

WEEK 1

Introduction to Nouns and Adjectives

— LESSON 1 —

Introduction to Nouns Concrete and Abstract Nouns

A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Concrete nouns can be observed with our senses. Abstract nouns cannot.

Exercise 1A: Abstract and Concrete Nouns

Decide whether the underlined nouns are abstract or concrete. Above each noun, write *A* for abstract or *C* for concrete. If you have difficulty, ask yourself: Can this noun be touched or seen, or experienced with another one of the senses? If so, it is a concrete noun. If not, it is abstract.

Our adventure began with a tattered map.

Seeing the chocolates, the little girl's face lit up with delight.

The orchestra will be performing my favorite symphony.

My curiosity led me to peek at the gift before my birthday.

Charlotte's favorite book is a mystery about a lost princess.

Distracted by the loud noise, Bradley forgot to finish combing his hair.

Mrs. Kim was filled with pride as her daughter sang her solo.

A shadow passed by the window and gave us all a fright.

The baby let out what was clearly a cry of exhaustion.

Exercise 1B: Abstract Nouns

Each row contains two abstract nouns and one concrete noun. Find the concrete noun and cross it out.

amazement	wonder	fireworks
notebook	neatness	ideas
discovery	interest	gold
danger	cliff	peril
conceit	mirror	arrogance
stomach	appetite	satiety

— LESSON 2 —**Introduction to Adjectives****Descriptive Adjectives, Abstract Nouns****Formation of Abstract Nouns from Descriptive Adjectives**

An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun.

Adjectives tell what kind, which one, how many, and whose.

Descriptive adjectives tell what kind.

A descriptive adjective becomes an abstract noun when you add *-ness* to it.

cheerful	cheerfulness
grumpy	grumpiness

Exercise 2A: Descriptive Adjectives, Concrete Nouns, and Abstract Nouns

Decide whether the underlined words are concrete nouns, abstract nouns, or descriptive adjectives. Above each, write *DA* for descriptive adjective, *CN* for concrete noun, or *AN* for abstract noun.

The sentences below were taken from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, by Lewis Carroll. Some have been slightly adapted.

By this time she had found her way into a tidy little room with a table in the window.

Luckily for Alice, the little magic bottle had now had its full effect.

Alice noticed that the pebbles were all turning into little cakes as they lay on the floor, and a bright idea came into her head.

An enormous puppy was looking down at her with large round eyes.

She had just succeeded in curving her neck down into a graceful zigzag, when a sharp hiss made her draw back in a hurry.

The Fish-Footman began by producing from under his arm a great letter, nearly as large as himself.

Exercise 2B: Turning Descriptive Adjectives into Abstract Nouns

Change each descriptive adjective to an abstract noun by adding the suffix *-ness*. Write the abstract noun in the blank beside the descriptive adjective. Remember this rule: When you add the suffix *-ness* to a word ending in *-y*, the *-y* changes to *-i*. (For example, *grumpy* becomes *grumpiness*.)

smart _____

fretful _____

friendly _____

marvelous _____

vicious _____

merry _____

rich _____

decisive _____

Exercise 2C: Color Names

Underline all the color words in the following paragraph. Then write *A* for adjective or *N* for noun above each underlined color word. If you are not sure, ask yourself, “[Color name] *what?*” If you can answer that question, you have found a noun that the color describes. That means the color is an adjective.

Keiko closed her eyes and considered different shades of green. She wanted the green grass in her painting to look like the golden sunlight was shining down on it through

the trees. She chose two green paints to mix together and began to paint. Green was her favorite color, she thought—or was it red? Then again, she loved the purple flowers she'd painted below one of the trees. And the blue sky had been fun to do as well. She even liked brown or gray when one of those was the right color for the job. “Actually,” she said to herself, “there isn’t a single color I don’t like!”

— LESSON 3 —

Common and Proper Nouns Capitalization and Punctuation of Proper Nouns

**A common noun is a name common to many persons, places, things, or ideas.
A proper noun is the special, particular name for a person, place, thing, or idea.
Proper nouns always begin with capital letters.**

Capitalization Rules

1. Capitalize the proper names of persons, places, things, and animals.

boy	Peter
store	Baskin-Robbins
book	<i>Little Women</i>
horse	Black Beauty

2. Capitalize the names of holidays.

Memorial Day
Christmas
Independence Day
Day of the Dead

3. Capitalize the names of deities.

Minerva (ancient Rome)
Hwanin (ancient Korea)
God (Christianity and Judaism)
Allah (Islam)
Gitche Manitou or Great Spirit (Native American—Algonquin)

4. Capitalize the days of the week and the months of the year, but not the seasons.

Monday	January	winter
Tuesday	April	spring
Friday	August	summer
Sunday	October	fall

5. Capitalize the first, last, and other important words in titles of books, magazines, newspapers, movies, television series, stories, poems, and songs.

book	<i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i>
magazine	<i>National Geographic</i>
newspaper	<i>The Chicago Tribune</i>
movie	<i>A River Runs Through It</i>
television series	<i>The Waltons</i>
television show	"The Chicken Thief"
story	"The Visit of the Magi"
poem	"The Night Before Christmas"
song	"Joy to the World"
chapter in a book	"The End of the Story"

6. Capitalize and italicize the names of ships, trains, and planes.

ship	<i>Titanic</i>
train	<i>The Orient Express</i>
plane	<i>The Spirit of St. Louis</i>

Exercise 3A: Capitalizing Proper Nouns

Write a proper noun for each of the following common nouns. Don't forget to capitalize all of the important words of the proper noun. Underline the name of the magazine you choose, to show that it should be in italics if it were typed. Use quotation marks around the title of the song you choose.

