
Chapter 1: Four Types of Sentences

Practice A

Identify the following sentences as *declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory*.

- _____ 1. Everyone should know something about first aid.
- _____ 2. Accidents occur constantly!
- _____ 3. You do not know when you will encounter an emergency.
- _____ 4. Have you ever had an emergency?
- _____ 5. Protect yourself and others by learning basic emergency procedures.

Practice B

Identify the following sentences as *declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory*. Place the appropriate punctuation mark at the end of each sentence.

- _____ 6. You should be prepared to offer assistance in the event of an emergency
- _____ 7. If possible, do not endanger yourself or act without the victim's consent
- _____ 8. You must remain calm
- _____ 9. Can you imagine how much hysteria hinders first aid
- _____ 10. Check to see whether the victim is breathing and has a pulse

Chapter 1: Four Types of Sentences

Practice C

Answer each question with the type of sentence indicated. Use correct punctuation.

11. What would you tell someone to do to report an accident? (*imperative*)

12. What type of information would you report? (*declarative*)

13. What could you ask someone who was just involved in an accident? (*interrogative*)

14. What might you say to a bystander who is about to move a victim with a neck injury? (*exclamatory*)

15. How would you tell someone to help a person who is choking? (*imperative*)

Chapter 1: Finding Subjects and Predicates

Practice A

Draw a vertical line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. If a sentence has an understood subject, draw a vertical line before the predicate.

1. Make exercise a regular part of your routine.
2. The health benefits are substantial.
3. Your heart should function more efficiently.
4. Extra pounds may come off.
5. You might even become more energetic.

Practice B

Underline each simple subject once and each simple predicate twice. If the subject is understood, write *you* to the left of the sentence.

6. Certain factors will increase or lessen the effectiveness of your exercise program.
7. For instance, there are different exercises for different purposes.
8. Jog for a stronger heart but lift weights for stronger muscles.
9. The length of time, difficulty, and frequency of exercise are also important.
10. The key to successful exercise is a balance between too much effort and not enough.

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Underline each simple subject once and each simple predicate twice.

Wear comfortable clothes and well-designed shoes for your workouts. Surround a heavy workout with periods of lighter activity for less chance of injury. Quit completely if you suffer severe pain. A regular time and a partner can encourage faithfulness to your exercise program. Above all, you do not need fancy equipment—just determination.

Chapter 1: Sentence Errors

Practice A

Label each group of words **S** (sentence) or **F** (fragment).

- _____ 1. The nutrients in your food are crucial for good health.
- _____ 2. Energy in the form of calories.
- _____ 3. Your body needs energy for its regular functions.
- _____ 4. Because some bodies use more energy than others.
- _____ 5. Each person should adjust his consumption or intake of calories to his body's needs.

Practice B

Label each group of words **S** (sentence), **F** (fragment), **CS** (comma splice), or **FS** (fused sentence).

- _____ 6. In addition to energy, nutrients provide for many other needs of a healthy body.
- _____ 7. A wise person will plan his menu carefully he will eat a wide variety of good foods.
- _____ 8. Too much grease and fat are dangerous, these can lead to problems for the heart or blood vessels.
- _____ 9. Foods with starch and fiber are especially good breads and fruits should be a major part of every diet.
- _____ 10. Since a good balance of nutrients is the key.

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Rewrite Practice B as a paragraph, changing any fragments, comma splices, or fused sentences to correct sentences.

Chapter 2: Forms of Nouns

Practice A

Write in the blank the plural form of the underlined noun.

- _____ 1. John Philip Sousa was an American composer who wrote famous march.
- _____ 2. One of his most famous works is *The Stars and Stripe Forever*.
- _____ 3. Sousa became famous for developing the rhythms and melody of marches.
- _____ 4. Sousa wrote a variety of music, including operettas and waltz.
- _____ 5. Flutes, trombones, and piccolo are featured in Sousa's pieces.

Practice B

Write in the blank the correct possessive form of the underlined phrase.

6. Aaron Copland was one of the famous composers of America.
- _____
7. Copland wrote a broad range of music, and many of the styles of his pieces are very different.
- _____
8. The music in his ballets includes American folksongs.
- _____
9. Some popular works of Copland include *Rodeo* and *Symphony No. 3*.
- _____
10. Copland composed the music for *The Heiress*. The music of *The Heiress* won a Pulitzer Prize.
- _____

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Underline any errors with plurals or possessives. Rewrite the words correctly on the line below.

James and his family went to a concert at Carnegie Hall in New York City. James enjoyed watching the orchestras conductor. The member's of the orchestra were professional and dignified. James' father, who plays the violin, appreciated the strings's performance. The acoustic's of the building made the music even more beautiful. After the concert, James talked with several members of the orchestra.

Chapter 3: Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Practice A

Underline the verb in each sentence. Identify each verb as *transitive* or *intransitive*.

- _____ 1. Millions of participants enjoy soccer every year.
- _____ 2. People play soccer in 140 nations throughout the world.
- _____ 3. Teams have eleven players.
- _____ 4. Every game begins with a kickoff.
- _____ 5. The game consists of two forty-five-minute halves.

Practice B

Underline the verb in each sentence. Label the sentence patterns *S-InV*, *S-TrV-DO*, or *S-TrV-IO-DO*. Above each word of the sentence pattern, write its label.

6. I told my coach the halftime score.
7. My coach called a time-out after the goal kick.
8. Our team scored during the second half.
9. Our goalie blocked the shot on goal.
10. Our team won for the second year in a row.

Practice C

For each word below write two sentences, one transitive and one intransitive.

- wrote* 11. transitive: _____
intransitive: _____
- squeaked* 12. transitive: _____
intransitive: _____
- drove* 13. transitive: _____
intransitive: _____
- ran* 14. transitive: _____
intransitive: _____
- ate* 15. transitive: _____
intransitive: _____

Chapter 3: Linking Verbs and Predicate Nouns and Adjectives

Practice A

Underline the verb in each sentence. Write *linking* in the blank next to a sentence with a linking verb.

- _____ 1. Snakes hatch from eggs.
- _____ 2. Despite rows of scales, the snake's body feels smooth.
- _____ 3. Most snakes rely on their skin color for protection.
- _____ 4. A snake is a legless, flexible reptile.
- _____ 5. Some snakes' bites are instantly fatal.

Practice B

Underline the verb in each sentence. Label the sentence patterns *S-LV-PN* or *S-LV-PA*. Above each word of the sentence pattern, write its label.

