A. **IDENTIFYING SENTENCES**  Identify each of the following groups of words as a sentence or a sentence fragment. On the line provided, write S for sentence or F for fragment.

**Examples**  

1. Camping in the state park.  
   F  
2. Byron's family goes camping every summer.  
   S  

3. They hooked their trailer to the truck.  
4. And drove to the state park about an hour away.  
5. Finding a small clearing near the lake.  
6. The view of the mountains was breathtaking.  
7. After they had set up camp.  
8. Soon, Byron and his sister Abbie headed for the lake.  
9. Carrying their fishing poles and tackle boxes.  
10. Did Byron catch any fish?  
11. Abbie caught three large bass.  
12. On the second day, a two-hour hike up a nearby mountain.

B. **IDENTIFYING COMPLETE SUBJECTS AND SIMPLE SUBJECTS**  Underline the complete subject in each of the following sentences. Then, draw a second line under the simple subject. [Hint: A simple subject may be compound.]

**Example**  

1. How often do the men and women on the Olympic diving team practice?  

2. Spicy sauces and pickled fish are often served with Korean food.  
3. When will the programs for the concert be printed?  
4. Which actress starred in the biographical movie about Selena?  
5. In what part of the world is Mount Everest located?  
6. Waiting for me at the bus stop was my grandfather.  
7. After class yesterday, he looked on the Internet for more information on the Cherokee.  
8. A large dog with a bright red collar greeted each visitor.  
9. Among my favorite summer pastimes are swimming, skating, and hiking.  
10. The national sport of many Latin American countries is soccer.  
11. At the festival Sammy and his younger sister learned a Berber dance.
C. IDENTIFYING COMPLETE PREDICATES AND SIMPLE PREDICATES Underline the complete predicate in each of the following sentences. Then, draw a second line under the simple predicate (verb or verb phrase). [Hint: A simple predicate may be compound.]

Example 1. During the day some bats may groom themselves or care for their young.

21. Over the centuries many myths about bats have developed.
22. Bats do not carry bedbugs or get into people’s hair.
23. Where did we get the expression “blind as a bat”?
24. Actually, all species of bats can see quite well.
25. Bats roost in dark places during the day and feed at night.
26. Because of the possibility of rabies, neither a live nor a dead bat should ever be handled.
27. Some bat colonies have thousands or even millions of members.
28. In the tropics some species feed on fruits and other various plants.
29. Each night, a bat might eat as much as half its weight in food, digest that meal, and then eat again.
30. Artists in Eastern cultures have portrayed bats as signs of good luck and happiness.

D. IDENTIFYING SUBJECTS AND VERBS In each of the following sentences, underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate (verb or verb phrase) twice. [Hint: A subject or a verb may be compound.]

Example 1. On the table lies a novel by Jamaica Kincaid.

31. Jamaica Kincaid, my stepmother’s favorite writer, was born and raised on the Caribbean island of Antigua.
32. Her stories and novels are often set on this tiny island.
33. For more than three centuries, the island of Antigua remained a British colony.
34. African people were brought to the island and were forced to work as slaves.
35. Among these people were Jamaica Kincaid’s ancestors.
36. When did Kincaid move to the United States?
37. She attended college in New Hampshire and later wrote for a teenage girls’ magazine.
38. Soon, her first story was published in The New Yorker.
39. Has anyone in your English class read Kincaid’s novel Annie John?
40. On the bookshelves in my stepmother’s office are many books by this author.
E. **CLASSIFYING AND PUNCTUATING SENTENCES** Classify each of the following sentences by writing DEC for declarative, IMP for imperative, INT for interrogative, or EXC for exclamatory on the line provided. Add the correct end punctuation to each sentence.

**Example** 1. Don't be afraid of a dragonfly.

1. Look at the large wings on this beautiful insect
2. When a dragonfly is in flight, its wings shimmer in the sunlight
3. What a dazzling sight that is
4. How fast can they fly
5. Dragonflies can reach speeds of up to sixty miles per hour
6. That's one swift bug
7. Notice the spines on its legs
8. The dragonfly uses its spiny legs to catch its prey
9. What is the difference between a dragonfly and a damselfly
10. Damselflies are smaller and more fragile; in fact, dragonflies prey upon damselflies
Parts of Speech Overview: Noun, Pronoun, Adjective

A. IDENTIFYING TYPES OF NOUNS In each of the following sentences, underline every noun that is the type indicated in parentheses. A sentence may contain more than one type of noun.

Example 1. Squashes are grown throughout the United States and all over the world for their beauty and as a food source. (abstract)

1. Squash, pumpkins, and gourds all belong to the same family of vegetables. (collective)
2. Native Americans were growing them before Europeans arrived in North America. (proper)
3. Gourds, which are actually hard-shelled squash, cannot be eaten. (concrete)
4. People grow many gourds simply for the enjoyment of their appearance. (abstract)
5. Last year, Pablo's art class made birdhouses out of large, fat gourds. (collective)
6. The skinny types can be hung around the house as ornaments. (common)
7. My aunt Julie in Louisiana has a large, round gourd that she uses as a bowl. (proper)
8. They can also be used as other various containers, with the stems serving as handles. (common)
9. Prepared properly, a luffa gourd makes an excellent natural sponge. (concrete)
10. With a little imagination, you can think of even more creative uses for these fascinating vegetables. (abstract)

B. IDENTIFYING TYPES OF PRONOUNS In each of the following sentences, underline the pronoun that is the type indicated in parentheses. A sentence may contain more than one type of pronoun.

Example 1. Are those the types of snakes that bite? (demonstrative)

11. Would someone please give me the name of a good doctor? (personal)
12. The tissues of poison ivy plants contain an oil that will irritate your skin. (relative)
13. What did he buy at the Santa Fe Indian Market? (interrogative)
14. This baseball was signed by the great Roberto Clemente himself. (intensive)
15. These are the most delicious nachos I have ever tasted! (demonstrative)
16. Did you enjoy yourself at the planetarium yesterday? (reflexive)
17. By the next rehearsal, she had memorized most of her lines for the first act. (indefinite)
18. Parrots make good pets because they are sociable, and many can learn to talk. (personal)
19. At the library someone will help us find information on Georgia O'Keeffe. (indefinite)
20. Our student leaders pride themselves on their hard work and dedication. (reflexive)
C. IDENTIFYING ADJECTIVES  In each of the following sentences, underline each adjective, and draw an arrow to the word the adjective modifies. Do not include the articles a, an, and the. A sentence may have more than one adjective.

Example 1. A popular dish in Japanese restaurants, tempura is actually European in origin.

21. Japanese cooks steam, boil, or braise many traditional dishes.
22. Foreign traders introduced the use of oils and deep-frying.
23. Tempura, or deep-fried seafood, was a Portuguese dish that was brought to Japan in the sixteenth century.
24. As the Japanese adapted this dish, the batter became lighter and fluffier.
25. The recipe for tempura is easy if you remember a few simple tips.
26. The vegetable oil should be fresh, and the batter should be thin, lumpy, and cold.
27. Place only a few pieces in the oil at one time.
28. Tempura tastes best when it is served right away.
29. Shrimp tempura and vegetable tempura can be served together for a complete meal.
30. Serve hot rice and a clear soup as complements to these tasty, fluffy morsels.

D. IDENTIFYING NOUNS, PRONOUNS, AND ADJECTIVES  Each of the following sentences contains an italicized word or group of words. Identify the part of speech of each italicized word or word group by writing above it N for noun, P for pronoun, or A for adjective.

