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for CHAPTER 1: THE PARTS OF SPEECH pages 28–29

The Preposition

1f. A *preposition* is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word.

The noun or pronoun that a preposition relates another word to is called the *object of the preposition*.

EXAMPLES I went **to** the new card shop **in** the mall. [The preposition *to* relates its object, *shop*, to the verb *went*. The preposition *in* relates its object, *mall*, to the noun *shop*.]

The card shop is located **next to** the bookstore. [The compound preposition *next to* shows the relationship of its object, *bookstore*, to the verb phrase *is located*.]

EXERCISE In the following sentences, underline each preposition and draw an arrow from the preposition to its object.

Example 1. I recently read about the origin of greeting cards.

- In 1840, the British issued the first postage stamps.
- Prior to this innovation, the recipient usually was responsible for the postage.
- Thus, mail service was used mainly by the wealthy.
- However, the new “penny post” made mail delivery affordable for most people.
- Soon, people throughout Britain were sending each other greeting cards.
- Greeting cards became popular in the United States also.
- People bought Christmas cards and valentines from individual designers.
- Joyce Hall, who earned a living with his picture postcards, founded a card company.
- Over the years, Hall’s company has grown into a successful business.
- Today, in addition to Hall’s company, many other card companies sell greeting cards.
- Seemingly, there is a card for every occasion.
- As I look through card racks, I am usually drawn to the humor section.
- When I read the cover of a humorous card, I enjoy guessing what the funny verse inside the card will say.
- During this past summer, my family got a computer.
- Along with the computer came software that enables me to create greeting cards.
- I sent the first birthday card I created to my pen pal in the Philippines.
- Across the card’s cover, I wrote *HAPPY BIRTHDAY!*
- I replaced the *I* in *BIRTHDAY* with a picture of a candle.
- Then I placed streamers around the words, which made the card look festive.
- Inside the card was a funny verse amid small pictures of wrapped gifts.

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for CHAPTER 3: THE PHRASE pages 70–71

Prepositional Phrases

- 3b.** A *prepositional phrase* includes a preposition, the object of the preposition, and any modifiers of that object.

EXAMPLES **at** the hobby shop
because of them

- 3c.** The noun or pronoun in a prepositional phrase is called the *object of the preposition*.

EXAMPLE Is that a letter **from the Department of Education**? [The compound noun *Department of Education* is the object of the preposition *from*.]

EXERCISE A Underline the prepositional phrases in the following sentences. Then, circle the object of each preposition. Hint: Some sentences have more than one prepositional phrase.

Example 1. Stamp collecting involves citizens with their government.

1. What is the story behind a United States commemorative stamp?
2. A citizen submits to the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee an idea for a new stamp.
3. Members of this committee are artists, stamp collectors, and businesspersons.
4. First, the idea for the new design is approved by the committee.
5. Then, the idea is sent to the postmaster general.
6. Without the approval of these two parties, the stamp cannot be created.
7. The next step in the process is the selection of an artist.
8. The chosen artist gives the design to an artist from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
9. From this artwork, the bureau's artist completes the design of the stamp.
10. The new stamp will include the abbreviation for the United States of America, the price of the stamp, and a title that tells about the stamp.

EXERCISE B On the line provided, add at least one prepositional phrase to each of the following sentences. Circle the object of the preposition in each phrase you write.

Example 1. At six o'clock in the morning, we began our road trip to Atlanta.

11. We had been traveling _____ for hours.
12. We had finally reached the state line _____.
13. _____ we were ready for lunch.
14. We stopped _____ to eat the sandwiches we had bought.
15. _____ we were quite comfortable.

Finding the Subject

2e. The subject of a sentence is never in a prepositional phrase.

EXAMPLE **Three** of the animals are at the watering hole. [*Three* is the subject. *Animals* is the object of the preposition *of*.]

Questions often begin with a verb, a helping verb, or a word such as *what*, *when*, *where*, *which*, *how*, or *why*. The subject of a question may follow the verb or may come between the helping verb and the main verb.

EXAMPLE In which country does the largest **herd** live? [The subject *herd* comes between the helping verb *does* and the main verb *live*.]

The word *there* or *here* is almost never the subject of a sentence. To find the subject, ask “Who?” or “What?” before the verb.

EXAMPLE There are two **species** of African rhinoceroses. [What are? *Species* are.]

EXERCISE A In each of the following sentences, circle the subject of the underlined verb.

Example 1. How many kinds of rhinoceroses exist in the world?