6. In some cultures, a snake is a rare delicacy.
7. Snakes are part of the reptile family.
8. My grandmother was very fearful of snakes.
9. Snakeskins were important in medicine.
10. Snakes' eyes appear either straight or slanted.

Practice C

Underline the verb in each sentence. Label the sentence patterns *S-LV-PN*, *S-LV-PA*, *S-TrV-DO*, *S-TrV-IO-DO*, or *S-InV*. Above each word of the sentence pattern, write its label.

11. All snakes eat animals for their food.
12. Some snakes kill by constriction.
13. Others give their prey a venomous bite.
14. Spring is the time of courtship for snakes.
15. Most snakes look beautiful.

Chapter 3: Six Tenses

Practice A

Underline the correct verb from the choices in parentheses.

1. In the Middle Ages, Chaucer (*writes, wrote*) *The Canterbury Tales*.
2. People today still (*enjoy, enjoyed*) his poems.
3. Through his sarcasm and wit, Chaucer (*amuses, amused*) the king of England with his poems.
4. The king (*gives, gave*) Chaucer twenty extra pounds a year for his works.
5. Chaucer (*will have, has had*) an influence on readers for many more years.

Practice B

Underline the verb in each sentence. Write in the blank the tense of the verb.

- _____ 6. John Milton was another great English author.
- _____ 7. He has written many famous works.
- _____ 8. *Paradise Lost* will survive as one of the greatest English epic poems.
- _____ 9. Milton uses the story of Adam and Eve.
- _____ 10. Many college students will have admired Milton's amazing descriptions.

Practice C

Write in the blank the given verb in the tense indicated.

- _____ 11. Upton Sinclair ? social reforms. (*advocate, past*)
- _____ 12. His novel *The Jungle* ? the unsanitary conditions in meat-packaging factories of his day. (*describe, present*)
- _____ 13. A reader ? many stereotypes in Sinclair's work. (*notice, future*)
- _____ 14. Sinclair ? journalism as well as creative writing. (*enjoy, past perfect*)
- _____ 15. The students ? *The Jungle* by the end of the school year. (*read, future perfect*)

Chapter 4: Personal Pronouns

Practice A

Write in the blank the antecedent of the italicized pronoun.

- _____ 1. Charles Dickens gained international fame through *his* fascinating stories.
- _____ 2. Audiences loved his books during his lifetime, and *they* enjoy those same books over one hundred years later.
- _____ 3. Dickens showed an unusual grasp of human nature with *its* peculiar qualities.
- _____ 4. Literature owes some of *its* most memorable characters to him.
- _____ 5. Who is not familiar with Ebenezer Scrooge and *his* “bah, humbug”?

Practice B

Replace each italicized word or phrase with an appropriate pronoun.

- _____ 6. Dickens’s stories reflect *Dickens’s* own life.
- _____ 7. Dickens was one of the many child workers of London, so he knew firsthand *the child workers’* plight.
- _____ 8. Dickens’s father was extremely poor, and *Dickens’s father* served as a model for the kind but impoverished workers that appear in several books.
- _____ 9. Dickens held a job as a newspaper reporter, and *the job* helped him write believable conversations between characters.
- _____ 10. Dickens loved drama, and this love made *Dickens* write many intense scenes.

Practice C

Underline the pronouns in the following sentences. Write in the blank the person, number, and gender (if applicable) for each pronoun.

- _____ 11. Do you have a favorite Dickens story?
- _____ 12. I like the action in *A Tale of Two Cities*.
- _____ 13. But many people might say that they prefer *A Christmas Carol*.
- _____ 14. The Christmas setting and message of goodwill make it a favorite.
- _____ 15. Whatever story a person reads, he should be able to appreciate the special style of Charles Dickens.

Chapter 4: Demonstrative, Interrogative, Reflexive, Intensive, and Indefinite Pronouns

Practice A

Questions 1-5: Underline each pronoun in the following sentences.

What will happen after high school? Have you thought about higher education? That is a good way to prepare yourself for the future. A college degree can open doors for just about anything.

Practice B

Underline each pronoun. Label each pronoun *per* (personal), *dem* (demonstrative), *inter* (interrogative), *ref* (reflexive), *int* (intensive), or *ind* (indefinite).

- _____ 6. Which would be the best to pursue—an associate's, a bachelor's, a master's, or a doctor's degree?
- _____ 7. The decision is up to the student himself.
- _____ 8. Some students limit themselves to the two-year associate degree.
- _____ 9. However, many choose the four-year bachelor's degree.
- _____ 10. Today, they are likely to go on even further for graduate degrees.

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Underline each pronoun. Above each pronoun, label it *per* (personal), *dem* (demonstrative), *inter* (interrogative), *ref* (reflexive), *int* (intensive), or *ind* (indefinite).

Colleges began awarding degrees in the 1200s. The degree system patterned itself after the guild system. Although a student learned a trade (like carpentry) through the guild system, he learned a subject or a profession (like the law) through the degree system. The undergraduate student was like an apprentice to a craftsman; both were learners. The degree holder was capable, as was a craft journeyman, of independent work in a field. Only the master's degree holder and the master craftsman, however, had the right to teach; and these were required first to present pieces of work for inspection by experts. This was as far as a craftsman could go, but students in some fields continued on to the title of doctor.

Chapter 5: Comparing with Adjectives

Practice A

Underline each adjective. Draw an arrow from each adjective to the noun it modifies.

1. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was the new postmaster for the colonies.
2. Franklin implemented newer policies for the postal system.
3. He tried to develop the fastest way to send mail.
4. The colonies then had an improved postal system.
5. After the colonies gained independence, Franklin was postmaster of the United States of America.

Practice B

Underline the correct adjective from the choices in parentheses.

6. In 1860 one of the (*most fast, fastest*) ways to send mail was through the pony express.
7. With the railway in 1864, an even (*more quicker, quicker*) method was available.
8. The (*most recent, recentest*) advancement in delivery speed is the use of airplanes.
9. Most mail that needs to travel a distance (*more greater, greater*) than two hundred miles is now carried by planes.
10. Overnight delivery of urgent letters is usually the (*most expensive, expensivest*) option.

Practice C

Write in the blank the correct form of the adjective in parentheses.