Example 1. Sculptor Oreland C. Joe believes that the only way to greatness is through hard work.

31. Oreland C. Joe has won numerous awards and gained widespread recognition for his sculptures.
32. The son of a Southern Ute father and a Navajo mother, Joe grew up on a Navajo reservation.
33. His grandfather, who was a strong influence in Joe's life, taught him about their culture and their past.
34. The spirit of the Navajo shines through in Joe's bronze, alabaster, and limestone sculptures.
35. His works are on exhibit in galleries throughout the Southwest.
36. He was commissioned to create a monument to Standing Bear, a Ponca chief.
37. In the 1800s, Chief Standing Bear encouraged his people to resist white settlers peacefully.
38. Joe's enormous bronze statue of the chief was dedicated in 1996 in Ponca City, Oklahoma.
39. Even as a child, Oreland C. Joe excelled at creating art.
40. His mother supplied him with notebooks and encouraged him to draw in *them.*

41. He sold his first paintings when he was in *sixth* grade.

42. In junior high school he began working with *three-dimensional* art forms.

43. Joe attended a *workshop* in northern Italy in 1984.

44. While in Italy, Joe studied the works *that* had been created by Antonio Canova.

45. The neoclassical style of Canova, an Italian sculptor, greatly influenced Joe’s *work.*

46. In his own art, Joe uses texture to express *meaning.*

47. Joe has conducted workshops throughout Arizona and Texas and at *his* studio in Kirtland, New Mexico.

48. Through *these* workshops, the sculptor shares his experience with young artists and helps them reach their goals.

49. Despite his great *success,* Oreland C. Joe remains humble.

50. He continues to set goals and to challenge *himself* all the time.
Parts of Speech Overview: Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection

A. IDENTIFYING TYPES OF VERBS  On the line provided, identify the kind of verb that is italicized in each of the following sentences. Above the verb, write LV for linking verb, TAV for transitive action verb, or IAV for intransitive action verb.

Example 1. The refried beans and Spanish rice tasted good together.  

1. My older sister wants a conga drum for her birthday.
2. Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States.
3. Last week a marine biologist spoke to our science class.
4. After the game the crowd gave the team a standing ovation.
6. Look for Albert and me at the fiesta.
7. The American Kennel Club regulates most dog shows in the United States.
8. Before you leave, practice your free throws for at least ten minutes.
9. The egg rolls and fried rice smell delicious.
10. In 1932, Amelia Earhart flew across the Atlantic Ocean alone.

B. IDENTIFYING VERBS AND VERB PHRASES  Underline the verb or verb phrase in each of the following sentences. For each verb phrase, circle all helping verbs.

Example 1. Have you ever come across a poisonous snake?

11. In my first-aid class, we have been learning about snakebites.
12. How can you determine the type of snakebite?
13. The fangs of a poisonous snake will cause one or more puncture wounds.
14. On the other hand, most nonpoisonous snakes do not have fangs.
15. Therefore, bites from nonpoisonous snakes usually leave just a horseshoe-shaped series of surface wounds.
16. You should keep the victim of a poisonous snakebite calm and still.
17. Otherwise, the venom can spread throughout the body faster.
18. A band of cloth should be tied above the bite.
19. Do not give the victim any aspirin or aspirin substitute.
20. A victim of a poisonous snakebite must receive professional medical treatment as soon as possible.

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C. **IDENTIFYING ADVERBS** In each of the following sentences, underline each adverb, and draw an arrow to the word it modifies. A sentence may have more than one adverb.

**Example 1.** Most cats groom themselves quite well, but they nevertheless can use help in grooming.

21. Groom your kitten quite frequently while it is young.
22. If you have a long-haired cat, groom it daily.
23. A weekly session will usually be fine for a short-haired kitty.
24. First, give your cat a gentle massage and quickly check for any signs of illness or other problems.
25. Speak calmly and nicely to the kitty as you tend to its ears, teeth, nails, and coat.
26. A cotton ball, slightly moist with alcohol, can be used to clean the ears.
27. You should always wipe the teeth with a damp washcloth or gauze pad.
28. Clip the curved tip of each claw very carefully.
29. Brushing the cat's coat is especially important in preventing hairballs.
30. Brushing also distributes oils from the skin throughout the coat.

D. **IDENTIFYING PREPOSITIONS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES** Underline each prepositional phrase in each of the following sentences. Then, draw a second line under the preposition, and circle the object of the preposition. A sentence may have more than one prepositional phrase.

**Example 1.** Before we moved to Pennsylvania, I had never seen snow in my life.

31. I will never forget the first big snowstorm, which had fallen during the night before Thanksgiving.
32. That morning, we awoke to a deep silence.
33. Sleepily opening the curtains, I was awestruck by the shining blanket of clean, crisp, brilliantly white snow.
34. For my brothers and me, it was a magical morning.
35. In the kitchen Dad was cooking oatmeal and slicing bananas.
36. After breakfast, we bundled up and rushed out the back door.
37. I immediately lay down on the white, powdery yard and swung my arms and legs to make a shape like an angel.
38. At Dad's request, my brothers and I shoveled a path along the sidewalk.
39. Later, our friend Robin came over with his sled, and we took turns riding it down the hill in front of our house.

40. Throughout the morning and afternoon, one game turned into another until dark, and then our parents finally called us inside.

E. IDENTIFYING VERBS, ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, AND INTERJECTIONS Each of the following sentences contains at least one italicized word. Above each italicized word, identify its part of speech. Use the following abbreviations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>PREP</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>INT</th>
<th>Interjection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADV</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
<td>CONJ</td>
<td>Conjunction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONJ CONJ ADV

Example 1. Neither my brother nor I have seen a more violent storm.

41. Chow mein and chop suey were invented by Chinese Americans.

42. Hey! Toss one of those tennis balls over here!

43. Lee Trevino and Nancy Lopez became two of the most popular figures in the world of golf.

44. Near the end of the Kwanzaa holiday, the community gathers for a traditional African feast.

45. Well, the volleyball team has certainly improved over the past week or so.

46. Because the Barringer Crater in Arizona was created so recently, it is in almost perfect condition.

47. Wild canaries live in pairs, but they often flock together.

48. Historically, Hampton University has played an important role in educating not only African Americans but also American Indians.

49. I would not have taken the broom inside if I had known you were not finished with it.

50. Suddenly, the kitten bolted out of the basket and leapt on the moth.
CHAPTER TEST

Complements: Direct and Indirect Objects, Subject Complements

A. **Classifying Complements** Classify the italicized complement in each of the following sentences. Above the complement, write DO for direct object, IO for indirect object, PN for predicate nominative, or PA for predicate adjective.

**Example 1.** Doesn't this wonton soup taste delicious?

1. Later during the party, the children broke open the piñata, and a shower of small gifts fell to the floor.
2. To Allison, the solution seemed simple.
3. Are you still studying the map, Jermaine?
4. Tamika will be so happy when she hears the news!
5. The mambo is a popular Cuban dance.
6. After the game Coach Jackson gave each player a compliment and a pat on the back.
7. George Washington Carver was a noted agricultural researcher of the early 1900s.
8. For much of her life, Emily Dickinson remained secluded from society.
9. In Mexico each town honors its patron saint with an annual festival.
10. The moon has long been a favorite topic for poets, playwrights, and musicians.
11. Uncle Richard and Aunt Milly came for a visit, and Kevin showed them his beautiful Japanese bonsai tree.
12. I have lent Diego my copy of Garrett Hongo's book The Open Boat.
13. Please hand Loreen and me the taco shells, the shredded cheese, and some of those diced tomatoes.
14. Sojourner Truth was one of the best-known speakers of the antislavery movement.
15. Do these kittens look healthy to you?
16. Most parakeets are clever and affectionate.
17. Kimchi, a Korean dish, is a seasoned mixture of Chinese cabbage, white radishes, and other vegetables.
18. Rosa Parks would not give a white passenger her seat on the bus.
19. The Hopi use kachina dolls in religious ceremonies.
20. During her travels in California last winter, Grandmother bought Rosita a small jade Chinese dragon.
21. As she has matured, our dog Lexi, a Labrador-shepherd mix, has become more mellow and less demanding.

