

To the Teacher

Thank you for your interest in *Grammar and Writing*. We are pleased to provide the following selection of lessons from the sixth grade textbook. Our goal is for students to learn and remember what they are taught, and that goal determines our pedagogy. We offer students time to learn but no opportunity to forget.

As you look through these lessons, you will see how the pedagogy we employ shapes the order of lessons and the scope of practice. For more information about our instructional methods, see the "Pedagogy" link at www.studygrammar.com.

You are welcome to duplicate these ten lessons for use in your classroom. Although designed for students starting sixth grade, these lessons may be used with students in grades 5-8 to provide experience with the style of the *Grammar and Writing* program. Please note that the Writing Lessons appear in a separate component of the program and are not included in this sample.

You will see that each lesson begins with a dictation or journal prompt. You will find these prompts in the Appendix pages immediately following Lesson 10.

We offer the following suggestions for teachers who wish to use these lessons with their students:

- 1. Present the lessons in order** without skipping any lessons, and **assign all the exercises.**
- 2. Establish a consistent schedule**, such as,
 - first five or ten minutes - have students work on dictation or journal entry
 - next fifteen minutes - present lesson and work on the Practice exercises together
 - remainder of class - allow abundant time for students to work on the Review Set
- 3. Any portion of the Review Set not completed in class is homework**, but completing the assignment in class is both desirable and possible. Strive to assist students in class so that errors are kept to a minimum.

We are focused on student success, so we welcome your comments at info@studygrammar.com.

LESSON 1

Four Types of Sentences

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Punctual means “on time; not late.” The *punctual* students were in their seats when the bell rang.

Considerate means “thoughtful of others; kind.” A *considerate* person listens when others are speaking.

A group of words that expresses a complete thought is called a sentence. A capital letter begins each sentence. There are **four types of sentences**.

Declarative A **declarative sentence** makes a statement and ends with a period.

A team of teachers devised this language arts series.

Practice helps us to remember new concepts.

Review is an important learning tool.

Interrogative An **interrogative sentence** asks a question and ends with a question mark:

Have you devised a plan for building the clubhouse?

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Does his father speak Chinese?

Imperative An **imperative sentence** expresses a command or a request and ends with a period:

Do your homework.

Think before you speak.

Please believe me.

Exclamatory An **exclamatory sentence** shows excitement or strong feeling and ends with an exclamation point:

Help!

I can't wait until Saturday!

What fun it is to learn new things!

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Example Tell whether the following sentences are declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

- (a) How was your vacation?
- (b) Hard work builds strength.
- (c) Mow the lawn before you wash the car.
- (d) I'm drowning!

- Solution**
- (a) This is an **interrogative** sentence because it asks a question and ends with a question mark.
 - (b) This sentence makes a statement and ends with a period. It is **declarative**.
 - (c) This sentence commands you to do something, and it ends with a period. Therefore, it is **imperative**.
 - (d) This sentence ends with an exclamation point and shows strong feeling. We recognize the **exclamatory** sentence.

Practice Identify the sentence type. Write “declarative,” “interrogative,” “imperative,” or “exclamatory.”

- a. Please read *Oliver Twist*.
- b. *Oliver Twist* is a novel written by Charles Dickens.
- c. Are you familiar with Charles Dickens?
- d. Hurrah! I finished *Oliver Twist*!
- e. Make each day count.

Replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- f. If you arrive on time, you are _____.
- g. If you act kindly toward other people, you are _____.

Review set 1 Replace each blank with the correct word to complete sentences 1–10.

1. A _____ sentence makes a statement.
2. An _____ sentence asks a question.
3. An _____ sentence expresses a command or request.
4. An _____ sentence shows strong feeling.
5. Declarative and imperative sentences end with a _____.
6. A group of words that expresses a complete thought is called a _____.
7. A sentence expresses a complete _____.
8. A sentence begins with a _____ letter.
9. An interrogative sentence ends with a _____ mark.
10. An exclamatory sentence ends with an _____ point.

Tell whether sentences 11–24 are declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, or imperative.

11. Slava doesn't have any pets.
12. Do you have any pets?
13. Please don't bring me any lizards.
14. What an unusual reptile you have!
15. It was a wonderful day!
16. Kim is usually punctual.
17. Feed the rabbit before you leave.
18. Did you lock the door?

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19. Critics consider Charles Dickens one of the greatest English novelists.
20. Have you read any novels by Charles Dickens?
21. Please be quiet.
22. Wow! Poor Oliver was so hungry!
23. Did you know that your uncle always wanted to climb Mt. Everest?
24. *Oliver Twist* shocked the British public into having more compassion for their poor and homeless.

For 25 and 26, replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

25. The _____ teacher started class on time.
26. The _____ boy helped his little brother tie his shoes.

27. Unscramble these words to make a declarative sentence:

likes the me dog

28. Unscramble these words to make an interrogative sentence:

considerate you are

29. Unscramble these words to make an exclamatory sentence:

is exciting this

30. Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence:

to be try punctual

LESSON 2

Simple Subjects • Simple Predicates

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Moral used as an adjective means “concerned with right conduct or with matters of right and wrong.” He made the *moral* decision to tell the truth. Used as a noun, a *moral* is a standard of right and wrong. The *moral* of the story is that one should tell the truth.

A sentence has two main parts: (1) the subject and (2) the predicate. The subject is the part that tells who or what the sentence is about. The predicate is the part that tells something about the subject. The sentences below have been divided into their two main parts—subjects and predicates.

COMPLETE SUBJECT

A moral person
Queen Esther
The jiggly jellyfish
Geometry

COMPLETE PREDICATE

treats others fairly.
saved her people.
slid off my dish.
is fun.

The complete (whole) subject or predicate may consist of a single word or many words. However, a subject or predicate consisting of many words always has an essential part that we call the *simple subject* or *simple predicate*.

Simple Subject The main word or words in a sentence that tell *who* or *what* is doing or being something is called the **simple subject**. In the sentence below, *John* is the simple subject, because it tells *who* played the piano.

Red-headed *John* played the piano all night.

In the sentences below, we have italicized the simple subjects.

A moral *person* treats others fairly.

Queen Esther saved her people.

The jiggly *jellyfish* slid off my dish.

Geometry is fun.

Example 1 What is the simple subject of the following sentence?
The basketball player shoots baskets every day.

Solution Who or what shoots baskets? The basketball player does, so **player** is the simple subject. (The word “basketball” tells what kind of player.)

Simple Predicate The **simple predicate** is the verb. A verb expresses action or being. In the sentence below, “told” is the simple predicate, because it tells what Tom did.

Tom told me a joke.

We have underlined the simple predicates of the sentences below.

ACTION: A moral *person* treats others fairly.

ACTION: *Queen Esther* saved her people.

ACTION: The jiggly *jellyfish* slid off my dish.

BEING: *Geometry* is fun.

Notice that sometimes the simple predicate contains more than one word, as in these sentences:

A *thief* had stolen the jewels.

Mom will be waiting at the airport.

You should have come sooner.

Example 2 Give the simple predicate of the sentence below.

The basketball player shoots baskets every day.

