

Complete Subjects and Complete Predicates

Decide whether the underlined group of words is a complete subject, a complete predicate, both, or neither. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. The White House was finished in 1800.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
2. Washington approved its construction.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
3. He was the only president not to live there.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
4. A contest was held for architects.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
5. James Hoban won the contest.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
6. So Hoban designed the White House.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
7. John Adams and his family moved there in November of 1800.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
8. In 1814, the British military burned a portion of the White House.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
9. This fire happened during the War of 1812.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
10. The building was repaired by 1817.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
11. Architect Hoban oversaw the repairs.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
12. The White House remained mostly the same for the next one hundred years.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
13. Then in 1948, President Harry Truman began major renovations.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
14. The White House was made larger and stronger by 1952.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
15. Most of these renovations were on the building's exterior.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
16. First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy oversaw interior renovations during the 1960s.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
17. Within the White House, there are over one hundred rooms.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
18. Including the Blue Room, the Red Room, and the Green Room.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
19. The address of the White House is 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*
20. The president's office is in the West Wing of the White House.
A complete subject C *both*
B complete predicate D *neither*

Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates

Decide whether the underlined group of words is a simple subject, a simple predicate, both, or neither. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Arlington National Cemetery is not in Washington, D.C.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
2. The cemetery is in Arlington, Virginia.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
3. It sits on the bank of the Potomac River.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
4. Washington, D.C., is just across the river.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
5. There are hundreds of thousands of people at rest in the cemetery.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
6. Most of these people are United States military men and women.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
7. Many of the graves hold war veterans.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
8. These soldiers may have died during wartime.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
9. Other graves hold the remains of political leaders.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
10. President John F. Kennedy is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
11. His brother Robert F. Kennedy is also buried there.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
12. Both men were assassinated.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
13. There are monuments on the grounds.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
14. One of these monuments is called the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
15. This monument honors unidentified soldiers lost in battle.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
16. Arlington National Cemetery sprawls over six hundred acres.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
17. If you visit Washington, D.C., you should visit Arlington National Cemetery.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
18. It is the home of some important United States history.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
19. You can say thanks to military heroes.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*
20. These heroes helped protect our country.
A simple subject **C** *both*
B simple predicate **D** *neither*

Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates

Decide whether the underlined words in each sentence are a compound subject, compound predicate, both, or neither. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Good nutrition is important for both your body and your mind.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
2. Yesterday I read a magazine article and learned about nutrition facts.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
3. Fish and other seafood are good for you.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
4. Fats and carbohydrates are not all bad for you and are needed by your body.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
5. Moderation and variety are the keys.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
6. For example, fats help certain cell functions and contribute to healthy skin.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
7. Too much fat, however, can lead to circulatory system and weight problems.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
8. Carbohydrates give us energy and help maintain good digestion.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
9. Breads and other grains, like rice, are carbohydrates.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
10. Fiber and certain vitamins and minerals are present in many carbohydrate foods.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
11. Fruits and certain vegetables have sugars in them and also contain carbohydrates.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
12. Experts recommend a balanced diet that includes all of the food groups.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
13. A mixture of foods gives you a variety of nutrients and leads to overall health.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
14. A balanced diet even allows for some snack foods, like chips, soda, and cookies.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
15. Cookies and chips have some nutrients in them but not very many.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
16. Unfortunately, soda does not include many, if any, nutrients!
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
17. Soda and candy are mostly sugar and offer your body little nutrition.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
18. This does not mean that you can never have them; just do not have them often.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*
19. Protein is found in animal products and provides you with important nutrients.
A compound subject **C** *both*
B compound predicate **D** *neither*

Direct and Indirect Objects

Decide whether the underlined word (or words) in each sentence is a direct object, and indirect object, both, or a compound direct object. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Crystal's dad planned a huge party for her thirteenth birthday.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
2. He invited the whole class and students from other schools!
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
3. The invitations show the site of the party; it's at our town park.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
4. Mr. Unther, Crystal's dad, offered us a chance to choose the entertainment.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
5. Almost everyone chose a local rock-and-roll band called Pepper and the Mints.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
6. They will play us popular songs.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
7. We always enjoy their concerts when they come to our school.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
8. Mr. Unther also promised us that a celebrity will be at the party!
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
9. He gave us no clues about who the celebrity will be!
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
10. Mrs. Unther is in charge of the food; she ordered cake and ice cream from a bakery.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
11. My friends and I must choose our gifts for Crystal.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
12. I bought her a brand new backpack.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
13. Tamil got Crystal her favorite movie on DVD.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
14. Marisol will give her a gift certificate to the mall.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
15. Bailey is making a scrapbook and a photo album for Crystal.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
16. Bailey is very thoughtful; she gave me a book of "friend coupons" for my birthday!
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
17. My mom will drive Bailey, Marisol, Tamil, and me to the party.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
18. Tamil's dad will drive us home.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
19. We will take many photographs at the party.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct
20. We will give Crystal a birthday that she will always remember!
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** compound direct

