

Writer's Choice

Grammar and Composition

Grammar Enrichment

Grade 6



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8.1–2 Sentences and Sentence Fragments

■ A. Identifying Sentences and Sentence Fragments

Decide whether each group of words below is a sentence or a sentence fragment. If it is a sentence, write whether it is *declarative*, *interrogative*, *exclamatory*, or *imperative*. If it is a fragment, write *fragment* and explain what is missing (subject, predicate, or both).

1. What did you have for breakfast? _____
2. Wash the car. _____
3. The full moon. _____
4. What a day she had! _____
5. Was jogging through the park. _____

■ B. Writing Complete Sentences

Use the subject or predicate provided to write a complete sentence. Make sure that you have written at least one *declarative*, one *interrogative*, one *exclamatory*, and one *imperative* sentence.

1. My pet _____

2. The store manager _____

3. announced the shocking news _____

4. Hawaii _____

5. buy pickles _____

8.3 Subjects and Predicates

■ A. Identifying Subjects and Predicates

For each sentence below, underline each complete subject and complete predicate once. Underline each simple subject and simple predicate twice.

1. My friend is an excellent swimmer.
2. The new librarian is from Mexico City.
3. A sudden rainstorm delayed the game.
4. The Independence Day parade was fun even in the rain.
5. The sound of laughter made us happy.

■ B. Using Complete Subjects and Predicates

Write one sentence on each of the topics below. Draw a vertical line between your complete subject and your complete predicate.

1. My favorite food _____

2. The most interesting subject I study _____

3. The foreign country I would most like to visit _____

4. A sporting event _____

5. A book I have been reading _____

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8.4

Finding Subjects

■ A. Identifying Subjects

Find the subject in each sentence, and use it in a new sentence. Remember that when the subject is not stated, *you* is the understood subject.

1. Did you see the shooting star? _____

2. On the other side of the hill is a quiet brook. _____

3. Tamika is my pen pal. _____

4. Turn down the volume on the television. _____

5. What time does the concert start? _____

■ B. Writing Questions

Rewrite each statement below as a question. Underline each subject.

1. Alfred Nobel invented dynamite. _____

2. Nobel regretted the use of dynamite in warfare and established the Nobel Prize.

3. Our city holds an international festival every year. _____

4. The Louvre is a famous museum in France. _____

■ C. Changing Order

Rewrite each sentence, changing the order of the subject and predicate. Underline each subject.

1. Through the door ran Spot, our dog. _____
2. A painting hung on the far wall. _____
3. Over the horizon rolled dark clouds. _____
4. A girl emerged from the mists. _____

8.5 Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates

■ A. Identifying Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates

Read the following sentences. If the sentence contains a compound subject, underline it once. If the sentence contains a compound predicate, underline it twice. *Hint: Some sentences will have both.*

1. Felipe and Mikhail visited New York with a group of tourists.
2. Firefighters and letter carriers joined forces and raised money for their favorite charities.
3. A tailor takes your measurements and makes a suit especially for you.
4. The steamed broccoli and the Spanish rice were carefully prepared but quickly eaten.
5. Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein wrote several classic American musicals.

■ B. Using Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates

Write one sentence using each of the sentence elements indicated below.

1. (compound predicate) _____

2. (compound subject) _____

3. (compound subject and compound predicate) _____

8.6 Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences

■ A. Identifying Simple and Compound Sentences

Identify each of the following items as *simple*, *compound*, *complex*, or *run-on*. If an item is a run-on, rewrite it as a compound sentence.

1. The earrings were in her jewelry box, but the necklace was lost. _____

2. The pandas played the people watched them. _____

3. The clown fell down several times. _____

4. Jerome went to the library after he came home. _____

5. Raoul drove his car to the university Jennifer decided to walk. _____

6. The hostess welcomed the guests, and the photographer took pictures of them.

■ B. Writing Simple and Compound Sentences

Write one sentence for each of the following kinds of sentences.

1. (a simple sentence) _____

2. (a simple sentence with a compound subject) _____

3. (a simple sentence with a compound predicate) _____

4. (a compound sentence) _____

5. (a complex sentence) _____

6. (a compound sentence with a compound predicate) _____

9.1 Common and Proper Nouns

■ A. Identifying Common and Proper Nouns

Write every noun in the sentences below. Indicate whether it is a *common noun* or a *proper noun*, and whether it names a *person*, *place*, *thing*, or *idea*.

1. France gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States.

2. Ernest Poole won the first Pulitzer Prize for literature.

3. Generosity is still an admired trait.

4. The new baseball diamond is located behind our school.

5. Dr. Richard Jarvik developed the first artificial heart.

■ B. Using Common and Proper Nouns

Write a proper noun that is an example of each common noun below. Then use both nouns in a sentence. Be sure to use correct capitalization.

1. island _____

2. hero _____

3. river _____

4. athlete _____

5. singers _____

9.2 Singular and Plural Nouns

■ A. Identifying Singular and Plural Nouns

Read each sentence below. Underline the subject of each sentence, and write whether it is *singular* or *plural*.

