Extra Practice

Blackline Masters
Use the code to label each sentence. Add the correct ending punctuation.

Dec. 1. The oceans contain many different creatures
Dec. 2. How will you learn about ocean life
Dec. 3. The library is an excellent resource
Dec. 4. Ask the librarian for help
Dec. 5. Books, magazines, and videotapes provide good information
Dec. 6. Investigate websites on the library’s computers
Dec. 7. A detailed search is most helpful
Dec. 8. Are you more interested in plant life or animal life
Dec. 9. Is this research a class assignment
Dec. 10. The ocean is truly a wonderful place

Change each of the declarative sentences you found above to an interrogative sentence. Remember to write complete sentences.

Int. 11. The oceans contain many different creatures?
Int. 12. How will you learn about ocean life?
Int. 13. The library is an excellent resource?
Int. 14. Are you more interested in plant life or animal life?
Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. Underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice.

1. Every family has its own holiday traditions.
2. Some people spend holidays with relatives.
3. Usually missionaries live far away from their families.
4. Often missionary parents make new traditions for their children.
5. These traditions are a blend of homeland culture and their new culture.

Use the code to label each sentence. Add the correct ending punctuation. Underline or write the simple subject of each sentence.

__________ 6. The missionaries in a tropical region might serve mangoes and papayas with turkey

__________ 7. Would they decorate the Christmas tree with a string of shells and tropical flowers

__________ 8. Learn about a foreign field’s culture from a missionary

__________ 9. A visit to a missionary on a foreign field will be exciting

Diagram the simple subject and the verb in each sentence.


11. Are their experiences very different?

12. Ask some missionary families.
Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate in each sentence. Underline the compound subject and/or compound predicate in each sentence. Circle the coordinating conjunction.

1. Honeydew and cantaloupe are in the melon family.
2. Melons grow on vines and need lots of room for growth.
3. Sunshine and sufficient water are necessary for all melons.
5. Watermelon and honeydew have a sweet taste.
6. Farmers and merchants raise and sell melons in the southern United States.

Combine each pair of sentences using a compound subject or predicate and a coordinating conjunction: and, but, or or.

7. Some farmers raise chickens. Some farmers grow vegetables.
10. Jason picked many blueberries. Jason ate many blueberries.
Write S for each simple sentence. Write C for each compound sentence.

1. Polyhedrons are three-dimensional geometric figures, but plane figures are two-dimensional figures.
   C

2. Plane figures include squares, triangles, and rectangles.
   S

3. Squares and rectangles are both quadrilaterals.
   S

4. An obtuse triangle has an angle larger than ninety degrees, and an acute triangle has three small angles.
   C

5. A polygon is a plane figure with three or more sides.
   C

6. A circle is a plane figure, but it is not a polygon.
   S

Combine each pair of simple sentences into one compound sentence. Add a comma and the coordinating conjunction that shows the correct meaning.

7. A rectangular prism has six faces. A triangular prism has five faces.

8. A rectangular prism has eight vertices. It is shaped like a shoebox.

9. Rectangular prisms can have all rectangular faces. They can have both square and rectangular faces.

10. An isosceles triangle has two congruent sides. A scalene triangle has no sides of the same length.
Circle the subordinating conjunction in each sentence. Write I if the underlined clause is an independent clause. Write D if it is a dependent clause.

### Common Subordinating Conjunctions

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1. You can make chocolate chip cookies easily if you follow a recipe.
2. While you are at the store, you should choose semisweet or milk chocolate chips.
3. Before you begin, you should gather all the ingredients.
4. Do not add the eggs until you have mixed the butter and sugar together.
5. After you have mixed these ingredients well, add the dry ingredients.
6. The last ingredient is the chocolate chips unless you add nuts also.
7. When the cookies have baked for about eight minutes, remove them from the oven.
8. Drink a glass of cold milk whenever you enjoy your delicious treat!
9. Because of the danger of fire in cooking, children should always have adult supervision.
10. Turn the oven off after the cookies have baked.
11. Although you just finished supper, you may have one freshly baked cookie.
12. Since your mother has assisted you, thank her for her help.
Circle the subordinating conjunction in each sentence. Write I if the underlined clause is an independent clause. Write D if it is a dependent clause.

_____ 1. Pollution is dangerous because it has harmful effects on your body.

_____ 2. Whenever an abundance of air pollution is present, people with allergies and respiratory problems should stay indoors.

_____ 3. Although many forms of air pollution come from factories, cars are a source of air pollution in large cities.

_____ 4. People usually do not think about noise pollution unless the noise is extremely loud.

_____ 5. While some noise is normal, continuous loud noise can damage your eardrums.

Combine two simple sentences into a complex sentence by using a subordinating conjunction. Use a comma when necessary.

6. Pollution damages streams and rivers. Many fish die in polluted waters.

7. Polluted water can cause illness or death in humans. It is cleaned properly.

8. Christians should be good stewards of the environment. The Lord returns.

Common Subordinating Conjunctions

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</table>
Underline the independent clause(s) and identify the clause pattern in each sentence.

1. Restaurant chains often build near malls although food is available within most malls.
   ○ 1 IC  ○ 2 IC  ○ IC + DC

2. Some restaurants serve fast food, but other restaurants prepare each meal individually.
   ○ 1 IC  ○ 2 IC  ○ IC + DC

3. Fast-food restaurants usually serve burgers, chicken, or fish.
   ○ 1 IC  ○ 2 IC  ○ IC + DC

4. Ethnic restaurants are often popular.
   ○ 1 IC  ○ 2 IC  ○ DC + IC

5. Wherever there are hungry people, restaurants will compete for business!
   ○ 1 IC  ○ 2 IC  ○ DC + IC

Underline the independent clause(s) in each sentence. Write the letter of the type of sentence.

   6. A mall contains a variety of stores in a central location.  A. Simple
   7. Department stores are usually the largest stores, but malls also include smaller shops.  B. Compound
   8. If a mall is large, it often has a food court with different types of food.  C. Complex
   9. While people shop, the aroma of food draws them to the food court.
   10. Shoppers will find gift shops, shoe stores, and bookstores at our local mall.
   11. Most malls close at nine or ten o’clock at night.
   12. Some people do not shop at a mall, but they will visit a mall at Christmastime!
Circle each preposition and underline each object of the preposition in the sentences. Some sentences have two prepositional phrases, and one sentence has three prepositional phrases.

1. Circle soccer is a good game for outdoor recess.
2. All the players stand in a circle.
3. One team kicks the ball across the circle to the other team.
4. Players cannot touch the ball with their hands.
5. Mike kicked the ball over the players’ heads.
6. Teams score points when they kick the ball outside the circle between the other team’s players.
7. The team with the most points at the end of the game is the winner.

Write a preposition from the box to complete each sentence. Use each preposition only once. Be sure the preposition makes sense in the sentence.

8. Good sportsmanship is important ______________________ any game.
9. Christians should be a good testimony ______________________ others at all times.
10. An unsaved person might be ______________________ the sidelines.
11. Some ______________________ the other players may also need Christ.
12. A good attitude displays the love of Christ ______________________ us.
13. God is pleased when we live ______________________ Him.

Common Prepositions
about around beside from of outside until
above at by in off over up
across before down inside on through with
after behind except into onto to
along below for near out under

for on in through of to
Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Some sentences have more than one prepositional phrase. Insert any commas that are missing after long introductory phrases.

1. People visit theme parks every year in many parts of the United States.

2. You could buy a ticket for several days of fun at a theme park.

3. Inside the theme park there is a variety of activities for people of all ages.

4. For a really wild ride choose roller coasters that travel at high speed.

5. These roller coasters travel high above the crowd.

6. I always scream throughout the ride.

7. At the end of the ride the roller coaster will stop beside the exit.

8. Do not ride these roller coasters soon after lunch, or you might regret it!

9. Inside the many gift shops you can purchase souvenirs of your adventures.

10. Some people like hats or T-shirts with the name of the theme park on them.

11. Stuffed animals sit in displays near the door.

12. Around the store are many small, inexpensive toys for children.

13. You should visit the souvenir shop at the end of the day.

14. Then you can take all your packages to the car and put them into the trunk.

Use each prepositional phrase to write a sentence.

15. from the lemonade stand

16. beside the roller coaster
Chapter 1 Review

A. Use the code to label each sentence. Add the correct ending punctuation. Circle the simple subject in each sentence.

Dec. 1. My father built a skateboard with some old roller-skate wheels and some scrap wood
Int. 2. Does it work well
Exc. 3. That skateboard can fly down the hill

B. Draw a vertical line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. Underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice.

4. Many people enjoy woodworking as a hobby.
5. Woodworking projects include furniture, toys, and decorative items.
6. A good craftsman can build many things of excellent quality.

C. Underline the compound subject or compound predicate in each sentence. Circle the conjunctions.

7. Hammers, saws, and screwdrivers are only a few of a woodworker’s tools.
8. Woodworkers measure and cut wood to the correct size.
9. An accurate tape measure and a pencil are important.

D. Combine each pair of simple sentences into one compound sentence. Add a comma and the coordinating conjunction that shows the correct meaning. 

10. A skateboard requires one piece of wood. That wood must be sturdy.

11. The wheels must be even. The skateboard will not work properly.
E. Circle the subordinating conjunction in each sentence. Write I if the underlined clause is an independent clause or D if it is a dependent clause.

12. Many people use neon paint for their skateboards because it glows in the dark. __ I

13. Since all homemade skateboards are different, you can be original and creative in your designs. __ D

F. Underline the simple subject once and the verb twice in each independent clause. Write the letter of the correct type of sentence.

14. You should wear a helmet and kneepads when you ride a skateboard. __ A

15. Safety rules are always important. __ B

16. A skateboard can be fun, but it can also be dangerous. __ C

G. Underline the independent clause and identify the clause pattern in each sentence.

17. If you begin skateboarding on a flat area, you will learn the skill more easily.
   ○ 1 IC ○ 2 IC ○ DC + IC

18. Control of a skateboard is difficult on a hilly surface.
   ○ 1 IC ○ 2 IC ○ DC + IC

H. Put parentheses around the prepositional phrase(s) in each sentence.

19. A skilled skateboarder can ride over bumps, down steep hills, and up inclines.

20. Your skateboarding skills will improve with practice every day.
A. Write S if the group of words is a sentence. Write F if the group of words is a fragment.

_____ 1. My trip to the British Museum.
_____ 2. Saw a display about the Rosetta Stone.
_____ 3. We took a picture of a mummy.
_____ 4. Because there were so many rooms.
_____ 5. My feet became very tired.
_____ 6. The room that had the Assyrian statues.

B. Revise each fragment so that it expresses a complete thought.

7. After we saw all the exhibits. _______________________
   _______________________
   _______________________

8. Bought four postcards in the museum shop. _______________________
   _______________________

9. Mom and Dad and my little sister. _______________________
   _______________________

C. Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

10. A personal narrative is always written in the ___ point of view.
    ○ third-person
    ○ second-person
    ○ first-person

11. A personal narrative should be about ___.
    ○ your most embarrassing moment
    ○ something that you remember well
    ○ something that happened on television

12. Immediately and soon are examples of ___.
    ○ comparisons
    ○ time-order words
    ○ strong verbs

13. Putting dialogue in a personal narrative ___.
    ○ is too distracting for the reader
    ○ wastes space in your narrative
    ○ makes the characters come to life for the reader
D. Write the letter of the correct answer.

14. The part of a narrative that gets the reader’s attention
   D

15. Added description to make a narrative more vivid
   B

16. A tool that can help a writer find stronger verbs
   E

17. The part of a narrative that tells what the writer learned
   A

18. Words that make the order of events clear
   F

19. Exact spoken words of characters
   C

E. Read this closing paragraph from a personal narrative. Fill in the circle next to the better answer.

As we left the british Museum, I thought about the cylinder we had seen with writing on it from the time of King Cyrus. Dad had said, “Brian, this cylinder is a piece of evidence that God’s Word is true” I learned why it is so important for a Christian to study history. I am glad that history helps to prove that we can trust God because His Word never fails.

20. In this closing paragraph, the writer wanted to ___.
   ○ tell the main thing he learned from his experience at the museum
   ○ describe the cylinder in great detail

21. The writer uses ___ to add interest to this part of his narrative.
   ○ humor
   ○ dialogue

22. Which of the following is a time-order phrase that helps keep the events in order?
   ○ “As we left the british Museum” ○ “because His Word never fails”

23. What has the writer probably told about in the earlier paragraphs of his narrative?
   ○ various objects he saw at the museum
   ○ his plane trip to London

24. The first sentence in the paragraph has a mistake in ___.
   ○ punctuation
   ○ capitalization

25. The second sentence in the paragraph has a mistake in ___.
   ○ punctuation
   ○ spelling
Write C if the underlined noun is a common noun.
Write P if the underlined noun is a proper noun.

1. Henry Ford began manufacturing cars around 1900.

2. His Model T was the most popular car in the early part of the twentieth century.

3. His factory was the first company in America to use assembly line production.

4. Each worker built only one part of the car.

5. Before this time every worker built an entire car by himself!

Write S if the underlined noun is a simple subject, OP if it is the object of a preposition, and DO if it is a direct object.

