

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH

grammar

workbook

LEVEL
G



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Teacher
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1 Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns

A **noun** is a name word. A **singular noun** names one person, place, thing, or idea. A **plural noun** names more than one. The plural of most nouns is formed by adding -s or -es to the singular form. For nouns ending in y preceded by a consonant, change the y to i and add -es. Some plural nouns are not formed by adding -s or -es. Check a dictionary for these forms.

A Write the plural form for each noun.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. highway _____ | 6. goose _____ |
| 2. cherry _____ | 7. gas _____ |
| 3. college _____ | 8. box _____ |
| 4. fish _____ | 9. path _____ |
| 5. wish _____ | 10. species _____ |

B Complete each sentence with the plural form of the noun. Use a dictionary to check your answers.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| enemy | 1. In the Middle Ages, castles were built for defense against _____. |
| series | 2. Castles had several _____ of defenses, such as moats and walls. |
| ditch | 3. Around some castles were moats, which were _____ filled with water. |
| trench | 4. Some of these _____ were dry, however. |
| Sentry | 5. _____ were soldiers who guarded the gates of the castle. |
| supply | 6. Castles needed reserves of _____, including weapons and food. |
| siege | 7. During _____ opponents would surround a castle. |
| day | 8. This kind of attack could last for _____ or even months. |
| knight | 9. Protecting a lord's castle was the duty of his _____. |
| foot | 10. The knights often wore special metal armor that included protective covering for their _____. |



2 More Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns

Form the plural of nouns ending in *o* after a vowel by adding *-s* to the singular form. The plurals of some nouns that end in *o* after a consonant are formed by adding *-es* to the singular; others simply add *-s*. The plurals of some nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are formed by changing the *f* or *fe* to *ves*. For most compound words, form the plural by adding *-s*. For some compounds that consist of several words, make the principal word plural.

A Write the plural form of each noun. Use a dictionary to check your answers.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. shelf | _____ | 6. piano | _____ |
| 2. tomato | _____ | 7. half | _____ |
| 3. mother-in-law | _____ | 8. spoonful | _____ |
| 4. echo | _____ | 9. knife | _____ |
| 5. break-in | _____ | 10. cliff | _____ |

B Complete each sentence with the plural form of the noun. Use a dictionary to check your answers.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| rodeo | 1. _____ are competitions in which cowboys demonstrate their skills in riding and roping. |
| bronco | 2. Many people associate rodeos with cowboys and bucking _____ . |
| calf | 3. Another rodeo image is that of the roping of _____ . |
| cattle drive | 4. Riding and roping were important skills during _____ in the late 1800s. |
| ox | 5. Cowboys had to be experts at herding _____ . |
| ranch | 6. Cowboys date back to the _____ of the Spanish in the Southwest. |
| hero | 7. Movies often portray cowboys as _____ . |
| life | 8. These movies generally romanticize cowboy culture, but hard work characterized the cowboys' _____ . |
| hardship | 9. Cowboys faced many _____ and long hours in their saddles. |
| cattle | 10. _____ are fairly difficult animals to herd and control. |

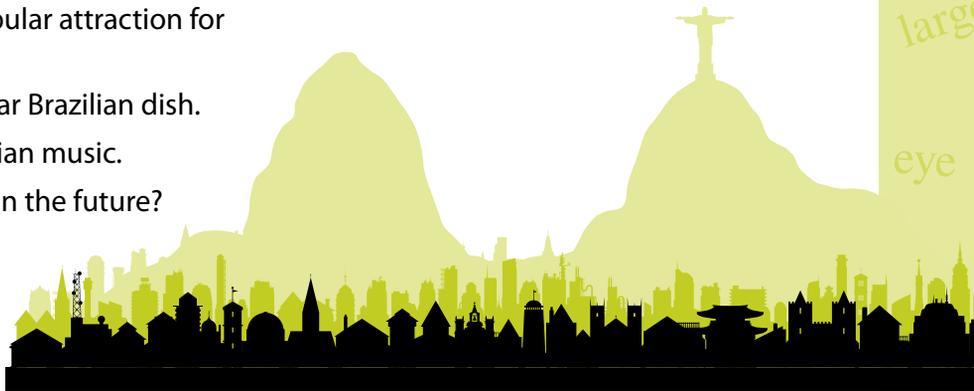
3 Nouns as Subjects and as Subject Complements

A noun can be the subject or the subject complement of a sentence. The **subject** tells what the sentence is about. A **subject complement** is a noun that completes the meaning of a linking verb in a sentence. A subject complement renames or describes the subject.

