

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH

grammar

workbook

LEVEL
H



LOYOLA
PRESS.

Teacher
Edition

Contents

PROGRAM OVERVIEW	OV-4	23 Pronouns as Direct Objects	25
NOUNS		24 Pronouns as Indirect Objects or as Objects of Prepositions	26
1 Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns	1	25 Pronouns After <i>Than</i> or <i>As</i>	27
2 More Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns	2	26 Possessive Pronouns and Adjectives	28
3 Nouns as Subjects and Subject Complements	3	27 Intensive and Reflexive Pronouns	29
4 Nouns as Objects	4	28 Agreement of Pronouns and Antecedents	30
5 Nouns as Object Complements	5	29 Agreement of Intensive and Reflexive Pronouns	31
6 Appositives	6	30 Interrogative Pronouns	32
7 Possessive Nouns	7	31 Interrogative Pronouns <i>Who</i> and <i>Whom</i>	33
8 Separate or Joint Possession	8	32 Demonstrative Pronouns	34
9 Reviewing Nouns	9	33 Relative Pronouns	35
ADJECTIVES		34 The Relative Pronouns <i>Who</i> and <i>Whom</i>	36
10 Descriptive Adjectives, Position of Adjectives	11	35 Indefinite Pronouns	37
11 More on the Position of Adjectives	12	36 Agreement with Indefinite Pronouns	38
12 Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Indefinite Adjectives	13	37 Reviewing Pronouns	39
13 Comparative and Superlative Adjectives	14	VERBS	
14 More Comparative and Superlative Adjectives	15	38 Principal Parts of Verbs	41
15 <i>Few</i> and <i>Little</i> with Concrete and Abstract Nouns	16	39 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs	42
16 Adjective Phrases	17	40 Troublesome Verbs	43
17 Adjective Clauses	18	41 Linking Verbs	44
18 Reviewing Adjectives	19	42 Active and Passive Voices	45
PRONOUNS		43 Simple Tenses	46
19 Personal Pronouns	21	44 Progressive Tenses	47
20 Personal Pronouns, Number and Gender	22	45 Perfect Tenses	48
21 Pronouns as Subjects	23	46 Indicative and Imperative Moods	49
22 Pronouns as Subject Complements	24	47 Subjunctive Mood	50
		48 Modal Auxiliaries	51
		49 Subject-Verb Agreement	52

50	<i>Doesn't and Don't</i>	53
51	<i>There Is and There Are</i>	54
52	Agreement with Compound Subjects	55
53	Agreement with Compound Subjects Connected by <i>Or</i> or <i>Nor</i>	56
54	Agreement with Subjects Preceded by <i>Each</i> , <i>Every</i> , <i>Many a</i> , or <i>No</i>	57
55	Agreement with Indefinite Pronouns	58
56	Agreement with Collective Nouns	59
57	Agreement with Special Nouns	60
58	Reviewing Verbs	61

VERBALS

59	Participles	63
60	Placement of Participles	64
61	Dangling Participles	65
62	Gerunds as Subjects	66
63	Gerunds as Subject Complements	67
64	Gerunds as Direct Objects	68
65	Gerunds as Objects of Prepositions	69
66	Gerunds as Appositives	70
67	Possessives with Gerunds; Using <i>-ing</i> Verb Forms	71
68	Reviewing Gerunds	72
69	Infinitives as Subjects	73
70	Infinitives as Subject Complements	74
71	More Infinitives as Subjects and as Subject Complements	75
72	Infinitives as Direct Objects	76
73	Infinitives as Appositives	77
74	Infinitives as Adjectives	78
75	Infinitives as Adverbs	79
76	Hidden and Split Infinitives	80
77	Reviewing Infinitives	81
78	Reviewing Verbals	83

ADVERBS

79	Types of Adverbs	85
80	Interrogative Adverbs	86
81	Adverbial Nouns	87
82	Comparative and Superlative Adverbs	88
83	<i>As . . . As</i> , <i>So . . . As</i> , and <i>Equally</i>	89
84	Adverb Phrases and Clauses	90
85	Reviewing Adverbs	91