6. Before the invention of the assembly line, cars were very expensive.

7. Most Americans could not afford to own one.

8. Because cars were built faster with an assembly line, factories could increase production.

9. With more available cars, the cost of owning an automobile decreased.

10. By the mid-1920s many American families were the proud owners of this new form of transportation.

11. A great idea had changed life in the United States forever!

Underline the nouns in each sentence. Remember to look for compound nouns.

12. Most Americans own a car. (2 nouns)

13. Many families have two cars or trucks. (3 nouns)

14. After the invention of the automobile, the United States became a mobile society. (4 nouns)

15. Americans depend upon cars for transportation to their jobs instead of using public transportation. (5 nouns)

16. Many families live in different regions of the country, and they use cars to visit their relatives. (5 nouns)

17. Interstate highways were built because Americans wanted a faster way to travel to places. (4 nouns)
Use the proofreader’s mark to show which nouns should be capitalized.

1. In 1860 president abraham lincoln was elected to lead the united states of america.
2. He left his law practice in springfield, Illinois, to lead a divided nation.
3. Some states in the south had already seceded when they learned of his election.
4. From maine to california, the nation and its families became bitterly divided.
5. The first shots of the civil war were fired at fort sumter, south carolina, on april 12, 1861.

Underline the word that correctly completes each sentence.

6. Lincoln believed the (nation, Nation) should be preserved.
7. He prayed for (god, God) to guide him in making the right decisions.
8. The (war, War) dragged on for four years.
9. Lincoln was discouraged about the pain and suffering of all (americans, Americans).
10. When the war was over, (president, President) Lincoln had been killed, and a new (president, President) was in place to help heal the nation’s wounds.

Write the letter of the phrase that uses correct capitalization and punctuation.

_____ 11. A. christmas eve B. Christmas Eve
_____ 13. A. learning to speak French B. learning to speak french
_____ 14. A. Thursday, May 10, 2004 B. Thursday, may 10, 2004
_____ 15. A. girl scouts of America B. Girl Scouts of America
_____ 16. A. lakeview drive B. Lakeview Drive
_____ 17. A. “The Happiest Birthday” (poem) B. The Happiest Birthday (poem)
_____ 18. A. My Dad drove to Ohio B. Dad drove to Ohio.
Write the correct abbreviation for the underlined words.

1. Doctor David Palmer ___________________
2. Friday, October 11 ___________________
3. 90 seconds ___________________
4. August 25 ___________________
5. 9:45 in the morning ___________________
6. six inches ___________________
7. anno Domini 1520 ___________________
8. Wednesday ___________________

Underline each correct abbreviation.

9. 16 (g, gm) ___________________
10. two (lb., pds.) of bananas ___________________
11. in a (min., mte.) ___________________
12. seven pounds and six (ou., oz.) ___________________
13. 12 (cent., cm) ___________________
14. in the summer of (AC, AD) 1620 ___________________

Underline the abbreviation that is written incorrectly. Write the abbreviation correctly.

15. Mr. Quenton Thomas Jur ________________
16. Tues., Sep. 14 ________________
17. 1000 mm = 1 mt ________________
18. 3 ft. = 1 yar. ________________
19. Rv. and Mrs. Brad Barton ________________
20. summer months of Jun., July, and Aug. ________________
21. 1000 L = 1 ML ___________________
Underline the appositive phrase in each sentence.

1. Rice, an edible grain, is considered a dietary staple.

2. Rice, the main ingredient in many Asian recipes, is sticky and white.

3. Ethiopia, an African nation, receives rice from other countries to help feed starving citizens.

4. Louisiana, a major exporter of rice, is located in the southern United States.

5. The chief river of the United States, the Mississippi River, empties into the Gulf of Mexico in Louisiana.

6. Rice farming, a prosperous occupation in Louisiana, requires flooding of the silty soil.

Combine the pairs of sentences using an appositive phrase.

7. Cajun food includes spicy rice dishes. Cajun food is a Louisiana trademark.

8. Saffron is added to rice in India. Saffron is a spice.

9. Rice is a popular food in Hawaii. Rice is the main ingredient in many Polynesian dishes.

Rewrite each sentence, adding an appositive or appositive phrase to expand its meaning.

10. Chocolate-covered insects are interesting.

11. Fred came to our house.

Underline the correct plural form of each noun.
1. Quilt-making is one of the most popular (hobbies, hobbies) in the United States today.
2. Quilting (class’, classes) are taught in many places.
3. You can also purchase (videoes, videos) to teach yourself how to quilt.
4. Many quilt patterns include flowers, such as (daisies, daisys).
5. (Leafs, Leaves) of different colors and designs can be found on some quilts.

Fill in the circle next to each sentence that is written correctly.
6. Circle Stories are often told about quilting bees in American history.
   ○ Stories are often told about quilting bees in American history.
7. Circle In fact, pioneer ladies seldom had time for such luxuries.
   ○ In fact, pioneer ladys seldom had time for such luxuries.
8. Circle Most of their time was spent taking care of the home and the children.
   ○ Most of their time was spent taking care of the home and the children.
9. Circle Except for church, women in pioneer times had little social contact with one another.
   ○ Except for church, womens in pioneer times had little social contact with one another.
10. Circle With the production of cheaper textiles in the 1840s, wives could begin quilting as a hobby.
    ○ With the production of cheaper textiles in the 1840s, wives could begin quilting as a hobby.

Write the plural form of each noun.
11. scissors ________________
12. baby ________________
13. box ________________
14. piano ________________
15. ox ________________
16. toy ________________
17. Smith ________________
18. hearth ________________
Underline the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. (Haydens, Hayden’s) older brother plays on a football team.
2. His (brother’s, brothers) position is quarterback.
3. Several (teams, team’s) play in their league.
4. Their (teams, team’s) name is the Tigers.
5. Last season, the (coaches, coach’s) taught the players new strategies.
6. This (seasons, season’s) game statistics improved.

Rewrite each phrase using a singular possessive noun.

7. the leather of the football ____________
8. the numbers on the scoreboard ____________
9. the uniform belonging to my brother ____________
10. the refreshments from the concession stand ____________
11. the call from the referee ____________
12. the shouts of the fan ____________

Underline the incorrect word and write it correctly.

13. The crowds cheers were heard as the team entered the field. ____________
14. The games kickoff sailed high into the air. ____________
15. A players fumble allowed the home team to score. ____________
16. The running backs touchdown kept the Tigers ahead. ____________
17. The defensive blockers tackle prevented the team from scoring again. ____________
18. The coaches advice helped the team play well. ____________
19. The visiting teams players finally scored. ____________
20. The ending plays score caused the team to celebrate. ____________
Plural Possessive Nouns

Underline the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. (Mail carriers, Mail carriers’) routes today differ greatly from routes 160 years ago.

2. Western (settlers’, settlers) letters were delivered only once or twice a month.

3. (Letters, Letters’) routes might include a trip around South America.

4. These early (pioneers, pioneers’) were upset with this system.

5. They wanted prompt, consistent (services’, services).

6. In 1857, Congress listened to these (Westerners, Westerners’) complaints.

Rewrite each phrase using a plural possessive noun.

7. the horses of the stagecoaches ____________________________________________

8. the experiences of the drivers ____________________________________________

9. the miles of the routes ________________________________________________

10. the harnesses belonging to the horses ___________________________________

11. the lands belonging to the American Indians _____________________________

Underline each incorrect word and write it correctly.

12. John Butterfield had worked in the stage business and knew drivers responsibilities. __________________________

13. He contracted with the government to move the settlers mail for six years. ________________________________

14. His stagecoaches routes followed the southwestern states to California. ________________________________

15. His way stations locations were scattered across the route. ________________________________

16. By 1859 the pony express, with its young riders speed, had replaced the Butterfield Overland Express Company. ________________________________
Write a Greek word part for each of the following words.

1. phoneme __________________________
2. micrometer __________________________
3. automobile __________________________
4. biosphere __________________________
5. empathetic __________________________
6. geothermal __________________________

Underline the word in each sentence that has a Greek root word. Write the Greek root word and its meaning.

7. Dr. Hargis is a professor of phonetics. __________________________
8. Dad measures the instrument with his micrometer. __________________________
9. Geophysics is the study of the earth with its oceans and skies. __________________________
10. The author was signing autographs at the bookstore. __________________________
11. The Ten Commandments are sometimes called the Decalogue. __________________________
12. That book is ten centimeters wide. __________________________

Fill in the circle next to each definition that makes sense, based on the meaning of the Greek word part.

13. autobiography  
   ○ a type of book  ○ a car part
14. geode  
   ○ a hollow rock with crystals  ○ a test
15. democratic  
   ○ a type of parking meter  ○ of or for the people
16. microfilm  
   ○ film about bacteria  ○ print or photographs stored on small film
17. apathy  
   ○ lack of feeling or concern  ○ chemistry of things on earth
A. Underline the nouns in each sentence.
1. Some animals can be trained to perform tricks.
2. Trainers at carnivals spend hours with the animals.
3. Seals balance balls on their noses on command.
4. Whales learn to carry humans on their backs carefully.
5. Monkeys ride unicycles in the performances.

B. Use the proofreader’s mark to show which words should be capitalized.
6. a day at the circus (book)
7. Dad brought grandma and my cousins with us to the circus.
8. We went on Friday, November 26, when school was out for Thanksgiving.

C. Write the correct abbreviation for each underlined word.
9. General Grant ____________
10. Sunday morning ____________
11. 12 ounces ________________
12. 35 kilometers ______________

D. Underline the appositive phrase in each sentence.
13. The Ringling brothers, famous circus owners, often had trained animals in their acts.
14. Animal acts, audiences’ favorites, are still a part of today’s circus.
15. Beautiful animals, dangerous tigers and roaring lions, can be found doing acts in three different rings.

E. Underline the correct plural form of each noun.
16. Animals can be trained to unlock (boxes, boxs) using (keyes, keys).
17. Sometimes chickens play (pianoes, pianos) in circus acts.
18. Animal (babies, babys) are dressed and treated like human babies.
19. (Childrens, Childrens) laugh at their antics.
F. Underline each incorrect word and write it correctly.

20. The elephants trunk was enormous. ________________________________
21. The clowns red nose squeaked when he pressed it. ____________________________
22. Ribbons were tied on that horses tail. ________________________________
23. The ringmasters voice boomed in the large arena. ________________________________
24. The concession stands food was great! ________________________________

G. Write each phrase using a plural possessive noun.

25. the food belonging to the bears ________________________________
26. the whips of the lion tamers ________________________________
27. the bananas belonging to the monkeys ________________________________
28. the prices of the tickets ________________________________
29. the barks of the seals ________________________________

H. Fill in the circle next to the definition that makes sense.

30. phonology
   ○ study of counterfeit money
   ○ study of speech sounds in language

31. biopsy
   ○ examination of tissue sample from a living body for diagnostic purposes
   ○ study of the eyes

I. Mark an X in the box to identify whether each underlined noun is common or proper; then mark only one X in one of the last four columns to identify which type of singular or plural noun it is.

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<th>Plural</th>
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<th>Plural Possessive</th>
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<td>32. students’ cheers</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. Edison’s invention</td>
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<td>34. Grandma’s house</td>
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<td>35. Spartans’ bravery</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A. Write C if the sentence is correct. Write R if it is a run-on sentence.

   1. Scrapbooks are a treasure, they are a good way to capture memories.
   2. You can put photos, ticket stubs, pressed leaves, and letters in scrapbooks.
   3. While you are on a trip, take pictures of interesting people and places.
   4. I went to Mexico with my family, I made a scrapbook about my time there.
   5. Now I can show my scrapbook to people they can enjoy my trip with me.

B. Revise each run-on so that it is written correctly, using the method given in parentheses.

   6. I have some missionary prayer cards, I put them in a scrapbook. (Revise by making a compound sentence using the conjunction and.)

   7. I did some research I wrote information about each missionary’s country beside his card. (Revise by making a complex sentence using the subordinating conjunction after.)

C. Fill in the circle next to the answer that best describes each propaganda tactic being used.

   8. You’ve got talent, brains, and good looks. We know that Soft Smile chapstick will appeal to you.

   ○ flattery       ○ name-calling       ○ bandwagon

   9. Racecar driver Fred Fleetwheel wears Megashield sunglasses to protect his eyes when he drives. He says, “Megashield is the brand of sunglasses for winners.”

   ○ name-calling       ○ testimonial       ○ glittering generalities

   10. Don’t buy a piece of junk from our money-grubbing competitors. Our brand of vacuum cleaner is really worth your investment.

   ○ flattery       ○ name-calling       ○ exaggeration
D. Fill in the circle next to the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

11. An editorial is written to ___.
   ○ report on a news event   ○ persuade others to action

12. The opinion in an editorial must be supported by ___.
   ○ logical reasons   ○ colorful descriptions

13. An editorial should use ___ and examples to support its position.
   ○ facts   ○ questions

14. ___ help to show the movement from reason to reason in an editorial.
   ○ Examples   ○ Transitional words and phrases

15. The author’s name beneath the title of an editorial is a ___.
   ○ header   ○ byline

E. Read these paragraphs from a newspaper editorial. Fill in the circle next to the better answer.

Have you ever admired someone else’s scrapbook and wished that you had time to make one too? Many people think that they do not have time to make a scrapbook. But scrapbooks are worth spending time on. Not only spending time making them. But you can also enjoy them for many years to come.