- _____ 11. Mailing a letter is an ? way to communicate with a friend who lives a long distance away. (*easy, positive*)
- _____ 12. Before the modern postal service, one could pay a servant to deliver a letter, which was a ? way of communicating. (*expensive, comparative*)
- _____ 13. In 1845 postage was determined by distance. The cost for the ? distance, over four hundred miles, was twenty-five cents. (*long, superlative*)
- _____ 14. Some of the ? early stamps displayed pictures of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. (*popular, superlative*)
- _____ 15. Many people enjoy the hobby of stamp collecting. ? stamps are usually more interesting and valuable than today's stamps. (*old, comparative*)

Chapter 5: Possessives

Practice A

Underline each possessive adjective twice and each other adjective once.

1. Many people make time in the morning for reading their newspapers.
2. Cathy's favorite newspaper is the *New York Times*.
3. She prefers to read her newspaper while eating an early breakfast.
4. One of the newspaper's features is updates on the nation's economy and politics.
5. What is your favorite newspaper?

Practice B

A. Underline each possessive adjective twice and each other adjective once.

B. Draw an arrow from each adjective to the noun it modifies.

C. Circle any independent possessives.

6. One of the first newspapers in America was Benjamin Day's *New York Sun*.
7. His was first printed in 1833, and it cost only one penny.
8. James Bennet's newspaper, the *Herald*, was a sensational paper in 1835.
9. Some opposed the moral tone of his paper; others were simply jealous because his newspaper was more popular than theirs.
10. Horace Greeley introduced a respectable paper in 1841. The *Tribune*, a newspaper with political reports, was a forerunner of ours today.

Practice C

A. Label the sentence patterns *S-InV*, *S-TrV-DO*, *S-TrV-IO-DO*, *S-LV-PN*, or *S-LV-PA*. Above each word of the sentence pattern, write its label.

B. Underline each possessive adjective twice and each other adjective once.

C. Draw an arrow from each adjective to the noun it modifies.

D. Circle any independent possessives.

11. In 1914 fifteen thousand newspapers were available to the American public.
12. Journalists gave Americans the news in their own language.
13. The expansion of journalism in America was a reflection of the country's democracy.
14. Theirs is a system of respectable and efficient journalism.
15. In America the newspaper represents the people's voice.

Chapter 6: Adverbs

Practice A

Underline each adverb. Draw an arrow from each adverb to the word it modifies.

1. Have you ever seen a circus performance?
2. Huge animals obediently follow the commands of their trainers.
3. Amazingly agile performers balance on the high wire and flip from one trapeze to another.
4. Between these acts, clowns entertain the audience with their outrageously crazy antics.
5. Unquestionably, circuses captivate people of all ages.

Practice B

Write in the blank the correct form of the adverb in parentheses.

- _____ 6. Of the many who have contributed to the development of the circus, none pursued the work ? than the Ringling brothers. (*successfully, comparative*)
- _____ 7. With hard work and determination, five brothers from the Midwest created an organization that lasted ? than all of its competitors. (*long, comparative*)
- _____ 8. Though they had few employees at the beginning, the brothers proved that they themselves could work as ? as anyone. (*well, positive*)
- _____ 9. Together with their seventeen workers, they made and put up the tent, sold the tickets, played the music, and provided the acts, all ?. (*capably, superlative*)
- _____ 10. Of the existing circus outfits, the Ringling brothers planned ? for the future by using the money they made to improve their circus. (*well, superlative*)

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Write in the blank an adverb that answers the question in parentheses. Draw an arrow from your adverb to the word it modifies.

The brothers' circus grew _____. (*how?*) Though traveling in wagons at the beginning, the expanding organization _____ used railroad cars. (*when?*) In their expansion the Ringling brothers faced the competition of the Barnum & Bailey Circus _____. (*where?*) This competition did not last long, however, for the Ringling brothers bought out Barnum & Bailey in 1907. In 1919 the two shows joined _____ (*how?*) as one circus, the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus. Though the Ringling family _____ (*when?*) sold the organization, the circus kept its name.

Chapter 7: Adjectival and Adverbial Prepositional Phrases

Practice A

Underline each prepositional phrase. Draw an arrow from each prepositional phrase to the word it modifies.

1. Most people have many baskets lying around the house.
2. But did you know that baskets probably originated before 7000 B.C.?
3. Basket materials deteriorate rapidly, so examples of very early baskets are rare.
4. The earliest known baskets were found in Utah and Nevada.
5. These baskets were preserved by dry sand.

Practice B

Underline each prepositional phrase. Label the underlined phrase *adj* (adjectival) or *adv* (adverbial).

- _____ 6. Whole preserved baskets have been found inside Egyptian tombs.
- _____ 7. There they were safe from sun and air.
- _____ 8. Other early baskets had clay linings on the inside.
- _____ 9. The basket of reeds rotted, but the clay inside remained.
- _____ 10. Ancient Chinese pottery pictures clay baskets like these.

Practice C

In the blank in the sentence, write an appropriate prepositional phrase. In the blank to the left, label the added phrase *adj* (adjectival) or *adv* (adverbial).

- _____ 11. The girl carried her basket _____.
- _____ 12. With the basket safely stowed, she started _____.
- _____ 13. Little did she know that _____ there was an obstacle.
- _____ 14. Before she could stop, she heard the crunch _____.
- _____ 15. “Yikes!” she exclaimed. “I’ve made a mess _____!”

Chapter 7: Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections

Practice A

Label each underlined word *adv* (adverb), *prep* (preposition), *conj* (conjunction), or *int* (interjection).

- _____ 1. Perhaps the best-known Bible basket was Moses' basket of bulrushes.
- _____ 2. Wow! It took twelve baskets to gather the leftovers at the feeding of the five thousand!
- _____ 3. The disciples dropped Paul over the wall in a basket.
- _____ 4. In his dream Pharaoh's chief baker had three baskets on his head, and birds ate from them.
- _____ 5. In the Old Testament God clearly commanded that a basket of firstfruits be given over as a sacrifice.

Practice B

A. Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase.

B. Circle each conjunction.

C. Underline each interjection once.

6. Woven baskets usually involve one of two techniques.
7. Coiling is probably the most basic technique, for it appears in the earliest baskets.
8. Mesopotamian boats were made with finely twisted coils. Oh, these round boats were called *quaffas*.
9. Sticks or plants can be wrapped with other plant material and coiled into shapes; later the coils are sewn together.
10. A weaver places two strands at right angles and carefully pulls them over one and under the other. Whew! That is a lot of work.

Practice C

Write in the blank an appropriate prepositional phrase, conjunction, or interjection.

Baskets can be used _____ or _____. _____, don't forget that baskets are also quite useful for storage. Baskets can be large _____ small. Many have very beautiful designs _____ amazingly brilliant colors. Some people make baskets _____. You should try making your own basket soon!