1. The first American theater was built in Williamsburg in 1716. _____
2. The world's largest sea is the South China Sea. _____
3. Astronauts must participate in many training sessions before going into space. _____
4. Dancers practice long hours before appearing on stage. _____
5. Lilies are popular spring flowers. _____
6. My family enjoys playing word games. _____
7. The maple leaves turned a brilliant red this year. _____
8. The patio is often cool on hot summer days. _____
9. The jury disagree on the verdict. _____
10. Mice nest in the barn behind our house. _____

■ B. Using Singular and Plural Nouns

Write a sentence using the plural form of each noun given below.

1. desk _____

2. potato _____

3. city _____

4. fox _____

5. loaf _____

9.3 Possessive Nouns

■ A. Identifying Possessive Nouns

Underline the possessive noun in each of the following sentences. Change each singular possessive to plural and each plural possessive to singular, and use each in a new sentence.

1. That writer's first work became a best-seller.

2. Children's clothing is on the third floor.

3. Our team plays better when we have the fans' support.

4. The tourists were amazed at the castle's rich history.

5. The judges' scores puzzled the competitors.

■ B. Using Possessive Nouns

Form the possessive of each noun, and then use it in a sentence.

1. Jack _____

2. library _____

3. dogs _____

4. women _____

5. star _____

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10.1 Action Verbs and Direct Objects

■ A. Identifying Action Verbs and Direct Objects

Underline each verb in the following sentences, and indicate whether the verb is *transitive* or *intransitive*. If the verb is transitive, write its direct object.

1. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin.

2. Jonas Salk developed the first polio vaccine.

3. Jasmine wades in the river.

4. Niki collects fans from all over the world.

5. Two trees grow in our front yard.

■ B. Using Action Verbs and Direct Objects

Using each verb below, write a sentence with a direct object.

1. divide _____

2. tend _____

3. create _____

4. lead _____

5. like _____

10.2 Indirect Objects

■ Identifying Direct Objects and Using Indirect Objects

In the following sentences, underline the direct object. Then rewrite the sentence adding an indirect object.

1. Monica knitted a nice hat. _____

2. Anita cooks delicious meals. _____

3. The committee awarded the scholarship. _____

4. Stephan brought flowers. _____

5. The teacher showed the South American art. _____

6. Daniel gave a speech. _____

7. My brother promised three things. _____

8. Juan sold his red bicycle. _____

9. The principal mailed the report card. _____

10. The secretary sent the package. _____

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10.3 Linking Verbs and Predicate Words

■ A. Distinguishing Between Linking Verbs and Action Verbs

In the following sentences, identify the underlined verbs as *linking* or *action* verbs.

1. Maria grows fresh tomatoes. _____
2. The sale price seemed a good bargain. _____
3. The tire looks flat. _____
4. The doctor feels my ankle to check for a sprain. _____
5. The ugly duckling became a beautiful swan. _____

■ B. Using Linking Verbs and Predicate Words

Use each linking verb below in a sentence. Underline the predicate noun or the predicate adjective that you use.

1. seem _____

2. look _____

3. become _____

4. feel _____

5. are _____

10.4 Present, Past, and Future Tenses

■ A. Identifying Tenses

In the following sentences, identify the tense of the underlined verb. Then write a new sentence using that verb in another tense.

1. John Glenn was the first American to orbit Earth.

2. Pierre will fly airplanes when he grows up.

3. Yesterday Cy watched the parade downtown.

4. Dominique visits her aunt every Tuesday.

5. The neighbor's dog barks whenever it sees someone approach.

■ B. Using the Present, Past, and Future Tenses

Write a brief description of something that happens to you every day. Then rewrite the event in either the past tense, as if it happened yesterday, or in the future tense, as if it were going to happen soon.

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10.5 Main Verbs and Helping Verbs

■ A. Using Main Verbs and Helping Verbs

Using the following main verbs, write a sentence using a verb phrase consisting of a main verb and a helping verb.

1. running _____

2. examined _____

3. reading _____

4. written _____

5. helped _____

■ B. Identifying Past and Present Participles

Identify the underlined verb phrase as either *present participle* or *past participle*. Then rewrite each sentence. Change each present participle verb phrase to a past participle verb phrase. Change each past participle verb phrase to a present participle verb phrase.

1. Keisha is helping Simone with her homework. _____

2. I have marked the passages we need to study. _____

3. We have been working on this assignment for some time. _____

4. Last week we were shopping for birthday gifts. _____

5. Ann Li had planned to join us. _____

10.6 Present and Past Progressive Forms

■ A. Using the Present and Past Progressive Forms

Rewrite each sentence twice. Use the present progressive form of the verb in the first sentence and the past progressive form of the verb in the second sentence. Use phrases such as *last night* or *right now* to emphasize your use of forms.

1. My sister enjoys an informative television program.

2. Chickens and goats wander freely around our farm.

3. The stadium fills quickly with hockey fans.

4. Snow covers the rooftops of the houses and barns.

■ B. Writing in Present Progressive Form

Do you remember what it was like on your first day at a new school? Write a paragraph about that experience using present progressive forms—writing as if today were your first day.

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10.7 Perfect Tenses

■ A. Writing with Tenses

Write a sentence using each verb. Use the verb tense suggested in parentheses.