PREPOSITIONS

86	Prepositions	93
87	Troublesome Prepositions	94
88	Words Used as Adverbs and Prepositions	95
89	Prepositional Phrases as Adjectives	96
90	Prepositional Phrases as Adverbs	97
91	Prepositional Phrases as Nouns	98
92	Reviewing Prepositions	99–100

SENTENCES

93	Sentences	101
94	Declarative and Interrogative Sentences	102
95	Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences	103
96	The Four Kinds of Sentences	104
97	Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates	105
98	Complete Subjects and Complete Predicates	106
99	Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates	107
100	Direct Objects	108
101	Indirect Objects	109
102	Adjective and Adverb Phrases	110
103	Adjective Clauses	111
104	More Adjective Clauses	112
105	Restrictive and Nonrestrictive Clauses	113

106	Adverb Clauses	114
107	More Adverb Clauses	115
108	Reviewing Adjective Clauses and Adverb Clauses	116
109	Noun Clauses as Subjects	117
110	Noun Clauses as Subject Complements	118
111	Noun Clauses as Appositives	119
112	Noun Clauses as Direct Objects	120
113	Noun Clauses as Objects of Prepositions	121
114	Reviewing Noun Clauses	122
115	Reviewing Clauses	123
116	Simple Sentences	125
117	Compound Sentences	126
118	Complex Sentences	127
119	Combining Sentences	128
120	Reviewing Sentences	129

CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS

121	Coordinating Conjunctions	131
122	Correlative Conjunctions	132
123	Conjunctive Adverbs	133
124	Subordinate Conjunctions	134
125	Troublesome Conjunctions	135
126	Interjections	136
127	Reviewing Conjunctions and Interjections	137

PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION

128	Periods	139
129	Commas—Part I	140
130	Commas—Part II	141
131	Commas—Part III	142
132	Commas—Part IV	143
133	Exclamation Points and Question Marks	144
134	Semicolons and Colons	145

135	Quotation Marks and Italics	146
136	Apostrophes, Hyphens, and Dashes	147
137	Capital Letters	148
138	Reviewing Punctuation and Capitalization	149

DIAGRAMMING

139	Simple Sentences	151
140	Appositives	153
141	Compound Sentences	155
142	Compound Sentence Elements	157
143	Participles	159
144	Gerunds	161
145	Infinitives	163
146	Adjective Clauses	165
147	Adverb Clauses	167
148	Noun Clauses	169
149	Diagramming Review	171

HANDBOOK OF TERMS	173
--------------------------	-----

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE	T-185
---------------------------	-------



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 after a consonant, change the y to i and add -es, such as *daisies*. Some singular nouns use a different word to show the plural. Some nouns use the same word for the singular and the plural.

A Write the plural form for each noun.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. ranch _____ | 6. journey _____ |
| 2. berry _____ | 7. class _____ |
| 3. mouse _____ | 8. tooth _____ |
| 4. barrel _____ | 9. bus _____ |
| 5. fish _____ | 10. species _____ |

B Complete each sentence with the plural form of the noun provided.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| field | 1. Students can work in a number of different _____ of study in a science lab. |
| inquiry | 2. They have a wide range of tools for their scientific _____. |
| computer | 3. _____ are used to tabulate data and to compare results. |
| change | 4. In the lab, students can manipulate _____ in materials. |
| series | 5. Students can study _____ of changes in physical systems. |
| process | 6. Complicated scientific _____ can be simulated in a lab. |
| instrument | 7. Students have access to sophisticated _____. |
| dish | 8. Biology students can grow cultures in petri _____. |
| microscope | 9. They can observe cells with high-powered _____. |
| technology | 10. The _____ in labs have improved science education. |



2 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, form the plural by adding *-es* to the singular. For some nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, change the *f* or *fe* to *v* and add *-es*. For most compound words, form the plural by adding *-s*. For some compounds, make the principal word plural.

