

appear	seem	become	grow	remain
--------	------	--------	------	--------

A noun or adjective will follow these linking verbs in the sentence.

**Identify II**  
 Circle the linking verb and underline the noun or adjective that is linked in each sentence.

- The crowd appears excited.
- The crowd thought the play was good.
- The lettuce tastes bitter.
- The line seems long.
- Syd, Miltz, and Deb were runners.
- Mr. Thomas became successful after much hard work.
- The runners feel great running in the fresh air.
- The lights grew dim as the play began.
- The singer's voice sounds weak compared to the others.
- Her future remains uncertain.
- It was a long day.
- Dinner sounds great.
- They are late.
- I am hungry.
- The snack is tasty.

30

**Rewrite II**  
 Rewrite the paragraph, replacing the underlined linking verbs with other linking verbs. Use the lists of linking verbs on page 30 if you need help.

Don and Tina spent Saturday afternoon at the museum. The paintings were thought-provoking the longer they looked at them. The sculptures were tasteful. The artifacts were fascinating. The rooms were quiet as they walked through each one. They stopped for a snack at the café. The coffee was wonderful. The muffins were delicious. They stopped at the gift shop before they left the museum. The post cards of some of the paintings were perfect for Don's nieces. Don and Tina enjoyed the afternoon. At the end of the day, they were tired and were ready to go home. However, the museum is one of their favorite places to visit. They are special when they go.

Answers will vary.

Answers will vary.

31

# Answer Key

**Transitive verbs** transfer their action to a direct or indirect object. If the object doesn't receive the action of the verb, the meaning of the verb is not complete.

The hail storm broke the car windows.  
 Transitive Verb = broke  
 Object = car windows (what was broken)

The meaning of the verb broke would not be complete without the object car windows.

The object and receiver of a transitive verb can be either a direct object or an indirect object.

A **direct object** receives the action directly from the subject.  
 They sent a claim.  
 Transitive Verb = sent  
 Direct Object = claim (what was sent)

An **indirect object** is the person to whom or for whom the action is directed.  
 They sent the insurance agency a claim.  
 Transitive Verb = sent  
 Direct Object = claim (what was sent)  
 Indirect Object = the insurance agency (to whom the claim was sent)

**Match II**  
 The partial sentence in Column B completes the sentence started in Column A. Column A contains the subjects of the sentences and the transitive verbs. Column B contains the direct and indirect objects. Draw a line from Column A to the sentence ending that makes the most sense in Column B.

- | Column A                 | Column B                 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Karen's father bought | his fans a story.        |
| 2. The outfielder caught | the ice cubes for later. |
| 3. The artist drew       | a picture.               |
| 4. The boys drank        | the ball.                |
| 5. The teacher gave      | soy beans and pumpkins.  |
| 6. The team ate          | several pizzas.          |
| 7. The swimmers swam     | many laps.               |
| 8. The farmer grew       | them gold stars.         |
| 9. The author wrote      | her a present.           |
| 10. Marie froze          | the lemonade.            |

32

**Rewrite II**

Now that you have connected the sentences in Column A and Column B, rewrite them on the following lines. Then, circle the transitive verbs, underline the direct objects, and double underline the indirect objects.

1. Karen's father bought her a present.
2. The outfielder caught the ball.
3. The artist drew a picture.
4. They boys drank the lemonade.
5. The teacher gave them gold stars.
6. The team ate several pizzas.
7. The swimmers swam many laps.
8. The farmer grew soy beans and pumpkins.
9. The author wrote his fans a story.
10. Marie froze the ice cubes for later.

**Try II**

Choose eight of the transitive verbs used in this lesson and write sentences of your own. Be sure to include a direct object. Two sentences should use indirect objects.

Answers will vary.

33

**Gerunds, participles, and infinitives** are other kinds of verbs. These verbs take the role of another part of speech in some circumstances.

A **gerund** is when a verb is used as a noun. A verb can take the form of the noun when the ending **-ing** is added.

Cooking is one of my favorite activities.  
 (The subject cooking is a noun in the sentence.)

A **participle** is when a verb is used as an adjective. A verb can take the form of an adjective when the endings **-ing** or **-ed** are added.

Those falling snowflakes from the sky are pretty.  
 (falling modifies snowflakes)

The ordered parts should be here on Monday.  
 (ordered modifies parts)

An **infinitive** is when a verb is used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. A verb can take the form of a noun, adjective, or adverb when preceded by the word *to*.

To agree with the professor can be important.  
 (The verb to agree acts as the subject, noun, of the sentence.)

The last student to report on the subject led the research team.  
 (The verb to report acts as an adjective modifying student.)

Roger observed the long movie to report on it for the paper.  
 (The verb to report acts as an adverb modifying observed.)

**Complete II**

Choose a verb from the box to fill in the blanks in the sentences.

to catch	joking	sleeping
to drink	reported	to warn

1. Sleeping is Jed's favorite activity on the weekends.
2. She jumped high to catch the ball.
3. The joking comedians performed at school.
4. Jim takes plenty of water to drink on long runs.
5. The reported details of the event were surprising.
6. To warn the public of the oncoming storm was her job.

34

**Identify II**

The following sentences contain verbs that are acting as gerunds, participles, or infinitives. Identify which by placing a **G** for gerund, a **P** for participle, or an **I** for infinitive after each sentence. Then, underline the gerund, participle, or infinitive.



1. Acting is all Sally wants to do. G
2. The students singing on stage are from our school. P
3. Logs burned in this fireplace are small. P
4. To jump for the shot would be the best thing to do. I
5. Matthew brought a sandwich to eat in case the meeting ran long. I
6. Ann watched the special on television to learn about habitats. I
7. Amy studied the styles of ancient Rome to sew the appropriate costume. I
8. Running is an excellent exercise. G
9. Karen brings sweaters to wear in case it gets cold at night. I
10. The sound of children laughing is a wonderful sound. P
11. To finish your homework early is a good idea. I
12. The polished car sparkled in the sunlight. P

**Try II**

Make a list of six verbs. Write them on the lines below. Then, change them to gerunds, participles, and infinitives and use them in sentences. Write your new sentences on the lines provided.

Answers will vary.

35

# Answer Key

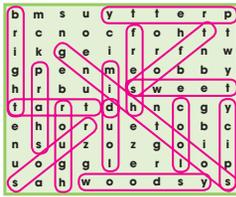
**Adjectives** are words used to describe a noun or pronoun. Most adjectives are common adjectives. Common adjectives are not proper, so they are not capitalized.

The *cold* water felt good on the *hot* day.  
*Water* and *day* are the nouns. The adjectives *cold* and *hot* describe the nouns.

**Proper adjectives** are formed from proper nouns and are always capitalized. The children wanted snow cones and *French* fries at the amusement park. The proper adjective *French* describes the noun, *fries*.

**Solve It**  
 The words in the box are adjectives of the senses. Find and circle these words in the puzzle. They can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal, forward, and backward.

bright	loud	fresh	sour	cool
dim	sharp	sweet	spicy	rough
pretty	soothing	woody	tart	soft



36

**Identify It**  
 Circle the common adjectives and underline the proper adjectives in the paragraph.

### Marblehead Lighthouse

Lighthouses are tall towers with bright lights that guide ships at night or in the fog. One famous lighthouse is located in Marblehead, Ohio, on Lake Erie. It is one of Lake Erie's most-photographed landmarks. Marblehead Lighthouse is the oldest lighthouse in continuous operation on the Great Lakes. It has been in operation since 1822. The 65-foot high tower is made of limestone. Throughout the years, the lighthouse has been operated by 15 lighthouse keepers. Two of the 15 keepers were women. Lighthouse keepers had many duties. They lit the projection lamps, kept logs of passing ships, recorded the weather, and organized rescue efforts. As technology changed with time, the type of light used also changed. Electric light replaced lanterns in 1923. Today a 300mm lens flashes green signals every six seconds. It can be seen for up to 11 nautical miles. The lighthouse no longer has a resident keeper. The United States Coast Guard now operates the Marblehead Lighthouse. The lighthouse beacon continues to warn sailors and keep those on the lake waters safe.



**Try It**  
 Choose 10 of the 15 sensory adjectives from the puzzle on page 36. Use each of the 10 adjectives in a sentence.

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Answers will vary.

37

**Adverbs** are words used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

An adverb tells *how*, *why*, *when*, *where*, *how often*, or *how much*.

Adverbs often end in **ly** (but not always).

- how or why: softly, courageously, forcefully
- when or how often: sometimes, yesterday, always
- where: here, inside, below
- how much: generously, barely, liberally

**Match It**

The categories in Column A are missing their adverbs. Select adverbs from Column B and write them in the appropriate category in Column A.

Column A	Column B
Category 1: <i>how</i> or <i>why</i>	scarcely
<u>cleverly</u>	today
<u>joyfully</u>	cleverly
<u>luckily</u>	outside
Category 2: <i>when</i> or <i>how often</i>	joyfully
<u>today</u>	entirely
<u>tomorrow</u>	there
<u>never</u>	tomorrow
Category 3: <i>where</i>	never
<u>outside</u>	luckily
<u>there</u>	wholly
<u>up</u>	up
Category 4: <i>how much</i>	
<u>scarcely</u>	
<u>entirely</u>	
<u>wholly</u>	

38

**Identify It**  
 Circle the adverbs in the following paragraphs. Underline the verbs, adjectives, or adverbs they modify.

### An All-American Hero

Jesse Owens lived from 1913 until 1980. He didn't have much money growing up, but he had ambition. He worked fearlessly at part-time jobs to help support his family. His high school coach noticed Jesse's talent for running. Because of work, Jesse couldn't practice with the team after school. He graciously accepted his coach's offer to train in the morning.



Jesse was anxiously recruited by many colleges and accepted an offer to the Ohio State University. However, since he was African American, he received no scholarships, despite the fact that he broke several world records while attending OSU. He continued to energetically work, study, and train. In the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936, he became the first American to win four gold medals in a single game. He also broke many track records. Remarkably, his records lasted more than 20 years.

What is even more remarkably significant is his dedication to the well-being of others that he actively exhibited later in life. He became a spokesman for living a life guided by hard work and loyalty. He eagerly sponsored and participated in youth sports programs in underprivileged neighborhoods. After his death in 1980, his wife continued to operate the Jesse Owens Foundation. Jesse Owens truly deserved the Medal of Freedom he was awarded in 1976. It is the highest honor a United States civilian can receive.

**Try It**  
 Write a sentence for each adverb in the verb box. Be sure your adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

actively	energetically
after	several
anxiously	tirelessly

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Answers will vary.

39

# Answer Key

**Conjunctions** connect individual words or groups of words in sentences. There are three types of conjunctions.

**Coordinate conjunctions** connect words, phrases, or independent clauses that are equal or of the same type. Coordinate conjunctions are *and, but, or, nor, for, yet, and so*.

The horse's mane is soft *and* shiny.

**Correlative conjunctions** are used with pairs and are used together. *Both/and, either/or, and neither/nor* are examples of correlative conjunctions.

*Neither pizza nor pasta* was listed on the menu.

**Subordinate conjunctions** connect two clauses that are not equal. They connect dependent clauses to independent clauses in order to complete the meaning. *After, as long as, since, and while* are examples of subordinate conjunctions.

We can't save for our spring vacation *until* we get part time jobs.

### Match It

Match the words in Column A with their relationship in Column B.

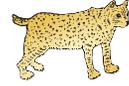
- | Column A                            | Column B                |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. provided that the light is green | equal (coordinate)      |
| 2. cold and fluffy snow             | pairs (correlative)     |
| 3. either smooth or crunchy         | dependent (subordinate) |
| 4. both mushrooms and olives        | equal (coordinate)      |
| 5. before it gets dark              | pairs (correlative)     |
| 6. purple or blue shirt             | dependent (subordinate) |
| 7. after the race                   | equal (coordinate)      |
| 8. neither pennies nor nickels      | pairs (correlative)     |
| 9. music and dance                  | dependent (subordinate) |

40

### Identify It

Identify whether the following sentences use coordinate, correlative, or subordinate conjunctions by writing a **CD** for coordinate, **CR** for correlative, or **S** for subordinate before each sentence. Then, underline the conjunctions.

- CD** Bobcats, members of the lynx family, are found in North America and Northern Eurasia.
- S** Although they are members of the lynx family, they differ in a number of ways.
- CD** Bobcats have smaller ear tufts and feet than lynxes.
- S** Because of the terrain bobcats can have different body types.
- CD** Bobcats living in northern territories are smaller and have pale coats.
- CD** Bobcats living in southern territories are larger and have dark coats.
- CD** Bobcats can be found in swampy areas but also desert areas.
- CR** Bobcats hunt both during the night and during the day.
- S** Though smaller in size, bobcats are more aggressive than lynxes.
- CD** Bobcats can climb and swim well.
- CR** Not only bobcats but all big cats are exploited for their fur.
- C** Because of this and other threats to the cat family, conservation groups are working to halt species extinction.



### Try It

Write six sentences that use conjunctions. Write two sentences using coordinate conjunctions, two sentences using correlative conjunctions, and two sentences using subordinate conjunctions.

Answers will vary.

41

An **interjection** is a word or phrase used to express surprise or strong emotion.

Common interjections include: ah; alas; aw; cheers; eek; eh; hey; hi; hui; hurray; oh; oh, no; ouch; uh; uh-huh; uh-uh; voila; wow; yeah

Exclamation marks are usually used after interjections to separate them from the rest of the sentence.

*Hurray!* We are the champions!

If the feeling isn't quite as strong, a comma is used in place of the exclamation point.

*Yeah,* the Oakland Grizzlies had a great basketball season!

Sometimes question marks are used as an interjection's punctuation.

*Well?* How does the team look for next year?

### Solve It

What interjection from the above list would you choose to add to the following sentences? Use the pictures to help you decide. Write them on the blank in the sentences.

1. Hi! It's so good to see you.



2. Hurray! We've made it to the top.



3. Ouch! Possible answers given.



4. Cheers! Tonight we celebrate!



5. Voila! Dessert is served.



6. Oh, no! I hope I do better on the next test.



42

### Rewrite It

Rewrite the following dialogue. Add interjections where you think they are appropriate to make the dialogue more exciting and interesting. Choose interjections from the previous page, or add some of your own.

"We're about ready to land. Look at that landscape," exclaimed Dana as the plane made its descent at the Kona International Airport on the big island, Hawaii. The guide book says this airport sits on miles of lava rock."

"How can that be?" asked Gabriella.

"There are five volcanoes on Hawaii. One is extinct, one is dormant, and three are still active," answered Dana.

"There are active volcanoes here?" uttered Gabriella.

"The one that caused the lava flow beneath this airport is Hualalai," reported Dana. "It is still considered active. In the 1700s, it spewed lava all the way to the ocean. The airport is on top of one of the flows. Eek! The world's largest volcano, Mauna Loa, and the world's most active volcano, Kilauea, are also here on Hawaii."

"Dana, are you sure you want to vacation on this island?" asked Gabriella.

"I plan to visit all of the volcanoes," answered Dana.

"I'm hitting the beach. I've got some serious surfing to do!" exclaimed Gabriella.