1. start (past perfect) _____

2. travel (present perfect) _____

3. arrange (present perfect) _____

4. depart (past perfect) _____

5. raise (past perfect) _____

■ B. Using the Perfect Tenses

Use each verb below in a sentence. If the verb is in the present tense, write a sentence using the verb in the present perfect tense. If the verb is in the past tense, write a sentence using the past perfect tense.

1. learns _____

2. landed _____

3. trades _____

4. raced _____

10.8–9 Irregular Verbs

■ A. Irregular Verbs and Tense

The following sentences contain irregular verbs used in the past tense. Rewrite the sentences changing the tense of the underlined irregular verbs to present perfect.

1. Sandra drank the juice. _____

2. He gave his old car to the Salvation Army. _____

3. Oki broke the current record for speed skating. _____

4. The farmers knew when to harvest the corn. _____

5. I swam the length of the pool three times. _____

■ B. Using Irregular Verbs

Write one sentence using each of the verbs and verb forms indicated.

1. (past participle of *swim*)

2. (past form of *ride*)

3. (past form of *think*)

4. (past form of *draw*)

5. (past participle of *write*)

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11.1–2 Using Pronouns Correctly

■ A. Identifying Personal Pronouns

Underline the personal pronoun in parentheses that correctly completes the sentence. Then write whether it is a *subject pronoun* or an *object pronoun*.

1. The next one in the line is (she, her).
2. I telephoned Esther and (they, them) to see who could host the party on Saturday.
3. My father and (she, her) collect baseball cards, so my brother and (I, me) bought some.
4. The teacher likes you and (she, her) the best.
5. Give the ball to them and (we, us).
6. It was (he, him) who noticed the injury.
7. Brent took Grace and (I, me) to the circus.
8. The boys and (I, me) are going to the library.

■ B. Using Pronouns

Write each sentence using subject or object pronouns in place of the underlined words.

1. The dog hid his bone in the backyard.

2. Bees swarmed around the pretty flowers.

3. The telephone rang, but Felicity didn't answer the phone.

4. The astronomer looked through her telescope.

5. David asked Jordan and Jasper to join the band.

6. The beautiful butterfly emerged from the cocoon.

7. It was Barbara who answered the call from Paul.

8. Mr. Dixon showed Antonio and Anita their new homeroom.

11.3 Pronouns and Antecedents

■ A. Identifying Pronouns and Antecedents

Read each pair of sentences. Write each subject or object pronoun and its antecedent.

1. Deborah Sampson was the first woman to fight as an American soldier. She dressed as a man.

2. The Nile is the longest river in the world. It runs through Egypt.

3. Ponce de León discovered Florida. He found it while searching for the fountain of youth.

4. Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin won the Nobel Peace Prize the same year. It was awarded to them in 1978.

5. John Hancock was the first man to sign the Declaration of Independence. He signed it in large script.

■ B. Using Pronouns and Antecedents

Write a brief paragraph describing a recent adventure you experienced. Then underline each subject or object pronoun, and circle its antecedent.

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11.4 Possessive Pronouns

■ A. Identifying Possessive Pronouns

List the possessive pronouns in each sentence below. Next to each, write the possessive noun or nouns that could be used in its place.

1. The baseball team was afraid the rain would delay its game.

2. Theo and Lionel lent their computer to Alta so she could have hers repaired.

3. Candace was excited when the disc jockey played her favorite song.

4. Katrina wore her best clothes to the graduation ceremony.

5. The judges wrote their scores on large cards.

■ B. Using Possessive Pronouns

Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive pronoun.

Leonardo da Vinci was a great painter of the Italian Renaissance. _____ works include the *Mona Lisa*, the portrait of a woman. _____ smile is the subject of much controversy. Leonardo also studied the sciences. He recorded _____ observations in a notebook. _____ pages are full of _____ notes and sketches. The idea for a flying machine was _____. If you are interested, see if _____ library has a copy of _____ notebook. Study the sketches for _____ content and style.

■ C. Writing Possessive Pronouns

Write a description of one of your favorite possessions. Circle each possessive pronoun you use.

11.5 Indefinite Pronouns

■ A. Using Indefinite Pronouns

Rewrite each sentence using an indefinite pronoun in place of the noun as the subject. Be sure that the pronoun agrees with the verb.

1. The photography club is meeting at noon.

2. Jonas is planning a trip during spring vacation.

3. Gordon is throwing a surprise birthday party for Ginny.

4. The neighbors object to the noise.

5. Kevin and Kirsten are surely attending.

6. Sue, Eric, Nedra, and Juyong give Jonelle flowers.

■ B. Indefinite Pronoun–Possessive Pronoun Agreement

Indefinite pronouns are often antecedents for possessive pronouns. In the sentences below, underline the form of the possessive pronoun that agrees with the indefinite pronoun.

1. Anybody on the football team may stay after school to find out (his or her, their) grades.
2. Several will attend (his, their) high school reunion.
3. Most of Irving Berlin's songs will be popular forever because of (its, their) beautiful melodies.
4. Most of the music should be memorized because of (its, their) difficult chords.
5. Each of the girls will do (her, their) homework before going to the tennis match.
6. Everyone in the boys' glee club will get (his, their) chance to enjoy the parade.