A Write the plural form for each noun.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| 1. sister-in-law | _____ | 6. hero | _____ |
| 2. potato | _____ | 7. scarf | _____ |
| 3. cell phone | _____ | 8. mouthful | _____ |
| 4. leaf | _____ | 9. safe | _____ |
| 5. tie-in | _____ | 10. attorney general | _____ |

B Complete each sentence with the plural form of the noun provided.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| cliff swallow | 1. _____ often live close to people. |
| gourd | 2. Their nests are made of mud and are shaped like _____. |
| entrance | 3. The _____ to the nests face downward. |
| cliff | 4. The nests are usually built under bridges or on _____. |
| roof | 5. Sometimes they are built under the eaves of _____. |
| colony | 6. Some cliff swallow _____ contain more than 35,000 nests. |
| mosquito | 7. These birds eat flies, _____, and beetles. |
| clutch | 8. The mother birds lay _____ of three or four eggs. |
| bull snake | 9. Predators such as _____ eat many of the eggs. |
| migrant | 10. Every spring these _____ return to San Juan Capistrano. |



3 Nouns as Subjects and Subject Complements

A noun can be the subject of a sentence. The **subject** tells whom or what the sentence is about.

Colonists waged war against the British.

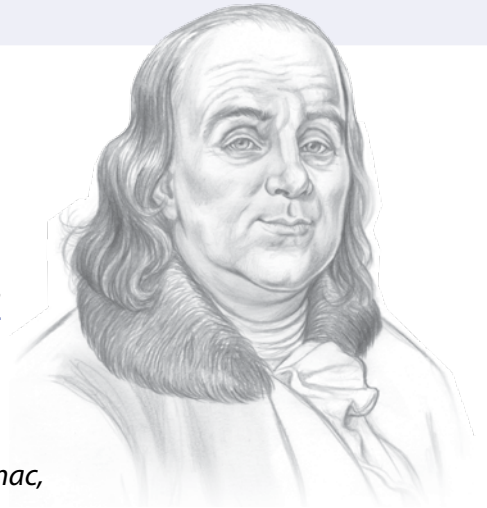
A noun that renames or identifies the subject is a **subject complement**. A subject complement follows a linking verb, such as *be* and its various forms (*am, is are, was, were*), *become*, and *remain*.

The war was the beginning of a new nation.

Write **S** if the underlined noun is the subject of the sentence.

Write **SC** if it is the subject complement.

- _____ 1. Benjamin Franklin had a fascinating career.
- _____ 2. He was a man who was interested in many topics.
- _____ 3. Though born in Boston, Franklin became a printer in Philadelphia.
- _____ 4. His newspaper, the *Philadelphia Gazette*, became quite popular.
- _____ 5. His wise sayings, published in *Poor Richard's Almanac*, are still popular.
- _____ 6. A library and a fire department were two improvements he instituted for Philadelphia.
- _____ 7. Passionate about exploring unanswered questions, Franklin joined the Leather Apron Club.
- _____ 8. By experimenting with a kite, Franklin discovered that electricity and lightning are the same thing.
- _____ 9. The Franklin stove was his invention.
- _____ 10. Franklin was a deep thinker who became interested in the politics of our young nation.
- _____ 11. Franklin was a writer and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- _____ 12. After the Revolutionary War began, Franklin went abroad to forge an alliance with France.
- _____ 13. Many people he met at the French court became his friends.
- _____ 14. At the age of 81, Franklin was one of the authors of the U.S. Constitution.
- _____ 15. What an interesting life Benjamin Franklin had.



Benjamin Franklin shared his talents by inventing things that helped people in their daily lives and by participating in civic life. Give an example of how you can help others by sharing your talents.



4 Nouns as Objects

A noun can be used as a direct object or an indirect object of a verb or as an object of a preposition. The **direct object** answers the question *whom* or *what* after a verb. The **indirect object** tells *to whom*, *for whom*, *to what*, or *for what* the action was done. A noun that follows a preposition in a prepositional phrase is called the **object of the preposition**.