Common Noun

Proper Noun

singer	_____
restaurant	_____
country	_____
park	_____
magazine	_____
song	_____

Exercise 3B: Proper Names and Titles

On your own paper, rewrite the following sentences properly. Capitalize and punctuate all names and titles correctly. If you are using a word processing program, italicize where needed; if you are writing by hand, underline in order to show italics.

The song the star-spangled banner is the national anthem for the united states.

himno nacional mexicano is thought by many to be one of the most beautiful national anthems.

germany sank the lusitania in may 1915.

michael and phyllis recited william makepeace thackeray's poem a tragic story.

In the book charlotte's web, wilbur is a pig who was born in the spring.

keith's favorite show was star trek; he especially loved the episode the trouble with tribbles

Exercise 3C: Proofreading for Proper Nouns

In the following sentences, indicate which proper nouns should be capitalized by underlining the first letter of the noun three times. This is the proper proofreading mark for *capitalize*. The first noun is done for you.

justinian was an emperor in byzantium, and his wife, theodora, was politically helpful to him.

The cathedral in constantinople known as the hagia sophia was built while justinian ruled.

justinian's general, belisarius, successfully conquered the barbarians living in the northern part of africa and proceeded into italy to retake rome from the ostrogoths.

The court historian, procopius, wrote a book called *the secret history*, which portrayed justinian in a very negative light.

— LESSON 4 —

Proper Adjectives

Compound Adjectives (Adjective-Noun Combinations)

1. Capitalize the proper names of persons, places, things, and animals.
2. Capitalize the names of holidays.
3. Capitalize the names of deities.
4. Capitalize the days of the week and the months of the year, but not the seasons.
5. Capitalize the first, last, and other important words in titles of books, magazines, newspapers, movies, television series, stories, poems, and songs.
6. Capitalize and italicize the names of ships, trains, and planes.

A proper adjective is formed from a proper name. Proper adjectives are capitalized.

	<u>Proper Noun</u>	<u>Proper Adjective</u>
Person	Aristotle	the Aristotelian philosophy
Place	Spain	a Spanish city
Holiday	Valentine's Day	some Valentine candy
Month	March	March madness

Shakespeare wrote a number of sonnets.
I was reading some Shakespearean sonnets yesterday.

Mars is the fourth planet from the sun.
The Martian atmosphere is mostly carbon dioxide.

On Monday, I felt a little down.
I had the Monday blues.

The English enjoy a good cup of tea and a muffin.
Gerald enjoys a good English muffin.

The German-speaking tourists were lost in Central Park.
The archaeologist unearthed some pre-Columbian remains.

Words that are not usually capitalized remain lowercase even when they are attached to a proper adjective.

A compound adjective combines two words into a single adjective with a single meaning.

When the mine collapsed, it sent a plume of dust sky high.
I just had a thirty-minute study session.

N ADJ
sky high

ADJ N
thirty minute

N ADJ
user friendly

ADJ N
high speed

The sky-high plume of dust could be seen for miles.
My study session was thirty minutes.

Those directions are not user friendly!
I prefer user-friendly directions.

The connection was high speed.
He needed a high-speed connection.

Exercise 4A: Forming Proper Adjectives from Proper Nouns

Form adjectives from the following proper nouns. (Some will change form and others will not.) Write each adjective into the correct blank below. If you are not familiar with the proper nouns, you may look them up online at Encyclopaedia Britannica, Wikipedia, or some other source (this will help you complete the sentences as well). This exercise might challenge your general knowledge! (But you can always ask your instructor for help.)

Newton	Kentucky	Korea	China	Boston
June	America	Georgia	Germany	Monday
Gregory	Easter	Sherlock Holmes		

My favorite _____ dish is sauerbraten, though nothing beats streuselkuchen when it comes to desserts!

The _____ New Year begins sometime in January or February of the _____ calendar year.

Thoroughbred horses race each May in Louisville at the _____ Derby.

The largest aquarium in the Western Hemisphere is the _____ Aquarium, located near the World of Coca-Cola in Atlanta.

Nina will go far as a detective, with her _____ deductive and observational skills.

_____ calligraphy had long used characters from China's writing system, but in the twentieth century calligraphers began using the *hangul* alphabet in response to nationalist feelings among the people.

Computer programmers will sometimes hide special features or messages in their work; these little _____ eggs can be fun to find.

They say that _____ brides are the most common, but my wedding was in December.

It's nice to have a long weekend, but a _____ holiday always throws me off for the rest of the week—I can't remember which day it is!

Non-_____ fluids have many interesting properties; for example, it's possible to run on top of oobleck!

The _____ Massacre, in which five colonists were killed by the British, was a key event leading to the _____ Revolution.

Exercise 4B: Capitalization of Proper Adjectives

In the following sentences:

- Correct each lowercase letter that should be capitalized by underlining it three times.
- Then, circle each proper adjective.
- Finally, put a check mark above each proper adjective that has not changed its form from the proper noun.

rube goldberg machines, which involve complicated ways of completing simple tasks, were named for an american cartoonist and inventor.

