

Answer Key for Summer Work

Grade 8 Language Arts

Answer Key

Grammar

Grades 7-8

See pp. 1, 2, 10, 12, 13,
16, 17, 33, 38, 29, 30,
41, 28, 63, 11 only

Sentences and Fragments

A sentence is a group of words which expresses a complete thought.
We went to the party.
Will you go to the party with me?
A fragment is a group of words punctuated like a sentence but not expressing a complete thought.
When we left the party.
And then the cake.



• Write S before each group of words that is a sentence. Write F before each group of words that is a fragment.

- S 1. You should go to the doctor for a physical.
- S 2. A visit to the dentist makes me nervous.
- F 3. Shots in the arm.
- F 4. People in the waiting room.
- S 5. Always tell the doctor exactly where it hurts.
- F 6. When the nurse comes in.
- S 7. Did you have any cavities this time?
- S 8. The surgery was successful.
- F 9. If you go to the hospital.
- S 10. He filled out the medical form incorrectly.
- F 11. Then the doctor.
- S 12. Are you feeling better now?
- S 13. I feel wonderful!
- S 14. Please make me some more soup.

• Add words either before or after the following fragments to construct complete sentences.

1. When I broke my arm. Sentences will vary.
2. If you go to visit Henry. _____
3. To mend his broken bone. _____

Page 1

Recognizing Sentences

A sentence expresses a complete thought. It should begin with a capital letter and end with a period (.), question mark (?), or exclamation point (!).



• Look at the examples below and underline the sentences. If a group of words is not a sentence, add words to make it a sentence and write the sentence on the line.

1. Portugal is in Europe.
2. On the same peninsula as Spain.
Sentence will vary.
3. Both countries occupy the Iberian Peninsula.
4. Bordered by the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, with water on three sides.
Sentence will vary.
5. Portugal is much smaller than Spain.
6. It has a different language, although Portuguese is similar to Spanish.
7. Because both languages are based on Latin.
Sentence will vary.
8. Why do you want to go to Portugal?
9. To see the beautiful scenery, which is world famous.
Sentence will vary.
10. Visiting Portugal has always been my dream.

• In each example below, use the words to make a sentence. Remember that each sentence must express a complete thought, begin with a capital letter, and end with a period, question mark or exclamation point.

1. boy, dog, fast Sentences will vary.
2. shellfish, cooked, rice _____
3. difficult, sentences, long, written _____
4. where, Spain, asked _____

Simple Subjects and Predicates

The simple subject names the person or thing the sentence is about. It does not include articles or modifying words.

The girl in the red hat ran to the corner.

The simple predicate tells what the subject is or does. It does not include any modifying words. The simple predicate is a verb or a verb phrase.

The main city library is expanding its shelves.

John Maynard Keynes was an economist.



• In each of the following sentences, underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice.

1. One African bird is named the honey guide.
2. The favorite food of the honey guide is beeswax from the nests of wild bees.
3. The nests are too strong for the honey guide, though.
4. So the clever bird enlists the aid of an ally.
5. The unlikely ally is an animal called the ratel.
6. The black and white ratel is called the "honey badger" by many people.
7. Rich, sweet honey is the ratel's favorite food.
8. The ratel's thick, loose skin resists bee stings.
9. The smart bird finds a bees' nest.
10. It chatters to the ratel.
11. The chattering bird leads the ratel to the nest.
12. The ratel breaks the nest with its strong claws.
13. The hungry animal eats the honey.
14. Then the happy bird eats the wax from the broken nest.

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Imperative Sentences

An imperative sentence commands or requests. It ends with a period or an exclamation point. The subject "you" is understood.

Don't try it!
Please walk the dog.
Fill the collection basket.

Name _____



Punctuation
may vary.

- For each of these imperative sentences, circle the word that should be capitalized and add punctuation.

1. find out how this problem should be solved.
2. get out of the way!
3. please drive defensively.
4. clean your room.
5. please try to understand my point of view.
6. don't walk on the grass.
7. please pack me a picnic lunch.
8. don't try this at home!
9. start the car and let it idle.
10. cook the fish and serve it to your friends.

- Write five imperative statements that a science teacher might make during a science lab. Be sure to use proper capitalization and punctuation. Do not use quotation marks.

Sentences will vary.

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

Exclamatory Sentences

An exclamatory sentence can be either a statement or a command made with strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point.

Hold it right there!
Stop!
Don't believe it!

Name _____



- For each of these exclamatory sentences, circle the word that must be capitalized and add punctuation.

1. look at that!
2. this is my favorite food!
3. what a terrific play we saw!
4. it's a home run!
5. my brother passed the exam!
6. grandmother is coming to visit!
7. what a fantastic day that was!
8. we won!
9. what an exquisite painting that is!
10. this is the most amazing thing that has ever happened to me!

- Write five exclamatory sentences you might hear at a baseball, basketball, or football game.

Sentences will vary.

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

Name _____

Recognizing Kinds of Sentences

There are four kinds of sentences: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory.

Declarative sentences make a statement and end with a period.

The sky is blue.

Interrogative sentences ask a question and end with a question mark.

What color is the sky?

Imperative sentences command or request and end with a period or an exclamation point.

Paint the sky blue on your mural.

Exclamatory sentences either make a statement or a command with strong feeling and end with an exclamation point.

That's the bluest sky I've ever seen!

- Label the following sentences declarative (D), interrogative (IN), imperative (IM), or exclamatory (E).

1. Clouds are the best free show in the world. D
2. How can you say that? IN
3. Just look at them! IM
4. They all look the same to me, I'm afraid. D
5. Pay attention while I show you the differences. IM
6. Those big, white clouds are cumulus clouds. D
7. Did you know that the ones that look like strands of hair are called cirrus clouds? IN
8. Stratus clouds look like they're in layers, or strata. D
9. Nimbus clouds are rain clouds. D
10. They are my favorites! E
11. What kinds of clouds are in the sky today? IN
12. Is rain on the way? IN
13. The clouds are blocking the sun. D
14. Jets fly right through them! E

- Write one of each type of sentence about a trip on a plane.