Chapter 8: Phrases and Clauses

Practice A

Label each underlined group of words **P** (phrase) or **C** (clause).

- _____ 1. During the first and second decades of the twentieth century, many interesting and unusual things happened.
- _____ 2. Because of the large number of immigrants, the United States began to change culturally.
- _____ 3. Even though the Olympics had been going on for years, the Olympic Summer Games of 1908 were the first to be organized and controlled by an international athletic committee.
- _____ 4. The wristwatch was becoming a standard accessory for both men and women.
- _____ 5. Only New Zealand, Australia, and Finland believed that women were worthy voters.

Practice B

Label each underlined group of words **P** (phrase), **IC** (independent clause), or **DC** (dependent clause).

- _____ 6. Henry Ford created the assembly line.
- _____ 7. Hiram Bingham discovered Machu Picchu while he was searching for traces of Peru's ancient Inca civilization.
- _____ 8. In 1911 Ernest Rutherford theorized that an atom contains a central nucleus with orbiting electrons.
- _____ 9. On April 14, 1912, the *Titanic* sank.
- _____ 10. Nabisco's Oreo cookies were introduced in 1912.

Practice C

Write in the blank the type of sentence part indicated in parentheses.

11. Brandi and Adam went _____ and watched the acrobats. (*phrase*)
12. _____, Brandi watched the trapeze artists with much trepidation. (*dependent clause*)
13. After the elephant show, _____. (*independent clause*)
14. _____, Adam bought Brandi a clown balloon. (*dependent clause*)
15. Adam and Brandi decided to go back to the circus _____ every year. (*phrase*)

Chapter 8: Simple, Compound, Complex Sentences

Practice A

Label each sentence **S** (simple), **Cd** (compound), or **Cx** (complex).

- _____ 1. Igor Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring* premiered on May 29, 1913.
- _____ 2. When it opened in February 1913, Grand Central Station was the world's largest railway station.
- _____ 3. A. C. Gilbert created the Erector Set; this toy was instantly successful with young American boys.
- _____ 4. After the assembly line was introduced, the Highland Park automobile factory could produce one thousand cars a day.
- _____ 5. The first successful crossword puzzle appeared on December 21, 1913.

Practice B

In the first blank, label each sentence **S** (simple), **Cd** (compound), or **Cx** (complex). In the second blank, label each underlined group of words **P** (phrase), **IC** (independent clause), or **DC** (dependent clause).

- _____ _____ 6. In 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated in Sarajevo, and his death was the catalyst for World War I.
- _____ _____ 7. After he studied law in London, Mohandas Gandhi worked as an attorney in South Africa.
- _____ _____ 8. One new invention in 1914 was Wrigley's Doublemint chewing gum.
- _____ _____ 9. While he worked at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Dr. Alexis Carrel performed the first successful heart surgery on a dog.
- _____ _____ 10. Babe Didrikson Zaharias, a famous athlete, was born in 1914.

Chapter 8: Simple, Compound, Complex Sentences

Practice C

Combine each pair of sentences to make the type of sentence asked for in parentheses.

11. The Ottoman Turks killed many Armenians. The Armenian population decreased from 2.5 million to 1 million. (*complex*)

12. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. He made the first transcontinental telephone call on January 25, 1915. (*compound*)

13. Claude Monet was a famous painter. Monet painted *Impression, Sunrise*. (*simple*)

14. By the end of 1916, 4.75 million soldiers had been killed. Nineteen million had been wounded in World War I. (*compound*)

15. Many famous products were new in 1916. Lincoln Logs were new in 1916. (*simple*)

Chapter 9: Subject-Verb Agreement with Indefinite Pronouns

Practice A

Underline the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

1. Nearly everybody (*enjoys, enjoy*) eating peanuts.
2. Few (*does, do*) not enjoy sandwiches with peanut butter.
3. Many (*consumes, consume*) peanuts that are added to their favorite desserts.
4. To some people, nothing (*tastes, taste*) as good as hot boiled peanuts.
5. Almost no one (*disagrees, disagree*) that peanuts are a wholesome and pleasing snack.

Practice B

Underline the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

6. Some of the peanut oil (*is, are*) processed for use in cooking.
7. In the United States, most of the peanuts (*grows, grow*) in Georgia.
8. Any of the men (*enjoys, enjoy*) boiled peanuts.
9. All of Mom's special peanut cake (*was, were*) eaten.
10. None of the other food (*contains, contain*) peanuts.

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Proofread the following paragraph for the five errors in subject-verb agreement. Cross out each incorrect verb and write the correct verb above it.

Peanuts are a nutritious snack by themselves, but they are used for much more. Some of the peanut oil are used for cooking and for soaps and shampoos. Not one of the peanut parts are wasted. Even many of the shells serves for plastics and building materials. After the oil is removed from the peanut, most of the remaining peanut meal is used for flour and bread. Nearly everyone mistake the peanut for a nut. Actually, the peanut is more like the pea. Both grows inside pods.

Chapter 9: Agreement with Compound Subjects

Practice A

Underline the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

1. The pineapple and its juice (*is, are*) enjoyed by people all over the world.
2. Sliced pineapple fruit or fresh pineapple juice (*makes, make*) a delicious treat.
3. Either a pineapple ring or pineapple chunks (*creates, create*) an attractive garnish.
4. Cakes or bread (*is, are*) sometimes made from pineapples.
5. Neither the leaves nor the shell of a pineapple (*provides, provide*) food for people.

Practice B

Questions 6-10: Underline the subject of each sentence. Proofread the following paragraph for the five errors in subject-verb agreement. Cross out each incorrect verb and write the correct verb above it.

Thai and Hawaiian farmers grows many pineapples. Successful cultivation and harvest of pineapples requires careful planning and much work. Individual people or a machine fertilize the pineapples during their growing season. Farmers in many countries has machinery for harvesting the pineapples. In Hawaii, a pineapple grower and his workers transports the pineapples from the field by a machine with a conveyor belt.

Chapter 9: Agreement with Compound Subjects

Practice C

Combine the two sentences using a compound subject. Use the verb that agrees with the subject of your new sentence.

Example: The pineapple is a fruit.
 The peach is a fruit.

 The pineapple and the peach are fruits.

11. Christopher Columbus was possibly the first European to eat pineapple.
 Columbus's men were possibly the first Europeans to eat pineapple.

