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.
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!
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?
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPLETE SUBJECT</th>
<th>COMPLETE PREDICATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A moral person</td>
<td>treats others fairly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Esther</td>
<td>saved her people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The jiggly jellyfish</td>
<td>slid off my dish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geometry</td>
<td>is fun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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 ________ is doing something.

3. The simple ________ is the verb.

4. A verb expresses ________ or being.

5. A complete ________ has a subject and a predicate.

Write the simple subject of sentences 6–14.

6. Were the leaves changing colors?

7. Up in the tree sat three squirrels.

8. The boy looked longingly out the window.


10. Beth speaks Spanish.

11. Dr. Monty can straighten your teeth.

12. Have you traveled to China?

13. She is writing poetry.

14. Have you read the directions?

15–23. Write the simple predicate of sentences 6–14.

24. Unscramble these words to make a declarative sentence:
   has high Frank morals

25. Unscramble these words to make an interrogative sentence:
   considerate he is

26. Unscramble these words to make an exclamatory sentence:
   keys my lost I

27. Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence:
   vegetables eat your

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

28. The police must have high ________ standards.

29. They must also be ________, or “on time.”

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragments</th>
<th>Complete Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The girl walking her dog.</td>
<td>The girl walked her dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The girl walking her dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smiled at me.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 ___________.

2. A complete sentence expresses a ___________ thought.

3. A piece of a sentence is called a ___________.

4. When a fragment fails to tell who or what is doing the action, it is missing the ___________.

5. If we identify the subject, and it is not being or doing anything, the expression is missing a ___________.

6. More than one complete thought written as one sentence is called a ___________ sentence.

7. Which sentence is imperative? Choose A or B.

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.

9. Bryon ran.

10. Tom is flying to New York.

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

11. I’m late you’re early.

12. Johnny created the website.
Write the simple subject of sentences 13–16.


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

15. Soltera shared her lunch.

16. After dinner, they went for a walk.

Choose the best word to complete sentences 17–20.

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

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

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

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

Write the simple predicate of sentences 21–24.

21. Do peacocks live at the arboretum?

22. Beth planted bulbs in the fall.

23. On Tuesday, Dr. Curtis saw twelve patients.

24. The nurse gives flu shots.


29. Which sentence is complete? Choose A or B.

A. To fly in a helicopter over a volcano.
B. Sergio smiled.

30. Which is a complete sentence? Choose A or B.

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. After noon, the weather became stormy.
3. Turbo caught the ball in his mouth.

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

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.
8. The lady wearing a green cape.
9. Will eat dinner in half an hour.
10. Juan, the ingenious web master.

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

11. The colonel carried quarters he had ten.
12. He recognized the dilemma then he made a decision.
13. Nancy will fly to Tucson she has a round-trip ticket.
14. Her ticket is expensive it costs two hundred dollars.

15. Unscramble these words to make a declarative sentence:
   sound  homophones  alike
16. Unscramble these words to make an interrogative sentence:

ready you are

17. Unscramble these words to make an exclamatory sentence:

car this no has gas

18. Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence:

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.
B. Emily spoke.

30. A. Is Christopher singing?
B. Running around the track.
Lesson 5

Action Verbs

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.
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)

9. The boy *came* home.  
(5)
10. I **went** into the ditch.

Choose the best word to complete sentences 11–14.

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

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

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

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

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

15. Measured the waist of his pants.

16. The waste of natural resources.

17. Carlos, a respectful student.

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

18. Izumi is reliable she is also punctual.

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

20. Jakapan enjoys basketball he also enjoys soccer and baseball.

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

21. Located on Liberty Island.

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

23. The Statue of Liberty depicts a woman with the chains of 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:
   A French sculptor designed the Statue of Liberty.

25. Write the simple predicate of this sentence:
   Grover Cleveland dedicated the Statue of Liberty on October 28, 1886.