1. (declarative) Sentences will vary.
2. (interrogative) _____
3. (imperative) _____
4. (exclamatory) _____

Name _____

Changing Sentences

- Below are 12 answers written as declarative sentences. Write the questions for those answers in the form of interrogative sentences.

Example: "The sky is blue." The question might be this: "What color is the sky?"

1. My favorite sculptor is Michelangelo. Questions will vary.
2. His full name was Michelangelo Buonarroti. _____
3. He was from Italy. _____
4. He is also famous for his paintings and architecture. _____
5. His most famous piece of sculpture is the "Pietà." _____
6. He also sculpted a famous statue called "David." _____
7. He lived from 1475 to 1564. _____
8. He died in the middle of the 16th century. _____
9. His most famous paintings are on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. _____
10. They have recently been restored to their original colors. _____
11. It took several years to complete the restoration. _____
12. The Sistine Chapel is located in Vatican City. _____

- Write four types of sentences about another famous artist.

1. (declarative) Sentences will vary.
2. (interrogative) _____
3. (imperative) _____
4. (exclamatory) _____

Simple and Compound Sentences

A simple sentence contains one independent clause.

John walked into the center of town.

The train whistled past.

The doctor is in.

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses which are closely related. A conjunction usually joins the two clauses. Remember to put a comma after the first clause and before the conjunction that joins the two clauses.

The team played hard, and they won the game easily.

Soccer is a low scoring game, but it is very exciting.

The forward kicked the ball, and the goalie grabbed it.

- Identify simple sentences (S) and compound sentences (C) by writing an S or C in each blank. Then, underline the simple subjects once and the simple predicates twice.

- C 1. The Chartres Cathedral is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture, and it has become a famous landmark.
- S 2. The town of Chartres is built on the bank of the Eure River.
- C 3. Chartres is located in north-central France, and it is the capital of Eure-et-Loire.
- S 4. The cathedral has two bell towers.
- C 5. Cathedrals of this type were often the focal point of the community, and people sometimes devoted their entire lives to the construction of these religious buildings.
- C 6. A fire in the year 1194 destroyed most of the cathedral, but it was rebuilt between 1194 and 1230.

- Write two simple sentences and two compound sentences about other famous buildings.

- (simple) Sentences will vary.
- (simple) _____
- (compound) _____
- (compound) _____

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Complex Sentences

A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

(The independent clauses are underlined once; the dependent, twice.)

The fish jumped over the dam when the wave crested.

If you go to the store, buy me a candy bar.

The carpenter who built this house is my brother.



- In the following complex sentences, underline the independent clauses once and the dependent clauses twice.

- The astronauts left the vehicle when the solar panel failed.
- The United States became serious about space exploration when the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1.
- If there is life on the moon, humans have not succeeded in finding it.
- When a spacecraft is put in orbit, many people share the credit.
- John Glenn, who was the first American to orbit the earth, became a senator.
- The Apollo program had a lunar module that was capable of landing on the moon and returning to the main vehicle.
- The Sputnik 1, which was launched in 1957, was the first artificial satellite.
- When Neil Armstrong stepped onto the lunar surface, he was fulfilling a promise made by President Kennedy earlier in the decade.
- The United States launched the space shuttle Columbia, which was the first reusable manned spacecraft.
- The Challenger, which had seven astronauts on board, exploded in midair.
- Because this disaster was so devastating, all missions were temporarily stopped.

- Write three complex sentences which tell about space exploration.

- Sentences will vary.
- _____
- _____

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Compound/Complex Sentences

A compound/complex sentence contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

The independent clauses are underlined once; the dependent, twice.

When the game was over, Seth took the ball, and Larry threw it into the stands.



- In these compound/complex sentences, underline the independent clauses once and the dependent clauses twice.

- If you have a solution, let us know, and we will try it.
- Because Trudy had studied previous chess matches, she was able to play brilliantly, and she beat Stu soundly.
- When we get to the park, Bill will put up the tent, and Carl will start the fire.
- Though the steak was not fully cooked, Judy cut it, and Ned ate it.
- Wendell had never gone to college, and he worked at the factory until he won a scholarship.
- The food was free, and the people who came enjoyed it.
- Though it was brand new, the stereo would not play, and it destroyed my tape.
- Because Jenny broke her arm, she could not play in the concert, and the orchestra sounded terrible.
- Sara suggested the movie, and Elliot and Michael agreed when they heard her choice.
- Steven went back to Florida, where he opened a law firm, but it was not a financial success.
- The enraged inventor sued the company, but when he finally won his case, he was deeply in debt.

- In a book or magazine find three examples of compound/complex sentences. Write them here.

- Sentences will vary.
- _____
- _____

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Recognizing Sentence Types

A simple sentence contains one independent clause.

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses joined by a conjunction. Remember to put a comma after the first clause and before the conjunction that joins them.

A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

A compound/complex sentence contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.



- Identify the following sentences as Simple (S), Compound (C), Complex (CX), or Compound/Complex (C/CX).

