

# EXERCISES IN ENGLISH

grammar

workbook

LEVEL  
E



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# 1 Nouns

A **noun** is a word that names a person, a place, or a thing.

**hiker      campground      tent**

**A** The following words are nouns. Write each in the proper column.

	PERSON	PLACE	THING
1. uncles	_____	_____	_____
2. Los Angeles	_____	_____	_____
3. keys	_____	_____	_____
4. dashboard	_____	_____	_____
5. children	_____	_____	_____
6. Walbridge Park	_____	_____	_____
7. William	_____	_____	_____
8. streetlight	_____	_____	_____
9. Cleveland	_____	_____	_____
10. automobile	_____	_____	_____

**B** Underline the nouns in each sentence.

1. Mildred Taylor wrote a book called *The Gold Cadillac*.
2. The father in the story bought an expensive car.
3. His wife had wanted to save money for a house.
4. The father and the children drove to Detroit to visit relatives.
5. The mother refused to go and decided to stay at home.

**C** Complete each sentence with nouns.

1. The next trip was to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They stopped at a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The family spoke to a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They stayed at a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The children brought home a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.



## 2 Common Nouns and Proper Nouns

There are two main kinds of nouns: common nouns and proper nouns.

A **common noun** names any one member of a class of people, places, or things.

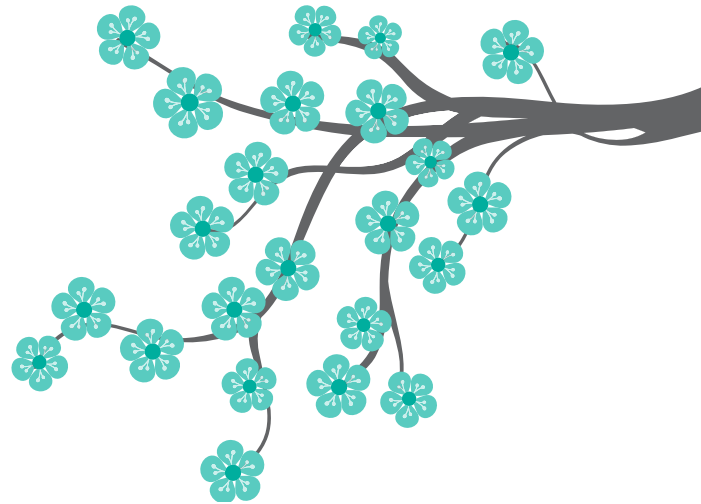
**queen   city   church**

A **proper noun** names a particular person, place, or thing.

**Queen Elizabeth   London   Westminster Abbey**

**A** Circle each common noun. Underline each proper noun.

1. Japan gave the United States some trees.
2. These trees were planted around the Tidal Basin in Washington, D.C.
3. Beautiful flowers bloom on these trees in April.
4. The blossoms are pink and white.
5. The flowers last for only 10 to 12 days.
6. Photographers from many countries take pictures of the blossoms.
7. The Jefferson Memorial is also decorated by these beautiful flowers.
8. In Japan the people have a festival when the first buds appear.
9. Washington, D.C. holds an annual Cherry Blossom Festival.
10. The United States received a beautiful gift from the people of Japan.



**B** Complete each sentence with a proper noun to match the common noun in parentheses.

1. My uncle Mike bought a new \_\_\_\_\_. (car)
2. Jessica shopped at \_\_\_\_\_ for the gift. (store)
3. We went to \_\_\_\_\_ for our vacation. (place)
4. After the game \_\_\_\_\_ treated us to a hamburger. (person)
5. Carlos read \_\_\_\_\_ for one hour. (book)

## 3

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- |                     |       |                       |       |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Canada           | _____ | 11. Boston            | _____ |
| 2. Brian            | _____ | 12. Earth             | _____ |
| 3. Florida          | _____ | 13. Sunday            | _____ |
| 4. March            | _____ | 14. Alps              | _____ |
| 5. Donald Duck      | _____ | 15. Pacific Ocean     | _____ |
| 6. North America    | _____ | 16. Abraham Lincoln   | _____ |
| 7. Thanksgiving     | _____ | 17. Memorial Day      | _____ |
| 8. Beverly Cleary   | _____ | 18. Thomas Edison     | _____ |
| 9. Brown University | _____ | 19. Buick             | _____ |
| 10. Joe's Diner     | _____ | 20. Mississippi River | _____ |

In \_\_\_\_\_ my family visited \_\_\_\_\_ during  
the \_\_\_\_\_ weekend. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ came with us.  
I saw \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time.