An associated press article by edward van winkle jones in 1950 marked the first mention of mysterious disappearances in the bermuda triangle.

The pythagorean theorem is only true for euclidean geometry.

thomas jefferson, who was a philosopher, a musician, and an architect in addition to being a united states president, is an example of a renaissance man.

The first olympic games in modern times were held in 1896 in the greek city of athens.

In the southeastern asian kingdom of ayutthaya, the king trailokanat died; his two sons, ramathibodi II and boromarachathirat III, inherited his crown and divided the siamese territories between them.

Exercise 4C: Hyphenating Attributive Compound Adjectives

Hyphens prevent misunderstanding! Explain to your instructor the differences between each pair of phrases. The first is done for you. If you're confused, ask your instructor for help.

the ten-gallon containers of soap *are multiple containers that each hold ten gallons*
the ten gallon containers of soap *are ten containers that each hold one gallon*

a private-eye company
a private eye company

an assisted-living facility
an assisted living facility

the well-trained mind
the well trained mind

the second-place runner
the second place runner



WEEK 2

Introduction to Personal Pronouns and Verbs

— LESSON 5 —

Noun Gender

Introduction to Personal Pronouns

Exercise 5A: Introduction to Noun Gender

How well do you know your animals? Fill in the blanks with the correct name (and don't worry too much if you don't know the answers . . . this is mostly for fun).

Animal	Male	Female	Baby	Group of Animals
leopard	_____	_____	_____	leap OR prowl of leopards
kangaroo	buck/boomer/jack	_____	_____	_____OR_____
donkey	jack	_____	_____	herd OR drove of donkeys
alligator	bull	_____	_____	_____
hamster	_____	doe	_____	_____
hedgehog	boar	_____	_____	_____
turkey	_____	_____	_____	rafter of turkeys
jellyfish	_____	_____	planula	_____OR_____
squid	_____	_____	chick	_____

Nouns have gender.

Nouns can be masculine, feminine, or neuter.

We use *neuter* for nouns that have no gender, and for nouns whose gender is unknown.

Subha Datta set off for the forest, intending to come back the same evening. He began to cut down a tree, but he suddenly had a feeling that he was no longer alone. As it crashed to the ground, he looked up and saw a beautiful girl dancing around and around in a little clearing nearby. Subha Datta was astonished, and let the axe fall. The noise startled the dancer, and she stood still.

Subha Datta thought he was dreaming.

Although she did not yet know it, the fairy had not convinced Subha Datta.

A pronoun takes the place of a noun.

The antecedent is the noun that is replaced by the pronoun.

Personal pronouns replace specific nouns.

I	we
you	you (plural)
he, she, it	they

Exercise 5B: Nouns and Pronouns

Write the correct pronoun above the underlined word(s). The first one is done for you.

James Watson and Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA in 1953. James Watson
They
and Francis Crick built on the work of Rosalind Franklin.

Rosalind Franklin had done work on X-ray images of DNA. Rosalind Franklin might have received Nobel Prizes for her work later on, but Rosalind Franklin died at the age of 37.

Scientists all over the world worked on the Human Genome Project. The Human Genome Project was an effort to determine what every single gene in the human body does.

When scientists mapped all the genes in the human body, scientists declared the Human Genome Project complete in 2003.

Omar told his mother, “Mother can get the ingredients ready, and Omar can help mix them together!”

As soon as Ezra arrived home, Ezra called out with excitement, “Ezra and his family won the competition!”

The teacher pulled Roxanne and Anita aside after class. “Roxanne and Anita are going to represent our class at the assembly,” the teacher told them.

Exercise 5C: Replacing Nouns with Pronouns

Does the passage below sound awkward? It should, because it's not what the author Heather Vogel Frederick wrote in her novel *The Voyage of Patience Goodspeed*. Cross out the proper nouns (and any accompanying adjectives or modifying words such as *the*) that can be replaced by pronouns, and write the appropriate pronoun from the list at the beginning of this lesson over each crossed-out noun.

The narrator is Patience Goodspeed. The story is told from her viewpoint, in the first person—which means she refers to herself with the pronoun *I* when she's acting alone, and *we* when she's in a group with others.

Finally, the day came when Patience Goodspeed and Papa and Tad were packed and ready. Patience Goodspeed and Papa and Tad made the rounds of friends and neighbors to say our farewells, Papa accepting their wishes of “greasy luck” — our Nantucket way of bidding whale-men a profitable voyage, with many barrels of oil — with all the dignity of a departing monarch. Which in a sense Papa was, as were all whaling captains on the tiny kingdom that was our island...

On the evening prior to our departure, Papa took his leave in order to make the final arrangements aboard the *Morning Star*. After Papa left, Patience Goodspeed tossed and turned all night, my thoughts a jumble. Oh, why didn't Patience Goodspeed have the courage to defy Papa! But what was the use? Even if Patience Goodspeed were to run away and hide, Papa would find me. And besides, my little brother needed me. It was me my little brother had looked to since Mama's death, not Papa, who was still a stranger to him. Patience Goodspeed couldn't desert Tad now.

Martha awoke us at dawn, and Tad and Patience Goodspeed tumbled groggily out of bed.