- C/CX 1. Whenever a new video game is developed, we immediately go to the store, and my mom looks it over carefully.
- C 2. The car hit the tree, but there was no damage.
- C/CX 3. If the camping trip is cancelled, Jake will stay home, but Colleen will probably go to a movie.
- CX 4. When you get to the store, you will be given a free gift.
- C/CX 5. The teacher, who tried to take charge, was very stern, but the class didn't pay much attention to him.
- S 6. Kevin tried to get the pump started.
- C 7. The disc jockey was on the air, and his replacement was waiting in the next room.
- C 8. A city must be planned carefully, or people will not want to live in it.
- C 9. We were going to attend the game, but it started raining.
- C 10. I am going to do my homework after school, but I would rather play with my friends.
- C 11. Sheila put a dollar into the pop machine, but nothing came out.
- S 12. The book was exciting and easy to read.
- C 13. Harry sang the song for his mom, and she loved it.
- C/CX 14. Because the computer was a very expensive purchase, Dad bought a special table for it, and he kept it in an air-conditioned room.

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Fragments

Name _____

A sentence contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. A group of words that is punctuated like a sentence but does not contain a complete thought is called a fragment. Often the reason the fragment does not express a complete thought is that it lacks a subject or verb.

Fragments:

Went home past the supermarket.
The reason I missed school yesterday.
Because I wanted.
And her brother.

Sometimes you can correct a fragment by adding a word or words. Other times you can make the correction by connecting the fragment to a sentence and changing the punctuation.

Incorrect: On the way to school, I saw Amy. And her brother.
Correct: On the way to school, I saw Amy and her brother.



- Correct each of the fragments below by adding a word or words to make a complete sentence. Change capital letters and punctuation where necessary.

1. Jim, who is the best player on the team. Sentences will vary.

2. Opened the package and put it carefully on the table.

3. Jumped straight up and scored the basket.

4. Changing the way we do things.

5. Promised me I could have it for a week.

- Correct each of the fragments below by connecting it to the accompanying sentence. Change capital letters and punctuation where necessary. Sentences will vary.

1. Many people don't like abstract art. Because they don't understand it.

2. The abstract movement was started by a number of gifted artists. Like Miró and Kandinsky.

3. They thought art was becoming too realistic. Looking just like photography.

4. Some photographers also joined. Looking for new ways to see the world.

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Run-ons

Name _____

A run-on is two or more complete sentences written without proper punctuation between them.

Run-ons: Ballet is exhausting work, you have to be in great shape to be a dancer. It looks easy it's really hard.

It's beautiful, though, ballet is my favorite activity.

Run-ons can be corrected in three ways.

1. If the two sentences are closely related, they can be separated by a semi-colon.

Correct: Ballet is exhausting work; you have to be in great shape to be a dancer.

2. Closely related sentences can also be separated with a comma and a conjunction.

Correct: It looks easy, but it's really hard.

3. Sentences that are not as closely related can be separated with a period.

It's beautiful, though. Ballet is my favorite activity.

- Correct the run-ons below by rewriting the sentences correctly. If a sentence is not a run-on, write OK next to it. Sentences may vary.

1. Studying leaves is fascinating there are so many different kinds. Studying leaves is fascinating. There are so many....

2. Leaves come in different shades of green no two kinds seem to be the same. Leaves come in different shades of green, and no two kinds....

3. Leaves that grow in low light are usually dark green leaves that grow in bright light are lighter green. Leaves that grow in low light are usually dark green. Leaves....

4. A leaf's shape is important experts can tell a lot about a tree from the shape of its leaves. A leaf's shape is important. Experts can tell a lot....

5. Leaves from rain forest plants often have drip tips these are pointed tips that help water run off the leaf. Leaves from rain forest plants often have drip tips; these are....

6. Some leaves have complicated shapes these shapes allow the wind to blow the leaf without tearing it. Some leaves have complicated shapes; these shapes allow....

7. Desert plants' leaves often have a waxy coating this helps them to conserve water. Desert plants' leaves often have a waxy coating; this helps....

8. Hormones and the amount of daylight a plant receives can affect plant growth. OK



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Inverted Sentence Order

Name _____

Sometimes part or all of the verb comes before the subject in a sentence. Sentences in which this happens are called inverted sentences. Inverted means that the order is reversed.

Is Bill finished with the dictionary?

On the corner is the best ice-cream store in town.

Have you heard the new CD yet?

If you had trouble finding the subject and predicate in any of those sentences, try rearranging the subject and predicate.

Bill is finished with the dictionary.

The best ice-cream store in town is on the corner.

You have heard the new CD yet.



- In each of the following sentences, draw one line under the simple subject and two lines under the verb.

1. What is the capital of Australia?

2. Isn't it Canberra?

3. In the hills near Canberra is the prettiest scenery in Australia.

4. Nearby are the homes of koalas and wombats.

5. There is the home of the kookaburra, also.

6. Here is a map of Australia.

7. Will you ever go to Australia?

8. Have you been there?

9. Aren't there rain forests on the Queensland coast?

10. Off the Queensland coast is the Great Barrier Reef.

11. Is Australia a country as well as a continent?

12. With whom does Australia trade?

Recognizing Nouns

Name _____

Nouns are words that name people, places, things, or ideas. Nouns are words that identify—that person is *John*, that place is *home*, that thing is a *ball*, or that idea is *responsibility*.

kite, president, bell, book, candle, freedom, ships, shoes, democracy, Crazy Horse, doctor, house, park

- Below each of the nouns, write whether the noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.

1. rock <u>thing</u>	5. Lucy Van Pelt <u>person</u>	9. tree <u>thing</u>	13. happiness <u>idea</u>
2. firefighter <u>person</u>	6. jet <u>thing</u>	10. rage <u>idea</u>	14. Tennessee <u>place</u>
3. China <u>place</u>	7. Michigan <u>place</u>	11. Rachel Carson <u>person</u>	15. joy <u>idea</u>
4. book <u>thing</u>	8. pen <u>thing</u>	12. boat <u>thing</u>	16. emotion <u>idea</u>

The words *a*, *an*, and *the* are often used before nouns. These words are known as articles.