First of all, scrapbooks are a way to preserve memories. Most people think of photos as the main thing to display in a scrapbook. But there are many other things you can paste into your scrapbook. What about tickets from plays, concerts, or programs at your church? You could also display brochures from interesting places you have visited, special notes or letters you have received, or even pressed leaves or flowers you have collected. You could also be creative and decorate your pages with stickers, drawings, and scraps of pretty paper or fabric.

16. Which sentence states the writer’s purpose in writing this editorial?
   ○ Scrapbooks are a way to preserve memories.
   ○ Scrapbooks are worth spending time on.

17. What transitional phrase does the writer use in the second paragraph?
   ○ First of all
   ○ Most people

18. What type of mistake did the writer make in the first paragraph?
   ○ fragment
   ○ run-on sentence
Underline the simple subjects once. Underline the verbs twice. If the verb is a linking verb, draw an arrow linking the subject with the predicate noun or predicate adjective.

1. Victoria was queen of England from 1837 to 1901.
2. She had the longest reign of any British monarch.
3. She inherited the throne at age eighteen.
4. By that time, England was a constitutional monarchy.
5. Great Britain was a powerful empire during her reign.
7. She was kind to her family.
8. Alfred shared her values.
10. They had concern for the welfare of the lower classes.

Write the simple subject and verb on each diagram. Draw a vertical line to separate the subject and the verb. If the verb is a linking verb, draw a slanted line and write the predicate adjective or predicate noun.

11. London was a busy city in the 1850s.
12. The city smelled terrible.
13. Many people lived in poverty.
14. Conditions improved gradually during the 1800s.
Put parentheses around the prepositional phrases. Label the simple subjects, linking verbs, predicate nouns, and predicate adjectives. Then write the sentence pattern on the line.

1. The platypus is an unusual animal. ____________________

2. It looks different from any other animal. ____________________

3. It is a mammal with a ducklike bill. ____________________

4. To many Europeans, it was the strangest animal ever seen. ____________________

5. These egg-laying mammals are unique. ____________________

6. Their tails are flat. ____________________

7. Their feet are webbed. ____________________

8. They are good swimmers. ____________________

9. The shy, nocturnal platypus looks harmless. ____________________

10. It looks clumsy on the land. ____________________

11. However, naturalists are careful around the male’s leg spurs. ____________________

12. The poisons in the spur are very dangerous. ____________________

13. Eastern Australia is the home of the platypus. ____________________

14. This little animal is a great example of God’s creative power. ____________________
Put parentheses around the prepositional phrases. Label the simple subject \( S \) and the action verb \( V \). If there is a direct object, label it \( DO \).

1. Charles Haddon Spurgeon lived during the 1800s.
2. He preached his first sermon at age fifteen.
3. Many people still read his sermons.
4. He spoke in a plain manner.
5. He had a good sense of humor.
6. Thousands of worshipers came to his services at the Metropolitan Tabernacle.
7. He founded a large orphanage.
8. His clear, direct sermons brought revival to many hearts.
9. He wrote helpful books too.
10. Many people worshiped Christ.

Diagram Sentences 5, 7, 8, and 10.

11. Sentence 5

12. Sentence 7

13. Sentence 8

14. Sentence 10
Indirect Objects

Put parentheses around the prepositional phrases. Label the simple subjects S, verbs V, and direct objects DO in each sentence. Label any indirect objects IO.

1. *Anne of Green Gables* tells the story of an orphan girl.
2. Julianne gave me a copy of the book.
3. The author wrote many novels about the people on Prince Edward Island.
4. Her books about Anne soon brought the Canadian island worldwide fame.
5. Lucy Maud Montgomery described the rural beauty of the island in her books.
6. Many people pay it a visit during the summer.
7. A man from the town of Cavendish gives people guided tours of Green Gables.
8. Islanders today make a living from tourism, fishing, and farming.

Diagram Sentences 2, 4, and 7.

9. Sentence 2

10. Sentence 4

11. Sentence 7
Put parentheses around the prepositional phrases. Use the code to label the words indicated. Then write each sentence pattern on the line.

1. We give Christopher Columbus credit for the discovery of ________________

   America in 1492. ________________

2. However, the Vikings arrived in 1001. ________________

3. The Vikings of Norway and Iceland were good sailors. ________________

4. Many scholars give credit to Leif Erikson for the
discovery of the New World. ________________

5. Leif Erikson gave the new land a name. ________________

6. “Vinland” in AD 1001 was full of resources. ________________

7. Some Vikings started a colony there. ________________

8. The colony failed after only thirty-five years. ________________

9. The new land was too far from supplies. ________________

10. Settlers were scarce. ________________

11. After that, the Vikings returned to Vinland occasionally for timber. ________________

12. The discovery of Vinland was unknown in most of Europe. ________________
Put parentheses around the prepositional phrases. Use the code to label the words indicated. Circle any adverbs that come between a helping verb and main verb. Write the sentence pattern on the line.

1. We will often see squirrels in our backyards. _________________
2. They build themselves nests in the trees. _________________
3. They can cleverly hide their food. _________________
4. A squirrel will always find his pile of nuts again. _________________
5. Different types of squirrels may live in your area. _________________
6. You will occasionally see a white squirrel. _________________
7. This white squirrel is an albino. _________________
8. *Albino* is the word for *white*. _________________
9. Flying squirrels will easily glide from tree to tree. _________________
10. I should get myself a camera! _________________
11. A frisky squirrel will often be an enjoyable animal. _________________
12. However, a squirrel on your birdfeeder is often troublesome. _________________

**CODE**

S = Simple Subject  
V = Verb  
LV = Linking Verb  
DO = Direct Object  
IO = Indirect Object  
PN = Predicate Noun  
PA = Predicate Adjective
Fill in the circle of each correctly written sentence.

1. ○ Jamie is from Singapore.
   ○ Jamie are from Singapore.

2. ○ She have pretty, straight black hair and beautiful black eyes.
   ○ She has pretty, straight black hair and beautiful black eyes.

3. ○ She is a fine designer at our company.
   ○ She are a fine designer at our company.

4. ○ Jamie displays her pottery downtown.
   ○ Jamie display her pottery downtown.

5. ○ She often win an award.
   ○ She often wins an award.

6. ○ We are proud of her.
   ○ We is proud of her.

7. ○ Jamie’s grandmother still live in Singapore.
   ○ Jamie’s grandmother still lives in Singapore.

8. ○ Jamie and her husband go there every five years.
   ○ Jamie and her husband goes there every five years.

Underline each simple subject once and its correct verb twice.

9. Singapore and its islands (makes, make) up the most important port in Southeast Asia.

10. The British and the Dutch (were, was) both eager to gain this port in the 1800s.

11. We still (sees, see) strong British influences in Singapore today.

12. Historians (call, calls) Sir Stamford Raffles the “founder of modern Singapore.”

13. The population of Singapore (grows, grow) rapidly.

14. The country (has, have) one of the world’s highest standards of living.

15. The people of Singapore (acquire, acquires) money through sea trade.

16. Neither crime nor unemployment (is, are) common in Singapore.

17. Most people (earn, earns) money in service-related jobs.

18. Electronic products from Singapore (provides, provide) much of the world with communications technology.
Underline the correct form of the verb or helping verb twice to complete each sentence.

1. I (set, sit) my backpack on my desk.
2. I (rose, raised) my hand after the question.
3. I asked, “(May, Can) I be excused?”
4. The teacher (sat, set) the hall pass on her desk for me.
5. I returned to the classroom and (set, sat) in my seat.
6. In science class, we learned how bread (raises, rises).
7. It is baked after it has (risen, raised) completely.
8. I heard the bell ring and (inferred, implied) that class was over.
9. I (sat, set) my lunchbag on the cafeteria table.
10. Wow, Greg (can, may) eat very quickly!
11. We saw a cat on the playground and (inferred, implied) that it was hungry.
12. It often (sits, sets) on the steps of the cafeteria.
13. We (set, sat) a saucer of milk beside it.
14. Alison’s yawn (inferred, implied) that she was bored.
15. The teacher said we (can, may) read a book after the test.
16. I (can, may) run faster than Kelly!

Choose the correct verb from the parentheses to complete each sentence. Write it in the blank.

17. Jerry did not _____________________ early this morning.
    (raise, rise)
18. He is too sick to _____________________ in class all day.
    (set, sit)
19. His mom _____________________ to us that he might like a visit later.
    (inferred, implied)
20. I _____________________ explain the new math concepts to him with ease.
    (can, may)
A. Underline the simple subject once. Underline the verb twice. If the verb is a linking verb, draw an arrow linking the subject with the predicate noun or predicate adjective.

1. The Great Barrier Reef is a natural wonder.

2. The shallow reefs are full of marine life.

3. Thousands of tiny corals form huge reefs.

4. An individual coral looks quite small.

B. Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Label the subject and verb in each sentence. Label any direct objects DO and any indirect objects IO.

5. The northeast coast of Australia has miles of reefs.

6. People get themselves diving gear on the mainland.

7. They see many wonderful creatures in the water.

8. Some have given the Great Barrier Reef a nickname, the

   “Blue Outback.”

C. Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Use the code to label the words indicated. Circle any adverbs that come between a helping verb and main verb. Write the sentence pattern on the line.

9. Dugongs and dolphins swim in the water.
   
   

10. The bright orange clownfish will usually hide itself in anemones.
   
   

11. Jellyfish taste good to sea turtles.

12. Jellyfish can often give people painful stings.

13. This colorful fish is an angelfish.
D. Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Label the sentence patterns. Write the sentence pattern on the line.

14. Corals are tiny living animals. ____________________________

15. They have hard skeletons on the outside of their bodies. ____________________________

16. The skeletons give the coral protection from predators. ____________________________

17. At night the corals emerge from their skeletons. ____________________________

18. Corals are very colorful. ____________________________

E. Diagram Sentences 15, 16, and 18.

19. Sentence 15 ____________________________

20. Sentence 16 ____________________________

21. Sentence 18 ____________________________

F. Underline the simple subjects once and the correct verbs twice.

22. Lobsters (crawl, crawls) along the bottom.

23. A large crab (snatch, snatches) at his prey.

24. Colorful starfish (inch, inches) slowly across the ocean floor.

25. In his speech to us, the guide (implied, inferred) that the area was safe.

26. I (set, sat) the underwater camera in the boat.

27. The turtle (raised, rose) his head.

28. Several giant clams (set, sat) on the bottom.
A. Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

   1. Leads into the instructions in an interesting way
   2. Tell where, how far, and which way and add important details
   3. Offers encouragement and gives a finished feeling
   4. Introduce each new step and keep the instructions in order
   5. Shows someone else how to make something

B. Fill in the blanks to complete the steps of the Writing Process. The first step is given.

   Planning
   6. _______________________
   7. _______________________
   8. _______________________
   9. _______________________

C. Fill in the circle next to the better answer.

10. Precision in writing means using the ___ words to express your ideas.
    ○ right   ○ biggest

11. If you use a note card to remind you of things you want to say, you should ___.
    ○ glance at it from time to time   ○ read the entire speech from it

12. If something goes wrong with your demonstration, you should ___.
    ○ explain what should have happened and go on
    ○ give up and go back to your seat

13. When you are speaking, your eyes should ___.
    ○ stare at the back wall of the room
    ○ move from person to person in your audience

14. When you have finished speaking, you should ___.
    ○ think carefully about your performance to see where you can improve
    ○ be discouraged if you did not do as well as you would have liked
How to Make a Hot Fudge Sundae

A hot fudge sundae is the best treat for all kinds of weather. Because it is both warm and cool, it is good for both summer and winter. You can make a hot fudge sundae with just a few supplies and ingredients. All you need is a bowl, a spoon, a carton of vanilla ice cream, fudge topping, chopped nuts, and a cherry.

First, spoon vanilla ice cream into the bowl. For a small sundae, just use one scoop of ice cream, use two or more scoops for a large sundae.

Next, heat up the fudge topping. If it is in a microwave-safe container, you can heat it in the microwave. Or you can put it in a pan and heat it on the stove. If you use the second method, be careful not to get it too hot.

Place your toppings on the sundae. Drizzle the hot fudge over the ice cream. Then sprinkle the nuts over the fudge. Place a cherry on top of the sundae.

Now you are ready to eat the sundae! Dig in and enjoy the delicious hot-and-cold treat.

15. Which stage of the Writing Process has this author just completed?
   ○ drafting  ○ planning

16. Which of the following should be added to the opening paragraph?
   ○ Not everyone likes hot fudge sundaes.
   ○ You will also need to use a microwave or a stove.

17. Which paragraph could use a time-order word to introduce it?
   ○ the first paragraph  ○ the fourth paragraph

18. Which is a more precise description of how to place the fudge topping?
   ○ Put hot fudge on top.
   ○ Drizzle hot fudge over the ice cream.

19. The second paragraph contains a ___.
   ○ fragment  ○ run-on sentence

20. The third paragraph contains a ___.
   ○ spelling mistake  ○ capitalization mistake
Use the information above to answer the following questions.

1. The first page is a (an) ___.
   ○ title page  ○ copyright page  ○ index

2. Who is the author of *The Treasure Keeper*?
   ○ Anita Williams  ○ Lynn Elam-Jones  ○ Dawn L. Watkins

3. Which chapter tells how to make mineral crystals?
   ○ 2  ○ 4  ○ 9

4. Which page discusses the migration of birds?
   ○ 110  ○ 107  ○ 30

5. Which chapter discusses stomata?
   ○ 5  ○ 10  ○ 11

Write the letter in the blank, telling the part of a book you would use to find the information.