12.1 Adjectives and Proper Adjectives

■ A. Identifying Adjectives

Identify each adjective in the following sentences, and write whether it tells *what kind*, *how many*, or *which one*.

1. Dimitri rode a red sled down the snowy hill. _____

2. The Greek festival featured good food, expensive shops, and lively entertainment.

3. The new gallery is displaying those paintings. _____

4. The drama class went to see two Shakespearean comedies. _____

5. Blue skies and sunshine greeted us when we stepped off the jumbo jet. _____

■ B. Using Adjectives and Proper Adjectives

Write one sentence using each adjective or set of adjectives below.

1. twelve _____

2. quiet, big _____

3. Alaskan _____

4. sunny, Mexican _____

5. red, orange, purple _____

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12.2 Articles and Demonstratives

■ A. Identifying Articles and Demonstratives

Write an appropriate article or demonstrative adjective in each blank. In the space provided, tell whether you wrote an article or a demonstrative adjective.

1. _____ grandfather clock has been in our family for fifty years. _____
2. _____ trip will be easier if you follow _____ road signs. _____
3. _____ books are great for _____ rainy day. _____
4. I read _____ article on _____ subject yesterday. _____
5. Joseph won _____ teddy bear at _____ carnival. _____

■ B. Using Articles and Demonstratives

Think of a sport or game you enjoy. Write a paragraph explaining how it is played. Use at least three articles, two demonstrative adjectives, and one demonstrative pronoun. Read your paragraph carefully, and circle all the articles and demonstratives you used.

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12.3 Adjectives That Compare

■ A. Identifying Adjectives That Compare

In the space provided, write the correct form of an appropriate adjective. Then identify the form you used by writing *comparative* or *superlative*.

1. That was the _____ baseball game I have ever attended. _____
2. The more it rains, the _____ the field becomes. _____
3. We took the _____ route to the pizza parlor. _____
4. It was the _____ pizza we had ever eaten. _____
5. Rudolf was _____ than Carlos during the movie. _____

■ B. Using Adjectives That Compare

Write two sentences that include each adjective listed below. Use the comparative form in the first sentence and the superlative form in the second sentence.

1. quick _____

2. careful _____

3. kind _____

4. excited _____

5. thoughtful _____

12.4 Special Adjectives That Compare

■ A. Identifying Special Adjectives That Compare

Write each special adjective, and tell whether it is in the *comparative* or *superlative* form. Then for each comparative form you identify, write the superlative form, and for each superlative form write the comparative.

1. Shannon has more interest in photography than in anything else.

2. For her birthday, her parents gave her the best camera available.

3. She has been taking better pictures since she started using it.

4. Shannon's gift was the less expensive camera of two that she liked.

5. The worst part is that she won't stop taking pictures of us.

■ B. Using Special Adjectives That Compare

Write a paragraph comparing two or more things. Use at least four adjectives, such as *better*, *best*; *more*, *most*; *less*, *least*, *worse*, and *worst*. Be sure to use correct adjective forms in your comparison.

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13.1–2 Adverbs Modifying Verbs, Adjectives, and Adverbs

■ A. Thinking of Adverbs and Identifying the Words They Modify

Complete each sentence with an appropriate adverb or adverbs. Do not use the same adverb more than once. Then draw an arrow to the word the adverb modifies. State whether the word modified is a *verb*, an *adjective*, or an *adverb*.

1. The snow fell _____.
2. The president of the company _____ held board meetings.
3. It was a _____ gloomy day, but we decided to go hiking.
4. The doctor _____ removed Sheila's cast.
5. Natasha was _____ surprised by Mikos's unexpected visit.
6. Juana _____ makes a mistake on her math exams.
7. The mail carrier was _____ late today.
8. Emil ran _____ to answer the telephone.

■ B. Using Adverbs

Write a sentence using each adverb or pair of adverbs below. Underline each adverb once and the word it modifies twice.

1. swiftly _____
2. carelessly _____
3. almost, totally _____
4. unusually _____
5. just, too _____

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13.3 Adverbs That Compare

■ A. Using Adverbs That Compare

Fill in each blank in the following sentences with the correct form of comparison for the adverb in parentheses.

1. Fernando played _____ today than he did yesterday. (well)
2. The tortoise moved _____ than the hare but won the race. (slowly)
3. Math is Henry's _____ favorite subject in school. (little)
4. In gym class, Cara threw the softball _____ than Bruno. (far)
5. Maria arrived _____ because everyone else was stuck in traffic. (early)
6. Robert performed his gymnastics routine _____ of all the competitors. (gracefully)

■ B. Using Comparative Forms

Use the comparative form of each of the following adverbs in a sentence.

1. badly _____

2. nearly _____

3. well _____

4. carefully _____

■ C. Using Superlative Forms

Use the superlative form of each of the following adverbs in a sentence.