## 4 Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns

A **singular noun** tells about one person, place, or thing. A **plural noun** tells about more than one. The plural of most nouns is made by adding -s or -es to the singular form. For nouns ending in y after a consonant, change the y to i and add -es. For some nouns ending in f or fe, change the f or fe to v and add -es.

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>nut</b>	<b>nuts</b>	<b>day</b>	<b>days</b>	<b>roof</b>	<b>roofs</b>
<b>bench</b>	<b>benches</b>	<b>berry</b>	<b>berries</b>	<b>wolf</b>	<b>wolves</b>

Complete the letter by writing the correct plural forms of the nouns in parentheses.

Dear Mom and Dad,

I love visiting Uncle Ted and Aunt Maki on their farm.

One day we picked \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. peach

2. cherry

The fruit was so ripe that we just shook the \_\_\_\_\_ , and the fruit and

3. branch

\_\_\_\_\_ fell off the \_\_\_\_\_ . We had \_\_\_\_\_ !

4. leaf

5. tree

6. bushel

The fruit was then packed in \_\_\_\_\_ and shipped to \_\_\_\_\_

7. box

8. factory

where it will be made into jam. Soon the \_\_\_\_\_ will appear on our

9. Jar

supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ !

10. shelf

Later in the week, Ted and I paddled \_\_\_\_\_ down the stream.

11. kayak

We saw two mother \_\_\_\_\_ with their \_\_\_\_\_ . I was really

12. fox

13. baby

surprised. I never expected to see wild \_\_\_\_\_ so close to the farm.

14. animal

I've been helping Aunt Maki a lot too. I get \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner right

15. vegetable

out of the garden. We have fresh \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and

16. carrot

17. radish

\_\_\_\_\_ every night. After dinner I help her do the \_\_\_\_\_ .

18. cucumber

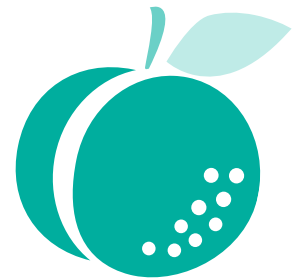
19. dish

This trip has been my favorite of all my \_\_\_\_\_ !

20. vacation

Love,

Joey



## 5 More Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns

For nouns ending in *o* after a vowel, form the plural by adding *-s* to the singular form. For some nouns ending in *o* after a consonant, add *-es* to the singular. Some singular nouns use a different word to show the plural. Some nouns use the same word for both the singular and the plural.

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
radio	radios	goose	geese	deer	deer
tomato	tomatoes	man	men	salmon	salmon
trio	trios	tooth	teeth	series	series

### A Write the correct plural form for each noun.

- |           |       |            |       |
|-----------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. child  | _____ | 6. ox      | _____ |
| 2. bison  | _____ | 7. hero    | _____ |
| 3. piano  | _____ | 8. trout   | _____ |
| 4. potato | _____ | 9. species | _____ |
| 5. mouse  | _____ | 10. moose  | _____ |

### B Complete each sentence with the plural form of the noun. Use a capital letter when necessary.

- ranch Cowhands work on \_\_\_\_\_ in the American West.
- burro They ride horses and use mules and \_\_\_\_\_ as pack animals.
- lasso Cowhands use their \_\_\_\_\_ to catch stray cattle.
- wolf They protect cattle from predators such as pumas and \_\_\_\_\_.
- calf They brand \_\_\_\_\_ with the ranch's brand.
- sombrero Early cowhands wore \_\_\_\_\_.
- sheep Some ranchers raise \_\_\_\_\_ instead of cattle.
- rodeo Many cowhands compete in \_\_\_\_\_.
- bronco Men ride bulls and bucking \_\_\_\_\_.
- woman \_\_\_\_\_ compete in events such as barrel racing.