6. Date the book was published
   __________

7. Chapter with information about giant tortoises
   __________

8. Definition of oceanography
   __________

9. Page with information about the climate in the Galápagos
   __________

10. Names of other books about the Galápagos Islands
    __________

11. Name of the illustrator
    __________

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A. table of contents
B. title page
C. copyright page
D. index
E. glossary
F. bibliography page
Use the dictionary excerpts to answer the following questions.

so-te-ri-ol-o-gy |sō tē rĭ ə lŏ ə jē| —noun The doctrine of salvation through Jesus Christ. [Greek soterion, deliverance, and ology]

sou-ve-nir |sō və nîr′| —noun, plural souvenirs Something kept to remember a person, place, or event.
sovereign |sō və rîn′| or | sō v′ rîn′| —noun, plural sovereigns 1. One who possesses power or authority to rule over a land or nation; a king or queen. —adjective 2. Possessing absolute authority, power, and control of the universe, unlimited by any other. [Middle English soverain, from Old French, from Latin super, above]

1. How many syllables are in the word soteriology?
   ○ three  ○ five  ○ six

2. Which is the correct plural form of the word souvenir?
   ○ souvenires  ○ souvenirs′  ○ souvenirs

3. From which language does the word soteriology originate?
   ○ Greek  ○ Middle English  ○ Old French

4. What does the ou in souvenir sound like?
   ○ oo in book  ○ oo in boot  ○ ou in shout

Write the number of the meaning that best defines each underlined word.

5. James confessed that his heart was cold toward others.

6. Are your feet cold?

7. Would you like a glass of cold lemonade?

8. I collect baseball cards.

9. Did the sanitation worker come to collect the garbage?

10. The company collected the money that was owed.

Refer to the homograph entries. Write the number of the homograph used in each sentence.

11. Prunes are a good source of fiber.

12. Farmers prune branches on grape vines.

13. Andy mowed our neighbor’s yard.

14. She needs one more yard of fabric.
Encyclopedias

**Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.**

1. How is an encyclopedia different from a dictionary?
   - Encyclopedias contain guide words.
   - Encyclopedia entries are not in alphabetical order.
   - Encyclopedias contain articles.

2. Which entry would *not* be on a page with the guide words *Toronto* and *totem pole*?
   - tortoise  
   - toucan  
   - torpedo  

3. Which name would appear first in the encyclopedia?
   - Eric Williams  
   - Ted Williams  
   - William I

4. Which volume would contain information about cells?
   - Volume 3, Ca–Ch  
   - Volume 4, Ci–D  
   - Volume 16, S–Si

**Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.**

5. What is the best keyword for finding information about the climate in Peru?
   - climate  
   - Peru  
   - South America

6. What is the best keyword for information about climbers in the Himalayan Mountains?
   - climbers  
   - Mountains, Himalayan  
   - Himalayan Mountains

7. What is the best keyword for finding information about King Henry VIII?
   - King Henry VIII  
   - Henry VIII  
   - England

8. What is the best keyword for finding information about Lincoln, Nebraska?
   - Nebraska, Lincoln  
   - Lincoln, Nebraska  
   - capital

9. What is the best keyword for finding information about Alexander Graham Bell?
   - Alexander Graham Bell  
   - Graham, Bell Alexander  
   - Bell, Alexander Graham

10. What is the best keyword for finding information about the music of Johannes Brahms?
    - Johannes Brahms  
    - Brahms, Johannes  
    - music
Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.

1. Which is the best source for information about a recent event?
   ○ encyclopedia    ○ dictionary    ○ periodical

2. How can you search in the Readers’ Guide to Periodical Literature?
   ○ by topic or author’s last name
   ○ by topic or magazine title
   ○ by topic or month of publication

3. Which magazine most likely has an article about ancient tools discovered in Israel?
   ○ Sports Illustrated    ○ Newsweek    ○ National Geographic

Use the Readers’ Guide excerpts to answer these questions.

4. Who is M. Hoheb?
   ○ topic of the article    ○ publisher    ○ author

5. When was the first article published?
   ○ January    ○ June    ○ July

6. Which page contains the article “Preventing Cold & the Flu”?
   ○ page 18    ○ page 3    ○ page 33

Use the information provided to answer these questions.

7. On which page will you find the weekend weather forecast?
   ○ E1    ○ B1    ○ B2

8. Which page would have information about Queen Elizabeth’s visit to Australia?
   ○ B3    ○ A3    ○ A2

9. Which page would tell what people of the community think about the new curfew for people under sixteen years old?
   ○ A15    ○ B2    ○ B3

10. Which section contains people’s opinions?
    ○ business    ○ classifieds    ○ editorial

11. Which section do businesses and private individuals pay for?
    ○ business    ○ classifieds    ○ opinion

12. Which of these is a short summarizing statement?
    ○ editorial    ○ advertisement    ○ headline

The Toccoa Tribune
Tuesday, March 17

Rain Floods Area

Another severe storm pelted the area last night, dumping six more inches of rain. Early this morning State Highway Department spokesman David Rios warned motorists in the area to avoid Highway 63. See FLOOD on page B2
Write the letter in the blank to tell which section of the library would contain the following information.

_____ 1. Book about the life of Hudson Taylor
_____ 2. Encyclopedia
_____ 3. Book about a girl who went to Jupiter and back
_____ 4. Book about the food-making process of plants
_____ 5. Citizen’s reaction to the speech the mayor gave yesterday

Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.

6. Biographies are arranged by ____.
   ○ subject          ○ author          ○ title

7. The Dewey decimal system organizes books first by ____.
   ○ subject          ○ author          ○ title

8. To find a nonfiction book, use the ____.
   ○ electronic catalog   ○ thesaurus      ○ the Readers’ Guide

9. If you know the author of a book but not the title, how should you search the card catalog?
   ○ by title          ○ by author        ○ by subject

10. If you are looking for information but you do not know the name of an author or book, how should you search the electronic catalog?
   ○ by title          ○ by author        ○ by subject

Write the numbers for the correct category of each of the following books. Use the Dewey decimal system chart.

11. Algebra is Awesome!
    510–519 Mathematics

12. Child Psychology
    300–399 Social sciences (government, education, etiquette)

13. How to Repair Your Computer
    600–699 Technology

14. Painting with Water Colors
    700–799 The arts (including sports)

15. A Heart of Worship
    200–299 Religion

16. The Secret Garden
    900–999 Geography, history, travel, biography

17. Let’s Go to Puerto Rico!
18. Encyclopedia Britannica
Use the atlas map to answer these questions.

1. What is the capital of Wyoming?
   - Sheridan
   - Salt Lake City
   - Cheyenne

2. In which direction would you go to get from Seattle to Boise?
   - southeast
   - northeast
   - southwest

3. What is the approximate distance between Flagstaff and Albuquerque?
   - 50 miles
   - 150 miles
   - 300 miles

4. Which state is directly south of Utah?
   - Nevada
   - Arizona
   - Colorado

5. Which mountain shown is closest to the California-Nevada border?
   - Mt. Shasta
   - Mt. Ranier
   - Mt. Whitney

Use the almanac information to answer these questions.

6. Which state is largest in size?
   - Alaska
   - Arizona
   - California

7. Which state shown has the largest population?
   - Alaska
   - Arizona
   - California

Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.

8. Which would contain a road map of your state?
   - atlas
   - almanac
   - geography textbook

9. Which would contain information about how to solve math equations?
   - atlas
   - almanac
   - algebra textbook

10. Which would most likely contain a fictional story?
    - almanac
    - history textbook
    - language arts textbook

11. Which would list the world’s longest bridges?
    - atlas
    - almanac
    - American history textbook

12. Where would you look to find the distance from your house to the nation’s capital?
    - atlas
    - almanac
    - world history textbook
Read the excerpt below from page 39 of the Civil War Encyclopedia. Take notes on the cards provided. Use the outline provided. Make sure each card includes main points, subpoints, supporting detail(s), and bibliographical information.

Born into a slave family on a plantation in Maryland, Harriet Tubman lived as a slave until she was twenty-nine years old. She often heard stories about the Underground Railroad. She fled in the middle of the night and traveled for many more nights on the ninety-mile route to freedom. When at last she reached the free state of Pennsylvania, she got a job as a cook in a hotel in Philadelphia.

But Tubman missed the family she had left behind in Maryland. She traveled back to rescue her sister and nieces and nephews.

Harriet Tubman went on to become the most famous conductor of the Underground Railroad. Starting in 1852, she made two trips to Maryland every year until 1857 to bring her family members and other slaves out of bondage. Tubman was often called “the Moses of her people,” for she helped to conduct more than three hundred slaves to freedom. During the Civil War, she continued working for the North as a spy, scout, and nurse.

I. Slavery
A. Early Years

II. Accomplishments
A. Underground Railroad
B. Jobs
# Chapter 7 Review

## A. Write the letter in the blank, telling the part of a book you would use to find the information.

1. Definition of the word *metamorphosis*  
2. Page(s) with information about moths  
3. Chapter with information about termites  
4. Name of the illustrator  
5. Date of publication  
6. More sources on the topics covered

## B. Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.

7. Where would you find information about using commas in a sentence?  
   - dictionary  
   - thesaurus  
   - English textbook

8. Where would you find the number of homes with computers in the United States?  
   - almanac  
   - geography textbook  
   - atlas

9. Which contains information about the origin of words?  
   - dictionary  
   - English textbook  
   - American history textbook

10. Where would you find the distance between New York City and London?  
    - almanac  
    - atlas  
    - social studies textbook

11. Where would you find a list of all the track and field gold medal winners?  
    - atlas  
    - almanac  
    - newspaper

12. Where would you find information about the water shortage in your town?  
    - almanac  
    - newspaper  
    - atlas

## C. Use the newspaper index to answer these questions.

13. Which section might contain information about the school board’s decision?  
   - B3  
   - B2  
   - A3  
   - A2

14. Which section might tell whether rain is expected in your area tomorrow?  
   - B2  
   - A15  
   - B1  
   - A2

15. Which section would tell which basketball teams made the playoffs?  
   - B3  
   - B2  
   - A3  
   - C1
D. Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.

16. Which tool helps you locate magazine articles in the library?
   ○ electronic catalog  ○ Readers’ Guide to Periodical Literature

17. Fiction books are arranged in the library alphabetically by ____.
   ○ title  ○ author  ○ subject

18. Biographies are arranged in the library alphabetically by ____.
   ○ title  ○ author  ○ subject

19. What is the best keyword for finding information about President Theodore Roosevelt?
   ○ Theodore  ○ Roosevelt  ○ President Theodore Roosevelt

20. What is the best keyword for finding information about Japan’s automobile industry?
   ○ automobile  ○ industry  ○ Japan

21. If you know the author of a book but not the title, how should you search the card catalog?
   ○ by author  ○ by title  ○ by subject

22. The Dewey decimal system classifies books first by ____.
   ○ author  ○ title  ○ subject

23. What is the best keyword for finding information about Atlanta, Georgia?
   ○ Atlanta  ○ Georgia  ○ states

E. Write the letter of the section of the library that would contain the following information.

   □ 24. Dictionary
   □ 25. Article about the latest fishing equipment
   □ 26. Book about a girl who travels through time
   □ 27. Book about the life of Thomas Edison
   □ 28. Book about gardening

F. Use the dictionary entry to answer this question.

29. The second e in eccentric sounds like the ____.
   ○ a in care  ○ e in pet  ○ i in pit

30. Which syllable is most strongly accented in eccentric?
   ○ the first  ○ the second  ○ the third
A. Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.

1. A research report ____.
   ○ gives the reader information   ○ tries to persuade the reader

2. A report about a place with historical importance would include ____.
   ○ a fictional account of a person who once lived there
   ○ a brief description of the place’s location

3. The conclusion of a research report should not ____.
   ○ restate the main idea of the report
   ○ give points that the writer did not have room for in the body of the report

4. When choosing sources for your research, you should ____.
   ○ look for sources that will give current and reliable information
   ○ look for sources that have the best pictures and photographs

5. When taking notes on your research, you should ____.
   ○ copy exactly what the author of the source has written
   ○ write down only words or phrases that will help you write the report later

6. Using another author’s exact words in your report without giving him credit is ____.
   ○ plagiarism
   ○ paraphrasing

B. Read the source information from the encyclopedia. Then fill in the circle next to each sentence that paraphrases rather than plagiarizes.

7. Which sentence is a paraphrase?
   ○ The Bastille was used as a prison for those who offended the French kings and was a symbol of oppression.
   ○ The Bastille symbolized tyranny for the French people because the king’s prisoners were kept there.

8. Which sentence is a paraphrase?
   ○ On July 14, 1789, French people banded together, marched against the Bastille, and captured it.
   ○ French citizens formed a mob on July 14, 1789, and stormed the Bastille.

9. Which sentence is a paraphrase?
   ○ The Colonne de Juillet stands as a memorial on the former site of the Bastille.
   ○ A monument known as the Colonne de Juillet marks the place where the Bastille stood.