SUBJECT	Brazil is in South America.
SUBJECT COMPLEMENT	Brazil is a <u>country</u> in South America.

A Underline each subject. Circle each noun subject complement.

1. Brazil is a fast-growing country.
2. The capital of the country is Brasilia.
3. That city is fairly new.
4. In Brazil, Portuguese is the language.
5. Brazil is the economic leader of South America.
6. Coffee remains a major export of Brazil.
7. The production of automobiles has become an important industry for Brazil.
8. Brazil is the fifth largest country in the world in size and in population.
9. Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo are other important cities in Brazil.
10. The beaches of Rio de Janeiro are quite a famous destination.
11. The area near the Amazon River is home to a large rain forest.
12. Carnival in Rio remains a popular attraction for Brazilians and tourists alike.
13. A stew with beans is a popular Brazilian dish.
14. Bossa nova is a type of Brazilian music.
15. Will Brazil be a major power in the future?



B Complete each sentence. On the line write S if you have added a subject or SC if you have added a subject complement.

- _____ 1. The most important city in my area is _____.
- _____ 2. _____ is a major attraction here.
- _____ 3. _____ has become our most important product.
- _____ 4. A popular sport in the area is _____.
- _____ 5. In this area _____ is a popular food.

eat
Nouns
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4 Nouns as Direct Objects

A noun can be used as the direct object of an action verb. A **direct object** tells *whom* or *what* after the verb.

My mother practices karate.

A Underline the direct object in each sentence.

1. Over the past decades more and more people have shown an interest in karate.
2. Many movies and TV shows feature this type of martial art.
3. Growing numbers of people are learning karate as a means of defense.
4. Colleges, karate clubs, and other schools teach its techniques.
5. The Japanese word *karate* means "empty hand."
6. With karate a person strikes parts of another person's body.
7. Some martial arts, such as tae kwon do, emphasize kicking.
8. Others, such as kung fu, use a circular motion of the hands.
9. A karate blow can seriously injure a person.
10. In karate a person's hand may reach a velocity of 21 to 30 miles an hour.
11. Originally Buddhist monks used karate for protection against wild animals.
12. Today for many people in the United States, karate provides fun and exercise.
13. Groups sponsor karate competitions.
14. Karate competitors earn special belts.
15. The color of a belt indicates a person's level of expertise in the sport.



B Complete each sentence with a noun used as a direct object.

1. As far as sports go, I can play _____.
2. For exercise I often use _____.
3. When choosing sports on TV, I prefer _____.
4. Sports like tennis require _____.
5. To play a sport well, you need _____.

5 Nouns as Indirect Objects

A noun can be used as an indirect object. An **indirect object** tells *to whom, for whom, to what, or for what* the action was done. In order for a sentence to have an indirect object, it must have a direct object.

Sally told her **INDIRECT OBJECT** friend **DIRECT OBJECT** the story of her first job.

A Underline the indirect object in each sentence. Circle the verb it goes with.

- Mrs. Rivera offered Sally a job as a babysitter.
- Mr. and Mrs. Rivera showed Sally their house.
- They gave the teenager instructions.
- Mrs. Rivera said, "Give the baby some juice when she wakes up."
- She handed Sally a number to call in case of an emergency.
- Sally read Molly a book about a dragon.
- Sally tossed Tommy the bean bag.
- Molly and Tommy drew Sally pictures.
- Sally made the children sandwiches for supper.
- Sally sang the baby lullabies in hopes that she would fall asleep.
- The children told Sally stories about their favorite cartoon characters.
- The children showed the babysitter their pet, a tiny hamster.
- When Mrs. Rivera got home, she gave the baby a big kiss.
- Mr. Rivera handed Sally money for her work.
- Back home Sally wrote her friend a long e-mail about her first babysitting job.