Solution We examine the sentence and discover that the player “shoots.” Therefore, **shoots** is the simple predicate.

Sometimes the order of the subject and predicate is reversed as in the sentences below:

Now comes the *fun*.

Over the fence came my neighbor’s *dog*.

Example 3 Give the simple subject and the simple predicate of this sentence:

At the end of the rainbow sat a pot of gold.

Solution We remember that sometimes the predicate comes before the subject. The simple subject of this sentence is **pot**. What did the pot do? It “sat.” The simple predicate is **sat**. Do not be confused by the word “rainbow.” It is not the subject. “At the end of the rainbow” tells where the pot sat.

Split Predicate In interrogative sentences, we usually find parts of the predicate split by the subject, as in this sentence:

Did you see me?

In the sentence above, the simple subject is *you*, and the simple predicate is did see.

Example 4 Give the simple predicate of this sentence:

Has Buckeye finished the job?

Solution The subject *Buckeye* has finished. Therefore, the simple predicate is **has finished**.

Practice For a–d, write the simple subject of each sentence.

- a. The expiration date made the coupon invalid.
- b. One character in *The Secret Garden* believed himself an invalid.
- c. Mary’s honest answer demonstrates her high morals.
- d. Dickon, a character in *The Secret Garden*, had a sibling named Martha.

For e–g, write the simple predicate of each sentence.

- e. Will Dickon succeed?
- f. Courageous people inspire us.
- g. Dickon devised a way to talk to his beloved animals.

For h and i, replace each blank with the correct vocabulary word.

- h. The word *moral* refers to a concern for right and _____.
- i. One who does not care about right conduct is not _____.

More Practice See Master Worksheets.

Review set 2 Replace each blank with the correct word to complete sentences 1–5.

*Numbers in parentheses indicate the lesson in which the concept was introduced.

1. The main word in a sentence that tells who or what is doing something is called the simple _____.

2. The simple subject of a sentence tells _____ or
(2) _____ is doing something.
3. The simple _____ is the verb.
(2)
4. A verb expresses _____ or being.
(2)
- (2) 5. A complete _____ has a subject and a predicate.

Write the simple subject of sentences 6–14.

6. Were the leaves changing colors?
(2)
7. Up in the tree sat three squirrels.
(2)
8. The boy looked longingly out the window.
(2)
9. Freddy studied Hebrew.
(2)
10. Beth speaks Spanish.
(2)
11. Dr. Monty can straighten your teeth.
(2)
12. Have you traveled to China?
(2)
13. She is writing poetry.
(2)
14. Have you read the directions?
(2)
- 15–23. Write the simple predicate of sentences 6–14.
(2)

24. Unscramble these words to make a declarative sentence:
(1) _____ has high Frank morals

25. Unscramble these words to make an interrogative sentence:
(1) _____ considerate he is

26. Unscramble these words to make an exclamatory sentence:
(1) _____ keys my lost I

27. Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence:
(1) _____ vegetables eat your

Vocabulary: For 28–30, replace each blank with the correct word.

28. The police must have high _____ standards.
(2)
29. They must also be _____, or “on time.”
(1)
- (1) 30. You are _____ if you care about others.

LESSON 3

Identifying Complete Sentences, Fragments, and Run-on Sentences

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Reliable means “trustworthy.” The teacher chose a *reliable* student to collect the money.

Respectful means “courteous and polite.” Judy is *respectful* toward her parents.

Complete Sentences A **complete sentence** expresses a complete thought. It has both a subject and a predicate. The following are **complete sentences**.

A sibling is a brother or a sister.

Who devised this language arts book?

Please clean your room today.

Notice that the sentence above, “Please clean your room today,” does not appear to have a subject. It is an imperative sentence, a command. The subject *you* is understood.

(You) please clean your room today.

Fragments A piece of a sentence is called a **fragment**. When a sentence fragment fails to tell us who or what is doing the action, it is missing the subject. The following sentence fragments are missing subjects.

Opened the book. (who?)

Jumping over the fence. (who or what?)

If we identify the subject, and we do not know what the subject is being or doing, the expression is missing a verb. The sentence fragments below are missing verbs.

The doctor at the hospital. (did or was what?)

The student with the notebook. (did or was what?)

If the subject or verb is missing, we identify the expression as a **fragment**. Other errors that result in fragments are leaving out punctuation marks or using the *to* form and *ing* form of the verb.

FRAGMENTS

The girl walking her dog.

COMPLETE SENTENCES

The girl walked her dog.

The girl walking her dog smiled at me.

Jenny to make her bed.

Mom asked Jenny to make her bed.

Jenny wanted to make her bed.

Run-on Sentences A sentence is complete only if it expresses a complete thought. A **run-on sentence** is defined as two complete thoughts written or spoken as one sentence without proper punctuation or connecting words, as shown below.

The invalid devised a plan to go to the market he should stay home until he recovers. (Run-on)

Placing a comma where a period should be results in a run-on sentence.

The invalid devised a plan to go to the market, he should stay home until he recovers. (Run-on)

If we join sentences with *and's*, *and so's*, or *but's*, and omit the joining words or punctuation, we have a run-on sentence.

RUN-ON SENTENCE:

Some people have only one sibling other people have two but some people have three.

COMPLETE SENTENCE:

Some people have only one sibling, and other people have two, but some people have three.

Example Tell whether each of the following is a complete sentence, sentence fragment, or run-on sentence.

- (a) Exercise makes us feel better it is fun too.
- (b) The doctor wearing a white coat.
- (c) Water is good for our health.
- (d) To play after the rain.

- Solution**
- (a) This expression is two complete thoughts without punctuation. Therefore it is a **run-on sentence**. (Corrected: Exercise makes us feel better. It is fun too.)
 - (b) This expression is missing part of the verb, so it is a **sentence fragment**. [Corrected: The doctor wearing a white coat smiled. (or) The doctor is wearing a white coat.]
 - (c) **Complete sentence.**
 - (d) This expression uses the *to* form of the verb, and it lacks a subject. It is not a complete thought. It is a **sentence fragment**. [Corrected: I want to play after the rain. (or) I will play after the rain.]

Practice For a–d, tell whether each expression is a sentence fragment, run-on sentence, or complete sentence.

- a. At the beginning of *Romeo and Juliet*.
- b. Romeo is the boyfriend of Juliet their families hate one another.
- c. Thinking Romeo is dead.
- d. Romeo drinks poison because he thinks Juliet is dead Juliet wakes up and stabs herself.

Vocabulary: Replace each blank with the correct word.

- e. A person who can be trusted is _____.
- f. If you are courteous and polite, you are _____.

More Practice Tell whether each sentence is a complete sentence, a sentence fragment, or a run-on sentence.

1. Michelangelo painted.
2. A great Renaissance artist from Italy.
3. For two years, Michelangelo lay on his back on top of high scaffolds he painted the ceiling of the Vatican's Sistine Chapel in Rome.
4. His paintings of the Creation, Adam and Eve, and the Flood.

5. He also made sculptures of the ancient Biblical leaders David and Moses.
6. He lived from 1475 to 1564 some people say he was the greatest.

Review set 3 Replace each blank with the correct word to complete sentences 1–6.