Bastille (bâ stêl’) was a fortress located in Paris, France. It was used as a prison for those who offended the French kings, and the French citizens considered it a symbol of oppression by their royalty. On July 14, 1789, French revolutionists banded together, marched against the Bastille, and captured it. The revolution that followed led to a change of government, and the French people have celebrated Bastille Day on July 14 each year as the anniversary of their independence. A monument known as the Colonne de Juillet now marks the place where the Bastille once stood.
C. Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.

10. Which step comes earlier in the process of writing a research report?
   ○ reading from various sources
   ○ writing an outline

11. Which step comes earlier in the process of writing a research report?
   ○ drafting the report
   ○ taking notes on note cards

12. In which stage would you transfer information from your note cards to an outline?
   ○ planning
   ○ revising

13. In which stage would you delete a sentence that does not belong in a paragraph?
   ○ revising
   ○ proofreading

14. At what point should you finalize your bibliography?
   ○ before drafting the report
   ○ after drafting the report

D. Write the answer to the questions about each source.


15. What type of source is this? ____________________________________________________

16. What is the title of the article? _________________________________________________

17. In what year was this source published? ____________________________________


18. What type of source is this? ____________________________________________________

19. Who is the author of the information? __________________________________________

20. On what date was this source accessed? _______________________________________
Underline the pronoun that correctly refers to each underlined antecedent.

1. Anna, could (you, her) tell the story of Ruth from the Bible?
2. Anna told me that (she, her) knew the story well.
3. Naomi and Elimelech left Israel for the land of Moab. (They, Them) heard that Moab had food during the famine.
4. Elimelech died there. (Him, He) left Naomi and their two sons in a strange land.
5. The two sons grew up and married. Then (they, them) died.

Underline each pronoun and its antecedent. Draw an arrow from the pronoun to its antecedents.

6. Ruth and Orpah were sisters-in-law, and now they were widows.
7. Ruth went to Israel with Naomi although it was far from Moab.
8. Ruth gleaned in fields belonging to Boaz. He was a wealthy landowner and also a kinsman.
9. Ruth and Boaz were married, and God blessed them with a son named Obed.

Write the pronoun that correctly refers to each underlined antecedent.

11. Our friends were amazed when Anna told ____________ that Ruth was in the line of Christ.
12. This story is a wonderful example of God’s provision. ____________ also shows God’s plan for the Messiah.
13. You and I can depend upon God’s care for ____________ too!
Underline the possessive pronoun in each sentence.

1. We picked apples in our backyard.
2. Grandmother made applesauce with their pulp.
3. My apples were not peeled very neatly.
4. Grandmother finished hers an hour ago.
5. She helped me with mine.
6. Before we placed each apple in the pot, we removed its seeds.
7. Soon the apples were simmering in their own juices.

Replace the underlined words with the correct possessive pronoun.

8. The apples cooked in the apples’ juices for about thirty minutes.
9. Sugar improved the sauce’s taste.
10. Grandmother carefully lifted the pot off the stove with Grandmother’s potholders.
11. She smoothed the fruit’s lumps through a sieve.
12. After the applesauce cooled, Grandmother and I tasted Grandmother’s and my delicious treat.

Underline each correct possessive pronoun.

13. Does (yours, your) Grandmother make applesauce?
14. (My, Mine) learned the recipe from her mother.
15. We will send you some of (our, ours) applesauce soon.
16. Grandmother took (her, hers) applesauce to the county fair.
17. The judges told Grandmother about (their, theirs) unanimous decision.
18. The best applesauce in the county was (her, hers)!
Underline the pronoun that correctly completes each sentence.

1. My class and (I, me) went on a field trip to the science center.
2. Ramie sat with (I, me) on the bus.
3. The man at the science center showed (we, us) some unusual animals.
4. We held (they, them) for a few minutes.
5. (They, Them) were reptiles from the rainforest.
6. We took pictures of (they, them).
7. The teacher helped Ramie and (I, me) with the snake.

Look at each underlined pronoun. Identify its use in the sentence by marking an X in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>DO</th>
<th>IO</th>
<th>OP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

8. Kelsey called me.
9. One plant with large leaves had a waxy surface on it.
10. She saw the beautiful orchids in the greenhouse.
11. We bought the teacher one of the orchids.
12. The class gave her the orchid as a surprise.
13. She thanked us for the gorgeous flower.
14. The clerk pinned the flower on her.

Underline the compound subject or object that correctly completes each sentence.

15. Did Riley go with (you and I, you and me) to the gift shop?
16. (Him and I, He and I) are looking for science puzzles.
17. The clerk showed (Kevin and I, Kevin and me) some interesting rainforest books.
18. Mom likes science books, so I bought some for (her and me, her and I).
19. (You and me, You and I) can read them also.
20. Kelsey purchased some rubber frogs for (her and I, her and me).
Underline the reflexive or intensive pronoun and draw an arrow to its antecedent.

1. Last Saturday Parker washed his father’s car by himself.
2. I can do that by myself too.
3. My sister drove herself to the mall in the clean car.
4. I myself went there with Parker and his family.
5. We treated ourselves to ice-cream cones at the food court.
6. Soon my ice-cream cone melted by itself.

Underline the pronoun that correctly completes each sentence.

7. My family and I traveled to the Bahamas by (ourselves, themselves).
8. The missionary (hisself, himself) picked us up at the airport.
9. His wife fixed us a delicious meal by (herself, itself).
10. We thanked (herself, her) for the wonderful food.
11. Then the missionaries (themselves, themselves) showed us around the village.
12. Teach (you, yourself) new things about a different culture.

Mark the correct box for each underlined pronoun.

13. Anastasia taught herself English.
14. We ourselves learned Russian.
15. Roger practices foreign languages by himself, using a CD.
16. You can teach yourselves another language with some learning programs.
17. I myself prefer a structured language class.
18. Can you tell others about yourself in another language?
Underline the interrogative pronoun in each sentence.

1. What is that?
2. Who will take us to the ball field?
3. Which do you want?
4. Who hit the ball?
5. Who is in the dugout?
6. What did he say?
7. After the last run, what will the score be?
8. Who is the next batter in this inning?
9. Which of the teams won the game yesterday?

Write an interrogative pronoun to complete each sentence.

10. __________________ is that?
11. __________________ sells mitts for the best price?
12. __________________ works in the sporting goods department?
13. __________________ are those on the shelf?
14. __________________ oiled my new glove?
15. __________________ is that bat in the dugout?

Underline the word that correctly completes each sentence.

16. (Who, Whom) should Dad call about that?
17. Butch took (who, whom) with him?
18. To (who, whom) is the letter addressed?
19. Michael gave (who, whom) his skates?
20. (Who, Whom) is coming to town soon?
Underline the demonstrative pronouns.
1. This is my bag of microwave popcorn.
2. Those are snacks for the rest of my friends.
3. These are great-tasting peanuts.
4. Don’t eat all of those now.
5. Take these to your little sister.
6. Maybe you should give her a taste of that also.
7. Nothing tastes as delicious as this!

Write Pro. if the underlined word functions as a pronoun. Write Adj. if the underlined word functions as an adjective.

Pro. 8. These are our new cocker spaniel puppies.
Pro. 9. This is the first time our dog has had puppies.
Pro. 10. That little one is the runt of the litter.
Pro. 11. This puppy has long, floppy ears.
Pro. 12. Those toys are for the puppies.
Pro. 13. Give these to the mother dog.
Pro. 14. She prefers these to other brands of dog biscuits.
Pro. 15. That box makes a warm bed for the puppies.

Look at each underlined pronoun. Identify its use in the sentence by marking an X on the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S</th>
<th>DO</th>
<th>IO</th>
<th>OP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. Timothy, please give me that.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17. This is my favorite picture of our vacation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Those were taken with my father’s camera.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. I will put these in a photo album with my other pictures.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20. I am sending those to Timothy’s brother in Korea.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. He will put these in his missionary display.</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. That should make a nice addition to his display.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. His family’s picture is also among these.</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. Give these a prominent place in the display.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Underline the indefinite pronoun in each sentence. Write S if it is singular or P if it is plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anybody</td>
<td>everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>nobody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anything</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each</td>
<td>someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everybody</td>
<td>something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everyone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Everybody has unnecessary fears.  **S**
2. Both of my brothers are afraid of snakes and spiders.  **P**
3. Others are afraid of public speaking.  **P**
4. Small children’s fears can be many.  **P**
5. Someone with a fear of heights avoids elevators.  **S**
6. Some people fear that nobody loves them.  **P**
7. Few admit to fears.  **S**
8. Anybody can choose unwisely during times of fear.  **S**

Underline twice the correct verb for each sentence.

9. Several (make, makes) godly decisions.  **make**
10. Everyone (know, knows) about God’s goodness.  **knows**
11. Each (need, needs) the Bible for guidance.  **needs**
12. Something in God’s Word (is, are) always a comfort.  **is**
13. Nobody (stand, stands) alone as a Christian.  **stands**
14. Nothing (are, is) hidden from God.  **is**
15. Everyone can (has, have) peace in God.  **has**
16. Christians (tell, tells) about God’s provision.  **tell**
17. Many (share, shares) stories of God’s peace in times of fear.  **share**
18. Everything (is, are) in God’s control.  **is**
19. Nothing (overwhelm, overwhelms) us in God’s will.  **overwhelms**
Fill in the circle next to each sentence with the correct homophone. Use the list of common homophones in the Grammar Handbook on pages 360–61 for help.

1. ● We rode the subway into the city last week.
   ○ We road the subway into the city last week.

2. ● I like the rides at the county fair.
   ○ I like the rides at the county fare.

3. ● Sara traveled to the village by train.
   ○ Sara traveled to the village bye train.

4. ● The sign on the door read “No Pets Aloud.”
   ○ The sign on the door read “No Pets Allowed.”

5. ● The map of the museum showed exhibits on two floors.
   ○ The map of the museum showed exhibits on too floors.

6. ● We always see new things.
   ○ We always sea new things.

7. ● I could here the tour guide’s instructions.
   ○ I could hear the tour guide’s instructions.

Underline the word that correctly completes each sentence.

8. The tour guide showed us the (weigh, way) to the animal section.

9. There were displays of realistic stuffed (deer, dear).

10. We saw a model of a (horse, hoarse) with a plow.

11. The guide (new, knew) a lot about various species of animals.

12. In the transportation area, there were several large (plains, planes) on display.

13. The (tail, tale) of one plane was decorated by soldiers during the war.

14. I did (knot, not) see any helicopters.

15. We (would, wood) learn about pioneers the next week.

16. The guide (scent, sent) us to the second floor.

17. We saw a replica of a pioneer homestead (their, there).

18. A woman made bread from unbleached (flour, flower).

19. Sara already (nose, knows) about breadmaking.

20. After another (our, hour), we went home.
A. Underline the pronoun that correctly refers to the underlined antecedent in each sentence.

1. Esteban attends a Bible club on Thursdays, and (he, they) invited his friend Prentice.

2. The Bible club workers practiced a new song, and (they, it) will teach the children soon.

3. The club usually has a piano player, but (they, she) is home sick today.

4. The kids recorded (ourselves, themselves) singing.

B. Replace the underlined words with the correct possessive pronoun.

5. Paul brought Paul’s new Bible to the club. ________________

6. Amber and I said Amber’s and my memory verses. ________________

7. Kara found Kara’s verses more quickly than anyone else during the Bible drill. ________________

8. Prentice and Kara were the top scorers for Prentice and Kara’s team. ________________

C. Underline the pronoun that correctly completes each sentence.

9. Amy, one of the Bible club workers, shared a missionary story with (we, us).

10. (She, Her) told us about a missionary in the Philippines.

11. (Him, He) worked with Indian tribes in jungle areas.

12. These native people readily responded when he shared the gospel with (they, them).

13. (They, It) was an exciting story about the work of the Holy Spirit in people’s lives.

D. Underline the pronoun that correctly completes each sentence.

14. The missionary (hissel, himself) was in danger many times.

15. I imagined (myself, my) in his shoes.

16. I remembered that God never leaves us by (ourselfs, ourselves).

17. God (Himself, Hisself) watches over every part of our lives.

18. You (yourself, itself) can always depend upon God.
E. Underline the interrogative pronoun in each sentence.
   19. What is the name of that missionary?
   20. Where should I look for information about him?
   21. With whom does he serve?
   22. Who sends the letters?

F. Underline the demonstrative pronoun in each sentence.
   23. Can I find out more about this in the library?
   24. That is a good question, but I don’t know for sure.
   25. These are Internet articles about his life.
   26. Those might have interesting activities.

G. Underline twice the correct verb for each sentence.
   27. Everyone (like, likes) fictional stories.
   28. Several (want, wants) more facts about it.
   29. Many (believe, believes) the account of God’s protection for His children.
   30. Both of the boys (research, researches) the same topic.
   31. Nothing (is, are) impossible for God.
   32. Each of these stories (is, are) a true account about this missionary.

H. Fill in the circle next to each sentence with the correct homophone.
   33. ○ Do not tell the whole story in your book report.
       ○ Do not tell the hole story in your book report.
   34. ○ They’re is more about it in this book.
       ○ There is more about it in this book.
   35. ○ The missionary wrote a him about God’s provision.
       ○ The missionary wrote a hymn about God’s provision.
   36. ○ I hear that song at church sometimes.
       ○ I here that song at church sometimes.
   37. ○ The pianist nose it too.
       ○ The pianist knows it too.
A. Write the correct letter in the blank.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Person in a story who deals with the major conflict</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Way that the story’s conflict is solved</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Events that happen to make up a story</td>
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<td>4. Highest point of tension in a story’s plot</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Time and place in which a story happens</td>
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<td>6. Problem in a story</td>
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</table>

A. climax
B. conflict
C. main character
D. plot
E. resolution
F. setting

B. Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.