1. frequently _____

2. long _____

3. quietly _____

4. hard _____

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13.4 Telling Adjectives and Adverbs Apart

■ A. Identifying Adjectives and Adverbs

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the correct word from these pairs. After the sentence, write if the word is an *adjective* or an *adverb*.

good/well bad/badly sure/surely real/really most/almost

1. She concentrated _____ hard on her new assignment. _____
2. He smiled because he handled himself _____ during his speech.

3. Bicyclists _____ always wear helmets. _____
4. Alex will _____ pass the driver's test. _____
5. I feel _____ sick. _____
6. Cheryle and Lois have been _____ friends since kindergarten.

7. _____ libraries have computer systems. _____
8. If you behave _____, you will be grounded. _____

■ B. Using Adjectives and Adverbs

Write a paragraph describing a book you recently read. Circle each adverb you use, and underline each adjective.

13.5 Avoiding Double Negatives

■ A. Identifying Double Negatives

Correct the sentences that contain double negatives by either removing one of the words or replacing a negative word with an affirmative word. If a sentence does not contain a double negative, write *correct*.

1. Nothing didn't stop Joey from reaching his goal. _____

2. No one had never admired Lorenzo's work before. _____

3. We don't want none of that negative thinking. _____

4. We weren't doing nothing wrong. _____

5. I wouldn't try that ride if I were you. _____

■ B. Writing Negative Statements

Rewrite each positive statement as a negative statement. Remember to avoid using double negatives.

1. Karen wants to go to the zoo this afternoon. _____

2. The weather forecast calls for rain. _____

3. The scoutmaster has changed his mind. _____

4. The play is being performed next Friday. _____

5. We have looked for the missing tickets. _____

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14.1–2 Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

■ A. Identifying Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Write each prepositional phrase in the following sentences. Circle the preposition, and draw an arrow to the object of the preposition.

1. Teddy Roosevelt made a famous charge up San Juan Hill.

2. He searched for the lost book on every shelf and desk.

3. Thurgood Marshall was the first African American appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

4. Across from our school, one finds the public library and a stationery store.

5. We traveled over the river and through the woods to the campsite.

■ B. Using Prepositional Phrases

Write a paragraph describing a typical school day. Underline each prepositional phrase once. Then underline each preposition twice.

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14.3

Pronouns After Prepositions

■ A. Identifying Pronouns After Prepositions

Read each sentence, and write the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses.

1. Have you read the magazine article about (her, she)?

2. The article was written by Louise and (I, me).

3. I didn't know about (she, it) until the magazine arrived.

4. When Luigi saw his parents, he hurried toward (they, them).

5. To (whom, who) did Frank send the flowers?

■ B. Using Pronouns After Prepositions

Replace each underlined object with an appropriate object pronoun.

1. The letter carrier gave the package to Mrs. Cortez. _____

2. You will find the books underneath the folder. _____

3. My dog barked at Mr. and Mrs. Yeager. _____

4. Jessica asked us not to leave without Miguel and Oki. _____

5. The birthday gift was from the children. _____

6. Brian left the bicycle with his aunt. _____

7. The play was written by Ms. Tenuda and Mr. Johnston. _____

8. We found a table near Trisha. _____

9. Clara pinned the flower on Colleen. _____

10. Sara went to the dance with Daniel. _____

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14.4

Prepositional Phrases as Adjectives and Adverbs

■ A. Identifying Prepositional Phrases as Adjectives and Adverbs

Underline the prepositional phrases in the following sentences. Tell whether each prepositional phrase is used as an *adjective phrase* or an *adverb phrase*. Then list the word each phrase describes.

1. The sound of music floated across the room and into the courtyard. _____

2. California is west of Arizona and south of Oregon. _____

3. The crowd beneath the bright stadium lights cheered the team to victory. _____

4. Many kinds of flowers were displayed at the garden show. _____

5. A group of friends gathered around the campfire. _____

■ B. Using Prepositional Phrases as Adjectives and Adverbs

Write a sentence using each prepositional phrase or pair of phrases below. Then write whether you used the phrase as an *adjective* or an *adverb*.

1. in the darkness _____

2. over the door _____

3. through the window _____

4. below the stairs _____

5. of the guests, in his house _____

6. inside the castle _____

14.6–7 Conjunctions and Interjections

■ A. Identifying Conjunctions and Interjections

Write the conjunctions and interjections in each of the following sentences, and indicate whether they are *coordinating conjunctions*, *correlative conjunctions*, or *interjections*.

1. Hooray! Tina and Therèse will be representing our school at the science fair.

2. Oops! I researched my topic thoroughly, but the experiment failed.

3. Either Tina or Petra will probably win first prize. Wow!

4. Ouch! I hit my thumb and my finger with the hammer.

5. I finished all my chores. Phew!

■ B. Using Conjunctions and Interjections

Write a paragraph about something exciting that has happened to you. Describe your feelings as the event occurred. Use as many conjunctions and interjections as appropriate. Circle the conjunctions, and underline the interjections.

Name Class Date

15.1

Making Subjects and Verbs Agree

■ A. Identifying Subject and Verb Agreement

Determine whether the subject and verb agree in each of the following sentences. If they agree, write whether they are *singular* or *plural*. If they do not agree, rewrite the sentence correctly, and indicate whether they are *singular* or *plural*.