“Come along now, Tad,” Martha said, wrestling my sleepy and protesting brother into the small ell off the kitchen. “Won't do for the captain's son to step aboard looking like an orphan.” Tad emerged a few minutes later, unnaturally clean.

Exercise 5D: Pronouns and Antecedents

Circle the personal pronouns in the following sentences, and draw an arrow from each pronoun to its antecedent. If the noun and pronoun are masculine, write *m* in the margin. If they are feminine, write *f*; if neuter, write *n*. Look carefully: Some sentences may have more than one personal pronoun, and some personal pronouns may share an antecedent!

The sentences below were taken from C. S. Lewis's *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*. Some have been adapted or condensed. The first one is done for you.

Eustace made the following diary entry: “*September 3*. The first day for ages when I *m* have been able to write.”

If Caspian had been as experienced then as he became later on in this voyage he would not have made this suggestion; but at the moment it seemed an excellent one.

Eustace was surprised at the size of his own tears as they splashed on to the treasure in front of him.

“Please, Aslan,” said Lucy, “what do you call *soon*?” “I call all times soon,” said Aslan; and instantly he was vanished away and Lucy was alone with the Magician.

The Duffers are visible now. But they are probably all asleep still; they always take a rest in the middle of the day.

Eustace now did the first brave thing he had ever done.

“How beautifully clear the water is!” said Lucy, as she leaned over the port side early in the afternoon of the second day. And it was.

— LESSON 6 —

Review Definitions

Introduction to Verbs

Action Verbs, State-of-Being Verbs

Parts of Speech

A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.

A common noun is a name common to many persons, places, things, or ideas.

Concrete nouns can be observed with our senses. Abstract nouns cannot.

An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun.

Adjectives tell what kind, which one, how many, and whose.

Descriptive adjectives tell what kind.

A descriptive adjective becomes an abstract noun when you add *-ness* to it.

A verb shows an action, shows a state of being, links two words together, or helps another verb.

Part of speech is a term that explains what a word does.

State-of-Being Verbs

am	were
is	be
are	being
was	been

Exercise 6A: Identifying Verbs

Mark each underlined verb *A* for action verb or *B* for state-of-being verb.

The submarine, having accomplished her work, backs off to a safe distance, explodes these torpedoes by means of a galvanic battery, and up goes the enemy, in more pieces than one can well count. If a vessel under sail or steam is to be assaulted, the submarine dives down and lies hidden right under the track of her foe; then at the exact moment loosens a torpedo furnished with a percussion apparatus; the enemy strikes this, explodes it, and up she goes past all hope of redemption.

“We had quite a sad accident yesterday,” he wrote in a letter home. “A ‘machine’ we had here and which carried eight or ten men, by some mismanagement filled with water

and sank, drowning five men, one belonging to our vessel, and the others to the *Chicora*. They were all volunteers for the expedition and fine men too, the best we had.”

“I am part owner of the torpedo boat the *Hunley*,” he began, and “have been interested in building this description of boat since the beginning of the war, and furnished the means entirely of building the predecessor of this boat, which was lost in an attempt to blow up a Federal vessel off Fort Morgan in Mobile Harbor. I feel therefore a deep interest in its success.”

The incoming rounds brought with them a new sense of urgency. With the city now under the very guns of the Union Army, something had to be done to drive the invaders away. The city’s forts and batteries, while plentiful and powerful, were necessarily restricted to defensive action. Charleston’s small flotilla of ironclads and warships was not the answer either, for they were unable to effectively take the offensive against the Federal warships steaming outside the bar. The situation facing Charleston was growing increasingly more desperate, and Battery Wagner on Morris Island was under daily threat of collapse. Thus the hopes of many now rested on the submarine *Hunley*.

Many in the Victorian Age considered inventions such as submarine boats and underwater mines to be “infernal machines,” inhuman in their method of attack. If they were treated as war criminals or on the order of spies, they could be hung for their service. In an attempt to legitimize their endeavor—at least in the eyes of the Federals—Hunley placed an order with Charleston’s quartermaster on August 21 for “nine grey jackets, three to be trimmed in gold braid.” Feeling the need to justify his request, he added that “the men for whom they are ordered are on special secret service and that it is necessary that they be clothed in the Confederate Army uniform.”

—From Mark K. Ragan, *Submarine Warfare in the Civil War*

Exercise 6B: Choosing Verbs

Provide an appropriate action and state-of-being verb for each of the following nouns or pronouns. The first one is done for you.

	State-of-Being	Action
Example: The camel	was (or is)	drank
A printer	_____	_____
The professors	_____	_____
Puppies	_____	_____
We	_____	_____
The flight	_____	_____
The grass	_____	_____
Friends	_____	_____
They	_____	_____
Robert Louis Stevenson	_____	_____

Exercise 6C: Using Vivid Verbs

Good writers use descriptive and vivid verbs. First underline the action verbs in the following sentences. Then rewrite a different, vivid verb in the space provided. The first one is done for you. You may use a thesaurus if necessary.

Example: The sudden noise <u>scared</u> the little girl.	_____ started _____
I looked at the man across the restaurant, trying to determine whether I knew him.	_____
When presented with the evidence, Lars finally said that he was the one who had stolen the money.	_____
The thunder sounded from across the lake.	_____
As she awaited the announcement of her scores, the figure skater shook with nervous energy.	_____
Alexis saw a flaw in the plan.	_____

The old woman walked down the street, carrying several heavy bags.