7. Historical fiction is different from other types of fiction primarily in its ___.
   - conflict
   - setting

8. The setting of a work of historical fiction should be clearly revealed ___.
   - somewhere in the middle of the story
   - at the beginning of the story

9. Details about the setting and the characters are best revealed through action and ___.
   - dialogue
   - facts

10. During the planning stage of a story, a plot diagram can help you ___.
    - develop the characters’ personalities
    - map the events in each part of the story

11. Research during the planning stage of a historical fiction story can help you ___.
    - write realistically about daily life in that era
    - gather information for a research paper

12. The climax of a story happens closer to the story’s ___.
    - beginning
    - end

C. Match each story idea with the main type of conflict it includes.

Write the correct letter in the blank.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Brad resists the temptation to steal bread for his hungry mother and sister.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Anthony’s brother gets angry when Anthony tries to convince him not to run away from home.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. A father and son hurry to harvest the crops before a hailstorm comes.</td>
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</table>

A. conflict between two characters
B. conflict between a character and a difficult situation
C. conflict within a character (conflict with himself)
D. Read the two excerpts that describe a setting or a character in different ways. Then fill in the circle next to the excerpt that shows details rather than tells facts directly.

16.  ○ The old man' s wrinkled face lit up when he smiled. “You children have brightened my day,” he said. “Why don’t you all come inside and have some milk and cookies?”

○ The old man had a wrinkled face. He seemed happy to see us. He was friendly and kind to us. He offered us a snack.

17.  ○ The old cabin in the mountains was a quiet place. It was surrounded by green pine trees and had a beautiful view. Amy and her family liked to go there.

○ Amy ran up the steps of the old wooden cabin. She stopped in front of the door and listened, drinking in the silence of the tall green pines all around. She turned and smiled as her mother came up the steps behind her. “Don’t you love it here, Mom?” she asked.

18.  ○ Daniel’s chubby little face broke into a huge grin when he saw the ice-cream cone. He let out a cry of joy and toddled over to take it from me. “Oh no, Daniel!” I said as he tried to take a bite and smeared the ice cream all over his face.

○ Daniel was a cute little boy who was almost two years old. He was chubby and happy, and he liked to eat ice cream. But sometimes he was a little messy.

E. Match each story part with its description. Write the correct letter in the blank. Letters will be used more than once.

_____  19. Introduces the conflict
_____  20. Shows the characters trying to resolve the conflict
_____  21. Introduces the main character
_____  22. Tells what happens after the conflict is resolved
_____  23. Leaves the reader with a satisfied feeling
_____  24. Tells how the conflict grows
_____  25. Introduces the setting
Principal Parts

Mark an X on the chart to identify which principal part the main verb uses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Last year I **performed** in the play *Sense and Sensibility*.
2. I **had** memorized my lines perfectly.
3. Every performance **attracted** a large crowd.
4. This year I **have** a part in *Our Town*.
5. The play **makes** me appreciate my family more.
6. My part **has given** me many challenges.
7. My dad **has driven** me to every rehearsal.
8. I **have worked** on my lines every day with my mom.
9. My older sister **helped** me with my costume.
10. I **have learned** the message of the play.
11. We **live** only a short time, and we often take people for granted.
12. I **gave** my family an appreciation dinner.

Fill in the circle next to each sentence with the correct verb form.

13. ○ My parents have sang in our church choir for a long time.
   ○ My parents have sung in our church choir for a long time.
14. ○ They have given concerts at the church camp.
   ○ They have gave concerts at the church camp.
15. ○ Have you ever came to one of their concerts?
   ○ Have you ever come to one of their concerts?
16. ○ Our uncle has drawn chalk pictures at the camp too.
   ○ Our uncle has drawed chalk pictures at the camp too.
17. ○ We have ate with them in the camp dining hall.
   ○ We have eaten with them in the camp dining hall.
18. ○ Our family has driven through the mountains in the camp jeep.
   ○ Our family has drove through the mountains in the camp jeep.
Underline twice the complete verb in each sentence. Write whether each verb is past, present, or future tense.

1. The story of Joseph reminds us of God’s control over our lives.
2. Many people will face trials like Joseph’s trials.
3. Joseph endured the hatred and mistreatment of jealous brothers.
4. His brothers lowered him into a pit.
5. They traded him to Midianite merchants for twenty pieces of silver.
6. In Egypt, Joseph’s master imprisoned him.
7. Like Joseph, we sometimes experience mistreatment from others.
8. At times like these, Satan tempts us with bitterness and anger.
9. But God will work in all of these events for our good.
10. Joseph interpreted dreams for the king’s cupbearer and baker.
11. God gives us special abilities too.
12. He will use these abilities for His glory.
14. Joseph’s brothers traveled to Egypt for food.
15. In this way God saved their lives in a time of famine.
16. We see God’s control in every event for the good of His people.
Underline twice the complete verb in each sentence. Write Perfect if the verb is in perfect-tense form. Write No if it is not in perfect-tense form.

1. John Newton has authored some of the hymns in our hymnal.
2. Many people have memorized the words of “Amazing Grace.”
3. But most people are unfamiliar with his numerous other hymns.
4. Newton had lived an ungodly life as a sailor.
5. After a frightening storm at sea, Newton turned to Jesus Christ for salvation.
7. William Cowper, a man in Newton’s congregation, had distinguished himself as a gifted poet already.
8. Newton and Cowper had cultivated a deep friendship.
9. The two men simplified the truths of Scripture into a collection of poems called Olney Hymns.
10. The people of Olney learned scriptural truths through these hymns.

Underline twice the complete verb in each sentence. Write present, past, or future to identify the perfect tense.

11. Soon two hundred years will have passed since Newton’s death. ____________ perfect
12. I have listened to his hymn “I Saw One Hanging on a Tree” on a CD. ____________ perfect
13. My mom has committed several of his hymns to memory. ____________ perfect
14. Our pastor had informed her about the Olney Hymns. ____________ perfect
15. She has purchased copies of the hymnbook for my grandparents. ____________ perfect
Underline twice the verb in each sentence. Write present, past, or future to identify the perfect tense.

1. My brother and I will have earned two hundred dollars by tonight. ____________ perfect
2. We have shoveled snow for our neighbors all winter. ____________ perfect
3. We have borrowed an extra shovel from our grandparents. ____________ perfect
4. We had raked leaves in a few yards last fall. ____________ perfect
5. But we had collected only a few dollars from those jobs. ____________ perfect
6. We have stayed busy with all the snow this winter. ____________ perfect
7. By this time tomorrow we will have reached our goal. ____________ perfect
8. We will have saved enough money for a week at camp. ____________ perfect
9. My brother has looked forward to camp for a long time. ____________ perfect
10. Several of his friends had talked about it last summer. ____________ perfect
11. Our parents have supported us in our fundraising ideas. ____________ perfect

Write the correct perfect tense of each verb given.

12. We ____________ this whole afternoon in the car. (pass; present perfect)
13. By this time tomorrow I ____________ at camp. (arrive; future perfect)
14. We ____________ a long way since this morning. (travel; present perfect)
15. We ____________ reading the different license plates as we travel. (enjoy; present perfect)
16. By tonight we ____________ the long drive. (complete; future perfect)
17. Before this trip I never ____________ how many billboards there are. (notice; past perfect)
18. By next week I ____________ a whole week away from home. (survive; future perfect)
Underline twice the complete verb in each sentence. Identify the tense of each verb: present, past, future, present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect.

1. This book teaches me about the life of a cowboy.  
2. What was a cowboy’s life like?  
3. By the end of the book, I will have found the answer.  
4. Long ago, cowboys drove cattle to butchers in the cities.  
5. Many cowboys have ridden the ranges of the western states.  
6. Some of these young men had come from Mexico and Africa.  
7. Most cowboys wore Stetson hats, bandanas, chaps, and spurs.  
8. I had bought some inexpensive cowboy boots.  
9. But some cowboys spent half their monthly wages on fancy boots.  

Write C in the blank if the underlined verb is correct. Write I if it is incorrect; then write the correct verb form next to the sentence.

10. The book describes some difficult jobs of cowboys.  
11. They caught stray cattle with their lariats.  
12. They did tasks like mending fences and branding cattle.  
13. I have saw an old-time branding iron.  
14. They rode out in all kinds of weather.  
15. Each night the sun sunk low in the western sky.  
16. Then it be chow time.  
17. Cowboys usually ate bacon, beans, and bread.  
18. Sometimes cowboys caught jackrabbits and antelope for meat.  
19. Today cowboy life has fell into the category of legend.  
20. Many novelists have wrote fictional cowboy tales.
Underline twice the complete verb in each sentence. Identify the tense of each verb: present, past, future, present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect.

1. I have chosen swans as my topic for a school essay.
2. Scientists break North American swans into three species: mute swans, trumpeter swans, and tundra swans.
3. A pair of white swans swim at our pond.
4. One morning I stole quietly to the edge of the pond.
5. A gust of cold air blew in my direction.
6. The wind had torn some leaves from the trees.
7. In another month the pond will have frozen over.
8. A sudden clear call, like a trumpet, rang out on the morning breeze.
9. Only trumpeter swans speak with that loud, trumpet-like voice!
10. During that time, my notes had grown into a long list of observations.
11. I have only begun my study of trumpeter swans.

Write the correct form of each verb given.

12. The trumpeter swan into a very large bird. (grow; present)
13. Scientists of swans (know; present perfect) with wingspans of 2.4 meters.
14. Trumpeter swans with their necks in a C-shape. (swim; present)
15. God these swans a unique ability to communicate. (give; past)
16. Trumpeter swans their trumpeting as young birds. (begin; present)
17. They many things without saying a word! (speak; future perfect)
Contractions

Write the correct contraction for the underlined words.

1. I __________ at the Hopelight Women’s Mission today. _________________
2. I ______________ have not been here before. _________________________
3. We ___________ watching the children during the ladies’ luncheon. ______________
4. Pastor Brooks said that he __________ preaching from the book of Romans. __________________
5. Chelsea is a helper in the nursery. ________________________________

Write S if the subject is singular or P if the subject is plural.

_____ 6. She’s a teacher for the children.
_____ 7. They’re happy about the finger-painting time.
_____ 8. Brandon’s a very good singer and song leader.
_____ 9. We’re helpers with the women and children.
_____ 10. It’s a great way to serve the Lord.

Write C if the sentence is written correctly. Write I if it is written incorrectly; then rewrite the sentence.

_____ 11. We don’t know none of the children’s names yet.

_____ 12. Some of the children haven’t never heard Bible stories.

_____ 13. They’re not familiar with these gospel songs.

_____ 14. They’s new songs to the children.

_____ 15. Mona’s making a chart of the new songs.
Prefixes & Suffixes

Draw a line under each prefix and circle each suffix.

1. The story of Sir Galahad is a colorful tale about the court of King Arthur.
2. Sir Galahad of the Round Table was an honorable knight.
3. Someone discovered a jeweled sword in a floating rock.
4. Only Galahad could remove the sword from the rock.
5. All the knights encountered great dangers.
6. But Galahad prevailed in them all.

Add a prefix or a suffix to the base word to fit the meaning in parentheses. Write the new word.

7. The Bible ________ us that the pure in heart will see God. (minds; again)
8. Only through Jesus Christ can our ________ hearts be made pure. (self; like)
9. Christ Himself is described as a pure, ________ Lamb. (spot; without)
10. Once we are saved, we need to be ________ to guard our hearts. (care; full of)
11. There is much ________ in the world around us. (wicked; condition of)
12. Our own hearts are ________ as well. (deceit; full of)
13. We can be easily ________ by evil things that we see and hear. (guided; wrongly)
14. By relying on Christ and His Word, we can ________ avoid falling into sinful habits and activities. (complete; like in nature or manner)
15. With God’s help, Christians can keep pure hearts in an evil, ________ world. (pure; not)
A. Mark an X on the chart to identify which principal part the main verb uses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Winnie-the-Pooh has entertained countless fans with his adventures.

2. The British author A. A. Milne created these amusing characters.

3. They still delight both children and adults today.

B. Underline twice the complete verb in each sentence. Write whether each verb is past, present, or future tense.

_________________  4. A. A. Milne based the character of Christopher Robin on his own son.

_________________  5. Many readers will appreciate the story behind the bear Winnie-the-Pooh.

_________________  6. Winnie-the-Pooh’s name comes from a bear at the London Zoo.

C. Underline twice the complete verb in each sentence. Write Perfect if the verb is in perfect-tense form. Write No if it is not perfect-tense form.

_________________  7. Christopher Robin Milne had visited the zoo with his father.

_________________  8. Winnie the bear was his favorite exhibit at the zoo.

D. Underline twice the complete verb in each sentence. Write present, past, or future to identify the perfect tense.

9. Soon Winnie-the-Pooh will have been a household name for a century. ____________________________ perfect

10. Eeyore, Piglet, and Tigger had originated from Milne family toys. ____________________________ perfect

E. Write C if the underlined verb is correct. Write I if it is incorrect; then write the correct verb form next to the sentence.