"Oh, boy! We're about ready to land. Look at that landscape," exclaimed Dana as the plane made its descent at the Kona International Airport on the big island, Hawaii. The guide book says this airport sits on miles of lava rock."

"Eh? How can that be?" asked Gabriella.

"Well, there are five volcanoes on Hawaii. One is extinct, one is dormant, and three are still active," answered Dana.

"Oh, my! There are active volcanoes here?" uttered Gabriella.

"Yep! The one that caused the lava flow beneath this airport is Hualalai," reported Dana. "It is still considered active. In the 1700s, it spewed lava all the way to the ocean. The airport is on top of one of the flows. Eek! The world's largest volcano, Mauna Loa, and the world's most active volcano, Kilauea, are also here on Hawaii."

"Um, Dana, are you sure you want to vacation on this island?" asked Gabriella.

"Oh, yes! I plan to visit all of the volcanoes," answered Dana.

"OK, but I'm hitting the beach. I've got some serious surfing to do!" exclaimed Gabriella.

43

# Answer Key

**Prepositions** are words or groups of words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun (the object of the sentence) and another word in the sentence.

They sat upon the dock.

In this sentence, upon is the preposition, and dock is the object of the preposition.

**Common prepositions:**

above	below	in	under
across	beneath	inside	until
after	beside	into	up
along	between	near	with
around	by	off	within
at	down	on	without
away	during	outside	
because	except	over	
before	for	to	
behind	from	toward	

**Complete II**

Complete the following sentences by circling the preposition that works best in the sentence.

1. Look (behind) down from your car before you back out.
2. I really like the little café right (across) away from the street.
3. The kitty likes watching the birds (outside) toward the window.
4. Our cats only live (around inside) the house.
5. Edna stored the photographs (through underneath) her bed.
6. Cedric can't go on the field trip (within without) his permission slip.
7. The commentators predicted the outcome of the game (before) until it was over.
8. The snow piled (on top of) over to the ice.

44

**Identify II**

Circle the prepositions and underline the objects of the prepositions in the paragraph.

**What is the West Wing?**

The West Wing is located (in) the White House. The President (of) the United States has his office (in) the West Wing. It is called the Oval Office. The West Wing houses the executive staff's offices. (In addition to) the president's office. The chief of staff's office is (across from) the Oval Office. The vice president works (beside) the chief of staff. The press secretary and the communication director's offices are (along) the main corridor. The Roosevelt Room (a conference room), the Cabinet Room (the cabinet is a group (of) advisers who are heads (of) government departments), and the President's secretary's office are a little farther (down) the corridor. (Outside) of the press secretary's window is the Rose Garden. The West Colonnade runs (alongside) the Rose Garden. The Press Room is (inside) the West Colonnade. The Press Room sits (on top of) an old swimming pool. The swimming pool is a remnant (of) Franklin D. Roosevelt's (administration). That completes the tour (of) the West Wing.



**Try II**

Write a paragraph describing the rooms in your home. Tell where the rooms are located and what sits outside of some of the windows. Circle the prepositions you used.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

45

**Prepositional phrases** include the prepositions and the objects (nouns or pronouns) that follow the prepositions. A prepositional phrase includes the preposition, the object of the preposition, and the modifiers (describes other words) of the object. Prepositional phrases often tell about *when* or *where* something is happening.

They sat upon the dock.

If the noun in the prepositional phrase above had modifiers, they would also be included in the prepositional phrase.

They sat upon the wooden dock.

**Match II**

Match the beginnings of sentences in Column A with the prepositional phrases that match them best in Column B.

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| <b>Column A</b>   | <b>Column B</b>     |
| 1. The clouds are _____                                 | within the limits.  |
| 2. We can leave _____                                   | in the sky.         |
| 3. Let's have dinner _____                              | after the movie.    |
| 4. The lake lies far _____                              | in her place.       |
| 5. When alphabetizing the files, put the As _____       | outside the window. |
| 6. Annie can't baby sit, so Laurie is coming _____      | in front of the Bs. |
| 7. It was raining so hard it was difficult to see _____ | in the morning.     |
| 8. Swimming is permitted if you stay _____              | beyond the forest.  |



46



**Solve II**

The following sentences describe the above picture. Look at the picture and complete the missing.

1. The kids played inside the fence.
2. A cat looked through a window.
3. A squirrel sat on the roof.
4. Chimney smoke rose above the house.
5. The basement was below the house.
6. The clouds floated in the sky.
7. The tree sat outside the fence.
8. A jogger ran down the street.

Possible answers given.

**Try II**

Write four sentences that include prepositional phrases. Underline the prepositional phrases in your sentences.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

47

# Answer Key

**Articles** are specific words that serve as adjectives before a noun. *A*, *an*, and *the* are articles.

*The* is a **definite article**. That means it names a specific noun.  
I go to *the* school on *the* corner.

The article *the* tells that the person goes to a specific school on a specific corner.

*A* and *an* are **indefinite articles**. They do not name a specific noun.

I would like to go to *a* school on *a* corner.  
The article *a* tells that the person wants to go to a school on a corner, but not a specific school or corner.

Use *a* when the noun it precedes begins with a consonant or a vowel that sounds like a consonant.

a dog a cat a skunk a one-way street

Use *an* when the noun it precedes begins with a vowel or sounds like it starts with a vowel.

an envelope an olive an island an honest person

### Complete II

Complete the following sentences by circling the correct answer in parentheses.

1. Mike and Jen rented the apartment above (a, an, **the**) bookstore.
2. Henry wants to get (a, an, the) car with four doors.
3. An amoeba is (a, an, the) one-celled animal.
4. Coordinating the play turned out to be quite (a, an, **the**) ordeal.
5. Todd wants to rent (a, an, the) canoe for the weekend.
6. Kay brought (a, an, **the**) orange to go with her lunch.
7. (A, An, **The**) orange sweater looked best on Karley.
8. Not (a, an, **the**) hour went by that they didn't think about each other.
9. (A, An, **The**) Kensington Trail is beautiful.
10. Lynn wants to buy (a, an, the) blue or red bracelet.

48

**Proof II**  
Proofread the following paragraph. Change any incorrect articles to the correct ones.



**e** - deletes incorrect letters, words, punctuation  
**A** - inserts correct letters, words, punctuation

### The Tonys

Almost everyone has heard of the Oscars, **the** Emmys, **the** Golden Globe Awards. The Tony Awards is also **a** awards presentation. **A** Tony Awards are given for outstanding accomplishment in theater. The Tony Awards were named after Antoinette Perry, **a** actress, director, producer, and manager. She was known for helping young people who were interested in the acting profession. **They** Tony Awards were presented in 1947 with seven categories. Today, there are 25 categories including Best Play and Best Musical. The Tony award is **a** the medallion that shows **a** image of Antoinette Perry on one side. On **an** other side are **a** masks of comedy and tragedy.

### Try II

What is your favorite play, movie, or television show? Write a paragraph describing your favorite. Underline the articles you used.

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Answers will vary.

49

**Review:** Common and Proper Nouns; Regular Plural Nouns; Irregular Plural Nouns; Personal and Intensive Pronouns; Demonstrative Pronouns; Relative Pronouns; Indefinite Pronouns; Pronoun Shifts

### Putting It Together

Complete the following sentences by circling the best answer in parentheses.

1. I like to visit the (**museum**, Museum) on Sundays.
2. The New York (museum, **Museum**) of Art is one famous museum.
3. Paul Klee was a famous artist who loved and painted many (**cats**, cat).
4. (**Women**, Womens) were the subject of many of the paintings of Henri Matisse.
5. Claude Monet's parents did not want (he, **him**) to become an artist.
6. But (**that**, those) didn't stop him.
7. Marc Chagall liked to paint violins in memory of his uncle (which, **who**) played.
8. The Impressionist artist Pierre-Auguste Renoir believed (anyone, **everyone**) should work with his or her hands.
9. I (**myself**, ourselves) have visited more than a dozen art museums.
10. An artist should always follow (their, **his/her**) heart.

**Review:** Verbs: Regular Present and Past Tense; Verbs: Irregular Present and Past Tense; Subject-Verb Agreement; Action Verbs; Helping Verbs; Linking Verbs; Transitive Verbs; Gerunds, Participles, Infinitives

Circle the regular past tense verb and underline the irregular past tense verb.

1. Last weekend we played ball and we built sand castles.

Circle the action verb and underline the helping verb phrase.

2. The golfer hit the ball to the left; he should have hit it straight ahead.

Circle the transitive verb and underline its object.

3. The artists drew many paintings.

Circle the infinitive.

4. The author is going to write at the beach.

50

**Review:** Adjectives; Adverbs; Conjunctions; Interjections; Prepositions; Prepositional Phrases; Articles

Identify adjectives (**ADJ**), adverbs (**ADV**), conjunctions (**C**), prepositions (**P**), and articles (**A**) in the following biography. Write the abbreviation on the line next to the word.

### Leonardo da Vinci

One of P the greatest ADJ artists of all time was more than just an A artist. He was a sculptor, scientist, inventor, engineer, astronomer, architect, musician, philosopher, and C mathematician. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was born in P Vinci, Italy. Da Vinci was a A genius. During his lifetime, he sketched objects that were ahead of P his time: the A airplane, the tank, and C the submarine. Da Vinci brilliantly ADV and beautifully ADV painted the human ADJ body and other natural ADJ objects. He was also a humanitarian.

Born during P the Renaissance, the A period in history that represented the great ADJ rebirth of art, literature, and learning in 14th, 15th, and 16th century Europe, da Vinci became known as the perfect ADJ example of P the Renaissance ADJ Man. Leonardo da Vinci painted the famous ADJ *Mona Lisa* and C *The Last Supper*, both of which now hang in P The Louvre in Paris, France.

51

# Answer Key

**Declarative sentences** are sentences that make statements. They say something about a place, person, thing, or idea. When punctuating a declarative sentence, use a period at the end.

I have several hours of homework to do.

**Identify II**

Identify the following declarative sentences by placing a checkmark ✓ on the line provided. Leave the other sentences blank.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ Have you ever heard of a red-eyed tree frog?
2. ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ Red-eyed tree frogs are small, colorful, musical frogs with big red eyes.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Where do red-eyed tree frogs live?
4. ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ They primarily live in South America, Central America, and parts of Mexico.
5. ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ They like lowland rainforests close to rivers and hills.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ How small are red-eyed tree frogs?
7. ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ Female red-eyed tree frogs grow to be 3 inches long.
8. ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ Males grow to be only 2 inches long.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Do they have any color other than red eyes?
10. ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ Their bodies are neon green with dashes of yellow and blue.
11. ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ Their upper legs are bright blue and their feet are orange or red.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ How are these tree frogs musical?
13. ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ Red-eyed tree frogs are nocturnal and can be heard in their trees at night.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Why are these frogs called *tree frogs*?
15. ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ They live mostly in trees.

52

**Proof II**

Proofread the following journal entry. Some of the periods have been left off. Add periods where they are needed using the proofreading mark.

◊ - inserts period

Saturday, May 6

Dear Diary,

Something amazing happened today. I am going to be in a movie. The movie, *The Time Travelers*, is being filmed in my town. My mom works at the library. The director was learning about the history of the town at the library. My mom helped the director find what she needed. The director saw my picture on my mom's desk. She asked my mom if I would be interested in a small part in the movie. Would I ever!

I will have only two lines to say. Mom said she will help me memorize them. My scene will last about five minutes. Do you know what the best part is? I get to work with two of my favorite actors of all time. I can't wait to start filming. Who knows? Maybe I'll be famous one day.

**Try II**

Write four declarative sentences about a subject of your choosing. Don't forget to use periods at the end of your sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

53

**Interrogative sentences** are sentences that ask questions. When punctuating an interrogative sentence, use a question mark.

Do you live in the country or in the city?

**Complete II**

Complete the following sentences by circling the correct punctuation at the end of the sentences.

1. Who is your hero ( ? )
2. Do you have Mr. Bell for history this year ( ? )
3. What is your favorite food ( ? )
4. Can we leave first thing in the morning ( ? )
5. When does the bus leave ( ? )
6. Green is my favorite color ( ? )
7. Where are we going on the field trip next week ( ? )
8. I'm going to have Mr. Stubbert for history next year ( ? )
9. Why don't we go out for dinner ( ? )
10. Can Charlie come over for dinner ( ? )
11. How many stars are in the sky ( ? )
12. I'm going to take the bus downtown ( ? )
13. What's your favorite color ( ? )
14. How many sisters and brothers do you have ( ? )
15. Look at that unusual building ( ? )
16. Have you ever seen the Grand Canyon ( ? )
17. Are you going to take swimming lessons this summer ( ? )
18. I am so clumsy, I dropped my tray at lunch ( ? )
19. How do you want to decorate the gym for the dance ( ? )
20. I like broccoli on my salad ( ? )

54

**Complete II**

Complete the following notes a reporter made about the upcoming Iditarod race by adding periods and question marks where they are needed.



**Story**

The Iditarod

**Notes**

What is the Iditarod? The Iditarod is a sled dog race. Where and when is the Iditarod held? The Iditarod is held in Alaska in March. It starts in Anchorage and finishes in Nome. What is the distance of the race? The race covers 1,049 miles. Who participates in the Iditarod? The sleds are led by men and women called mushers. Twelve to eighteen dogs pull the sleds. What is the training like for the Iditarod? Training for the Iditarod is challenging for the mushers and the dogs. Dogs run approximately 1,500 miles in training each year. Who takes care of the dogs? Mushers take good care of their dogs. Veterinarians and volunteers help along the course. What was the best finishing time in an Iditarod? The best finishing time was 9 days, 2 hours, 42 minutes, and 19 seconds by Doug Swingley in 1996.

**Try II**

Who? What? When? Where? Why? How? These are the questions reporters ask when they are investigating a story. Chose an event, and write down the questions you would ask if you were a reporter. Don't forget to use question marks at the end of your interrogative sentences.

Event: \_\_\_\_\_  
Questions: \_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

55

# Answer Key

**Exclamatory sentences** are sentences that reveal urgency, strong surprise, or emotion. When punctuating an exclamatory sentence, use an exclamation mark.

Watch out for the icy steps!

Sometimes you will find interjections in exclamatory sentences.  
Yea! One more test until summer break!

Exclamation marks can also be used in dialogue, when the character or speaker is making an urgent or emotional statement.  
"Watch out!" shouted Kelly.

Exclamation marks should be used sparingly in writing. Do not overuse them.

**Match II**

Match the sentences (which are missing their punctuation) in Column A with their type of sentence in Column B. Draw an arrow to make your match.