## 6 Possessive Nouns

The **possessive form** of a noun expresses possession or ownership. The apostrophe (') is the sign of a possessive noun. To form the possessive of a singular noun, add -'s to the singular form.

**architect**

**architect's**

To form the possessive of a plural noun that ends in s, add an apostrophe (') to the plural form.

**farmers**

**farmers'**

To form the possessive of a plural noun that does not end in s, add -'s to the plural form.

**children**

**children's**



### A Rewrite the following, using singular possessive nouns.

1. the whistle of the referee
2. the voice of the coach
3. the horse of Paul Revere
4. the badge of the officer
5. the spurs of the cowboy

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### B Rewrite the following, using plural possessive nouns.

1. the cries of the babies
2. the suggestions of both men
3. the wishbones of the turkeys
4. the carts of the golfers
5. the tractors of the farmers

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### C Underline the correct possessive form of the noun in each sentence.

1. The circus (ringmaster's   ringmasters') voice announced the next act.
2. A (lion's   lions') roar caused excitement.
3. All of the (elephant's   elephants') tails had pink bows on them.
4. All of the (child's   children's) eyes followed the tightrope walker.
5. One (acrobat's   acrobats') trick amazed everyone.



## 7 More Possessive Nouns

A noun has both a singular and a plural possessive form.

**A** Write the singular possessive and the plural possessive of each noun.

**SINGULAR POSSESSIVE**      **PLURAL POSSESSIVE**

- |           |       |       |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1. doctor | _____ | _____ |
| 2. baby   | _____ | _____ |
| 3. wolf   | _____ | _____ |
| 4. child  | _____ | _____ |
| 5. fox    | _____ | _____ |



**B** Complete each sentence with the possessive form of the noun. Use a capital letter when necessary.

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| national parks | 1. Grizzly bears are one of the _____ protected species.   |
| Alaska         | 2. One of _____ claims to fame is the grizzly, a type of brown bear.                                 |
| grizzlies      | 3. _____ bodies are massive, sometimes measuring eight feet long and weighing as much as 900 pounds. |
| cubs           | 4. A grizzly's den may contain cubs and the _____ food.  |
| bear           | 5. This _____ claws are straight and not good for climbing.  |
| camper         | 6. Every _____ fear is to encounter a grizzly.   |
| food           | 7. _____ presence at a campsite can attract a bear.  |
| human          | 8. A _____ response to seeing a grizzly can range from excitement to terror.                         |
| nature         | 9. Another of _____ wild creatures is the puma.  |
| puma           | 10. The _____ many other names include catamount, panther, and mountain lion.                        |
| jungle         | 11. The puma is among the _____ inhabitants, but it is also found in mountains and deserts.          |
| kittens        | 12. Its _____ behavior is very playful.  |
| cat            | 13. A domestic _____ instincts are similar to a puma's.  |
| deer           | 14. Many _____ lives have been cut short by hungry pumas.  |
| hunters        | 15. _____ means of catching pumas are traps and open pits.   |



## 8 Collective Nouns, Concrete Nouns, and Abstract Nouns

A **collective noun** names a group of persons, places, or things that are considered a unit.

**The cast and the orchestra bowed to the audience.**

**Concrete nouns** name items that can be seen or touched. Concrete nouns have singular and plural forms.

**The students and the teachers worked on the projects.**

**Abstract nouns** name items that cannot be seen or touched. They usually do not have plural forms, and they generally take singular verbs.