- Write the correct article (*a* or *an*) to go with each of the nouns below. If the noun begins with a consonant sound, use the article *a*. If the noun begins with a vowel sound, use the article *an*. Remember, it is the sound not the spelling which helps you make this determination.

<u>a</u> book	<u>an</u> eagle	<u>a</u> sea	<u>a</u> President
<u>an</u> hour	<u>a</u> tiger	<u>a</u> keyboard	<u>an</u> idea
<u>a</u> classroom	<u>a</u> penguin	<u>an</u> exclamation	<u>an</u> opera

- Write a short paragraph about an issue that is in the news. Underline each noun that you use.

Paragraph will vary.

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Appositives

Name _____

An appositive is a noun or noun phrase placed next to or very near another noun or noun phrase to identify, explain, or supplement its meaning.

Mr. Lange, our English teacher, is very intelligent.



In each of the following sentences, underline the appositive and circle the noun it explains.

1. My older sister, left immediately.
2. His car, a vintage roadster, crashed.
3. That man, the village chief, will command.
4. Baseball, my favorite sport, ended yesterday.
5. The senator, a Democrat, voted today.
6. Mr. Tobias, our Latin teacher, was nominated and defeated.
7. His house, a rambling shack, burned down.
8. The dog, a huge German shepherd, jumped up.
9. The boat, a sleek cruiser, slid past.
10. My cat, a grey manx, stretched and yawned.
11. Did you see the film at Studio 28, the movie theater?
12. My favorite ice cream, butter pecan, was on sale.

Write three sentences which include appositives about three famous people currently in the news.

1. Sentences will vary.
2. _____
3. _____

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Recognition of Verbs

Name _____

A verb is a word that expresses action or a state of being.

action—run, fish, swim, travel, stumble
state of being—looks, is, were, seems



In each of the following sentences, circle the verb and indicate if it is an action verb (A) or a state of being verb (B).

1. Powerful telescopes probe the remote reaches of the universe. A
2. New technology strips away old limitations. A
3. Computers adjust the optics. A
4. Hawaii's Keck Telescope is amazing. B
5. The Milky Way is an example of a spiral galaxy. B
6. The Milky Way contains hundreds of billions of stars. A
7. A supernova is an exploding star. B
8. A lot of knowledge about the galaxy is pure conjecture. B

Identify these verbs as action verbs (A) or state of being verbs (B).

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>A</u> 1. <u>hugs</u> the child | <u>B</u> 5. <u>am</u> sorry | <u>A</u> 9. <u>read</u> a book |
| <u>B</u> 2. <u>was</u> a pilot | <u>A</u> 6. <u>lifted</u> the bar | <u>A</u> 10. <u>sings</u> the song |
| <u>A</u> 3. <u>threw</u> the ball | <u>B</u> 7. <u>seems</u> cold | <u>B</u> 11. <u>looks</u> pretty |
| <u>A</u> 4. <u>baked</u> a cake | <u>A</u> 8. <u>mail</u> the letter | <u>B</u> 12. <u>is</u> happy |

Write three sentences that contain action verbs and three that contain state of being verbs. Underline the action verbs once and the state of being verbs twice.

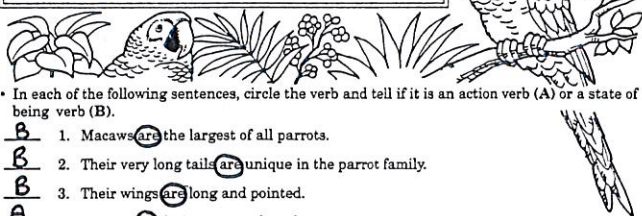
1. (action) Sentences will vary.
2. (action) _____
3. (action) _____
4. (being) _____
5. (being) _____
6. (being) _____

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More Verbs

Name _____

A verb is a word that expresses action or a state of being.



In each of the following sentences, circle the verb and tell if it is an action verb (A) or a state of being verb (B).

1. Macaws are the largest of all parrots. B
2. Their very long tails are unique in the parrot family. B
3. Their wings are long and pointed. B
4. Macaws eat fruit, nuts, and seeds. A
5. The macaw screams loudly. A
6. The macaw's coloring is spectacular. B
7. The Scarlet macaw is the best known species. B
8. Eighteen species of these parrots live in South America. A
9. These birds are often poached. A
10. People easily name macaws. A
11. Macaws' big beaks are extremely powerful. B
12. These birds fly swiftly over the rain forest. A
13. These large parrots nest in the holes of trees. A
14. They are not common household pets. B
15. Macaws live in forested areas. A

Write a short paragraph about a pet you would like to have. Include action and state of being verbs and circle them.

Paragraph will vary.

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Active Voice Verbs

Name _____

A verb is in the active voice when the subject is performing the action. (The subject is underlined once; the verb, twice.)

Ron changed his clothes.
The elephant fell from the stand.
The stone shattered his glasses.



Each of these sentences contains an active verb. Underline the simple subject once and the verb twice.

1. Amelia Earhart flew alone over the Atlantic Ocean.
2. She made her crossing in 1932.
3. Amelia opened the field of aviation for many other women.
4. Ms. Earhart worked as a nurse's aide during World War I.
5. She earned a pilot's license by 1922.
6. She married George Putnam, a publisher.
7. This brave pilot tried to fly around the world in 1937.
8. Her plane disappeared during a flight over the Pacific Ocean.
9. Her mysterious disappearance fueled much speculation over the years.
10. Some people believe she drowned.
11. Her navigator also vanished.

Write five sentences using active verbs about a trip you have taken. Underline the simple subjects once and the verbs twice.

1. Sentences will vary.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

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Passive Voice Verbs

A verb is in the passive voice when the subject is receiving the action. (The subject is underlined once; the verb, twice.)

The windows were cleaned by Roger.
The house was painted by professionals.
A lot of homework was given by the teacher.



- Change the following sentences using active verbs instead of passive verbs.

