

WEEK 7

Compounds and Conjunctions

— LESSON 25 —

Contractions

Compound Nouns

Diagramming Compound Nouns

Compound Adjectives

Diagramming Adjectives

Articles

Exercise 25A: Contractions Review

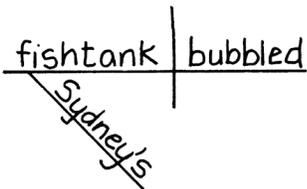
Write the two words that form each contraction on the blanks to the right. Some contractions have more than one correct answer. The first is done for you.

Contraction	Helping Verb	Other Word
he'll	will	he
wasn't	was	not
I'll	will	I
wouldn't	would	not
you're	are	you
isn't	is	not
who're	are	who
didn't	did	not
you've	have	you

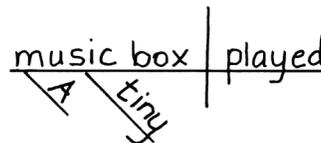
Exercise 25B: Diagramming Adjectives and Compound Nouns

On your own paper, diagram every word of the following sentences.

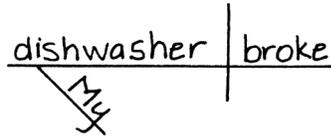
Sydney's fishtank bubbled.



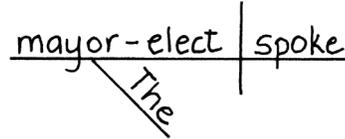
A tiny music box played.



My dishwasher broke.



The mayor-elect spoke.



Exercise 25C: Compound Nouns

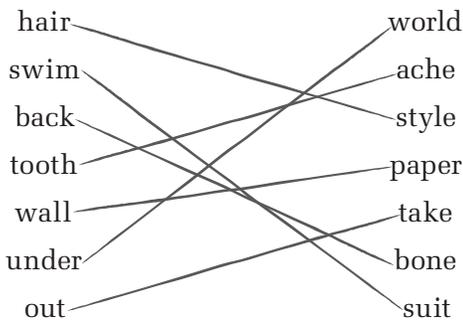
Using the list of words below, make as many single-word compound nouns as you can. Many words in this list can be used twice or more.

Column A

hair
swim
back
tooth
wall
under
out

Column B

world
ache
style
paper
take
bone
suit



- _____ hairstyle
- _____ swimsuit
- _____ backbone
- _____ toothache
- _____ wallpaper
- _____ underworld
- _____ outtake

Exercise 25D: Compound Adjectives

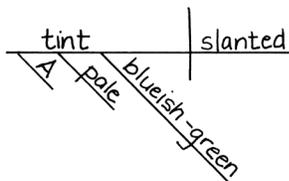
Correctly place hyphens in the following phrases.

- fifty-two weeks
- cold-blooded animal
- a five-year winning streak
- the three-page well-written paper
- a middle-aged person
- a strong-willed toddler
- the brightly-lit soccer field

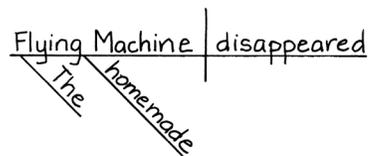
Exercise 25E: Diagramming Adjectives, Compound Nouns, and Compound Adjectives

On your own paper, diagram every word in the following sentences. These are adapted from *The Magical Land of Noom*, by Johnny Gruelle.

A pale blueish-green tint slanted.



The homemade Flying Machine disappeared.



The soft-voiced cow was eating.

cow | was eating
 The soft-voiced

A steady buzz-buzz grew.

buzz-buzz | grew
 A steady

All pretty fairy tales end.

fairy tales | end
 All pretty

— LESSON 26 —

Compound Subjects The Conjunction *And* Compound Predicates

Compound Subject-Predicate Agreement

Exercise 26A: Identifying Subjects, Predicates, and Conjunctions

Underline the subjects once and the predicates twice in each sentence. Circle the conjunctions that join them. The first one is done for you.

These sentences are adapted from Solomon Northup's *Twelve Years a Slave*.

With the return of spring, Anne (and) I conceived the project of taking a farm in the neighborhood.

We reached that city before dark, (and) stopped at a hotel southward from the Museum.

Towards evening, on the first day of the calm, Arthur (and) I were in the bow of the vessel.

The roar of cannon (and) the tolling of bells filled the air.

I bowed my head upon my fettered hands, (and) wept most bitterly.

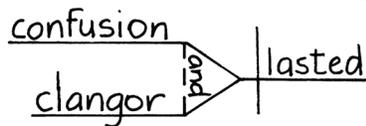
Pen, ink, (and) paper were furnished.

Exercise 26B: Diagramming Compound Subjects and Predicates

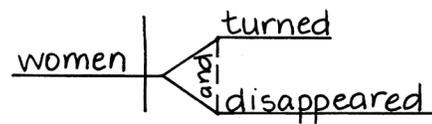
Draw one line under the subject[s] and two lines under the predicate[s] in the following sentences. Circle any conjunctions that connect subjects and/or predicates. When you are finished, diagram the subjects, predicates, and conjunctions ONLY of each sentence on your own paper.

These sentences are adapted from “Maese Perez, the Organist,” by Gustavo Adolfo Becquer. Translated by Rollo Ogden.

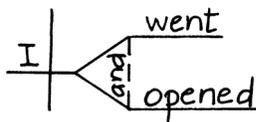
The confusion and clangor lasted a few seconds.



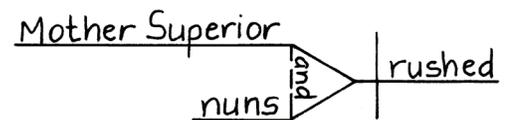
The two women turned and disappeared.