**The weather was filled with lightning and thunder.**

**A Write a collective noun for each word.**

- |              |       |            |       |
|--------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. cows      | _____ | 6. bees    | _____ |
| 2. geese     | _____ | 7. scouts  | _____ |
| 3. members   | _____ | 8. singers | _____ |
| 4. actors    | _____ | 9. bananas | _____ |
| 5. musicians | _____ | 10. wolves | _____ |

**B Circle each concrete noun. Underline each abstract noun.**

- We admired the beauty of the handmade quilt.
- If goldfish are left in the darkness, they may get ill.
- Perseverance helped Shawn win the science competition.
- It was Maureen's idea to put the lobster back in the ocean.
- Dion loses his patience when the bus is late.
- Mrs. Cantrell's knowledge of giraffes impressed the zookeepers.
- A fear of heat kept my sister away from the campfire.
- The pilot possessed great courage and strength.
- Seth was in the garden when he noticed a strange smell.
- Keisha's ambition and confidence will make her successful.
- Future generations are often the focus of my teacher's speeches.
- My attention is on the charity I can do to help people in need.
- My brother has hopes to give a good life to his child.
- Allison's honesty and intelligence make her an example to follow.
- My belief is that the criticism was not fair.

## 9 Nouns as Subjects

A **noun** can be the subject of a sentence. The **simple subject** is usually the noun that names the person, place, or thing the sentence is about.

**The brave firefighters rushed into the burning building.**

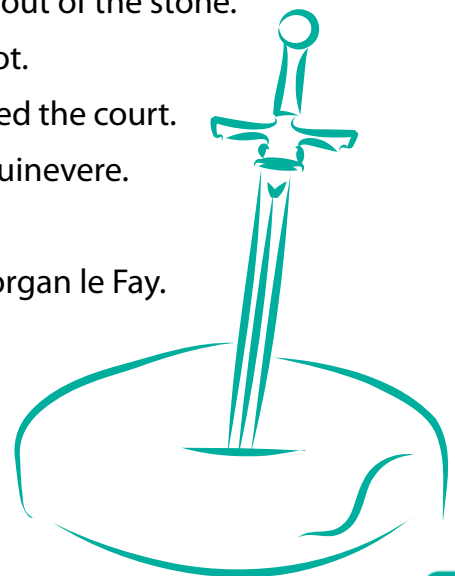
**A** Underline the simple subject in each sentence.

1. Many tribes lived along the Atlantic coastline.
2. These Native Americans had lived there long before the arrival of Europeans.
3. Villages were located near lakes and rivers.
4. Six large tribes lived in the area from Canada to Florida.
5. Each tribe was an independent nation.
6. Some tribes had leaders called sachems.
7. A tribe's sachem could be a man or a woman.
8. A council of village leaders served with the chief.
9. The first colonists were helped by these Native Americans.
10. Chief Massasoit aided the Pilgrims.

**B** Complete each sentence with a subject noun. Use each noun only once.

**queen**      **island**      **Arthur**      **knights**      **sword**  
**legend**      **king**      **wife**      **stone**      **court**

1. King Arthur's \_\_\_\_\_ was named Excalibur.
2. A large \_\_\_\_\_ had the sword stuck in it.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ alone was able to pull the sword out of the stone.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of King Arthur was at Camelot.
5. Brave \_\_\_\_\_ such as Sir Lancelot attended the court.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of King Arthur was named Guinevere.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ fell in love with Sir Lancelot.
8. One \_\_\_\_\_ tells about Arthur's sister, Morgan le Fay.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Avalon was ruled by Morgan le Fay.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ went to his sister's island to be healed of his wounds.







# 10 Nouns as Subject Complements

A noun can be a subject complement. A **subject complement** renames the subject and completes the meaning of a linking verb, such as *am*, *is*, *are*, *was*, or *were*.

## SUBJECT      SUBJECT COMPLEMENT

Debbie is a fitness instructor.