12. In some countries, only the rich eat pineapple.
 In some countries, only a ruler eats pineapple.

13. Today, South American countries produce many pineapples.
 Today, China produces many pineapples.

14. England does not produce many pineapples.
 Other European countries do not produce many pineapples.

15. Medicines are made from pineapples.
 Cloth is made from pineapples.

Chapter 9: Intervening Phrases, Predicate Nouns of a Different Number, and Inverted Order

Practice A

Underline the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

1. The watercolor paintings, not the oil painting, (*is, are*) new.
2. The artist's great work (*was, were*) two frescoes in the palace.
3. There (*exists, exist*) a masterpiece of Egyptian art titled *Grape Harvest*.
4. Where (*has, have*) the new still life been placed?
5. In the art room (*is, are*) stored packages of brushes and paints.

Practice B

Write in the blank the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

- _____ 6. There ? to be a painting on that wall. (*need*)
- _____ 7. The landscape scene, not the photos, ? better in the library. (*look*)
- _____ 8. The pencil sketches ? an old family collection that is very valuable. (*be*)
- _____ 9. Where ? she placed the bronze figure? (*have*)
- _____ 10. The glass tables ? to be a suitable place for works of art. (*seem*)

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Proofread the following paragraph for the five errors in subject-verb agreement. Cross out each incorrect verb and write the correct verb above it.

There is several famous paintings by Pablo Picasso. Often feelings, not realism, is emphasized in his works. Picasso, with many style variations, create works with different emotional effects. In the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum Collection in New York City is his famous *Mandolin and Guitar*. This painting emphasizes color. The use of lines in *Two Acrobats with Dog* make the three figures seem fragile. All of his paintings, though they may vary in subject and style, is impressive and unique.

Chapter 10: Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

Practice A

Underline the pronoun in parentheses that agrees with the antecedent.

1. Blackbeard was an infamous British pirate who wore ribbons in (*its, his*) braided, black beard.
2. Blackbeard sometimes put lighted matches in his hat, and (*its, their*) glow made his hideous face look even more frightful.
3. *Queen Anne's Revenge*, Blackbeard's ship, made (*its, his*) way through the Atlantic and terrorized American ships in the early 1700s.
4. The people from the Carolinas and Virginia became infuriated with Blackbeard, so (*it, they*) commissioned a ship, the H.M.S. *Pearl*, to capture him and his crew.
5. Neither Blackbeard nor his men could avoid capture, and (*his, their*) intimidation of ships in the Atlantic ended.

Practice B

Write in the blank a pronoun that agrees with the antecedent.

- _____ 6. Sir Francis Drake practiced acts of piracy on behalf of ? country, England.
- _____ 7. Spain, England's enemy, had many of ? ships raided by Drake.
- _____ 8. In 1588, the Spanish attacked England, and Drake helped defeat ?.
- _____ 9. Neither the people of Spain nor King Philip II was happy about ? ships being attacked by Drake.
- _____ 10. The people of England and Queen Elizabeth I were excited about ? country's victories.

Practice C

Underline the pronoun in parentheses that agrees with the antecedent. Circle the antecedent.

11. Many of the pirates in the 1600s raided (*his, their*) enemies' ships in the Mediterranean Sea.
12. Several were known as the Barbary pirates; the French completely defeated (*him, them*) in 1830.
13. Usually not everyone in the pirate world lived glamorously, and often (*he, they*) had to withstand disease and violence.
14. Most of the pirates displayed a flag; (*he, they*) called the skull-and-crossbones symbol the Jolly Roger.
15. Since the 1800s, virtually no one practices piracy to gain fame and riches for (*himself, themselves*).

Chapter 11: Subjective and Objective Case Pronouns

Practice A

Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses.

1. Nicholas II was czar of Russia, but (*he, him*) was assassinated in 1918.
2. Nicholas and his family were detained in Ekaterinburg, where (*they, them*) were executed.
3. Because Nicholas's son, Alexis, was the only male Romanov heir to the throne, the Romanov line ended with (*he, him*).
4. A legend centers on Anastasia, the czar's daughter; some believe (*she, her*) was not murdered.
5. Because of the secrecy of the assassination of the Romanovs, a mystery surrounds (*they, them*).

Practice B

Write in the blank the correct pronoun to replace the italicized noun or phrase.

- _____ 6. Richard Byrd's flight over the North Pole made *Richard Byrd* famous.
- _____ 7. *Richard Byrd* was supported financially by men like John D. Rockefeller and Edsel Ford.
- _____ 8. *John D. Rockefeller and Edsel Ford* gave over \$400,000 for the expedition.
- _____ 9. Byrd's plane was not expected to make it through the intense cold of Antarctica, but *Byrd's plane* survived the freezing weather.
- _____ 10. *Byrd's* flight lasted slightly more than nine hours.

Practice C

In the first blank, write the correct pronoun to replace the italicized noun or phrase. In the second blank, label the function of each underlined noun **S** (subject), **DO** (direct object), **IO** (indirect object), **PN** (predicate noun), **OP** (object of the preposition).

- _____ _____ 11. Agatha Christie wrote unique mystery novels; these novels gave *Agatha Christie* much fame and fortune.
- _____ _____ 12. *Agatha Christie* created famous detective characters.
- _____ _____ 13. Two of *these characters* are Hercule Poirot and Miss Jane Marple.
- _____ _____ 14. *Hercule Poirot*, probably Christie's most famous character, is a short, fussy, and egotistical Belgian detective.
- _____ _____ 15. The other famous detective is *Miss Jane Marple*, an elderly spinster with a sharp eye for homicide.

Chapter 11: Problem Pronouns; Courtesy Order; and Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

Practice A

Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses.

1. (*Who, Whom*) bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941?
2. Our soldiers fought for (*we, us*) Americans on D-Day, June 6, 1944.
3. Hiroshima was bombed on August 7, 1945, by (*who, whom*)?
4. The Nuremburg trials convicted the German military leaders (*themselves, theirselves*) for crimes against humanity, crimes against peace, war crimes, and criminal conspiracy.
5. Ironically, Hitler (*himself, hisself*) had some Jewish ancestors.

Practice B

Underline the pronoun error and write the correction in the blank.

- _____ 6. I and my team members enjoy playing on our school's sports team.
- _____ 7. Us teammates always enjoy the tournament in the middle of the season.
- _____ 8. After the tournament director thanks us for our participation, the trophy goes to who?
- _____ 9. Whom received the most valuable player award?
- _____ 10. My cousin's school, Tabernacle Christian Academy, won. Their victory will make we practice even harder for next year's tournament.