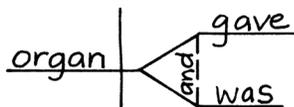
I went to the choir and opened the door.



The Mother Superior and the nuns rushed to the organ-loft.



The organ gave a strange sound and was silent.



Light and sound were expressed by the organ's hundred voices.

**Exercise 26C: Forming Compound Subjects and Verbs**

Combine each of these sets of simple sentences into one sentence with a compound subject and/or a compound predicate joined by *and*. Use your own paper.

The ducks waddle in the yard.

The ducks eat insects in the yard.

The ducks waddle and eat insects in the yard.

The nurse takes my temperature.

The nurse gives me medicine.

The nurse checks my blood pressure.

The nurse takes my temperature, gives me medicine, and checks my blood pressure.

Matteo toured the exhibit at the museum.

Lucia toured the exhibit at the museum.

Martina toured the exhibit at the museum.

Matteo, Lucia, and Martina toured the exhibit at the museum.

During the storm, rain fell from the sky.

During the storm, hail fell from the sky.

During the storm, rain and hail fell from the sky.

The glass blower heated the glass.

The glass blower rolled the glass.

The glass blower shaped the glass.

The glass blower heated, rolled, and shaped the glass.

Exercise 26D: Subject-Verb Agreement with Compound Subjects

Choose the correct verb in parentheses to agree with the subject. Cross out the incorrect verb.

The veterinarian and her assistant (talk/~~talks~~) calmly to the nervous puppy.

The assistant (~~pet~~/pets) the puppy while the vet carefully (~~give~~/gives) the vaccination.

While the puppy (~~chew~~/chews) on a treat, the vet and her assistant (examine/~~examines~~) him.

After the assistant (~~weigh~~/weighs) the puppy, the vet (~~make~~/makes) notes on the chart.

Before the puppy leaves, the vet and her assistant (inform/~~informs~~) the animal's owner that the puppy is healthy.

The owner and his puppy (walk/~~walks~~) out of the office and (get/~~gets~~) in the car to drive home.

— LESSON 27 —

Coordinating Conjunctions Complications in Subject-Predicate Agreement

Exercise 27A: Using Conjunctions

Fill the blanks in the sentences below with the appropriate conjunctions. You must use each conjunction (*and, or, nor, for, so, but, yet*) at least once. (There is more than one possible answer for many of the blanks!)

These sentences are adapted from *Among the Meadow People*, by Clara Dillingham Pierson.

Note to Instructor: The answers below are the conjunctions found in the original text, but you should accept any conjunction that makes sense, as long as the student uses each conjunction at least once.

I have been telling the Daisies and the Cardinals that they should grow in such a place, but they wouldn't listen to me.

One may have a comfortable home, kind neighbors, and plenty to eat, yet if he is in the habit of thinking disagreeable thoughts, not even all these good things can make him happy.

During the days when the four beautiful green-blue eggs lay in the nest, Mrs. Robin stayed quite closely at home. She said it was a very good place, for she could keep her eggs warm and still see all that was happening.

The Robin on the fence huddled down into a miserable little bunch, and thought: “They don’t care whether I ever have anything to eat. No, they don’t!”

When you have lived as long as I have, you will know that neither Grasshoppers nor Tree Frogs can have their way all the time.

That was much pleasanter than having to grow up all alone, as most young Frog-Hoppers do, never seeing their fathers and mothers or knowing whether they ever would.

The more he thought about it the more he squirmed, until suddenly he heard a faint little sound, too faint for larger people to hear, and found a tiny slit in the wall of his chrysalis.

Still it had held him for eight days already and that was as long as any of his family ever hung in the chrysalis, so it was quite time for it to be torn open and left empty.

She loved her babies so that she almost disliked to see them grow up, yet she knew it was right for them to leave the nest.

If they heard their father or their mother flying toward them, they would stretch up their necks and open their mouths.

You can just fancy what a good time the baby Spiders had. There were a hundred and seventy of them, so they had no chance to grow lonely, even when their mother was away.

He thought this, but he didn’t say it.

Exercise 27B: Subject-Predicate Agreement: Troublesome Subjects

Circle the correct verb in parentheses so that it agrees with the subject noun or pronoun in number.

Six miles (is/are) the distance of the race.

Three-fourths of the cake (was/were) eaten by the children.

The horses or the donkey (grazes/graze) in the field.

Jerry’s cheerleading squad (has/have) won the championship!

This batch of muffins (smell/smells) delicious!

The baseball team (run/runs) laps every day before practice.

Ten pounds of produce (weigh/weighs) too much for this bag.

Five bottles of juice (is/are) divided among the students.

One cup of chocolate chips (need/needs) to go into the batter.

The jury (vote/votes) on the verdict today.

My aunt and uncle (visit/ visits) us each summer, and our whole family (stay /stays) at the beach together.

One-half of the Lego pieces (was /were) dumped across the table.

The rabbit in the bushes (hide /hides) from predators.

The flock of geese (scatter/ scatters) across the field.

The flock of geese (fly /flies) in a formation.

She and her friends (organize/ organizes) a charity auction each year.

Exercise 27C: Fill in the Verb

Choose a verb or verb phrase that makes sense to complete each sentence. Put that verb or verb phrase in the present tense. Be sure the verb or verb phrase agrees in number with its subject!

Note to Instructor: Sample answers are inserted below, but accept any reasonable answer as long as it is in the correct person and number (indicated in parentheses after each sentence).