Prepositional Phrases

Decide which underlined word is a preposition that begins a prepositional phrase. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Have you ever heard about the Blue Angels?
A the **C** about
B ever **D** Have
2. The Blue Angels are a special squadron of the U.S. Navy.
A are **B** the **C** a **D** of
3. They are a group of fighter pilots who perform fantastic air shows for the public.
A the **B** who **C** for **D** a
4. The Blue Angels squadron began in 1946, after World War II ended.
A in **C** began
B ended **D** The
5. The Navy estimates that over fifteen million people watch the Blue Angels' air shows in one year.
A air **C** that
B over **D** watch
6. Have you ever seen an air show with the Blue Angels performing?
A the **B** with **C** an **D** ever
7. The U.S. Air Force has its own team of specialized fighter pilots.
A of **B** own **C** its **D** The
8. This team is called the Thunderbirds, and they perform in the United States and around the world.
A This **C** and
B they **D** around
9. The Blue Angels and the Thunderbirds do not perform air shows with each other.
A each **C** not
B with **D** and
10. Both teams are meant to stir interest in the U.S. military.
A are **B** the **C** in **D** Both
11. Their mission is to attract new recruits to the different branches of the military.
A is **B** to **C** new **D** the
12. Each team has performed with a variety of fighter jets through the years.
A Each **C** has
B the **D** through
13. These are often the same jets that defend the borders of our country and other countries.
A of **B** and **C** that **D** the
14. In fact, the Blue Angel jets can be ready for combat in just a few days.
A can **B** the **C** for **D** just
15. These jets fly at speeds near seven hundred miles per hour!
A miles **C** These
B near **D** fly
16. The United States is not the only country with performance flying teams.
A only **C** not
B the **D** with
17. Canada has an air demonstration team with the nickname Snowbirds.
A has **B** an **C** the **D** with
18. They are a squadron of the RCAF, or the Royal Canadian Air Force.
A of **B** a **C** are **D** the
19. There is an air acrobatics team in Great Britain, too; they are called the Red Arrows.
A the **B** in **C** too **D** an
20. The Red Arrows are under the command of the RAF, or the Royal Air Force.
A or **B** the **C** under **D** are

Appositives

Decide whether the underlined group of words is an appositive, a prepositional phrase, a verb phrase, or none of these. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. The Cyclone, a wooden roller coaster, is at an amusement park called Astroland.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
2. Astroland, a park at Coney Island, has been open since the 1960s.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
3. Coney Island is located in Brooklyn, NY.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
4. This amusement park connects with the Coney Island beach and boardwalk.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
5. Coney Island, a favorite spot for decades, fell from popularity for years.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
6. In recent years, Coney Island has become a favorite fun spot again!
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
7. The Cyclone, Coney Island's most famous roller coaster, opened in 1927.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
8. The Cyclone may be the most famous roller coaster in the United States.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
9. The Cyclone may be the most famous roller coaster, but it was not the first.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
10. The Gravity Pleasure Switchback Railway was the first coaster built here.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
11. This coaster, also located at Coney Island, opened in 1884!
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
12. This roller coaster only reached a speed of six miles per hour.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
13. But it was very popular and earned a lot of money.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
14. Roller coasters today, more than one hundred years later, can reach speeds of over one hundred miles per hour!
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
15. The Top Thrill Dragster, the fastest roller coaster in the world, can travel 120 miles per hour!
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
16. This coaster is located at Cedar Point in Ohio.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
17. The Top Thrill Dragster also holds the record for highest roller coaster.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
18. This coaster will be outdone by a new coaster in the coming years.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none
19. The speed, 60 miles per hour, and the height of the Cyclone, 85 feet, seem low compared with new coasters.
A appositive **C** verb phrase
B prepositional phrase **D** none