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Proofread the following paragraph for the five pronoun errors. Cross out any incorrect pronouns. Write the correct word above it.

November 22, 1963, was a tragic day for all of we Americans. John F. Kennedy, who was the thirty-fifth president, was assassinated. Whom killed him? Lee Harvey Oswald shot and killed Kennedy. Two days later, us were amazed to watch as Oswald himself was also assassinated. The effects of Kennedy's death were felt throughout the world. Today, I and you still hear different theories about the persons who were responsible for his death.

Chapter 11: Clear Pronoun Reference

Practice A

Rewrite each sentence to make the pronoun reference clear.

1. Tyra asked Megan if she could help bake some chocolate chip cookies.

2. Megan told Tyra that she should make the cookie lumps a little bit bigger.

3. Megan suggested to Tyra that she should add a little flour to make the cookies stiffer.

4. Megan and Tyra agreed that she could take half of the cookies to the party.

5. Tyra told Megan that she could not eat any more cookies.

Practice B

Rewrite each sentence to make the pronoun reference clear.

6. Cookbooks make it look very simple.

7. Some cookbooks show them following each step of the recipe.

8. In the middle of my new cookbook, it shows appetizing pictures of the finished food.

9. Although peanut butter cookies are my favorite, it doesn't have any recipe for them.

10. After I cooked it for an hour, my family enjoyed the dinner I prepared.

Chapter 11: Clear Pronoun Reference

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Proofread the following paragraph for the five errors in pronoun reference. Rewrite the paragraph correctly on the blanks provided.

Mrs. Ames decided to teach her two sons, D. J. and Dixon, how to cook. D. J. told Dixon that he would be the better cook. For his first dessert, Dixon chose to bake an apple pie. It showed him how to add cinnamon to enhance the flavor of the apple pie, and he remembered this trick on his second try. D. J. made some sweet and sour chicken. Dixon told D. J. that he should add a little more brown sugar. The sugar made it much better. D. J. and Dixon served the food to their family. They loved it.

Chapter 12: Adjectives and Adverbs

Practice A

Label each underlined word *adj* (adjective) or *adv* (adverb). Draw an arrow from each adjective or adverb to the word it modifies.

- _____ 1. Models, like those used in shipbuilding or architectural design, are really important to modern business and industry.
- _____ 2. Models help people plan products effectively.
- _____ 3. Although many think that all models are small, some models are actually much larger than the object they represent.
- _____ 4. For example, a model of a computer chip may be many times larger than a real chip.
- _____ 5. A professional model maker must be trained well.

Practice B

Underline the correct modifier from the choices in parentheses.

6. Models of animals or humans are used (*wide, widely*) by pagan peoples as objects of worship.
7. Egyptian tomb models copied Egyptian clothing and customs (*exact, exactly*).
8. These ancient burial models were so detailed that they give us a (*good, well*) record of everyday life.
9. Ship design depends on (*excellent, excellently*) models.
10. In the early nineteenth century, companies (*careful, carefully*) built ship models to raise money for their ventures.

Practice C

Write in the blank an appropriate adjective or adverb.

- _____ 11. Models are ? used in aircraft design.
- _____ 12. Building new airplane models is ? and requires exact planning.
- _____ 13. Models are first designed on paper; then a ? model is built.
- _____ 14. The models are ? tested in wind tunnels.
- _____ 15. These tests reveal any ? flaws in the design of the airplane.

Chapter 12: Double Negatives; Adjectives and Adverbs in Comparisons

Practice A

Underline the correct modifier from the choices in parentheses.

1. Automobile manufacturers rely (*heavy, heavily*) on the use of models.
2. Clay models are constructed and are usually one quarter the size of the (*actual, actually*) car.
3. Often a full-scale model is made of wood; this model mimics details of the car (*precise, precisely*).
4. The engineers of the metal models must be very (*clever, cleverly*) in their work.
5. The metal model must undergo (*real, really*) difficult road tests.

Practice B

Rewrite each sentence, correcting any errors in adjective or adverb use.

6. Many believe that there is not nothing more important than the design of a building.

7. In a factory, layout is real significant.

8. Workers and machines must be arranged so that work flows efficient.

9. Workers perform good when factories are designed for efficiency.

10. With a model, engineers visualize improvements they might not never see otherwise.

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Proofread the following paragraph. Cross out any incorrect adjective or adverb. Write the correct word above it. There are five errors in the paragraph.

Many model house builders choose materials that appear to be almost exactly replicas of real bricks or tiles. Tiny shingles and siding are glued with incredibly precision. Plaster is applied direct to the sides of the models to simulate stone. The windows are backed with transparent plastic, and people can tell hardly no difference between the tiny windows and the actual ones. Sometimes small furniture is constructed for the interior of the house, and it looks real similar to its larger counterpart.

Chapter 13: Troublesome Verbs

Practice A

Underline the correct verb from the choices in parentheses.

1. Moose (*sit, set*) the record for being the largest species in the deer family.
2. Large flattened horns (*rise, raise*) from the moose's huge head.
3. The moose's relatively short body (*sits, sets*) atop extremely long legs.
4. When a full-grown moose (*rises, raises*) itself to full height, it can stand as high as seven feet at the shoulders.
5. People ask what else makes the moose look so unusual. The answer may (*lie, lay*) in the moose's having a bulbous nose which overhangs its chin by several inches.

Practice B

Write in the blank the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

- _____ 6. Last summer we saw two moose; both ? in a field far from the road. (*sit*)
- _____ 7. By the time we got our camera out, the moose ? from the ground. (*rise*)
- _____ 8. We then ? the camera down and picked up binoculars instead. (*lay*)
- _____ 9. Lily pads ? from the nearby lake, and the moose ate them hungrily. (*rise*)
- _____ 10. Some twigs ? on the ground; the moose grabbed them with his nose! (*lie*)

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Proofread the following paragraph for the five errors with troublesome verbs. Cross out each error and write the correct verb above it.

My cousin Jim is an artist. Once Jim wanted to paint a moose standing majestically in a field. After days of searching, he finally spied moose tracks and followed them to a wooded area. The moose had just *laid* down as Jim approached with his camera. Jim hoped the moose would *raise* soon. However, the moose just lay there and would not budge. Jim wished that he could *lay* down too, since he was so tired. Just as Jim *lay* his equipment aside, the moose *rose* its gigantic head and looked straight at him. Unfortunately, Jim couldn't focus his camera in time, and the moment was lost.