The boat in the waves rocks wildly during the storm. (3rd-person singular)

The plot of vegetables grows during the summer. (3rd-person singular)

Sixty dollars is too much for that game. (3rd-person singular)

The students' essays about the short story contain interesting thoughts. (3rd-person plural)

The chickens in the coop cluck all day long. (3rd-person plural)

Those pickles in the jar taste like homemade. (3rd-person plural)

A sample of cheeses is the appetizer. (3rd-person singular)

The plates or the platter sits on the shelf. (3rd-person singular)

Two-thirds of the class takes the test. (3rd-person singular)

— LESSON 28 —

Further Complications in Subject-Predicate Agreement

Exercise 28A: Subject-Verb Agreement: More Troublesome Subjects

Find the correct verb (agrees with the subject in number) in parentheses. Cross out the incorrect verb.

The Wind in the Willows (is/~~are~~) her favorite book.

Each of the paintings (~~hang~~/hangs) in a different part of the museum.

Highlights (is/~~are~~) a magazine for children.

Statistics (~~is~~/~~are~~) my favorite class.

Thirty percent of the team (~~practice~~/~~practices~~) every weekday.

The popular British dish of fish and chips (~~taste~~/~~tastes~~) delicious with malt vinegar.

There (~~is~~/~~are~~) three packages in the mailbox.

Every one of the performers (~~take~~/~~takes~~) a bow.

Checkers (~~is~~/~~are~~) an easy game to learn.

Pliers (~~belong~~/~~belongs~~) in this tool box.

Here under the bed (~~is~~/~~are~~) the missing library books.

Physics (~~has~~/~~have~~) to be taken before you graduate.

Cacti (~~contain~~/~~contains~~) water which many animals use.

The Philippines (~~celebrate~~/~~celebrates~~) Independence Day on June 12.

Ellipses (~~mark~~/~~marks~~) a missing portion of a quote.

Anne of Green Gables (~~take~~/~~takes~~) place in Prince Edward Island, Canada.

There (~~is~~/~~are~~) a new movie I want to see.

Every one of the women (~~own~~/~~owns~~) a small business.

Bangers and mash (~~appear~~/~~appears~~) on many menus in Scotland.

Each of the fonts (~~show~~/~~shows~~) up differently on the screen.

Exercise 28B: Correct Verb Tense and Number

Complete each of these sentences by writing the correct number and tense of the verb indicated in the blank. The sentences are adapted from Harriet Pyne Grove's *Greycliff Wings*.

There [simple present of *am*] is her letter, Virgie. I forgot to tell you to read it.

Then she laughed. "Please forgive me, Miss West, I did not realize what I [progressive past of *say*] was saying."

"There [simple present of *am*] are so many places about the campus that would make a fine setting."

A vineyard of well-trained grape-vines [simple past of *am*] was on a slope and stretched for quite a distance.

"I suppose that shed or something down there [simple present of *am*] is for the hydroplane."

The black letters of the name [progressive past of *show*] were showing clearly against a pearl-grey side.

The glasses [simple past of *am*] were all focused upon the little hollow before them, Hilary's face growing brighter as she watched.

Remember to keep your wits about you and feel that the game depends on how well each of you [simple present of *play*] plays.

Early after lunch, a number of girls [simple past of *start*] started off for their ride.

A procession of worn, dusty men [progressive past of *march*] were marching away toward the camp.

Two or three of the girls [progressive present of *rush*] are rushing to help Hilary up.

Neither Lilian or I [simple present of *appear*] appear really small enough for fairies, but in the costumes we look smaller.

Juniors and seniors on the bank [progressive past of *hold*] were holding their breath.



WEEK 8

Introduction to Objects

— LESSON 29 —

Action Verbs Direct Objects

Exercise 29A: Direct Objects

In the following sentences, underline the subjects once and the predicates twice. Circle each direct object.

Ancient Egyptians were building pyramids around 2780 BC.

The workers used limestone and granite for the structures.

They carved the stone with chisels.

Laborers dragged immense, heavy stones to the building site with sleds.

After a pharaoh's death, embalmers mummified the pharaoh's body.

Often, the embalmers would mummify the pharaoh's pets too.

Craftspeople placed furniture and treasures into the pyramid.

The pharaoh and his family would need these items in the afterlife.

Egyptian culture valued the afterlife.

Workers and priests laid the pharaoh's body inside the pyramid.

The priests sealed the tomb.

Sadly, many tomb robbers opened the pyramids.

They stole jewels, gold, and silver.

In 1923, archaeologist Howard Carter discovered King Tut's tomb and found valuable items.

He and his team recovered many important artifacts.

Exercise 29B: Diagramming Direct Objects

On your own paper, diagram the subjects, verbs, and direct objects ONLY in the sentences from Exercise 29A.

Ancient Egyptians were building pyramids around 2780 BC.

Egyptians | were building | pyramids

They carved the stone with chisels.

They | carved | stone

After a pharaoh's death, embalmers mummified the pharaoh's body.

embalmers | mummified | body

Craftspeople placed furniture and treasures into the pyramid.

Craftspeople | placed | furniture
and
treasures

Egyptian culture valued the afterlife.

culture | valued | afterlife

The priests sealed the tomb.

priests | sealed | tomb

They stole jewels, gold, and silver.

They | stole | jewels
and
gold
and
silver

He and his team recovered many important artifacts.

He
and
team | recovered | artifacts

The workers used limestone and granite for the structures.

workers | used | limestone
and
granite

Laborers dragged immense, heavy stones to the building site with sleds.

Laborers | dragged | stones

Often, the embalmers would mummify the pharaoh's pets, too.

embalmers | would mummify | pets

The pharaoh and his family would need these items in the afterlife.

pharaoh
and
family | would need | items

Workers and priests laid the pharaoh's body inside the pyramid.

workers
and
priests | laid | body

Sadly, many tomb robbers opened the pyramids.

robbers | opened | pyramids

In 1923, archaeologist Howard Carter discovered King Tut's tomb and found valuable items.