**A** Circle the simple subject in each sentence. Underline the subject complement.

1. Snoopy is a black-and-white beagle.
2. Charlie Brown is the owner of Snoopy.
3. Woodstock is a small yellow bird.
4. Woodstock is Snoopy's friend.
5. In the winter Woodstock is a hockey player on his frozen birdbath.
6. In the summer the birdbath is Woodstock's swimming pool.
7. Snoopy is a baseball player too.
8. Charlie Brown is the manager of the baseball team.
9. The other players are friends of Charlie Brown.
10. Charles M. Schulz was the creator of all these characters.



**B** Complete each sentence with a noun used as a subject complement.

1. A famous school is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My favorite school subjects are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My teacher was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The students across from me were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Of all my friends, I am the \_\_\_\_\_.

**C** Complete each sentence with the correct subject complement.

**capital      name      Dairy State      bird      range**

1. Wisconsin is the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Denver is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Colorado.
3. The Sierra Nevada is a mountain \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Missouri is the \_\_\_\_\_ of both a state and a river.
5. The cardinal is the state \_\_\_\_\_ of seven states.

# 11 Nouns as Direct Objects

A noun can be a direct object. A **direct object** answers the question *whom* or *what* after an action verb in a sentence.

**We managed to purchase two tickets for the show.** (*Tickets* answers the question *what*—*What* did we manage to purchase?)

**The show stars my favorite singer.** (*Singer* answers the question *whom*—*Whom* does the show star?)

**A** Circle the direct object in each sentence. Write on the line whether it answers the question *whom* or *what*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Connecticut claims two famous men from the American Revolution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The state honors Nathan Hale as a hero.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. At first Nathan Hale taught school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Hale joined the army of George Washington.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Washington needed information about the British troops.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In his schoolmaster's clothes, Hale crossed the British lines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. On the British side, Hale drew maps of the British locations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. He hid the maps and information in his shoes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Unfortunately, a British soldier recognized Hale.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The British hanged Nathan Hale for spying.

**B** Complete each sentence with a direct object. Use each noun once.

**battles**      **information**      **forts**      **town**      **marks**  
**traitor**      **soldier**      **sides**      **hero**      **Benedict Arnold**

1. Connecticut also produced a \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Americans remember \_\_\_\_\_ as a spy.
3. General Arnold first won \_\_\_\_\_ for the Americans.
4. Benedict Arnold changed \_\_\_\_\_ during the war, however.
5. This traitor leaked \_\_\_\_\_ to the British.
6. For the British, General Arnold captured two American \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. During battle Arnold's troops killed every \_\_\_\_\_ in one fort.
8. His troops also burned the \_\_\_\_\_ of Griswald.
9. After the war Britain accepted its \_\_\_\_\_ as a citizen.
10. Nathan Hale and Benedict Arnold left their \_\_\_\_\_ on history.

## 12 Direct Objects and Subject Complements

Read each sentence. Write **DO** on the line if the italicized word is a direct object. Write **SC** if it is a subject complement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Tropical rain forests are the earth's oldest living *ecosystems*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Rain forests cover only a small *part* of the earth's surface.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. They are *home* to half the plant and animal species on the earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Torrential rains have washed most *nutrients* from the soil.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Rain forests have no dry or cold *seasons*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A tropical rain forest has four *layers*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The emergent layer is the tallest *layer* in a rain forest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The canopy contains the most *food* for rain forest animals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The emergent layer and the canopy receive the most *sunshine*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Most rain forest animals are *inhabitants* of the top layers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The fourth layer of a rain forest is the *understory*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Tree roots, soil, and decaying material constitute the forest *floor*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The understory and the forest floor receive very little *light*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Large animals are *residents* of the forest floor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Foods such as bananas, chocolate, and pepper are *products* of rain forests.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. These foods are maintainable *resources*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The Amazon rain forest covers an *area* about two thirds the size of the continental United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. It is the world's largest *rain forest*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Rain forests help control the world's *climate*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Rain forests affect all *human beings* on earth.





# 13 Objects of Prepositions

A noun can be the object of a preposition. A **preposition** can show place, time, direction, and relationship. Some common prepositions are *in, into, on, to, by, for, from, at, of, with, and without*.