Kinds of Sentences

Is each sentence a declarative sentence, an interrogative sentence, an imperative sentence, or an exclamatory sentence? Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Who is your favorite country music artist?
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
2. I am a huge fan of Tim McGraw!
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
3. Do you also like his wife, Faith Hill?
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
4. Yes, I enjoy her music a lot, but Shania Twain is my favorite female singer.
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
5. What are a few of her most popular songs?
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
6. You might remember “Man! I Feel Like a Woman” or “You’re Still the One.”
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
7. Listen to the Shania Twain CD titled *Up!*
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
8. Do you like Garth Brooks’ music?
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
9. He was the most popular country music star in the early 1990s.
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
10. For a while, Brooks was the best-selling solo musical artist in U.S. history.
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
11. Elvis Presley finally overcame Brooks and claimed that title in 2004.
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
12. Buy an Elvis Presley CD or two.
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
13. Some of Presley’s music was rock-and-roll, some was country, and some was a mix of styles.
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
14. Do you like any popular country bands?
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
15. I think the Dixie Chicks are great!
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
16. Alabama is a classic country group, and I like many of their songs.
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
17. If you like classic country music, listen to Patsy Cline.
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
18. Isn’t she the artist who sang “Sweet Dreams”?
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
19. Yes, that was Patsy Cline!
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory
20. She also sang other great songs, such as “Crazy” and “I Fall to Pieces.”
A declarative **C** imperative
B interrogative **D** exclamatory

Simple Sentences and Compound Sentences

Decide whether each item is a simple sentence, a compound sentence, or a fragment.

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. I am going to write a report on a successful female athlete.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
2. I play basketball, and I think I might write about a basketball player.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
3. Cheryl Miller was a great basketball player, and she coached well, too.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
4. In high school, won 132 out of 136 games.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
5. She dominated the court in high school, and she even scored 105 points in one game!
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
6. She went to college at the University of Southern California (USC), and she played extremely well there, too.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
7. During four years of college, she had won the Naismith Award three times.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
8. Given to the best female college basketball player in the country.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
9. After graduation, many professional basketball leagues asked her to play for them.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
10. Including a men's professional league!
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
11. A few years after college, Miller hurt her knee very badly.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
12. This injury would force her to quit playing, but she didn't leave basketball behind.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
13. Miller went back to her college, USC, and she became an assistant coach.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
14. She did well as a coach, and in 1993, she was awarded the position of head coach.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
15. Only coached the USC women's basketball team for a few years.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
16. Understanding the sport so well, she became an excellent sportscaster on television.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
17. She was the first female to be a television commentator of an NBA game.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
18. You might see Miller interviewing players and coaches.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
19. Miller's family must be very proud of her, but there is another family member to be proud of.
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment
20. NBA all-star Reggie Miller is Cheryl Miller's younger brother!
A simple **B** compound **C** fragment

Complex Sentences

Decide whether the underlined word or words is an independent clause, a dependent clause, or a subordinating conjunction. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Westminster Abbey is one of London's most popular tourist attractions.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
2. Westminster Abbey is so popular because it holds a wealth of British history.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
3. Many kings and queens were buried in Westminster Abbey when they died.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
4. If you are interested in literature, you will be fascinated by the people buried there.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
5. Geoffrey Chaucer, Charles Dickens, and Rudyard Kipling are buried there.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
6. Other literary greats have memorials there, although they aren't buried there.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
7. If you ever go to London, you should definitely visit Westminster Abbey.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
8. While you're there, take a guided tour.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
9. The tour will help you enjoy your visit because you will learn interesting details.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
10. As you look around, you will be in awe of the history surrounding you.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
11. The earliest parts of Westminster Abbey were built in 1066.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
12. If you are like me, you will be amazed by Westminster Abbey's age.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
13. When you study world history, you learn about Queen Elizabeth I of England.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
14. She is England's famous queen, and she is buried in Westminster Abbey.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
15. If you know about Shakespeare, you know that he lived during Elizabethan times.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
16. This period is called that because Elizabeth I was queen during that time.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
17. Shakespeare has a memorial in the abbey, although he is buried in another part of England.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
18. If you are familiar with British literature, you will recognize the names of others who have memorials in the abbey.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause
19. Examples include John Keats, T.S. Eliot, Jane Austen, and the Brontë sisters.
A ind. clause C sub. conjunction
B dep. clause

Avoiding Fragments, Run-ons, and Comma Splices

Decide whether each item is a fragment, a run-on, a comma splice, or a complete sentence.

