Concept Reinforcement 2: Using Parts of Speech

Practice A
In the first blank identify each italicized noun as count (C) or noncount (N) and in the second blank identify each italicized pronoun as demonstrative (D) or relative (R).

1. Most people anticipate _vacations_ as fun and exciting, but sometimes _that_ is not the case.
2. Last Christmas, for example, a _couple_ visited Paris, _which_ is particularly famous for the Eiffel Tower.
3. After an earlier _visit_ to the Palace of Versailles, the two, _who_ were enjoying their first trip abroad, wanted to close out the day at the Tower.
4. Despite the rainy, gray day’s not lending itself to panoramic _sightseeing_, they determined to ascend the famed icon, _whatever_ the outcome.
5. The time spent standing in line during a soggy _rain_ didn’t dampen their spirits at all, and _those_ around them didn’t seem to mind either.

Practice B
Identify each italicized word as adjective (Adj), adverb (Adv), or preposition (Prep).

6. Finally, the two were standing on the Tower, peering _out_ at the _ethereal_ scene.
7. The majesty of the _foggy_ city lay _below_.
8. _After_ gazing for several minutes, they departed and headed for the _nearby_ subway.
9. They boarded _amidst_ a crowd and settled _in_ for a trip to the outskirts of Paris.
10. It was _there_ that the _unexpected_ incident occurred.

Practice C
Underline each coordinating conjunction once and each subordinating conjunction twice.

11. Just as the train departed, the husband felt his pocket, realizing it was empty.
12. He had been pickpocketed while he was boarding the train.
13. At the next station, they disembarked, retraced their steps, and found a police officer to report the incident to.
14. The police officer questioned the couple in his broken English _but_ gave them little hope of ever retrieving the money, passport, _and_ credit card.
15. Although the spending money was a bit sparse, nothing could destroy their enjoyment of the trip.
Concept Reinforcement 3A: Sentences

Practice A
Identify each sentence as declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory. Place an appropriate punctuation mark at the end of each sentence.

interrogative 1. Do you know what an idiom is?

declarative 2. It is generally a group of words, such as fly off the handle, whose meaning cannot be derived from the literal meanings of the individual words.

declarative 3. Many idioms actually get their derivations from a similar source, like the use of nautical terms.

exclamatory 4. “I passed that history quiz with flying colors!”

interrogative 5. Do you think the speaker realized that when passing each other, sailing ships identify themselves by their colors or flags?

Practice B
Underline each simple subject once and each simple predicate twice.

6. All of us have experienced being under the weather at various times.

7. During rough weather ship passengers sometimes become seasick and go below deck for shelter from the storm and violent rocking.

8. These same passengers might not be too interested in getting a square meal.

9. However, most of us thoroughly enjoy having such a meal.

10. Old British warships served two very sparse meals, but the third one was larger, requiring a square tray to hold it.
Practice C

Write a sentence of the kind indicated in parentheses about the suggested idiom. *(Answers will vary.)*

11. Toe the line *(interrogative)*

   Do you know what “toe the line” means?

12. Round robin *(exclamatory)*

   The round-robin tournament turned into a free for all!

13. Aboveboard *(imperative)*

   Make sure your actions are aboveboard.

14. Stem to stern *(imperative)*

   Clean your room from stem to stern.

15. Clean bill of health *(declarative)*

   The inspectors gave the school cafeteria a clean bill of health.
Concept Reinforcement 3B: Sentence Patterns

Practice A
Label the sentence patterns S-TrV-DO, S-TrV-IO-DO, or S-TrV-DO-OC.

1. Most English courses include the study of literature.
   \[ S \quad TrV \quad DO \]

2. Teachers often assign students works by American authors, such as Twain, Hawthorne, and Melville.
   \[ S \quad TrV \quad IO \quad DO \]

3. What student does not enjoy Huckleberry Finn’s adventures?
   \[ S \quad TrV \quad DO \]

4. An assignment in Shakespeare might make a student nervous about the old-fashioned language.
   \[ S \quad TrV \quad DO \quad OC \]

5. Other students call Shakespeare their favorite author.
   \[ S \quad TrV \quad DO \quad OC \]

Practice B
Label the sentence patterns S-LV-PN, S-LV-PA, or S-be-Advl. If the adverbial is a prepositional phrase, underline it.

6. A study of English grammar is surprisingly helpful.
   \[ S \quad LV \quad PA \]

7. Some students even become scholars of the language.
   \[ S \quad LV \quad PN \]

8. The mastery of grammar and usage may seem unnecessary, but it can be of great value to a writer.
   \[ S \quad be \quad Advl \]

9. Knowing whether to say “he doesn’t” or “he don’t” is an important skill.
   \[ S \quad be \quad Advl \]

10. A writer’s strength may be in his knowledge of the language.
    \[ S \quad be \quad Advl \]

Practice C
Rewrite each item as a sentence with the sentence pattern indicated in parentheses. (Answers may vary.)

11. Elementary schools offer little choice in courses. (S-LV-PA)
    
    Course choices in elementary schools are scarce.

12. High schools, however, usually allow some options for a student. (S-TrV-IO-DO)
    
    High schools, however, usually allow a student some options.

13. Some subjects are not options but requirements for all students at the school. (S-TrV-DO-OC)
    
    Schools make some subjects requirements for all students.

14. A typical high school offers history, math, and science among its courses. (S-be-Advl)
    
    History, math, and science will be among the courses in a typical high school.