A Underline each noun used as an object. Above each, write **DO** if it is a direct object, **IO** if it is an indirect object, and **OP** if it is the object of a preposition.

1. History gives us many puzzles, such as the disappearance of Amelia Earhart.
2. Even at an early age, Amelia experienced excitement at the thought of flight.
3. Flying offered Amelia unique opportunities with new challenges.
4. She set many records for solo and nonstop flights before she attempted a flight around the world.
5. Her tragic disappearance during that trip gives historians a true mystery to solve.
6. Dad's company produces parts for automobiles and for mopeds.
7. Over the years car designers have given customers some great designs.
8. Designers specify the size and other features of each new design.
9. I'm awaiting the arrival of a car with built-in video games and a snack bar.
10. My dream car has fenders that become wings in traffic jams so it can fly.
11. Instruction manuals give buyers information about the operation and care of their cars.
12. When shopping for a car, a person should consider safety features.
13. Many people search the Internet for information on prices and models.
14. Driver education instructors teach students traffic laws and proper driving procedures.
15. Have you seen the announcement about the auto show at the coliseum?

5 Nouns as Object Complements

A noun can be used as an object complement. Just as a subject complement renames the subject, an **object complement** renames the direct object of a verb.

The people elected George W. Bush president.

A If the italicized word is an object complement, write **OC** above it.
If it is not an object complement, write **N**.

1. They considered the evening meal a *disaster*.
2. The sun is about 93 million *miles* from Earth.
3. Sharon and Hamad named their daughter *Grace*.
4. Sue calls her floral shop *Love in Bloom*.
5. Christine and Mari completed a 10-mile *hike*.
6. At the memorial service, Arturo gave the first *reading*.
7. In art class the students made black-and-white abstract *drawings*.
8. The organizers of the parade appointed the mayor *grand marshal*.
9. Many Southerners call the Civil War *the War Between the States*.
10. The physics committee named Dr. Ernst Ruska the 1986 Nobel Prize *winner*.



B Use an appropriate noun phrase from Column 2 as an object complement to complete each sentence.

COLUMN 1

The school board designated the first Monday in April
The organizing committee called our fund-raising event
Once again the principal named Neil
Because she tries so hard, the other athletes consider May
Neil appointed Harry

COLUMN 2

the Fun Run
a good sport
Activity Day
the official scorekeeper
chairperson for the event

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



6 Appositives

An **appositive** is a word that follows a noun and renames it. An **appositive phrase** is an appositive and its modifiers. A **nonrestrictive appositive** is not necessary in order to understand the sentence; it is set off by commas. A **restrictive appositive** is necessary to understand the sentence; it is not set off by commas.

NONRESTRICTIVE APPOSITIVE

George Washington, our first president, was a surveyor.

RESTRICTIVE APPOSITIVE

The 18th-century printer Parson Weems wrote a biography of George Washington.

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

1. Mason Locke Weems, an early historian, was born in Dumfries, Virginia, in 1759.
2. Weems, an Episcopal minister, served as the rector of a parish in Virginia.
3. To support his large family, he became a book agent for Matthew Carey, a Philadelphia publisher.
4. Later he wrote several books, mostly political and moral works.
5. His book *The Life of Washington* tells the tale of George chopping down a cherry tree.

B Identify the appositive in each sentence and decide whether it is restrictive or nonrestrictive. Correct the sentences with nonrestrictive appositives by rewriting them and adding commas where necessary.