- | Column A   | Column B      |
|--|---------------|
| 1. I will be thirteen on my next birthday.       | declarative   |
| 2. Hurry and open up your presents.              | interrogative |
| 3. How old are you.                              | exclamatory   |
| 4. Oh no I dropped all of my papers in a puddle. | declarative   |
| 5. Is it supposed to snow all weekend.           | interrogative |
| 6. Autumn is my favorite season.                 | exclamatory   |
| 7. Where are my shoes.                           | declarative   |
| 8. I scored 12 points in the basketball game.    | interrogative |
| 9. Look out.                                     | exclamatory   |

56

**Proof II**  
Proofread the following skit. Add periods, question marks, or exclamation marks on the spaces.



"Karen and Dave," shouted Sandra, "we're going to a planetarium!"  
"What is a planetarium?" questioned Karen.  
"A planetarium," answered Sandra, "is a room with a large dome ceiling. Images of the sky are projected onto the ceiling with a star projector."  
Dave continued, "You can see the movements of the sun, moon, planets, and stars. I've always wanted to go to a planetarium."  
Sandra said, "They shorten the time so you can see in just minutes what it takes the objects years to complete."  
"Will we be able to see the constellations of the zodiac?" asked Karen.  
"Yes, I believe so," answered Dave. "We will even be able to see how the objects in the sky will look thousands of years from now!"  
"We'll sit in seats like we're at the movie theater, but it will really look like we're outside," said Sandra.  
Karen exclaimed, "I can't wait to go to the planetarium!"

**Try II**

Write four sentence pairs. Write four declarative sentences using periods as the end punctuation. Then, write four similar sentences that show stronger emotion or surprise. You can add interjections if you like. Be sure to change the end punctuation to an exclamation mark.

Declarative Sentences

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Exclamatory Sentences

Answers will vary.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

57

**Imperative sentences** demand that an action be performed. The subjects of imperative sentences are usually not expressed. They usually contain the understood subject you. Imperative sentences can be punctuated with a period or an exclamation mark.

Get on bus #610.  
(You get on bus #610.)

Answer the phone before it stops ringing!  
(You answer the phone before it stops ringing!)

**Identify II**

Identify the following sentences by writing a **D** for declarative, an **IN** for interrogative, an **E** for exclamatory, or an **IM** for imperative after each sentence.

1. Hop over that puddle! E
2. How many more days until spring break? IN
3. I won the contest! E
4. I don't want anchovies on my pizza. D
5. Let's set up a lemonade stand this summer. IM
6. What is the distance of a century bicycle ride? IN
7. Announce the winners as they come across the finish line. IM
8. The firefighter saved everyone in the house! E
9. Think about what you want to serve at the party. IM
10. My favorite appetizer is vegetable stuffed mushrooms. D
11. Whom do you admire most? IN
12. The fundraiser was a huge success! E



58

**Complete II**

Use periods, question marks, and exclamation marks to complete the sentences.

1. What are the largest trees in the world?
2. Redwood trees are the largest trees in the world.
3. Redwoods can grow to be 240 feet tall!
4. Find out how long redwoods live.
5. Redwoods can live more than 2000 years!
6. Let's find some redwood trees.
7. Redwood trees are located along the Pacific Coast in the United States.
8. Redwood fossils have been found all over the world.
9. Fossils from redwood trees have been found from as long ago as 160 million years!
10. Wow I want to see the redwood trees!

**Try II**

Write a dialogue with four characters. Two of the characters have just won something at a school raffle. The other characters are waiting to hear if their raffle number is called. In your skit, use declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, and imperative sentences.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

59

# Answer Key

**Simple sentences** are sentences with one independent clause. **Independent clauses** present a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence. Simple sentences do not have any dependent clauses. **Dependent clauses** do not present a complete thought and cannot stand alone as sentences.

Simple sentences can have one or more simple subjects.  
Goats lived at the sanctuary.  
Goats and turkeys lived at the sanctuary.

Simple sentences can have one or more simple predicates (verbs).  
The goats played with the other animals.  
The turkeys played and talked with the other animals.

Simple sentences can have more than one simple subject and more than one predicate.  
The goats and the turkeys played and talked with the other animals.

**Match II**

Each of the simple sentences in Column A has select words underlined. The sentence parts that match the underlined words are found in Column B. Match the sentences in Column A with the sentence parts in Column B.

**Column A**

1. Farm Sanctuary rescues and protects farm animals.
2. Farm Sanctuary members have helped to pass farm animal protection laws.
3. The New York sanctuary and the California sanctuary are home to hundreds of rescued farm animals.
4. Farm Sanctuary offers a humane education program to schools.
5. At Farm Sanctuary, people and animals work and play together.

**Column B**

1. one subject
2. two subjects
3. one predicate
4. two predicates
5. two subjects/two predicates

60

**Identify II**

Identify the subjects and predicates in the following simple sentences from a paragraph from a travel brochure. Circle the simple subject and underline the simple predicate of each sentence.



**Hike, Bike, See Amazing Wildlife**

You can experience the great outdoors of Acadia National Park in Maine. Many visitors hike and bike the miles of trails. Some trails have moderate to difficult climbs. More than 225 types of birds live in Acadia. Songbirds are popular in the spring. The winter brings the chickadees. Eagles, peregrine falcons, and ospreys inhabit Acadia. Perhaps the most famous birds are the Atlantic Puffins. Maine is the only place in the United States where puffins breed. Visitors who canoe and kayak can see puffins from the nearby bay. You can also take a specifically designed Puffin Cruise. You shouldn't miss the beauty of America's first national park east of the Mississippi.

**Try II**

Write simple sentences as noted below.

1. one subject  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. more than one subject  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. one predicate  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. more than one predicate  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. more than one subject and more than one predicate  
\_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

61

**Compound sentences** are sentences with two or more simple sentences (independent clauses) joined by a coordinate conjunction, punctuation, or both. As in simple sentences, there are no dependent clauses in compound sentences.

A compound sentence can be two sentences joined with a comma and a coordinate conjunction.  
He didn't think he was a fan of Shakespeare, yet he enjoyed the play.

A compound sentence can also be two simple sentences joined by a semicolon.  
He didn't think he was a fan of Shakespeare; he enjoyed the play.

**Match II**

Match simple sentences in Column A with simple sentences in Column B to create compound sentences. Write the compound sentences and remember to add either a coordinate conjunction or punctuation.



**Column A**

1. The football game was exciting.
2. My favorite team is playing.
3. My school's colors are blue and white.
4. I'm going to get a pretzel at halftime, or I'm going to get pizza after the game.
5. My team won the game, but the season isn't over yet.

**Column B**

1. They have a good record this year.
2. I'm going to get pizza after the game.
3. The opposing team's colors are green and gold.
4. The score was close.
5. The season isn't over yet.

Answers will vary.

1. The football game was exciting; the score was close.
2. My favorite team is playing, and they have a good record this year.
3. My school's colors are blue and white; the opposing team's colors are green and gold.
4. I'm going to get a pretzel at halftime, or I'm going to get pizza after the game.
5. My team won the game, but the season isn't over yet.

62

**Rewrite II**

Rewrite the following paragraph, changing simple sentences to compound sentences. Combine the sentences with coordinate conjunctions or semicolons.



**What is a triathlon?**

A triathlon is a unique sporting event. Three different sports are involved. Participants in a triathlon swim, bike, and run. It is a challenging event. The very first triathlon was held in France in 1921. The name of the event was Course Des Trois Sports (The Race of Three Sports). The first American triathlon was in 1974. It took place in San Diego, California. Hundreds of athletes now participate in triathlons. There's a distance for everyone. The shortest distance is the sprint distance. It consists of a 400-1000 yard swim, an 8-20 mile bike ride, and a 2-5 mile run. The international distance is also the Olympic distance. It has a 1 mile swim, a 24.8 mile bike ride, and a 6.2 mile run. The Ironman is the king of triathlons. It consists of a 2.4 mile swim, a 112 mile bike ride, and a 26.2 mile run. Triathlons are quite challenging. It is not enough. Of course we are always pushing ourselves harder and harder. Now athletes take part in ultratriathlons. What will be next?

Answers will vary.

63

# Answer Key

**Complex sentences** have one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. The independent and dependent clauses are connected with a subordinate conjunction or a relative pronoun. Dependent clauses do not present a complete thought and cannot stand alone as sentences. The dependent clause can be anywhere in the sentence.

Complex sentence (connected with subordinate conjunction):  
You can go to the movies *if you finish your homework.*

Complex sentence (connected with a relative pronoun):  
My mother asked me to drop off these flowers for Mrs. Hastings, *whose house is on our way to school.*

Dependent clauses follow the connecting subordinate conjunction or the relative pronoun. The dependent clause can either be the first or second part of the sentence.  
*Before the movie, I'll finish my homework.*  
*I'll finish my homework before the movie.*

### Identify II

Put a checkmark on the line in front of following the complex sentences.

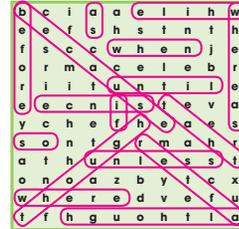
- I like biking because it is good exercise.
- Tony is going to order pasta with mushrooms, which is his favorite dish.
- History is my favorite subject.
- Mr. Baum, who is also the baseball coach, is my favorite teacher.
- While Kim is a good speller, Jerry is better.
- I would like a salad for lunch, yet soup sounds good, too.
- Erin made the basketball team after two weeks of tryouts.
- Although it's going to snow, I think we should still hike the trails.
- Unless it rains, we'll walk, not ride.
- We can continue hiking until it gets icy.

64

### Solve II

Find the subordinate conjunctions from the box in the puzzle. Words can be horizontal, vertical, forward, backward, or diagonal.

after	before	that	when
although	if	though	where
as	since	unless	whence
because	so that	until	while



### Try II

Write three complex sentences (one of each type from page 64). Write about your favorite sporting event or your favorite subject at school.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

65

A **sentence fragment** is a group of words that is missing a subject, predicate, or both. A sentence fragment is also a group of words that doesn't express a complete thought, as in a dependent clause.

Doesn't have good insulation. (no subject)  
Complete Sentence: The window doesn't have good insulation.

The window good insulation. (no predicate)  
Complete Sentence: The window doesn't have good insulation.

Good insulation. (no subject or predicate)  
Complete Sentence: The window doesn't have good insulation.

Since the lemonade was too sour. (not a complete thought)  
Complete Sentence: We drank water since the lemonade was too sour.

### Complete II

Complete the following sentence fragments by choosing a sentence fragment from the box that completes the sentences.

It was presented The statue's height	Construction began is "Liberty Enlightening the World." stands on Liberty Island in the New York Harbor.
---	--

- The Statue of Liberty **stands on Liberty Island in the New York Harbor.**  
\_\_\_\_\_ (look for a verb phrase)
- Construction began** \_\_\_\_\_ in France in 1875.  
(look for a subject and a verb)
- It was presented** \_\_\_\_\_ to the United  
States on July 4, 1884. (look for a subject and verb)
- The official name of the Statue of Liberty **is "Liberty  
Enlightening the World."** (look for a verb phrase)
- The statue's height** \_\_\_\_\_  
from base to torch is 152 feet, 2 inches. (look for a subject)



66

### Identify II

Identify the following sentences as either sentence fragments or complete sentences. Write an **F** for fragment and a **CS** for complete sentence. Then, for the sentences that are fragments, tell why they are fragments (e.g. missing a subject). Write your answer on the line below each sentence.

- The satellite is orbiting Mars.  
**CS** \_\_\_\_\_
- As though the sun were shining.  
**F not complete thought** \_\_\_\_\_
- Is my favorite song.  
**F missing subject** \_\_\_\_\_
- In the morning.  
**F missing subject and predicate** \_\_\_\_\_
- In the evening.  
**F missing subject and predicate** \_\_\_\_\_
- My best friend is my dog Spike.  
**CS** \_\_\_\_\_
- Since the whole class is going on the field trip.  
**F not complete thought** \_\_\_\_\_
- Is my favorite subject in school.  
**F missing subject** \_\_\_\_\_

### Try II

Several of the sentences above are fragments. Complete 6 of these sentences by adding subjects and/or predicates of your own.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

67

# Answer Key

Combining short, choppy sentences into longer more detailed sentences makes writing much more interesting and easier to read. Sentences can be combined in a variety of ways.

**Compound Subjects and Compound Verbs:**  
 The lightning is coming. The thunder is coming.  
 The *thunder and lightning* are coming.

The president of our class is honest. The president of our class is loyal.  
 The president of our class is *honest and loyal*.

**Adjectives and Adverbs:**  
 I went to a party. The party was a costume party.  
 I went to a *costume* party.

Timothy ran quickly. Timothy ran in the race.  
 Timothy *ran quickly* in the race.

**Making Complex Sentences (using subordinate conjunctions):**  
 Donna wanted to go to the reunion. Donna wanted to go if her best friend Diane went.  
 Donna wanted to go to the reunion *if* her best friend Diane went.

**Match II**  
 Under Column A are five combined sentences. Under Column B are the parts of speech that were combined. Match the sentences in Column A with the parts of speech in Column B.

<b>Column A</b>		<b>Column B</b>
1. The salesman reluctantly attended the seminar.	<del>combined subjects</del>	combined subjects
2. Dan and Rose are taking swimming lessons.	<del>combined verbs</del>	combined verbs
3. Cam's parents lived in a beautiful neighborhood.	<del>combined adjective</del>	combined adjective
4. David climbed and descended the mountain.	<del>combined adverb</del>	combined adverb
5. The phone rang while we were eating.	<del>subordinate conjunction</del>	subordinate conjunction



68

**Rewrite II**  
 Rewrite the following paragraphs by combining simple sentences into compound or complex sentences.

Charles Schulz was one of America's most famous cartoonists. He created the most popular comic strip ever. He wrote the most popular comic strip ever: *Peanuts*. The *Peanuts* characters are some of the most popular characters ever seen in comic strips, in books, and on television. The *Peanuts* comic strip made its debut in seven newspapers in 1950.

Schulz actually had a black and white dog named Spike. Spike was the inspiration for Snoopy. Snoopy is the world's most famous beagle. The *Peanuts* characters teach us all lessons about ourselves. They teach us about the world around us.

**Answers will vary.**

Charles Schulz was one of America's most famous cartoonists. He created and wrote the most popular comic strip ever: Peanuts. The Peanuts characters are some of the most popular characters ever seen in comic strips, in books, and on television. The Peanuts comic strip made its debut in seven newspapers in 1950. Schulz actually had a black and white dog named Spike. Spike was the inspiration for Snoopy, who is the world's most famous beagle. The Peanuts characters teach us all lessons about ourselves and the world around us.

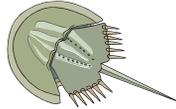
**Try II**  
 Write five combined sentences of your own. Write one sentence with compound subjects, one with compound verbs, one with combined adjectives, one with combined adverbs, and one using a subordinate conjunction.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Answers will vary.**

69

**Rewrite II**  
 The sentences in the following paragraph are out of order. Rewrite the paragraph placing the topic sentence first, the summary sentence last, and the body sentences in between.



This substance has a red pigment. Horseshoe crabs' blood has copper in it. Not all living creatures have red blood; horseshoe crabs' blood is blue! Human blood has hemoglobin that has iron in it. The color of one's blood, whether a creature big or small, depends on the makeup and chemicals in the blood. This material causes the blood to appear blue.

topic sentence: Not all living creatures have red blood; horseshoe crabs' blood is blue!

first body sentence: Horseshoe crabs' blood has copper in it.

second body sentence: This material causes the blood to appear blue.

third body sentence: Human blood has hemoglobin that has iron in it.

fourth body sentence: This substance has a red pigment.

end sentence: The color of one's blood, whether a creature big or small, depends on the makeup and chemicals in the blood.