22. Melissa placed her order in time, but the company sent her the wrong poster.

23. For our class's annual field trip, Mr. Levine took us to the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City.

24. Will Rita Dove really be the speaker at your cousin's college graduation?

25. Those stir-fried vegetables will taste too salty if you add all that soy sauce.

B. IDENTIFYING AND CLASSIFYING COMPLEMENTS Underline the complement or complements in each of the following sentences. Then, above each complement, classify it by writing DO for direct object, IO for indirect object, PN for predicate nominative, or PA for predicate adjective. If a sentence does not have a complement, write None on the line provided. [Hint: A sentence may contain more than one complement, and a complement may be compound.]

Example 1. Owning a Great Dane can be a great challenge and great fun.

26. These enormous dogs may seem dangerous and scary to some people.

27. Actually, Great Danes are generally gentle, sensitive animals.

28. Most of them have sweet, friendly personalities.

29. My aunt's Dane, Lester, is a perfect example.

30. When I first met Lester, he gave me a big, wet doggy kiss.

31. Then, he actually climbed up on my lap as much as he could with his big body and long, gangly legs.

32. Great Danes can be very protective of their family members.

33. As for grooming, their short, smooth coats require little care.

34. A quick brushing once a week will suffice in most cases.

35. An owner of a Great Dane pup must monitor the puppy's growth carefully.

36. The puppy's diet should be low in fat, protein, and calcium.

37. Otherwise, the puppy may grow too fast and could develop disorders of its bones.

38. Aunt Janice fed Lester a special food during his puppyhood.

39. So far, he has had no problems with his bones.

40. According to Aunt Janice, Great Dane ownership is a big commitment.

41. For instance, food and veterinary care for a 150-pound dog can become expensive.

42. In addition, an owner must give these dogs adequate attention and training.
43. In a dog this size, behavior problems spell big trouble.

44. A positive approach to training will work best with these dogs, as with most animals.

45. Depending upon the amount of exercise, a Great Dane might become either a couch potato or an athlete.

46. Aunt Janice’s active lifestyle offers her dog many opportunities for exercise.

47. They walk in the park almost every day and sometimes hike in the woods.

48. Despite all the challenges, having a Great Dane can be great fun for the right person.

49. These gentle giants give their families deep devotion and great affection.

50. Would you be a good owner for a Great Dane?
45. The solution suggested by the principal was supported by both the students and the faculty.

46. When you are ready to leave for the game, call me.

47. Victoria has been searching the Internet to gather information about the life of Frederick Douglass.

48. Our Be Kind to Animals Club donates food, toys, and kitty litter to the local animal shelter.

49. Covering about 5,400,000 square miles, Antarctica is larger than the continent of Australia.

50. To be a good basketball player, you must be in excellent condition.
The Clause: Independent and Subordinate Clauses

A. Identifying Independent and Subordinate Clauses  Identify the italicized clause in each of the following sentences as an independent clause or a subordinate clause. On the line provided, write IND for independent clause or SUB for subordinate clause.

Example  

1. As we enjoyed our kung-pao chicken, Chen explained the history of chopsticks.
   __ SUB  1. Chen told me about the fuel shortages *that have struck China throughout its history.*
   __ 2. To conserve fuel, the ancient Chinese used *stir-frying*, which is a method for cooking food quickly.
   __ 3. *They also chopped the food into small pieces* so that it would cook faster.
   __ 4. *Because chopsticks worked so well for eating these bite-sized pieces,* they were preferred over forks and knives.
   __ 5. The first chopsticks, *which were almost always made of bamboo,* came into being during the Shang dynasty (1700-1050 B.C.).
   __ 6. Although some people today use jade or silver chopsticks, *most are made of hardwood, lacquered wood, or bamboo.*
   __ 7. Since only ten people may sit at one table at a Chinese banquet, *chopsticks are often sold in packs containing ten pairs.*
   __ 8. *When you use chopsticks,* rest the bottom stick on the base of your thumb.
   __ 9. Then grip the top stick between your thumb and your first two fingers *so that the stick can be moved up and down.*
   __ 10. Soon you may find that you are one of the many people *who put their forks aside in favor of these ancient Chinese utensils.*

B. Classifying Subordinate Clauses  Each of the following sentences contains a subordinate clause in italics. On the line provided, classify each italicized clause by writing ADJ for adjective clause or ADV for adverb clause.

Example  

1. The Raybestos Brakettes won six championships while Donna Lopiano was on the team.
   __ ADV  11. *When Donna Lopiano was a child,* she dreamed of pitching for the New York Yankees.
   __ 12. She practiced on her own for six years *before she tried out for Little League.*
   __ 13. Her pitches, *which included a lightning fastball,* earned her a spot on a team.
14. However, because of a rule that excluded girls from the league, she never got a chance to play.

15. Although Lopiano excelled at other sports, baseball remained her favorite.

16. She began playing for the Raybestos Brakettes when she was only sixteen years old.

17. Because they are recognized as one of the best women’s fast-pitch softball teams in history, the Brakettes have played all over the world.

18. Lopiano, who played as a pitcher and an infielder, helped the Brakettes win six national championships.

19. While she was with the team, Lopiano was voted Most Valuable Player at the national tournament three times.

20. She did not wait until she was through playing to get her education.

21. At the University of Southern California, she earned the master’s and doctorate degrees that would help her succeed even more.

22. She moved into sports administration after she had coached basketball, softball, and volleyball for several years.

23. In 1975 she became athletic director for women at the University of Texas, whose women’s sports program soon became one of the finest in the nation.

24. Before Lopiano was finished, the program had produced eighteen national championships.

25. Lopiano was admired for her insistence that the athletes graduate from college.

26. Though she loved her job at the University of Texas, she left in 1992 to become executive director of the Women’s Sports Foundation.

27. The Women’s Sports Foundation, which started in 1974, promotes opportunities for female athletes of all ages.

28. After she joined the foundation, Lopiano began crusading for equal treatment for women in sports.

29. She strives to help young women and their families recognize the benefits that sports can have for young girls.

30. Lopiano works hard because she wants all young people to be able to pursue their dreams.
C. IDENTIFYING AND CLASSIFYING SUBORDINATE CLAUSES Underline the subordinate clause in each of
the following sentences, and circle the relative pronoun or subordinating conjunction in the clause.
Then, on the line provided, classify the clause by writing ADJ for *adjective clause* or ADV for *adverb clause*.

Example  ADV  1. (As soon as) I got my mother's approval, I began planning my indoor garden.