1. A complete sentence has both a _____ and a
(3) _____.
2. A complete sentence expresses a _____ thought.
(3,1)
3. A piece of a sentence is called a _____.
(3)
4. When a fragment fails to tell who or what is doing the
(3,2) action, it is missing the _____.
5. If we identify the subject, and it is not being or doing
(3,2) anything, the expression is missing a _____.
6. More than one complete thought written as one sentence
(3) is called a _____ sentence.
7. Which sentence is imperative? Choose A or B.
(1)
 - A. Please be respectful toward your friends.
 - B. Are you a reliable friend?

For 8–10, write whether the expression is a complete sentence or a sentence fragment.

8. To walk over the bridge and through the park.
(3)
9. Bryon ran.
(3)
10. Tom is flying to New York.
(3)

For 11 and 12, write whether each sentence is a complete sentence or a run-on sentence.

11. I'm late you're early.
(3)
12. Johnny created the website.

Write the simple subject of sentences 13–16.

13. George Washington crossed the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776.
(2)

14. During the fall, Kurt picked a bushel of apples.
(2)

15. Soltera shared her lunch.
(2)

16. After dinner, they went for a walk.
(2)

Choose the best word to complete sentences 17–20.

17. We can trust a (rich, popular, reliable) person.
(3)

18. Courteous and polite Dr. Noodleman is (snoopy, respectful, irritable) toward his patients.
(3)

19. We hope that our politicians are (happy, moral, thirsty) leaders.
(2)

20. If you finish your homework on time, you are (smart, perplexed, punctual).
(1)

Write the simple predicate of sentences 21–24.

21. Do peacocks live at the arboretum?
(2)

22. Beth planted bulbs in the fall.
(2)

23. On Tuesday, Dr. Curtis saw twelve patients.
(2)

24. The nurse gives flu shots.
(2)

25–28. Write the simple subject of sentences 21–24.
(2)

29. Which sentence is complete? Choose A or B.
(3)
A. To fly in a helicopter over a volcano.
B. Sergio smiled.

30. Which is a complete sentence? Choose A or B.
(3)
A. Having always been considerate
B. A considerate person thinks of others first.

LESSON

4

Correcting Sentence Fragments and Run-on Sentences

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The prefix *homo-* means “the same.” *Homonyms* (“same name”) are words that are spelled and pronounced alike but differ in meaning. “Peck” (a measure) and “peck” (to strike with the beak) are *homonyms*. *Homophones* (“same sound”) are words that sound the same but differ in spelling and meaning. “Hare” and “hair” are *homophones*.

Correcting Fragments We can correct sentence fragments by adding subjects, verbs, and punctuation marks.

Example 1 Correct this sentence fragment: Howled all night long.

Solution There is more than one right answer. We add a subject to tell who or what howled all night long.

My *dog* howled all night long.

A *wolf* howled all night long.

Example 2 Correct this sentence fragment: The cheerleaders’ routine

Solution There are different ways to correct this sentence fragment. We can add an action verb telling “what the cheerleaders’ routine did.”

The cheerleaders’ *routine* won first place.

We can also add a being verb to tell “what the cheerleaders’ routine was.”

The cheerleaders’ *routine* was outstanding.

Correcting Run-ons We correct run-on sentences by adding punctuation, and by removing unnecessary words.

Example 3 Correct this run-on sentence:

James needs to wash and dry the dishes he should also mow the lawn.

Solution We add a period and capital letter to make two complete sentences.

James needs to wash and dry the dishes. He should also mow the lawn.

Practice For a and b, rewrite and correct each run-on sentence. There is more than one correct answer.

- a. George Orwell uses animals for the main characters in his book *Animal Farm* it reveals how people gain power over other people
- b. George Orwell was an English writer born in 1903 he witnessed the rise of Hitler

For c and d, rewrite and correct each sentence fragment. There is more than one correct answer.

- c. One animal character a boar named Old Major
- d. Bluebell, Jessie, and Pincher three dog characters

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

- e. The prefix _____ means “the same.”
- f. Words that are pronounced and spelled alike but have different meanings are called _____.
- g. Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings are called _____.
- h. The words “dice” (number cubes) and “dice” (to cut) are _____.
- i. The words “cent,” “sent,” and “scent” are _____.

More Practice For 1–5, correct each sentence fragment. There is more than one correct answer.

1. Wrote a poem about promises.
2. To read poems by Robert Frost.
3. Can write poetry.
4. If you try.
5. An English poet named William Wordsworth.

For 6–10, correct each run-on sentence. There is more than one correct answer.

6. Procrastination means putting things off don't procrastinate.
7. I procrastinated I didn't do my work.
8. I'll do it tomorrow I won't procrastinate.
9. Procrastination steals time don't do it.
10. Stop procrastinating do your work.

Review set 4 Write the simple subject of sentences 1–3.

1. The jet landed in Philadelphia.
(2)
2. After noon, the weather became stormy.
(2)
3. Turbo caught the ball in his mouth.
(2)

4–6. For 4–6, write the simple predicate of sentences 1–3.
(2)

For 7–10, correct each sentence fragment by making a complete sentence. There is more than one correct answer.

7. Took his suit to the dry cleaner.
(4)
8. The lady wearing a green cape.
(4)
9. Will eat dinner in half an hour.
(4)
10. Juan, the ingenious web master.
(4)

For 11–14, correct each run-on sentence.

11. The colonel carried quarters he had ten.
(4)
12. He recognized the dilemma then he made a decision.
(4)
13. Nancy will fly to Tucson she has a round-trip ticket.
(4)
14. Her ticket is expensive it costs two hundred dollars.
(4)
15. Unscramble these words to make a declarative sentence:
(1)

sound homophones alike

- 16.** Unscramble these words to make an interrogative sentence:
(1)

ready you are

- 17.** Unscramble these words to make an exclamatory sentence:
(1)

car this no has gas

- 18.** Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence:
(1)

your waste don't time

For 19–22, tell whether each expression is a complete sentence, a sentence fragment, or a run-on sentence.

- 19.** The diver on the high diving platform.
(3)

- 20.** Snickered, gasped, and vaulted the fence.
(3)

- 21.** Tim snores.
(3)

- 22.** I'm not late I'm on time.
(3)

For 23–28, choose the best word to complete each sentence.

- 23.** “Phil” and “fill” are homophones. However, “bat,” a mammal, and “bat,” to hit a ball, are (homonyms, homogenized, homophones).
(4)

- 24.** Webster's Dictionary is a (fallacious, unusual, reliable) source of word definitions.
(3)

- 25.** Dad trusts Jenny to keep her word because she is (understanding, reliable, pretty).
(3)

- 26.** Fong and Danny treat others with courtesy because they are (handsome, reasonable, respectful).
(3)

- 27.** The (purposeful, punctual, moral) employee starts work on time.
(1)

- 28.** Ilbea spoke softly to be (afraid, considerate, aware) of her sleeping sister.
(1)

For 29 and 30, tell which sentence is complete. Write A or B.

29. A. To play soccer or to ride bikes.

⁽³⁾ B. Emily spoke.

30. A. Is Christopher singing?

⁽³⁾ B. Running around the track.