15. Schools almost always require an English class too. (S-LV-PN)
    
    English is almost always a required class too.
Concept Reinforcement 4A: Phrases

Practice A
Identify each italicized phrase as a verbal phrase (V), a prepositional phrase (P), or an appositive phrase (A).

V  1. The TGV (pronounced tay jay vay) is a high-speed train system in France connecting major cities.

V  2. Living up to its reputation, the TGV travels at speeds of 185 mph and faster.

P  3. Despite the speed of the TGV, the interior of its cars is as quiet as a whisper.

A  4. These bullet trains, another name for TGV trains, leave approximately every half hour from the station.

V  5. In fact, at times it is faster to take the TGV than it is to fly.

Practice B
Identify each italicized phrase as a gerund phrase (Ger), a participial phrase (Part), or an infinitive phrase (Inf).

Part  6. Boarding the train, one finds storage for luggage immediately inside the door.

Inf  7. A passenger must check his ticket to see whether his assignment is to the upper or lower level.

Part  8. Once settled, he waits quietly for the train’s departure.

Ger  9. Leaving the station is done slowly; the train gradually picks up speed once outside the city.

Ger 10. In keeping with the French culture, no one speaks loudly, if at all.

Practice C
Identify each italicized phrase as a participial phrase (Part) or an absolute phrase (Abs).


Abs 12. Safety being a concern to some, passengers should be encouraged to know these trains are extremely safe.


Abs 14. The train having such a good safety record, billions of passengers have ridden this line.

Part 15. It seems that many big cities in the United States, characterized by snarled traffic jams, could profit from such a train.
Practice A
Place parentheses around each participial phrase. Underline each present participle once and each past participle twice.

1. Puppets, enjoyed by both adults and children, have existed for centuries.
2. Seventeenth-century Holland was entertained by Jan Klaasen en Katrijn, (better known in other places as Punch and Judy.)
3. India employs an interesting twist to its puppets, (making the face color of the puppets reveal their character: orange is usually a woman, black is a bad person, and green is a hero.)
4. Turkey has a famous gypsy puppet, Karagoz, (characterized by a black beard and turban.)
5. However, one particular puppet, Guignol, (originating in France) has achieved worldwide popularity and influence.

Practice B
Underline each gerund phrase and identify its function as subject (S), direct object (DO), predicate noun (PN), object of the preposition (OP), or appositive (App).

6. At first making puppets was just a sideline for Guignol’s creator, Laurent Mourguet.
7. Mourguet, being a professional tooth puller, wanted a gimmick to attract patients. The solution was puppeteering.
8. One of his early successes involved creating the puppet Gnafron (from gnaffre, meaning shoemaker), who was dressed in a top hat and leather apron.
9. Mourguet’s avocation, designing puppets, soon became his passion.
10. In the process of sculpturing Guignol, Mourguet dressed him in a gold-buttoned brown jacket, red bow tie, and leather hat sporting earflaps.

Practice C
Rewrite each sentence to incorporate at least one infinitive phrase. (Answers may vary.)

11. To this day no one knows why Mourguet chose the name of Guignol.
   
   To this day no one knows why Mourguet chose to name his puppet Guignol.

12. Guignol favors the underdog, especially the poor, often to the detriment of local landlords or policemen.

   Guignol seems to favor the underdog, especially the poor, often to the detriment of local landlords or policemen.
13. Guignol is a regular participant in all the shows.
   *Mourguet likes Guignol to participate in all the shows.*

14. Guignol is one of the participants in the *Moisson d’Avril*, a puppet festival hosted by Lyon, France, each April.
   *Guignol is one of the participants in the Moisson d’Avril, a puppet festival to be hosted by Lyon, France, each April.*

15. Truly Guignol has appealed to many throughout the years.
   *Truly Guignol has come to appeal to many throughout the years.*
Concept Reinforcement 5A: Clauses

Practice A
Place parentheses around each noun clause and identify its function as subject (S), predicate noun (PN), direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), object of preposition (OP), or appositive (App).

DO  1. A present-day visitor wandering the streets of Perouges, France, might be surprised to learn (that Perouges dates back to at least the thirteenth century.)

S  2. (Whether it gives a truly historic picture of an old feudal village)is not certain, but it is quite impressive to a casual tourist.

App  3. The person,(whoever he or she might have been,)who configured the narrow cobblestone streets was a great architect.

PN  4. A common conclusion is (that these streets would quickly destroy the suspension of cars and trucks today.)

OP  5. Nevertheless, for (whoever is interested,)the streets, along with the flower boxes on windowsills and porch stoops, give a certain picturesque quaintness to the town.

Practice B
Place parentheses around each dependent clause and identify it as adjectival (Adj) or adverbial (Adv).

Adj  6. The entire town,(which is surrounded by fortress-like walls,)gives the appearance of strength.

Adv  7. (When one approaches the town,)the first thing noticed is two entrances with huge gates; one pair was almost totally destroyed during a siege in 1468.

Adv  8. (Although the gates were damaged in that siege,)the town did not fall.

Adj  9. Many artisans (who are continuing with the trade of their ancestors)can be found throwing pottery, weaving cloth, or baking bread.

Adj  10. The village square,(which is called Place de Tilleul,)is named for a lime tree.
Concept Reinforcement 5A: Clauses (continued)

Practice C
Identify each sentence as simple (S), compound (Cd), complex (Cx), or compound-complex (Cd-Cx).