1. There are five types of rhinoceroses.
2. What are the two species of African rhinoceroses called?
3. Here are some pictures of the black rhinoceros.
4. Where did the name for the black rhinoceros originate?
5. Can these rhinoceroses really uproot bushes and small trees?

EXERCISE B For each of the following sentences, underline the subject once and the verb twice.

Example 1. How can we save this rhinoceros?

6. For what reasons are these African rhinoceroses in need of protection?
7. There is much interest in the black rhinoceros of Africa.
8. Is poaching affecting the survival rate of the black rhinoceros?
9. How have people like Kenneth Manyangadze helped the black rhinoceros?
10. Will Save Valley Wildlife Conservancy provide a safe home for African rhinoceroses?
11. In the preserve, there is a special area for the black rhinoceroses.
12. Where did Manyangadze see that two-ton female black rhinoceros?
13. How have volunteers saved some black rhinoceroses from poachers?
14. Here is a helpful tracking device.
15. In what ways can a tracking collar pinpoint the location of a rhinoceros in the wild?

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for CHAPTER 2: THE PARTS OF A SENTENCE pages 42–53

Review B: Subjects and Predicates

EXERCISE A For each of the following sentences, underline the simple subject once and the verb twice. Before the numeral, write (*you*) if the subject is understood. Be sure to include all parts of any verb phrases and all parts of compound subjects or verbs.

Example 1. Neither my cousin nor I will ever forget my visit to his city last spring.

1. Last spring, I saw a fire.
2. My cousin, a nurse at a state hospital, had invited me down for the weekend.
3. Like him, I am studying for a career as a nurse.
4. He lives in a comfortable nurses' residence next to the hospital.
5. For our Saturday dinner, my cousin and I had bought fish fillets.
6. At six o'clock he put the fillets under the broiler.
7. Meanwhile, I was happily making a Waldorf salad.
8. Suddenly, his name was called over the public address system.
9. He groaned, rose to his feet, and gave me instructions.
10. "Just watch television in my room for a while."

EXERCISE B For each of the following sentences, underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice. Circle each simple subject and verb.

Example 1. I turned on one of my favorite programs.

11. I had already seen that episode of the television program.
12. I soon fell asleep on the sofa.
13. What woke me?
14. A loud wail of sirens came from the street below.
15. To my horror, the kitchen was full of black, acrid smoke.
16. Three figures in smoke masks charged past me.
17. They ran into the kitchen and opened the oven.
18. The firefighters extinguished the remains of the fish and cleared away the smoke.
19. The kitchen was a mess.
20. My cousin and I cleaned the kitchen.

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Direct and Indirect Objects

- 2j.** A **direct object** is a noun, pronoun, or word group that tells who or what receives the action of a verb or shows the result of the action.

EXAMPLE Gayle visited an **island** in Florida. [Gayle visited what? Island.]

- 2k.** An **indirect object** is a noun, pronoun, or word group that often appears in sentences containing direct objects. An indirect object tells *to whom* or *to what* (or *for whom* or *for what*) the action of a transitive verb is done.

EXAMPLE Give **Tish** and **me** your tickets. [Give to whom? Tish and me.]

EXERCISE A Decide whether the underlined words in the following sentences are direct objects or indirect objects. Above each underlined word, write *DO* for *direct object* or *IO* for *indirect object*.

Example 1. Who gave the ^{IO}teachers and ^{IO}students the maps showing the farm's location?

- The juniors planned a trip to Belle Grove, a nineteenth-century farm.
- Farm children performed many chores before school each day.
- They gave the chickens feed and milked the cows.
- All family members had specific duties in the barn and fields.
- Farmhands scattered straw over the barn floor.
- A blacksmith pounded the steel with his hammer.
- He told us his experiences as the village blacksmith.
- The students asked him many questions.
- Farm women made lace and embroidered during the winter.
- One woman showed me her handmade shawl.

EXERCISE B In the following sentences, underline direct objects once and indirect objects twice. Not all sentences contain both a direct object and an indirect object.

Example 1. The librarian showed my friend and me the biography section.

- The Pulitzer Prize Board awarded Alex Haley a special citation for *Roots* in 1977.
- In *Roots*, Haley presents a heroic saga about African Americans.
- The book provides Americans some insight into the horrors of slavery.
- Haley's book inspired a popular television miniseries.
- Various organizations gave the miniseries prestigious awards.

Phrases

- 3a.** A *phrase* is a group of related words that is used as a single part of speech and that does not contain both a verb and its subject.

EXAMPLES would have arrived [no subject]
in the deep blue sea [no subject or verb]

EXERCISE A On the line provided, write *P* if the word group is a phrase or *NP* if it is not a phrase.