**Try II**  
 Write a paragraph about a topic of your choosing. Select one of the types of paragraphs. Think about your topic ideas and the five steps of writing.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Answers will vary.**

71

**Match II**  
 Circle the letter of the best answer to each of the following questions.

- Which sentence would most likely be found in a persuasive paragraph?
  - Alexandra kicked off her sandals and raced towards the waves.
  - According to Chinese tradition, each year is assigned an animal in the Chinese zodiac.
  - More than half of the middle school students have said they would attend an afterschool program at the community center.
- Which of the following sentences is mostly likely from a narrative paragraph?
  - The man peeked through the window and saw the mass of reporters waiting on his front lawn.
  - Throughout history, pigeons have been used to carry messages.
  - You'll notice a difference in your energy level after cutting sugar out for only one week.
- Which sentence would make the best topic sentence?
  - Babe Ruth's given name was George Herman Ruth.
  - Babe Ruth is one of the greatest athletes in the history of baseball.
  - Babe Ruth joined the Baltimore Orioles in 1914.
- Which sentence is most likely to be a supporting detail from the middle of a paragraph?
  - The next time you see a bat, remember how much we rely on this small, odd creature.
  - Bats often feed on fruit, pollen, and insects.
  - Have you ever seen a bat on clear, starry night?

72

# Answer Key

**Try It**  
On the lines below, write the rough draft of a descriptive, narrative, expository, or persuasive paragraph.

Answers will vary.

73

**Review:** Declarative Sentences, Interrogative Sentences, Exclamatory Sentences, Imperative Sentences

**Putting It Together**  
Rewrite the exclamatory sentence as an imperative sentence.

- You should drink the hot tea slowly!  
**Drink the hot tea slowly!**

Rewrite the interrogative sentence as a declarative sentence.

- Are you going to the game on Saturday?  
**I'm going to the game on Saturday.**

Rewrite the imperative sentence as an interrogative sentence.

- Hit the ball far!  
**Did you hit the ball far?**

Rewrite the declarative sentence as an imperative sentence.

- You should recycle the papers instead of putting them in the trash.  
**Recycle the papers instead of putting them in the trash.**

**Review:** Simple Sentences, Compound Sentences, Complex Sentences, Sentence Fragments, Combining Sentences

Write whether the following sentences are simple, compound, complex, or a sentence fragment. If they are simple sentences or sentence fragments, rewrite them.

- She jogged through the mist. She jogged slowly.  
**She jogged through the mist slowly.**
- The chefs cooked and baked in the competition.  
**compound; no rewrite needed.**
- After dinner, I'm going for a walk.  
**complex; no rewrite needed.**
- Although I studied hard,  
**sentence fragment (rewrites will vary)**

74

**Review:** Writing a Paragraph

- What is one of the most important things to do when writing a paragraph?  
**Choosing a topic and writing a topic sentence.**
- If you were asked to write a paragraph about your favorite animal, what type of paragraph would that be?  
**The paragraph would be an expository paragraph.**
- What do you write in the last sentence of a paragraph?  
**The last sentence is a summary of the entire paragraph.**
- If you were asked to write a paragraph that tries to convince your readers of something, what type of paragraph would that be?  
**The paragraph would be a persuasive paragraph.**
- What is the body of a paragraph?  
**The body of the paragraph gives the information and details that explain the topic sentence.**

Now, write a short paragraph about your favorite movie. Remember to use the different parts of a paragraph.

Answers will vary.

75

**Proper nouns** are specific people, places, and things. They are capitalized.

Capitalize days of the week.  
Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

Capitalize months of the year.  
January February March April May June July August September October November December

Months of the year are also capitalized when they serve as adjectives.  
They ran the marathon on a sunny June morning.

**Solve It**  
Complete the following sentences by cracking the code and filling in the blanks. Remember to capitalize the days of the weeks when you write them.

1=A	4=D	7=G	10=J	13=M	16=P	19=S	22=V	25=Y
2=B	5=E	8=H	11=K	14=N	17=Q	20=T	23=W	26=Z
3=C	6=F	9=I	12=L	15=O	18=R	21=U	24=X	

- I'm always groggy on a **M o n d a y**, the first day of the school week.  
13 15 14 4 1 25
- I was born on a **S u n d a y**, one of the two weekend days.  
19 21 14 4 1 25
- The day of the week with the most letters in it is **W e d n e s d a y**.  
23 5 4 14 5 19 4 1 25
- F r i d a y** is high school football night.  
6 18 9 4 1 25
- T u e s d a y** is one of the two days of the week that starts with the same letter.  
20 21 5 19 4 1 25
- T h u r s d a y** is the other.  
20 8 21 18 19 4 1 25
- I play baseball every **S a t u r d a y**.  
19 1 20 21 18 4 1 25

76

# Answer Key

**Rewrite II**  
Rewrite the following sentences after unscrambling the names of the months. Do not forget to capitalize them.

- The month of jeun is Adopt a Shelter Cat Month.  
**The month of June is Adopt a Shelter Cat Month.**
- Earth Day, a day for environmental awareness, is celebrated in lparj.  
**Earth Day, a day for environmental awareness, is celebrated in April.**
- Adopt a Shelter Dog Month is held in cbotore.  
**Adopt a Shelter Dog Month is held in October.**
- St. Valentine is credited for bringing couples together on the 14th of barufrey.  
**St. Valentine is credited for bringing couples together on the 14th of February.**
- The state of Colorado has its own day, and it's celebrated in stuaagu.  
**The state of Colorado has its own day, and it's celebrated in August.**
- Shogatsu is the name for New Year in Japan; it is celebrated in patruay.  
**Shogatsu is the name for New Year in Japan; it is celebrated in January.**

**Try II**  
Write a paragraph about your favorite day of the week or month of the year.

Answers will vary.

77

Historical events, nationalities, and team names are **proper nouns**.  
Events, periods of time, and important documents from history are capitalized.  
Cold War Renaissance Period Constitution of the United States

Names of languages and nationalities are capitalized. They are also capitalized when they are used as adjectives.  
French Hispanic Dutch apple pie

The names of sports teams are capitalized.  
Detroit Tigers

**Complete II**  
Complete the following sentences by circling the correct answer in parentheses. Hint: Not all choices are proper and need to be capitalized.

- The war lasting from 1939 to 1945 was (world war II) **(World War II)**.
- The (Italian) **(Italian)** language is one of the romance languages.
- An **(era)** **(Era)** is considered to be any important period of time.
- The season begins for **(baseball teams)** **(Baseball Teams)** in April.
- Mikhail Baryshnikov is of **(russian)** **(Russian)** descent.
- The (boston red sox) **(Boston Red Sox)** won the World Series in 2004.
- The **(magna carta)** **(Magna Carta)** was written in 1215.
- The **(english)** **(English)** cocker spaniel was the number one dog in popularity in Britain from the 1930s through the 1960s.
- The **(victorian era)** **(Victorian Era)** lasted from 1839 to 1901, during the reign of Queen Victoria in England.
- The **(french)** **(French)** soufflé is a dessert served warm.
- The first **ten** amendments to the **Constitution of the United States** is the **(bill of rights)** **(Bill of Rights)**.
- The **(battle of waterloo)** **(Battle of Waterloo)** took place in Belgium in 1815.

78

**Solve II**  
Unscramble the following letters in parentheses to complete each sentence with a word from the box. Capitalize each word when necessary.

period	patriots	world	war
address	angels	german	greek

- The Jurassic **Period** (rdleop) was a period in time that saw the rise of the dinosaurs.
- World** (rowdl) War II ended in Japan on V-J Day on September 2, 1945.
- A famous speech was the Gettysburg **Address** (dresads) given by Abraham Lincoln.
- The **German** (mgnare) chocolate cake did not really originate in Germany.
- The New England **Patriots** (straplot) football team has a patriotic mascot.
- World **War** (nwa) I was also known as the *Great War*.
- An angelic baseball team might be known as the Los Angeles **Angels** (soenlg).
- The Greeks were the first Europeans to use an alphabet, what became known as the **Greek** (ekreg) alphabet.

**Try II**  
Write a paragraph about your favorite sports team. Don't forget to use capitals when needed.

Answers will vary.

79

Organizations, departments of government, and sections of the country are all **proper nouns** and are capitalized.  
The names of organizations and associations are capitalized.  
Capital Area Humane Society Microsoft Corporation

Capitalize the names of departments of government.  
Department of Treasury Department of Health and Human Services

Directional words that point out particular sections of the country are capitalized. However, words that give directions are not capitalized.  
Heather grew up on the **East Coast** of the United States.  
Madlyn grew up on the **east side** of town.

**Identify II**  
Circle the name of the organization, department of government, or section of the country in each sentence.

- My mom and dad work for the **(Department of Transportation)**.
- Tina and her family are moving to the **(Midwest)** this summer.
- The **(National Aeronautics and Space Administration)** is in charge of space exploration.
- I volunteer for the **(American Red Cross)**.
- San Francisco is on the **(West Coast)** of the United States.
- While walking to school, we pass the **(Smithson Art Association)**.
- We are traveling to the **(Southwest)** next year.
- Tasha's aunt works for the **(State Department)**.
- Have you ever been to **(New England)**?
- We must send in our tax forms by April 15 to the **(Internal Revenue Service)**.
- (TransUnion Carrier Services)** provides cardboard boxes for moving.
- Portland, Oregon is in the **(Northwest)**.

80

# Answer Key

**Proof It**  
Proofread the following sentences. Some of the words should be capitalized and are not. Some are capitalized that should not be.



**≡ - capitalize letter**  
**/ - lowercase letter**

1. A nonprofit organization with human service programs is the **V**olunteers of America.
2. The National Parks Service is a part of the **D**epartment of the **I**nterior.
3. The **N**orthwest can be a rainy part of the country.
4. The mountains of Virginia are in the **W**estern part of the state.
5. The **S**heraton **C**orporation is a hospitality network.
6. The Administration for Children and Families is a part of the **D**epartment of **H**ealth and **H**uman Services.
7. Summer occurs in the southern **H**emisphere between December and February.
8. The Atlantic Ocean lies in the **E**astern part of the United States.
9. A good collection of young adult literature can be found at **B**aldwin **P**ublic **L**ibrary.
10. Black beans and spices are often found in **S**outhwestern cooking.

**Try It**  
Scan a local newspaper looking for organizations and departments of government that use capital letters. Write down all that you find.

Answers will vary.

81

The titles of books, poems, songs, movies, plays, newspapers, and magazines are **proper nouns** and are capitalized. Most titles are also underlined in text. Song titles and essays, however, are in quotes.

book: The Cat in the Hat song: "Atomic Dog" magazine: Time

Titles associated with names are also capitalized.  
Mayor Franklin Senator Santos Professor Johnson

Do not capitalize these titles if they are not directly used with the name.  
The mayor of our town is Mayor Franklin.

Geographic names, such as the names of countries, states, cities, counties, bodies of water, public areas, roads and highways, and buildings are capitalized.  
Columbia, Hawaii, Athens, Chesapeake Bay, Sierra Nevada Range, Rocky Mountain National Park, Paint Creek Trail, Globe Theatre

If the geographic name is not a specific name, do not capitalize it.  
I'm going to the lake for the weekend.

**Complete It**  
Complete the following sentences by circling the best answer in parentheses.

1. My favorite song is (Vertigo, vertigo) by U2.
2. The (President, president) of the organization is visiting on Tuesday.
3. At 2:00 pm, (Governor, governor) Spencer is making a speech.
4. Valerie and Gerald watched the sunset from the (Eiffel Tower, eiffel tower).
5. Are you going to the (Mountains, mountains) or the beach for vacation?
6. One of my favorite books is (The Elephant Hospital, the elephant hospital).
7. Lynda walks in a park along the (Scioto River, scioto river).
8. The (Martin Luther King, Jr. Highway, Martin Luther King, Jr. highway) is located in Washington, D.C.
9. My cousin was born in (Birmingham, birmingham), England.
10. The tiny (Village, village) sits next to a canal.

82

**Find It**  
Answer the following questions. If you need help, use an encyclopedia or other resource. Be sure to capitalize the answers when necessary.



1. Who is the principal of your school? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What city, state, and country do you live in? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where were you born? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who is the governor of your state? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is your favorite book? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is your favorite movie? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is your favorite poem? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What states border the state in which you live? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What is the closest national park to where you live? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What is the name of your local newspaper? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What magazine do you like to read the most? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What is the name of one of your state's senators? \_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

**Try It**  
Use the information gathered above to write a brief biography about yourself. As in your previous answers, remember to capitalize titles and geographic names when necessary. You can also include other information about yourself in addition to the facts above.

Answers will vary.

83

The first word of every **sentence** is capitalized.  
The wind blew strongly through the trees.

The first word in **direct quotations** is also capitalized.  
My father said, "Finish your homework and then we'll go for a ride."  
"I'm almost finished now," I happily answered.

Indirect quotations are not capitalized.  
My father said he had been working on his car for weeks.

If a continuous sentence in a direct quotation is split and the second half is not a new sentence, do not capitalize it. If a new sentence begins after the split, then capitalize it as you would with any sentence.

"Keep your hands and arms inside the car," said the attendant, "and stay seated."  
"Roller coasters are my favorite rides," I said. "I can ride them all day."

**Complete It**  
Complete the following sentences by circling the best answer in parentheses.

1. (The, the) girls' team beat the boys' team by three seconds.
2. T.C. said, "Baseball (baseball) is my favorite sport."
3. "Put, (put) your donated clothing in plastic bags," said the event organizer.
4. The technician said (The, the) car would be ready in a few hours.
5. "Don't rush through your homework," said the teacher, "(And, and) stay focused."
6. "Be careful as you shovel the snow," mother said. "You (you) can hurt your back."
7. (The, the) airplane was going to be delayed.
8. Renee said, "Would (would) you like a baseball hat when we go to the park?"
9. "Our (our) race will begin in 10 minutes," said the announcer.
10. The sales clerk said (She, she) would hold the item for one day.
11. "Lemon cream is my favorite pie," said Lisa, "(But, but) nothing beats brownies."
12. "I can't wait until my birthday," said Jack. "My (my) parents are giving me a party."

84

# Answer Key

## Proof It

Proofread the following dialogue correcting capitalization errors.

▲ - inserts correct words or punctuation  
■ - capitalize letter

"Hi, Dad," said Jack. "We learned about tsunamis today."

"What did you learn about tsunamis?" Jack's dad asked.

Jack answered, "Well, we learned that tsunamis can move up to 500 miles per hour. We also learned about how they are formed."

"The earth's crust is made up of interlocking plates," said Jack. "The plates are floating on a hot, flexible interior that drifts. The plates sometimes collide. In a subduction, an ocean plate slides under continental plates. Over the years, the plates lock, the seafloor compresses, and the coastline warps up. Eventually, the pressure pops and the seafloor lunges landward. The coast lunges seaward. The plates push seawater all over, creating the tsunami. Geologists can study sedimentary layers near the seaside to tell when shifts have occurred in the past, maybe helping to understand when it might happen again."