A **prepositional phrase** consists of a preposition and its object, a noun or a pronoun. The noun or the pronoun that follows the preposition is called the **object of the preposition**.

**The group of fans cheered at the appearance of the singer.**

**A Underline the prepositions in the sentences. Circle the object of each preposition. Some sentences have more than one prepositional phrase.**

1. The bat hangs upside down in its cave.
2. The sharp claws on its toes cling to the ceiling.
3. Bats sleep in this position.
4. At night the bat awakens.
5. Its lips push into the shape of a horn.
6. Squeaking sounds come from its throat.
7. The noise vibrates the air in the cave.
8. The bat listens for echoes from its squeaks.
9. From the echoes, the bat can "see" anything in the dark.
10. Bats are not blind in the daylight.



**B Complete the paragraph by adding objects of the prepositions. Add words if necessary.**

My friends dared me, so I walked into (1.) \_\_\_\_\_. The insides were covered with (2.) \_\_\_\_\_, but I kept walking. Soon I heard sounds from (3.) \_\_\_\_\_. I felt a chill run down (4.) \_\_\_\_\_. I had a lump in (5.) \_\_\_\_\_. My feet were stuck to (6.) \_\_\_\_\_. Suddenly I felt a cold hand on (7.) \_\_\_\_\_. A cry finally came from (8.) \_\_\_\_\_. Turning around, I saw a man with (9.) \_\_\_\_\_ in (10.) \_\_\_\_\_.

**C Write two sentences to finish the paragraph. Circle the prepositions.**

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## 14 Nouns as Indirect Objects

A noun can be the indirect object of a verb. An **indirect object** tells *to whom*, *to what*, *for whom*, or *for what* the action was done. The indirect object comes between the verb and the direct object.

VERB	INDIRECT OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT
Sylvia <u>brought</u>	<u>Karen</u>	<u>souvenirs from her trip to Egypt.</u>

**A** Circle the indirect object in each sentence. The direct object is italicized.

1. The amendments to the Constitution give Americans certain *rights*.
2. The First Amendment guarantees people *freedom* of speech and religion.
3. The Fourth Amendment assures residents *security* against illegal searches.
4. The Sixth Amendment promises an accused person a speedy *trial*.
5. The Eighth Amendment gives citizens *protection* against cruel and unusual punishment.
6. The Thirteenth Amendment offered slaves their *freedom*.
7. The Fifteenth Amendment promised African American males the *vote*.
8. The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the *right* to vote.
9. The Twenty-Second Amendment denies a leader a third *term* as president.
10. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment assures 18-year-olds the *vote*.

**B** Underline the direct object in each sentence. Circle the indirect object.

1. Mr. Rosenbaum assigned the class a project on the Constitution.
2. He offered the students any help they needed.
3. Maya read a small group the Bill of Rights.
4. Michael showed his partner a Web site about the Constitutional Convention.
5. Carl and Anna sent their senator a request for an interview.
6. Mr. Rosenbaum lent Laura a biography of Thomas Jefferson.
7. Tricia handed Mr. Rosenbaum her paper about John Adams.
8. Oscar told his classmates a story about Benjamin Franklin.
9. The principal promised the fifth grade a trip to Philadelphia.
10. The children sold their neighbors candy to pay for the trip.

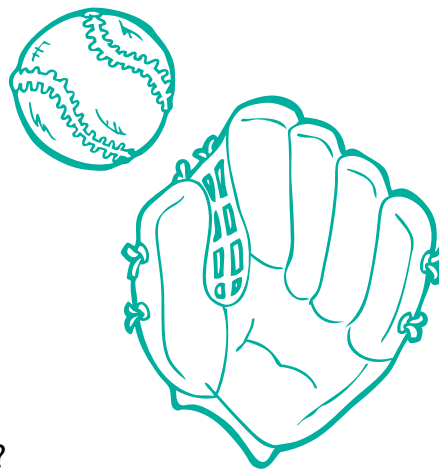
# 15 Nouns in Direct Address

A noun is used in **direct address** when it names the person spoken to. Nouns in direct address are always followed by or preceded by a comma.