LESSON

5

Action Verbs

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

We remember that homophones are words with the same pronunciation but different spellings and meanings. *Waist* and *waste* are homophones. *Waist* is the part of the body just above the hips. He wore a belt around his *waist*. *Waste* refers to useless material if it is a noun (a thing). Please throw your *waste* paper in the trash can. If *waste* is used as a verb (action word), it means to spend carelessly, wear away, or decay. Try not to *waste* your money on things you don't need.

Action Verbs A sentence is made up of a subject and a verb. The verb tells what the subject is or does. An **action verb** describes what the subject does, did, or will do. *Marched* is an action verb in the sentence below. It tells what Colonel Iturbide did.

In 1821, Colonel Iturbide marched into Mexico City.

Sometimes a sentence has more than one action verb. In the sentence below, *proclaimed* and *oppressed* are two action verbs telling what Colonel Iturbide did.

Colonel Iturbide proclaimed himself “emperor” of Mexico and oppressed his people.

Example 1 Identify each action verb in these sentences.

- (a) We study Mexican history in the sixth grade.
- (b) Historians write about Colonel Augustin de Iturbide.
- (c) The Mexican people suffered under Iturbide’s oppressive and corrupt rule.
- (d) The Mexican people overthrew Iturbide and declared their country a republic.

- Solution**
- (a) The action verb **study** tells what “we” do.
 - (b) The action verb **write** tells what “historians” do.
 - (c) The action verb **suffered** tells what “the Mexican people” did.
 - (d) **Overthrew** and **declared** are action verbs telling what “the Mexican people” did.

Improving Our Writing Using descriptive and precise action verbs can make our writing more vivid or colorful. Look at the following example.

The parrot talked loudly.

Perhaps the parrot screeched loudly,

or maybe it squawked loudly.

We notice that the verbs screeched and squawked excite the reader and may be more descriptive. We try to choose words with the most accurate meaning.

Example 2 Replace the action verb in this sentence with one that might be more precise or descriptive. Consider the different possibilities.

Herbert went to school.

Solution Our answers will vary. We do not know how Herbert went to school, but here are some possibilities:

Herbert **drove** to school.

Herbert **raced** to school.

Herbert **sauntered** to school,

or he may have **hurried**, **jogged**, or **dashed** to school.

Of course, when we write, we use the action verb with the truest, most precise meaning.

Practice Write the action verbs in sentences a–g.

- a. Santa Anna ruled Mexico from the 1830s to the 1850s.
- b. Historians remember Santa Anna for his vanity, dishonesty, and poor leadership of Mexico.
- c. Mexico lost half of its territory to the United States due to the poor leadership of Santa Anna.
- d. U.S. settlers declared Texas to be independent of Mexico in 1836.
- e. Santa Anna defeated the Texan rebels at the Alamo in 1836.
- f. The United States and Mexico fought a war over Texas.
- g. The United States won the war.

For h and i, replace the action verb with one that might be more accurate or interesting. Use your imagination. There are many possibilities.

h. The teacher talked softly.

i. The clown came into the circus tent.

For j–m, replace each blank with *waist* or *waste*.

j. Most belts fit around one's _____.

k. The chest, or that part of the body just above the _____, varies in size on different individuals.

l. Sewage is _____ that requires treatment at special plants before it can be released into the ocean.

m. Hikers sometimes cause hillsides to erode or _____ away.

Review set 5 Write the action verb in sentences 1–5.

1. Frozen wind stung his face like a horrid insect.

(2, 5)

2. Laughter erupted from the crowd.

(2, 5)

3. The United States proclaimed the Statue of Liberty a national monument in 1924.

(2, 5)

4. The Statue of Liberty stands at the entrance to New York Harbor.

(2, 5)

5. Immigrants entered the United States through Ellis Island.

(2, 5)

For 6–10, replace the action verb in each sentence with one that might be more accurate or descriptive. There are many possibilities.

6. The doctor went to the hospital.

(5)

7. The Hoven's horse, Lady, walked home.

(5)

8. The Statue of Liberty holds a torch in her right hand.

(5)

(5) **9.** The boy came home.

10. I went into the ditch.

(5)

Choose the best word to complete sentences 11–14.

11. Words with the same pronunciation but different
(4) spellings and meanings are called (homonyms, homophones).

12. Words with the same pronunciation and the same
(4) spelling but with different meanings are called (homonyms, homophones).

13. “Waist” and “waste” are (homonyms, homophones).

(4)

14. “Bear” (an animal) and “bear” (to carry) are (homonyms,
(4) homophones).

For 15–17, correct each fragment by making a complete sentence. Answers will vary.

15. Measured the waist of his pants.

(3, 4)

16. The waste of natural resources.

(3, 4)

17. Carlos, a respectful student.

(3, 4)

For 18–20, correct each run-on sentence. Answers may vary.

18. Izumi is reliable she is also punctual.

(3, 4)

19. Fernando will travel to Spain then he will go to Portugal.

(3, 4)

20. Jakapan enjoys basketball he also enjoys soccer and
(3, 4) baseball.

For 21–23, tell whether the expression is a fragment, run-on, or complete sentence.

21. Located on Liberty Island.

(3)

22. The Statue of Liberty, a national monument, consists of
(3) two small islands, Liberty Island and Ellis Island.

23. The Statue of Liberty depicts a woman with the chains of
(3) tyranny at her feet a torch in her right hand her left hand holds a tablet with the date of the independence of the United States.

24. Write the simple subject of this sentence:

⁽²⁾ A French sculptor designed the Statue of Liberty.

25. Write the simple predicate of this sentence:

⁽²⁾ Grover Cleveland dedicated the Statue of Liberty on October 28, 1886.

26. Replace the blank with the correct word: A _____

⁽³⁾ sentence has a subject and a predicate.

27. Unscramble these words to make an exclamatory sentence:

^(1, 3)

boring this is

28. Unscramble these words to make an interrogative sentence:

^(1, 3)

moral a does story this have

29. Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence:

^(1, 3)

considerate others be of times all at

30. Unscramble these words to make a declarative sentence:

^(1, 3)

spiked crown a is wearing the Statue of Liberty

LESSON

6

Capitalizing Proper Nouns

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Integrity is a noun and means “honesty” and “moral soundness.” We try to choose friends who have *integrity*. *Honor*, a synonym (a word with a similar meaning) for integrity, means honesty and fairness in one’s beliefs and actions. We remember George Washington as a man of *honor*. Antonyms (opposites) of *honor* and *integrity* are *dishonor* and *dishonesty*. Please do not allow *dishonesty* to bring *dishonor* to your family name.

Proper Nouns We remember that a noun is a name word—a person, place, or thing. A noun may be common or proper. A *common noun* does not name a specific person, place, or thing. A **proper noun** does name a specific person, place, or thing and requires a capital letter.

Common noun—dog; **Proper noun—Snoopy**

We capitalize every proper noun.

COMMON NOUN	PROPER NOUN
country	United States
lake	Lake Tahoe
day	Sunday
month	December
girl	Anne Frank
book	<i>Charlotte’s Web</i>

Common Nouns Within Proper Nouns When a common noun such as “lake,” “river,” “mountain,” “street,” or “school” is a part of a proper noun, we capitalize it, as in the examples below.