Marcus made a new system to increase the group's efficiency.

After running the race, Oscar wanted some water.

I ran to the finish line.

— LESSON 7 —

Helping Verbs

Part of speech is a term that explains what a word does.

Exercise 7A: Introduction to Helping Verbs

In each sentence below, underline the action verb once. Seven of the sentences also include helping verbs; underline each helping verb twice.

These sentences are from O. Henry's short story "After Twenty Years." Some have been slightly adapted or condensed.

The policeman on the beat moved up the avenue impressively.

Chilly gusts of wind with a taste of rain in them had well nigh depeopled the streets.

Now and then you might see the lights of a cigar store or of an all-night lunch counter.

The light showed a pale, square-jawed face with keen eyes, and a little white scar near his right eyebrow.

Twenty years ago to-night, I dined here at "Big Joe" Brady's with Jimmy Wells, my best chum, and the finest chap in the world.

He and I were raised here in New York, just like two brothers, together.

The policeman twirled his club and took a step or two.

Are you going to call time on him sharp?

I will give him half an hour at least.

The wind had risen from its uncertain puffs into a steady blow.

You may read it here at the window.

Helping Verbs

am, is, are, was, were

be, being, been

have, has, had

do, does, did

shall, will, should, would, may, might, must

can, could

Exercise 7B: Providing Missing Helping Verbs

Fill in each blank with a helping verb. Sometimes, more than one helping verb might be appropriate.

This excerpt is adapted from Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle."

Whoever _____ made a voyage up the Hudson _____ remember the Kaatskill Mountains. They are a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family, and _____ seen away to the west of the river, swelling up to a noble height and lording it over the surrounding country. Every change of season, every change of weather, indeed, every hour of the day produces some change in the magical hues and shapes of these mountains, and they _____ regarded by all the good wives, far and near, as perfect barometers. When the weather is fair and settled, they _____ clothed in blue and purple, and print their bold outlines on the clear evening sky; but, sometimes, when the rest of the landscape is cloudless, they _____ gather a hood of gray vapors about their summits, which, in the last rays of the setting sun, _____ glow and light up like a crown of glory.

At the foot of these fairy mountains, the voyager _____ described the light smoke curling up from a village, whose shingle roofs gleam among the trees, just where the blue tints of the upland melt away into the fresh green of the nearer landscape. It is a little village of great antiquity, having _____ founded by some of the Dutch colonists in the early times of the province.

Certain it is that Rip Van Winkle was a great favorite among all the good wives of the village. The children of the village, too, _____ shout with joy whenever he approached. Not a dog _____ bark at him throughout the neighborhood.

The great error in Rip's composition was an insuperable aversion to all kinds of profitable labor. It _____ not be from the want of assiduity or perseverance, for he _____ sit on a wet rock, with a rod as long and heavy as a Tartar's lance, and fish all day without a murmur, even though he _____ not be encouraged by a single nibble. He _____ never refuse to assist a neighbor even in the roughest toil. But as to doing family duty and keeping his farm in order, he found it impossible.

In fact, he declared it was of no use to work on his farm; it was the most pestilent little piece of ground in the whole country; everything about it went wrong, and _____ go wrong, in spite of him. His fences _____ continually falling to pieces; his cow _____ either go astray or get among the cabbages; weeds were sure to grow quicker in his fields than anywhere else. Though his patrimonial estate _____ dwindled away under his management, acre by acre, until there was little more left than a mere patch of Indian corn and potatoes, yet it was the worst-conditioned farm in the neighborhood.

— LESSON 8 —

Personal Pronouns First, Second, and Third Person Capitalizing the Pronoun /

	Personal Pronouns	
	Singular	Plural
First person	I	we
Second person	you	you
Third person	he, she, it	they

Although they are not very hungry, I certainly am.

ich i I

As the German-built plane rose into the air, I experienced a strange loneliness.

Exercise 8A: Capitalization and Punctuation Practice

Correct the following sentences. Mark through any incorrect small letters and write the correct capitals above them. Insert quotation marks if needed. Use underlining to indicate any italics.

Note: The name of a radio program should be treated like that of a television program.

the first month of the year is january. january was named after the roman god janus, who is the god of transitions, because this month marks the transition to a new year. numa pompilius added this month to the roman calendar around the year 700 bc.

when the mercury theatre on the air broadcast an adaptation of h. g. wells's novel the war of the worlds on october 30, 1938, many people thought an alien invasion was actually happening. the radio program became a sudden huge hit, and campbell soup decided to sponsor it. the program was renamed the campbell playhouse.

in 1862, a dutch ophthalmologist named herman snellen developed the snellen chart, which has a large E at the top and several more rows of letters, to measure visual acuity.

the first published crossword puzzle appeared in the sunday edition of the new york world on december 21, 1913. the puzzle was written by arthur wynne, who was born in liverpool, england, and its original title was word-cross puzzle.

the summy company, which was later acquired by warner/chappell music, claimed for years that it owned the copyright to the song happy birthday to you. on september 22, 2015, judge george h. king ruled that this claim was invalid, and the song is now considered to be in the public domain.

after much debate over prime minister lester b. pearson's proposal for a new flag, canada adopted its current flag with the image of a maple leaf on february 15, 1965. in 1996, february 15 became known in that country as national flag of canada day.

in 1948, eleanor abbott made a game for children called candy land. the game was published by milton bradley beginning the next year, and it quickly became a bestseller. children have enjoyed playing candy land for decades, and it was inducted into the national toy hall of fame in 2005.

according to guinness world records (a reference book previously known as the guinness book of world records), robert wadlow was the tallest man in medical history. wadlow was born in alton, illinois, on february 22, 1918. when he was measured on june 27, 1940, he was found to be 8 feet, 11.1 inches tall.