____ 11. A. A. Milne had wrote three books about Pooh by 1928. ____________________________

____ 12. Ernest H. Shepard drawed wonderful pictures for the books. ____________________________

____ 13. Shepard and Milne knew each other from their work for Punch magazine. ____________________________

F. Write the correct form of each verb given.

14. Many people ________ of the Hundred Acre Wood as a fictitious place.  
   (think; present)

15. Milne ________ this setting on Ashdown Forest, Sussex.  (base; past)

16. He ________ this lovely area as the site of his country home.  (choose; past perfect)

17. Some Pooh books ________ with a map of the wood.  (begin; present perfect)

G. Fill in the circle next to each correct sentence.

18. ○ My sister’s reading a story about Pooh and his friends right now.
   ○ My sister’s reading a story about Pooh and his friends right now.

19. ○ She hasn’t never read about him before.
   ○ She hasn’t read about him before.

20. ○ We’re reading some of Milne’s poems in school.
   ○ We’re reading some of Milne’s poems in school.

H. Fill in the circle next to the correct meaning of each underlined word.

21. Milne is most ________ as a writer of children’s literature.
    ○ worthy of notice  ○ capable of writing

22. Millions of parents have read the ________ Pooh books to their children.
    ○ able to wonder  ○ full of wonder

23. Winnie-the-Pooh’s popularity has ________ nearly every other storybook character in children’s literature.
    ○ full of brightness  ○ shone beyond
A. Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.

1. Compare-contrast essays ___.
   ○ should tell how two subjects are similar and different
   ○ should always be related to science
   ○ should always be organized by subject

2. Comparing and contrasting words are used to ___.
   ○ make the essay longer
   ○ show the writer’s opinion about his topic
   ○ make clear connections between ideas

3. Which word or phrase is not used to compare?
   ○ both
   ○ in the same way
   ○ unlike

4. The method of organization you use for your essay should ___.
   ○ always discuss the two subjects in separate paragraphs
   ○ be clear and understandable to your readers
   ○ never switch back and forth between subjects

5. Which is not a good source of information to use in your essay?
   ○ information from outdated science magazines
   ○ information from recent nonfiction books about your subjects
   ○ information from television documentaries about your subjects

B. Fill in the circle next to the step that comes earlier in the process of writing a compare-contrast essay.

6. ○ making a Venn diagram to classify information about your subjects
   ○ choosing the two subjects you will write about

7. ○ making an outline for the essay
   ○ doing research on your two subjects

8. ○ choosing a method of organization for the essay
   ○ writing the rough draft of the essay

9. ○ writing the rough draft of the essay
   ○ writing the outline to organize the essay

10. ○ making revisions to the essay
    ○ proofreading the essay

11. ○ making the final copy of the essay
    ○ correcting a run-on sentence in the essay

12. ○ displaying the essay in the classroom
    ○ looking for spelling mistakes in the essay
Like sugar maples, silver maples are good shade trees. Their leaves have a distinctive silvery color on the underside. Their leaves, like those of the sugar maple, also turn yellow at the beginning of the fall season, however, their later colors differ from the color of sugar maples and may change from yellow to orange, red, and finally brown. The silver maple is similar in hardiness to the sugar maple, but it does not grow as well in the shade. It requires full sunlight to grow best. Silver maples tend not to grow as tall as sugar maples. The average height of a silver maple is 70 to 80 ft.

13. What are the two subjects of this essay?

14. Which method of organization was the writer of this essay using?

15. What is the topic of this paragraph?

16. Name two contrasting words or phrases that this writer uses.

17. Which sentence is a run-on and could be broken up into two or three sentences?

18. Write the fragment found in the paragraph.

19. Describe one way to correct this fragment.

20. How would you write “70 to 80 ft.” correctly in an essay?
Underline the adjectives in each sentence. Draw an arrow from each adjective to the noun or pronoun that it modifies.

1. Active volcanoes are located in Hawaii, Alaska, California, Washington, and Oregon.

2. Eruptions occur near populated areas in Hawaii and Alaska.


4. Fifty-eight deaths and billions of dollars in property damage resulted from the eruption of Mount St. Helens.

5. Volcanic ash can damage lungs.

Underline the correct form of each adjective or predicate adjective.

6. The Ring of Fire has the (higher, highest) number of active volcanoes of any region of the earth.

7. Volcanic mountains have (larger, largest) amounts of pressure inside than other mountains.

8. The molten rock rises to the earth’s surface with the (greater, greatest) force imaginable.

9. Gases and (hard, harder) rock fly out of the volcano.

Label the sentence patterns: S V, S V DO, S V IO DO, or S LV PA; then diagram each sentence.

10. Volcanic eruptions can form large craters.

11. New lava looks glassy.
Underline all the adjectives in each sentence. Circle the demonstrative adjective.

1. Nellie Bly was a famous newspaperwoman in the 1800s.
2. She became well known at the Philadelphia newspaper.
3. This unstoppable attitude helped Nellie Bly in her work.
4. She wrote about terrible conditions in an insane asylum.
5. Similar stories brought attention and change for the poor, underprivileged people.

Use ☐ to identify the proper adjectives that should be capitalized.

6. In 1887 Nellie went to work for a new york newspaper, the New York World.
7. This american newspaperwoman began a race to travel around the world in less than eighty days.
8. She left New York on a cool november day in 1889.
9. A european vacation was the prize for the person who correctly guessed the date of Nellie’s return.

Label the sentence patterns; then diagram each sentence.

10. Most transportation was uncomfortable.

11. Boats and trains transported this adventurous lady.

12. Nellie broke the world record!
Underline the verb twice; then circle the adverb that modifies it.

1. In 1930 Ruth Wakefield accidentally invented chocolate chip cookies.
2. She could not find any baking chocolate for her cookie dough.
3. Quickly, she broke a semisweet chocolate bar into the dough.
4. Carefully she peeked into the oven at the cookies.
5. The appearance of the cookies immediately surprised her.
6. Those little chocolate “chips” were there in the cookies!

Underline the correct adverb to complete each sentence.

7. The chocolate did not melt (most slowly, slowly).
8. The fame of her cookies spread (rapidly, most rapidly).
9. Today, people purchase chocolate chip cookies (more often, most often) than sugar cookies.
10. Of the three cooks, I followed the original recipe the (more carefully, most carefully).
11. Although the boys ate more cookies, the girls consumed their cookies (more rapidly, most rapidly).
12. Homemade cookies disappear (faster, fastest) than store-bought cookies.

Complete each sentence with an adverb.

13. Mix the batter (How?)
14. You can bake the cookies (When?)
15. Set the cookies (Where?) so they will cool.
16. Invite your friends over for a snack (When?)
Underline the adverbs in each sentence.

1. Wetlands are extremely necessary for many plants and animals.
2. Some wetlands are very large, but others are quite small.
3. Many wetlands are always wet.
4. Some wetlands look completely dry.
5. Human activities are often destructive to wetlands.
6. Wetlands are very beneficial in the regulation of water levels.
7. Government agencies can be pretty generous to people with wetlands.
8. Wetlands quite frequently produce unpleasant odors and disease.

Label the sentence patterns; then diagram each sentence.

9. Wetlands nearly always contain animals.
10. People visit wetlands quite often.
Draw an arrow from each prepositional phrase in parentheses to the noun that it modifies.

1. Life (in colonial America) was much different from life today.

2. Colonists in New England grew a variety (of crops).

3. Colonial families (on farms) sold or traded their products.

4. Early settlers were often craftsman (of furniture) or owners (of local businesses).

5. Children (on these farms) had important responsibilities.

6. Girls made items (for the home).

7. Boys learned the skills (of farm work).

Put parentheses around the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Label the sentence patterns; then diagram the sentences.

8. Worship services at the local church were important.

9. Early settlers appreciated times of community gatherings.

Add a prepositional phrase that modifies the underlined noun.

10. The daisies __________________________ are pretty.

11. The kittens __________________________ curl against the mother cat.
Underline twice the verb that each prepositional phrase in parentheses modifies.

1. Sir Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin (by accident).
2. He was experimenting (with a different substance).
3. A mold had infected a culture dish (by mistake).
4. He worked (at top speed).
5. Fleming’s mold stopped bacteria (in its tracks).
6. Fleming’s discovery was (during World War II).
7. Doctors used penicillin (on wounded soldiers).
8. (Around the world) doctors called penicillin the first “wonder drug.”
9. (Across the globe) penicillin saved the lives of many soldiers.
10. (In these days) penicillin prevents many serious medical complications.
11. (In some people) penicillin causes allergic reactions.
12. Medicine is prescribed (with great care).
13. Report any allergic reactions (to your physician) immediately.

Add a prepositional phrase that modifies each underlined verb. Write your prepositional phrase in the blank.

14. The brave soldiers fought ____________________________.
15. Airplanes flew by our unit ____________________________.
16. ____________________________ the people thanked us.
Draw an arrow from the underlined modifier to the word that it modifies. Identify the type of modifier.

1. At the Sea of Galilee, Jesus found Peter and Andrew.
   ○ adjectival prepositional phrase
   ○ adverbial prepositional phrase

2. They threw a large net into the sea.
   ○ adjective
   ○ adverb

3. Jesus called the two Galilean brothers to be fishers of men.
   ○ adjective
   ○ adverb

4. These brothers were mending their fishing nets.
   ○ adjective
   ○ adverb

5. James and John were fishing from a ship.
   ○ adjectival prepositional phrase
   ○ adverbial prepositional phrase

6. They were immediately obedient when Jesus called, “Follow Me.”
   ○ adjective
   ○ adverb

7. These men became disciples of the Lord Jesus.
   ○ adjectival prepositional phrase
   ○ adverbial prepositional phrase

8. They watched Him perform many miracles.
   ○ adjective
   ○ adverb

9. Lives were changed by belief in the Savior.
   ○ adjectival prepositional phrase
   ○ adverbial prepositional phrase

10. Peter became very bold in his witness for Christ.
    ○ adjective
    ○ adverb

11. We should lovingly tell others of the Savior’s love.
    ○ adjective
    ○ adverb
Underline the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. A visit to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, DC, is a (good, well) way to learn about money.

2. The bureau prints (less, fewer) one-hundred-dollar bills than five-dollar bills.

3. There are some common characteristics (between, among) different types of bills.

4. Each bill is made of a special fabric, so there is (fewer, less) chance of successful counterfeits.

5. The bills hold up (good, well) when you accidentally wash them because they are water-resistant.

6. The front of the bill has (fewer, less) symbols than the back of the bill.

7. (Between, Among) two circles on the back of the dollar bill are the words *In God We Trust*.

8. (Between, Among) the many symbols on the dollar bill is an eagle with a banner in its beak.

Write C if the sentence is correct or I if it is incorrect. Underline the incorrect word; then write the correct word.

9. Lawmakers deliberated about a good symbol for the country.

10. Federal lawmakers determined that the bald eagle represented the United States good.

11. Later, Benjamin Franklin suggested the turkey as a bird with less faults than the eagle.

12. His argument was not received well by Congress.
A. Underline the adjectives. Draw an arrow from each adjective to the noun or pronoun that it modifies.

1. Some people camp during summertime.

2. Tents are waterproof.

3. Bedrolls are necessary for sleeping on the ground.

B. Underline the two adjectives in each sentence. Circle the demonstrative adjective.

4. The flashlights should have new batteries.

5. Matches should be stored in a waterproof container.

6. These matches will be used to light the campfire.

7. That is a portable stove for cooking.

8. Uncle Jacob lives in the Canadian wilderness.

C. Underline the adverb in each sentence.

9. You should assemble the tents first.

10. Choose a fairly smooth area for your sleeping bag.

11. Carefully gather dry wood for the campfire.

12. You can quietly relax by a stream or explore the area.
D. Draw an arrow from the underlined modifier to the word that it modifies. Identify the type of modifier.

13. A cool stream near your campsite can provide many activities.
   ○ adjectival prepositional phrase  ○ adverbial prepositional phrase

14. Some people really enjoy swimming during the summer.
   ○ adjective  ○ adverb

15. Many streams are good places for fishing.
   ○ adjectival prepositional phrase  ○ adverbial prepositional phrase

16. Different species of animals can be found around streams.
   ○ adjective  ○ adverb

17. Beautiful plants grow beside the shoreline.
   ○ adjectival prepositional phrase  ○ adverbial prepositional phrase

E. Underline the word that correctly completes each sentence.

18. Camping can be fun if you plan (good, well).

19. (Fewer, Less) accidents occur when campers follow safety rules.

20. Cooperation (between, among) all the campers will help prevent accidents.

21. With (good, well) effort, we can make camping a safe activity.

F. Label the sentence patterns; then diagram each sentence.

22. Safety is very important.

23. Careless behavior often causes accidents.
A. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank.

   _____ 1. Always includes rhyme
   _____ 2. Does not have a traditional pattern of rhythm
   _____ 3. Can be serious and thoughtful
   _____ 4. Always has five lines
   _____ 5. Usually begins with a short description of a character
   _____ 6. Does not follow a form
   _____ 7. Can have many lines of various lengths

B. Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.