1. Fresh apples is sold at the corner market. _____

2. The play begins at eight o'clock. _____

3. The president is coming to our school. _____

4. The spectators is watching the marching band perform. _____

5. A fountain decorate the courtyard in front of the palace. _____

■ B. Using Subjects and Verbs That Agree

Write a sentence using each verb below. Remember to make the verb agree in number with the subject.

1. run _____

2. laugh _____

3. sing _____

4. play _____

5. cook _____

15.2

Problems with Locating the Subject

■ A. Identifying the Subject and the Correct Verb Form

Underline the correct form of the verb in parentheses once. Then underline the subject of the sentence twice, and write whether it is *singular* or *plural*.

1. There (are, is) roses growing in Mr. Smith's garden. _____
2. The price of the ring (don't, doesn't) matter to William. _____
3. Here (is, are) the list of guests you requested. _____
4. The people (is, are) friends of mine. _____
5. The dollhouse in the window (is, are) the one that I am buying for Bridget. _____

■ B. Using the Correct Verb Form

Using the following subjects and a form of the verb in parentheses, write sentences that illustrate subject-verb agreement. Use the present tense.

1. the football game (begin) _____

2. fans of each team (dress) _____

3. school marching band (be) _____

4. leader of the band (wave) _____

5. a star of stage and screen (sing) _____

6. a vase of flowers (stand) _____

7. cheerleaders for our side (build) _____

8. classes at the university (begin) _____

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15.3 Agreement with Compound Subjects

■ A. Identifying Compound Subjects and Their Verbs

Write each compound subject and its verb. If they agree, write *correct*. If they do not agree, write the correct form of the verb.

1. Marisa and Philippe plan a picnic for this weekend.

2. Neither Jennifer nor Ingrid likes wintry weather.

3. Both snow and ice covers the ground.

4. Ian or Kyle build a bigger igloo.

5. Sonia and I brings our ice skates.

■ B. Using Compound Subjects with the Correct Verb Form

Write one sentence using each of the compound subjects below. Use the present tense.

1. either Joan or Gretchen _____

2. both tennis and golf _____

3. neither spring nor summer _____

4. apples or oranges _____

5. Ralph and Alice _____

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16.1-2 Using Troublesome Words

■ A. Identifying Troublesome Words

Read each sentence. Underline the correct word in parentheses.

1. I wonder if (its, it's) going to rain today.
2. Can you (lie, lay) the book on that table?
3. She is (all ready, already) planning to bring refreshments.
4. (Their, They're) traveling to Chicago this weekend.
5. The theater is located (besides, beside) the aquarium.
6. When they got to the auditorium, they tried to (sit, set) comfortably on the bleachers.
7. Mara and Delia decided to forget the trip to the opera (all together, altogether).
8. (Too, Two) of the students received awards for outstanding achievement.

■ B. Using Troublesome Words

For each item below there are two words. Use each word correctly in a sentence.

1. accept, except _____

2. who's, whose _____

3. leave, let _____

4. than, then _____

18.1 Capitalizing Sentences, Quotations, and Salutations

■ A. Using Capital Letters

Write each sentence. Use capital letters where needed.

1. “what time does the party start?” Jill asked.

2. “it’s two o’clock,” Miguel replied. “can you come?”

3. “yes, I’ll be there. who else is coming?”

4. miguel thought for a moment. “bobby is coming,” he said, “and Sandy will be there, too.”

5. “it sounds like fun. I can’t wait,” Jill said.

■ B. Writing with Capital Letters

Write a letter to a friend who lives far away. Tell your friend about what you are studying in school, what you did last weekend, or anything else you want to share with him or her. Be sure to capitalize correctly.

18.2 Capitalizing Names and Titles of People

A. Capitalizing Names and Titles

Write each sentence. Use capital letters where needed.

1. dr. smithson says i am completely healthy. _____

2. That book was written by t. l. gonzalez and clifford lake jr.

3. The thirty-sixth president of the United States was lyndon baines johnson.

4. Yesterday chief hernandez gave us a tour of the fire station.

5. Tomorrow uncle herbert and aunt vivian are taking me to the zoo.

B. Using Capital Letters

In the space provided, add any name, with or without a title, that makes sense in the sentence. Be sure to use correct capitalization.

1. _____ holds an important position in state government.
2. His/Her title is _____.
3. Yesterday _____ and _____ met me at the airport.
4. The president of the United States is _____.
5. The principal of my school is _____.
6. I live with _____.
7. One of my friends is _____.
8. My doctor's name is _____.
9. My favorite fictional character is _____.
10. _____ is my favorite singer.

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18.3 Capitalizing Names of Places

A. Capitalizing Place Names

Rewrite each sentence using capital letters where needed.

1. The city of pittsburgh is located where three rivers meet. _____

2. They are the ohio river, the allegheny river, and the monongahela river.

3. The potomac river runs south of the washington monument in washington, d.c.

4. There are many monuments in washington, including the lincoln memorial, the jefferson memorial, and the washington monument.

5. washington is located in the east and is also the home of the white house.

B. Using Capital Letters

Write a paragraph about the place where you live. Include the names of your city and state, any bodies of water nearby, and any monuments or historical landmarks. Remember to capitalize correctly.