Exercise 8B: Person, Number, and Gender

Label each personal pronoun in the following selection with its person (1, 2, or 3) and number (*s* or *pl*). For third person singular pronouns only, indicate gender (*m*, *f*, or *n*).

The first is done for you.

Ermengarde began to laugh.

3sf

“Oh, Sara!” she said. “You *are* queer—but you are nice.”

“I know I am queer,” admitted Sara, cheerfully; “and I *try* to be nice.” She rubbed her forehead with her little brown paw, and a puzzled, tender look came into her face.

“Papa always laughed at me,” she said; “but I liked it. He thought I was queer, but he liked me to make up things. I—I can’t help making up things. If I didn’t, I don’t believe I could live.” She paused and glanced around the attic. “I’m sure I couldn’t live here,” she added in a low voice.

Ermengarde was interested, as she always was. “When you talk about things,” she said, “they seem as if they grew real. You talk about Melchisedec as if he was a person.”

“He *is* a person,” said Sara. “He gets hungry and frightened, just as we do; and he is married and has children. How do we know he doesn’t think things, just as we do? His eyes look as if he was a person. That was why I gave him a name.”

— From *A Little Princess*, by Frances Hodgson Burnett



WEEK 3

Introduction to the Sentence

— LESSON 9 —

The Sentence

Parts of Speech and Parts of Sentences Subjects and Predicates

A sentence is a group of words that contains a subject and predicate.

part of speech

noun verb

The cat sits on the mat.

part of the sentence

subject predicate

The subject of the sentence is the main word or term that the sentence is about.

Part of speech is a term that explains what a word does.

Part of the sentence is a term that explains how a word functions in a sentence.

The predicate of the sentence tells something about the subject.

part of speech

The Tyrannosaurus rex crashes through the trees.

part of the sentence

Exercise 9A: Parts of Speech vs. Parts of the Sentence

Label each underlined word with the correct part of speech AND the correct part of the sentence.

part of speech

We saw the huge tree.

part of the sentence

part of speech

_____ _____
 The leaves were red.

part of the sentence

part of speech

_____ _____
 A squirrel scampered up the trunk.

part of the sentence

part of speech

_____ _____
It jumped to the next tree.

part of the sentence

Exercise 9B: Parts of Speech: Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, and Verbs

Label each underlined word with the correct part of speech. Use *N* for noun, *A* for adjective, *P* for pronoun, and *V* for verb.

The first night, then, I went to sleep on the sand, a thousand miles from any human habitation. I was more isolated than a shipwrecked sailor on a raft in the middle of the ocean. Thus you can imagine my amazement, at sunrise, when I was awakened by an odd little voice. It said:

“If you please—draw me a sheep!”

“What!”

“Draw me a sheep!”

I jumped to my feet, completely thunderstruck. I blinked my eyes hard. I looked carefully all around me. And I saw a most extraordinary small person, who stood there examining me with great seriousness.

— From *The Little Prince*, by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

Exercise 9C: Parts of the Sentence: Subjects and Predicates

In each of the following sentences, underline the subject once and the predicate twice. Find the subject by asking, “Who or what is this sentence about?” Find the predicate by saying, “Subject what?”

Example: Flamingos make nests out of mud.

Who or what is this sentence about? Flamingos.

Flamingos what? Flamingos make.

Flamingos eat brine shrimp or algae.

Their food contains carotenoids.

The carotenoids turn the flamingos’ feathers pink.

Baby flamingos have white or gray feathers.

Lake Natron, in Tanzania, is the birthplace for over half the world’s lesser flamingos.

Caribbean flamingos are the only flamingo species native to North America.

South America is home to Chilean, Andean, James’s, and Caribbean flamingos.

Greater flamingos live in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

— LESSON 10 —

Subjects and Predicates

Diagramming Subjects and Predicates Sentence Capitalization and Punctuation Sentence Fragments

A sentence is a group of words that contains a subject and predicate.

The subject of the sentence is the main word or term that the sentence is about.

The predicate of the sentence tells something about the subject.

He does.

They can.

It is.

Hurricanes form over warm tropical waters.

Hurricanes | form _____

A sentence is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate.

A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark.

No running in the kitchen.

Can we measure intelligence without understanding it? Possibly so; physicists measured gravity and magnetism long before they understood them theoretically. Maybe psychologists can do the same with intelligence.

Or maybe not.

—James W. Kalat, *Introduction to Psychology* (Cengage Learning, 2007)

Because he couldn't go.
Since I thought so.

A sentence is a group of words that usually contains a subject and a predicate.

A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark.

A sentence contains a complete thought.