   31. Mom had a fern that looked lonely in its big corner of the living room.
   32. When I proposed building an indoor garden around the fern, Mom was agreeable.
   33. First I built four wooden platforms, which were each a different height.
   34. My brother Randall, who is skilled at woodworking, helped me.
   35. After I had read about a variety of houseplants, I made a shopping list.
   36. I decided to look for rubber plants, African violets, begonias, jade plants, and spider
       plants because the corner gets indirect sunlight.
   37. In general, beginning gardeners should choose plants that are easy to grow.
   38. The first trip that I made to the garden supply store was a challenge.
   39. As we went through the store, Mom helped me choose the right plants and supplies.
   40. We passed up the begonias, whose leaves looked rather pale.
   41. At times, if I had specific questions, we consulted the salesclerks.
   42. After an hour or so of shopping, we loaded the car with plants, terra-cotta pots,
       potting soil, fertilizer, and watering equipment that we had bought.
   43. As soon as we got home, I repotted each plant according to the advice in my book.
   44. I kept the plants that were new separate from our other plants for about a week.
   45. Since they showed no signs of diseases or pests, I then moved them to their special
       corner.
   46. My friend Sarah, who is interested in interior design, made suggestions for arranging
       the plants.
   47. We placed the rubber plant, which was the tallest, in the back.
   48. We carefully designed the wooden platforms so that they would provide plenty of
       height variation.
   49. Some of the plants struggled until I got better at caring for them, but they are all
       healthy now.
   50. Although an indoor garden requires some hard work, its beauty is a great reward.
Kinds of Sentence Structure: Simple, Compound, Complex, and Compound-Complex Sentences

A. IDENTIFYING INDEPENDENT AND SUBORDINATE CLAUSES  In the following sentences, draw one line under each independent clause and two lines under each subordinate clause.

Example 1. May I borrow that article about yellow fever when you have finished reading it?

1. Juan Guiteras, a medical researcher, was born in Cuba in 1852.
2. After his family moved to the United States, he attended the University of Pennsylvania.
3. There he graduated from medical school and practiced medicine at the university hospital.
4. He also taught classes on tropical diseases, which were his specialty.
5. Yellow fever was of special interest to him, and he spent much time researching it.
6. Dr. Guiteras was the first to propose the theory that mild cases of yellow fever during childhood could make people immune to the disease.
7. He agreed with Dr. Carlos Finlay, who linked mosquitoes to the spread of yellow fever.
8. According to Finlay and Guiteras, cities high above sea level did not have the disease because mosquitoes could not breed there.
9. Their theories were proven correct early in the twentieth century.
10. Dr. Guiteras became the first director of public health in Cuba, where he lived in Havana until the end of his life in 1925.

B. CLASSIFYING SENTENCES AS SIMPLE OR COMPOUND  In each of the following sentences, underline the subject or subjects once and the verb or verbs twice. Then, classify each sentence by writing S for simple or CD for compound on the line provided.

Example 5  1. Keiko and Miles have found a stray kitten and are looking for a home for it.

____ 11. Snow is rare in the lowlands of Greece, but it does fall in the mountains.
____ 12. Paula and her family attended the Indian Art Expo in North Dakota.
____ 13. Julia warmed the tortillas, and Damon stirred the beans.
____ 14. Dad will walk the dog after work, or Justin will walk her after baseball practice.
____ 15. Ray and Tara watched the Japanese drummers and browsed among the crafts booths.
____ 16. Travis exercises every day, for he wants to stay strong and healthy.
____ 17. The mambo and the rumba are popular Cuban dances.
____ 18. The Jewish Sabbath begins at sundown on Friday and ends at nightfall on the following Saturday.
19. Wolves once roamed much of the world, but they have disappeared from many areas.

20. At the National Museum of the American Indian, children can learn the Snake Dance.

C. **Classifying Sentences as Compound, Complex, or Compound-Complex** In the following sentences, draw one line under each independent clause and two lines under each subordinate clause. Then, classify each sentence by writing on the line provided **CD** for compound, **CX** for complex, or **CD-CX** for compound-complex.

**Example** **CD-CX** 1. Uncle Edward, whom we visited recently, showed me his rabbits, and I became interested in having a pet rabbit of my own.

21. The Netherlands Dwarf and the Lop are two breeds of rabbits that make good pets.

22. If you plan to get a pet rabbit, you will need a cage, which is often called a hutch.

23. Either you can buy a hutch at a pet store, or you can build your own.

24. Rabbits do not like heat or direct sun, so the hutch should be placed in a shaded area.

25. Hutches should be cleaned every day, and in winter they should be brought indoors so that any animals inside them will not freeze.

26. You can buy food for your rabbits at a feed or pet store, or you can give them whole grains such as barley, oats, and wheat.

27. You can also feed a rabbit hay since it will aid in digestion.

28. In addition, hay helps wear down a rabbit's front teeth, which are growing constantly.

29. When you lift a rabbit, grasp the loose skin over its shoulders with one hand, and support the back legs with the other.

30. Most rabbits do not like to be held or petted very much, so you should probably keep handling to a minimum.

D. **Classifying Sentences by Structure** Classify each of the following sentences according to its structure. On the line provided, write **S** for simple, **CD** for compound, **CX** for complex, or **CD-CX** for compound-complex.

**Example** **CD-CX** 1. The winds of a tornado can reach more than two hundred miles per hour, and the rotating funnel cloud that causes the most damage generally has a diameter of several hundred yards.

31. Tornadoes, which are sometimes called twisters, can cause great destruction.

32. Tornadoes generally travel about twenty miles and die out in less than an hour.
33. However, some tornadoes can last several hours; during that time they can travel two hundred miles or more.

34. In the United States, tornadoes occur mainly in spring and early summer.

35. Since many hit in remote areas, the exact number of tornadoes in a given year can never be known.

36. Although scientists have studied tornadoes for years, the conditions that cause these storms to develop are not fully understood.

37. Most tornadoes develop along the boundary areas between cool, dry air and warm, humid air.

38. In the United States, such conditions most frequently occur in the Midwest and in states along the Gulf of Mexico.

39. First, storm clouds form a narrow line, called a squall line, which creates violent weather.

40. This violent weather produces a mass of warm, humid air that rises quickly, and more warm air rushes in to replace it.

41. Sometimes the air that is rushing in begins to rotate, and a tornado is formed.

42. The tornado begins as a rounded mass at the bottom of a dense, dark cloud.

43. The mass begins to twist, and then it forms a funnel cloud that gradually extends toward the earth.

44. Rain and hail start to fall, and lightning begins to flash.

45. As the funnel cloud reaches downward, it produces a hissing sound.

46. If the funnel touches the ground, this sound turns into a loud roar, and the tornado begins blowing down nearly everything in its path.

47. The National Weather Service warns communities when a tornado poses a threat.

48. A storm cellar gives the best protection, but a basement makes a good shelter, too.

49. In a building with no basement, people should go to the ground floor and lie under a table or bed away from the windows.

50. Anyone caught outdoors in a tornado should lie face down in a ditch or some other low spot for protection from debris; however, a person in such a place could still be pulled up into the tornado funnel.
Agreement: Subject and Verb, Pronoun and Antecedent

A. IDENTIFYING CORRECT SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT Underline the correct word or word group in parentheses in each of the following sentences.

Example 1. (Has, Have) Carlos and his cousins arrived yet?