Howard Carter | discovered | tomb
and
found | items

— LESSON 30 —

Direct Objects Prepositions

Exercise 30A: Identifying Prepositions

In the following sentences (adapted from “The Monkey and the Crocodile,” in *Jataka Tales*, retold by Ellen C. Babbitt), find and circle each preposition.

The monkey soon moved away from that tree. But the Crocodile found him, far down the river, living in another tree. In the middle of the river was an island covered with fruit-trees.

Half-way between the bank of the river and the island, a large rock rose from the water. The Monkey could jump to the rock, and then to the island. The Crocodile watched the Monkey crossing from the bank of the river to the rock, and then to the island.

He thought to himself, “The Monkey will stay on the island all day, and I’ll catch him on his way home at night.”

The Monkey had a fine feast, while the Crocodile swam, watching him during the day.

Exercise 30B: Word Relationships

The following sentences all contain action verbs. Underline each subject once and each action verb twice. If the sentence has an action verb followed by a direct object, write *DO* above the direct object.

If the sentence contains a preposition, circle the preposition and draw a line to connect the two words that the preposition shows a relationship between. The first two are done for you.

The geese near the lake honked noisily.

Savannah likes popcorn with butter.

Five tiny caterpillars ate the leaves of the milkweed plants.

Jonatan bakes fresh bread every Saturday.

We visited the park under the St. Louis Arch.

The scariest scene of the movie is happening now!

After class, Jayden and Naveah taught the new choreography.

Ali was fishing from the new pier.

Is Roma coming (to) the class?

The lime slushy spilled (on) the seat.

The Mona Lisa hangs (in) the Louvre.

Did you find ^{DO} your phone yet?

Exercise 30C: Diagramming Direct Objects

On your own paper, diagram the subjects, predicates, and direct objects ONLY from the sentences above. If a sentence does not have a direct object, do not diagram it.

Savannah likes popcorn with butter.

Savannah | likes | popcorn

Jonatan bakes fresh bread every Saturday.

Jonatan | bakes | bread

After class, Jayden and Naveah taught the new choreography.

Jayden
Naveah | taught | choreography

Five tiny caterpillars ate the leaves of the milkweed plants.

caterpillars | ate | leaves

We visited the park under the St. Louis Arch.

We | visited | park

Did you find your phone yet?

you | Did find | phone

— LESSON 31 —

Definitions Review

Prepositional Phrases

Object of the Preposition

Exercise 31A: Objects of Prepositional Phrases

Fill in the blanks with a noun as the object of the preposition to complete the prepositional phrases.

Note to Instructor: Answers will vary. Suggestions are provided.

The cat's favorite spot is by the couch.

Under the bed, Mom found the missing book.

The whole family hiked to the waterfall.

Matt puts ketchup on his eggs.

A large bear was spotted near the campsite.

Will Mia sing during the concert?

Exercise 31B: Identifying Prepositional Phrases

Can you find all eleven of the prepositional phrases in the following excerpt, adapted from “The Four Dragons,” a traditional Asian folktale?

Underline each complete prepositional phrase. Circle each preposition. Draw a box around each object of a preposition.

The four dragons went happily back. But ten days passed, and not a drop of rain came down. The people suffered more, some eating bark, some grass roots. Seeing all of this, the four dragons felt very sorry, and they knew the Jade Emperor only cared about pleasure, and never took the people to heart. They could only rely upon themselves and could relieve the people of their miseries. But how? Seeing the vast sea, the Long Dragon said that he had an idea.

“What is it? Out with it, quickly!” the other three demanded.

“Look, is there not plenty of water in the sea where we live? We should scoop it and spray it toward the sky. The water will be rain drops and will save the people and their crops,” said Long Dragon.

“Good idea!” said the others as they clapped their hands with joy.

Exercise 31C: Remembering Prepositions

Can you remember all forty-six prepositions without looking back at your list? The first letter of each preposition has been given for you.

A	B	D	E	F	I	L
aboard	before	down	except	for	in	like
about	behind	during		from	inside	
above	below				into	
across	beneath					
after	beside					
against	between					
along	beyond					
among	by					
around						
at						

N	O	P	S	T	U	W
near	of	past	since	through	under	with
	off			throughout	underneath	within
	on			to	until	without
	over			toward	up	
					upon	

— LESSON 32 —

Subjects, Predicates, and Direct Objects

Prepositions

Object of the Preposition

Prepositional Phrases

Exercise 32A: Identifying Prepositional Phrases and Parts of Sentences

In the following sentences, circle each prepositional phrase. Once you have identified the prepositional phrases, underline subjects once, underline predicates twice, and label direct objects with *DO*.

Things to watch out for:

- 1) Words that could be prepositions but are acting as other parts of speech instead. If it doesn't have an object, it's not a preposition!
- 2) In some of these sentences, subjects and predicates are inverted so that the predicate comes first. Find the verb first, then ask, "Who or what [verb]?" to find the subject. Remember that the subject will not be the object of a preposition!

These sentences are adapted from "The Story of Ali Cogia, Merchant of Bagdad," a traditional Arab folktale. The first is done for you.

Ali Cogia lived (in Bagdad) and owned ^{DO} a shop.

He planned ^{DO} a journey (to Mecca).

He took ^{DO} a large vase, placed ^{DO} money in the bottom, filled ^{DO} it with olives, and carried ^{DO} it (to his friend) for safekeeping.

(After many months) the friend (in Bagdad) looked (into the vase) and saw ^{DO} the gold.

He took ^{DO} the gold and hid ^{DO} it.

(After another month) Ali Cogia returned (to Bagdad) and asked (for his vase).