11. One of the most interesting sights is the old feudal church, which is directly inside one of the gates.  
12. At the front of the church is a statue of Saint George, the dragon slayer.
13. The windows, which are a part of the exterior village walls, were designed as long vertical slits; these slits allowed archers to shoot at enemies through the windows.
14. In spite of the burning candles, the interior was cold and lifeless, and a visitor would have no desire to linger there.
15. This village, located high on a hill just twenty-one miles from Lyon, is a great place to visit.
Practice A
Identify each group of words as a sentence (S) or a fragment (F).

S 1. Most high-school seniors either dread or greatly anticipate the thought of graduating.
F 2. They as well as their parents looking forward to graduation and future opportunities.
S 3. If a student is a Christian, he must prayerfully consider the Lord's will for his life.
F 4. Several options like going to work, attending college, or learning a trade.
F 5. Whereas the choice that is made will influence a person for life.

Practice B
Identify each group of words as a sentence (S), a fragment (F), a comma splice (CS), or a fused sentence (FS).

CS 6. Many students apply to several colleges, some apply to only one.
F 7. Whether or not they will be accepted at the college of their choice.
S 8. Some even want their friends to attend the same college, making the decision more difficult.
FS 9. In a few weeks they will become acclimated to college life anyway whether their friends are there isn’t deemed very important.
S 10. But everyone wants to succeed.

Practice C
Identify each group of words as a sentence (S), a fragment (F), a comma splice (CS), or a fused sentence (FS). If the item is a sentence error, rewrite the sentence correctly. (Answers may vary.)

CS 11. Seniors often wonder what lies ahead, they're apprehensive about the unknown.

Seniors often wonder what lies ahead; they're apprehensive about the unknown.

S 12. One of their fears is whether they will pass or fail in college.

F 13. Because students have differing abilities.

Some will not excel in their studies because students have differing abilities.
14. A few students even want to go to summer school they hope to graduate early.

A few students even want to go to summer school, hoping to graduate early.

15. Most, though, desire to leave summers free, a time for earning money is often a necessity.

Most, though, desire to leave summers free because a time for earning money is often a necessity.
Concept Reinforcement 6A: Subject-Verb Agreement

Practice A
Underline the simple subject(s) of each sentence. Then underline the correct verb from the choices in parentheses.

1. Starting around 1914, the 4-H club—referring to head, heart, hands, and health—(is, are) still in existence today.

2. The concern for rural education and the promotion of technologically advanced agricultural techniques (was, were) the reasons for creating these clubs.

3. Some of the farmers (was, were) slow to adopt these new methods.

4. Also at that time nearly everybody in the farming communities (was, were) skeptical of full-time formal schooling.

5. Involved in these 4-H clubs (was, were) people from both the public and private sectors.

Practice B
Underline the simple subject of each clause. Then rewrite each sentence that has a subject-verb agreement error to correct it.

6. In 1948 4-H expanded its influence by participating in the first International Farm Youth Exchange, a program that sent groups of American young people to Europe.

7. Since the program’s inception, thousands of youth from all over America has participated in state-to-state as well as international exchanges.
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8. Plans to reach young people in urban areas with 4-H programs and philosophy was implemented in the 1950s.
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9. The integration of 4-H groups that was previously segregated by race and gender is one of the changes that has occurred since 1960.
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10. Each year volunteer leaders for 4-H clubs play a significant role by not only mentoring young people but also organizing events.

11. The 4-H leadership offers many different programs for boys and girls to participate in.

12. More than 5 million of America’s youth have been involved in 4-H science programs, which encourage the use of technology and scientific innovations and discoveries to confront global problems.

13. The study of insects, known as entomology, is among the choices in the 4-H science programs.

14. Working with animals is another kind of project 4-H members might choose.

15. Taking projects to a county or state fair delights many 4-H members.
Concept Reinforcement 6B: Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

Practice A
Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses.

1. Undoubtedly most men decry the day that the common necktie was created for (him, them).
2. Although most historians date ties to the mid-1600s, some trace (it, them) back as far as Chinese emperor Qin Shi Huang in 210 BC.
3. The more readily accepted origin, however, stems from Louis XIV’s admiration of the Croatian soldier, who wore soft scarves around the neck as part of (his, their) uniform.
4. In fact, most believe the word cravat (a soft necktie) gets (its, their) name from the word croat.
5. King George II of England introduced the tie to the English when (he, they) returned to the throne from exile.

Practice B
Underline each personal pronoun and draw an arrow from it to its antecedent.

6. Sometimes cravats were so stiff that a man had to turn his body instead of his neck in order to see something to his side.

7. Cravats could be embroidered, plaid, tasseled—as different as the men who wore them.

8. No gentleman would have considered going anywhere without a cravat around his neck.

9. The 1840s experienced the bow tie; of course, it was the hand-tied kind, not a clip-on.

10. Nearly a hundred different knots could be used for tying, with one, the four-in-hand, getting its origin from the knotted reins a coach driver might use.
Neither Qin Shi Huang nor Louis XIV could have foreseen the long-range effects of their use of neckties on men's fashion. These ties change its “look” almost as often as women’s dress styles change. In the ’60s and ’70s ties expanded to 5 inches wide in order to keep pace with the wider lapels on men’s suits. To be both safe and stylish, a man can always conform his ties to the 2½ to 3½ inch width, regardless of current trends. Length of a tie might be anywhere from 52 to 58 inches, with their tip just touching the waistband of the slacks. Of course, some men prefer bow ties. In fact, one particular college basketball coach, Jim Phelan, always wore it. During the last game of his final season at Mount St. Mary’s, several other coaches also donned the bow tie. Everyone wanted to honor their colleague Phelan. Ties, regardless of the kind, seem to have become a permanent fixture in menswear and allow every man a chance to demonstrate his individuality.
Concept Reinforcement 7A: Verb Tense

Practice A
Underline the complete verb and identify its tense as present, past, or future; present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect; or one of these tenses in the progressive.