1. "There Will Come Soft Rains" by Ray Bradbury (is, are) one of my favorite short stories.
2. (Do, Does) anyone here know the difference between a frog and a toad?
3. Thunder (is, are) rumbling in the distance.
4. Teneisha and I (has, have) agreed to build the sets for the play.
5. Most of the funds raised by the club (was, were) donated to the animal shelter.
6. Each of us (has, have) something to contribute to our community.
7. Ramon’s uncle (tells, tell) terrific folk tales he learned when he was a boy in Mexico.
8. Shredded onion or slices of tomato (makes, make) a tasty addition to a toasted cheese sandwich.
9. That family (doesn’t, don’t) live here anymore.
10. The ace of clubs in this deck of cards (is, are) torn.
11. Student volunteers (does, do) many different jobs at the local hospital.
12. Two dollars (is, are) not too much money to pay for those.
13. Here (is, are) the magazines you asked to borrow.
14. My friend and teammate Yoshiko (comes, come) from Japan.
15. Neither the robins nor the goldfinches (has, have) returned yet this spring.
16. Mathematics (is, are) usually just called math.
17. (Doesn’t, Don’t) the waves look inviting?
18. Watch how the cat (stalks, stalk) that lizard!
19. Are you sure none of the pieces of this puzzle (is, are) missing?
20. There (is, are) several buses you can take to get there from here.

B. IDENTIFYING CORRECT PRONOUN-ANTECEDENT AGREEMENT Underline the correct word or word group in parentheses in each of the following sentences.

Example 1. How did some of the spinach find (its, their) way into the dog’s dish?

21. The nonsense song “Mairsy Doats,” with (its, their) funny lyrics, was popular when my grandmother was a little girl.
22. One of the girls in my class brought (her, their) pet iguana to school today.
23. This year the chorus will present (its, their) fall concert on October 16.
24. Neither my older sister nor my younger one will let me read (her, their) diary.
25. Devin and Malcolm teamed up to create (his, their) mural.
26. Few of the students forgot to bring (his or her, their) permission slips for the field trip.
27. Why would anyone risk (his or her, their) life by not wearing a bike helmet?
28. Two minutes does not sound like a long time, but (it, they) can seem like forever during an earthquake.
29. More of the paint has been ordered, but (it, they) will not arrive until tomorrow.
30. Everybody in the chess club paid (his or her, their) dues on time this year.

C. **PROOFREADING FOR SUBJECT-VERB AND PRONOUN-ANTECEDENT AGREEMENT**  Most of the following sentences contain an error in subject-verb or pronoun-antecedent agreement. Underline the incorrect verb or pronoun. Then, above it, write the correct form. If the sentence is already correct, write C on the line provided.

**Example**  1. Many people have complimented me on my new outfit.

31. The science fiction book club will hold their meetings once a week, on Thursday afternoon at 3:15.
32. *Green Eggs and Ham* are my little brother's favorite bedtime book.
33. Don't anyone here have change for a dollar?
34. The news in the media give too much of a negative view on things, I think.
35. Any student who receives all A's and not more than one B gets their name on the dean's list.
36. Here is the choices for the menu this week.
37. Seventy-two inches are the height of this bookcase.
38. Francine and Jamal often play chess during his or her lunch break.
39. One of the floodlights need to be replaced.
40. Lamps made to take a three-way bulb provide three different levels of lighting.
41. Both of the salads on the menu today contains onions.
42. The band have learned several new routines to perform at halftime during the game this afternoon.
43. In the metric system one thousand grams equal a kilogram.
44. Is any of the bananas in that bunch ripe enough to eat yet?

45. Someone on the bus forgot his or her backpack.

46. Carlotta or Angela left their science book at my house last night.

47. There are a smoke alarm outside all of the bedrooms.

48. My aunt and uncle has just had a baby boy.

49. Don’t he look cute in this photograph?

50. Is three dollars enough to get into the early movie?
A. **USING IRREGULAR VERBS** On the line provided, write the correct past or past participle form of the italicized irregular verb that appears before each sentence.

**Example 1.** fall Three inches of rain **fell** during the storm.

1. see I __________ you and him at the library on Saturday.
2. fly Have you ever __________ in an airplane?
3. wear This is the second year we have __________ school uniforms.
4. catch Marcy __________ a bad cold last week.
5. sing The chorus __________ “America the Beautiful” to close the program.
6. sit You should have __________ with us at the movie.
7. write Luis has __________ a terrific haiku about the greens on the city golf course.
8. grow I have __________ several avocado plants from seeds.
9. drink The cat __________ most of the milk in the saucer.
10. buy We should have __________ bread while we were at the grocery store.
11. rise Everyone __________ when the band struck up “The Star-Spangled Banner.”
12. take Eunice __________ three rolls of photographs on her family’s vacation.
13. break The children have finally __________ the piñata.
14. lend Jody has often __________ me a hand with my projects.
15. blow High winds have __________ out several windows in downtown office buildings.
16. lie Some of the items in the lost-and-found box have __________ there for months.
17. cost This portable CD player is on sale; last week it __________ twenty dollars more.
18. know I wish I had __________ we were expected to bring our own calculators.
19. bring Everyone attending the concert __________ a can of food to donate to charity.
20. ride Sherrelle has __________ horses since she was only six years old.
21. swim The Lee twins have __________ in meets all over the state.
22. set I can’t remember where I __________ my keys, can you?
23. teach How long has Mr. Williams __________ at Carter Middle School?
24. shrink These socks must have __________ in the wash.
25. lay After lunch all the kindergartners __________ their heads on their desks for a half hour of quiet time.
B. Changing Tenses of Verbs  On the line provided, rewrite each of the following sentences, changing the verb or verbs to the tense indicated in italics before the sentence.

Example 1. future perfect  I have little privacy because my sister tags along.

I will have had little privacy because my sister will have tagged along.

26. present perfect  Everywhere I go, my little sister wants to go, too.

27. past perfect  She will follow me everywhere, and she will not let me have any privacy.

28. present  Her attachment to me was flattering but became annoying at times.

29. future  My friends have complained because she has annoyed them, too.

30. past  They had felt that I had given in to her too often.

C. Making Verb Tenses Consistent  On the line provided, rewrite each of the following sentences to make the verb tense consistent.

Example 1. Rhonda runs a great race, and she wore her first-place ribbon with pride.

Rhonda ran a great race, and she wore her first-place ribbon with pride.

31. The bell rang, and everyone rises from their desks.

32. As night falls, the barred owl called to its mate.

33. Melina kicked the winning goal, and the crowd goes wild.

34. Once he draws our attention to the sound, we heard it, too.

35. Grandpa lends his car to Mom, and she drove me to the dentist.

36. The cat lay on the porch, purring as the sun warms its fur.
37. When we left school, we go straight home.

38. Juan and Max took their books to their lockers and get in line.

39. We rode the bus to the mall and go window-shopping.

40. I knew the address, but I forget it.

D. **IDENTIFYING ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE** On the line provided, identify whether the italicized verb is in the active voice or the passive voice. Write A for active and P for passive.

**Example**  P  1. Carmen has been named Student Volunteer of the Year.

____ 41. Many of us have volunteered in our community this year.

____ 42. Volunteering has taught us a lot about ourselves.

____ 43. On my first day as a volunteer at the animal shelter, I was asked to help clean the cages.

____ 44. Right away, all my notions of my role as a shelter volunteer were shattered.

____ 45. Still, I was determined to live up to my promise to help out as a volunteer.

____ 46. Focusing on my real reason for volunteering, I accepted the assignment cheerfully.

____ 47. Later, I learned that my attitude had been noticed.

____ 48. In fact, I was praised by the shelter’s manager of volunteers.

____ 49. “With that attitude,” the manager was quoted as saying, “he will go far in life.”

____ 50. I have kept her words in mind ever since, in school and out.
Using Pronouns Correctly: Nominative and Objective Case Forms

A. Identifying Correct Pronoun Forms

Underline the correct form of the pronoun in parentheses in each of the following sentences.

Example 1. Zilpha and (I, me) have been friends since the first grade.