The gold was missing (from the vase)

Ali Cogia asked (for the truth)

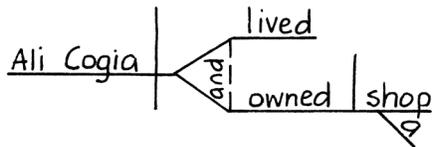
The merchant denied the charge ^{DO} (against him)

(In the end), the truth (of the theft) was discovered (by a wise child's discerning questions)

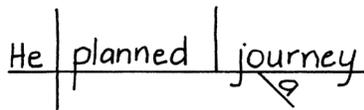
Exercise 32B: Diagramming

On your own paper, diagram all of the uncircled parts of the sentences from Exercise 32A.

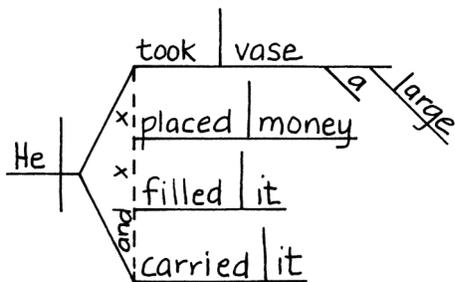
Ali Cogia lived (in Bagdad) and owned ^{DO} a shop.



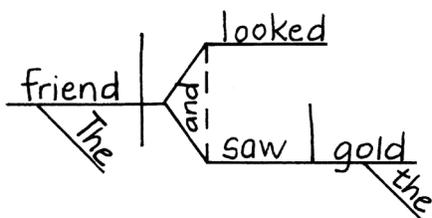
He planned ^{DO} a journey (to Mecca)



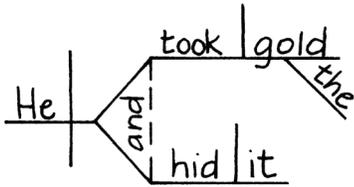
He took ^{DO} a large vase, placed ^{DO} money (in the bottom), filled ^{DO} it (with olives) and carried ^{DO} it (to his friend) for safekeeping.



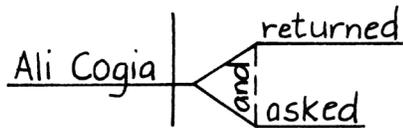
(After many months), the friend (in Bagdad) looked (into the vase) and saw ^{DO} the gold.



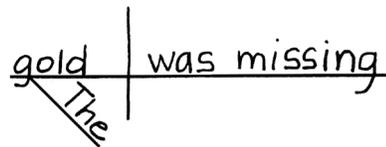
He took the ^{DO}gold and hid ^{DO}it.



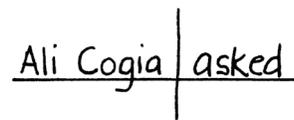
(After another month) Ali Cogia returned (to Bagdad) and asked (for his vase)



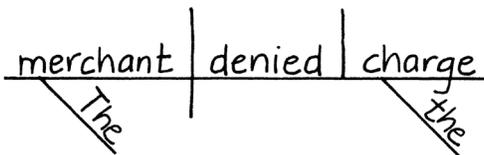
The gold was missing (from the vase)



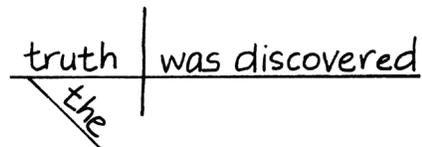
Ali Cogia asked (for the truth)



The merchant denied the charge ^{DO}(against him)



(In the end, the truth (of the theft) was discovered (by a wise child's discerning questions)



WEEK 9

Adverbs

— LESSON 33 —

Adverbs That Tell How

Exercise 33A: Identifying Adverbs That Tell How

Underline the adverbs telling how in the following sentences, and draw arrows to the verbs that they modify.

Amelia Earhart famously flew across the Atlantic Ocean, the first woman to do so.

She quickly became famous and began writing honestly about her experiences as a pilot.

Earhart bravely piloted from Honolulu to California in 1935, a risky journey.

She and Fred Noonan, an experienced navigator, carefully planned a new challenge: a flight around the world.

News organizations excitedly reported every step of the preparation for the trip.

Earhart had skillfully handled dangerous flying conditions on many occasions.

However, this trip would have many errors which caused the plane to drift significantly off course.

On July 2, 1937, a naval ship in the area received a radio transmission in which Earhart briefly described the plane's problems.

Besides being off course, the plane was rapidly running out of fuel.

Tragically, Earhart and Noonan disappeared that day. They were never found.

People still study how the pair mysteriously vanished. This event is considered an unsolved mystery of the modern era.

Exercise 33B: Forming Adverbs from Adjectives

Turn the following adjectives into adverbs.

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
rapid	<u>rapidly</u>	happy	<u>happily</u>
careful	<u>carefully</u>	generous	<u>generously</u>

Adjective

easy

safe

powerful

Adverb

easily

safely

powerfully

Adjective

merry

warm

Adverb

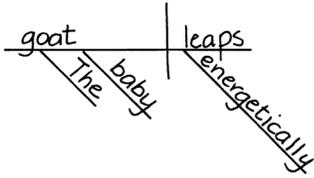
merrily

warmly

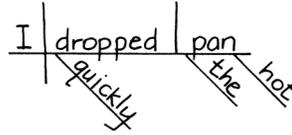
Exercise 33C: Diagramming Adverbs

Diagram the following sentences on your own paper.

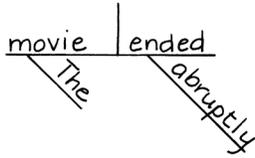
The baby goat leaps energetically.



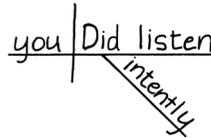
I quickly dropped the hot pan.