- The people of France had been ruled by the aristocracy for centuries.
The aristocracy ruled the people of France for centuries.
- Louis XVI was blamed by the common people for new, burdensome taxes.
The common people blamed Louis XVI for new, burdensome taxes.
- In 1789 a royal fortress called the Bastille was stormed by a mob of angry Parisians.
In 1789 a mob of angry Parisians stormed a royal fortress....
- Royal troops were forced by the mob to withdraw from Paris.
The mob forced royal troops to withdraw from Paris.
- Later, the revolutionary French government was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte.
Later, Napoleon Bonaparte overthrew the revolutionary....
- The central government was made strong through Napoleon's efficient administration.
Napoleon's efficient administration made the central government strong.
- Europe was nearly destroyed by Napoleon's ambition.
Napoleon's ambition nearly destroyed Europe.
- Napoleon was finally defeated by his enemies at the Battle of Waterloo.
His enemies defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.
- The rest of Europe also was influenced by the French Revolution.
The French Revolution influenced the rest of Europe.

- Write three sentences using passive verbs about an event in history.

- Sentences will vary.
-
-

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Using Active and Passive Voice Verbs

A verb is in the active voice when the subject performs the action. A verb is in the passive voice when the subject receives the action.

Passive voice should be used sparingly. Active voice expresses action in a natural, more direct way.



- Identify the verbs in the following sentences as active (A) or passive (P). If the verb is passive voice, rewrite the sentence changing the verb to active voice.

- P 1. The first pyramid in ancient Egypt was built around 2650 a.c. by the Egyptians.
Egyptians built the first pyramid in ancient Egypt around 2650 a.c.
- A 2. The pharaohs constructed many temples in honor of the Egyptian gods.
- P 3. The Egyptians were conquered by the Hyksos.
The Hyksos conquered the Egyptians.
- A 4. The Hyksos used horses and chariots to defeat the Egyptian army.
- A 5. The Egyptians learned to use the same tactics and drove the Hyksos out.
- P 6. The course of Egyptian history was changed by Amenhotep IV.
Amenhotep IV changed the course of Egyptian history.
- A 7. He worshiped a sun god called the Aton.
- P 8. The Aton was represented as the disk of the sun.
The disk of the sun represented the Aton.
- P 9. The capital of Egypt was moved to Akhetaton by the king.
The king moved the capital of Egypt to Akhetaton.
- A 10. Several other changes by the king angered many Egyptians.

- Write four sentences about ancient Egypt using the type of verb that is indicated.

- (active) Sentences will vary.
- (passive)
- (active)
- (passive)

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Verb Phrases

A verb phrase is a group of words that do the work of a single verb. The phrase includes one principal verb and one or more helping verbs.

The teacher was trying to control the class.



- In each of the following sentences, underline the verb phrase and circle the helping verbs.

- Charles Darwin was born in 1809.
- He was raised in Shrewsbury, England.
- The theory of evolution was introduced by Charles Darwin in the 1850s.
- Many people are attracted by the logic of the theory.
- The theory has been refined over the years.
- Darwin was exploring on the H.M.S. *Beagle* in 1831.
- He had studied plant and animal life on his travels.
- He was forming an explanation for the phenomena he observed.
- His theory was supported by Alfred Russell Wallace, a noted British scientist.
- Darwin was convinced that modern species evolved from earlier ones.
- He was fascinated by the process of natural selection.
- His place in history was strengthened by his book *The Origin of Species*.
- Darwin's work has had influence on religious thought.
- Many people have opposed his theories.
- Other writers and scientists have referred to Darwin's ideas in their own work.

- Write four sentences about geography which contain verb phrases. Underline the verb phrases and circle the helping verbs.

- Sentences will vary.
-
-
-

Page 38

Regular Verbs

A regular verb is one which forms its past tense and past participle by adding -d or -ed to the present tense form.

walk, walked, (have/has/had) walked
try, tried, (have/has/had) tried
call, called, (have/has/had) called



- Write the past and the past participle forms of the following verbs.

Present	Past	Past Participle
1. crawl	<u>crawled</u>	(have, has, had) <u>crawled</u>
2. skate	<u>skated</u>	(have, has, had) <u>skated</u>
3. fish	<u>fished</u>	(have, has, had) <u>fished</u>
4. climb	<u>climbed</u>	(have, has, had) <u>climbed</u>
5. love	<u>loved</u>	(have, has, had) <u>loved</u>
6. answer	<u>answered</u>	(have, has, had) <u>answered</u>
7. travel	<u>traveled</u>	(have, has, had) <u>traveled</u>
8. contend	<u>contended</u>	(have, has, had) <u>contended</u>
9. pretend	<u>pretended</u>	(have, has, had) <u>pretended</u>
10. develop	<u>developed</u>	(have, has, had) <u>developed</u>

- Use each of the following verbs in a sentence of your own.

- derive Sentences will vary.
- has commanded
- have served
- open
- has watched
- rule
- have crashed
- jump
- has realized

Page 39

Predicate Nouns

Name _____

A predicate noun is a noun used as a subject complement. Predicate nouns follow linking verbs.

Theodore Roosevelt was the President back then.



In each of the following sentences, circle the linking verb and underline the predicate noun.

- After his retirement, Mark became a consultant.
- Uncle Earl was the best storyteller in the family.
- Ben is a talented student.
- Rick was president of the club last year.
- St. Paul is the capital of Minnesota.
- "The Raven" is the most popular poem in the anthology.
- Mildred became an authority on fungi.
- The President is the commander in chief.
- Alaska became part of the United States in this century.
- Melissa was a talented sculptor.
- Grandfather became a carpenter.
- The principal is chairperson of the committee.
- The general was the leader of the army.
- The boy was a soldier in the Civil War.