1. John Calvin, born on July 10, 1509, in Noyon, France, has become well known as one of the foremost theologians of the Reformation.

2. A brilliant student, Calvin had been born again at the age of twenty-three.

3. Previously a Catholic, Calvin was working for the reform of Catholicism shortly following his conversion.

4. His passion for reform caused him to be exiled from Paris.

5. Even today people will remember his Institutes of the Christian Religion, presenting a systematic explanation of the Protestant position.

Practice B
In the blank, write each italicized verb in the correct tense.

6. In 1559 Calvin began a school now known as the University of Geneva.

7. Students carry Reformation theology across Europe.

8. Even today Calvin’s work continues to influence evangelical Christianity.

9. Calvin preached at the famous St. Peter’s Cathedral, the oldest building in Geneva, and he was influential in the conversion of the church to Protestantism in 1536.

10. Calvin’s original chair and his ornate pulpit, reached by a winding staircase, be still grace St. Peter’s and continue to attract tourists in years to come.

Practice C
Underline each verb in incorrect tense and write an appropriate correction in the blank.

11. A small chapel is to the right of the main door of St. Peter’s, and visitors enjoyed seeing it.

12. Written above the pulpit in this chapel one found the words Post Tenebras Lux, meaning “after darkness, light” or “after ignorance, understanding [of the Bible].”
13. About a block from the cathedral stands the Reformation Wall, which is built in 1917.

14. Sculptors have chiseled statues of Calvin, Beza, Knox, and Farel, all Protestant reformers.

15. One also will find the Mayflower Compact on that wall, written in both French and English.
Practice A

Identify each italicized verb as active voice (A) or passive voice (P).

1. Any snow skiing enthusiast would recognize the name of Mont Blanc, which is the tallest mountain in the Swiss Alps.
   A

2. This mountain boasts twelve ski areas and includes a lift that goes above 12,500 feet.
   A

3. Mont Blanc has been described as the most famous extreme ski area in the world.
   P

4. Included in extreme skiing is going off piste, skiing where no trail exists.
   P

5. Those who attempt this type of skiing should always check the avalanche bulletins and ski in groups of three or more.
   A

Practice B

Rewrite each sentence, changing the passive-voice verbs to active voice. (Answers may vary.)

6. Although the name Chamonix is used for the valley that is occupied by Mont Blanc, it is also used for a Swiss village.
   Although the name Chamonix refers to the valley that Mont Blanc occupies, it is also the name of a Swiss village.

7. The picturesque restaurants and shops become breathtaking when the backdrop of the Swiss Alps is added.
   The picturesque restaurants and shops become breathtaking when one adds the backdrop of the Swiss Alps.

8. The town is also occupied by a pristine brook, and many restaurants have been built overlooking it.
   Many restaurants overlook a pristine brook that runs through the town.

9. Colored lights are hung above the streets, and Americans are reminded of Christmas in the United States.
   The villagers hang colored lights above the streets, and the decorations remind Americans of Christmas in the United States.

10. Wonderful Swiss chocolate is sold in many of the picturesque shops along the brick streets.
    Many of the picturesque shops along the brick streets sell wonderful Swiss chocolate.
Practice C
Identify the mood of each italicized verb as **indicative**, **imperative**, or **subjunctive**.

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**imperative**  
11. If you are traveling in this area of the world, **be** careful not to overindulge in the delicious sweets.

**subjunctive**  
12. If a traveler **would plan** carefully, he could counterbalance the food temptations with the various kinds of exercise available here.

**indicative**  
13. Skiing, mountain biking, ice skating, and mountain climbing **are** available to the Mont Blanc tourists.

**subjunctive**  
14. Children might wish that they **were involved** in riding summer toboggans or go-carts.

**indicative**  
15. A visit to Chamonix and Mont Blanc **offers** a trip of a lifetime.
Concept Reinforcement 8A: Correct Use of Pronoun Case

Practice A
Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses.

1. C. S. Lewis was born to (him, his) parents, Albert and Flora Lewis, on November 29, 1898.

2. Although C. S. Lewis’s full name was Clive Staples Lewis, (he, him) was referred to as “Jack” by most of his friends.

3. Lewis’s mother died on August 23, 1908, after a battle (she, her) had with cancer.

4. “Jack” married Joy Davidman Gresham in December 1956, but a few years later she died after (she, her) own battle with cancer.

5. About three years after his wife’s death, Lewis died as a result of various health problems, but (we, us) still read his work.

Practice B
Underline each personal pronoun and identify it as subjective (S), objective (O), possessive (P), or independent possessive (IP).

P 6. Lewis made his name known through a variety of writings ranging from children’s fantasy to Christian apologetics.

S 7. The Chronicles of Narnia are possibly Lewis’s best-known books, and they have captured children’s imaginations for years.

O 8. Lewis wrote quite a number of letters, and many of them have been published as part of Lewis’s collection of writings.

P 9. One of Lewis’s works is known for its similarities in style to John Bunyan’s The Pilgrim’s Progress.

IP 10. Several writers, including Lewis, have written stories inspired by The Pilgrim’s Progress. The Pilgrim’s Regress is the title of his.
Practice C
Insert an appropriate personal pronoun in each sentence. (Answers may vary.)

11. *his* The *Chronicles of Narnia* began when four children stayed with Lewis at *their* home during World War II.

12. *them* The children had not been exposed to many imaginative stories, so Lewis began writing one for *them*.