Exercise 10A: Sentences and Fragments

If a group of words expresses a complete thought, write *S* for sentence in the blank. If not, write *F* for fragment.

while jumping up and down _____

the girl saw a train approaching _____

made of popsicle sticks _____

the delectable meal set before us _____

the window was slightly ajar _____

three tall men in brown suits approached _____

because the elevator was broken _____

Exercise 10B: Proofreading for Capitalization and Punctuation

Add the correct capitalization and punctuation to the following sentences. In this exercise you will use proofreader's marks. Indicate letters which should be capitalized by underlining three times. Indicate ending punctuation by using the proofreader's mark for inserting a period: Ⓞ Indicate words which should be italicized by underlining them and writing *ital* in the margin.

The first is done for you.

the name texas comes from a caddo word that means friends Ⓞ

the state of pennsylvania gets its name from its founder, william penn, and the latin word for woods

a spanish novel, las sergas de esplandián, described a fictional place called california;
this is the likely source of the us state name

the french king louis xiv was honored in the name louisiana

florida's name, chosen by juan ponce de león, came from the spanish phrase "pascua
florida," meaning "feast of flowers" and referring to the easter season

michigan is the ojibwa word for "large lake" changed to a french form

Note: Look carefully at the next part! There are three separate sentences here, so you will need to insert three periods.

during the civil war, the confederates took an old union ship, the merrimack, covered it
with iron plates, and renamed it the virginia the virginia battled against another ironclad
ship, the monitor this first battle between two ironclad ships ended in a draw

Exercise 10C: Diagramming

Find the subjects and predicates in the following sentences. Diagram each subject and predicate on your own paper. You should capitalize on the diagram any words that are capitalized in the sentence, but do not put punctuation marks on the diagram. If a proper name is the subject, all parts of the proper name go on the subject line of the diagram.

Example: Joseph jumped jubilantly.

Joseph | jumped

The enormous elephant entered the elevator.

My big brother borrowed Ben's book.

Six sleeping snails sat on the sill.

We watched Waldo's walrus on Wednesday.

Clara clandestinely climbed the cliff.

Isabella Ingalls itched in the igloo.

The floral fabric from Finland flatters Fiona's face.

— LESSON 11 —

Types of Sentences

A sentence is a group of words that usually contains a subject and a predicate.

A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark.

A sentence contains a complete thought.

A purple penguin is playing ping-pong.

A statement gives information. A statement always ends with a period.

Statements are declarative sentences.

An exclamation shows sudden or strong feeling.

An exclamation always ends with an exclamation point.

Exclamations are exclamatory sentences.

A command gives an order or makes a request.

A command ends with either a period or an exclamation point.

Commands are imperative sentences.

Sit!

Stand!

Learn!

The subject of a command is understood to be you.

(you) | Sit

A question asks something.

A question always ends with a question mark.

Questions are known as interrogative sentences.

He is late.

Is he late?

He | is he | Is

Exercise 11A: Types of Sentences: Statements, Exclamations, Commands, and Questions

Identify the following sentences as *S* for statement, *E* for exclamation, *C* for command, or *Q* for question. Add the appropriate punctuation to the end of each sentence.

Do you like to play basketball

Sentence Type

Please dust the furniture

	<u>Sentence Type</u>
I want to change clothes before going to the party	_____
Will you give me some advice	_____
I love square dancing	_____
Don't get into any trouble	_____
What a huge volcano	_____
Daniel wanted a sandwich with strawberry jam	_____
Take off your hat	_____
How long would it take to hike to the top of that mountain	_____

Exercise 11B: Proofreading for Capitalization and Punctuation

Proofread the following sentences. If a small letter should be capitalized, draw three lines underneath it. Add any missing punctuation.

what is your decision

tell me the price of this game

i want to start my own fashion design company

the dog likes chasing his own tail

pass me your plate

that baby was cute as a button

may we open the box now

Exercise 11C: Diagramming Subjects and Predicates

On your own paper, diagram the subjects and predicates of the following sentences. Remember that the understood subject of a command is “you,” and that the predicate may come before the subject in a question.

We enjoyed lunch.

Were you happy?

Eat your vegetables!

The tiger is beautiful.

Please get your toys.

Harriet ambled into the store.

Are the geese by the lake?

I see a mouse!

— LESSON 12 —

Subjects and Predicates

Helping Verbs

Simple and Complete Subjects and Predicates

The subject of the sentence is the main word or term that the sentence is about.

The simple subject of the sentence is *just* the main word or term that the sentence is about.

Its fleece was white as snow.

The complete subject of the sentence is the simple subject and all the words that belong to it.

The predicate of the sentence tells something about the subject.

The simple predicate of the sentence is the main verb along with any helping verbs.

The complete predicate of the sentence is the simple predicate and all the words that belong to it.



Complete Subject

Lambs born in the spring
Plentiful turnips

Complete Predicate

must remain with their mothers until July.
should be provided for them.

Exercise 12A: Complete Subjects and Complete Predicates

Match the complete subjects and complete predicates by drawing lines between them.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| The three children | pulled into the driveway. |
| Grandfather | was growing crystals on a string in a glass. |
| Last year, he | waited excitedly for their grandfather's arrival. |
| All that summer, they | smiled and hugged each of them. |
| Their favorite experiment | wondered what Grandfather would bring this time. |
| As they waited, the children | showed the children their new gift: a gardening kit! |
| Finally, Grandfather's car | always brought gifts when he came to visit. |
| With cries of delight, the children | had come with a chemistry kit that they could all use. |
| The elderly man | performed experiments and made discoveries with the kit. |
| Reaching into the car, Grandfather | opened the door and ran out to greet him. |

Exercise 12B: Simple and Complete Subjects and Predicates

In the following sentences, underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice. Then, draw a vertical line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. The first is done for you.