Doctor, do you think I have pneumonia?

**A** Underline the noun(s) in direct address in each sentence.

1. Folks, step right up and get your tickets.
2. Be careful, boys, going down the steps.
3. These are box seats, Dad!
4. Mr. Martinez, do you think we will be able to get autographs?
5. Maybe, Jim, we might get a few.
6. Fans, please stand for the national anthem.
7. Step up to the plate, batter.
8. I don't think that was a strike, Dad!
9. Jim and Todd, do you want hot dogs?
10. Do you want mustard, boys, on the hot dogs?



**B** Complete each sentence with a noun in direct address.

**Mrs. Velez   Nurse Higgins   Coach   Rosa   Doctor**

1. Where does your arm hurt, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. Bring me Rosa's chart, \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. \_\_\_\_\_ , is my arm broken?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ , your daughter will need a cast for six weeks.
5. I won't be able to play in the game on Saturday, \_\_\_\_\_ .

**C** Write sentences, using each word as a noun in direct address. Vary the position of the noun.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| José     | 1. _____ |
| Laura    | 2. _____ |
| class    | 3. _____ |
| Coach    | 4. _____ |
| swimmers | 5. _____ |



# 16 Words Used as Nouns or as Verbs

A noun is a naming word. A verb expresses action or being. Many words can be used either as nouns or as verbs.

**VERB**

**NOUN**

Be careful when you step on that crooked step.



**A** Write **N** if the italicized word is a noun.

Write **V** if it is a verb.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. We often *visit* Philadelphia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. You should *plan* to go there.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A *visit* to Independence Hall is interesting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Alexander Hamilton oversaw the *plan* for the Hall.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The delegates *debated* about the wording of the U.S. Constitution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. George Washington presided over the *debate*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. From Independence Hall it's just a short *walk* to the Liberty Bell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Did the bell *crack* the first time it was rung?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The *crack* is about two feet long.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Next *walk* down the street to Betsy Ross's house.

**B** Write sentences, using each word first as a noun and then as a verb.

1. design \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. rule \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. surprise \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. judge \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. ring \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 17 Words Used as Nouns or as Adjectives

A noun is a naming word. An adjective describes a noun. Many words can be used either as nouns or as adjectives.

## ADJECTIVE

## NOUN

The football coach tossed Jason the football.

**A** Write **N** if the italicized word is a noun. Write **A** if it is an adjective.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. George Washington Carver was born a *slave* in 1864.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. When he was a boy, *slave* traders kidnapped him and his mother.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. He worked on a *farm* while he went to high school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. When he was 30, he went to *college* in Iowa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Then he became a *college* professor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. He started studying the diseases of *farm* crops.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. *Peanut* plants enrich the soil in which they are grown.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Carver is famous for inventing many uses for the *peanut*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. *Cotton* plantations were turned into peanut farms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. *Cotton* was no longer the main crop raised in the South.

**B** Write sentences, using each term first as a noun and then as an adjective.

1. bicycle \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. cell phone \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. soccer \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. truck \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. pencil \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# 18 Uses of Nouns

Nouns can be used in different ways.

**S**     **subject**

**SC**   **subject complement**

**DO**   **direct object**

**IO**   **indirect object**

**OP**   **object of a preposition**

**DA**   **direct address**

The doctor wrote the prescription.

She is a surgeon.

She has a degree from Harvard University.

She gives her patients a lot of attention.

She practices with several doctors.

Doctor, do I have a fever?

Underline each noun. Above each noun write its use.

Use the abbreviations listed in the box above.