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

- My grandfather told his grandchildren the story of his first job.
- A family friend offered my grandfather work in an ice-cream parlor.
- At first my grandfather served customers sundaes.
- He usually gave customers extra-large scoops of ice cream.
- My grandfather's boss soon gave my grandfather the job of washing dishes instead.



6 Nouns as Objects of Prepositions

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

The centers **PREPOSITION** of some **OBJECT** cities are filled **PREPOSITION** with **OBJECT** skyscrapers.

A Circle each preposition. Underline its object.

1. Skyscrapers are the pyramids and cathedrals of the modern age.
2. They show the age's amazing achievements in technology.
3. The Petronas Towers in Malaysia extend 1,483 feet into the sky.
4. The design of the towers is based on geometric characteristics of Muslim architecture.
5. Without the invention of the elevator, however, no skyscrapers would be practical.
6. Initially elevators were not considered safe for humans.
7. Then a special safety brake for elevators was invented by Elisha G. Otis.
8. Chicago is considered the birthplace of the skyscraper.
9. The first building with a frame of steel was built there in the late 19th century.
10. Early skyscrapers were covered with stone.
11. One example of this kind of skyscraper is the Empire State Building.
12. This building in New York was the tallest building in the world for many decades.
13. Buildings in several countries now exceed the Empire State Building in height.
14. Modern skyscrapers throughout the world usually feature construction of glass, steel, and concrete.
15. Streets in big cities with tall buildings are canyons made by humans.

B Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition. Underline the object of the preposition.

1. Cesar Pelli was born and raised _____ Argentina, but he lives _____ the United States.
2. The Petronas Towers were designed _____ Pelli.
3. Pelli wanted the buildings to offer good quality _____ the people who used them.
4. The windows are shaded _____ stainless-steel bands to give protection _____ the sun.
5. The Petronas Towers have been praised _____ their design.



7 Nouns as Object Complements

A noun can be an object complement. An **object complement** renames the direct object. An object complement often occurs after one of the following verbs: *appoint, call, consider, elect, make, name, or select.*

The teacher made Kevin the leader of our group. [*leader renames Kevin*]

A On the line write **OC** if the italicized word(s) is an object complement. If it is not, leave the line blank.

- _____ 1. The ancient Egyptians named their principal god *Ra*.
- _____ 2. The Egyptians associated the *god* with the symbol of the sun.
- _____ 3. They considered the rising sun a *symbol* of creation.
- _____ 4. Other symbols for the god Ra were the *falcon* and the *bull*.
- _____ 5. The Egyptians named the center of worship of this god *lunu*.
- _____ 6. The Greeks called this place *Heliopolis*.
- _____ 7. The Egyptians made temples to the *god* but didn't put statues of him inside.
- _____ 8. Over the centuries the Egyptians changed their stories and beliefs about *Ra*.
- _____ 9. The Egyptians considered their ruler the *son* of Ra.
- _____ 10. In fact, the ancient Egyptians considered the pharaoh a *god*.

B Write sentences, combining each sentence part from Column 1 with an appropriate noun phrase that functions as an object complement from Column 2.

Column 1

- We made the gods of ancient Egypt**
- We named our report**
- We designated Elizabeth**
- We considered the artwork by Omar**
- The teacher may consider our work**

Column 2

- the presenter of the report.**
- the topic of our report.**
- the best part of the report.**
- an excellent project.**
- "The Mysterious Gods of Ancient Egypt."**

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



8 Appositives

An **appositive** is a word that follows a noun and helps identify it or adds more information about it. An appositive names the same person, place, thing, or idea as the noun it identifies. An **appositive phrase** consists of an appositive and its modifiers.

Biology, the study of plant and animal life, is a basic science.

A Underline the appositive in each sentence. Circle the noun it renames or describes.