These sentences are adapted from the Zulu story “The Day Baboon Outwitted Leopard,” as told by Nick Greaves in *When Hippo Was Hairy: And Other Tales from Africa*.

Leopard | called her friend Baboon.

After a while, Baboon dozed off.

Now an angry, hungry leopard is not a very reassuring sight.

Despite their past friendship, she opened her jaws for a bite.

Quick as a flash, Baboon climbed up into the safety of the thickest thorns at the top.

Other animals were gathering around.

Leopard’s pride could not stand it.

To this day, the leopard hunts the baboon in preference to all other food.

Exercise 12C: Diagramming Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates

On your own paper, diagram the simple subjects and simple predicates from Exercise 12B.



— REVIEW 1 —

Weeks 1-3

Topics

Concrete/Abstract Nouns

Descriptive Adjectives

Common/Proper Nouns

Capitalization of Proper Nouns and First Words in Sentences

Noun Gender

Pronouns and Antecedents

Action Verbs/State-of-Being Verbs

Helping Verbs

Subjects and Predicates

Complete Sentences

Types of Sentences

Review 1A: Types of Nouns

Fill in the blanks with the correct description of each noun. The first is done for you.

	Concrete / Abstract	Common / Proper	Gender (M, F, N)
cherry	<u> C </u>	<u> C </u>	<u> N </u>
Times Square	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
decision	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Johnny Cash	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
hour	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cleopatra	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
sister	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
zipper	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ram	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Suwannee River	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Review 1B: Types of Verbs

Underline the complete verbs in the following sentences. Identify any helping verbs as *HV*. Identify the main verb as *AV* for action verb or *BV* for state-of-being verb.

Bones are both flexible and strong.

Collagen, a type of protein, gives bones their flexibility.

The strength of bones comes from minerals like calcium.

Have you ever broken a bone?

Bones may break with too much pressure.

A fracture can be open or closed.

With an open fracture, bone has come through the skin.

Closed fractures do not pierce the skin.

Doctors must consider many factors for treatment of broken bones.

The smallest bone in the human body is the stapes, a stirrup-shaped bone in the middle ear.

Review 1C: Subjects and Predicates

Draw one line under the simple subject and two lines under the simple predicate in the following sentences. Remember that the predicate may be a verb phrase with more than one verb in it.

Simon will visit the Rocky Mountains next month.

Natalie did not multiply the numbers correctly.

Throughout the show, the actors appreciated the audience's laughter.

The man with the untidy appearance was actually an undercover police officer.

Besides milk and stamps, I should add fruit to my shopping list.

The sad little girl wished for a friend.

An ominous knock sounded at the door.

Today may be the most exciting day of your life!

The storm had delayed our flight by three hours.

Review 1D: Parts of Speech

Identify the underlined words as *N* for noun, *P* for pronoun, *A* for adjective, *AV* for action verb, *HV* for helping verb, or *BV* for state-of-being verb.

The following excerpt is from Scott O'Dell's *Island of the Blue Dolphins*.

After Kimki had been gone one moon, we began to watch for his return. Every day someone went to the cliff to scan the sea. Even on stormy days we went, and on days when fog shrouded the island. During the day there was always a watcher on the cliff and each night as we sat around our fires we wondered if the next sun would bring him home.

But the spring came and left and the sea was empty. Kimki did not return!

There were few storms that winter and rain was light and ended early. This meant that we would need to be careful of water. In the old days the springs sometimes ran low and no one worried, but now everything seemed to cause alarm. Many were afraid that we would die of thirst.

Review 1E: Capitalization and Punctuation

Use proofreader's marks to indicate correct capitalization and punctuation in the following sentences. The first has been done for you.

did enough students sign up for the september trip to new york city ?

in the twentieth century, the year 1935 had more solar eclipses than any other year; they occurred on january 5, february 3, june 30, july 30, and december 25

the saturday evening post magazine featured artwork by norman rockwell for forty-seven years

what an amazing sunset

have you ever seen george p. burdell at a georgia tech football game

a canadian newspaper editor, joseph coyle, invented egg cartons in 1911

when inflation is taken into account, the highest-grossing film of all time is gone with the wind, starring clark gable and vivien leigh

annabel lee was the last poem edgar allan poe wrote

fred and i loved the performance of the phantom of the opera

Review 1F: Types of Sentences

Identify the following sentences as *S* for statement, *C* for command, *E* for exclamation, or *Q* for question. If the sentence is incomplete, write *I*.

The following sentences are from *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, by Mark Twain. Some have been slightly adapted.

	Sentence Type
“I can.”	_____
“Can’t!”	_____
“What’s your name?”	_____
“You’re a liar!”	_____
“Take a walk!”	_____
“Why don’t you do it?”	_____
“It’s because you’re afraid.”	_____
“Get away from here!”	_____
“I’ll tell my big brother on you.”	_____
“I’ve got a brother that’s bigger than he is.”	_____
Both brothers were imaginary.	_____
“Don’t you crowd me now.”	_____
“You said you’d do it!”	_____
At last the enemy’s mother appeared and ordered Tom away.	_____