26. Replace the blank with the correct word: A __________ sentence has a subject and a predicate.

27. Unscramble these words to make an exclamatory sentence:
    boring this is

28. Unscramble these words to make an interrogative sentence:
    moral a does story this have

29. Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence:
    considerate others be of times all at

30. Unscramble these words to make a declarative sentence:
    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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NOUN</th>
<th>PROPER NOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lake</td>
<td>Lake Tahoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>month</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl</td>
<td>Anne Frank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book</td>
<td><em>Charlotte’s Web</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NOUN</th>
<th>PROPER NOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>street</td>
<td>Broadway Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school</td>
<td>Jefferson Junior High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocean</td>
<td>Pacific Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>river</td>
<td>Nile River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>island</td>
<td>Hawaiian Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building</td>
<td>Empire State Building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Review set 6

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

1. Mexico lies west of Florida.

2. Henry resides near Mount Shasta.

3. Esther’s house is located on Geburah Street.

4. The Cabrillo Monument is located on Point Loma.

5. Most people enjoy the month of December.

6. Working people look forward to Fridays.

7. Please, Laura, take me to Josie’s house.

8. Funny Uncle Jerod cut his hair very short.

9. Time magazine remains a popular choice.

10. A Christmas Carol features an old miser named Ebenezer Scrooge.

Choose the correct word to complete sentences 11 and 12.

11. A moral person has honor and (dishonest, integrity).

12. To be reliable, one must not be (honorable, dishonest).

Write the action verb from sentences 13 and 14.


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

15. Mary goes to the garden daily.

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?
   \( \text{interrogative} \)

18. Please don’t waste time.
   \( \text{imperative} \)

19. *Too, to, and two* are homophones.
   \( \text{declarative} \)

20. Ouch! The lump on my head is still sensitive to touch!
   \( \text{exclamatory} \)

Write the simple subject of 21 and 22.

   \( \text{Bessie Coleman} \)

22. Another name for Bessie is “Daredevil of the Sky.”
   \( \text{Bessie} \)

Write the simple predicate of 23 and 24.

23. Bessie’s brothers served in World War I.
   \( \text{served in World War I} \)

24. Bessie’s brother John filled her head with fantastic stories about courageous female aviators.
   \( \text{filled her head with fantastic stories about courageous female aviators} \)

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 the color of her skin.
   \( \text{sentence fragment} \)

26. Bessie’s dream seemed impossible her friends encouraged her not to give up.
   \( \text{run-on sentence} \)

27. A man named Mr. Abbott found an aviation school for Bessie in Paris, France.
   \( \text{complete sentence} \)

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

28. Learned French and earned money for the trip.
   \( \text{Learned French and earned money for the trip} \)

   \( \text{On November 16, 1920, Bessie Coleman set sail on the *S. S. Imparator* it departed from New York City for Paris} \)

30. Bessie Coleman received her international pilot’s license she became the first black pilot.
   \( \text{Bessie Coleman received her international pilot’s license she became the first black pilot} \)
LESSON

Present 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural Subjects and Pronouns I and You</th>
<th>Singular Subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I fry potatoes.</td>
<td>He fries potatoes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They empty the trash.</td>
<td>Harold empties the trash.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>punctual</th>
<th>considerate</th>
<th>respectful</th>
<th>reliable</th>
<th>moral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>homonym</td>
<td>homophone</td>
<td>integrity</td>
<td>waist</td>
<td>waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

11. You reply. She ____________.
12. Bees buzz. The bee ____________.
13. Dogs scratch. One dog ____________.

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

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

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

17. Tourists enjoy visiting niagara falls.
18. *oliver twist* and *david copperfield* are classics by charles dickens.
19. Surfers enjoy the waves of the pacific ocean.
20. Write the action verb in this sentence: Whales breach in 
   the cold Atlantic Ocean.

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

22. Make a complete sentence from this fragment: A person 
   of integrity.

23. Rewrite and correct this run-on sentence: Before painting 
   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 
   Hartford, Connecticut.

25. Opposed Barbara’s wish to go to college.

26. Barbara was so determined to get an education that she 
   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 
   enrolled in college to study biology.

28. Write the simple predicate of this sentence: Later, 
   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 
   she was a woman?