1. The cell, the smallest unit of life, is a basic area of scientific research.
2. Every cell contains DNA, the material that determines the hereditary characteristics of all living things.
3. Genes, sections of DNA, govern all of life's processes.
4. Each gene, the structural unit of inheritance, is a segment of a DNA molecule with a specific purpose.
5. The structure of a DNA molecule, a twisting ladderlike form, is called a double helix.
6. Every human has unique DNA, except for identical twins, two children born from a single egg.
7. The genome, the sequence of genes within a type of organism, is being studied by scientists.
8. DNA's structure was discovered by Francis Crick, a British scientist, in the 1950s.
9. The American James Watson worked with Crick in making this discovery.
10. Along with a third collaborator, Maurice Wilkins, they were awarded the Nobel Prize.



B Use the phrase after each sentence as an appositive to explain the italicized noun. Add commas around the phrase.

1. Many advances are being made in *genetics*. the scientific study of heredity

2. *Gregor Mendel* originated the study of genetics in the late 1800s. an Austrian monk

3. He is associated with *transmission genetics*. a traditional branch of genetics

4. This branch focuses on genes' *transmission*. the passing of characteristics from parents to offspring

5. Mendel studied one *plant* through a number of generations. a pea plant

9 More Appositives

An appositive can be **restrictive** or **nonrestrictive**. A restrictive appositive is necessary to understand the meaning of the preceding noun. A restrictive appositive is not set off by commas. A nonrestrictive appositive gives extra information but is not essential to understand the sentence. A nonrestrictive appositive is set off by commas. Appositives of proper nouns are almost always nonrestrictive.

A Underline the appositive in each sentence. Circle the noun or noun phrase that each explains. On the line write **R** if the appositive is restrictive and **N** if it is nonrestrictive.

- _____ 1. Marian Anderson, a famous singer, was born in Philadelphia in 1897.
- _____ 2. As a child, Anderson often sang spirituals, African American religious songs.
- _____ 3. Anderson soon discovered her goal, a career as an opera singer.
- _____ 4. To escape racism, prejudice based on her being an African American, Marian went to Europe and gained recognition there.
- _____ 5. The renowned composer Jan Sibelius heard her sing.
- _____ 6. He dedicated the song "Solitude" to her.
- _____ 7. She was the first African American to sing with the Metropolitan Opera, a prestigious opera company in New York City.
- _____ 8. She sang an important role in an opera by the Italian composer Giuseppe Verdi.
- _____ 9. In 1963 Anderson was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest award for civilians.
- _____ 10. In 2005 she was honored with a stamp in the Black Heritage series, a collection of stamps in celebration of the achievements of African Americans.



B Underline each appositive phrase. Add commas where necessary.

1. The world-famous singer Marian Anderson was the center of a famous episode in the fight against discrimination.
2. Discrimination unequal treatment for African Americans meant that Anderson was often denied access to hotels and restaurants.
3. In 1939 the impresario Sol Hurok tried to arrange a concert for Anderson at Constitution Hall a large indoor hall in Washington, D.C.
4. The owners of the hall a group called the Daughters of the American Revolution refused the use of its hall.
5. With the encouragement of the president's wife Eleanor Roosevelt the U.S. government arranged for Anderson to give a concert at the Lincoln Memorial.

Marian Anderson had to fight against prejudice that resulted from racism. Give an example of how you can fight prejudice in your everyday life.

10 Possessive Nouns

A **possessive noun** expresses possession or ownership. To form the possessive of a singular noun, add *-s* to the singular form of the noun. To form the possessive of a plural noun ending in *s*, add an apostrophe only. If the plural form of a noun does not end in *s*, add *-s*.

SINGULAR The singer's voice was powerful and full.

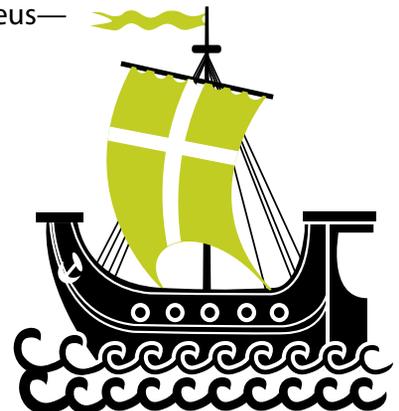
PLURAL Children's voices have qualities that differ from adults' voices.