COMMON NOUN	PROPER NOUN
street	Broadway Street
school	Jefferson Junior High School
ocean	Pacific Ocean
river	Nile River
island	Hawaiian Islands
building	Empire State Building

Small Words Within Proper Nouns When the following small words are parts of a proper noun, we do not capitalize them unless they are the initial or final word:

a, an, and, at, but, by, for, from,
if, in, into, of, on, the, to, with

Notice the examples below.

James and the Giant Peach
Proctor and Gamble Company
Gulf of Mexico
House of Representatives
Alexander the Great

Example Capitalize letters as needed in these sentences.

- (a) The main character is anne frank.
- (b) Did you read *the call of the wild* last summer?
- (c) Is christmas island located in the indian ocean?
- (d) The british still honor their queen.

- Solution**
- (a) We capitalize **Anne Frank** because it is a specific person.
 - (b) **The Call of the Wild** is a book title. The small words *of* and *the* are not capitalized because they are not initial or final words.
 - (c) **Christmas Island** is a specific island and needs capital letters. Also, the **Indian Ocean** is a specific ocean.
 - (d) **British** is capitalized because it is a group of people from a specific country.

Practice Rewrite sentences a–f, and capitalize proper nouns.

- a. My parents named my sibling jennifer.
- b. Juliet devised a way to be with romeo.
- c. *The secret garden* portrays one character as an invalid.
- d. The morale of america went down with the depreciation of the u.s. dollar.
- e. We attended arroyo high school in el monte, california.
- f. The nile river is the longest river in the world.

Vocabulary: For g–k, replace each blank with the correct word.

- g. A person with honor or _____ does not lie or cheat.
- h. Integrity means _____ soundness.
- i. A synonym for integrity is _____.

- j. An antonym for honor is _____.
- k. Dishonesty may result in a reputation of _____.

More Practice See Master Worksheets.

Review set 6 Write and capitalize each proper noun from sentences 1–10.

- 1. mexico lies west of florida.
(6)
- 2. henry resides near mount shasta.
(6)
- 3. esther’s house is located on geburah street.
(6)
- 4. The cabrillo monument is located on point loma.
(6)
- 5. Most people enjoy the month of december.
(6)
- 6. Working people look forward to fridays.
(6)
- 7. Please, laura, take me to josie’s house.
(6)
- 8. Funny uncle jerod cut his hair very short.
(6)
- 9. *time magazine* remains a popular choice.
(6)
- 10. *A christmas carol* features an old miser named ebenezer scrooge.
(6)

Choose the correct word to complete sentences 11 and 12.

- 11. A moral person has honor and (dishonest, integrity).
(6)
- 12. To be reliable, one must not be (honorable, dishonest).
(6)

Write the action verb from sentences 13 and 14.

- 13. Mary Lenox lives with her uncle in England.
(2, 5)
- 14. Ben Weatherstaff assists Mary with her garden.
(2, 5)

For 15 and 16, replace the verb with a more interesting one.

- 15. Mary goes to the garden daily.
(5)
- (5) 16. The flowers grow under the care of Ben and Mary.

For 17–20, tell whether the sentence is interrogative, declarative, exclamatory, or imperative.

17. What is your waist size?

(1)

18. Please don't waste time.

(1)

19. *Too*, *to*, and *two* are homophones.

(1)

20. Ouch! The lump on my head is still sensitive to touch!

(1)

Write the simple subject of 21 and 22.

21. Bessie Coleman dreamed of flying an airplane.

(2)

22. Another name for Bessie is “Daredevil of the Sky.”

(2)

Write the simple predicate of 23 and 24.

23. Bessie's brothers served in World War I.

(2, 5)

24. Bessie's brother John filled her head with fantastic stories
(2, 5) about courageous female aviators.

For 25–27, tell whether the expression is a sentence fragment, run-on sentence, or complete sentence.

25. Rejected from flying schools because of her gender and
(3) the color of her skin.

26. Bessie's dream seemed impossible her friends
(3) encouraged her not to give up.

27. A man named Mr. Abbott found an aviation school for
(3) Bessie in Paris, France.

For 28–30, correct each sentence fragment or run-on sentence.

28. Learned French and earned money for the trip.

(3, 4)

29. On November 16, 1920, Bessie Coleman set sail on the
(3, 4) *S. S. Imperator* it departed from New York City for Paris.

30. Bessie Coleman received her international pilot's license
(3, 4) she became the first black pilot.

LESSON
7Present and Past Tense of
Regular Verbs**Dictation or Journal Entry****Vocabulary:**

The common prefix *geo-* refers to the earth. *Geology* is the scientific study of the origin and structure of the earth. In a *geology* course, one learns the different types of rocks. *Geography* is also a science, but it studies the surface of the earth—its natural features. Map reading is part of the *geography* course.

Verb tense refers to time. Verbs tell us not only what action is occurring but also when it is occurring. The form of a verb, or the verb tense, shows when the action takes place. Three simple verb tenses are present, past, and future. In this lesson, we will talk about the present and past tense of regular verbs. There are many irregular verb forms that we will learn later.

Present Tense The **present tense** refers to action that is happening now. We add an *s* when the subject is singular, except when the pronoun is *I* or *you*.

PLURAL SUBJECTS AND
PRONOUNS *I* AND *YOU*Dogs bark.We skate.I pick.We dance.They yawn.You listen.Joel and Jenny call.

SINGULAR SUBJECTS

The dog barks.Cheri skates.He picks.She dances.Boomer yawns.Tom listens.Mom calls.

When a verb ends in *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, or *sh*, we add *es* when the subject is singular.

PLURAL SUBJECTS AND
PRONOUNS *I* AND *YOU*We brush.Bees buzz.Crackers crunch.Snakes hiss.Employees box the items.

SINGULAR SUBJECTS

Robert brushes.A bee buzzes.The cracker crunches.A snake hisses.John boxes the items.

When a verb ends in a consonant and a *y*, we change the *y* to *i* and add *es* for the singular form.

PLURAL SUBJECTS AND
PRONOUNS *I* AND *YOU*

I fry potatoes.
They empty the trash.

SINGULAR SUBJECTS

He fries potatoes.
Harold empties the trash.

Example 1 Replace each blank with the singular present tense form of the verb.

- (a) You deny. He _____.
- (b) Birds fly. A pigeon _____.
- (c) Babies cry. A baby _____.
- (d) Sodas fizz. One soda _____.
- (e) They miss. She _____.

- Solution**
- (a) **denies** (Since the verb ends in *y*, we change the *y* to *i* and add *es*.)
- (b) **flies** (Since the verb ends in *y*, we change the *y* to *i* and add *es*.)
- (c) **cries** (Since the verb ends in *y*, we change the *y* to *i* and add *es*.)
- (d) **fizzes** (The verb ends in *z*, so we add *es*.)
- (e) **misses** (The verb ends in *s*, so we add *es*.)