30. That did not stop her!
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concrete Common</th>
<th>Concrete Proper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>piano</td>
<td>Steinway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>Mr. Sanchez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>town</td>
<td>Temple City</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abstract Common Nouns</th>
<th>Abstract Proper Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>religion</td>
<td>Judaism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>philosophy</td>
<td>Platonism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holiday</td>
<td>Memorial Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nationality</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
c. Profanity makes one seem ____________.

For d–g, tell whether each noun is abstract or concrete.

d. newspaper  
e. beauty  
f. Mount Wilson  
g. thought

For h and i, write the collective noun that you find in each sentence.

h. The audience applauded loudly after James played the piano.

i. The committee met for several hours to discuss the problem.

More Practice

For 1–12, tell whether each noun is abstract or concrete.

1. integrity  
2. bread  
3. knuckle  
4. hope  
5. cup  
6. compassion  
7. patience  
8. soda  
9. cheese  
10. ear  
11. tea  
12. joy

Write each collective noun that you find in sentences 13–15.

13. He sold his collection and donated the money to his team.

14. The squawking flock of parrots devoured a whole bunch of grapes.

15. The president gave the family permission to develop an assortment of new products.

Review set 8

1. Write the concrete nouns from this list: excellence, leg,  
   Judaism, truck.

2. Write the abstract nouns from this list: roses, book,  
   kindness, liberty.

3. Write the collective nouns from this list: club, member,  
   team, moon, herd, United Kingdom, Central America.

For 4–9, choose the best word to complete each sentence.

4. The sandpaper felt (course, coarse) rather than fine.
5. The driver’s education (course, coarse) remained a popular choice for high-school students.

6. The golf (course, coarse) consisted of eighteen holes.

7. The pirates used (course, coarse) language to appear rough and crude.

8. People who tell lies may gain a reputation of (honor, integrity, dishonor).

9. The bully was not (resentful, respectful, reliable) toward his fellow students.

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

10. You study. Ellen ____________.

11. Snakes hiss. A snake ____________.

12. Parrots screech. A parrot ____________.

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

13. The umpire insisted that the pitcher (balk) ____________.

14. The foolish cat (trap) ____________ himself on the roof.

15. Marissa (fry) ____________ the bacon too crisply.

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

16. barbara mcClintock began an intense study of cells.

17. At the cornell school of agriculture, barbara studied the genetic patterns of maize, a kind of colorful corn.

18. In 1941, barbara found a permanent job at cold spring harbor, a research facility near new york city.
19. In 1981, at age seventy-nine, Barbara McClintock received a Nobel prize for her research on genes.

20. Write the action verb in this sentence:

The dolphins swam to the ocean’s surface.

21. Write a more descriptive verb for this sentence:

A bottlenose dolphin went through the water.

22. Make a complete sentence from this fragment:

Dolphins interest.

23. Correct this run-on sentence:

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 usually belong to one family.

25. Dolphins travel together, hunt together, and play together.


27. Write the simple subject of this sentence:

Surfers often see dolphins.

28. Write the simple predicate of this sentence:

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?

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

\[
\text{is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been,}
\]
\[
\text{has, have, had, may, might, must,}
\]
\[
\text{can, could, do, does, did,}
\]
\[
\text{shall, will, should, would}
\]

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 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.

3. Shall I wait for you?

4. He must have worked all day.

5. Did Juarez help poor people?

6. Do you remember the helping verbs?
7. Have you memorized them?

8. James might draw a polygon.

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

9. Please finish your math.

10. To arrive in Miami before midnight.

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

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

12. Gracie and Lucy a funny pair.

13. To laugh while watching T.V.

14. Each fisherman on the pier at Oceanside.

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

15. We shall stay he will arrive.

16. I gathered my books I left for school.

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

17. Mrs. Wang

18. honesty

19. Red Sea

20. geometry

21. Write the two collective nouns from this list:

   group   birds   committee   houses

22. Unscramble these words to make an interrogative sentence:

   time waste they do

23. Unscramble these words to make an imperative sentence:

   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 (tonsils, integrity, artichokes).