## Try It

Write a dialogue between you and a friend, teacher, or parent. Explain to the other person something you learned about in school. Remember the capitalization rules.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

85

A **personal letter** has five parts: heading, salutation, body, closing, and signature.

The **heading** of a personal letter is the address of the person writing the letter and the date it is written. The name of the street, the city, the state, and the month are all capitalized.

1245 Hollow Dr.  
Suncrest, AZ  
March 31, 2008

The **salutation** is the greeting and begins with the word *dear*. Both *dear* and the name of the person who is receiving the letter are capitalized. The salutation ends with a comma.

Dear Stanley,

The **body** is the main part of the letter and contains sentences that are capitalized as normal.

The **closing** can be written in many ways; only the first word is capitalized.

Your friend, Sincerely, All the best,

The **signature** is usually only your first name in a personal letter. It is also always capitalized.

Milton

## Identify It

Identify the parts of the personal letter by writing the names on the lines provided. Then, circle the capital letters.

7511 Hibernia Rd.  
Seattle, WA 40000  
February 31, 2014

Dear Uncle Josh, \_\_\_\_\_

How are you? My ski trip has been great. I even learned how to snowboard. I think I'll be really sore tomorrow. All of the fundraising was worth it. Thanks for helping us out. I'm glad our class got to take this trip. I hope I'll get to come back someday. \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you, \_\_\_\_\_  
Mike \_\_\_\_\_

86

A **business letter** has six parts: heading, inside address, salutation, body, closing and signature.

The **heading** of a business letter is the address of the person writing the letter and the date it is written. The name of the street, the city, the state, and the month are all capitalized.

4003 Fourteenth St.  
Amlin, NH 20000  
September 6, 2014

The **inside address** includes the name and complete address of the person to whom the letter is going.

Mark Dillon, Director  
S.A.S Productions  
100 Otterbein Ave.  
Rochester, NY 20000

The **salutation** is the greeting and begins with the word *dear*. Both *dear* and the name of the person who is receiving the letter are capitalized. The salutation ends with a colon.

Dear Director:

The **body** is the main part of the letter and contains sentences that are capitalized as normal.

The **closing** can be written many ways. Only the first word is capitalized.

Yours truly, Sincerely, Very truly,

The **signature** is your full name and is capitalized.

Leigh D. McGregor

## Try It

Write the heading, inside address, salutation, closing, and signature of a business letter. Make up the names and other information, but be sure you capitalize correctly.

heading: \_\_\_\_\_ inside address: \_\_\_\_\_

salutation: \_\_\_\_\_ closing: \_\_\_\_\_

signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.  
Make sure capitalization is correct.

87

**Review:** Capitalization: Proper Nouns; Days of the Week; Months of the Year; Historical Events; Names of Languages and Nationalities; Team Names; Organizations; Departments of Government; Sections of the Country; Sentences; Direct Quotations

## Putting It Together

Complete the following sentences by circling the best answer in parentheses.

1. "Riley," called Gillian, "(Let's/let's) use carrots and raisins on our snowman."
2. Our teacher said the test will be on (Wednesday/wednesday).
3. (Winters/winters) in the north are cold and blustery.
4. The summer solstice occurs in the month of (June/June).
5. Drive (North/north) on Route 3 and then you'll be close to the community center.
6. The hostess said, "(Your/you) your table will be ready in 10 minutes."
7. The U.S. (Constitution/constitution) was drawn in Philadelphia in 1787.
8. The (Peace Corp/peace corp) is a federal agency that reports to Congress and the Executive Branch.
9. (My/my) shift starts at 3:00, so let's study when I'm finished," said Celia.
10. The high school offers (Italian/italian) as one of its languages.
11. The (Aveda Corporation/aveda corporation) is located in Minnesota.
12. North America is located in the (Northern/northern) hemisphere.
13. In the fairy tale, the princess said (She/she) was waiting for her prince.
14. The (Danish/danish) pastry is baked fresh every day.
15. My favorite baseball team is the (San Francisco Giants/San Francisco giants).
16. The pep rally will be held in the gym on (Friday/friday) afternoon.
17. The (Sierra Club/sierra club) is an environmental organization for people of all ages.
18. Doug said, "(My/my) Aunt Clara makes the best blueberry muffins."
19. Samuel Adams and Paul Revere were two of the colonists who initiated the events of the (Boston Tea Party/Boston tea party).
20. The winter solstice occurs in the month of (December/december).
21. The bus driver said (Traffic/traffic) was causing delays.
22. Surfing is popular on the (North/north) Coast of Oahu.

88

# Answer Key

**Review:** Capitalization: Personal Letters, Business Letters

**Putting It Together**

Proofread the following business letter. Make all necessary capitalization corrections.

■ - capitalize letter

105 front Street  
Norfolk, VA 20000  
April 17, 2014

Mr. Henry Munson, Director  
Student Volunteer Programs  
242 W. 29th Street  
New York, NY 30000

Dear Mr. Munson:

My name is John Burg and I am a seventh-grader at Houghton Junior High School in Norfolk, Virginia. I would like to apply for a position with the Student Volunteer Save the Turtle Program.

I am on the basketball and track teams. I also write for our school paper. I am also a junior member of our local chapter of the Sierra Club. I have researched the Save the Turtle Program and would be honored to be a member of the upcoming team.

Included with this letter are my application and a list of references. I look forward to having a phone interview with you to further discuss your programs. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,  
*John Burg*  
John Burg

89

Sometimes, imperative sentences call for a **period**, as when the sentence is not urgent. Pay the toll at the booth.

Periods are used in dialogue. The period goes inside the quotation mark. Jean said, "Give Mimi a drink of water."

If the quote comes at the beginning of the sentence, use a comma at the end of the direct quotation and before the quotation mark. Place a period at the end of the sentence.

"If it gets cold, put on your jacket," said Robyn.

Use a period after each part of an abbreviation. Use a period after each letter of an initial.

M.A. (Master of Arts) Samuel L. Jackson

**Complete It**

Complete the following sentences by adding periods where necessary.

- Check out at the far counter.  
**Check out at the far counter.**
- Janet said, "Let's take a long walk."  
**Janet said, "Let's take a long walk."**
- "Hiking is my favorite hobby," said Charlie.  
**"Hiking is my favorite hobby," said Charlie.**
- Kathryn received her MA from the University of Arizona.  
**Kathryn received her M.A. from the University of Arizona.**
- My favorite actress is Vivica A. Fox.  
**My favorite actress is Vivica A. Fox.**
- "Jump over the puddle, so you will stay dry," yelled Eddie.  
**"Jump over the puddle, so you will stay dry," yelled Eddie.**
- Reach a little farther, and you will have touched the top.  
**Reach a little farther, and you will have touched the top.**
- J.R.R. Tolkein is my favorite author.  
**J.R.R. Tolkein is my favorite author.**

90

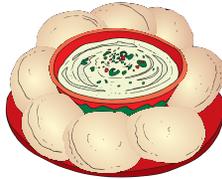
**Proof It**

Proofread the following recipe. Add periods after imperative sentences and in abbreviations where they are necessary.

○ - inserts period

**Homemade Hummus**

- 4 cups cooked & drained garbanzo beans
- 1 cup tahini
- 1 cup fresh lemon juice
- 6 tbs (tablespoons) olive oil
- ¼ cup minced garlic
- 1 tsp (teaspoon) salt
- 1 tsp (teaspoon) black pepper



Place all ingredients in a large mixing bowl. Mash ingredients with a fork and then blend well. Store hummus covered in the refrigerator. Remove hummus from refrigerator when ready to serve. Sprinkle hummus with paprika. Serve hummus at room temperature.

Recipe serves 12-15.

**Try It**

Write your favorite recipe. Don't forget the periods after abbreviations.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

91

**Question marks** are used in sentences that ask questions, called interrogative sentences.

How was your trip?

When used in quotations, question marks can be placed either inside or outside of the end quotation mark depending on the meaning of the sentence.

When the question mark is punctuating the quotation itself, it is placed inside the quote.

The coach asked, "How many push-ups can you do?"

When the question mark is punctuating the entire sentence, it is placed outside the quote.

Did the coach say, "Try to do twice as many as you did last week"?

A question mark is not used in sentences with indirect quotations.

Suhad asked the librarian for help finding the book.

**Match It**

Draw a line to match the sentences in Column A with their descriptions in Column B.

**Column A**

- Bill asked the guide how long the museum would be open.
- Could you tell that funny joke again?
- Sylvia's mother asked, "What time is your track meet on Saturday?"
- Did the weather reporter say, "Expect six inches of snow tonight"?
- Where did you park the car?
- Did you say, "Read page four"?
- Sam asked for a quarter to make a wish in the well.
- The teacher asked, "What is the square root of 64?"

**Column B**

- interrogative sentence
- question mark punctuating quotation
- question mark punctuating entire sentence
- indirect quotation
- interrogative sentence
- question mark punctuating quotation
- question mark punctuating entire sentence
- indirect quotation

92

# Answer Key

## Proof It

Proofread the following dialogue correcting the misplaced and misused question marks.

- inserts quotations
- moves letters, words, punctuation, text from one location to another



"Dr. Edwards," asked Eric, "what should I study in school if I want to be a vet?"  
Dr. Edwards answered, Eric, anyone who wants to be a vet should study math and science. Veterinarians have to go to medical school, just like people doctors. They have to know how much and which medicines to prescribe." Dr. Edwards continued, "You must also have good social skills."

"I like working with people. Is that important?" asked Eric.  
"Oh, yes," exclaimed Dr. Edwards. "Doctors have to listen to their patients. In this case, the patients' guardians have to speak for them. I listen very carefully to help with my diagnosis. Sometimes, vets have to discuss serious matters with the guardians."

Eric asked the doctor what was the most important quality for a vet to possess.  
"Veterinarians must love animals," answered Dr. Edwards. "We care for them and their guardians in the very best way we can. Do you still want to be a vet, Eric?"  
"Absolutely!" answered Eric.

**Try It**  
Write three sentences using question marks: one interrogative sentence, one sentence where the question mark punctuates the quotation, and one sentence where the question mark punctuates the entire sentence.

Answers will vary.

93

**Exclamation points** are used at the end of sentences that express surprise and strong emotion, called exclamatory sentences.

We have to read all three chapters for homework!

Interjections sometimes require exclamation points.

Aha! I've come up with the answer!

If you use an exclamation point, make sure the sentence expresses surprise, urgency, or strong emotion. Don't overuse exclamation points.

## Complete It

Complete the following sentences by circling the best end punctuation in parentheses.

1. Can bees talk ( ? )
2. Scientists have discovered that bees do communicate with each other ( ! )
3. How do they talk ( ? )
4. Bees don't talk with their voices ( ! )
5. Bees talk through dance ( ? )
6. What do bees talk about ( ? )
7. Bees talk about gathering food ( ! )
8. One dance move tells where the food is located ( ! )
9. Another dance move tells how far the food is away ( ! )
10. Are there more dance moves ( ? )
11. Yes, another move tells about how much food is in a particular location ( ! )
12. Do dancing bees have a special name ( ? )
13. The bees who communicate about the food are called scout bees ( ! )
14. Scout bees dance for forager bees ( ! )
15. Forager bees interpret the dance and go out to get the food ( ! )
16. How do the forager bees understand what the moves mean ( ? )
17. How fast the scouts dance tells how far the food is away ( ! )
18. The angle the scouts dance tells where the food is and the number of times the scouts dance tells how much food there is ( ! )
19. What an amazing story ( ! )
20. Bees are amazing creatures ( ! )

Answers may vary.

94

## Solve It

Choose a word from the box to complete the following sentences so they express strong emotion or surprise. Not all words will be used.

brave	fast	loud	show	tall
cautious	freezing	low	short	tied
close	high	luke warm	soft	warm
far	hot	mild	spicy	won

1. Don't touch the stove; it is hot!
2. Look how fast that racecar driver took the curve!
3. Please turn down that loud music!
4. The trapeze performer is so high from the ground!
5. This tour through the caves is scary; the walls are too close!
6. It's cold outside and the water is freezing!
7. The astronauts on this mission are so brave!
8. Be careful when you take a bite; the dip is very spicy!
9. Yeat! Our team won the championship!
10. The sequoia tree is so tall!



## Try It

Write a paragraph describing an exciting sporting event in which you participated or watched. Use exclamation points where appropriate.

Answers will vary.

95

**Commas** have a variety of uses, such as in a series, in direct address, and with multiple adjectives.

**Series commas** are used when there are at least three items listed in a sentence in a row. The items can be words or phrases. Commas are used to separate them.

My favorite foods are *pizza, pasta salad, and vegetable burritos*.

To make a pizza you have to *roll the crust, spread the sauce, and add the toppings*.

Commas are used to separate the name of a person spoken to from the rest of the sentence. This is called a **direct address**.

Ken, please answer the door. Your delivery has arrived, Adam.

When more than one adjective is used to describe a noun, they are separated by commas.

It was a *warm, breezy* day.

Make sure the adjectives equally modify the noun, and that one item is not actually an adverb modifying the adjective. There is no comma in the following sentence because *hilariously* is an adverb modifying *funny*, not *book*.

Calvin read a *hilariously funny* book.

## Identify It

Write an **S** for series, a **DA** for direct address, or an **MA** for multiple adjectives.

1. S Before you leave for school, eat your breakfast, put your homework in your backpack, and brush your teeth.
2. MA I had a sweet, juicy apple for lunch.
3. DA Finish your homework before playing video games, Craig.
4. MA Shawn had a long, hard homework assignment.
5. DA Chloe, your song in the concert was beautiful.
6. S Don't forget your maps, food, and water for your hiking trip.
7. DA Trevor, wash your hands before dinner.
8. S I grabbed a book, paper, and a pencil from my desk when packing for our trip.
9. MA It was a cold, blustery day.

96

# Answer Key

## Proof It

Rewrite the following dialogue, adding commas where they are needed.



↑ - inserts a comma

"Reese, guess what I'm doing this weekend," said Dani.

"Are you going to play basketball at the school, clean your room at home, or finish your science report?" answered Reese.

"None of the above, Reese," Dani said grinning. "I'm going to the best, brightest show on the planet. My grandparents are taking me to see Cirque du Soleil."

Reese replied, "Isn't that the circus with only human performers?"

"Yep, that's the one," answered Dani. "The brave, talented acrobats do all kinds of maneuvers high in the air on ropes. They dance, swing, and fly through the air."

"I think I even heard that they do some acts underwater!" said Reese.

"They also have hysterically funny clowns," added Dani. "I've heard that sometimes they even spray water on the audience!"

"I've got a nice, big surprise for you, Reese," beamed Dani. "My grandparents got tickets for you, your brother, and your sister."

"I hope we're sitting in the front row," shouted Reese, "even if we do get wet!"

## Try It

Write six sentences of our own. Write two sentences with series, two with direct addresses, and two with multiple adjectives.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

97

Simple sentences may become more interesting when they are combined into compound or complex sentences. Sometimes, this means using **commas**.

Use a comma to combine two independent clauses with a coordinate conjunction. The students read three chapters, and they answered the questions at the end of each chapter.

When combining an independent clause with a dependent clause (a complex sentence), use a comma. The clauses are connected with a comma and subordinate conjunction.