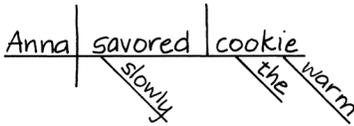
The movie ended abruptly.



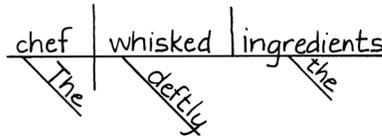
Did you listen intently?



Anna slowly savored the warm cookie.



The chef deftly whisked the ingredients.

**— LESSON 34 —****Adverbs That Tell When, Where, and How Often****Exercise 34A: Telling When**

Martin dropped his recipe cards for crêpes. Help him get organized by numbering the following sentences from 1 to 6 so he can make the crêpes.

- 3 Whisk 1 1/2 cups of flour into the wet ingredients.
- 4 Pour only a few tablespoons of batter into the hot pan, and spread the batter around the pan in a thin layer.
- 6 Serve warm with either a sweet or savory filling.
- 1 First, preheat a buttered skillet or crêpe pan.
- 5 When bubbles start to form on the crêpe, flip it over and cook the other side.
- 2 While the butter is melting in the pan, beat two eggs with three cups of milk in a separate bowl.

Exercise 34B: Distinguishing Among Different Types of Adverbs

Put each of the following adverbs in the correct category, according to the question each one answers.

badly	safely	seldom	second
away	wearily	usually	soon
constantly	then	far	anywhere

When

then
second
soon

Where

anywhere
away
far

How

badly
safely
wearily

How Often

seldom
usually
constantly

Exercise 34C: Identifying Adverbs of Different Types

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences that tell *when*, *where*, or *how often*. For now, do not underline any prepositional phrases acting as adverbs.

The violinist bowed first and the concert began.

My dad makes homemade pizza weekly.

The team meets downstairs.

Emma's kitten destroyed the chair immediately.

There is a canoe by the dock.

Blizzards happen rarely in this part of the country.

Sylvia arrived early for the show.

Our vacation begins tomorrow.

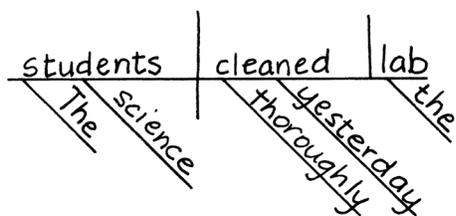
Please take the trash outside.

Here are your keys.

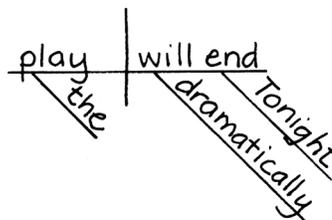
Exercise 34D: Diagramming Different Types of Adverbs

Diagram the following sentences on your own paper.

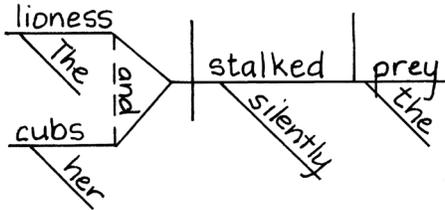
The science students cleaned the lab thoroughly yesterday.



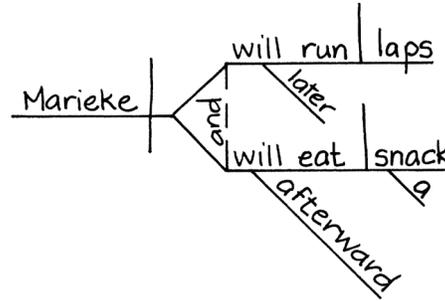
Tonight, the play will end dramatically.



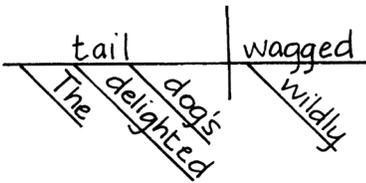
The lioness and her cubs stalked the prey silently.



Marieke will run laps later and will eat a snack afterward.



The delighted dog's tail wagged wildly.



— LESSON 35 —

Adverbs That Tell To What Extent

Exercise 35A: Identifying the Words Modified by Adverbs

Draw an arrow from each underlined adverb to the word it modifies. These sentences are from Jules Verne's *An Antarctic Mystery*.

Desolation Islands is the only suitable name for this group of three hundred isles or islets in the midst of the vast expanse of ocean, which is constantly disturbed by austral storms.

"Cannot we talk very well here?" I observed.

I lived there for several weeks, and I can affirm, on the evidence of my own eyes and my own experience, that the famous English explorer and navigator was happily inspired when he gave the islands that significant name.

"My ship is not intended to carry passengers. I never have taken any, and I never intend to do so."

Captain Len Guy proved himself a true seaman, James West had an eye to everything, the crew seconded them loyally, and Hunt was always foremost when there was work to be done or danger to be incurred.

Hunt stepped back a few paces, shaking his head with the air of a man who did not want so many compliments for a thing so simple, and quietly walked forward to join his shipmates, who were working vigorously under the orders of West.

We had no longer to do with completely frozen vapor, but had to deal with the phenomenon called frost-rime, which often occurs in these high latitudes.

Success seemed very nearly assured, as the captain and the mate had worked out the matter so carefully and skilfully.

In my rambles on the shore, I frequently routed a crowd of amphibians, sending them plunging into the newly released waters.

Besides, when it came to the question of cooking, it mattered very little to him whether it was here or there, so long as his stoves were set up somewhere.

Patterson's note-book says nothing, nor does it relate under what circumstances he himself was carried far away from them.