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

	SINGULAR POSSESSIVE	PLURAL POSSESSIVE
1. neighbor	_____	_____
2. enemy	_____	_____
3. farmer	_____	_____
4. uncle	_____	_____
5. wife	_____	_____
6. parent	_____	_____
7. woman	_____	_____
8. princess	_____	_____
9. camel	_____	_____
10. sister-in-law	_____	_____

B Underline each possessive noun. Above the noun write **S** if it is singular, **P** if it is plural.

- In ancient times the night air rang with the telling of heroes' stories.
- Storytelling was humans' basic form of entertainment in the distant past.
- Homer's famous poems, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, are classics from ancient Greece.
- Some scholars say that the poems are not one poet's work.
- The poems arose from the ancient Greeks' tradition of telling stories.
- The *Iliad* tells about those who fought in the Trojan War and about the warriors' bravery.
- The *Odyssey* tells one man's story—a Greek named Odysseus—who fought in the Trojan War.
- The hero's adventures were numerous during the 10-year return trip to his home.
- The ancient Greeks believed in gods, and the gods' roles in the poems are important.
- The stories from the ancient storytellers' creative imaginations still fascinate readers.



11 More Possessive Nouns

A possessive noun expresses possession or ownership.

Complete each sentence with the possessive form of the noun at the left. Singular possessives are needed in some sentences and plural possessives in others.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Greek | 1. The ancient _____ love of sports was expressed in the Olympic games. |
| Frenchman | 2. One _____ efforts resulted in the revival of the Olympic games in 1896. |
| Coubertin | 3. _____ idea was to have an international gathering of athletes. |
| man | 4. In the 1896 Olympics, there were only _____ events. |
| woman | 5. Since 1900 there have also been _____ events. |
| city | 6. Cities bid to host the Olympics, and each _____ bid is analyzed by the Olympic committee. |
| committee | 7. The _____ decision is announced long before the start of the games. |
| winner | 8. The _____ prizes in the original Olympics were crowns of laurel. |
| winner | 9. A _____ prize at the modern Olympics is a gold medal. |
| athlete | 10. _____ names become instantly known today because TV broadcasts reach millions around the world. |
| minute | 11. For many athletes, years of training come down to a _____ performance. |
| loser | 12. Audiences see both a winner's joy and a _____ disappointment. |
| crowd | 13. One of the _____ favorites is the gymnastic events. |
| gymnast | 14. A _____ grace, strength, and skill are amazing. |
| individual | 15. At the heart of the Olympics remain an _____ effort and skill. |



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Nouns
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12 Separate Possession and Joint Possession

If two or more people own something together, it is called **joint possession**. To show joint possession, add *-s* after the last noun only. If two or more people own things independently, it is called **separate possession**. Add *-s* after each noun.

JOINT POSSESSION Fred and Paul's band plays Latin music. (one band)

SEPARATE POSSESSION Jason's and Peter's bands play rock music. (two bands)

A On the line write **J** if ownership is joint and **S** if ownership is separate.

- _____ 1. Mozart's and Haydn's symphonies are more than 200 years old but are still played today.
- _____ 2. Leonard Bernstein and Stephen Sondheim's musical of 1957, *West Side Story*, was based on the story of Romeo and Juliet.
- _____ 3. Elton John and Tim Rice's musical *Aida*, set in ancient Egypt, was a popular Broadway show.
- _____ 4. Elvis Presley's and Chuck Berry's music was influential in the development of rock and roll in the 1950s.
- _____ 5. Ricky Martin's and Gloria Estefan's albums are representative of Latin pop music.



B Combine the sentences into a single sentence that shows separate or joint possession, as appropriate.

- 1. Oscar and Ivan have a band. It plays jazz.

- 2. Lillian has a band. Rita has a band. Their bands play country music.

- 3. Michael and Fiona have the same piano teacher. Her name is Ms. Suarez.

- 4. Ona and Petra sang together. Their song was judged the best in the recital.

- 5. Wilson and Richard each have a new keyboard. The keyboards have great sound.