25. The sandpaper was (course, coarse) and scratchy.

26. They walked around the golf (course, coarse).

27. We can learn about rocks and minerals in a (geometry, geology, graphic art) class.

28. The words rose, past tense of rise, and rose, the flower, are (homonyms, flowers, antonyms).

29. Malia sent a thank-you note to be (considerate, concerned, considerable).

30. Although the car was old, it was (respectful, reliable, ruthless) because it never broke down.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SINGULAR NOUNS</strong></th>
<th><strong>PLURAL NOUNS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>skirt</td>
<td>skirts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>church</td>
<td>churches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whiff</td>
<td>whiffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potato</td>
<td>potatoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 woman’s shoe
- the girl’s dress
- somebody’s paper
- nobody’s business
- the tree’s leaves
- the child’s name
- a fox’s tail
- a man’s clothes

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

- the girls’ race
- the boys’ bicycles
- the horses’ saddles
- the doctors’ theories
- the Rivases’ address
- the teachers’ lunches

Example 3 Write the possessive noun from each sentence.

(a) Please help me find the ladies’ room.

(b) The children’s favorite game was “hide and seek.”

(c) Beth’s comb had lost several teeth.

(d) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Indefinite</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>mother</td>
<td>parent</td>
<td>flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother</td>
<td>sister</td>
<td>sibling</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boar</td>
<td>sow</td>
<td>pig</td>
<td>pencil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buck</td>
<td>doe</td>
<td>deer</td>
<td>biscuit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 4  Tell whether each noun is masculine, feminine, indefinite, or neuter.

(a) key  (b) aunt  (c) boy  (d) baby

Solution  (a) neuter  (b) feminine  (c) masculine  (d) indefinite

Practice  For a–d, tell whether each noun is singular or plural.

a. strawberries  b. magazine

c. Mars  d. parents

e. Write the compound nouns from this list:
   father-in-law  chuck wagon
   headlight  water

For f–i, write the possessive noun from each sentence.

f. Lucius’s car slid on the icy road.

g. The neighbor could hear Sam’s whistle.

h. The four dancers’ routine required coordination and grace.

i. The menu listed quiche as one of the choices for the women’s luncheon.

For j–m, tell whether each noun is masculine, feminine, indefinite, or neuter.

j. ram  k. grandma  l. child  m. wax

For n–q, replace each blank with either lie or lay.

n. The server will ___________ a knife, a spoon, and a fork next to each plate.

o. You will get sunburned if you ___________ in the sun too long.

p. The word that means “to recline” is ___________.

q. The word ___________ means “to place” something.
More Practice

See “Silly Story #1” in Master Worksheets.

Review set

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

1. dolphin  
2. pencils  
3. sleeves  
4. bench

5. Write the two compound nouns from this list:
   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  
9. godmother  
10. buggy  
11. dolphin

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:
   Surfers, swimmers, and boaters in the ocean.

19. Rewrite and correct this run-on sentence:
   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
24. Write the two collective nouns from this list:
    South America  school
    scientist  journal

25. Unscramble these words to make a declarative sentence:
    interesting sea The dolphin creature an is

26. Unscramble these words to make an exclamatory sentence:
    see it I

Choose the best word to complete sentences 27–30.
27. The (geology, geography) course included map reading.
28. Two words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings are (homophones, homonyms).
29. The opposite of tardy is (moral, punctual).
30. The exercise required one to bend at the (waste, waist).
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.
north. Those living in the Deep South traveled toward Mexico. On their way to freedom, they hid in the homes, churches, and schoolhouses of those who supported them.

**Week 30**

Through the Underground Railroad, tens of thousands of people escaped slavery with the help of more than three thousand guides, or “conductors.” Harriet Tubman, a famous black conductor, had served as a field hand and house servant on a Maryland plantation before escaping to the North before the Civil War. In her nineteen trips south, Harriet Tubman rescued more than three hundred slaves, including her own parents. She personally guided these people to freedom in Canada and became known as “The Moses of Her People.”

**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?