Write four sentences using predicate nouns. Underline the predicate nouns.

- Sentences will vary.
-
-
-

Page 28

Direct Objects

Name _____

A direct object is a noun or pronoun that follows an action verb. It tells what or who receives the action of the verb.

The flood washed out the road.

To find the direct object, ask *who* or *what* after the action verb.

Question: The flood washed out *what*?

Answer: the road (direct object)



In each of the following sentences, circle the action verb and underline the direct object.

- The Polar Bears won the championship.
- Darcy answered the question.
- Without delay Jasper boarded the train.
- The salesclerk in the department store sold every pink shirt in stock.
- President Lincoln sent General Grant into the battle.
- The student read the newspaper every day.
- The three networks immediately sent reporters to the crime scene.
- Marcel gave a check to the charitable organization.
- The principal grabbed the basketball.
- Father wants us to return the car as soon as possible.
- The French teacher sponsors the Honor Society.
- The enthusiastic boy joined the team.
- Julie won the prize at the fair last summer.
- The clown wearing the polka-dotted hat threw the balloon.
- He chose us to go on the trip with Harry.

Write three sentences, including a noun used as a direct object in each. Underline the direct object and circle the action verb.

Sentences will vary.

Page 29

Indirect Objects

Name _____

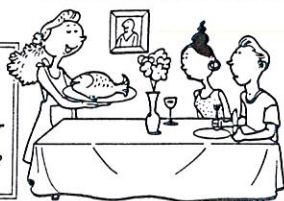
An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that names the person to whom or for whom something is done.

Martina served the guests raw fish.

To find the indirect object, ask *to whom* or *for whom* after the action verb.

Question: Martina served raw fish *to whom*?

Answer: the guests (indirect object)



In each of the following sentences, underline the indirect object and circle the action verb.

- Paul told him the bad news.
- The director taught the choir a new song.
- Gerald gave Sharon a symbol of his love.
- I sent Barbara a postcard from France.
- The farmer fed the geese the corn.
- The star goalie left her two tickets at the gate.
- The boss handed his employee the broom.
- The book won her instant fame.
- The window in the office offered the clients a good view.
- Mary offered the secretary a piece of cake.
- Shelly gave them her trophy to put in the display case.

Write three sentences, including an indirect object in each. Underline the indirect objects once, the direct objects twice, and circle the action verbs.

- Sentences will vary.
-
-

Page 30

Objects of Prepositions

Name _____

A noun or pronoun used as the object of a preposition follows the preposition, though there may be modifiers of the noun coming between it and the preposition.

She waited in the building.

Marie gave the book to him.

To find the object, ask *whom* or *what* after the preposition.

She waited *in what*? the building
Marie gave the book *to whom*? to him



In each sentence, underline the entire prepositional phrase and circle the object of the preposition.

- We all hoped for something exciting under the Christmas tree.
- Santa's sleigh flew over the house.
- Sara scurried into a hiding place she always reserved for herself.
- I told her it was just St. Nick on the roof.
- Her response was to crawl farther under her bed.
- Now we could hear him in the kitchen.
- Then I wondered why he was in that part of the house.
- Just to be safe, I looked in the phone book and dialed the police.
- Santa found a turkey sandwich in the refrigerator.
- We had forgotten to put out cookies for him.
- He was gone when the police pulled onto the driveway.

Write three sentences about a holiday. Each sentence should include a prepositional phrase. Underline the entire prepositional phrase and circle the object of the preposition.

- Sentences will vary.
-
-

Page 31

Irregular Verbs

Name _____

An irregular verb is any verb which does not form its past and past participle by adding -d or -ed to its present tense.

begin, began, (has, have, had) begun
lead, led, (has, have, had) led
grow, grew, (has, have, had) grown



- Write the past and past participle forms of the following verbs.

Present	Past	Past Participle
1. freeze	<u>froze</u>	(have, has, had) <u>frozen</u>
2. break	<u>broke</u>	(have, has, had) <u>broken</u>
3. fight	<u>fought</u>	(have, has, had) <u>fought</u>
4. become	<u>became</u>	(have, has, had) <u>become</u>
5. see	<u>saw</u>	(have, has, had) <u>seen</u>
6. shake	<u>shook</u>	(have, has, had) <u>shaken</u>
7. give	<u>gave</u>	(have, has, had) <u>given</u>
8. eat	<u>ate</u>	(have, has, had) <u>eaten</u>
9. take	<u>took</u>	(have, has, had) <u>taken</u>
10. wear	<u>wore</u>	(have, has, had) <u>worn</u>

- Use each of the following verbs to write a sentence of your own. Underline the present tense verbs once, the past tense verbs twice, and the past participle tense verbs three times.

- drew _____
- have gone _____
- has frozen _____
- creep _____
- fell _____
- has bitten _____

Sentences will vary.

Page 40

Linking Verbs

Name _____

A linking verb does not show action. It connects a word or words in the predicate to the subject in the sentence. Some very common linking verbs are forms of be: am, are, is, was, were.

Father is a banker.
I am a student.



- In each of the following sentences, underline the linking verb and circle the two words that are joined by it.

- Water is part of all living things.
- Water is simple in structure.
- Water is a complex problem.
- A desert is a hot, barren region.
- Desert is common.
- Farming is restricted.
- Rainfall is scarce.
- Water is sometimes difficult to find.
- States which lack water supplies are often desperate for help.
- Nearby rivers are sources of water.
- It is important to consider the ecological effects of any diversion of water.
- Some desert areas are cold.
- Most deserts are very hot.
- The largest desert is the Sahara.

- Write four sentences about the geography of your state using a linking verb in each.

- Sentences will vary.
- _____
- _____
- _____

Page 41

More Linking Verbs

Name _____

A linking verb does not show action. It connects a word or words in the predicate to the subject in the sentence. Forms of be are common linking verbs. Other linking verbs include grow, look, become, appear, look, taste, and remain.