1. After practice yesterday afternoon the band members treated (themselves, theirselves) to a pitcher of ice-cold lemonade.
2. Serena will share the survey results with you and (I, me).
3. (Who, Whom) is absent today?
4. Frank and (I, me) will co-chair the meeting this afternoon.
5. The chorus director told (we, us) sopranos to take a bow.
6. Mom said that she would give (we, us) twins some extra allowance this week if we finish the yardwork by Friday.
7. Is that (he, him) in the blue-and-white striped shirt?
8. We heard you and (he, him) laughing in the hallway.
9. (We, Us) skateboarders need a safe place to ride our boards.
10. Gus excused (himself, hisself) from the table to answer the doorbell.
11. Both Dora and (I, me) missed the bus this morning.
12. Uncle Ezra showed Pat and (I, me) his new truck.
13. (Who, Whom) is your closest friend this year?
14. My older brother, who is a science major in college, explained the jet stream to (we, us) junior scientists in my neighborhood.
15. The winners of the essay contest are Liu and (she, her).
16. The Levines have invited Meg and (I, me) to a picnic Friday.
17. Will you and (I, me) get there on time?
18. The puppy scampered back and forth between Norma and (I, me).
19. Did the coach say who should be standing next to (who, whom) when we line up to go inside the gym?
20. Jack did a great job on his speech; he should be proud of (himself, hisself).
21. Can you and (they, them) go camping with us this weekend?
22. Grandfather Chang will teach you and (I, me) how to use an abacus.
23. Anita and (they, them) have already left for the carnival.

24. The newest members of our class are Raoul and (she, her).

25. With (who, whom) have you discussed your plans?

B. **CORRECTING ERRORS IN PRONOUN FORMS** Most of the following sentences contain an error in the use of pronoun forms. For each sentence, underline the error, and then write the correct form above the error. If a sentence is already correct, write C on the line provided.

**Example**

1. Bob congratulated himself on finishing his chores early.

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26. The only person that I recognize is her.

27. “Who will help me when it is time to move all of these desks against the wall?” Mrs. Washington asked her class.

28. Us 4-H members learn a lot while having a lot of fun.

29. Who did you ask for directions to the theater?

30. Please show your portfolio to Grandma and I.

31. Either Lateisha or I will call you with the details.

32. My cousin sent Mom and I tickets to her piano recital.

33. For who are you planning to vote?

34. The first ones in line for concert tickets were Jose and him.

35. Our school is named for her.

36. The audience gave we ice skaters a round of applause.

37. Ed convinced himself he could improve his grades, and he did.

38. Maria and her are helping Ruthie learn Spanish.

39. I can’t decide whom is my favorite teacher this year.

40. Aunt Pearl gave Robbie and he a ride to the mall.

41. The veterinarian advised us pet owners about how to get rid of fleas and prevent our animals from getting them again.

42. Leon and him have written a one-act play.

43. The best tennis player in our age bracket is she.

44. My sister will meet you and I at the box office.

45. Many letters of recommendation begin with “To Who It May Concern” because they are not being sent to any specific person.
46. According to Margaret, Elizabeth, and he, the sequel was not nearly as exciting as the original movie.

47. Most of the playgoers kept their opinions to theirselves.

48. The most vividly colored parrots are them.

49. Could the disc jockey play some reggae music for us dancers?

50. My foster father and me made the guacamole.
Using Modifiers Correctly:  Comparison and Placement

A. Using the Correct Modifier  Underline the correct modifier in parentheses in each of the following sentences.

Example 1. That was the (sillier, silliest) movie I have ever seen.

1. Sliced tomatoes taste (good, well) with black beans and rice.
2. Is the (younger, youngest) of the twins Tamara or Tawana?
3. Which of these three computer makers offers the (more, most) generous rebate?
4. Eddie plays the clarinet quite (good, well).
5. I got here as (quick, quickly) as I could.
6. I think your outfit looks especially (nice, nicely) today.
7. The doctor will look at the X-rays (close, closely) to check for a hairline fracture.
8. After the long, hard winter, the spring sunshine felt (good, well).
9. She is the (faster, fastest) sprinter on the softball team.
10. Does Erin feel (good, well) enough to go hiking with us?
11. Suki makes chess look (easy, easily) to play.
12. Yosef rebounded (good, well) in this afternoon’s game.
13. Please don’t play the radio so (loud, loudly).
14. The sky grew (light, lightly) as the new day dawned.
15. It has been (good, well) to be neighbors for so many years.
16. You seem more (happy, happily) today than you did yesterday.
17. Which store in the mall has the (less, least) expensive sale price on jeans this week?
18. I was surprised that I did so (good, well) on the pop quiz.
19. The audience listened (close, closely) to the guest speaker.
20. Let’s walk on the (sunnier, sunniest) side of the street.

B. Writing Comparative and Superlative Forms of Modifiers  On the line provided, write the comparative or superlative form of the italicized adjective or adverb that will correctly fit in each of the following sentences.

Example 1. cozy  The kitchen is the ________coziest________ room in our house.

21. large  We got the ____________bucket of popcorn to last through the whole movie.
22. successful  Who was ____________at the plate that year, Sammy Sosa or Mark McGwire?
CHAPTER TEST

23. **sweet** Compared with the grapes we had last week, these taste ____________.

24. **powerful** Which of the four motorcycles has the ____________ engine?

25. **recent** The ____________ addition to our family is Rags, a mixed-breed puppy.

26. **easy** The ____________ part of the test seemed ____________ than the first part.

27. **exciting** White-water rafting is one of the ____________ adventures I’ve ever had.

28. **far** Who hiked ____________, you or Rochelle?

29. **quickly** We finished our chores ____________ than we had expected.

30. **desperately** After the flood, safe drinking water was the ____________ needed item.

C. **CORRECTING DOUBLE COMPARISONS AND DOUBLE NEGATIVES** On the line provided, rewrite each of the following sentences to correct any error in the use of modifiers. Although some sentences can be corrected in more than one way, you need to give only one correction.

**Example 1.** That old truck doesn’t have no seat belts.

That old truck doesn’t have any seat belts.

31. **Today is a lot less chillier than yesterday was.**

32. **Aren’t there no more mashed potatoes?**

33. **He is the bestest speller in the whole school.**

34. **We couldn’t hardly see the road in the fog.**

35. **Daisy didn’t see nothing worth buying at the flea market.**

36. **The recliner was more awkwarder to move than the couch was.**

37. **Is this banana the most ripest one of the bunch?**

38. **I still don’t feel no better.**
39. We can't scarcely hear you with all that racket in the background.

40. Our new neighborhood is less noisier than our old one.

D. CORRECTING MISPLACED AND DANGLING MODIFIERS Each of the following sentences contains a misplaced or dangling modifier. On the lines provided, rewrite the sentences so that they are clear. You may need to add, delete, or rearrange words.

Example 1. I heard that our next-door neighbors are moving away from Mom.

I heard from Mom that our next-door neighbors are moving away.

41. Before going home, the grocery store was our last stop.

42. The version of that folk tale was about a talking crow that I heard before.

43. Somewhere inside the wall, I heard a scratching sound.

44. The missing cat was finally found up a tree yowling for help.

45. Getting dressed, a button fell off my shirt.

46. My sister also has a baby boy with twin daughters.

47. The horses will eat apples from the children's hands that graze in the north pasture.

48. Climbing the stairs, the snow swirled around me.

49. Wading through the shallow water, dozens of minnows darted out of our way.

50. We watched the sun rise from the observation tower.
A Glossary of Usage: Common Usage Problems

A. **IDENTIFYING CORRECT USAGE** Applying the rules of formal standard English, underline the correct word or word group in parentheses in each of the following sentences.