13 Reviewing Nouns

A Complete each sentence with the plural form of the noun at the left.

- roof 1. The aerial photo showed the _____ of several houses.
- silo 2. Some of the buildings in the photos were _____ and barns.
- patch 3. _____ of land made the earth look like a large quilt.
- image 4. There were other interesting _____ in the photo.
- lens 5. Photographers use special _____ to take photos of this type.

B Above each italicized noun or noun phrase, write how it is used. Write **S** if it is used as a subject, **DO** if it is used as a direct object, **SC** if it is used as a subject complement, **APP** if it is used as an appositive, and **OC** if it is used as an object complement.



- 6. Does *Linda* know who developed Norse mythology?
- 7. In Norse mythology, *gods* and *giants* are superhuman *creatures*.
- 8. *Asgard*, the *home* of the gods, is connected to the land of the humans by a bridge.
- 9. Hel is the *goddess* of the dead, and Hel was also the *name* for the land of the dead.
- 10. *Valhalla* was the *home* of dead warriors, who fought during the day and feasted at night.
- 11. *Odin* is the supreme *ruler* in Norse mythology.
- 12. The *Norse* considered Thor, Odin's oldest *son*, the *god* of thunder and lightning.
- 13. In Norse myths a *tree* called Yggdrasil held up the world.
- 14. *Loki*, the evil *son* of a giant, causes the end of the world.
- 15. Because *people* believed he was evil, they called *Loki* a *mischievous maker*.

C Underline the nouns in possessive form. Above each write **S** if it is singular or **P** if it is plural.

- 16. The development of the steam engine changed humans' lives.
- 17. Previously, people depended on their own power, animals' power, or nature's power.
- 18. Many inventors' ideas went into the development of the steam engine.
- 19. Some books say that the engine was James Watt's invention.
- 20. His creation was an improvement on earlier experimenters' work because it used less fuel.

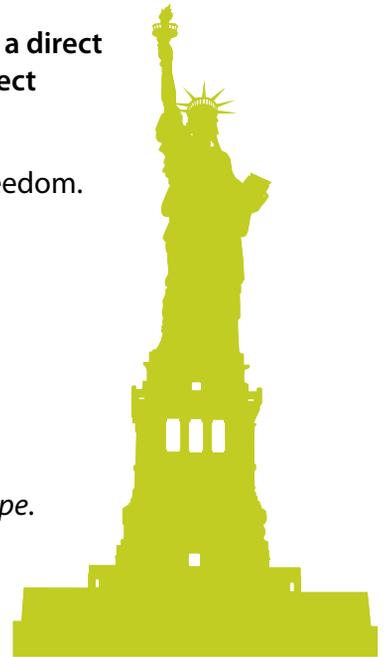
13 Reviewing Nouns, continued

D Write whether the italicized nouns show separate or joint possession.

- _____ 21. The science-fair judges chose *Marco and Lillian's* project for first place.
- _____ 22. *Roberto's and Guong's* entries tied for second place.
- _____ 23. Everyone watched *Vic's and Sy's* faces as third place was announced.
- _____ 24. They were disappointed; *Rose and Bob's* project came in third.
- _____ 25. *Richard's and Robert's* projects were good, but they were both on photosynthesis.

E Above each italicized noun or noun phrase, write **DO** if it is used as a direct object, **IO** if it is used as an indirect object, **OP** if it is used as an object of a preposition, or **APP** if it is used as an appositive.

- 26. France gave the *United States* the *Statue of Liberty*, a symbol of freedom.
- 27. It stands 46 meters high in the *harbor* of *New York*.
- 28. During each *year* countless tourists see the famous *sight*.
- 29. On the statue's *pedestal*, visitors can read "*The New Colossus*," a poem by *Emma Lazarus*.
- 30. The Statue of Liberty gives *people* the *promise* of freedom and hope.



Try It Yourself

Write a paragraph about a famous monument in the United States. Be sure that you spell plurals and possessives correctly.

Check Your Own Work

Choose a piece of writing 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 used the correct forms of plural nouns?
- ✓ Have you used apostrophes in possessives correctly?
- ✓ Have you used nouns in a variety of ways?