Note: A verb is a linking verb if you can substitute the verb "is" or "was" for it.

"The food tasted spicy." "The food was spicy."



- In each of the following sentences, underline the linking verb and circle the two words that are joined by it.

- A mountain is a common sight in western parts of the United States.
- The puma is a mountain lion.
- The lioness is walking through the grass looked powerful.
- When people approach, the puma becomes secretive.
- To some ranchers the panther became a nuisance.
- Their extinction seemed possible.
- Environmentalists became interested in their plight.
- The puma is a territorial animal.
- This information became crucial to help save the animal.
- Today the puma is plentiful again.

- Write sentences of your own using the linking verbs listed below. Remember to test your verb choice by seeing if you can substitute "is" or "was" for the linking verb.

- grow _____
- has felt _____
- seems _____
- tasted _____
- has remained _____
- was _____

Sentences will vary.

Page 42

Transitive Verbs

Name _____

A transitive verb is an action verb that is followed by a direct object. The verb "transmits" the action from the subject to the object.

The teacher graded three papers.



- In each of the following sentences underline the transitive verb and circle the subject and direct object.

- The fire cast dancing shadows across the room.
- The choir bought new outfits for the concert.
- The sleigh hit the roof with a loud bang.
- Rodney handled the flaming torch with ease.
- The disc jockey picked a song from the list.
- The outfielder hit the wall with a thud.
- The goalie stopped the ball.
- The horse jumped the obstacle with ease.
- Kenny slugged the baseball into the outfield.
- He served the tennis ball over the net.
- The woman painted the room.
- Charlie washed the windows.
- My friend types 80 words per minute.
- The toddler slammed the cupboard door on his fingers.

- Write four sentences about a party. Be sure to use transitive verbs. Underline the transitive verbs and circle the direct objects.

- Sentences will vary.
- _____
- _____
- _____

Page 43

Subject and Object Pronouns

Name _____

When a pronoun is the subject of the sentence, it is called a subject pronoun.

He caught the ball. (subject)

When a pronoun is used as the direct object, indirect object, or object of a preposition, it is called an object pronoun.

Sally saw us. (direct object)

Matthew throws us the balls. (indirect object)

Todd threw the ball to us. (object of preposition)

- Circle the pronouns used as subjects, and underline the pronouns used as objects.

- We will never allow it to happen in this school.
- After thinking about it carefully, he decided to go anyway.
- Even though the fruit was spoiled, the grocer sold it at the same price.
- They told us that this was going to be a very exciting day.
- I decided how the money should be spent.
- I wanted her to help me make the decision.
- She refused to do this.
- Harry wanted to buy it at the fruit stand.
- They did not stock apricot jam there.
- He told them about a grocery store located several blocks away.
- Mark told me about a movie.
- We chatted about it while walking to the store.

- Write a short paragraph about a visit to another country using at least three subject pronouns and three object pronouns.

Paragraph will vary.

Page 60

Pronouns Who/Whom

Name _____

The use of the pronouns *who* and *whom* is determined by the pronoun's function in the clause. Generally, *who* is used as a subject of a sentence or clause.

Who baked the cake?

The boy who baked it lives next door to me.

Whom is used as a direct object or an object of a preposition.

Whom did you visit last week?

With whom did you travel?

- Circle the correct pronoun in each of the following sentences.

- Mr. Hands is the one (who/whom) handles disciplinary matters.
- Do you think he is one in (who/whom) you can put your trust?
- Matthew is well acquainted with people (who/whom) will tell the truth.
- Kent is the person with (who/whom) you should speak.
- (Who/Whom) is waiting for me?
- For (who/whom) do you think we should vote?
- To (who/whom) do you wish to speak?
- The girl (who/whom) we met is very intelligent.
- Phyllis, (who/whom) is my youngest sister, is going to become a doctor.
- The person to (who/whom) you spoke is no longer here.
- (Who/Whom) went to the play?
- With (who/whom) did you see the movie?
- My brother, (who/whom) lives in Georgia, likes to jog.
- (Who/Whom) is coming to the party?

- Using the pronouns *who* and *whom*, write a short paragraph about something that you have studied in American history.

Paragraph will vary.

Page 61

Sentences with Modifiers

Name _____

The complete subject or complete predicate of a sentence usually contains other words or phrases called modifiers that add to the meaning of the sentence.

The cold water dripped slowly over the jagged edge.



- In the following sentences, underline the subject modifiers once and the predicate modifiers twice.

- The small boy ran very fast.
- The huge, gray dog ran eagerly.
- The talented magician bowed gracefully.
- The distraught mother silently watched.
- The excited boy collided with the dog.
- The long-stemmed roses landed in a tangled mess on the floor.
- The frightened cat in the window jumped wildly.

- Add modifiers to the simple subjects and predicates below and create interesting sentences. Don't forget to capitalize the first word of the sentence.

- player won game _____
- car drove _____
- children played _____
- birds flew _____
- Michelangelo painted murals _____
- Miss Brown explained problem _____
- sun shines _____
- summer means _____
- lakes freeze _____
- trees grow _____

Sentences will vary.

Page 62

Identifying Adjectives

Name _____

An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun. It gives specific information by telling *what kind*, *how many*, or *which one*.
green grass, two swimmers, this book



- In each of the following sentences, underline the adjective(s). Then tell what question each answers by writing a number above it: 1—what kind? 2—how many? 3—which one(s)?