Chapter 13: Other Troublesome Words and Homonyms

Practice A

Underline the correct word from the choices in parentheses.

1. The main difference (*between, among*) the American moose and the European moose is size.
2. Hunters are not allowed to (*pray, prey*) upon female moose, and there is a limit to the number of males that may be killed.
3. So far, moose are not on the (*role, roll*) of endangered species.
4. The Kenai Peninsula in southern Alaska is the place (*were, where*) moose with the largest antlers are found.
5. In fact, scientists give these moose (*a, an*) separate species name, *Alces gigas*.

Practice B

Write in the blank the correct word or words. Use the clues given to you in parentheses.

- _____ 6. Many people think of a moose's hair as brown, but it is actually ? closer to a purplish gray. (*much*)
- _____ 7. A moose rarely remains ? long enough for someone to count the points on its antlers. (*unmoving*)
- _____ 8. The largest antlers ever mounted ? seventy-eight inches across. (*third person plural form of be*)
- _____ 9. Although the moose's hair is open and coarse compared to the hair of other animals, this feature seems to be ? with the moose, which is quite at home in extreme cold. (*okay, acceptable*)
- _____ 10. A newborn moose is approximately thirty-two inches tall and could probably not survive if its gigantic mother ? it. (*abandoned*)

Practice C

Write five sentences using the following italicized words correctly.

11. simple past of *lie* _____
12. *then* _____
13. *too* _____
14. *principle* _____
15. *except* _____

Chapter 14: Capitalization

Practice A

Identify the word in each sentence that is an example of a capitalization error. Write in the blank the letter that corresponds to the capitalization error.

- _____ 1. Ryan's brother, Lance, lives in lawrenceville, Georgia.
 A. brother
 B. lawrenceville
 C. georgia
- _____ 2. Lance is an english teacher, and he has many Korean and Japanese students in his class.
 A. english
 B. teacher
 C. class
- _____ 3. The class is studying *Treasure island*, and they will probably finish the book before the Christmas holidays.
 A. class
 B. *Treasure island*
 C. holidays
- _____ 4. Lance enjoys reading *Newsweek*, and on Thursdays he discusses current Political events with his class.
 A. Political
 B. events
 C. class
- _____ 5. For the holidays, Lance encouraged his students to read "The Raven" by Edgar A. Poe, which begins "Once upon a Midnight dreary."
 A. holidays
 B. Edgar A. Poe
 C. Midnight

Practice B

Cross out each capitalization error. Write the correction above the crossed-out word.

6. The acting class took a trip to visit the Peachtown center for the Performing Arts.
7. They had read in the *Atlanta Journal and constitution* that there would be a presentation of *Fiddler on the Roof* on Friday night.
8. All of the juniors and seniors in the drama club were invited to come along to see the play.
9. The group, including dr. steger, stopped to eat Marcello's Pizza before heading southwest to Peachtown.
10. All the members of the class who squeezed into dr. steger's Dodge Minivan enjoyed driving through Peachtown park on their way home after the Play.

Chapter 14: Capitalization

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Cross out the ten capitalization errors. Write the correction above the crossed-out word.

The bible is the most magnificent Book in the World. In the Old testament, Job is probably the oldest book. The psalms are a collection of inspiring Poetry. The gospels reveal the life and character of Christ. In psalm 1 God promises special blessings for those who will meditate on his word.

Chapter 15: Commas

Practice A

Identify the sentence that is punctuated correctly. Write in the blank the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

- _____ 1. A. William Shakespeare was an Englishman, a poet and the world's greatest playwright.
B. William Shakespeare was an Englishman, a poet, and the world's greatest playwright.
- _____ 2. A. The unique, complex characterization is a significant component of Shakespeare's plays.
B. The unique complex characterization is a significant component of Shakespeare's plays.
- _____ 3. A. Shakespeare understood human nature, and he illustrated his knowledge in his unforgettable characters.
B. Shakespeare understood human nature and he illustrated his knowledge in his unforgettable characters.
- _____ 4. A. His plays make people laugh and teach them important lessons about life.
B. His plays make people laugh, and teach them important lessons about life.
- _____ 5. A. Shakespeare wrote comedies histories, and tragedies.
B. Shakespeare wrote comedies, histories, and tragedies.

Practice B

Insert any missing commas into the following sentences.

6. Shakespeare was born in the small, insignificant town of Stratford-on-Avon and he lived there until he left for London as a young man.
7. Although his family belonged to the middle-class Shakespeare wrote some of the greatest plays that have ever been written.
8. When he was only eighteen years old Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway and they eventually had three children.
9. Shakespeare probably soon after his marriage moved to London and began working as an actor.
10. David did you know that in 1594 Shakespeare became in fact a prominent member of an acting company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men?

Chapter 15: Commas

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Insert any missing commas into the following sentences. There are five errors in the paragraph.

David has read several of Shakespeare's plays and he even played Valentine in his school's production of *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*. Angela however has read only *Romeo and Juliet*. David likes the suspenseful plot of *Othello* and the comic intrigue of *Twelfth Night*. David's favorite plays are *Hamlet*, *Macbeth* and *Much Ado About Nothing*. Angela will probably take some time during vacation to read *Antony and Cleopatra*.

Chapter 15: Quotation Marks

Practice A

Insert any missing quotation marks into the following sentences. Write C in the blank if the sentence is correct.

- _____ 1. A famous quotation from *Richard III* is A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!
- _____ 2. Matthew said, My favorite play is *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.
- _____ 3. Tim said that his favorite play is *The Winter's Tale*.
- _____ 4. Do you remember the line What's gone and what's past help should be past grief?
- _____ 5. Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? is one of my favorite poems.

Practice B

Insert any missing quotation marks into the following sentences.

6. Dean asked, Did you know that Elliot is playing Duke Orsino in *Twelfth Night*?
7. Susan replied that she was going to play the part of Viola. Dean said, That's exciting. You'll make a great Viola!
8. One of Susan's lines is O Time, thou must untangle this, not I.
9. That was terrific! exclaimed Dean.
10. Are you going to come to the play? asked Susan. Dean replied, I can't wait to see it!

Chapter 15: Quotation Marks

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Rewrite the following dialogue on the lines below. Be sure to use quotation marks correctly.

During rehearsal, Elliot said, "I'm so excited about performing in a production of a Shakespearean play!

"That's great, but I wish you were just as excited about learning your lines", replied Susan.

"How did you learn all your lines so quickly"? asked Elliot.

"She said, I just say them over and over again."

Elliot said that he hoped he could learn his soon."