Example P 1. throughout the seventeenth century

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. in the government | _____ 11. before the American Revolution |
| _____ 2. Rhode Island was a charter colony | _____ 12. along the Atlantic coast |
| _____ 3. granting a charter | _____ 13. in Narragansett Bay |
| _____ 4. without representation | _____ 14. it became a thriving center |
| _____ 5. a charter was written | _____ 15. among the colonies |
| _____ 6. the colonies united | _____ 16. to settle the colony |
| _____ 7. to leave early | _____ 17. in the dense forests |
| _____ 8. in Providence | _____ 18. the banishing of the colonists |
| _____ 9. the revolution began | _____ 19. for religious freedom |
| _____ 10. in the public interest | _____ 20. many years have passed |

EXERCISE B On the line provided, write *P* if the underlined word group is a phrase or *NP* if it is not a phrase.

Example P 1. This engine converts heat energy into mechanical energy.

- _____ 21. In 1845, two Englishmen built an aircraft powered by a lightweight steam engine.
- _____ 22. The Englishmen used a steam engine, the only type of engine available at that time.
- _____ 23. Working with an unsuitable engine, the plane never got off the ground.
- _____ 24. An engine is needed to fly a long distance.
- _____ 25. Many inventors had been working on the problem of an airplane engine.
- _____ 26. Lacking an engine, a glider could stay afloat for only a short time.
- _____ 27. Over the next fifty years, people tried to make steam-powered planes fly.
- _____ 28. Do you know what kind of engine was successful?
- _____ 29. Inventing compact gas engines made airplane flight possible.
- _____ 30. It would take many years before that invention occurred.

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for CHAPTER 4: THE CLAUSE **page 98**

Clauses

- 4a.** A *clause* is a word group that contains a verb and its subject and that is used as a sentence or as part of a sentence.

Although every clause contains a subject and a verb, not every clause expresses a complete thought. Clauses that do are called *independent clauses*. Clauses that do not are called *subordinate clauses*.

EXAMPLES many people will attend the banquet [independent clause]
because many people will attend the banquet [subordinate clause]

Do not mistake a phrase for a clause. A phrase does not contain both a verb and a subject.

PHRASE before the banquet [no verb]
CLAUSE before the banquet began [subject—*banquet*; verb—*began*]
PHRASE to decorate the banquet hall today [no subject]
CLAUSE we need to decorate the banquet hall today [subject—*we*; verb—*need*]

EXERCISE Decide whether each of the following word groups is or is not a clause. On the line provided, identify the word group by writing *I* for *independent clause*, *S* for *subordinate clause*, or *N* for *not a clause*.

Example 5 1. where the banquet would be held

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. until the school year is over | _____ 14. she wants to be an engineer |
| _____ 2. until the end of the school year | _____ 15. what she wants to be |
| _____ 3. the school year is over | _____ 16. pleased with their performance |
| _____ 4. the arrival of spring | _____ 17. with their performance |
| _____ 5. when spring comes | _____ 18. was he pleased with their
performance |
| _____ 6. because I prefer warm weather | _____ 19. at the end of the race |
| _____ 7. I prefer warm weather | _____ 20. before the race ended |
| _____ 8. my preference for warm weather | _____ 21. the hiding cat |
| _____ 9. to win the game this Friday | _____ 22. the cat is hiding |
| _____ 10. if we win the game this Friday | _____ 23. when we were happy |
| _____ 11. whom I have never met | _____ 24. happy about the celebration |
| _____ 12. after meeting them | _____ 25. we were happier then |
| _____ 13. to be a mechanical engineer
someday | |

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Independent Clauses

4b. An *independent* (or *main*) *clause* expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself as a sentence.

EXAMPLES **Harambee is an annual holiday.**

Harambee is an annual holiday that many African Americans celebrate.

My cousin Leon, an aspiring artist, enjoys this holiday, for on display at a Harambee party are works of art that other African Americans have created.

EXERCISE A For each of the following sentences, decide whether or not the clauses, labeled *A* and *B*, are independent clauses. Circle the letter of each independent clause. Hint: One sentence contains more than one independent clause.

Example 1. (A) *Harambee* is a Swahili word (B) that means “unity.”

- (A) Harambee is celebrated on October 31, (B) which is the same date as Halloween.
- (A) As you know, (B) on Halloween many people, especially children, dress in costumes and go from door to door requesting treats.
- (A) Although Halloween is a popular tradition, (B) many African Americans celebrate Harambee instead.
- (A) The originators of this holiday were some African Americans (B) who lived in Dallas, Texas.
- (A) At a Harambee party, families and friends gather to celebrate their culture; (B) they play music, sing, dance, and discuss the exhibits of artwork.