- Ralph took his mangy, old dog for a long walk.
- The dog, Joshua, reluctantly rose from the warm bricks in front of the blazing hearth.
- He did not understand why anyone would want to venture out into the cold weather.
- Ralph wore his bright red stocking cap pulled tightly over his big ears.
- The cold air stung his red nose as he slogged through the blinding snow.
- Those majestic pines were covered with a heavy layer of snow.
- Joshua immediately had tiny icicles form in the fur of his four paws.
- He stopped two times to try to remove the icy buildup.
- When Ralph saw the pitiful look on Joshua's face, he knew he had made a mistake.
- That dog endured the bitter wind.
- He turned back to the warm house they had just left.
- Joshua raced ahead to get back to the safe haven of his peaceful, toasty hearth.
- Ralph peeled off the several layers of thick wool clothes and sat by the roaring fire.
- He decided that the next time he took a long walk it would be a warm, spring day.
- The faithful dog wagged his bushy tail.

- Write four sentences of your own using at least one adjective in each. Write about a summer day. Underline the adjectives.

- Sentences will vary.
-
-
-

Page 63

Limiting Adjectives

Name _____

A limiting adjective is one that points out an object or indicates its number or quantity. The articles *a*, *an*, and *the* are limiting adjectives. *A* precedes a noun beginning with a consonant sound, and *an* precedes a noun beginning with a vowel sound.

the cat, a dog, an owl, an hour



Write a or an in front of each noun.

1. a garage
5. an ant
9. an honor
13. a car
2. a CD
6. a baseball
10. a sale
14. an uncle
3. an apple
7. an order
11. an elevator
15. a carpet
4. a disaster
8. a concert
12. a video
16. a floor

A numerical adjective is a limiting adjective that indicates an exact number.
one, thirty, fifty

In the following sentences, circle the articles and underline the numerical adjectives.

1. The top speed limit on the interstate expressway is fifty-five miles per hour.
2. A two-hundred dollar fine may result if you speed.
3. There are only about five cars that pass this point every day.
4. Twenty police officers have been assigned to monitor the city streets.
5. If they save just one life, it will be worth the effort.
6. The traffic laws review book contained twenty-three pages.
7. I read the book ten times.

Write sentences of your own about driving a car. Use a numerical adjective in each sentence.

1. Sentences will vary.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Page 68

Demonstrative and Indefinite Adjectives

Name _____

This, that, these, and those are demonstrative adjectives that point out a particular person, place, or thing. Use *this* and *these* for things close by and *that* and *those* for things distant in time or space.



Write a demonstrative adjective before each of the following objects.

1. these tulips (near)
6. that umbrella (far)
2. that boot (far)
7. that radio (far)
3. these tables (near)
8. this stadium (near)
4. that island (far)
9. that nation (far)
5. those empires (far)
10. these textbooks (near)

Choose the correct word or words for each sentence.

1. (This, That) tree on the hill is beautiful.
2. (These, Those) musicians playing now are more talented than (these, those) musicians we heard last week.
3. (This, That) flower in my hand is more beautiful than the one in the vase.
4. (This, That) apple you are holding looks shinier than (this, that) one right there.

An indefinite adjective is an adjective which gives an approximate number or quantity. It does not tell exactly how many or how much.
many mice, more choices, fewer decisions

In the following sentences, circle the indefinite adjectives.

1. Some politicians seemed to be making many promises.
2. Few people could really understand what they wanted to do.
3. Several reporters tried to pin them down to the facts.
4. Many people in the crowd wanted an alternative.
5. Finally more candidates came forward.
6. They talked like they understood many problems.
7. All people could support these candidates.

Page 69

Proper and Interrogative Adjectives

Name _____

A proper adjective is an adjective formed from a proper noun. It is always capitalized and may contain more than one word.
Latin American dances
Florida oranges



Circle all the adjectives and write P above each proper adjective.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Italian</u> sauce | <u>new</u> cat | <u>brish-red</u> apple | <u>Irish</u> stew |
| <u>million</u> years | <u>Belgian</u> waffles | <u>other</u> classes | <u>Mexican</u> border |
| <u>Greek</u> salad | <u>California</u> sunshine | <u>Flag Day</u> parade | <u>Chicago</u> museum |
| <u>Siamese</u> cat | <u>few</u> animals | <u>United Nations</u> building | <u>French</u> bread |
| <u>several</u> shoes | <u>German</u> dances | <u>Swedish</u> meatballs | <u>silk</u> shirt |
| <u>Japanese</u> food | <u>purple</u> book | <u>African</u> stories | <u>English</u> setter |
| <u>small</u> puppy | <u>Michigan</u> highway | <u>orange</u> balloon | <u>digital</u> clock |

An interrogative adjective is an adjective which is used to ask a question.
what, which

In each of the following sentences, circle the interrogative adjective and underline the noun it modifies.

1. Which part is missing from this computer?
2. What type of monitor do you have?
3. Which system works best for word processing?
4. What brand has the lowest price right now?
5. What store did you visit to look for a new computer?

Write a short paragraph of your own about your neighborhood. Include two proper adjectives and two interrogative adjectives in the paragraph. Underline these adjectives.

Paragraph will vary.

Page 70

Predicate Adjectives

Name _____

A predicate adjective follows a linking verb and describes the subject.
The fish was fantastic.



In each of the following sentences, underline the linking verb and circle the predicate adjective.

1. Bees are necessary for the process of pollination to be completed.
2. Honey from the hives is delicious.
3. The color is golden.
4. Worker bees are very industrious.
5. In the hierarchy of the hive, the queen bee is supreme.
6. The eggs are tiny.
7. Orchard owners are dependent on bees for their livelihood.
8. They are happy to see the swarms of bees invade their trees.
9. The mites which attack the hive are tiny.
10. They are unpopular with everyone.

Write a short paragraph of your own, using at least three predicate adjectives. Underline the predicate adjectives.

Paragraph will vary.

Use the following linking verbs to write sentences of your own which include predicate adjectives.

1. are Sentences will vary.
2. were _____
3. is _____
4. was _____

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