**Example 1.** We should *(of, have)* left home earlier.

1. *(Leave, Let)* me see that magazine for a minute, please.
2. Will you *(learn, teach)* me to say "I will miss you very much" in Spanish?
3. We planted *(a, an)* herb garden next to the kitchen door.
4. You look *(like, as though)* you could use a hand with that.
5. David divided the matzo balls *(among, between)* the four bowls of chicken broth.
6. Most of the Plains Indians *(use to, used to)* be nomadic.
7. You *(ain't, aren't)* the only new student in our class.
8. I saw on the Web *(that, where)* a hurricane is headed this way.
9. *(Their, They're, There)* planning to be here about four o'clock this afternoon.
10. *(Its, It's)* too early in the game to predict the winner.
11. Is that *(your, you're)* sister over there?
12. The main character in the story is rude and often does not act *(like, as)* he should.
13. The team is *(all ready, already)* to begin squad drills.
14. We had *(alot, a lot)* of fun at the state fair.
15. If you put much more air in that balloon, it will *(burst, bust)*.
16. Mrs. Watanabe is the neighbor *(whose, who's)* moving to Miami.
17. Joel was going back to the locker room, so I asked him to *(bring, take)* the extra bats in to Coach Epstein.
18. You have more photo albums *(then, than)* I do.
19. The whole school feels *(bad, badly)* about the team's loss.
20. Those *(type, types)* of flowers grow best in full sun.
21. Wasn't Neil Armstrong the first astronaut *(who, which)* set foot on the moon?
22. This used car has *(fewer, less)* miles on it than the others on the lot.
23. We *(had ought, ought)* to leave for school soon.
24. Each month I *(try and, try to)* put at least twenty dollars into my savings account.
25. I didn't want to go to the party *(anyways, anyway)*.
B. Proofreading for Correct Usage   Most of the following sentences contain an error in the use of formal standard English. If a sentence contains an error in usage, rewrite the sentence correctly on the line provided. If the sentence is already correct, write C on the line.

Example 1. There are less mosquitoes this summer than last summer.

There are fewer mosquitoes this summer than last summer.

26. If we had bought tickets sooner, we would of gotten better seats.

27. Have your aunt and uncle returned from there vacation yet?

28. I have already seen that movie twice.

29. I can’t hardly wait to see the sequel.

30. My friend Ernestine she won a blue ribbon at the science fair.

31. Do your cousins live a long ways from here?

32. Jorge was honored to except this month’s Most Improved Writer award.

33. Does anyone know where the remote control is at?

34. This here article explains how to make your own picture frames.

35. Please try and pay attention.

36. They helped theirself to more macaroni and cheese.

37. The doorknob came off of my bedroom door this morning.

38. How good did you do on your math test today?
39. This cottage cheese does not smell bad to me.

40. I cannot go to the game without I mow the lawn first.

41. You seem sort of confused about who's supposed to do what tasks.

42. This recipe for bran muffins calls for less sugar; it uses applesauce instead.

43. Did your uncle bring them coins back from Pakistan?

44. That senator usually don't support this kind of legislation.

45. No one knows how come the bus was late.

46. I might have left my glasses somewheres at home.

47. Despite their brave appearance, the young soldiers were real scared.

48. Grandma says that I am growing like a weed.

49. We use to live in Milwaukee.

50. Mom's glass wind chimes busted when I dropped them.
Capital Letters: Rules for Capitalization

A. USING CORRECT CAPITALIZATION For each of the following sentences, capitalize each word that should begin with a capital letter.

Example 1. For supper my brother Tomas and I made meatloaf and Spanish rice.

1. Have you read the article about Tiger Woods in today's edition of the Chicago Tribune?
2. My cousin Maria is taking Latin, Chemistry, and World History 101.
3. Both Christmas and New Year's Day fall on Tuesdays this year.
4. Lake Superior, which lies between Michigan and Ontario, Canada, is the largest of the five Great Lakes.
5. Last summer we visited friends in the West and toured Rocky Mountain National Park, which is in Colorado.
6. Yesterday I asked Mom if she would take us to the new amusement park, Thrillworld, next weekend.
7. The Golden Gate Bridge spans San Francisco Bay in Northern California.
8. We rented a copy of A Tree Grows in Brooklyn from Ali's Video Outlet on Forty-Ninth Street.
9. The speaker of the House presides over the United States House of Representatives.
10. My father's parents came to this country from Belize, a former British colony in Central America.
11. In Greek mythology, Zeus was the chief god; his counterpart in Roman mythology was Jupiter.
12. The medal of honor, which is awarded by Congress, is our nation's highest military award.
13. We spent that rainy Saturday afternoon playing backgammon and Monopoly and listening to Gloria Estefan tapes.
14. Did you know that Thurgood Marshall was the first African American appointed to the Supreme Court?
15. Last fall our whole Astronomy I class went outside to look at a beautiful circular rainbow that had formed around the sun.
16. The first five books of the Bible are known as the Pentateuch.
17. Serena and Casey got two pairs of Lee jeans for the price of one at the big sale at Davidson's Department Store.
18. In English class we read the Japanese story "the wise old woman" as retold by Yoshiko Uchida.
19. The first space shuttle, the *columbia*, was launched on my brother's birthday, April 12, 1981.

20. Did you watch the academy awards on television last night?

21. The official language of Brazil is Portuguese, not Spanish.

22. The sea of Japan separates Japan from the mainland of Asia.

23. Have you and Aunt Lani seen the latest issue of *Field and Stream*?

24. Our geography teacher, Mr. Santiago, used a globe of the world to show us which countries make up Central America.

25. By Friday we are supposed to have read the article titled "the many attractions of magnets."

B. **Proofreading for Correct Capitalization** Each of the following sentences contains at least one error in capitalization. Correct each error either by changing a capital letter to a lowercase letter or by changing a lowercase letter to a capital letter.

Example 1. Mom and Dad were married in St. Petersburg, Florida, in the spring of 1984.

26. Last summer we visited Mammoth Cave National Park in southwestern Kentucky.

27. All County offices will be closed Monday, September 20, in observance of Rosh Hashana, the Jewish New Year.

28. The magazine *Consumer Reports*, which does not accept Advertising, evaluates many types of household products.

29. The six states that make up New England are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

30. The Smithsonian Institution was founded in 1846 in Washington, D.C.

31. Was Diana the Roman Goddess of the Moon, of hunting, or of both?

32. The Colorado River in Texas flows Southeast from the northwestern part of the state into the Gulf of Mexico.

33. Urn Sing called Westwind Animal Hospital to make an appointment with Dr. Cleon Hall to examine her dog, Bubbles.

34. My Dad and I drove to Park Rapids, Minnesota, to go fishing at Upper Bottle Lake.

35. Mrs. Williams, my Math teacher, is taking night classes at the University of Iowa.

36. For Grandfather's birthday I memorized one of his favorite poems, "Those winter Sundays" by African American poet Robert Hayden.

37. My Music teacher, Mrs. Evangelista, is originally from the Greek island of Mykonos.
38. The thank-you letter was short and simple:

   Dear M. E. Jones:

   Thank you for your contribution. we appreciate your support.

   Yours Truly,

   Community Chest of Sunnyvale.