Chapter 15: Apostrophes

Practice A

Underline the word that is punctuated correctly from the choices in parentheses.

1. Seattle is (*Washingtons*, *Washington's*) largest city.
2. (*She's*, *Shes'*) been to Seattle, Washington, several times.
3. Some people forget that there are two (*ts*, *t's*) in Seattle.
4. The grand Washington State Convention and Trade Center was finished in (*'88*, *88*) in Seattle.
5. The (*cities*, *city's*) borders include Lake Washington and Puget Sound.

Practice B

Insert any missing apostrophes into the following sentences. Circle any misplaced apostrophes.

6. Seattles two newspapers are the *Seattle Times* and the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.
7. Were going to the Kingdome to watch the Seattle SuperSonics' play basketball.
8. Some of the peoples' favorite places to visit are the hundreds of parks' in Seattle.
9. The parks attractions include gardens, aquariums, and amusement areas.
10. Theyre on their way to hear the orchestra in the Opera House of the Seattle Center.

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Insert any missing apostrophes into the following sentences. Circle any misplaced apostrophes. There are ten errors in the paragraph.

Damons family moved to Seattle in 96. Damon enjoy's Seattles cold winter's because he likes to ski. The citys' view of the Olympic and Cascade Mountains is one of Damons' favorite sites. In the summer, he's going fishing in his familys' boat. One of his familys favorite thing's to do is to swim in Puget Sound.

Chapter 15: All Punctuation Marks

Practice A

Identify the punctuation mark missing from each phrase or sentence. Write in the blank the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

- A. semicolon
- B. colon
- C. hyphen
- D. end mark
- E. underlining/italics

- _____ 1. Have you ever seen a giant sequoia tree
- _____ 2. Sequoia trees are some of the largest trees in the world they are found mostly in California.
- _____ 3. The following are characteristics of sequoia trees large trunks, brittle wood, and durability.
- _____ 4. There is an article about sequoias in this month's issue of American Nature.
- _____ 5. The largest sequoia, the General Sherman Tree, is two hundred and seventy five feet high.

Practice B

Insert any missing punctuation marks (end marks, commas, semicolons, colons, quotation marks, apostrophes, and hyphens) into the following sentences.

6. The redwood is also a type of sequoia tree sequoias are known for being exceptionally tall.
7. Although their trunks are usually smaller than the giant sequoias' redwoods can be over three hundred feet high.
8. Wow said Dean. That is the tallest tree I have ever seen
9. Redwoods grow only in a few places the Pacific Coast, California, and Oregon.
10. We took a picture of a sequoia, but we captured only about three fourths of the tree.

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Insert any missing punctuation marks (end marks, commas, semicolons, colons, quotation marks, apostrophes, and hyphens) into the following sentences. Circle any misplaced punctuation marks. There are ten errors in the paragraph.

While we were driving through Sequoia National Park in California we saw hundreds of giant sequoias. Sarah exclaimed, Look Theres the Grizzly Giant! Some trees were over one hundred feet in diameter others were over two hundred feet high. Dean asked "Did you know that trees could be this large?" We spent hours in the park but we saw less than one fourth of the trees

Chapter 16: Spelling with ie or ei

Practice A

Underline the correctly spelled word from the choices in the parentheses.

1. I (*recieved, received*) a postcard from my friend Justin in London.
2. The postcard contained a (*brief, breif*) message and a photo of the Tower of London.
3. Justin lives in a suburban (*neighborhood, nieghborhood*) in a borough of London.
4. Justin has lived in London since his (*ieghth, eighth*) birthday.
5. I met Justin when he came to visit his (*neice, niece*) who attends my school.

Practice B

Cross out any misspelled word. Write in the blank the correct form of the word. Write C in the blank if the sentence is correct.

- _____ 6. For some tourists the ceremonies at Buckingham Palace are the cheif attraction.
- _____ 7. Buckingham Palace is the home of the riegning king or queen of England.
- _____ 8. The forty acres of feild behind the palace contain beautiful gardens.
- _____ 9. In the Queen's Gallery, one can admire valuable pieces of art.
- _____ 10. The worth of the art in Buckingham Palace is hard to concieve.

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Cross out any misspelled word. Write the correct form above it. There are five errors in the paragraph.

In the 1600s, two feirce disasters struck London, causing over one hundred thousand deaths. From 1665 to 1666 the bubonic plague, which is beleived to have been spread by rats, raged through London. While the people were recovering from the wieght of disease, the Great Fire of London broke out. For five days, the city greived and waited for the fire to stop. After the fire, the Londoners percieved that many of their homes and buildings had been destroyed.

Chapter 16: Singular Verbs, Plural Nouns, Suffixes

Practice A

Identify the correct spelling of the plural of each italicized noun or the singular form of each italicized verb. Write in the blank the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

- _____ 1. Saskatchewan is one of the three Prairie *Province* in Canada.
A. Provincs
B. Provinces
C. Provincses
- _____ 2. The spacious land of the province sweeps out underneath beautiful blue *sky*.
A. skys
B. skis
C. skies
- _____ 3. Some significant rivers flow through the deep *valley* of Saskatchewan.
A. valleyies
B. valleys
C. valleyes
- _____ 4. The southern border of Saskatchewan *touch* Montana and North Dakota.
A. touches
B. touchs
C. touchies
- _____ 5. The usual dry winter season often *mix* with blizzards.
A. mixs
B. mixies
C. mixes

Practice B

Cross out any misspelled word. Write in the blank the correct form of the word. Write C in the blank if the sentence is correct.

- _____ 6. Saskatchewan is known for produceing more wheat than any other province in Canada.
- _____ 7. In the 1950s, driling newly discovered oil fields became common in Saskatchewan.
- _____ 8. The province is responsible for approximately one-half of the uranium production in Canada.
- _____ 9. The mineral potash is plentyful in Saskatchewan, and it is produced more there than in all of North America.
- _____ 10. Meatpacking makes up an important part of the manufacturing business, emploing many Canadians in Saskatchewan.

Chapter 16: Singular Verbs, Plural Nouns, Suffixes

Practice C

Questions 11-15: Cross out any misspelled word. Write the correct form above it. There are five errors in the paragraph.

Many interestting places are available to visit in Saskatchewan. Hunting and fishing are popular in the beautiful forestes and lakes. Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park is enjoyable for childrens and adults. Historic sites include the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy and Fort Walsh, which featur a reconstruction of a police fort from 1875. Numerous picturesque parks offer recreation and display the natural attractivness of Saskatchewan.