Past Tense The **past tense** shows action that has already occurred. To form the past tense of regular verbs, we add *ed*.

walk—walked

work—worked

When a one-syllable verb ends in a single consonant, we double the consonant and add *ed*.

tip—tipped

bat—batted

When a verb ends in *e*, we drop the *e* and add *ed*.

rake—raked

love—loved

When the verb ends in *y*, we change the *y* to *i* and add *ed*.

cry—cried

rely—relied

Example 2 Write the past tense form of each verb.

(a) slip

(b) care

(c) try

(d) chat

(e) study

(f) move

Solution (a) **slipped** (Since this is a short verb ending in a consonant, we double the consonant and add *ed*.)

(b) **cared** (The verb ends in *e*, so we drop the *e* and add *ed*.)

(c) **tried** (The verb ends in *y*, so we change the *y* to *i* and add *ed*.)

(d) **chatted** (Since this is a short verb ending in a consonant, we double the consonant and add *ed*.)

(e) **studied** (The verb ends in *y*, so we change the *y* to *i* and add *ed*.)

(f) **moved** (The verb ends in *e*, so we drop the *e* and add *ed*.)

Errors to Avoid Do not use the present tense form for the past tense.

NO: Yesterday, she calls him twice.

YES: Yesterday, she called him twice.

NO: Last night, I look everywhere.

YES: Last night, I looked everywhere.

NO: A week ago, Sam tries to find me.

YES: A week ago, Sam tried to find me.

Do not shift from past to present in the same phrase.

NO: She walked out and follows her dog.

YES: She walked out and followed her dog.

NO: The captain deserted his troops and shows up later to apologize.

YES: The captain deserted his troops and showed up later to apologize.

Example 3 Choose the correct form of the verb to complete each sentence.

- (a) Larry cleaned the kitchen and (mops, mopped) the floor.
 (b) Last night, the puppy (barks, barked) for several hours.

Solution (a) Larry cleaned the kitchen and **mopped** the floor.
 (b) Last night, the puppy **barked** for several hours.

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

- a. We studied igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks in our _____ class.
 b. The prefix *geo-* means _____.
 c. The science of the earth's surface is _____.

For d–g, replace each blank with the singular present tense form of the underlined verb.

- d. José and Sal wash. Mom _____.
 e. Selby and Sarah wish. Thad _____.
 f. People comply. The man _____.
 g. We try. He _____.

For h–o, write the past tense form of each verb.

- h. mop i. cry j. nap k. race
 l. rely m. bake n. sip o. drop

For p and q, choose the correct verb form.

- p. Yesterday, my parrot (pecks, pecked) a hole in his cage.
 q. He escaped and then (talks, talked) to the dog.

Review set 7 For 1–10, choose a word from the following list that matches the definition.

punctual	considerate	respectful	reliable	moral
homonym	homophone	integrity	waist	waste

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. trustworthy
(3) | 2. on time
(1) |
| 3. honesty
(6) | 4. useless material
(5) |
| 5. thoughtful of others
(1) | 6. courteous; polite
(3) |
| 7. concerned with matters of right and wrong
(2) | |
| 8. the part of the body just above the hips
(5) | |
| 9. words with the same pronunciation but different spellings and meanings
(4) | |
| 10. words that are spelled and pronounced alike but have different meanings
(4) | |

For 11–13, replace each blank with the singular present tense form of the verb.

- 11.** You reply. She _____.
(5, 7)
- 12.** Bees buzz. The bee _____.
(5, 7)
- 13.** Dogs scratch. One dog _____.
(5, 7)

For 14–16, replace each blank with the past tense form of the verb.

- 14.** Yesterday, the two friends (talk) _____ on the phone.
(7)
- 15.** The salesperson (rap) _____ on the door.
(7)
- 16.** The mayor (try) _____ to clean up the city.
(7)

For 17–19, write each proper noun that requires capitalization.

- 17.** Tourists enjoy visiting niagara falls.
(6)
- 18.** *oliver twist* and *david copperfield* are classics by charles dickens.
(6)
- 19.** Surfers enjoy the waves of the pacific ocean.
(6)

20. Write the action verb in this sentence: Whales breach in
(5, 7) the cold Atlantic Ocean.

21. Choose a more descriptive verb for this sentence: Freed
(5, 7) from the leash at last, the dog went down the street.

22. Make a complete sentence from this fragment: A person
(4, 3) of integrity.

23. Rewrite and correct this run-on sentence: Before painting
(4, 3) a room, you must wash the walls you should also sand the woodwork.

For 24–26, write whether each expression is a sentence fragment, run-on sentence, or complete sentence:

24. On June 16, 1902, Barbara McClintock was born in
(3) Hartford, Connecticut.

25. Opposed Barbara's wish to go to college.
(3)

26. Barbara was so determined to get an education that she
(3) worked for money and studied on weekends she found a college called the Cornell School of Agriculture.

27. Write the simple subject of this sentence: Barbara
(2) enrolled in college to study biology.

28. Write the simple predicate of this sentence: Later,
(2) Barbara requested further study in genetics.

For 29 and 30, tell whether the sentence is declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

29. Did you know that Barbara's request was denied because
(1) she was a woman?

30. That did not stop her!
(1)

LESSON 8

Concrete, Abstract, and Collective Nouns

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

The homophones *course* and *coarse* are pronounced the same but have different meanings. *Coarse* means “rough, vulgar, or crude.” The thieves used *coarse* language. A *course* is a path or direction taken. The cross-country *course* consisted of several hills and valleys. *Course* can also mean a class or series of study. The English *course* taught the students all about nouns.

We know that a noun is a person, place, or thing. We group nouns into these classes: common, proper, concrete, abstract, and collective.

We have learned the difference between common and proper nouns. In this lesson, we will learn the difference between concrete and abstract nouns. We will also learn to recognize collective nouns.

Concrete Nouns A **concrete noun** names a person, place, or thing. It may be either common or proper.

CONCRETE COMMON

piano
teacher
town

CONCRETE PROPER

Steinway
Mr. Sanchez
Temple City

Abstract Nouns An **abstract noun** names something that cannot be seen or touched. It names something that you can think about. An abstract noun can be common or proper as well.

ABSTRACT COMMON NOUNS

religion
philosophy
holiday
nationality
language
day

ABSTRACT PROPER NOUNS

Judaism
Platonism
Memorial Day
German
Latin
Tuesday

Example 1 Tell whether each noun is concrete or abstract.

- (a) Hinduism (b) faith
 (c) Pacific Ocean (d) truth
 (e) chair (f) patriotism

Solution (a) **abstract** (Hinduism is a religion.)
 (b) **abstract** (We can only *think* about faith.)
 (c) **concrete** (d) **abstract**
 (e) **concrete** (f) **abstract**

Collective Nouns A **collective noun** names a collection of persons, places, animals, or things. We list a few examples below.

PERSONS: team, tribe, class, congregation, family, chorus

ANIMALS: flock, herd, school (fish), litter

PLACES: Latin America, Europe, United States

THINGS: batch, bunch, assortment, collection, multitude

Example 2 Write the collective noun from each sentence.

- (a) The coarse behavior of the unruly team appeared prodigiously stupid to the spectators.
 (b) The captain charted the ship's course for the crew.
 (c) The United States sent desperately needed medical supplies to the war-torn country.
 (d) The Red Cross aids victims affected by earthquakes, hurricanes, and other major catastrophes.