1. Shelly, did you vote in the election?
2. Yes, Erica, I cast my ballot.
3. Women didn't always have the right to vote in the United States.
4. They gained this right in 1920 through the Nineteenth Amendment.
5. Susan B. Anthony fought for this right.
6. She gave Congress her opinions.
7. She and a friend published a newspaper.
8. The name of their paper was *The Revolution*.
9. The paper gave readers a different view on issues of the day.
10. Susan B. Anthony also worked for a change in women's fashion.
11. She cut her hair short.
12. She even wore a type of pants.
13. Many people did not approve of this attire.
14. Women should thank Susan B. Anthony.
15. She was a tireless worker for the rights of all.



*Susan B. Anthony fought for women's causes. Give an example of how you can help a cause that you believe in.*



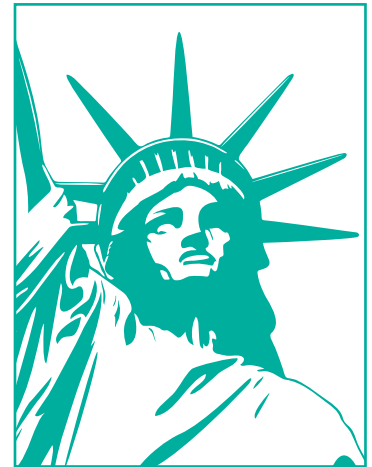
## 19 Reviewing Nouns

**A** Write on the line whether the italicized noun is concrete or abstract.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. French *citizens* gave the United States a gift in 1884.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. This *gift* was the Statue of Liberty.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. This monument was a sign of friendship and *liberty*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Édouard de Laboulaye, a *historian*, suggested the idea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The people of France donated *money* for the statue.

**B** Write on the line whether the italicized noun is common or proper.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. *Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi* designed the statue.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The statue was to be built as a proud *woman*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Her *crown* was made with seven spikes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The spikes represented the world's seven seas and *continents*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. She holds a book with the date of the *Declaration of Independence* on it.



**C** Write on the line whether the italicized noun is the subject, the direct object, or the object of a preposition.

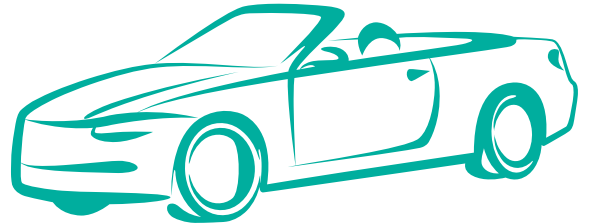
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The *engineer* of the statue was Alexandre Gustave Eiffel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Eiffel built the *skeleton* for the copper body.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Sheets of copper were hammered onto the *frame*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Bartholdi's *mother* was the model for the face.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The two men shared their *talents* with the United States.

**D** Circle the subject in each sentence. Underline under the subject complement.

16. The statue is a female figure 151 feet tall.
17. The base of the statue is a pedestal 154 feet high.
18. The crown of the statue was once an observation deck.
19. The lights in the torch are powerful electric lamps.
20. The home for this great lady is New York Harbor.

**19 Reviewing Nouns, continued****E** Circle the noun in direct address in each sentence.

21. Dad, do we really own that red convertible?  
 22. Yes, we sure do, Danielle.  
 23. Would you like to go for a ride, girls?  
 24. Do you want to come along, Grandma?  
 25. Sure. Molly, would you get my purse?

**F** Write on the line whether the italicized noun is a direct object, an indirect object, or a subject complement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Our last car was a *sedan*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Dad bought the *convertible* from a nearby dealer.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 28. It has leather *seats*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 29. The car is a beautiful *machine*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Dad gave *Mom* a wonderful surprise.

**Try It Yourself**

Write four sentences about a place you know. Think about your use of nouns.  
 Check your spelling of proper, plural, and possessive nouns.

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**Check Your Own Work**

Choose a selection from your writing portfolio, a journal, a work in progress, an assignment from another class, or a letter. Revise it, applying the skills you have reviewed. This checklist will help you.

- ✓ Have you capitalized all proper nouns?
- ✓ Have you used the correct plural forms?
- ✓ Have you used the apostrophe correctly?
- ✓ Have you correctly used nouns in direct address?