*Although the skies were sunny now, clouds were rolling in.*

Commas are used when setting off dialogue from the rest of the sentence.

*The salesperson said, "Our gym has classes in aerobics, kickboxing, and cycling."*

## Match It

Draw an arrow to connect the sentences in Column A with the types of sentences in Column B.

### Column A

1. Lisa asked, "What instrument do you play in the band?"
2. The distance is long, but the runner is strong.
3. Unless the movie is a comedy, I don't think I want to see it.
4. The customer asked the contractor, "How much will it cost to remodel the kitchen?"
5. As long as the designs are good, the clothes will sell well.
6. The portrait is modern, yet it has an antique look.

### Column B

- compound sentence
- complex sentence
- dialogue
- compound sentence
- complex sentence
- dialogue

98

## Proof It

Proofread the following biography. Add or delete commas as necessary.

✗ - deletes incorrect letters, words, punctuation  
↑ - inserts a comma

### Arthur Ashe



Arthur Ashe was born in Richmond, Virginia in 1943. He started playing tennis, when he was seven years old. Although the field was dominated by white athletes, Ashe won many amateur titles in his teenage years. He won a scholarship to UCLA and competed in Wimbledon for the first time during college.

Ashe continued to win many major titles. In 1968, he won the U.S. Open, becoming the top male ranked player in the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Until 1973, no African American had been permitted to compete in the South African tournament. Ashe became the first. He went on to win Wimbledon and the World Championship of Tennis. He was the top ranked tennis player in the world in 1975.

A heart attack in 1979 forced him to retire in 1980. In 1988, Ashe suffered a devastating blow when he discovered he had contracted AIDS from a previous heart operation. Ashe was terminally ill, but he remained an active spokesperson for race relations and AIDS. Arthur Ashe died in February 1993.

## Try It

Write three sentences with commas of your own: one in a compound sentence, one in a complex sentence, and one with a quotation.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

99

**Commas** are used in both personal and business letters.

### Personal Letters

Commas appear in four of the five parts of the personal letter.

Heading: 2633 Lane Road  
Meridian, OH 30000  
June 3, 2014

Salutation: Dear Kelly,  
Body: comma usage in sentences  
Closing: Your friend,

### Business Letters

Commas appear in four of the six parts of the business letter.

Heading: 2200 Meridian Drive  
Riverside, CA 10000  
October 10, 2015

Inside Address: Ms. Corrine Fifelek, Director  
Lakeview Sound Design  
907 Effington Boulevard  
Boulder, CO 20000

Body: comma usage in sentences  
Closing: Sincerely,

## Identify It

Read each line from a letter. If it is missing a comma, write an **X** on the line. If not, leave the line blank.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 1473 Oliver Drive
2.  Dear Tiffany
3.  I went to the grocery store book store and shoe store.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Your sister.
5.  April 17 2004
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Portland, ME
7.  I have experience in customer service and I enjoy meeting new people.
8.  All my best

100



# Answer Key

## Complete II

Complete the following sentences by circling the best answer in parentheses.

1. I'll (I) make an appointment first thing in the morning.
2. (Sams' Sam's) bicycle is outside the library.
3. The (books') book's covers are worn.
4. Do you see the (mooses's moose's) beautiful antlers?
5. (Don't) Do nt) turn onto Shipman St.; It's closed.
6. You can buy your (rabbits rabbit's) food and toys at the shelter's retail shop.
7. We'll pick up our (children's) childrens's) toys.
8. We (shouldn't) should'nt) leave without our umbrellas.
9. Did you see the (movie's) movies) review?
10. The (boys') boy's) helmets are ready to be picked up.



## Try II

Write a skit with three or more characters. Use at least three contractions and at least three singular possessives and three plural possessives.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

105

**Colons** are used to introduce a series, to set off a clause, for emphasis, in time, and in business letter salutations.

Colons are used to introduce a series in a sentence.  
My favorite vegetables include the following: *broccoli, red peppers, and spinach.*

Colons are sometimes used instead of a comma (in more formal cases) to set off a clause.

The radio announcer said: *"The game is postponed due to torrential rains."*

Colons are used to set off a word or phrase for emphasis.

The skiers got off of the mountain as they expected the worst: *an avalanche.*

Colons are used when writing the time.

Is your appointment at 9:00 or 10:00?

Business letters use colons in the salutation.

Dear Miss Massey:

## Identify II

Identify why the colon is used in each sentence. Write an **S** for series, **C** for clause, **E** for emphasis, **T** for time, or **L** for letter.

1. S The teacher said to do the following: read two chapters, answer the questions following each chapter, and write a paragraph about what was read.
2. T My alarm goes off at 6:15 A.M.
3. C The coach gave us some tips: eat right and train hard.
4. E All of my hard training paid off when I saw the sign ahead: Finish.
5. L Dear Dr. Brooks:
6. C The host said: "Let's eat!"
7. E Maya decided to see the movie when the reviewer summed it up in one word: hysterical.
8. S The triathlon consisted of three events: swimming, biking, and running.

106

## Proof II

Proofread the following dialogue. Add colons where needed.

↕ inserts colon

"Hurry up, Henry, it's almost 10:00. We want to get to the animal shelter soon," shouted Mrs. Knapp.

"I'm glad we're adopting from a shelter, Mom. There are so many dogs, cats, and other animals who don't have homes," Henry said.

"You're right, Henry," said Mrs. Knapp. "There are many reasons to adopt from a shelter: it saves animals' lives, the animals have all been seen by a vet, and the animals are spayed and neutered."

"I can't wait to see Ginger," said Henry, "and tell her she is coming home with us! The shelter director told me: I'm so glad you are adopting an older dog. Older pets need homes just like the little ones."

"Well, we better get going, Henry," said Mrs. Knapp. "It's almost 10:15, and we need to pick up some dog toys on the way there!"

## Try II

Write four sentences with colons: one that introduces a series, one used with a clause, one that expresses emphasis, and one used with time.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

107

A **semicolon** is a cross between a period and a comma. Semicolons can be used to join two independent clauses, to separate clauses containing commas, and to separate groups which contain commas.

Semicolons join two independent clauses when a coordinate conjunction is not used.  
The city's sounds are loud; I love the excitement.

Semicolons are used to separate clauses when they already contain commas.  
After the sun sets, the lights come on; the city is beautiful at night.

Semicolons are also used to separate words or phrases that already contain commas.  
Bill's new apartment has a bedroom for her, her sister, and her brother; a laundry room; an exercise room; and a game room.

## Rewrite II

Rewrite the following sentences adding semicolons where needed.

1. The insulation in the room wasn't very effective; it was freezing.  
The insulation in the room wasn't very effective; it was freezing.
2. Although we were relieved it didn't rain, we needed it; a drought was upon us.  
Although we were relieved it didn't rain, we needed it; a drought was upon us.
3. They needed equipment to start a business; computer; monitor; printer; and furniture, such as desks, chairs, and lamps.  
The needed equipment to start a business; computer; monitor; printer; and furniture, such as desks, chairs, and lamps.
4. Riana has the aptitude for science; it is her favorite subject.  
Riana has the aptitude for science; it is her favorite subject.
5. Since the opening is delayed, we'll shop on Tuesday; I'm looking forward to it.  
Since the opening is delayed, we'll shop on Tuesday; I'm looking forward to it.

108

# Answer Key

**Solve It**  
Look at the following pictures. Write the conclusion for each. Remember to add semicolons. Rewrite the entire sentence.

**Answers will vary, possible responses given. Accept all reasonable answers.**



1. The building was so tall; it soared beyond the clouds.  
The building was so tall; it soared beyond the clouds.

2. Although the score was tied, our team looked strong; the crowd cheered us on.  
Although the score was tied, our team looked strong; the crowd cheered us on.

3. The movie had all of the right parts: actors who were young, rich, and good looking; action that was fast, furious, and suspenseful; and music that was loud and motivating.  
The movie had all the right parts: actors who were young, rich, and good looking; action that was fast, furious, and suspenseful; and music that was loud and motivating.

**Try It**  
Write a review of a movie you have seen or a book you have read. Include at least two of the following uses of semicolons: between independent clauses, to separate clauses that contain clauses, and to separate words that contain commas.

**Answers will vary.**

109

**Hyphens** are used to divide words, to create new words, and are used between numbers.

Use a hyphen to divide the word between syllables.  
beau-ti-ful                      per-form

Do not divide one-syllable words with fewer than six letters.  
through                      piece

Do not divide one letter from the rest of the word.  
event-ful                      not: e-ventful

Divide syllables after the vowel if the vowel is a syllable by itself.  
come-ry                      not: com-edy

Divide words with double consonants between the consonants.  
swim-ming                      mir-ror

Hyphens can be used to create new words when combined with *self*, *ex*, and *great*.  
The pianist was self-taught.

Hyphens are used between numbers.  
twenty-one

**Complete It**  
Choose the best word in parentheses to complete each sentence.

- Next year I'll pick an (instru-ment, instru-ment) to play in the band.
- Julia burned her (ton-gue, tongue) on the hot chocolate.
- An (o-ceanog-rapher, ocean-ographer) studies the oceans and the plants and animals that live in them.
- My (ex-coach, excoach) won teacher of the year.
- The glass holds (thirty two, thirty-two) ounces.
- The students are raising money for their chosen (char-ity, chari-ty).
- Armonite would like a (ch-air, chair) for her bedroom.
- The clock seems to be (run-ning, run-ning) fast.
- Richard's (great aunt, great-aunt) bakes the best blackberry pie.
- Her jersey number is (sixty-four, sixty four).

110

**Hyphenate It**  
One word in each sentence has a hyphen. Write the word using a hyphen (at the end of a line).

**Some answers may be divided in more than one way. Accept all correct answers.**

- The long-est one-syllable word in the English language is "screached."
- "Dream" is the only English word that ends in the letters mt. let-fers
- In the 18th and 19th centuries, doctors used leaches to treat headaches. leach-es
- No two lions have the same pattern of whiskers in their muzzles. whis-kers
- Bats are the only mammals that can fly. mam-mals
- Basketball star Shaquille O'Neal wears size 22 shoes. basket-ball
- Ann Meyers was the first female player to sign a contract with an NBA team. fe-male
- The average lifespan of a major league baseball is seven pitches. league

**Try It**  
Use a dictionary to look up two words with the prefix **ex-**, two words with the prefix **great-**, and two words with the prefix **self-**. Write a sentence for each.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Answers will vary.**

111

**Parentheses** are used to show supplementary material, to set off phrases in a stronger way than commas, and to enclose numbers.

Supplementary material is a word or phrase that gives additional information.  
Theresa's mother (the dentist) will speak to our class next week.

Sometimes, words or phrases that might be set off with commas are set off with parentheses instead. It gives the information more emphasis for a stronger phrase.  
Leo's apartment building (the one with the nice window boxes) was voted prettiest in the neighborhood.  
Leo's apartment building (the one with the nice window boxes) was voted prettiest in the neighborhood.

Parentheses are also used to enclose numbers.  
Jacklyn wants to join the track team because (1) it is good exercise, (2) she can travel to other schools and cities, and (3) she can meet new friends.

**Match It**  
Match the sentences in Column A with the reason why parentheses are used in Column B. Draw an arrow to make your match.

Column A	Column B
1. When cooking rice, don't forget to (1) rinse the rice, (2) steam the rice, and (3) eat the rice!	supplementary material
2. The preliminary findings (announced yesterday) are important to the study.	set-off with emphasis
3. The dinosaur bones (a huge discovery) can be seen in the museum.	enclose numbers
4. The orientation (for freshmen) is this weekend.	supplementary material
5. Mac must (1) wash the dishes, (2) do his homework, and (3) get ready for bed.	set-off with emphasis
6. We're setting up our lemonade stand (the one that made \$100 last summer) Memorial Day weekend.	enclose numbers

112

**Rewrite It**

Rewrite the following paragraph, adding parentheses where necessary.

**Special Olympics**

The Special Olympics were founded with the knowledge that people with intellectual disabilities can learn, participate, and enjoy sports. Eunice Kennedy Shriver started a day camp sports included for people with intellectual disabilities. Her sister was one of the first participants. She realized how important playing sports was to the people at her camps. In 1968, she organized the first International Special Olympics Games. One thousand athletes participated. Today, both summer and winter games continue to grow and attract athletes from more than 150 countries. Thousands support Special Olympics by (1) coaching, (2) volunteering, or (3) cheering on the committed athletes. The games attract athletes from all over the world.

The placement of parentheses may vary in some instances, possible answers given. Accept all reasonable answers.

**Special Olympics**

The Special Olympics were founded with the knowledge that people with intellectual disabilities can (1) learn, (2) participate, and (3) enjoy sports. Eunice Kennedy Shriver started a day camp (sports included) for people with intellectual disabilities. Her sister was one of the first participants. She realized how important playing sports was to the people at her camps. In 1968, she organized the first International Special Olympics Games. One thousand athletes (from 26 U.S. states and Canada) participated. Today, both summer and winter World Games are held with over 1,800 athletes (from more than 150 countries) participating. Thousands support Special Olympics by (1) coaching, (2) volunteering, or (3) cheering on the committed athletes. The games continue to grow and attract athletes from all over the world!

**Try It**

Write three sentences about your favorite sporting event, either as a participant or a spectator. Use each of the three types of parentheses in your sentences.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

113

**Review:** Periods: After Imperative Sentences, In Dialogue, In Abbreviations, In Initials, Question Marks, Exclamation Points

**Putting It Together**

Complete the following sentences by adding periods, question marks, and exclamation points where needed.

- "Marsha," called A.J., "I heard you got your driver's license!"
- Washington, DC, is the capital of the United States.
- White is the author of the book *Charlotte's Web*.
- The customer asked, "What comes on the garden salad?"
- Wow! That was the best movie I've ever seen!

**Review:** Commas: In a Series, Multiple Adjectives, Between Clauses, In Business Letters  
Add commas in the appropriate places in the business letter.

1151 Davidson Street  
Chicago, IL 40000  
April 8, 2014

Mrs. Jane Merrinan, Director  
City Community Center  
1200 Adams Street  
Chicago, IL 30000

Dear Mrs. Merrinan:

My name is A.J. Byington. I am interested in applying as a summer counselor at the Civic Community Center and as a part-time volunteer during the school year. I am a freshman at Northwest High School. My experience has included tutoring, coaching, and counseling students in elementary school. Your varied, well-rounded programs interest me. I have included my activities list and references. I look forward to talking with you in the near future. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,  
A.J. Byington  
A.J. Byington

114

**Review:** Commas: In Direct Address, Set-Off Dialogue, Quotation Marks; Apostrophes; Colons; Semicolons; Hyphens; Parentheses

**Putting It Together**

Proof the following paragraph, adding commas, apostrophes, colons, semicolons, hyphens, and parentheses where needed.

Answers will vary.