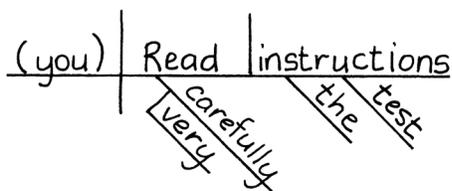
More than five hundred thousand sheep yield over four hundred thousand dollars' worth of wool yearly.

With these words Captain Len Guy walked quickly away, and the interview ended differently from what I had expected, that is to say in formal, although polite, fashion.

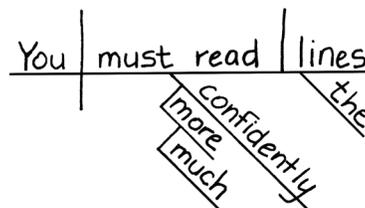
Exercise 35B: Diagramming Different Types of Adverbs

Diagram the following sentences on your own paper.

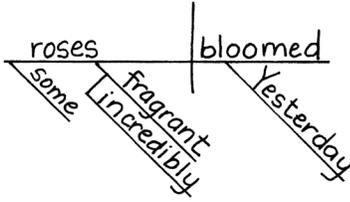
Read the test instructions very carefully.



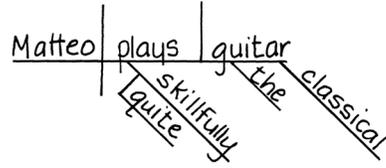
You must read the lines much more confidently.



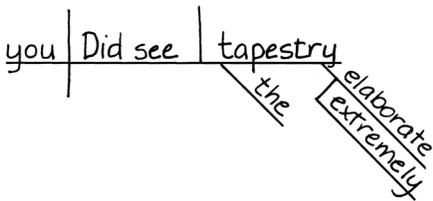
Yesterday, some incredibly fragrant roses bloomed.



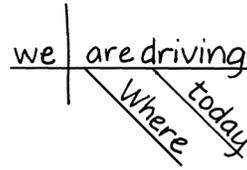
Matteo plays the classical guitar quite skillfully.



Did you see the extremely elaborate tapestry?



Where are we driving today?



— LESSON 36 —

Adjectives and Adverbs

The Adverb *Not*

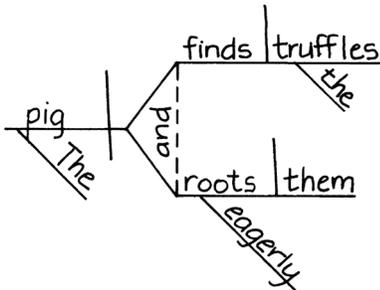
Diagramming Contractions

Diagramming Compound Adjectives and Compound Adverbs

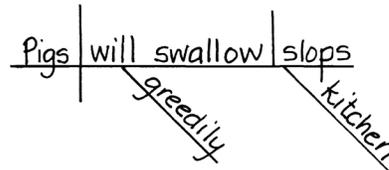
Exercise 36A: Practice in Diagramming

On your own paper, diagram every word of the following sentences. They are adapted from *Home Life in All Lands*, by Charles Morris.

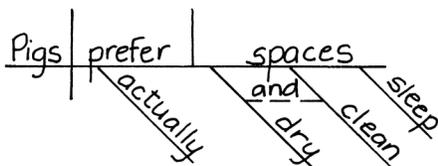
The pig finds the truffles and roots them eagerly.



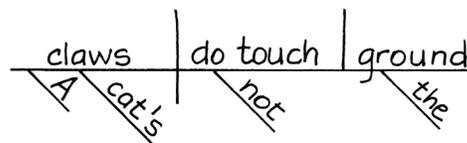
Pigs will swallow kitchen slops greedily.



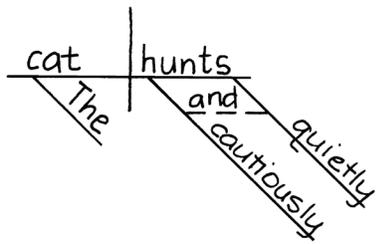
Pigs actually prefer dry and clean sleep spaces.



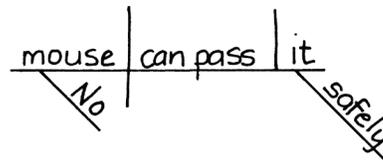
A cat's claws don't touch the ground.



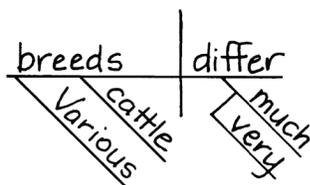
The cat hunts quietly and cautiously.



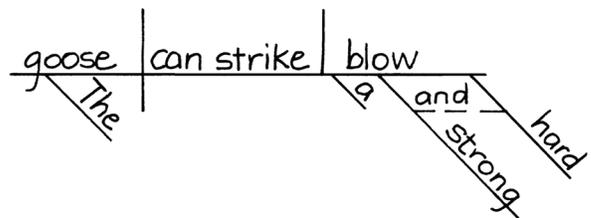
No mouse can pass it safely.



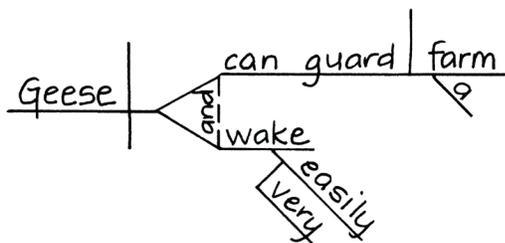
Various cattle breeds differ very much.



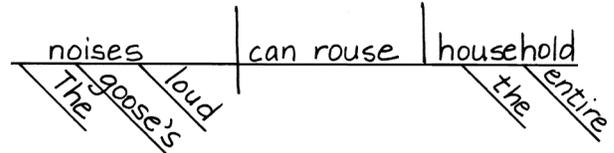
The goose can strike a strong and hard blow.