Solution (a) **team** (b) **crew**
 (c) **United States** (d) **Red Cross**

Practice For a–c, replace each blank with *coarse* or *course*.

- a. Is the bicycle _____ easy to follow?
 b. The history _____ explains the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution.

5. The driver's education (course, coarse) remained a
(8) popular choice for high-school students.
6. The golf (course, coarse) consisted of eighteen holes.
(8)
7. The pirates used (course, coarse) language to appear
(8) rough and crude.
8. People who tell lies may gain a reputation of (honor,
(6) integrity, dishonor).
9. The bully was not (resentful, respectful, reliable) toward
(3) his fellow students.

For 10–12, replace each blank with the singular present tense form of the verb.

10. You study. Ellen _____.
(5, 7)
11. Snakes hiss. A snake _____.
(5, 7)
12. Parrots screech. A parrot _____.
(5, 7)

For 13–15, replace each blank with the past tense form of the verb.

13. The umpire insisted that the pitcher (balk) _____.
(5, 7)
14. The foolish cat (trap) _____ himself on the roof.
(5, 7)
15. Marissa (fry) _____ the bacon too crisply.
(5, 7)

For 16–19, write each proper noun that requires capitalization.

16. barbara mcClintock began an intense study of cells.
(6)
17. At the cornell school of agriculture, barbara studied the
(6) genetic patterns of maize, a kind of colorful corn.
18. In 1941, barbara found a permanent job at cold spring
(6) harbor, a research facility near new york city.

19. In 1981, at age seventy-nine, barbara mcClintock received
(6) a nobel prize for her research on genes.

20. Write the action verb in this sentence:
(5, 7)

The dolphins swam to the ocean's surface.

21. Write a more descriptive verb for this sentence:
(5, 7)

A bottlenose dolphin went through the water.

22. Make a complete sentence from this fragment:
(4, 3)

Dolphins interest.

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

It takes only a fraction of a second for dolphins to exhale and inhale they surface only to breathe.

For 24–26, tell whether each group of words is a sentence fragment, run-on sentence, or complete sentence.

24. Dolphins travel in groups all the dolphins in a group
(3) usually belong to one family.

25. Dolphins travel together, hunt together, and play
(3) together.

26. Close to surfers riding waves.
(3)

27. Write the simple subject of this sentence:
(2)

Surfers often see dolphins.

28. Write the simple predicate of this sentence:
(2, 7)

Dolphins measure between five and eight feet.

For 29 and 30, tell whether the sentence is interrogative, exclamatory, imperative, or declarative.

29. Do dolphins ever stop in the water and stay very still?
(1)

30. Yes, dolphins “float” while they wait for another of their
(1) group to catch up.

LESSON 9

Helping Verbs

Dictation or Journal Entry

Vocabulary:

Synonyms are words with similar meanings. *Willpower* and *self-discipline* are synonyms. *Willpower* is the “ability to control oneself.” When running a marathon, it takes *willpower* to complete all twenty-six miles. *Self-discipline* is the “ability to train oneself, often for improvement.” Plato, a famous philosopher, equated *self-discipline* with the ability to balance reason, passion, and appetite.

Helping Verbs We know that every predicate contains a verb. Sometimes, the verb is more than one word in the sentence. The main verb may have one or more **helping verbs**. The main verb shows the action; the helping verbs do not show action, but they help to form the verb tense.

You might have read many good books.

In the sentence above, “read” is the main verb, and “might” and “have” are helping verbs. “Might have read” is called a verb phrase.

Memorize these common helping verbs:

is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been,

has, have, had, may, might, must,

can, could, do, does, did,

shall, will, should, would

Example Write the entire verb phrase and underline the helping verbs in these sentences.

- (a) Benito Juarez should be remembered for opposing Santa Anna.
- (b) Juarez could have behaved like Santa Anna.
- (c) Instead, Juarez must have acted honestly and sincerely.
- (d) Unlike Santa Anna, Juarez had come from a poor family.

Solution (a) should be remembered (“Should” and “be” are helping verbs for the main verb “remembered.”)

(b) could have behaved

(c) must have acted

(d) had come

- Practice** a. Study the helping verbs listed in this lesson. Memorize them one line at a time. Practice saying them *in order* (perhaps to your teacher or a friend). Then write as many as you can from memory.

For sentences b–e, write the entire verb phrase and underline the helping verbs.

- b. Benito Juarez had fought for the Mexican people.
- c. Has Juarez helped the poor people?
- d. Juarez might have gained more respect than any of Mexico's past leaders.
- e. Benito Juarez must have shared more of Mexico's wealth with the needy.

For f–h, replace each blank with *willpower* or *self-discipline*.

- f. A synonym for *willpower* is _____.
- g. A person on a diet needs self-discipline, or _____, to avoid high-calorie foods.
- h. Exercising every day requires willpower, or _____.

More Practice See Master Worksheets.

- Review set 9** 1. Write from memory the common helping verbs listed in ⁽⁹⁾ this lesson. Check your list by referring to the lesson.

For 2–8, write the simple subject. Then write the entire verb phrase and underline the helping verbs. (Example: Julita will have been working)

2. The plane should have landed an hour ago.
^(2, 9)
3. Shall I wait for you?
^(2, 9)
4. He must have worked all day.
^(2, 9)
5. Did Juarez help poor people?
^(2, 9)
- ^(2, 9) 6. Do you remember the helping verbs?

7. Have you memorized them?

(2, 9)

8. James might draw a polygon.

(2, 9)

For 9–11, tell whether the expression is a complete sentence, a sentence fragment, or a run-on sentence.

9. Please finish your math.

(3)

10. To arrive in Miami before midnight.

(3)

11. Rabbi Cohen had tremendous courage he never gave up.

(3)

For 12–14, make a complete sentence from each sentence fragment. Answers will vary.

12. Gracie and Lucy a funny pair.

(3, 4)

13. To laugh while watching T.V.

(3, 4)

14. Each fisherman on the pier at Oceanside.

(3, 4)

For 15–16, correct each run-on sentence.

15. We shall stay he will arrive.

(3, 4)

16. I gathered my books I left for school.

(3, 4)

For 17–20, tell whether the noun is concrete or abstract.

17. Mrs. Wang

(8)

18. honesty

(8)

19. Red Sea

(8)

20. geometry

(8)

21. Write the two collective nouns from this list:

(8)

group birds committee houses

22. Unscramble these words to make an interrogative sentence:

(1, 3)

time waste they do

23. Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence:

(1, 3)

geography study book your

Choose the best word to complete sentences 24–30.

24. Willard was tempted to lie, but he didn't because he had
(6) (tonsils, integrity, artichokes).
25. The sandpaper was (course, coarse) and scratchy.
(8)
26. They walked around the golf (course, coarse).
(8)
27. We can learn about rocks and minerals in a (geometry,
(7) geology, graphic art) class.
28. The words *rose*, past tense of *rise*, and *rose*, the flower,
(4) are (homonyms, flowers, antonyms).
29. Malia sent a thank-you note to be (considerate,
(1) concerned, considerable).
30. Although the car was old, it was (respectful, reliable,
(3) ruthless) because it never broke down.