Sharon, are you going to the community center after school? asked Susan.  
Yes, I'm going right after school to play some basketball; our team is going to the tournament. My great-grandpa is going to cheer me on, answered Sharon.  
I'm so glad we have a center, said Sharon. We learned in school about the very first community center. It was started by two very brave women, Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr.  
Susan responded, I don't think I've heard of them.  
They lived way back in the 1800s. Life in cities was not easy, Sharon continued. Thousands of people worked in factories (even kids) and received little money in return. Jane and Ellen both wanted to help people. They moved into one of the worst parts of town. They found a big house on Halstead Street. They rented it and turned it into the first community center, Hall House. Hall House offered child care for working mothers (eventually leading to kindergarten classes). After awhile, many classes were offered to people of all ages, art, music, drama, cooking, science, math, and languages. The people of the city were finally brought together in a place where they could socialize, relax, and escape their working lives, responded Sharon. Many of the people who came to Hall House went on to lead successful lives and help other people.  
Well, Susan, said Sharon, today's game will be played in honor of Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr!

115

The irregular verbs *bring* and *take* are often confused with each other. When you *bring* something, it is coming in or toward you. When you *take* something, it is moving away. The forms of *take* are *take* (present), *took* (past), and *taken* (past participle). The forms of *bring* are *bring* (present), *brought* (past), and *brought* (past participle).

The teacher asked her students to *bring* in newspapers.

Jessica *took* magazines to her sick friend.

He *had taken* the tickets to the game.

The irregular verbs *lay* and *lie* are also easily confused.

The verb *lay* means *to place*. The forms of the verb *lay* are *lay* (present), *laid* (past), and *laid* (past participle).

The verb *lie* means *to recline*. The forms of the verb *lie* are *lie* (present), *lay* (past), and *lain* (past participle).

The teachers *lay* the papers on their desks.

The kittens *lie* by the window in the sun.

Yesterday, the kittens *lay* on the blankets in the laundry room.

Mother *has laid* her briefcase on the same table every night for years.

**Complete It**

Complete the following sentences by circling the best answers in parentheses.

- Don't (bring, **take**) the library books out of the building.
- Brian and Matt (**take**, taken) extra water to the baseball games.
- Last year Lilly (bring, **brought**) cupcakes on her birthday.
- Grover (**brought**, took) six cookies out of the box.
- Yesterday, we (**take**, took) blankets and towels to the animal shelter.
- The children were (bring, **brought**) home when it started to thunder.
- Marv was (**took**, taken) to the hospital when he sprained his ankle.
- Grandma said, "Aubrey, (**bring**, take) me a glass of water, please."
- Charlie (**brought**, took) seeds from his own garden to plant new flowers in the park.

116

# Answer Key

## Identify It

Write whether the forms of *lay* and *lie* mean to *place* or to *recline*. Write a **P** for *place* and an **R** for *recline*.

- R** Don't lie in the sun without sunscreen!
- P** It was unusual that the papers were missing; he had laid them in the same spot every morning.
- R** Meagan and Ashley had lain in the sun too long.
- P** Jean laid the covers over the plates before the rain hit.
- P** Please lay the cups and plates at the end of the table.
- R** The toddlers lay down for a long nap earlier today.
- P** Don't lay your homework by your computer; you'll forget about it in the morning.
- R** Lie on the blanket on the sand.
- P** Barbara laid her blanket near the bed.
- R** Maggie lay down for a quick nap yesterday.

## Try It

Write six sentences of your own. Use various forms of the verbs *lie*, *lay*, *bring*, and *take*.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

117

**Adverbs** modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Some adverbs are easily confused with adjectives.

*Bad* is an adjective, and *badly* is an adverb.

That was a *bad* concert; the music was too loud. (*bad* modifies the noun *concert*)

Tyler drives *badly*; he almost ran that stop sign. (*badly* modifies the verb *drives*)

*Good* is an adjective, and *well* is an adverb.

We watched a *good* game. (*good* modifies the noun *game*)

Both teams played *well*. (*well* modifies the verb *played*)

The word *already* is an adverb. It answers the question *when*.

It was morning and *already* time to leave.

The phrase *all ready* means *completely ready*.

The team was *all ready* to leave.

## Complete It

Circle the correct word in parentheses. Then, underline the word it modifies (except for numbers 5 and 6) and write what part of speech it is on the lines after each sentence.

- We threw out the (bad/badly) bruised orange. ADJ
- Celina played (good/well) and won her match. V
- I just finished a really (good/well) book; I couldn't put it down. N
- The instructions were (bad/badly), and we got lost. N
- By the time the bus picked us up we were (all ready/already) late.
- If everyone in the class is (all ready/already) to go, we'll line up at the door.
- It was a (good/well) recipe; I'll make that again. N
- If our chorus sings (good/well), we'll advance to the semifinals. V
- Daryl (bad/badly) sang the last song. V
- Ally had a (bad/badly) excuse for not playing in the game. N

118

## Rewrite It

Rewrite the following letter, correcting the use of the words *bad*, *badly*, *good*, *well*, *all ready*, and *already* as necessary.

Dear Grandpa,

I'm sorry you couldn't make it to my soccer game last Saturday. I played very good. Our team had been playing bad until a couple of weeks ago. We all got together and watched the World Cup on television. Teams from all over the world compete to determine a world champion. The United States' women's team played so good in the first Women's World Cup that they won the tournament. Our team had all ready lost several games when we watched the World Cup. We needed some well motivation. It worked. We won our next three games. Now, we're already to go to the championships.

Love,  
Hannah

Dear Grandpa,

I'm sorry you couldn't make it to my soccer game last Saturday. I played very well. Our team had been playing badly until a couple of weeks ago. We all got together and watched the World Cup on television. Teams from all over the world compete to determine a world champion. The United States' women's team played so well in the first Women's World Cup that they won the tournament. Our team had already lost several games when we watched the World Cup. We needed some good motivation. It worked. We won our next three games. Now, we're all ready to go to the championships.

Love,

Hannah

## Try It

Write six sentences of your own. Write a sentence using each of the following words: *bad*, *badly*, *good*, *well*, *all ready*, *already*.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

119

A **negative** sentence states the opposite. Negative words include *not*, *no*, *never*, *nobody*, *nowhere*, *nothing*, *barely*, *hardly*, and *scarcely*; and contractions containing the word *not*.

**Double negatives** happen when two negative words are used in the same sentence. Don't use double negatives; it will make your sentence positive again, and it is poor grammar.

Negative: We won't go anywhere without you.

Double Negative: We won't go nowhere without you.

Negative: I never like to ride my bike after dark.

Double Negative: I don't never like to ride my bike after dark.

Negative: I can hardly wait until baseball season.

Double Negative: I can't hardly wait until baseball season.

## Rewrite It

Rewrite the following sentences. Correct the sentence if it contains a double negative.

- I love breakfast; I can't imagine not skipping it.  
I love breakfast; I can't imagine skipping it.
- I can't scarcely believe I made it all the way down the slope without falling.  
I scarcely believe I made it all the way down the slope without falling.
- Samantha doesn't never like to wear her coat outside.  
Samantha doesn't like to wear her coat outside.
- The class hasn't received their report cards yet.  
The class hasn't received their report cards yet.
- I'm not going nowhere until it stops raining.  
I'm going nowhere until it stops raining.
- Paul has barely nothing to contribute to the argument.  
Paul has nothing to contribute to the argument.
- Sarah never reveals her secrets.  
Sarah never reveals her secrets.
- I don't think nobody can make it to the event early.  
I think nobody can make it to the event early.

120

# Answer Key

## Proof II

Proofread the following biography. Correct mistakes made with double negatives.

- deletes incorrect letters, words, punctuation
- + inserts correct letters, words, punctuation

### Jane Goodall



As a young girl, Jane Goodall knew she wanted to work with chimpanzees. She fulfilled her dream; although at the time (early 1960s) it was not ~~scarcely~~ common for women to work in Africa. At the time, nobody could ~~not~~ have dreamed of the success she would have with the chimpanzees of Tanzania. When the chimps first noticed Goodall in the forests, they didn't ~~never~~ stay close. Goodall didn't ~~never~~ give up.

Before this time, it was not believed by ~~nobody~~ that chimpanzees and other animals have personalities, but Goodall recorded proof. Goodall even witnessed one family of chimps adopt an orphan baby.

The Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education, and Conservation supports continuing study on wild chimpanzees. However, it is not ~~hardly~~ just about research. The institute promotes community-centered development programs and habitat protection efforts in Africa.

## Try II

Write six negative sentences using each of the following words: *not*, *never*, *nowhere*, *nothing*, *barely*, and *scarcely*.

Answers will vary.

121

**Synonyms** are words that have the same, or almost the same, meaning. Using synonyms can help you avoid repeating words and can make your writing more interesting.

clever, smart      reply, answer      wreck, destroy      applaud, clap

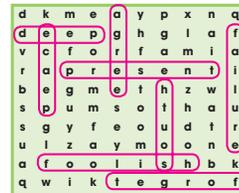
**Antonyms** are words that have opposite meanings.

wide, narrow      accept, decline      break, repair      borrow, lend

## Find II

Think of an antonym for each word in the box. Then, find it in the word search puzzle. Words may be written horizontally or vertically, backward or forward.

disagree      war      north      wise  
shallow      success      remember      absent



122

## Match II

Read each set of words below. Circle the two words in each set that are synonyms.

1. pardon      forget      forgive      ordinary
2. damage      mend      repair      mock
3. likely      unlikely      probable      rarely
4. depart      leave      arrival      mingle
5. heal      insist      injure      wound
6. accept      decline      formula      refuse
7. remorse      regret      replace      joy
8. thin      obese      slender      flexible

## Rewrite II

Rewrite each sentence below. Use a synonym for **boldface** words and an antonym for underlined words.

1. The police officer had to **pursue** the **criminal**, who hopped in his car and sped away.  
**The police officer had to chase the crook, who jumped in his car and sped away.**
2. Harriet enjoys cooking with foods that have **bold** flavors.  
**Harriet dislikes cooking with foods that have mild flavors.**
3. When Enzo **finished** his book, he felt quite **satisfied** with the ending.  
**When Enzo completed his book, he felt quite unsatisfied with the beginning.**
4. Dr. Williams asked the **nervous** little girl to exhale slowly.  
**Dr. Williams asked the anxious little girl to inhale quickly.**

123

An **analogy** is a comparison between two pairs of words. To complete an analogy, figure out how the pairs of words are related.

Coop is to chicken as hive is to bee.  
A coop is a home for a chicken, just as a hive is a home for a bee.

Petal is to flower as wing is to bird.  
A petal is part of a flower, just as a wing is part of a bird.

Excited is to bored as silence is to noise.  
Excited is the opposite of bored, just as silence is the opposite of noise.



## Complete II

Complete each analogy below with a word from the box.

fish      mice      forest      drive      ten  
peddle      golf      necklace      page      apple

1. Spaghetti is to noodle as apple is to fruit.
2. Neck is to necklace as finger is to ring.
3. Page is to book as blade is to fan.
4. Pedal is to peddle as write is to right.
5. Sand is to beach as tree is to forest.
6. Six is to twelve as ten is to twenty.
7. Mice is to mouse as horses is to horse.
8. Bat is to baseball as club is to golf.
9. Drive is to car as sail is to boat.
10. Flock is to geese as school is to fish.

124

# Answer Key

**Identify It**  
Underline the word from each pair that completes the analogy.

- Teacher is to (school, books) as lifeguard is to pool.
- (Bark, Tail) is to dog as neigh is to horse.
- Shy is to (bold, timid) as guest is to visitor.
- Orlando is to Florida as (Wisconsin, Detroit) is to Michigan.
- King is to (queen, kingdom) as prince is to princess.
- Stove is to (kitchen, cook) as tub is to bathroom.
- Liz is to Elizabeth as Danny is to (Tommy, Daniel).
- (Spring, Fall) is to winter as lunch is to dinner.
- Copper is to penny as wool is to (sheep, sweater).
- Four is to quarter as (one, five) is to fifth.

**Try It**  
Follow the directions to write your own analogies.

- Write an analogy in which the words are synonyms.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Write an analogy in which the words are antonyms.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Write an analogy that shows a numerical relationship.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

125

**Homophones** are words that sound the same but have different spellings and different meanings. There are hundreds of homophones in the English language.

cereal - food made from grain  
serial - of a series

If you are unsure about which homophone to use, look up the meanings in a dictionary.

**Identify It**  
Circle the correct homophone in each sentence.

- My teacher will (council, **counsel**) me on what subjects to take next year.
- This material has a smooth texture but that one is more (course, **coarse**).
- The television program is going to be shown as a (cereal, **serial**) once a week for six weeks.
- The (**council**, counsel) meets every Wednesday evening to discuss city plans.
- I like to ride my bike on the scenic (**course**, coarse) along the river.
- My favorite breakfast is a big bowl of (**Cereal**, serial).

**Match It**  
Fill in the blanks in the sentences in Column A with a homophone from Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. I bid one _____ more and won the item.	overseas
2. Deb has a beautiful _____ on her finger.	oversees
3. The sailor was stationed _____.	ring
4. The flowers have a beautiful _____.	wring
5. _____ out the dish cloth over the sink.	cent
6. Mr. Morgan _____ metal production.	scent
7. David _____ the envelope yesterday.	sent
8. My oldest dog _____ feeding time for all of my pets.	overseas
9. I would like to travel _____ for a semester.	oversees
10. It was raining so hard I had to _____ out my shirt.	ring
11. Did I hear someone _____ the doorbell?	wring
12. The letter was _____ to the wrong address.	cent
13. The item costs three dollars and one _____.	scent
14. The perfume has a strong _____.	sent

126

**Rewrite It**  
Rewrite the following postcard, correcting the incorrect homophones.

Dear Tiffany,

I'm so glad I signed up for the semester overseas program. The fundraising was worth it. Switzerland is beautiful. We have learned a lot about their government and what the country produces. We even went to a chocolate factory and met the man who oversees the production of candy bars! The cent in the factory was wonderful! Switzerland is also known for its jewelry. I saw a beautiful wring in a shop window. From now on, I'm saving every sent so maybe I can come back someday. I sent an overseas package to you. It's not jewelry, but it is chocolaty! I can't wait to see you!

Your sister,  
Kathryn

Dear Tiffany,

I'm so glad I signed up for the semester overseas program. The fundraising was worth it. Switzerland is beautiful. We have learned a lot about their government and what the country produces. We even went to a chocolate factory and met the man who oversees the production of candy bars! The scent in the factory was wonderful! Switzerland is also known for its jewelry. I saw a beautiful ring in a shop window. From now on, I'm saving every cent so maybe I can come back someday. I sent an overseas package to you. It's not jewelry, but it is chocolaty! I can't wait to see you!

Your sister,  
Kathryn

**Try It**  
Write sentences for three pairs of homophones from this lesson.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

127

**Multiple-meaning words, or homographs,** are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings. They may also sometimes have different pronunciations.

The word *bow* can mean "a looped piece of ribbon or cloth," or it can mean "to bend at the waist."

Lexi put a bow on top of her gift for Chandler.  
"Be sure you bow to the audience at the end of the performance."

**Find It**  
Read each sentence. Then, circle the definition that describes the meaning of the underlined word as it is used in the sentence.