Geese can guard a farm and wake very easily.



The goose's loud noises can rouse the entire household.



— REVIEW 3 —

Weeks 7-9

Topics

Parts of Speech
Compound Parts of Sentences
Prepositions
Prepositional Phrases
Objects of Prepositions
Subjects and Predicates
Subject-Verb Agreement
Verbs and Direct Objects

Review 3A: Parts of Speech

In the passage below from Henry David Thoreau's *Walden*, identify the underlined words as *N* for noun, *ADJ* for adjective, *ADV* for adverb, *PREP* for preposition, or *CONJ* for conjunction. The first is done for you.

The shore^N is composed of^{PREP} a belt of smooth rounded^{ADJ} white^{ADJ} stones like paving stones, excepting one or^{CONJ} two short sand^{ADJ} beaches, and^{CONJ} is so^{ADV} steep that in many places a single^{ADJ} leap will carry you into^{PREP} water over^{PREP} your head^N; and were it not for its remarkable transparency^N, that would be the last to be seen of its bottom^N till it rose on^{PREP} the opposite^{ADJ} side. Some think it is bottomless. It is nowhere^{ADV} muddy, and^{CONJ} a casual observer would say that there were no^{ADJ} weeds^N at all in^{PREP} it; and of noticeable^{ADJ} plants, except in the little meadows which recently^{ADV} overflowed, which do not properly^{ADV} belong to it, a closer scrutiny^N does not^{ADV} detect a flag nor^{CONJ} a bulrush, nor even a lily, yellow or white, but only a few^{ADJ} small^{ADJ} heart-leaves and potamogetons, and perhaps a water-target or^{CONJ} two; all which however a bather^N might not^{ADV} perceive; and these^{ADJ} plants are clean and bright like the element they grow in. The stones extend a rod or two into^{PREP} the water, and then the bottom is pure^{ADJ} sand, except in the deepest^{ADJ} parts, where there is usually^{ADV} a little sediment^N, probably from the decay^N of the leaves which have been wafted on to it so^{ADV} many^{ADJ} successive^{ADJ} falls, and a bright^{ADV} green^{ADJ} weed is brought up on^{PREP} anchors even in midwinter^N.

Review 3B: Recognizing Prepositions

Circle the forty-six prepositions from your list in the following bank of words. Try to complete the exercise without looking back at your list of prepositions.

whose near there that until
 with in her on again
 before here around those across
 up for except but by
 item into like yet and
 within very nor under of
 behind was upon from going
 above along of between begin
 the an since past to
 during aboard at this without
 against what if beneath toward
 among underneath below after while
 either an beside about beyond
 my inside good off
 throughout down through over its

Review 3C: Subjects and Predicates

Draw one line under the simple subject and two lines under the simple predicate. Watch out for compound subjects or predicates! Also, remember that in poetry, sometimes the order of words is different than in normal speech—once you have found the verb, ask “who or what” before it to find the subject.

The following lines are from the poem “The Lady of Shalott” by Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

The yellow-leaved waterlily, the green-sheathed daffodilly tremble in the water chilly.

The sunbeam showers break and quiver.

Four gray walls and four gray towers overlook a space of flowers.

A charmed web she weaves always.

Over the water near, the sheepbell tinkles in her ear.

Sometimes a troop of damsels glad, an abbot on an ambling pad, a curly shepherd lad, or long-hair'd page in crimson clad goes by to tower'd Camelot.

The sun came through the leaves, and flamed upon the brazen greaves of bold Sir Lancelot.

The helmet and the helmet-feather burned like one flame together.

The mirror cracked from side to side.

She chanted loudly, chanted lowly.

She loosed the chain, and down she lay.

Review 3D: Complicated Subject-Verb Agreement

Circle the correct verb form in parentheses.

The cupcake or the cookies (is/are) available for dessert.

The squadron (cheers/cheer) for the graduating officers.

Because of the intense storm, the herd (is/are) split up across the valley.

Three-fourths of the lights (has/have) gone out.

She decided that five dollars (was/were) too much for the coffee.

Ang and Dara (hands/hand) out water to the volunteers.

Where (is/are) the scissors?

A basket full of peaches (sits/sit) on the kitchen counter.

“Hansel and Gretel” (tells/tell) the story of a brother and sister who were lost in the forest.

Two-thirds of the apple (has/have) rotted.

Boxes for the delivery truck (sits/sit) on the porch.

Review 3E: Objects and Prepositions

Identify the underlined words as *DO* for direct object or *OP* for object of preposition. For each direct object, find and underline twice the action verb that affects it. For each object of a preposition, find and circle the preposition to which it belongs.

These sentences are from *Stella by Starlight*, by Sharon Draper.

Even Dusty was quiet, folded at ^{OP}her feet, but he sniffed the ^{DO}air, watchful and alert.

None of ^{OP}the boys in the school, not even those taking high school ^{DO}classes, could beat him

in ^{OP}a footrace.

He won two gold ^{DO}medals in track (at) the ^{OP}Olympics this summer.

Stella said bye (to) ^{OP}Tony and grabbed a ^{DO}broom without being told.

Most every plank of pine wood (inside) the ^{OP}house was covered (with) old ^{OP}newspapers.

She found three fresh ^{DO}eggs and hightailed it back (to) the ^{OP}warmth of the house.

Maybe it was because she lived (in) such a small ^{OP}speck (of) a ^{OP}town, and she liked how the newspaper helped her feel like she was part of something bigger.

“I’m the queen (of) the ^{OP}world!” she shouted (to) the ^{OP}sky.

Mama filled Papa’s ^{DO}mug back up. “It’s chilly out there, Jonah,” she said, deliberately changing the ^{DO}subject.