13. *mine* As Lewis wrote the *Chronicles*, he made the concept of time in Narnia’s world very different from the concept of time in yours and *mine*.

14. *They* The writing and publishing of the seven books in the series moved quickly. *They* were all published between 1950 and 1956.

15. *his* While writing the first few Narnia tales, Lewis thought *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader* would be *his* last book of the set but soon found he had several more to write before finishing.
Concept Reinforcement 8B: Pronoun Usage

Practice A
Evaluate the pronoun usage and then identify each sentence as correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. Many people who visit Charleston, South Carolina, discover numerous attractions to occupy your time.
   C

2. Much of the city itself has been historically preserved and gives tourists a sense of days gone by.
   C

3. Last summer, me and my family traveled to Charleston for a week of vacation.
   I

4. Us staying there was quite a treat because we had never vacationed along the East Coast before.
   I

5. My family and I had a lovely view of the historic section of Charleston from the window of our room in one of the local bed and breakfast inns.
   C

Practice B
Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses.

6. Throughout the week, my brother and (I, me) each enjoyed different aspects of our visit in Charleston.

7. He enjoyed our evening boat ride around the Charleston Harbor more than (I, me).

8. I had a better time than (he, him) when we went on an afternoon shopping excursion to the Old City Market.

9. We both thoroughly enjoyed (ourself, ourselves) at one of the seafood restaurants downtown.

10. (He and I, Him and me) hope to go back to Charleston soon to see the attractions we did not have time to see last summer.

Practice C
Choose the letter that corresponds to the correct pronoun(s).

11. While we shopped at the market, ? picked out souvenirs to take home to our grandparents.
    A. my family and I
    B. my family and me

12. ? else should we buy gifts for?
    A. Who
    B. Whom

13. We decided to buy handmade sweetgrass baskets for the rest of ? friends.
    A. our
    B. their
14. Our parents enjoyed picking out the baskets, but __ children were even more enthusiastic than __.
   A. we, they
   B. us, them

15. Before we left the market in Charleston, I decided to buy __ a basket as well.
   A. myself
   B. me

Concept Reinforcement 8B: Pronoun Usage (continued)
Concept Reinforcement 8c: Who and Whom

Practice A
Identify each sentence as correct (C) or incorrect (I).

I  1. Whom was the first writer of the American short story?

C  2. It is difficult to determine exactly who was the first American author to write a short story.

C  3. Early American magazine publishers who were willing to include fiction in their magazines exposed the American people to short fiction beginning in 1789.

C  4. Washington Irving, a writer who modeled elements of the short story in his tales, preceded the authors who established the short story in its modern form.

I  5. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edgar Allan Poe were the writers whom established the modern form of the American short story in the 1830s and 1840s.

Practice B
Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses.

6. (Who, Whom) were Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edgar Allan Poe?

7. Nathaniel Hawthorne was the author (who, whom) brought the short story to the American people in his collection entitled Twice-Told Tales, published in 1837.

8. Edgar Allan Poe is the author (who, whom) we are grateful for printing his definition of the short story in a review in Graham's Magazine in 1842.

9. (Who, Whom) did Hawthorne and Poe influence through their writing?

10. Robert Louis Stevenson and Rudyard Kipling, (who, whom) were both British authors, were directly affected by Hawthorne and Poe.

Practice C
Choose the letter that corresponds to the correct pronoun.

A  11. ᵀᵉⁿ  is the author you like better, Hawthorne or Poe?
   A. Who
   B. Whom

A  12. Hawthorne, ᵀᵉⁿ  was best known for his novel The Scarlet Letter, often used guilt as a theme in his writing.
   A. who
   B. whom

B  13. Poe was the author ᵀᵉⁿ  we consider to be the father of the modern American short story.
   A. who
   B. whom

Key to Concept Reinforcement 8c  WRITING AND GRAMMAR 12
A 14. were some of the well-known American writers to follow the short story form begun by Poe?
   A. Who
   B. Whom

A 15. Ernest Hemingway, Katherine Anne Porter, and Sherwood Anderson are just a few of the writers  who wrote using the modern form of the short story.
   A. who
   B. whom
Concept Reinforcement 9: Pronoun Reference

Practice A
Underline each pronoun once and each clear antecedent twice. Identify the pronoun reference in each sentence as clear (C), ambiguous (A), or remote (R).

C 1. Although marble games are not as prevalent as they once were, most children have some game requiring marbles.

A 2. As children, Mark and Todd often played a game of Aggravation, and he always hoped to win but often lost.

A 3. Afterwards Todd would ask Mark for a rematch to give him another chance.

R 4. Usually if it was short, Mark was willing to play again.

C 5. One old marble game that is still played is Chinese checkers.

Practice B
Underline each pronoun that demonstrates a reference error and write an appropriate correction in the blank. Avoid informal English. (Answers may vary.)

The instruction manual 6. It says to divide the marbles evenly.

the game 7. If the game’s main purpose is to shoot marbles, then practice will be needed to play it well.

a person 8. In other games you must rely on chance, not skill, to win.

game 9. Mousetrap is an interesting one that uses only one ball or marble.

a result that 10. Playing the same game several times becomes boring, which is not good.
Although you would think that marbles are made from marble, most are made from glass, a much cheaper material. Other marble materials of the past have been clay, wood, stone, or even steel, which seems a little strange. As a person might expect, the earliest glass marbles were made in Venice prior to 1800, where they would blow each marble individually. Not until approximately 1920 were they made in America. The alleys (the expensive marbles) are hard to find; their scarcity means that they have become collectors’ items. The expression *knuckling down* comes from a method marble experts use when shooting them.