8. Lines 3 and 4 of a limerick should have ____ stressed syllables.
   ○ two     ○ three     ○ four

9. Lines 1, 2, and 5 of a limerick should ____.
   ○ have four stressed syllables
   ○ each have a different rhythm
   ○ have ending words that rhyme

10. A good way to start planning a limerick is to ____.
   ○ choose a serious truth to communicate
   ○ write the first line and list words that rhyme
   ○ make a word web about an emotional experience

11. The fifth line of a limerick should ____.
   ○ rhyme with the fourth line
   ○ make the reader laugh
   ○ never include exaggeration

12. The lines of a free verse poem ____.
   ○ should have a strong, regular rhythm
   ○ should be shorter than those of a limerick
   ○ may be arranged to call attention to certain words or phrases

13. Which of the following is true of free verse?
   ○ Every line must begin with a capital letter.
   ○ Every line must end with a punctuation mark.
   ○ Every line should be checked for spelling errors.

14. A free verse poem ____.
   ○ should use condensed, vivid language
   ○ should not include imagery and sensory details
   ○ should express its ideas in as many words as possible
C. Read the limerick. Fill in the circle next to the better answer for each question.

A funny old man named Malone
Used to say when he answered his phone,
“There’s nobody hear—
Just a voice in your ear,
So you might as well call back tomorrow!”

15. Which feature of this poem does not follow true limerick form?
   ○ the rhyme scheme  ○ the subject matter

16. Which line needs to be revised to fit the limerick form?
   ○ Line 2  ○ Line 5

17. Which line contains a spelling error?
   ○ Line 3  ○ Line 4

D. Read the free verse poem. Fill in the circle next to the better answer for each question.

Whoosh! I flew down the mountain slide,
hair flying, T-shirt flapping,
wind whizzing past my ears.
Down, down so fast I screamed,
and I realized with sudden fear
that climbing to a peak might take hours,
but sliding back down takes only moments.

18. How would you describe the mood at the end of this poem?
   ○ joyful  ○ sober

19. Why do you think the writer put the word moments on a line by itself?
   ○ to make the lines even  ○ to make readers think about the short time in which you can slide

20. What spiritual truth do you think this poem could communicate?
   ○ Backsliding, or sinning, can happen quickly.
   ○ God can calm your fears.
Label the part of speech above each underlined word.

1. Many inventions are the results of mistakes.

2. The microwave oven is one of those inventions.

3. During World War II, Allied pilots detected enemy planes with radar.

4. Dr. Spencer, an engineer, worked with magnetrons and microwave radiation.

5. Radar waves melted the candy bar in his pocket.

6. He performed other experiments and made discoveries about microwaves.

7. Although the first commercial microwave was bulky and expensive, it was popular.

8. When Amana introduced its Radarange in 1967 for home use, housewives exclaimed, “Oh! This is wonderful!”

9. Over the years, microwave ovens became cheaper, smaller, and really convenient.

10. Today, the microwave oven is one of the most popular kitchen appliances in America.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N = Noun</th>
<th>Pro = Pronoun</th>
<th>V = Verb</th>
<th>Adj = Adjective</th>
<th>Adv = Adverb</th>
<th>Prep = Preposition</th>
<th>CC = Coordinating Conjunction</th>
<th>SC = Subordinating Conjunction</th>
<th>I = Interjection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Name
Combine each pair of sentences using a prepositional phrase.

1. Explorer James Cook lived in England. He lived during the 1700s.

2. Young James was an apprentice. He was apprenticed to a seafaring family.

3. James served in the Royal Navy. He was a navigator.

4. Cook took a scientific journey. The journey took him to Tahiti.

5. Later Cook went on another mission. He went to a new continent.

6. He sailed southwest. He sailed toward the present-day nation of New Zealand.

7. Cook sailed further. He sailed to the land of Australia.

8. King George III honored Cook. He honored Cook for his accomplishments.
A proper noun is a name of a particular person, place, or thing. In general, a proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Appositives

Combine each pair of sentences by using an appositive phrase.

1. The Sons of Liberty was a group of Patriots. The Sons of Liberty worked for freedom during the Revolutionary War.

2. The Sons of Liberty was an organization against British rule. It opposed the Stamp Act and other unfair laws.

3. Paul Revere was a member of the Sons of Liberty. He was also a spy for the Patriots.

4. Paul was an excellent horseman. He frequently served as a courier and relayed messages to Patriot leaders.

5. “Paul Revere’s Ride” is a poem by Longfellow. It celebrates Revere’s midnight warning about the British.

6. Today we still honor the memory of Paul Revere. He is a Revolutionary War hero.
Combine each pair of sentences using a compound subject or predicate and a coordinating conjunction: and, but, or or. (One sentence should contain both a compound subject and a compound predicate.)

1. Tacos would taste good at our party. Pizza would taste good at our party.

2. We must write the invitations. We must mail the invitations.

3. Can you make the piñata? Can you buy the candy for it?

4. Karla will bring tortilla chips and dip. Shaquanda will bring tortilla chips and dip.

5. Shane swung hard. Shane missed the piñata.

6. Crystal’s stick hit the piñata. Crystal’s stick knocked a hole in the piñata.

7. The boys ran toward the candy on the ground. The girls ran toward the candy on the ground.
Combine each pair of simple sentences into a compound sentence. Add a comma and the coordinating conjunction that shows the correct meaning.

1. Butterflies fly during the day. Moths are nocturnal.

   Butterflies fly during the day, and moths are nocturnal.

2. Butterflies always have knobbed antennae. Moths have feathery or straight antennae.

   Butterflies always have knobbed antennae, but moths have feathery or straight antennae.

3. Butterflies can hold their wings together vertically. They can spread their wings horizontally.

   Butterflies can hold their wings together vertically, but they can also spread their wings horizontally.

4. Moth bodies are plump and hairy. Butterfly bodies are slim.

   Moth bodies are plump and hairy, but butterfly bodies are slim.

5. Butterflies often lay their eggs on the underside of leaves. The leaves provide food for the hatched caterpillar.

   Butterflies often lay their eggs on the underside of leaves, where the leaves provide food for the hatched caterpillar.

6. Tiny, overlapping scales make brilliant colors on butterflies’ wings. They also help raise body temperatures.

   Tiny, overlapping scales make brilliant colors on butterflies’ wings, and they also help raise body temperatures.

7. The yellowish green luna moth is a beautiful specimen. The adult lives only about one week.

   The yellowish green luna moth is a beautiful specimen, but the adult lives only about one week.
Underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice in each clause. Circle the subordinating conjunction that introduces each dependent clause.

1. If you eat a balanced diet, you will receive all the necessary vitamins.
2. The nutrition labels on food products are important because they list the vitamin content of the food.
3. Because water-soluble vitamins travel through the bloodstream, the body does not store them.
4. You receive vitamin A for eye health when you eat carrots.
5. Some people eat more oranges whenever they have a cold.
6. Our family eats dark green, leafy vegetables since those vegetables contain vitamins A and C.
7. Although I do not like cooked spinach, I like raw spinach in salads.
8. Unless someone has an allergy to dairy products, he will enjoy milk, cheese, and yogurt.
9. Those foods are important because they provide vitamin D.
10. If you eat and drink dairy products every day, you probably get enough calcium.
11. Before you eat that candy bar, you should look at the label!
12. If the candy has no nutritional value, you could eat an apple instead.
13. When our family takes a trip, Mom packs a snack for us.
14. I will eat the whole thing unless my brother takes his share first!
15. Our dog watches carefully as we munch on carrots, celery sticks, and apple slices.
16. Will Taffy be a healthy dog if she eats healthful people food?
Combine each pair of sentences to make a complex sentence.

1. You need a new family pet. I have some suggestions for you. (if)

2. Our family lived in a small apartment. We began with ants, the tiniest pets. (because)

3. We gathered jars, dirt, and food scraps. We ordered the ants online. (before)

4. We tried geckos. The ants escaped from the jars. (after)

5. The geckos were very expensive. Our whole family liked the little lizards. (though)

6. We finally discovered hermit crabs. They became our favorite pets. (when)

7. We kept lots of spare shells in the aquarium. These crabs switch to larger shells as they grow. (because)
Fill in the circle next to each sentence that is written correctly.

1. ○ To the people of Canada, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, on their beautiful horses, are a national symbol.
   ○ To the people of Canada, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, on their beautiful horses.

2. ○ The Canadian government formed the Mounties in 1873, the Mounties protected the native peoples from abuse by traders and settlers.
   ○ The Canadian government formed the Mounties in 1873. The Mounties protected the native peoples from abuse by traders and settlers.

3. ○ They were peacekeepers in a vast wilderness from Manitoba to the Rockies.
   ○ Peacekeepers in a vast wilderness from Manitoba to the Rockies.

4. ○ They had little water, diseased horses, and flimsy tents, but they were self-sufficient and hardy.
   ○ They had little water, diseased horses, and flimsy tents. They were self-sufficient and hardy.

5. ○ The Mounties built forts, they began settlements.
   ○ The Mounties built forts, and they began settlements.

6. ○ The Mounties in their red uniforms were a familiar sight among the gold seekers during the Yukon gold rush of 1898.
   ○ The Mounties were a familiar sight among the gold seekers in their red uniforms during the Yukon gold rush of 1898.

7. ○ After their arrival in the West by railroad, Mounties also delivered mail, kept records, and gave farm advice to settlers.
   ○ Mounties also delivered mail, kept records, and gave farm advice to settlers after their arrival in the West by railroad.

8. ○ Today the Mounties serve Canada at the local, provincial, federal, and international levels they are truly a national treasure for Canada!
   ○ Today the Mounties serve Canada at the local, provincial, federal, and international levels. They are truly a national treasure for Canada!
A. Label the parts of speech above each underlined word.

1. In the United States, July 4 is Independence Day.


3. The thirteen American colonies were already fighting with England when they signed this important document.

B. Combine the pair of sentences using a compound subject or predicate and a coordinating conjunction: and, but, or or.

4. The colonists were angry with the king. They wanted freedom of choice.

C. Combine the pair of simple sentences into a compound sentence. Add a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

5. The king passed new tax laws for products bought and sold in the colonies. The colonists would not buy the products.

D. Combine the pair of sentences using an appositive phrase.

6. A militia trained in each colony. A militia is a group of minutemen.
E. Combine each pair of sentences using a prepositional phrase.

7. One afternoon some British soldiers and colonists fought. They fought in Boston, Massachusetts.

8. The colonists shouted and threw rocks. They threw rocks at the armed soldiers.

F. Combine the pair of sentences to make a complex sentence.

9. A colonist named Crispus Attucks was killed. The soldiers fired guns into the crowd and killed him. (when)

G. Underline the dependent clause in each sentence. Circle the subordinating conjunction that introduces the clause.

10. Because the colonists wanted independence, they willingly sacrificed everything for freedom.

11. After the war for independence ended, many referred to it as the Revolutionary War.

12. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence while he was a member of the Continental Congress.

13. Jefferson began the study of Latin, Greek, and French when he was nine years old.

H. Fill in the circle next to each sentence that is written correctly.

14. ○ Representatives of each colony signed the document, the declaration was finally accepted on July 4, 1776.

   ○ Representatives of each colony signed the document, and the declaration was finally accepted on July 4, 1776.

15. ○ John Hancock signed his name in large letters in the center of the page.

   ○ John Hancock signed his name in large letters. In the center of the page.
A. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank.

1.  Yours truly,  
2.  Contains the sender’s address  
3.  Tells the purpose for writing  
4.  Is always written by hand as well as typed  
5.  Contains the recipient’s address  
6.  Dear Sir or Madam:

B. Fill in the circle next to each correct answer.

7.  Which word best describes the tone of a business letter?
   - personal  
   - persuasive  
   - polite

8.  Looking for places to publish your work is called ___.
   - market research  
   - submission  
   - publishing

9.  When you mail a manuscript to a publisher, you are ___ it to him for consideration.
   - submitting  
   - selling  
   - editing

10.  Editors are people who ___.
    - write cover letters  
    - make publishing decisions  
    - sell manuscripts

11.  It is always a good idea to enclose a ___ along with a manuscript sent to an editor.
    - magazine  
    - picture  
    - SASE

12.  Your cover letter should give some brief details about your ___.
    - hobbies  
    - writing experience  
    - family

C. Answer each question by writing the name of the correct stage of the Writing Process for a cover letter.

13. In which stage do you make the wording of your letter more precise?
    ____________________________________________

14. In which stage do you correct misspelled words in the letter?
    ____________________________________________

15. In which stage do you organize the details in each paragraph of the letter?
    ____________________________________________

16. In which stage do you mail the cover letter to the editor?
    ____________________________________________
D. Read the letter. Then fill in the circle next to the better answer to complete each sentence.

17. One line of the ___ has been left out.
   ○ heading ○ inside address

18. There is a capitalization mistake in the ___.
   ○ heading ○ inside address

19. There is a punctuation mistake in the ___ line of the inside address.
   ○ third ○ fourth

20. The greeting of this letter is written ___ for a business letter.
    ○ incorrectly ○ correctly

21. The title of the magazine in the body of the letter is written ___.
    ○ incorrectly ○ correctly

22. Does the letter use precise wording?
    ○ yes ○ no

23. Which detail is unnecessary to include in the second paragraph?
    ○ the writer’s age ○ the fact that her friend liked her poem

24. What is left out at the end of the letter?
    ○ the signature ○ the closing