1. Phillis Wheatley a girl born in Africa in about 1753 was sold into slavery in 1761.

2. John Wheatley a prosperous Boston merchant bought her as a servant for his wife.

3. Phillis a sickly girl was encouraged by the Wheatleys to study literature.

4. Her book *Poems on Various Subjects* was the first book of poetry ever published by an African American.

5. John Wheatley emancipated Phillis in 1767, and in 1778 she married John Peters a free black Bostonian.

7 Possessive Nouns

A **possessive noun** expresses possession or ownership. Add -'s to singular nouns and to irregular plural nouns to form possessive nouns.

cat's paws

women's shoes

Add only an apostrophe (') to plural nouns that end in s.

students' papers

hostesses' jobs

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

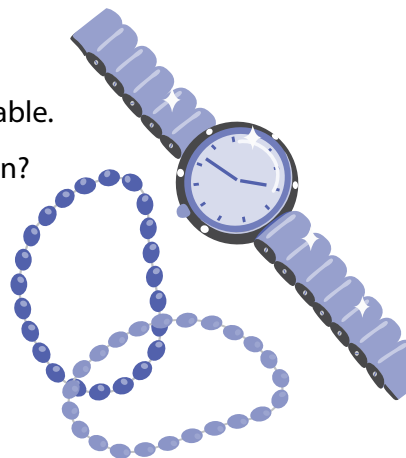
SINGULAR POSSESSIVE

PLURAL POSSESSIVE

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 1. child | _____ | _____ |
| 2. hero | _____ | _____ |
| 3. man | _____ | _____ |
| 4. pilot | _____ | _____ |
| 5. writer | _____ | _____ |
| 6. secretary | _____ | _____ |
| 7. son-in-law | _____ | _____ |
| 8. judge | _____ | _____ |
| 9. actress | _____ | _____ |
| 10. officer | _____ | _____ |

B Complete each sentence with the possessive of the noun at the left.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| sister-in-law | 1. My _____ watch is very valuable. |
| David | 2. What happened to _____ pen? |
| Mr. Enley | 3. _____ explanation about the lost items was clear. |
| police officers | 4. The _____ opinion was different. |
| men | 5. All the _____ jewelry was gone. |
| Sally | 6. We looked in the drawer for _____ silver. |
| weeks | 7. Mr. King donated two _____ free ad space for the notice. |
| readers | 8. The _____ papers carried news of the thefts. |
| culprit | 9. The _____ motive was uncovered. |
| Ms. Alexis | 10. _____ detective work paid off. |



8 Separate and Joint Possession

Separate possession exists when two or more people own things independently of each other. To show separate possession, add -'s to each noun.

John's and Jack's tools

Joint possession exists when two or more people own something together. To show joint possession, add -'s to the last noun only.

John and Jack's hardware store



A Write whether the possessive nouns express separate or joint ownership.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | 1. Arthur's and Henry's songs were well-performed. |
| _____ | 2. It was a good start to North High and South High's art fair. |
| _____ | 3. Julia's and Roy's sculptures both used found objects this year. |
| _____ | 4. We visited the art exhibit at North's and South's art rooms. |
| _____ | 5. Consuela's and her sister's paintings received awards. |
| _____ | 6. We always look forward to Jane's and Ann's performances. |
| _____ | 7. Tomorrow we will hear Gilbert and Sullivan's opera <i>The Mikado</i> . |
| _____ | 8. Margo and Anthony's sets really portrayed the mood. |
| _____ | 9. A group performed a choral reading of Longfellow's and Whittier's poems. |
| _____ | 10. This year awards were given by Thompson and Moreno's Art Emporium. |

B For each phrase write a sentence that shows separate ownership.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Rembrandt and Leonardo | 1. _____ |
| Jupiter and Saturn | 2. _____ |
| Canada and Mexico | 3. _____ |
| Sara and Eddie | 4. _____ |
| car and truck | 5. _____ |

C For each phrase write a sentence that shows joint ownership.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Mom and Dad | 1. _____ |
| Lewis and Clark | 2. _____ |
| Jim and Bev | 3. _____ |
| Lennon and McCartney | 4. _____ |
| freshmen and sophomores | 5. _____ |

9 Reviewing Nouns

A Write **S** if the italicized noun is singular or **P** if it is plural.