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Concept Reinforcement 10A: Adjective and Adverb Use

Practice A
Underline each adjective once and each adverb twice.

1. The Butchart Gardens, considered one of the world’s most famous and beautiful gardens, covers fifty acres.
2. Located on Vancouver Island, it is only a few miles from Victoria.
3. The name comes from Robert Pim Butchart, who owned and operated a cement company on Tod Inlet, the present site of the gardens.
4. However, it was definitely his wife, Jennie, who decided to reclaim the dismal limestone pit after it had been depleted of useful limestone.
5. Currently, that pit has been transformed into the gorgeous Sunken Garden.

Practice B
Underline each incorrectly used adjective or adverb and write the correction in the blank.

earliest 6. The earlier garden in the entire collection is the Japanese Garden.
unique 7. Its picturesque pagodas, rustic footbridges, and whimsical statues provide a most unique experience.
any 8. Some visitors do not have no interest in leaving this garden.
almost 9. Nevertheless, most all of them eventually continue to view the other gardens on Tod Inlet.
most famous 10. One of the famousest smaller gardens is the English Rose Garden.

Practice C
Underline the correct adjective or adverb from the choices in parentheses.

11. The (most perfect, most nearly perfect) time to visit the Gardens is late afternoon and early evening.
12. Nighttime provides a whole new perspective for (real, really) good viewing.
13. The Saturday night fireworks are choreographed especially (good, well).
14. Not a note of music that sounds (bad, badly) will ever be heard at this display.
15. Visitors may go home (some, somewhat) fatigued, but they will have enjoyed an experience of a lifetime.
Concept Reinforcement 10B: Misplaced and Dangling Modifiers

Practice A
Underline each misplaced modifier.

1. Young Brandon enjoys thoroughly hearing Grandpa ask, “Would you like to explore the nearby stream?”

2. The child only allowed Grandpa to finish half his sentence before running to the door.

3. Grandpa, Brandon, and two more children head for the local park, wearing old tennis shoes.

4. Of course Sam, the yellow lab, begs pleadingly to also be allowed to go.

5. They all enjoy an adventure falling into step behind Grandpa.

Practice B
Underline each incorrect modifier and identify it as a misplaced modifier (M) or a dangling modifier (D).

6. Upon reaching the stream, chatter grows to a crescendo.

M  7. Six small feet try to precariously balance upon the midstream rocks.

D  8. Throwing caution to the wind, a huge splash hits Grandpa as Sam leaps into the water.

M  9. Causing a mild panic, everyone laughs until Sam happily shakes water upon one and all.

M  10. Trying to flee quickly causes each child to tumble into the water.

Practice C
Rewrite each sentence, correcting any misplaced or dangling modifiers. (Answers may vary.)

11. Squeals of either delight or dismay follow, depending upon the child’s personality.

   The squeals of delight or dismay that follow reflect each child’s personality clearly.

12. Hoping to distract the children from their wet plight, a school of beautiful red minnows is pointed out by Grandpa.

   Hoping to distract the children from their wet plight, Grandpa points out a school of beautiful red minnows.

13. Fascinated by the fish, all six eyes peer into the stream’s crystal depths.

   Fascinated by the fish, all three grandchildren peer into the stream’s crystal depths.
14. Even adults wander by curiously wondering what has transfixed the attention of the children.

   Even adults wander curiously by, wondering what has transfixed the attention of the children.

15. While exploring at the local park, the stream proved an exciting focal point for Grandpa and the children.

   While Grandpa and the children were exploring at the local park, the stream proved an exciting focal point.
Practice A
Underline every word that demonstrates a capitalization error.

1. Nearly every child—even from other parts of the World—has owned a Piggy Bank at one time or another.

2. Many times at birth the child will receive such a bank, often silver, from Grandma or aunt Sarah or even from the Hospital where the child was born.

3. Interestingly, these Banks were not always in the shape of a pig; In fact, they probably had nothing to do with pigs.

4. The origin of the piggy bank probably comes from the middle ages when people had storage jars made from an orange clay called “Pygg.”

5. Another theory (probably my Grandmother’s) is that leftover change was fed to the “pig” until it was fat enough to be smashed and its money used for something special.

Practice B
Rewrite each italicized word correctly. If the word is already capitalized correctly, write C in the blank.

6. These piggy banks probably originated in Europe sometime during the sixteenth century.

7. Even today in some European countries, “lucky pigs” are a part of the new year’s celebration.

8. Piggy banks can now be found nearly everywhere as prizes at State Fairs, in Hallmark card stores, in hospital gift shops, and in many other places.

9. Children in Camp often construct piggy banks as a craft project, sometimes in conjunction with Holidays.

10. Many piggy banks are smashed to get money for such things as Walt Disney world or the World of Coca-Cola.

Name _________________________________
Concept Reinforcement 11: Capitalization (continued)

Practice C
Rewrite the following paragraph, correcting the ten errors in capitalization. (Multiple capitalization errors in a proper noun count as only one error.)

Piggy banks have even become Collectibles. Banks sometimes give them away to encourage a child to save. One Bank in the uk held such a promotion in 1983. For a new account of at least three Pounds, children could receive Baby Woody, the youngest in a family of five pigs. As the accounts grew, Annabel, Maxwell, Lady Hillary, and Sir Nathaniel Westminster could be added to the collection. Nathaniel required an investment of one hundred pounds or more, so relatively few British children acquired him. Five years later the offer ended, only to be resurrected in 1998 when Cousin Wesley came on the scene. The bank was responsible for six little pigs, quite a different scenario from the famous “three little pigs” story. Anyone interested in following the continuing saga should contact the Wade Collectors club.

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Practice A
Label the end punctuation of each sentence as correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. The AMF Bowling Worldwide icon is easily recognizable today, but few people realize that bowling might be the first sport ever played!
   
2. Historians wonder whether some form of bowling dates back to the ancient Egyptians of 3200 BC?
   
3. The contents of an Egyptian pyramid included a round ball-like object and marble bars.
   
4. Can you believe that German monks even partook of the sport around AD 300.
   
5. During the time of Julius Caesar, bocce (a kind of lawn bowling) was a popular pastime for Roman soldiers and continues to be popular in Italy today.

Practice B
Insert any necessary periods.

6. By AD 1650 the Dutch colonists had transported bowling to America.

7. Of course, Rip Van Winkle found little men playing nine pins near Catskill, New York.

8. In 1895 the ABC (American Bowling Congress) was formed.

9. In the early 1900s Skee-Ball, similar to bowling and invented by J.D. Estes, arrived on the scene.

10. These facts would not be taught by Dr. Riebe in History 101, but they are still quite interesting to me.

Practice C
Insert any necessary end marks or other periods.

11. The earliest ten-pin bowlers used candlepins, which lost their popularity about 1850 but were reintroduced in 1881 by Justin P. White.

12. These candlepins stood about 11 in high and narrowed on both ends.

13. Getting a strike with the 3 lb ball was extremely difficult.

14. No one has ever scored a perfect game or.

15. I wonder whether anyone ever will.
Concept Reinforcement 12B: Commas

Practice A
Identify each sentence as correctly punctuated (C) or incorrectly punctuated (I).

1. Any budding writer, who is studying writing techniques in school knows that writing can be a very rewarding job.

2. One might be a technical writer, a fiction writer, or even a textbook writer.

3. However despite one’s inherent skills, writing requires much concentration and self-discipline.

4. While being factual a newspaper reporter must write and revise his articles in order to conserve space.

5. The supervisor of a newspaper, the editor, may work overtime to finalize an edition of the paper.

Practice B
Insert any necessary commas.

6. In addition to inherent talent, writers must have a practical, in-depth knowledge of the computer.

7. An understanding of word processing, which is assumed by an employer, is only the beginning.

8. To do any research, writers must be adept at accessing the Internet and also at giving official credit for quotations and other borrowings.

9. Then, too, a writer must learn specific formats of spacing, font size, and styles, which are often complex.

10. No, a career in writing is not all glamour and fame.
Practice C
Rewrite the following paragraph, inserting any necessary commas. There are ten errors.

Children believe it or not are very discerning readers. Therefore writing literature for children may seem to be an easy vocation but it is actually quite complex. The writer must first have an original idea but thinking of one can be difficult. To be successful a story usually also requires realistic characters and dialogue. Knowing how to get a story published whether it is short or book length requires an understanding of how publishing works. Most successful stories were “kid-tested” read to or by children before they were submitted to a publisher. Dedicated children’s authors are involved in a true labor of love.

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Concept Reinforcement 12c: Commas, Semicolons, and Colons

Practice A
Identify the use of semicolons in each sentence as correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. Most people claim to be somewhat knowledgeable about a few kinds of cars; but everyone has at least heard of the Volkswagen.  
2. Regardless of one’s attitude toward the VW; the car is extremely popular.  
3. In the 1930s, Adolph Hitler influenced the design and purpose of the Volkswagen; he contracted Ferdinand Porsche to make a car for the common man.  
4. Hitler wanted a motor mounted in the rear; a speed of sixty-two miles per hour; and a capacity of two adults and three children.  
5. Driving over forty miles per hour was considered fast; quite a feat for that era.

Practice B
Insert any necessary colons. If the sentence is already correct, write C in the blank.

6. Throughout their history Volkswagens have had some unusual names Beetles, Things, and Rabbits.  
8. However, the boat was short-lived, with only a few actually in existence.  
9. Albert Klein claims to have driven his 1960s Beetle over one million miles, making one wonder whether he had to replace motors, tires, and brakes several times.  
10. A few Volkswagen owners, however, are disenchanted with their vehicles and make the following claim: “I wouldn’t buy another Volkswagen if it were the last car on Earth!”
Practice C

Insert the ten necessary commas, semicolons, or colons in the following paragraph.

During the 1970s the Guthrie family eagerly purchased a used Volkswagen camper which they affectionately labeled their “camp mobile.” The camper included a sink, a refrigerator, a table, and beds. Even the roof lifted, so an adult could stand upright. Believing that they had acquired an economical camper, they tested it a few times close to home. Soon they decided to take it on a longer trip: a Christmas trek from South Carolina to Illinois. The family anticipated going through Knoxville, Tennessee; Lexington, Kentucky; and Indianapolis, Indiana. However, anticipation faded on I-40 in the North Carolina mountains about 100 a.m. when the camper decided that hauling luggage, Christmas packages, two adults, and four children was simply too much to ask. Dying on a sharp curve, the camper rolled to a stop. Mr. Guthrie managed to get it to a gas station where the family waited several hours while he acquired another car; finally, they continued the trip. On the return trip the family had to pick up the camper and tow it back to South Carolina. Consequently, the Guthrie family decided that a Volkswagen camper was not the right vehicle for them.
Practice A
Identify each sentence as correctly punctuated (C) or incorrectly punctuated (I).

1. Last week in music class, we studied Frances Ridley Havergal, the British hymn writer who wrote “Take My Life and Let It Be.”

2. Mr. Spaulding told us “that Havergal wrote the hymn as a result of a visit with some friends during which two of the friends were saved.”

3. Larissa asked, “Doesn’t one of the lines of that song say, ‘Take my silver and my gold; not a mite would I withhold’?”

4. “Yes,” answered Mr. Spaulding, “that is a line in the hymn. Miss Havergal learned a very important lesson from those exact words.”

5. Mr. Spaulding explained that Frances Havergal gave her jewelry to the “Church Missionary House” because of that line from her hymn.

Practice B
In the blank indicate whether the sentence has an error with ellipses (E) or underlining (U). If the sentence is correct, write C in the blank.

6. This text says, “Frances Havergal showed her talent...when, at the age of seven, she began writing poetry.”

7. Some of her early poetry was published in a periodical called Good Words.

8. During her lifetime, she wrote several volumes of hymns, some of which were published after her death.

9. The Ministry of Song, one of Miss Havergal’s books of hymns, was published in 1869.

10. “In addition to her interest in music,” Mr. Spaulding concluded, “Miss Havergal also studied modern languages, Latin and... Hebrew.”

Practice C
Insert any missing quotation marks or underlining. If the sentence is already correct, write C in the blank.

11. In 1851 during her teenage years, Miss Havergal trusted Christ as her Savior.

12. Concerning her salvation experience, she said, “I committed my soul to the Savior... Earth and heaven seemed brighter from that moment; I did trust the Lord Jesus.”

13. Miss Havergal wrote several devotional books in the years following her salvation; one of these is entitled Kept for the Master’s Use.
14. The title of the first chapter in Havergal’s book Kept for the Master’s Use is “Our Lives Kept for the Master.”

15. In this chapter, Miss Havergal emphasizes the need for each Christian to be fully consecrated to Christ.
Name __________________________

Concept Reinforcement 13B: Apostrophes

Practice A
Identify each item as correctly punctuated (C) or incorrectly punctuated (I).

I 1. Charles Dickens’ family background greatly influenced his writing.

C 2. Dickens’s father, who worked as a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, struggled financially and was eventually imprisoned for debt.

C 3. The Dickenses’ lives were affected in different ways. Charles worked at a blacking factory to earn money for the family while his sister Fanny continued her studies at the Royal Academy of Music.

I 4. Charles’s education was put on hold because his family could’nt afford for him to stop working.

I 5. Fanny’s and Charles’s younger siblings lived with their father and mother in the prison, but Fanny and Charles didn’t join them.

Practice B
Rewrite each italicized word, correcting any apostrophe errors. If the italicized word is already correct, write C in the blank.

C 6. Eventually, his father was released from prison, and Dickens attended Wellington House Academy for a few years during the 1820s.

children’s 7. Dickens spent some of his time at school making up stories and acting out scenes for the other childrens’ enjoyment.

lawyers’ 8. After leaving school, he worked as a clerk in various lawyers’s offices, but he soon turned to reporting instead.

its 9. To prepare for a job as a court reporter, Dickens learned shorthand with all it’s intricacies.

C 10. After a few years in the field of court reporting, Dickens’s career took another turn when he switched to newspaper journalism.

Practice C
Questions 11–15: Correct the five apostrophe errors in the following paragraph.

The first published stories of Dickens appeared in Monthly Magazine. A few years later, Dickens began writing novels with characters who resembled his acquaintances. Many of the characters’ idiosyncrasies reflect the behaviors of a family member, a friend, or an employer. Dickens also regularly included scenes drawn from his memory’s storehouse. For example, David Copperfield is a partially autobiographical account of the author’s troubles as a child and a young man. It’s not accurate, however, to say that every adventure in David Copperfield really happened in Dickens’s life.

Key to Concept Reinforcement 13B
Concept Reinforcement 13c: Brackets, Hyphens, Dashes, and Parentheses

Practice A
Identify each sentence as correctly punctuated (C) or incorrectly punctuated (I).

1. Sleep deprivation—a serious lack of sleep, creates several negative results.  I
2. Individuals (often teenagers) who are sleep deprived may experience health problems as well as difficulty completing normal tasks properly.  C
3. There are numerous reasons [some of which are valid] behind the lack of sleep experienced by so many people today.  I
4. Parents with babies who are 0—2 months old often get little sleep because their babies do not sleep on a regular schedule.  I
5. On the other hand, teenagers often inflict a less-than-desirable amount of sleep on themselves by choosing to stay up late at night.  C

Practice B
Identify the punctuation missing from each sentence. In the blank write the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

A. brackets  B. dashes  C. hyphen  D. parentheses  E. correct

6. The amount of sleep necessary to function properly throughout the day varies from person to person.  E
7. A two year old requires an average of thirteen to fourteen hours of sleep each day.  C
8. Some adults although they are rare may be able to cope with as little as four hours of sleep per night.  B or D
9. Other individuals especially teenagers may need as much as ten hours of sleep to feel rested.  B or D
10. A sleep expert has written, “The average recommended amount of sleep for individuals to recieve sic each night is eight hours.”  A

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Sleep deprivation—a common problem today—has a strong effect on teenagers. Some experts believe a lack of sleep can cause school-related problems among teens. Low concentration, lack of effort, and behavior problems each of these is a possible consequence for adolescents who receive inadequate sleep. In order to combat these problems, experts suggest that teens allow themselves about nine and one-half hours of sleep each night. This change—which some may find difficult—would greatly benefit teenagers in their school performance and fulfillment of daily tasks.