18.4 Capitalizing Other Proper Nouns and Adjectives

■ A. Capitalizing Proper Nouns and Adjectives

Write each sentence. Use capital letters where needed.

1. italian and french foods are my favorites.

2. *reader's digest* has many interesting and informative articles.

3. Many banks close in observation of martin luther king jr. day.

4. We celebrate the signing of the declaration of independence every july.

5. Members of the future farmers of america raise animals to show at the state fair.

■ B. Using Capital Letters

In the space provided, write an appropriate proper noun or proper adjective for each sentence. Be sure to use correct capitalization.

1. My favorite restaurant serves _____ food.
2. My favorite holiday is _____.
3. I would like to belong to the following clubs and organizations: _____.
4. When I go to the grocery store, my favorite brand of cereal to buy is _____.
5. The most interesting historical event I have studied is _____.
6. My favorite song is " _____."

■ C. Writing with Capital Letters

Write at least four sentences of your own that include a variety of proper nouns and proper adjectives. Circle each proper noun and proper adjective you use.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

19.1 Using the Period and Other End Marks

A. Using End Marks

Add the correct end mark to each sentence. Label the sentence *declarative*, *imperative*, *interrogative*, or *exclamatory*. If there is an *interjection* in the sentence, punctuate it correctly.

1. Hey Did you see that shooting star _____
2. What a sight it was _____
3. Remember to pack warm clothes _____
4. There were many interesting exhibits at the county fair _____
5. Katie went to work early today _____
6. Oh How surprised I was to see you _____
7. Georgie wanted to go to the museum on Saturday _____
8. Do you think it is a good idea to camp in Yellowstone National Park _____

B. Writing with End Marks

Write four sentences. Make sure that you write a declarative, an interrogative, an imperative, and an exclamatory sentence.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

19.2 Using Commas I-A

A. Using Commas

Read the following sentences, and add commas where needed.

1. Yes I have practiced singing every day.
2. Under this stack of books you will find my letter of recommendation.
3. Yes I am helping Miranda pick out a new dress.
4. They played football baseball and basketball.
5. Across the street from my house a new house is under construction.
6. No I didn't see that television program.
7. Well the track team had an excellent season.
8. Kristoff's coin collection includes coins from Brazil Chile Mexico Germany Korea and Egypt.

B. Writing Sentences with Commas

Write one sentence for each set of directions below. Use commas where needed.

1. Include three or more items in a series.

2. Begin with an introductory word.

3. Begin with two prepositional phrases.

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19.2 Using Commas I-B

■ A. Using Commas

Read the following sentences, and add commas where needed.

1. Mother will you meet me at the dentist's office?
2. Michael you must admit is an excellent dancer.
3. Yes Leigh I played the piano for the senior citizens.
4. Chicago is I believe very cold this time of year.

■ B. Writing Sentences with Commas

Write one sentence following each set of directions below. Use commas where needed.

1. Include a phrase that interrupts the flow of thought.

2. Begin with a name in direct address.

3. Use a name in direct address in the middle of the sentence.

■ C. Writing Paragraphs with Commas

Write a paragraph describing a trip you have taken or a trip you would like to take. Use commas where needed.

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19.3 Using Commas II-A

■ A. Using Commas

Read the following sentences, and add commas where needed.

1. Jessica wanted to go for a walk but Casper wanted to play a game.
2. The first group of tourists gathered at the pool and the second group met near the theater.
3. We should start back soon or it will grow too dark for us to find our way.
4. The author of the book met with her fans and later she wrote them letters.
5. The first choir to perform in the contest did a good job but the last choir was superb.
6. We may take a class trip to the art museum or we may tour a local television station.

■ B. Writing Sentences with Commas

Write a compound sentence for each of the topics listed below. Include sentences with *and*, *or*, and *but*. Add commas where needed.

1. Entertaining movies

2. What I like to do on rainy days

3. My favorite outdoor activities

4. Subjects I enjoy studying

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19.3

Using Commas II-B

A. Using Commas in Sentences

Read the following sentences, and insert commas to prevent misreading.

1. Instead of red blue paper was used for the decorations.
2. Long before she had left the application forms with her school counselor.
3. Inside the house cats with claws can be a problem.
4. Without waiting for Susan Edward started working on the project.
5. In winter snow sometimes prevents children from going to school.

B. Using Commas in a Letter

Write a letter to a friend or relative. Describe your day at school, a hobby, or plans you are making for the future. Be sure to use commas correctly.

19.4 Using Commas III-A

■ Using Commas

Rewrite each of the following sentences, using commas where needed.

1. The colonies declared their independence on July 4 1776.

2. Cynthia Durrell M.D. is my doctor.

3. She went to Mexico City Mexico to visit her friend.

4. I would like to visit Mexico too.

5. "You had better hurry" Juan said "because the plane is about to take off."

6. Stacy does not want to tell us why June 8 1988 is an important date.

7. She said "It may not be important to anyone else, but it is very important to me."

8. The workshop will be headed by Yuri Krokoff Ph.D.

9. Nine more states want to participate too.

10. "Is it my mistake" Juan wondered "or did he give me the wrong address?"