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. The English language is full of words that mean nearly the same thing.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
2. This confuses many people they want to know why one word isn't enough.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
3. Words that mean the same thing.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
4. The opposite of synonyms are antonyms, which are words that mean the opposite.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
5. Learning synonyms and antonyms is important, it increases your vocabulary.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
6. *Haughty* is a synonym of *conceited*.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
7. Another synonym of these words is *proud*, this word has a different connotation than the other two.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
8. Connotation is a kind of hidden meaning *proud* generally has a positive connotation and *conceited* has a negative connotation.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
9. Be called *proud* instead of *conceited* any day!
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
10. One must be aware of word connotations, you don't want to insult someone.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
11. I can give you other examples of connotations *thrifty* means "doesn't spend a lot of money."
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
12. *Thrifty* has a positive connotation as opposed to its synonym *cheap*.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
13. Hurt someone's feelings if you call them "cheap."
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
14. When you use synonyms, be careful to make sure you consider the connotations.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
15. Some words do not have connotations, their connotations are not important.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
16. I'll use the word *denotation* as an example, I wanted to talk about that word anyway.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
17. A few synonyms for *denotation* are *definition* or *meaning*.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
18. None of these synonyms have negative or positive connotations you can use them interchangeably.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence
19. Learning about the denotations and connotations of English words.
A fragment **C** comma splice
B run-on **D** complete sentence

Common and Proper Nouns

Decide whether the underlined word is a common noun, a proper noun, or a verb. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Who is your favorite cereal character or “mascot”?
A common **B** proper **C** verb
2. I have always liked Tony the Tiger from Kellogg’s *Frosted Flakes*®.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
3. Many of these cereal characters are still around, but some lost their jobs years ago.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
4. Some characters disappear when their cereals are no longer made.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
5. A character named Quisp was part of a cereal of the same name.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
6. Quisp® cereal was difficult to find by the mid-1970s.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
7. But in the late 1990s, people began buying the cereal over the Internet.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
8. Many cereal characters that were born in the mid-1900s are still with us today.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
9. Some examples of characters include Cap’n Crunch, Count Chocula, and Lucky C. Leprechaun from Lucky Charms® cereal.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
10. Perhaps the most popular cereal trio is Snap, Crackle, and Pop from Kellogg’s *Rice Krispies*®.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
11. Did you know that the character Snap was on his own for about eight years?
A common **B** proper **C** verb
12. Then people at Kellogg’s thought Snap might need some company, and that’s when Crackle and Pop came into the picture!
A common **B** proper **C** verb
13. Do you remember the Trix rabbit who could never eat a bowl of *Trix*®?
A common **B** proper **C** verb
14. You can still see Sonny the cuckoo bird on boxes of General Mills’ *Cocoa Puffs*®.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
15. I also like the *Honey Nut Cheerios*® BuzzBee, a creation of General Mills, too.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
16. But my favorite of all cereal characters is definitely the Dig’Em Frog!
A common **B** proper **C** verb
17. Kellogg’s let Dig’Em go for a while, but fans were angry.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
18. Dig’Em got his job back in 1987, and you can find him on boxes of Smacks® today!
A common **B** proper **C** verb
19. One character who never got his job back was the Fruit Brute, a werewolf.
A common **B** proper **C** verb
20. *Fruit Brute*® was part of the monster cereal group (think *Count Chocula*®), but the cereal was discontinued in 1974.
A common **B** proper **C** verb