- _____ 1. Astronomers are discovering much about the *planet*.
- _____ 2. We, the *scientists*, are thrilled with the news.
- _____ 3. *Mars* might have had life forms.
- _____ 4. *Women* have played an important part in space travel.
- _____ 5. *Water* has been shown to be trapped between the rocks on Mars.



B Write the plural of each of the following singular nouns.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 6. hoof _____ | 11. sheep _____ |
| 7. freeman _____ | 12. chocolate chip _____ |
| 8. patio _____ | 13. poppy _____ |
| 9. crossroad _____ | 14. commander in chief _____ |
| 10. wharf _____ | 15. earful _____ |

C Identify the way each italicized noun is used. Use **S** for subject, **SC** for subject complement, and **APP** for appositive.

- _____ 16. At least 50 times a year the *Empire State Building* is struck by lightning.
- _____ 17. Hippocrates, the *Father of Medicine*, applied logic to medicine.
- _____ 18. A major improvement in health care was the *development* of vaccines.
- _____ 19. *Triskaidekaphobia* is the fear of the number 13.
- _____ 20. One major tourist attraction is the *Great Wall of China*.
- _____ 21. Robinson Crusoe, a marooned *sailor*, was stranded on an island for 28 years.

D Write whether the possessive nouns express separate or joint ownership.

- _____ 22. Last week we celebrated Joan and Henry's wedding anniversary.
- _____ 23. Michael's and Dan's gifts were the same.
- _____ 24. Celia Cruz's and Louis Armstrong's CDs are still popular.
- _____ 25. We watched Ann and Jack's dance steps at the reception.

9 Reviewing Nouns, *continued*

E Write the singular possessive and the plural possessive of each word.

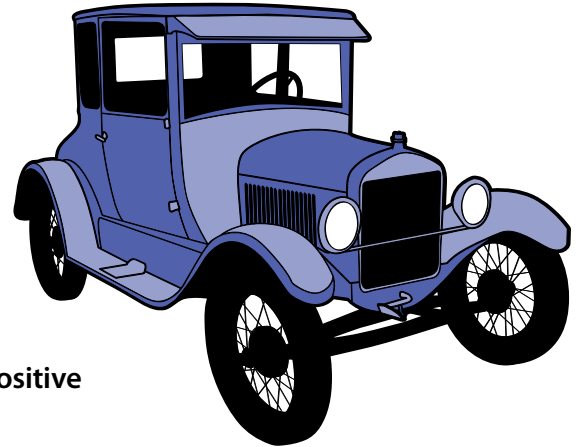
SINGULAR POSSESSIVE

PLURAL POSSESSIVE

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| 26. brother-in-law | _____ | _____ |
| 27. deer | _____ | _____ |
| 28. woman | _____ | _____ |
| 29. hostess | _____ | _____ |
| 30. goose | _____ | _____ |

F The italicized nouns are used as objects. Write whether each is a direct object (**DO**), an indirect object (**IO**), or the object of a preposition (**OP**).

- _____ 31. Henry Ford began his motor *company* in 1903.
- _____ 32. He employed 12 workers and made his cars in a *factory*.
- _____ 33. Soon Ford ran out of *money*.
- _____ 34. A friend's sister gave *Ford* a loan.
- _____ 35. Soon many people wanted *Model Ts*.
- _____ 36. The company offered *Ford* a way to become wealthy.



G Write whether each italicized noun is used as an appositive (**APP**) or an object complement (**OC**).

- _____ 37. The basketball team chose Patrick *captain*.
- _____ 38. Have you seen Christie's new horse, *Midnight*?
- _____ 39. I cheered for my favorite team, *the Yankees*.
- _____ 40. The Bulls called their mascot *Benny*.

Try It Yourself

On a separate sheet of paper, write four sentences about a person or a place. Be sure to use nouns 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 learned. This checklist will help you.

- ✓ Have you used the correct spellings of plural nouns?
- ✓ Have you used nouns in a variety of ways?
- ✓ Have you used possessive nouns correctly?