39. The city library is on Twenty-Third Street, two blocks East of the Community Bank of Rockford.

40. The Principal announced that the new high school's sports teams would be called the timberwolves.

41. Long ago the Pacific ocean covered the Mojave Desert in Southeastern California.

42. The U.S. Civil war has also been called the War between the States.

43. The Capital of California is Sacramento, not Los Angeles.

44. One of aunt Megan's favorite cartoons is For Better or worse.

45. The first ten Amendments to the United States constitution are known as the Bill of Rights.

46. My cousin Max is a second Lieutenant in the Marine corps.

47. I found some of the information for my report in the latest edition of The World Almanac And Book of Facts.

48. On Labor day weekend, we grilled chicken and catfish on our Weber Grill.

49. Author Karen Hesse won the 1998 Newbery medal for Out of the dust.

50. My favorite chapter in my history book is "Wooden ships and Iron sailors," which has a picture of the famous, beautiful clipper ship the Flying cloud.
Punctuation: End Marks, Commas, Semicolons, and Colons

A. USING END MARKS, COMMAS, SEMICOLONS, AND COLONS CORRECTLY The following sentences lack necessary end marks, commas, semicolons, and colons. Insert the correct punctuation in each sentence.

Example 1. As soon as he heard the news, Nathan e-mailed me, then I e-mailed you.

1. The recipe calls for three main ingredients: potatoes, skim milk, and Swiss cheese.
2. Were you late again this morning or were you on time?
3. The meeting is scheduled for 7:00 P.M.
4. Actually, it’s your turn to do the dishes tonight.
5. I have already fed the dog and the cat and the rabbit.
6. I’d like to go with you, but I have to study.
7. After you make the salad, please set the table Jorge.
8. What a great time we had at the beach.
11. I looked for my keys in the kitchen, on the porch, and under the bed, but still couldn’t find them.
12. I will meet you there; save a place for me.
13. No, you may not stay up until midnight children.
14. Aunt Sheneta, listening to my speech, smiled and nodded.
15. Winsie Chi, my former babysitter, is now a junior in college.
16. Call the fire department.
17. You can address the letter to 10 Cheyenne Ct, Glendale, MO 63122.
18. Why did your alarm go off at 5:30 A.M.
19. I can’t go to the party; I’m sorry to say.
20. This shawl, which was made in Poland, belonged to my great-grandmother.
21. In the final, most exciting quarter of the game, Brian kicked two field goals.
22. That price, however, does not include the monitor, the printer, and the fax machine.
23. Because we were late, we missed the opening scenes of the movie.
24. My youngest brother, Diego, is only two years old.
25. Winded from her run, she took a minute to catch her breath.
B. **Proofreading for Correct Punctuation** Most of the following sentences lack at least one period, question mark, exclamation point, comma, semicolon, or colon. Add the correct punctuation where it is needed. If a sentence is already correct, write C on the line provided.

**Example 1.** Yes, volunteering is a worthwhile, rewarding activity.

26. Have you ever been to the Art Institute in Chicago Illinois

27. Watch out for that car Al


29. When the hurricane began to turn toward land the governor issued an evacuation order for the coast.

30. Our dog a cocker spaniel doesn’t do any tricks but our cat a Siamese fetches

31. My mom caught two sea trout, three flounder and six whiting.

32. I wanted to go swimming everyone else wanted to see a movie

33. At the end of the tennis match both players craved a tall refreshing cold drink

34. We left the car at the station and we took the train downtown.

35. I ordered a taco and refried beans and a glass of lemonade.

36. Wait for me Mai

37. The Web page designed by Tena Cly won first place in a statewide contest.

38. My oldest brother Samuel is studying political science at Howard University in Washington D C

39. I don’t have any time to spare right now I’m afraid.

40. In our gym class representatives from the Red Cross explained a number of basic first-aid procedures and treatments.

41. Why don’t you ask your friend Enrique if he would like to go camping with us this weekend

42. Let me show you the project that I have planned for the science fair

43. Haley finished her homework by four o’clock and then went for a walk on the beach until Mom called her in for supper.

44. Well I waited for you as long as I could but I had to be home by 6 30 P M

45. Watching from the dugout the coach decided that she had to make some changes in the lineup.
C. **Proofreading a Business Letter** The following business letter is missing some periods, commas, semicolons, and colons. Correct the letter by adding the correct punctuation marks.

**Example [1]** However, the color is not the one I ordered.

The Holiday Cake Company

42 Geneva Street

Chicago, IL 60640

[46] Dear Sir or Madam

[47] I am returning the fruitcake that I ordered from your company in October. No one in my family could slice it with even our sharpest knife nor were we able to cut off a piece even with a saw. In keeping with your company’s money-back guarantee please return my payment the total including shipping and handling is $29.95

[50] Sincerely

Fred Johnson

Fred Johnson
19. Both of my sister-in-laws are altos in our church choir.

20. Playwright August Wilson's Pulitzer Prize-winning play *The Piano Lesson* explores a family disagreement about selling a beautifully carved piano.

21. Accompanying the heaping bowls of guacamole were thinly sliced tomatos.

22. Driving along the freeway, we could hear radioes blaring from many of the cars and trucks that passed us.

23. Paul Bunyan's giant blue sidekick Babe is probably the most famous of all ox in Western folklore.

24. Mom left me a note that said, "Do your homework—no ifs, ands, or but's."

25. At the beginning of the movie, eight animatted penguins wearing fezzes danced merrily across the screen.

B. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

Underline the correct word in each set of parentheses in the following sentences.

Example 1. For *(desert, dessert)* we had a baked apple that was *(quiet, quite)* delicious.

26. That movie has *(all ready, already)* been *(shone, shown)* in several larger cities.

27. When will the *(principal, principle)* decide *(weather, whether)* to approve our field trip?


29. Pile the *(clothes, cloths)* you've outgrown *(hear, here)*; we'll take them to the Goodwill store Saturday.

30. Dad, is it *(alright, all right)* if I *(accept, except)* this invitation to Lee's party?

31. Many centuries *(passed, past)* before people realized that the *(lead, led)* in eating utensils and water pipes was poisonous.

32. The approaching hurricane may *(altar, alter)* our plans, of *(coarse, course)*.

33. The quarterback *(threw, through)* the ball to the halfback, who plowed his way *(threw, through)* the defensive line for a first down.

34. I enjoyed reading *(your, you're)* report about the *(affect, effect)* of Spanish missions on the lives of American Indians.

35. I would *(advice, advise)* you not to *(loose, lose)* too much weight.

36. If skateboards had *(brakes, breaks)*, riding them would be *(all together, altogether)* different.
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CHAPTER TEST

37. Three tour guides (lead, led) our class through the (capital, capitol).

38. (It's, Its) not always a (waist, waste) of time to daydream.

39. Are you sure (you're, your) (to, too, two) busy to go with us?

40. Above us the stars (shone, shown) brightly in the clear (desert, dessert) air.

41. Dressing (formally, formerly) can often (affect, effect) the way a person feels and behaves.

42. How did the racehorse (brake, break) (it's, its) leg?

43. My guidance (counselor, counselor), Mr. Pappas, is (quiet, quite) easy to talk to.

44. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright explained the (principals, principles) behind the (peace, piece) plan.

45. (Who's, Whose) turn is it to (choose, chose) which movie we'll rent this weekend?

46. When I (hear, here) a (complement, compliment), I feel great for the rest of the day.

47. In the (passed, past), millions of buffalo roamed the (plains, planes) of North America.

48. This box of (stationary, stationery) is much less expensive (than, then) that one.

49. The city (council, counsel) will vote on the location of the landfill next (weak, week).

50. Either of these ties would (complement, compliment) that shirt; (their, there, they're) both good choices.