Singular and Plural Nouns

Decide which word best completes each sentence. If none of the words make sense in the sentence, choose *none*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Have you ever watched a dog _____ on television?
A shows **C** show
B showes **D** none
2. The Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show takes place in February every _____.
A years **C** yeares
B year **D** none
3. This show is one of the oldest and most respected championships for dog _____.
A breeder **C** breeders
B breederes **D** none
4. Madison Square Garden in New York City hosts thousands of dogs and their _____.
A peoples **C** peoplies
B persones **D** none
5. The area of Manhattan near the Garden becomes a kind of “dog _____!”
A city **C** citys
B cities **D** none
6. Hotels in the area are full of canine guests for several _____.
A daies **C** day
B days **D** none
7. Dog breeders, _____, and trainers come from all over the country to compete.
A owners **C** owneres
B owner **D** none
8. In 2004, 162 different dog _____ were judged at the Westminster Dog Show.
A breed **C** breeds
B breedes **D** none
9. Every _____, these breeds are separated into seven different groups.
A years **C** yeares
B year **D** none
10. _____ are judged based on their breeds.
A Dogs **C** Doges
B Dog **D** none
11. The best dog in each breed will compete against _____ in their groups.
A other **C** others
B otheres **D** none
12. Then, the best dog in each _____ will compete in the “Best in Show” category.
A group **C** groups
B groupes **D** none
13. The dog who wins “Best in Show” wins the Westminster championship for that _____.
A yeares **C** year
B years **D** none
14. So, if you have a dog for a _____, in which group does he or she belong?
A pets **C** pettes
B pet **D** none
15. For example, Labrador retrievers and golden retrievers belong in the sporting _____.
A group **C** groupes
B groups **D** none
16. However, Siberian _____ and boxers belong in the working group.
A husky **C** huskies
B huskyies **D** none
17. Some dog _____, such as the Scottish terrier, give away which group the breed is in (terrier group).
A name **C** namees
B names **D** none
18. The toy group includes such dogs as _____ and Chihuahuas.
A poodle **C** poodlies
B poodlees **D** none
19. I wonder which dog breed will win “Best in Show” this _____.
A year **C** years
B yeares **D** none

Singular Possessive and Plural Possessive Nouns

Decide whether the underlined word is a plural noun, a singular possessive noun, or a plural possessive noun. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. The heart's main function is to distribute blood throughout your body.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
2. The heart has four separate chambers.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
3. Two of these chambers are called atria, and the other two are called ventricles.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
4. The atria's job is to receive blood that comes from the body's veins.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
5. The ventricles' job is to pump blood back through the body through the arteries.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
6. You may have noticed that your heartbeat's sound has two thumps.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
7. The first thump is made when the atria squeeze together.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
8. The ventricles contract to make the second thump.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
9. The heart's sounds are not made by these contractions, though.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
10. The sounds are made when certain valves' openings snap shut.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
11. But it's the heart's contractions that open and close the valves.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
12. Doctors use an instrument called a stethoscope to listen to your heartbeat.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
13. Medical professionals also measure your body's blood pressure.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
14. Blood pressure is the amount of pressure placed on blood vessels' walls when blood flows through them.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
15. You may know that a body's normal blood pressure is 120 over 80.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
16. These numbers measure blood pressure during the heart's two main phases.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
17. The pumping phase is the first of the two numbers (120).
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
18. The bottom phase shows the blood vessels' pressure during the resting phase (80).
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun
19. If people's blood pressure is consistently measured above 120/80, they are said to have high blood pressure.
A plural poss. noun **C** plural noun
B singular poss. noun

Personal Pronouns

Decide whether the underlined word is a first person pronoun, a second person pronoun, or a third person pronoun. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. If you enjoy auto racing, you will enjoy this book.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
2. It tells about Mario Andretti and his famous racing offspring.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
3. He has two sons and one grandson involved in racing!
A first person **C** third person
B second person
4. All of them are involved in Formula One racing, not NASCAR racing.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
5. I am a big fan of all of the Andretti racers.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
6. I know that Mario Andretti was born in Italy in 1940.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
7. He and his family moved to the United States in 1955.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
8. Did you know that he still lives in the city that he moved to all those years ago?
A first person **C** third person
B second person
9. It is a city in Pennsylvania called Nazareth.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
10. I heard that the Andretti drivers have traveled all over the world for their sport.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
11. I wish I could see all of the parts of the world that they have seen!
A first person **C** third person
B second person
12. Have you ever seen a car race in person?
A first person **C** third person
B second person
13. Maybe you prefer to watch NASCAR racing instead of Formula One racing.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
14. You can tell the difference between NASCAR cars and Formula One cars just by looking at them.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
15. My father and I follow all kinds of racing.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
16. We even went to the Indianapolis 500 one year.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
17. It is the biggest Formula One race in the United States.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
18. I know that many people view the Daytona 500 as the biggest NASCAR race.
A first person **C** third person
B second person
19. