Chapter 1 Pretest: Parts of Speech

I. Nouns and Pronouns
Underline each noun once and each pronoun twice.

1. *The Four Seasons* is one of my favorite orchestral pieces.

2. Who knows whether *it* was the Italian composer Antonio Vivaldi who wrote *that*?

3. Vivaldi *himself* lived from 1678 to 1741, but the *music* he wrote lives on *today*.

4. *All of the music* Vivaldi composed is in the baroque style.

5. Regular *rhythm* and elaborate *melody* complement *each other* in baroque music.

II. Verbs
Underline each verb and identify it as *action* or *state-of-being*.


7. A progressive musician, Vivaldi *developed* the concerto.

8. The concerto *is* a composition for a small orchestra with a solo lead instrument.

9. My friend George *has heard* all 230 Vivaldi violin concertos.

10. Vivaldi *remained* a prolific composer for many years.

III. Adjectives
Underline each adjective. Then draw an arrow from each adjective to the word it modifies.

11. Some consider the Italian composer and violinist *superb*.

12. Vivaldi’s baroque compositions are *brilliant*.

13. His early training was from his father, who was also a *competent violinist*.

14. Then Vivaldi, *talented* and *dedicated*, studied with Giovanni Legrenzi, a *violin master*.

15. Legrenzi composed several *operas*, and he is *famous* for his *trio sonatas*. 
IV. Adverbs

Underline each adverb. Then draw an arrow from each adverb to the word it modifies.

16. Later, in 1703, Vivaldi was ordained as a priest; however, he gave his life wholeheartedly to music.

17. Vivaldi had very red hair, which eventually earned him the nickname “the Red Priest.”

18. Vivaldi did not conduct a mass because a chronic illness unfortunately made breathing very difficult.

19. Also in 1703, he was appointed violin master at the Pietà, an orphanage for girls, and there he enthusiastically taught the violin and industriously wrote music.

20. For the rest of his life, Vivaldi constantly remained in contact with the Pietà.

V. Prepositions

Underline the prepositions once and the object of each preposition twice.

21. In 1711 Vivaldi published his first influential concertos for string orchestra.

22. After a few years, the choirmaster of the Pietà left, vacating a position Vivaldi helped to fill.

23. At this time Vivaldi began writing vocal pieces for the choir.

24. These successful sacred works written during this time earned him commissions from several other institutions.

25. His first opera was produced in Vicenza in 1713.

VI. Conjunctions and Interjections

Underline each conjunction once. Then identify each conjunction as coordinating, correlative, or subordinating. Underline each interjection twice.

subordinating 26. Well, Vivaldi preferred to work as a freelance composer because he preferred the flexibility it offered.

coordinating 27. In the 1720s Vivaldi lived in Venice but frequently traveled throughout Europe to supply music to various customers and patrons.

correlative 28. Wow! Vivaldi wrote not only for the violin but also for woodwind instruments.

subordinating 29. While Vivaldi’s music declined in popularity before his death, many of his compositions, such as The Four Seasons, are very popular today.

coordinating 30. Melodic and powerful, The Four Seasons is a programmatic piece describing a landscape.
Chapter 2 Pretest: Sentences

I. Finding the Subjects and Predicates
Underline the subject once and the predicate twice. If the subject of the sentence is understood, write the understood you to the left of the number.

1. Have you heard John Rutter's Requiem?
2. Here is a Rutter recording.
3. Listen to this.
4. Rutter's Requiem was composed in 1985 and was first performed in October of that year.
5. The seven sections of the work have an archlike structure.
6. The first and last movements take the form of prayers on the behalf of all humanity.
7. The second and sixth sections are psalms.
8. The third section and the fifth movement are personal prayers to Christ.
9. The very center of the work, the fourth section, affirms the holiness and glory of God.
10. Tell me your opinion of it.

II. Identifying Types of Sentences
Identify each sentence as declarative, exclamatory, imperative, or interrogative. Insert the appropriate end punctuation for each sentence.

interrogative 11. What is a requiem?
declarative 12. It is a hymn, composition, or service in memory of the dead
declarative 13. The word requiem comes from the Latin word requiem, meaning “rest”
interrogative 14. Did you know this musical tradition began around A.D. 1200?
declarative 15. In A.D. 998 the abbot of Cluny instituted the Requiem Mass, which became more common when the Catholic Church officially embraced the doctrine of purgatory two hundred years later
interrogative 16. What does the Catholic service have to do with the musical compositions?
imperative 17. Keep reading.
declarative 18. The Requiem Mass, given on All Souls’ Day, November 2, is a prayer for Christ to free the deceased from purgatory and to grant them eternal rest in heaven
declarative 19. The Bible does not support the existence of purgatory, by the way
exclamatory 20. This study of music history is fascinating!
III. Analyzing Sentence Patterns

Label the sentence patterns S-InV, S-TrV-DO, S-TrV-IO-DO, S-LV-PN, S-LV-PA, S-TrV-DO-OC, or S-be-Advl. If the adverbial is a prepositional phrase, underline it.

21. Several other famous composers wrote requiems.

22. Mozart's Requiem was not complete at his death in 1791.

23. His pupil Süßmayr gave the unfinished work an ending.

24. Many consider Süßmayr's ending the best.

25. Some works known as requiems differ from true requiems.

26. Brahms's German Requiem does not use the Latin text.

27. A commemoration for someone deceased, it is still a requiem.

28. Brahms wrote it for his mother.

29. Brahms's requiem, like Rutter's, contains biblical texts.

30. His recording is on my desk.
Chapter 3 Pretest: Phrases

I. Prepositional Phrases
Underline each prepositional phrase. Draw an arrow from each prepositional phrase to the word it modifies.

1. Africa is the continent with the second largest land area and the second largest population.

2. This vast continent contains an amazing variety of wild animals.

3. In the east, buffalo, antelope, giraffes, and zebras roam the plains.

4. A few large elephant herds live in the east and the southeast.

5. Baboons can be found throughout Africa.

II. Misplaced Prepositional Phrases
Underline each misplaced prepositional phrase. Then rewrite each sentence with the prepositional phrase in its correct location.

6. The photographer pointed his camera at the baboons with the expensive equipment.  
   The photographer with the expensive equipment pointed his camera at the baboons.

7. The camera in the tree awakened the baboon.  
   The camera awakened the baboon in the tree.

8. Sitting perfectly still, the baboon carefully watched the photographer with his eyes half open.  
   Sitting perfectly still with his eyes half open, the baboon carefully watched the photographer.

9. The photographer nervously snapped another photo of the baboon with shaking hands.  
   With shaking hands, the photographer nervously snapped another photo of the baboon.

10. In one rapid motion, the baboon grabbed a piece of fruit and hurled it at the intrusive photographer from the tree.  
    In one rapid motion, the baboon grabbed a piece of fruit from the tree and hurled it at the intrusive photographer.
III. Appositive Phrases

Underline each appositive or appositive phrase. Then identify the word that each appositive renames.

11. Baboons, a type of large monkey, have canine teeth and doglike muzzles.
12. These animals have an interesting diet: eggs, fruit, grass, insects, and roots.
13. Mandrills, large and colorful monkeys, are very similar to baboons.
14. The colorful males protect the pack themselves.
15. Not much is known about the mandrill, a shy and quick creature.

IV. Verbal Phrases

Underline each verbal or verbal phrase. Then identify each verbal or verbal phrase as a gerund (G), a participle (P), or an infinitive (I).

16. In central and southern Africa, Black and White rhinoceros are endangered species.
17. Selling rhinoceros' horns brings poachers money on the black market.
18. Tribes in Yemen use the horns for the making of dagger handles.
19. African elephants are the largest living land animals.
20. Hunters kill the African elephants to take their tusks.
21. The elephants' valuable ivory tusks invite poaching.
22. The pygmy hippopotamus is an animal to be protected if the species is to last.
23. The number of pygmy hippopotamuses is starting to decline rapidly.
24. Selling the hippo meat brings a large profit to the hunters.
25. Cheetahs are hunted to secure their rare fur.
26. Considered a magnificent and bizarre creature, the giraffe can be found only in the arid plains of Africa.
27. Living up to twenty-five years, giraffes may reach eighteen feet tall and may weigh as much as three thousand pounds.
28. Having never seen giraffes before caused people's assumption that the animals were a cross between a leopard and a camel.
29. Giraffes like to eat foliage from acacia trees.
30. A testimony to the creativity of God, the unique and graceful giraffe is a wonderful creature to see.
V. Misplaced and Dangling Participial Phrases

Underline each misplaced or dangling participial phrase. Then rewrite each sentence correctly.

31. Living in a wide variety of habitats, the African mainland contains many leopards.
   The African mainland contains many leopards living in a wide variety of habitats.

32. Having highly prized fur, hunters kill leopards.
   Hunters kill leopards having highly prized fur.

33. Hunting them as game, the Cape Mountain zebra has become an endangered species.
   Hunting them as game, poachers have made the Cape Mountain zebra an endangered species.

34. Declining rapidly in number, farmland is taking over the habitat of pygmy chimpanzees.
   Farmland is taking over the habitat of pygmy chimpanzees, declining rapidly in number.

35. Hunters are the most dangerous predators of African wildlife, seeking material gain.
   Hunters seeking material gain are the most dangerous predators of African wildlife.
Chapter 4 Pretest: Clauses

I. Distinguishing Independent and Dependent Clauses
Place parentheses around each dependent clause. Some sentences may not contain a dependent clause.

1. The World Cup is played once every four years.
2. It is the ultimate prize (that the world of soccer offers.)
3. Each country sends its national team (whose players have been playing together for years.)
4. The World Cup has been played every four years since 1930.
5. Each time (it is played,) the drama of the event is new and different.

II. Kinds of Dependent Clauses
Identify each italicized group of words as an adjective clause (Adj), an adverb clause (Adv), or a noun clause (Noun).

6. Because soccer is a popular sport, many countries submit teams to the event. **Adv**
7. Only the countries that cooperate with FIFA can play in the World Cup. **Adj**
8. FIFA is the international body that governs the World Cup, as well as soccer in general, around the globe. **Adj**
9. FIFA is an acronym, since the letters correspond to the first letters of its longer name: the Fédération Internationale de Football Association. **Adv**
10. That it was established in 1904 is often surprising to people. **Noun**

III. Adjective Clauses
A. Place parentheses around each adjective clause.
B. Underline each relative pronoun once.
C. Underline each relative adverb twice.
D. In the blank write the word that the adjective clause modifies.

11. Soccer, (which is now played by more nations than any other team sport,) is also one of the world’s oldest sports. **Soccer**
12. In A.D. 217, the first recorded soccer game was played in England, (where the natives had just won a battle over the invading Romans.) **England**
13. It was part of a victory celebration (that they had.) **celebration**
14. The people apparently enjoyed the game immensely, and this reaction is the reason (why it soon became an annual event.) **reason**
15. By the late twentieth century, the fans (who loved soccer) had made it popular enough for the illustrious World Cup and the Olympics. **fans**
IV. Adverb Clauses
Place parentheses around each adverb clause. Underline each subordinating conjunction. In the blank write the word that the adverb clause modifies.

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<tr>
<td><strong>are</strong> 16. (Although the sport is popular around the world,) soccer teams from Europe and South America are traditionally the best.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>has won</strong> 17. Brazil has won the World Cup many times,(while the United States has never won it.)</td>
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<td><strong>led</strong> 18. The world-renowned Pelé led Brazil to many titles in the 1960s and 1970s (because he had amazing ball-handling skills.)</td>
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<td><strong>can recognize</strong> 19. (Inasmuch as Italy too has sported great teams,) one can recognize the great love of the game in that country also.</td>
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<td><strong>has been</strong> 20. England's soccer tradition,(if it has not been dominant,) has certainly been long and rich.</td>
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V. Noun Clauses
A. Place parentheses around each noun clause.
B. Identify the function of each noun clause as subject (S), predicate noun (PN), direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), object of the preposition (OP), or appositive (App).
C. Underline each subordinating conjunction once.
D. Underline each indefinite relative pronoun twice.

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<tr>
<td><strong>DO</strong> 21. Some people do not realize(that some teams tend to dominate the World Cup more than others.)</td>
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<td><strong>PN</strong> 22. One reason for the dominance is(that the sport is extremely important in the countries with successful teams.)</td>
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<td><strong>OP</strong> 23. Many fans follow their team to(wherever it is playing.)</td>
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<td><strong>App</strong> 24. One angry fan assaulted a police officer for a very petty reason,(that he was not able to obtain a ticket to see his team play.)</td>
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| **S** 25. (Who started the 1969 Soccer War between El Salvador and Honduras) is still a mystery.
VI. Using Independent and Dependent Clauses
Identify each sentence as simple (S), compound (Cd), complex (Cx), or compound-complex (Cd-Cx).

26. France also has produced a dominant European team on occasion, but it could not win the World Cup until 2000.  
   Cd

27. The English professional league, with its colorful cast of characters, is famous around the world.  
   S

28. In the United States, where American football, a derivative of rugby, dominates, soccer has taken a back seat.  
   Cx

29. My uncle showed me where to strike the ball when I am shooting, and he demonstrated the kick himself.  
   Cd-Cx

30. He played as a forward in Scotland when he was younger.  
   Cx

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

31. Because my uncle started playing when he was very young, he became a professional soccer player upon graduation from high school.  
   S

32. Although he is very quick with the ball even now.  
   F

33. His shot is still very powerful and accurate, it was even better when he was younger, however.  
   CS

34. He twisted his ankle in a match in Scotland then he decided to retire and return to the United States.  
   FS

35. Now he coaches Little League soccer at a YMCA, he started doing that about five years ago.  
   CS
I. Subjects and Predicates
Underline the subject(s) in each sentence. Then underline the correct verb from the choices in parentheses.

1. There (is, are) many eye disorders resulting in a partial loss of sight.
2. Either an age-related disease or a genetic mutation (causes, cause) blindness.
3. Stargardt’s disease, a form of macular degeneration, (occurs, occur) rarely.
4. What (is, are) the cause of Stargardt’s disease?
5. This particular type of macular degeneration (is, are) genetic.
6. Both teenagers and young children (develops, develop) Stargardt’s.
7. A mutated gene (causes, cause) the transport protein to malfunction.
8. The eye, in processing light, (produces, produce) a byproduct called spent retinal.
9. In a pair of healthy eyes, the transport proteins (is, are) the removers of the spent retinal, carrying the waste away from the eye.
10. Eyes with Stargardt’s (retains, retain) the byproduct, a malfunction causing deposits to form on the retina with a high concentration on the macula.

II. Problem Nouns and Pronouns
Underline the subject(s) in each sentence. Then underline the correct verb from the choices in parentheses.

11. Anybody with healthy eyes (uses, use) his macula, a small tissue on the retina, for clear, detailed central vision.
12. Someone with Stargardt’s (has, have) a hard time recognizing people’s faces and reading small print.
13. Little (is, are) known about Stargardt’s.
14. There (is, are) no known cures for Stargardt’s.
15. Eyeglasses (is, are) helpful.
16. One pair of her glasses (is, are) for reading.
17. Many (uses, use) magnifiers and other low-vision aids to read.
18. The American Heritage Dictionary (defines, define) blindness as “having a maximal visual acuity of the better eye, after correction by refractive lenses, of one-tenth normal vision or less.”
19. Legal blindness (prohibits, prohibit) driving.
20. Eleven years (has, have) passed since Danielle’s diagnosis.
III. Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

Write the correct pronoun to complete each sentence.

21. Both Dianna and Deborah have lost some of ___ sight because of Stargardt's disease.

22. Neither Dianna nor Deborah has allowed the loss of sight to limit ___.

23. God has blessed the sisters, giving each of the girls ___ own talents.

24. Deborah is a track star and the starting center of ___ soccer team.

25. Dianna rides horses, and ___ has acted in major roles in several plays.

26. No matter how imperfect eyes with Stargardt's may seem, God created ___ in His absolute sovereignty.

27. God has lovingly promised to supply ___ sufficient grace.

28. Everybody needs God's strength to overcome ___ weaknesses, both spiritual and physical.

29. No matter what someone struggles with, ___ can look to God for help and comfort.

30. God is glorified when we admit our inadequacy and lean wholly on ___.

Chapter 5 Pretest: Agreement (continued)
Chapter 6 Pretest: Verb Use

I. Auxiliaries and Principal Parts
Underline each complete verb. Then write Aux above each auxiliary. Be prepared to identify the principal part of the verb and to tell whether the verb is regular or irregular.

   Aux
1. What does the word inventor mean to you?
2. Many people immediately think of Thomas Edison or Alexander Graham Bell.
3. However, people are inventing new things even today.
4. Professional inventors have often worked for companies to make new or improved products.
5. Some inventors wrote about their research and its results.

II. Simple and Perfect Tenses
Identify each italicized verb as present, past, future, present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect.

   past
6. Many famous inventors began their careers early.

   present perfect
7. The NCIIA, an association to help collegiate inventors get their works off the ground, has awarded many cash prizes to inventors for high-quality work.

   present
8. Also, some young minds work with companies to create practical products for commercial sale.

   past perfect
9. Once the inventor had made his invention, he was quick to obtain a patent.

   future
10. The patent will protect his invention from being copied by someone else.

III. Progressive Tenses
Identify each italicized verb as present progressive, past progressive, future progressive, present perfect progressive, past perfect progressive, or future perfect progressive.

   present progressive
11. Joey’s new automatic garage door opener is developing into a real improvement.

   present perfect progressive
12. In his tests, it has been opening regularly when the sensor installed on the car approached.

   future perfect progressive
13. By next month, he will have been working on the system for two years.

   past progressive
14. When the car had moved far enough inside and the engine had been turned off, the door was closing just as it should.

   future progressive
15. Soon, a company will be manufacturing his invention.
Chapter 6 Pretest: Verb Use (continued)

IV. Voice

Underline the verb in each clause. Then identify the verb as either active or passive.

active
16. Joey promptly obtained a patent for his work.

passive
17. A patent attorney was called, and all the work was handled for him.

active
18. The attorney did charge an expensive fee.

active
19. Hopefully, the invention will pay for the patent and the attorney fees.

passive
20. Now a new glow mechanism for bicycles, capable of covering the entire bike, is being developed by Joey.

V. Mood

Identify the mood of the italicized verb as indicative, imperative, or subjunctive.

subjunctive
21. If he had been able to finish it by December, it would have been in the stores by next summer.

indicative
22. If I buy one, it will be the neon green color.

imperative
23. Never go riding at night without reflectors!

indicative
24. Now, with reflectors and Joey’s new nighttime glow mechanism, the entire bike will glow like fire.

imperative
25. Even though he has just started to work on it, tell him I will buy one when he’s done.
Chapter 7 Pretest: Pronoun Reference

I. Ambiguous and Remote Reference
Underline each pronoun that refers to an ambiguous or remote antecedent. Then rewrite the problem sentence correctly, replacing the unclear pronoun with the intended antecedent. (Answers may vary.)

1. The ancestors of the people living in the Philippines are from Indonesia and Malaysia. They are called Filipinos.

   People living in the Philippines are called Filipinos.

2. Agriculture, which involves wealthy landowners and laborers, is a major industry in the Philippines. They make up about 40 percent of the Filipino working population.

   Agricultural laborers make up about 40 percent of the Filipino working population.

3. A close relationship with family members is very important in the Philippines, and Filipinos keep in contact with many distant relatives. It includes distant cousins and extended family members.

   This close relationship includes distant cousins and extended family members.

4. Small rural homes often have wooden walls and thatched roofs, but wealthy city families live in large homes. They are often surrounded by a wall.

   Large city homes are often surrounded by a wall.

5. Gardening is popular in the Philippines, and Filipinos love growing flowers wherever they can. It is done in both rural and urban areas.

   Gardening is done in both rural and urban areas.
II. Reference to an Implied Noun or to a Noun That Is a Modifier
Rewrite each sentence to correct any unclear pronoun reference. (Answers will vary.)

6. If you visit the Philippines, you will probably notice that their food is often highly seasoned.
   *If you visit the Philippines, you will probably notice that the Filipino’s food is often highly seasoned.*

7. In a popular meat or fish dish called *adobo*, it is cooked in soy sauce and vinegar.
   *In a popular dish called adobo, meat or fish is cooked in soy sauce and vinegar.*

8. The abundance of Western clothing worn in the Philippines shows their influence on Filipino culture.
   *The abundance of Western clothing worn in the Philippines shows the influence of the West on Filipino culture.*

   *The Philippine Constitution gives Filipinos freedom of worship.*

10. About 85 percent of Filipinos are Roman Catholic, and it is more widespread in the Philippines than in any other Asian country.
    *About 85 percent of Filipinos are Roman Catholic, and Roman Catholicism is more widespread in the Philippines than in any other Asian country.*

III. Indefinite Reference of Personal Pronouns
Rewrite each sentence to correct any unclear pronoun reference. (Answers will vary.)

11. They say that the literacy rate in the Philippines is a little over 90 percent.
    *Statistics report that the literacy rate in the Philippines is a little over 90 percent.*

12. In the Philippines, about 30 percent of them go to college.
    *In the Philippines, about 30 percent of Filipinos go to college.*

13. In most schools and universities, they teach English as well as Filipino.
    *In most schools and universities, instructors teach English as well as Filipino.*
Chapter 7 Pretest: Pronoun Reference (continued)

14. If you want to learn about Filipino political literature in the 1900s, you should read works by José Rizal.

\[ \text{A person who wants to learn about Filipino political literature in the 1900s should read works by} \]

José Rizal.

15. In these works, it talks about the need for national independence.

\[ \text{These works discuss the need for national independence.} \]

IV. Reference to a Broad Idea

Rewrite each problem sentence to correct any unclear pronoun reference. If the sentence is already clear, write \text{C} in the blank. (Answers will vary.)

16. The well-known Mayon volcano is located in the Philippines. This is a beautiful sight.

\[ \text{A view of the volcano is a beautiful sight.} \]

17. Mount Mayon’s volcanic cone is perfectly shaped, and it is one of the most beautiful volcanic cones in the world.

\[ \text{C} \]

18. The area surrounding the volcano is mostly flat; this allows the cone to be seen for miles.

\[ \text{The area surrounding the volcano is mostly flat; this landscape allows the cone to be seen for miles.} \]

19. The volcano has erupted over forty times in the past four hundred years, and it can be devastating.

\[ \text{The volcano has erupted over forty times in the past four hundred years; the effects of the eruptions can be devastating.} \]

20. Mount Mayon erupted on July 25, 2001, and this caused about forty-six thousand people to be evacuated.

\[ \text{Mount Mayon erupted on July 25, 2001, and the eruption caused about forty-six thousand people to be evacuated.} \]
Chapter 8 Pretest: Pronoun Use

I. Pronoun Case: Personal Pronouns
Underline each personal pronoun and identify it as subjective (S), objective (O), possessive (P), or independent possessive (IP).

1. Because lions, tigers, and ligers are large cats, __they__ interest many people.
2. The guide told __us__ that tigers, like other cats, are not extremely sociable animals.
3. __They__ prefer to hunt and live alone.
4. Lions travel in their prides, which sometimes contain as many as thirty lions.
5. Many adult lions have spots that are faded and hard to see; a liger’s spots are more visible than theirs.

II. Pronoun Case: Compounds, Appositives, and Comparisons
Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses.

6. This wildlife preserve has both lions and tigers. Although he is an expert on lions, our guide enjoys the tigers as much as __they, them__.
7. Our guide told the first-time visitors—Judy and __I, me__—that the Gir Forest region of India is the only area of the world where the habitats of lions and tigers overlap.
8. __We, Us__ students were surprised to see a liger, a hybrid of a lion and a tiger, at the park.
9. Because this liger has a lionlike mane, Judy told Mom and __I, me__ that it was a lion.
10. Tigers are not known to roar; ligers roar much better than __they, them__.

III. Pronoun Case: Who vs. Whom
Underline the correct pronoun from the choices in parentheses.

11. __Who, Whom__ asked the guide about this liger?
12. The guide __who, whom__ we met this morning said that nearly all hybrids are sterile.
13. __Who, Whom__ do you think is the more knowledgeable guide?
14. The visitor __who, whom__ asked about the name of the exhibit is my neighbor.
15. The contributors for __who, whom__ the liger exhibit is named have donated money to the wildlife preserve.
IV. Courtesy Order and Correct Use of Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns
Underline the correct pronoun or pronouns from the choices in parentheses.

16. Between (you and me, me and you), facing a lion alone in the wild would be a hair-raising experience!

17. Lions (they, themselves) can weigh 400 pounds, and tigers often weigh 650 pounds, but the sign says that this liger weighs approximately 800 pounds!

18. You should be careful not to allow (you, yourself) to get too close to that wall.

19. Mom took a picture of Judy and (me, myself) in front of the liger exhibit.

20. We will take (you and D’Andre, D’Andre and you) to the wildlife preserve next month.
Chapter 9 Pretest: Adjective and Adverb Use

I. Comparison with Adjectives
Write the correct form of the adjective in parentheses.

1. Tom finds his world history class (interesting) than his biology class.
2. His class is studying one of the (big) wars of all time.
3. The teacher gave the (fascinating) presentation of the Hundred Years’ War that Tom had ever heard.
4. The war was (long), lasting from 1337 to 1453.
5. There is not a (long) war recorded in history.

II. Comparison with Adverbs
Write the correct form of the adverb in parentheses.

6. For a long time before the war, tension between England and France mounted (slowly).
7. They battled (constantly) over English holdings in France.
8. One valuable territory, Flanders, profited England (regularly) than other territories because of its thriving wool trade.
9. France (persistently) tried to gain control of Flanders.
10. From France’s perspective, the English acted (offensively) when England’s King Edward III claimed the throne of France.

III. Irregular Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs
Underline the correct adjective or adverb from the choices in parentheses.

11. The English won (more, most) battles over the French than the French won over the English.
12. The French fought (bad, badly) but still managed to win the war.
13. Unlike the English, the French were supplied (good, well).
14. One of the (worse, worst) French defeats was at the battle of Crécy.
15. Even though the English were greatly outnumbered, they performed (good, well) because they were well organized and had the aid of new weaponry—the cannon and the longbow.
IV. Problems with Modifiers

Rewrite each sentence to make the modifiers clear and correct.

16. After an even more worse French defeat in 1356, a treaty in 1360 ended the first phase of the war.

   After an even worse French defeat in 1356, a treaty in 1360 ended the first phase of the war.

17. The political scene in England remained unstably after the Peasants’ Revolt in 1381.

   The political scene in England remained unstable after the Peasants’ Revolt in 1381.

18. Becoming more weaker from a lack of resources, the English gradually lost much of the land they had in France.

   Becoming weaker from a lack of resources, the English gradually lost much of the land they had in France.

19. King Henry V of England, whose determined spirit could not be stopped by no one, won a decisive victory over France at the battle of Agincourt.

   King Henry V of England, whose determined spirit could not be stopped by anyone, won a decisive victory over France at the battle of Agincourt.

20. After Henry V’s marriage to Princess Catherine of France, French and English relations remained tenuously.

   After Henry V’s marriage to Princess Catherine of France, French and English relations remained tenuous.
V. Placement of Modifiers

Rewrite each sentence to make the modifiers clear and correct. (Answers may vary.)

21. Henry V's dying quickly caused war to erupt again.
   
   *Henry V's dying caused war to erupt again quickly.*

22. Rallying around the French peasant Joan of Arc, the tides began to turn in favor of the French troops.
   
   *The tides began to turn in favor of the French troops, rallying around the French peasant Joan of Arc.*

23. By 1453 the English only had one holding left in Europe, a territory they later lost in 1458.
   
   *By 1453 the English had only one holding left in Europe, a territory they later lost in 1458.*

24. The succession of Henry V's infant son also allowed two English noble families to without check contend for the throne.
   
   *The succession of Henry V's infant son also allowed two English noble families to contend without check for the throne.*

25. The country began to descend quickly into a civil war that would last for three decades after the Hundred Years' War ended.
   
   *The country quickly began to descend into a civil war that would last for three decades after the Hundred Years' War ended.*
Chapter 10 Pretest: Capitalization

I. People and Places
Underline each word containing a capitalization error.

1. There are unique facts about the various states of the United States of America.

2. Arizona is located in the Southwest part of the United States.

3. My neighbor’s hometown, Tucson, Arizona, is famous for its association with astronomy.

4. On Kitt Peak near Tucson is the largest solar telescope in the world.

5. In Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1930, Mr. Clyde W. Tombaugh discovered Pluto.

II. Constructions, Organizations, and Businesses
Underline each word containing a capitalization error.

6. The world’s first Metal-frame Skyscraper was officially known as the Home Insurance Building; it was constructed in Chicago, Illinois, in 1884 and 1885.

7. In 1942 the first controlled nuclear chain reaction took place at the University of Chicago.

8. In Fort Wayne, Indiana, on May 4, 1871, the first professional baseball game was played; the Fort Wayne Kekiongas defeated the Cleveland Forest Citys, 2-0.

9. On May 30, 1911, the first long-distance automobile race in the United States took place in Indiana at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

10. The Minnesota Manufacturing and Mining Company began producing transparent cellophane tape in 1930; the tape was invented and patented by Richard Gurley Drew of St. Paul.

III. Religious, Cultural, and Historical Terms
Underline each word containing a capitalization error.

11. The first American to win the Nobel Prize for literature was Sinclair Lewis, who had been born in Sauk Centre, Minnesota, in 1885.

12. In October of 1908, the Gideons first placed Bibles in the Superior Hotel in Iron Mountain, now called Superior, Montana.

13. Custer’s Last Stand took place in 1876, when Lt. Col. George A. Custer and about 210 of his troops were killed in Montana in the Battle of Little Bighorn.

14. As the capital of New Mexico, Santa Fe ranks as the oldest seat of government in the United States; Santa Fe was founded as the capital of the Spanish province in 1609 or 1610.

15. Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a very famous building because both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were adopted there.
IV. Titles and First Words
Underline each word containing a capitalization error.

16. Published by Andrew Bradford of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the first magazine in the American colonies appeared on February 13, 1741; however, the *american magazine: a monthly view of the british colonies* lasted for only three months.

17. One of Connecticut's chief newspapers, known as the *hartford courant*, began publication in 1764 and has been published continuously, a time span longer than any other newspaper in the United States.

18. Published in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1796, the book *american cookery* by Amelia Simmons was the first cookbook written by an American.

19. In September of 1814, during the War of 1812, Francis Scott Key wrote “the *star-spangled banner*,” which became the national anthem of the United States.

20. when he wrote the poem, Key was watching the British bombard Baltimore, Maryland’s Fort McHenry.

V. Proper Adjectives and Other Words
Underline each word containing a capitalization error.

21. Log cabins, which were first built in the United States at the mouth of the Delaware River, are actually *swedish* and *finnish* in their origin.

22. Delaware’s northern boundary with Pennsylvania is a *u*-shaped boundary, forming the arc of a perfect circle; no other state has such a boundary.

23. Did i tell you that Delaware was the very first state to ratify the United States Constitution on December 7, 1787?

24. The oldest highway in the United States is a *european highway called the Royal Highway. Europeans built it in New Mexico in the 1500s.*

25. Perhaps this review of United States history will help you earn an *a* on your next test.
Chapter 11 Pretest: Punctuation

I. End Marks
Insert any missing periods or decimal points, question marks, or exclamation points.

1. The Mongols created the largest contiguous land empire in world history.
2. Did you know that their empire stretched from the East China Sea to the Mediterranean Sea?
3. Genghis Khan ruled during the AD 1200s.
4. Many Mongol men were shorter than 5 ft. 2 in. tall.
5. Hunting and fighting were the Mongol way of life, for both men and women.

II. Commas in a Series and After Introductory Elements
Insert any missing commas. If the sentence is already correct, write C in the blank.

_____ 6. Yurts, ordus, and Tartars are all words that come from the Mongol Empire.
_____ 7. Yurts were round felt tents made by the women.
_____ 8. Ordus were camps led by Mongol generals, and the word horde comes from ordu.
_____ 9. Frightened by the approaching invaders, Europeans gave them the nickname Tartars.
_____ 10. Originally, Mongols were a nomadic group of people, but some Mongol empires became more stationary in places such as China and India.

III. Commas to Separate; in Letters; and with Quotations, Dates, and Addresses
Insert any missing commas. If the sentence is already correct, write C in the blank.

_____ 11. Dear Grandson,
I wonder if you have ever heard of the ruler Genghis Khan.
_____ 12. Genghis Khan was the founder of the Mongol nation, wasn’t he?
_____ 13. He wanted to unite the world into one empire; he conquered most of Asia, beginning near what is Beijing, China today.
_____ 14. He united his people to fight under his law code, the Great Yasa, which required loyalty above all else.
_____ 15. “We must conquer the world,” Genghis Khan would tell his people.

IV. Incorrect Commas
Circle any incorrect commas. If the sentence is already correct, write C in the blank.

_____ 16. The Mongols believed that both loyalty and horses were important.
Chapter 11 Pretest: Punctuation (continued)

17. The Taj Mahal was built by a ruler of the Mughul dynasty, the Mongol empire in India.

18. Shamanism was the major religion of the Mongols, while Nestorianism was also a prominent religion.

19. “In Xanadu did Kubla Khan / A stately pleasure dome decree” begins Samuel Taylor Coleridge’s poem.

20. In December 2001 we learned about the Mongols’ system of warfare.

V. Semicolons
Insert any missing semicolons.

21. Arrow riders had an important job; they had to take messages from one part of the empire to another.

22. Pretend retreat worked well for the Mongols; the townspeople would be attacked as they came out to loot the apparently abandoned camp.

23. Siege warfare was used to starve out townspeople of walled cities; however, this method was sometimes not as effective as an all-out attack.

24. Silk, made from silkworms and unable to be penetrated by arrows; felt, made by crushing and bonding fur and threads; and leather, made from horsehide for shields and armor, were common fabrics of the Mongol people.

25. The great Mongol empires were as follows: Genghis Khan’s original empire; Batu Khan’s Golden Horde in Russia; Kublai Khan’s Yuan dynasty in China; Tamerlane’s empire in the Middle East; and Akbar’s Mughul empire in India.

VI. Colons
Insert any missing colons. If the sentence is already correct, write C in the blank.

26. Although Mongol warriors relied on their horses, Proverbs 21:31 says, “The horse is prepared against the day of battle: but safety is of the Lord.”

27. O Great Khan;
We are writing to you to inquire of the state of your empire.

28. At its height the Mongol Empire begun by Ghengis Khan included all or parts of the following regions: China, Russia, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Western Europe.

29. Next, we will hear what the Great Khan said: “The punishment for horse stealing will be death.”

30. Genghis Khan: Universal Ruler is the title of the next book I will read about the Mongols.
Chapter 12 Pretest: More Punctuation

I. Quotation Marks
Insert any missing quotation marks. Circle any unnecessary quotation marks. If the sentence is already correct, write C in the blank.

C 1. “Have you read any of the Narnia series?” my teacher asked.

_____ 2. “They were written by C. S. Lewis, right?” was my reply.

_____ 3. “What, demanded Rochelle, do the initials C. S. stand for?”

_____ 4. “Clive Staples: at least that’s what the essay C. S. Lewis: A Modest Literary Biography by Dr. Bruce Edwards says.”


II. Ellipses
Read the paragraph and determine whether the quotations following it are correct. Write the letter of the quotation that is properly punctuated.

C 6. A. “C. S. Lewis was born in Belfast . . . on November 29, 1898.”
   B. “C. S. Lewis was born in Belfast, . . . on November 29, 1898.”
   C. “C. S. Lewis was born in Belfast...on November 29, 1898.”

B 7. A. “He fought during World War I in France and was wounded in battle”.
   B. “He fought during World War I in France and was wounded in battle.”
   C. “He fought during World War I in France and was wounded in battle.”

A 8. A. “Later he attended University College, Oxford, and...he wrote about forty works of literature.”
   B. “Later he attended University College, Oxford, and . . . he wrote about forty works of literature.”
   C. “Later he attended University College, Oxford, and...he wrote about forty works of literature.”

A 9. A. “Overall, he wrote about forty works of literature. . . . He wrote the last novel in his science fiction series in 1945.”
   B. “Overall, he wrote about forty works of literature . . . He wrote the last novel in his science fiction series in 1945.”
   C. “Overall, he wrote about forty works of literature...He wrote the last novel in his science fiction series in 1945.”
Chapter 12 Pretest: More Punctuation (continued)

10. A. The passage notes that “many literary writings in many different genres were composed by Lewis.”

B. The passage notes that many literary writings in many different genres were composed by Lewis.

C. The passage notes that “many literary writings” in many different genres were composed by Lewis.

III. Underlining for Italics
Underline any words that should be italicized or that are italicized incorrectly. If the sentence is already correct, write C in the blank.

11. Lewis wrote a poem called French Nocturne, which reveals the feelings of a soldier during a quiet night on a battlefield in France.

12. Lewis wrote the book Mere Christianity, originally a collection of radio talks aired by the British Broadcasting Company.

13. He was also an expert in English literature, and as an expert he was familiar with Spenser’s Faerie Queene and Milton’s epic Paradise Lost.

14. Upon examining his correspondence, one can easily see that Lewis was a bel esprit.

15. He had a beautiful writing style that appealed even to children; The Horse and His Boy is the name of one his books written for children.

IV. Apostrophe
Insert any missing apostrophes. Underline any words that contain unnecessary apostrophes. If the sentence is already correct, write C in the blank.

16. During one of the battles of ’18, Lewis was wounded and forced to leave the war.

17. Lewis eventually recuperated and was sent back to the war until its’ end in ’19.

18. Lewis’s first published work was “Death in Battle.”

19. Someone’s reading of Lewis’ works would be aided by a basic understanding of classical literature.

20. It was Jack (Lewis’s nickname) and his brothers’ plight to lose their’ mother at an early age.
Chapter 12 Pretest: More Punctuation (continued)

V. Hyphen
Insert any missing hyphens. Underline any words that contain unnecessary hyphens. If the sentence is already correct, write C in the blank.

21. Lewis led an extra-ordinary life that included the grief of losing a close friend in World War I.

22. Lewis wrote a variety of thought-provoking works; and he once feared that others considered him not “a single author . . . [but] a man who impersonates half a dozen authors.”

23. He always loved to read, from childhood until he died at the age of sixty-five.

24. He often read books that would have been too hard for many other children to understand.

25. Since he had few friends to play with, he would often spend from 8:00-to-5:00 in his father’s old library.

VI. Dashes and Parentheses
Insert any missing dashes or parentheses. (Answers may vary.)

26. His mother died when he was only ten years old; the same year Jack and his brother were sent to Wynyard School in England.

27. The two Lewises always looked forward (school life was hard!) to vacation time.

28. In his later life (after his war experiences), Lewis was considered to be a kind friend of children.

29. He wrote The Chronicles of Narnia, perhaps his most famous work, for young readers.

30. This series (though it was written for children) contains symbolism that even some adults may not notice.