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19.4 Using Commas III-B

■ A. Using Commas in Sentences

Write one sentence using the information below. Use commas where needed.

1. today's day and date _____

2. name of city and state _____

3. date with month and year only _____

4. a title or degree following a person's name _____

■ B. Using Commas in Paragraphs

Choose a historical event you have studied in history class. Write a short paragraph telling about the event. Include the date and place of the event. Use commas where needed.

19.5 Using Semicolons and Colons

A. Using Semicolons and Colons

Rewrite each of the following sentences, using semicolons and colons correctly.

1. In her picnic basket Shawna included the following items food, plates, cups, and napkins.

2. The weather was warm and sunny the park was crowded.

3. Shawna and her friends arrived at 1230 P.M.

4. Enrico and Tim took a walk they saw several people they knew.

5. They saw these classmates Kiko, Tabitha, Paul, Jacques, and Melinda.

6. Newton met Paul near the popcorn stand he bought two bags of popcorn.

B. Writing with Semicolons and Colons

Write one sentence on each of the topics listed below. Include a semicolon or a colon in each sentence.

1. My three favorite foods _____

2. What time school begins and ends _____

3. A compound sentence about weekend activities _____

4. A compound sentence about family members _____

5. The salutation of a business letter _____

6. The courses you are taking in school _____

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19.6 Using Quotation Marks and Italics

■ A. Using Quotation Marks and Italics in Titles

In the following sentences, underline the words that should be in italics. Add quotation marks and punctuation where needed.

1. Carol read the book *Little House on the Prairie* after seeing a magazine article titled *Laura Ingalls Wilder: Great American Writer*.
2. The drama group’s production of *Our Town* was highly entertaining.
3. *The Swing* is one of my favorite poems.
4. *Sports Illustrated* is my favorite magazine said Kima.
5. My mother *Clark* told us reads the *Wall Street Journal* every morning.
6. Have you seen the movie *Gone with the Wind* asked Joy.
7. What did *Scarlett* mean when she said *Tomorrow is another day*
8. The principal yelled *Don’t run in the hall*

■ B. Using Quotation Marks

Write a conversation between yourself and a friend concerning an activity in which you both participated. Use quotation marks and other punctuation correctly.

19.7 Using Apostrophes and Hyphens

A. Using Apostrophes

Write the words that need apostrophes in the following sentences. Add the apostrophes.

1. Its going to be a lovely day for a birthday party. _____
2. In fact, today is Robertos birthday. _____
3. He wont tell us how old he is. _____
4. Theyre having the party at the Clarks house. _____
5. Mr. Shapiros cake was great, but I liked his childrens homemade ice cream better.

6. I needed paper, so I borrowed Tims; did you borrow theirs? _____
7. Were late for school; its already nine o'clock. _____
8. Beckys interested in film editing. _____

B. Using Hyphens

Rewrite the following sentences, adding hyphens where needed. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. This store has twenty two different kinds of model trains. _____

2. There was a mix up about the elementary school's science fair. _____

3. One train looks like the one my great grandfather drove. _____

4. He was a railroad engineer for thirty six years. _____

5. I am proud of being first runner up in the essay contest. _____

6. The sign on the door read, John D. Owen, Attorney at Law. _____

7. The lab assistant ran forty three experiments before one succeeded. _____

8. The store specializes in ready made clothing. _____

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19.8

Using Abbreviations

■ A. Forming Abbreviations

Write the correct abbreviation for each item.

1. Minnesota _____
2. Senior _____
3. Monday _____
4. October _____
5. *anno Domini* (in the year of the Lord): _____
6. Avenue _____
7. foot _____
8. Delaware _____
9. Thursday _____
10. Junior _____
11. gram _____
12. National Endowment for the Arts _____
13. Central Intelligence Agency _____
14. National Public Radio _____
15. Housing and Urban Development _____

■ B. Using Abbreviations

Rewrite each sentence, using the appropriate abbreviations.

1. The company's address is Iris Sanchez Flowers, Incorporated, 2633 Pine Tree Court, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania.

2. Date your exam as follows: September 23, 2001.

3. When I grow up, I want to work for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

4. On your chart, write 11:30 in the morning and 11:30 in the evening.

5. Mister Petrov is opening stores with Doctor Ronald Coleman Junior.

19.9 Writing Numbers

A. Writing Numbers

Use the correct form for writing numbers in the following sentences. Write *correct* if the sentence needs no changes.

1. The new restaurant has 56 different kinds of pizza. _____
2. The concert starts at seven o'clock. _____
3. Last night I counted 15,000,000 sheep. _____
4. Jodi won 1st place in the hog-calling contest. _____
5. 200,000 people attended the city's celebrations. _____
6. At 2:15 P.M., about fifty percent of the 2 million people in the city lost their electricity.

7. The auditorium has seats for two hundred fifty people. _____
8. Her boyfriend lives at fifty-five Cassady Avenue. _____

B. Writing with Numbers

Many numbers are important to everyday life—your address and telephone number, your age, room numbers at school, test scores, and so on. Write a paragraph about yourself, using some of these numbers. Follow the rules for writing numbers.