EXERCISE B Underline each independent clause in the following sentences.

Example 1. Many athletes remember Alice Coachman because she helped break down barriers for both women and African Americans.

- When she was a child, Alice Coachman sneaked away from her chores to play basketball.
- While she was at Tuskegee Institute High School in the 1940s, Coachman captured national track-and-field championships in four events.
- As World War II ended, Coachman looked forward to entering international competitions.
- The 1948 Olympics were held in London, England, and Alice Coachman was there.
- Winning first place in the high jump was a feat that won her recognition as the first African American woman to win an Olympic gold medal.

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Subordinate Clauses

4c. A *subordinate* (or *dependent*) *clause* does not express a complete thought and cannot stand by itself as a sentence.

Although every clause contains a subject and a verb, not every clause expresses a complete thought. Generally, clauses that begin with *when*, *whom*, *because*, *which*, *that*, *if*, or *until* do not express complete thoughts.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE what we need to repair first

SENTENCE **What we need to repair first** is the roof.

EXERCISE Underline the subordinate clause in each of the following sentences.

Example 1. "Be careful about what you wish for," warned my aunt Lucy.

1. After we ate lunch at the Japanese tearoom, we browsed the gift shop for souvenirs.
2. A monument has been erected at the site where the battle occurred.
3. Although Beethoven lost his hearing, he continued to compose music.
4. My friend Malcolm, whose opinion I value highly, recommended this book.
5. Because I have not seen the movie, please do not tell me about the ending.
6. Ava gave me a jar of her homemade salsa, which won a blue ribbon at the state fair.
7. What our guest speaker said sparked a lively discussion.
8. According to Benjamin Franklin, "Three may keep a secret if two of them are dead."
9. The wide receiver was tackled as soon as he caught the pass.
10. Remind me to take a camera along when we go camping again.
11. Whether the school can provide new computers depends largely upon the fund-raisers.
12. The beach was closed to the public because a shark had been sighted.
13. Soledad attends Stanford University, where she is studying to become a civil engineer.
14. We searched the Internet for a Web site that would give us information about jogging.
15. You can invite whomever you want to the Cinco de Mayo party.
16. If that painting is still for sale, I will buy it.
17. My cousin Eduardo, whom you will meet at the party, wants to audition for our band.
18. Today I left soccer practice early so that I would not be late for my dentist appointment.
19. A technician at the electronics shop told me that my CD player was beyond repair.
20. Before we left for the airport, we called the airline to confirm the departure time of our flight.

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Independent and Subordinate Clauses

4b. An *independent* (or *main*) *clause* expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself as a sentence.

4c. A *subordinate* (or *dependent*) *clause* does not express a complete thought and cannot stand by itself as a sentence.

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE they discovered some unusually large footprints

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE when the explorers returned to their campsite

EXERCISE In each of the following sentences, identify the underlined clause by writing on the line provided *I* for *independent clause* or *S* for *subordinate clause*.

Example S 1. Chess, which requires skill and concentration, is a challenging game.

- _____ 1. Anyone who wants salad should order it separately.
- _____ 2. Bonus points will be awarded to whoever turns in the assignment early.
- _____ 3. The puppy that is sitting in the corner seems very shy.
- _____ 4. What Dr. Chan said has started to worry me.
- _____ 5. Because there are many kinds of burritos, we enjoy having them for dinner once a week.
- _____ 6. The tennis player Bjorn Borg, who was a calm player, was called "The Iceman."
- _____ 7. Judy Garland first appeared onstage when she was only five years old.
- _____ 8. Do you know whether the media center has any CD-ROMs about volcanoes?
- _____ 9. Unless the weather improves, the trail ride will be canceled.
- _____ 10. Tomorrow Tamala will give her presentation, which is about opera.
- _____ 11. Commercial art is what Russell will study in college.
- _____ 12. John Field is the composer whose works Cheryl enjoys performing.
- _____ 13. Of course, the award should go to whoever is the most deserving.
- _____ 14. Since the prime minister of Canada is giving a speech at the convention center, there will probably be a parking problem downtown.
- _____ 15. After our class, Pedro, Kevin, and I decided that we would go fishing.
- _____ 16. As the French army withdrew from Russia in 1813, Napoleon lost 500,000 soldiers.
- _____ 17. The mayor refunded the Garzas the money that they had spent to beautify the park.
- _____ 18. If you want to pursue a career in music, you should practice more often than you do.
- _____ 19. Please give whoever calls this message.
- _____ 20. Someone told me that you intend to run for class president.