- Before leaving the house, my mother always makes sure her compact is in her purse.
  - dense and tightly packed
  - b** a small case with a mirror
- Juan added vanilla extract to the cookie dough.
  - take out
  - b** concentrated form
- The proceeds from the auction will be used to provide art scholarships.
  - a** money from a sale
  - moves forward
- Officer Wilkins talked calmly with the man who was upset about the accident.
  - spilled or overturned
  - b** distressed or anxious
- The school board was inclined to agree with Mr. Radkey's ideas about a sales tax.
  - a** tended to feel a certain way
  - sloping
- The nurse held a compress against the bruise on Nina's leg.
  - a** a cloth pad
  - push together

128

# Answer Key

## Identify It

Read each pair of sentences. Circle **N** for noun or **V** for verb to identify the part of speech for the word in **boldface**. Each pair of sentences will have two different answers.

- Horace dusted the **display** of books in the store's front window. **N** **V**  
The schools in our district **display** student artwork throughout their halls. **N** **V**
- Please **number** your answer 1 through 10. **N** **V**  
Dr. Patel analyzed the **number** of tadpoles living in the pond. **N** **V**
- After the movie, Preston and Kelly debated whether the **remake** was better than the original. **N** **V**  
Sonja had to **remake** the pie after she discovered one of the kittens eating it. **N** **V**
- Louisa made the basket, **evening** the score and making the crowd go wild. **N** **V**  
Later this **evening**, we will go to my grandparents' house for a party. **N** **V**
- The reporter explained that the **recall** only affected certain brands of baby food. **N** **V**  
Do you **recall** that time when we got a flat tire on our way to zoo? **N** **V**

## Rewrite It

Read each sentence below. Rewrite the underlined word using a different meaning for the underlined word. Use a dictionary to help.

- The book's content is too difficult for children under five years old to understand.  
**I was content to stay at home and watch a movie last night.**
- The water contains minute amounts of chlorine and fluoride.  
**It'll be ready in just a minute!**
- King Alfred ordered his subjects to work through the night to finish the bridge.  
**Math and science are my two favorite subjects.**
- Brynna rides her moped near the curb so cars can safely pass her if they need to.  
**George moped because it was rainy and he couldn't go to the park.**
- A combine moved slowly back and forth across the acres of wheat.  
**If you combine yeast, flour, and water, you can make bread.**
- Several inserts fell to the floor as Mikki took a magazine from the rack.  
**Grandma inserts cream cheese into the middle of each muffin.**

Answers may vary.  
Possible answers:

129

A word's **denotation** is its actual, literal meaning. It is the meaning you would find if you looked the word up in a dictionary.

A word's **connotation** is the meaning associated with the word. The connotation may be more emotional, or tied to an idea or feeling about the word. Connotations can be positive, negative, or neutral.

For example, the words *house*, *home*, *shack*, and *residence* all mean approximately the same thing. Their denotation is "a place where people live." The connotation of these words, however, is different. *House* and *residence* both have a neutral connotation. *Home* has a positive connotation—it sounds cozy and reassuring. *Shack*, on the other hand, has a negative connotation—it sounds rundown and shabby.



## Identify It

For each set of words below, write **S** for simile, **M** for metaphor, or **P** for personification (or literal definition) on the top line. On the line below, write **N** for neutral connotation, **NG** for negative connotation, and **P** for positive connotation.

- Answers may vary.  
Possible answers:
- denotation: **to pose a question**  
ask **N** demand **NG** request **P**
  - denotation: **secure in oneself**  
confident **P** pushy **NG**
  - denotation: **not fat; slim**  
slender **P** skinny **N**
  - denotation: **different**  
odd **NG** special **P** unique **P**
  - denotation: **searching; inquiring**  
curious **P** nosy **NG** interested **P**
  - denotation: **take or use something that is not yours**  
borrow **N** steal **NG**
  - denotation: **not spending a lot of money**  
cheap **NG** thrifty **P** stingy **NG**

130

## Match It

Match each word with another word that has a similar denotation but different connotation. Write the letter of the matching word on the line.

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>d</u> mimic    | a. scent      |
| 2. <u>h</u> childish | b. accumulate |
| 3. <u>a</u> odor     | c. depart     |
| 4. <u>f</u> limit    | d. mock       |
| 5. <u>g</u> dog      | e. hungry     |
| 6. <u>c</u> escape   | f. restrict   |
| 7. <u>e</u> starving | g. mutt       |
| 8. <u>b</u> collect  | h. childlike  |

Answers may vary.  
Possible answers:

## Try It

Write a sentence for each word below. The words in each pair have similar denotations but different connotations.

- inexpensive **Going to the museum is a great, inexpensive way to spend the day.**  
cheap **I know these shoes were cheap, but they are already falling apart.**
- pitiful poor, puny piglet is having a hard time getting enough milk from his mama.**  
small **The small girl patiently waited her turn in line.**
- proud **Eli felt so proud of his winning time.**  
boastful **Georgia was boastful about her extensive fossil collection.**
- smile **Mom gave me a huge smile as she waved good-bye.**  
smirk **It hurts my feelings when you smirk at me like that.**
- soggy **The bread got soggy from the mustard and mayonnaise.**  
moist **The banana bread was moist and warm from the oven.**
- carefree **Nico felt relaxed and carefree as the plane took off the ground.**  
irresponsible **It is irresponsible to leave those library books outside.**

131

A **simile** is a figure of speech that compares two things using the words *like* or *as*.

The summer sky was *as blue as the inside of a swimming pool*.  
The sound of the papers rustling was *like crisp leaves in autumn*.

A **metaphor** is a figure of speech that compares two unlike things that are similar in some way.

When Mr. Yang tuned off the ignition, *the car* immediately became *an icebox*.  
*The city lights* were a *constellation* against the inky sky.

**Personification** is a figure of speech that gives human characteristics to something that is not human.

*The church bells sang* through the valley.  
Nell watched *the flowers dance* in the soft breeze.

Similes, metaphors, and personification make writing more interesting and vivid for the reader.

## Identify It

Read each sentence below. On the line, write **S** if it contains a simile, **M** if it contains a metaphor, and **P** if it contains personification.

- P** Clouds raced each other across the horizon.
- S** The tall trees lining the edge of the forest were like the columns of a Greek temple.
- S** Carson was as still as a statue, waiting for the bee to fly away.
- M** The thunderstorm was a freight train rumbling through the night.
- M** On the trampoline, Malia was a rocket launching into the sky.
- S** From above, the animal tracks looked like scribbles drawn across the snow.
- M** The blazing sun cooked the landscape.
- P** The tag inside my shirt tickled the back of my neck.



132

# Answer Key

**Complete II**  
Complete each sentence below with a simile.

- The jet soared through the air like an eagle.
- The kitten's fur felt soft as cotton candy.
- Mr. Robinson's laugh rang out like linking bells.
- The rooster stood on the fence and crowed like an early morning alarm.
- After the spring storm, the forest smelled as fresh as a newly-cut lawn.
- Maya tripped as she stepped onto the stage, and her face turned as red as a ripe tomato.
- With each step, Rowan's boots crunched the snow, sounding like popcorn beneath his feet.
- Hannah's new scissors cut through fabric like butter.

**Answers may vary. Possible answers:**



**Try II**  
Imagine you have been shipwrecked on a deserted island. Write a short paragraph describing the sights, sounds, smells, and feelings you might experience. Include at least two similes in your paragraph.

**Answers will vary.**

133

**Identify II**  
Each sentence below contains personification. Underline the part of the sentence that shows that the writer is personifying something that is an animal or is not alive.

- The candle's flame leaped and danced as a breeze blew in the open window.
- The moon smiled down at the small village in the mountains.
- The drooping plant begged for water as the sun rose higher in the sky.
- Winter's long icy fingers clawed at Baxter's face.
- The metal detector beeped loudly, anxiously demanding to be noticed.
- The old car sputtered to a stop, closed its eyes, and gave up.
- At the crack of dawn, several birds cheerily demanded that I get up and start the day.
- The portly hedgehog rubbed his belly and sighed happily, "That was a lovely meal, my dear, just splendid," he said.
- The jagged streaks of lightning raced across the sky, each intent on being faster than the others.

**Answers may vary. Possible answers:**

**Try II**  
Write a sentence using personification.

- laundry on a clothesline  
The laundry on the clothesline danced gracefully in the breeze.
- a mouse  
The tiny mouse looked at his children and said, "Today, we will finally outwit that fat cat!"
- a fire engine  
The fire engine raced bravely through the streets, willing itself to get to the burning house on time.



134

**Find II**  
There are six examples of figurative language in the following paragraphs. Find and underline them.

Benji and his dad paused to take a quick break and sip from their water bottles. Their breath hung like small balloons in front of their faces. Benji clicked the lid back on his bottle and prepared to continue up the side of the mountain. He could hear his heartbeat in his ears, like dozens of tiny drums. Why had he suggested this trip? His legs called out to him for help with every step he took. The icy wind nibbled at his bare cheeks. At least his dad seemed to be enjoying himself. He was a solid bear of a man, and climbing an icy mountain didn't seem to require too much extra effort for him. His beard was as bushy as a sheep before shearing. Benji touched his own face, wishing for a warm wooly covering like his dad's.

**Answers may vary. Possible answers:**

**Try II**  
On the lines below, write complete sentences.

- Write a metaphor about a season.  
Spring was a shy child, unsure of when to make her entrance.
- Write a simile that includes something related to sports.  
The children bounced across the room, like racquetballs ricocheting off walls.
- Write a sentence personifying a natural event.  
The tornado swept through the town, eagerly knocking down anything in its path.

135

**Review: Tricky Verb Usage**

**Putting II Together**  
Draw a line to match the sentences in Column A with their missing verbs in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. The writer _____ down his pen when he was finished.	take
2. Harold _____ his favorite book to read in the car.	took
3. Trish _____ the puppy to the park each day this week.	laid
4. The couple has _____ their dog for a walk in the same park every day since he was a puppy.	laid
5. Mom asked Dad to _____ home some peaches.	brought
6. The kittens _____ on my homework at night.	lie
7. Don't forget to _____ back your library books.	bring
8. Janet _____ her jacket over the chair.	taken

**Review: Adjectives and Adverbs; Negatives and Double Negatives; Homophones**  
Complete the following sentences by circling the best answer in parentheses.

- It was a (bad) badly purchase; we hadn't put enough thought into it.
- Sydney likes raisins and granola in his (Cereal) cereal.
- Nora didn't (not like like) the pizza, but it wasn't her favorite.
- Stacy liked the (scant) sent of the flowers in the window box.
- If the team plays (good, well) tomorrow, they'll make it to the semifinals.
- Please (ring, wring) out the towels before placing them in the dryer.
- Zola loved to eat fresh (mussels) muscles with lemon and butter.
- The triplets' parents won't go (nowhere, anywhere) without the babysitter.
- At the recital, Omar played very (good, well).
- Look at the weather (vane, vein) to see which way the wind is blowing.
- Sheila doesn't (ever, never) wake up before 8:00.
- I need to select one more (coarse, course) to take next semester.

136

## Answer Key

Read each question below. Write your answer on the line.

1. Which two words in this sentence are synonyms? *Aliyah finished one book in three days and completed the other just two days later.* **finished, completed**
2. In this analogy, how are the two pairs of words related? *Wheat is to flour as chicken is to egg.* **Flour comes from wheat, and an egg comes from a chicken.**
3. Which two words in this sentence have a similar denotation but different connotations? *Uncle Drew's family just bought a new house, but I'll really miss the pool and tennis courts at their old mansion.* **house, mansion**
4. What is the meaning of the boldface word in each sentence? *Don't forget to turn off the **light** before bed. This package is not **light** enough to be sent by first-class mail.* **something you use to see in the dark; not heavy**
5. Which two words in this sentence are antonyms? *Although Klara always felt clumsy as a child, she grew up to be a graceful young woman.* **clumsy, graceful**
6. What word could complete this analogy? *Clothes is to close as grate is to \_\_\_\_\_.* **great**
7. How are the boldface words in these two sentences related? *In the movie, the spy tried to **defect** to the U.S. Unfortunately, there was a **defect** in his passport, and he was arrested.* **They are multiple-meaning words.**

On the lines, tell which two things in each simile or metaphor are being compared.

1. Desmond's face was as still as wood as he listened to the bad news.  
**Desmond's face**      **wood**
2. Grandpa Jack's car is an old dinosaur, but he still loves it.  
**Grandpa Jack's car**      **old dinosaur**
3. After her sleepover, Jada was a grumpy old bear.  
**Jada**      **grumpy old bear**
4. The fireflies were like bits of shiny confetti tossed around the yard.  
**fireflies**      **bits of shiny confetti**

Write two sentences that are examples of personification.

Answers will vary.







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# Language Arts



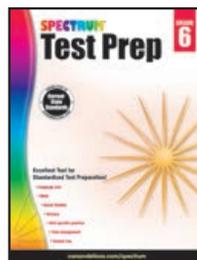
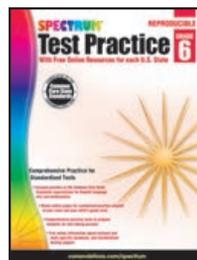
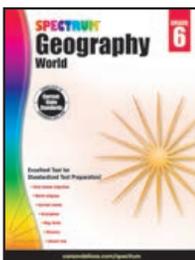
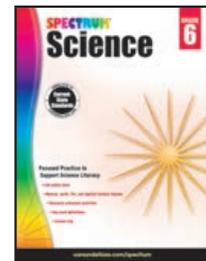
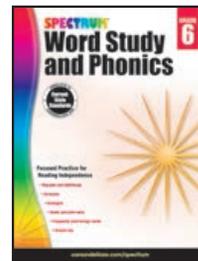
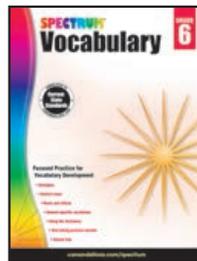
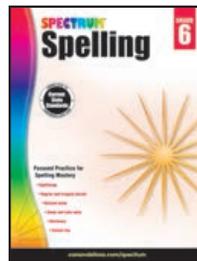
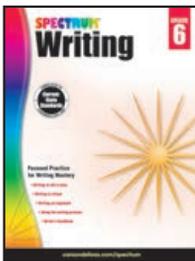
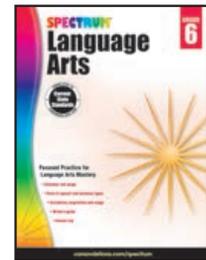
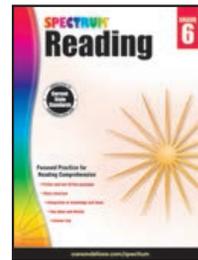
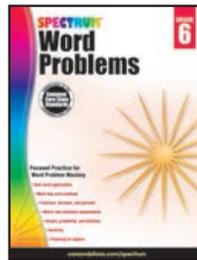
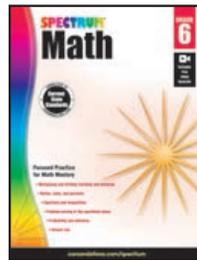
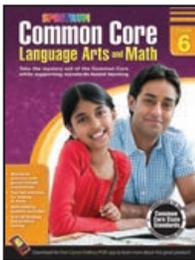
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