LESSON
10**Singular, Plural, Compound, and Possessive Nouns • Noun Gender****Dictation or Journal Entry****Vocabulary:**

Let's learn the difference between the words *lay* and *lie*. *Lay* means "to place" something. We can *lay* our books on our desks. *Lie* means "to recline." The golden retriever *lies* in the sun to get warm.

Singular or Plural Nouns are either singular or plural. A **singular noun** names only one person, place, or thing. A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing.

SINGULAR NOUNS

skirt
church
whiff
potato

PLURAL NOUNS

skirts
churches
whiffs
potatoes

Example 1 Tell whether each noun is singular or plural.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| (a) box | (b) brushes | (c) ships |
| (d) smile | (e) cookies | (f) holiday |

Solution (a) **singular** (b) **plural** (c) **plural**
(d) **singular** (e) **plural** (f) **singular**

Compound A noun made up of two or more words is a **compound noun**. Sometimes we write a compound noun as one word:

volleyball, pathway, toothpaste

Often we write compound nouns as two words:

high school, nail polish, strip mining

Other compound nouns are hyphenated:

mother-in-law, great-great-grandfather, ex-president

There is no pattern for determining whether to spell a compound noun as one word, two separate words, or one hyphenated word. We must use the dictionary.

Example 2 Write the compound nouns from this list:

horses	maid of honor
sister-in-law	pumpkin

Solution The compound nouns from the list above are **sister-in-law** and **maid of honor**.

Possessive A **possessive noun** tells “who” or “what” owns something. Possessive nouns can be either singular or plural. The possessive form of nouns have an apostrophe and an *s* added to them:

a <i>woman's</i> shoe	the <i>tree's</i> leaves
the <i>girl's</i> dress	the <i>child's</i> name
<i>somebody's</i> paper	a <i>fox's</i> tail
<i>nobody's</i> business	a <i>man's</i> clothes

Usually only an apostrophe is added to plural nouns when they end with the letter *s*:

the <i>girls'</i> race	the <i>boys'</i> bicycles
the <i>horses'</i> saddles	the <i>doctors'</i> theories
the <i>Rivases'</i> address	the <i>teachers'</i> lunches

Example 3 Write the possessive noun from each sentence.

- Please help me find the ladies' room.
- The children's favorite game was “hide and seek.”
- Beth's comb had lost several teeth.
- My friend's gift of love touched the hearts of many.

Solution (a) **ladies'** (b) **children's** (c) **Beth's** (d) **friend's**

Noun Gender We also group nouns according to gender. In English there are four **genders**: Masculine, feminine, indefinite (either sex), and neuter (no sex). Below are examples of each gender of nouns.

MASCULINE	FEMININE	INDEFINITE	NEUTER
father	mother	parent	flower
brother	sister	sibling	car
boar	sow	pig	pencil
buck	doe	deer	biscuit

More Practice See “Silly Story #1” in Master Worksheets.

Review set For 1–4, tell whether the noun is singular or plural.

- 10**
1. dolphin (10) 2. pencils (10) 3. sleeves (10) 4. bench (10)
5. Write the two compound nouns from this list:
 (10) peanut butter bread
 bicycle attorney at law

Write each possessive noun from sentences 6 and 7.

6. Barbara McClintock’s determination challenges every
 (10) scientist.
7. My sister-in-law’s advice helps me make good decisions
 (10) in life.

For 8–11, tell whether a noun is feminine, masculine, indefinite, or neuter.

8. advisor (10) 9. godmother (10) 10. buggy (10) 11. dolphin (10)
12. From memory, write the common helping verbs listed in
 (9) Lesson 9.

For 13–14, write the simple subject. Then, write the entire verb phrase and underline the helping verbs. (Example: Julita will have been working.)

13. Bottlenose dolphins can communicate with each other.
 (2, 9)
14. Do you know the meaning of “echolocation”?
 (2, 9)

For 15–17, tell whether the expression is a complete sentence, a sentence fragment, or a run-on sentence.

15. Dolphins social animals.
 (3)
16. “Echolocation” helps dolphins determine the distance to
 (3) and size of an object.
17. Dolphins make squeaks or whistles a special organ inside
 (3) their head helps them focus on the sound as the noise bounces back.

18. Make a complete sentence from this sentence fragment:

(3, 4)

Surfers, swimmers, and boaters in the ocean.

19. Rewrite and correct this run-on sentence:

(3, 4)

Although seemingly harmless, dolphins are still wild animals we should not startle them.

For 20–23, tell whether each noun is concrete or abstract.

20. statue **21.** generosity **22.** worry **23.** slippers

(8)

(8)

(8)

(8)

24. Write the two collective nouns from this list:

(8)

South America

school

scientist

journal

25. Unscramble these words to make a declarative sentence:

(1, 3)

interesting sea The dolphin creature an is

26. Unscramble these words to make an exclamatory

(1, 3)

sentence: see it I

Choose the best word to complete sentences 27–30.

27. The (geology, geography) course included map reading.

(7)

28. Two words that sound alike but have different spellings

(4)

and meanings are (homophones, homonyms).

29. The opposite of tardy is (moral, punctual).

(1, 2)

30. The exercise required one to bend at the (waste, waist).

(5)

Appendix

Dictations

Week 1 In the 1830s, England sent her poor and helpless to workhouses. These unfortunate people worked long hours for ragged clothes and little food. Charles Dickens expressed his concern for this practice in his book Oliver Twist. The main character, Oliver, spends his childhood in a workhouse. He and the other orphans nearly starve to death.

Week 2 People of all ages enjoy the book The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The main character, Mary Lenox, is an orphan like Oliver Twist. Mary's parents die during a plague of cholera in India, leaving her to live with a bizarre uncle in England. The secret garden provides a place of escape for an extremely unhappy and lonely girl. The gardener, Ben Weatherstaff, helps Mary overcome her struggles and shows her the value of nature and love.

Week 3 William Shakespeare authored one of the most famous love stories of all time. Written in 1597, Romeo and Juliet contains beautiful poetic lines that people still quote today. Although some readers find the poetry difficult to understand, they still appreciate the dramatic and remarkable language. Romeo belongs to the Montague family, and Juliet is a member of the Capulet family. For a very long time, a feud has raged between these two noble families. This feud makes Romeo and Juliet's marriage impossible, and ultimately leads to their deaths.

Journal Topics

1. Describe your family pet or one you'd like to have.
2. Describe your favorite sport.
3. Have you been to the doctor or dentist? Tell about your experience.
4. What is your favorite season of the year? Why?
5. Describe your favorite food.
6. Explain why it is important to be punctual.
7. Write an example of a story with a moral. For instance, you might write:

The tortoise and the hare ran a race. The hare knew that he was much faster than the tortoise, so he decided to take a nap and play around. The tortoise won the race because he stayed focused on the task in front of him. The moral of the story is to give every situation your best effort.
8. Describe a place where you might find natural rocks.
9. Describe an invention of the Twentieth Century.
10. What future event are you anticipating? Why?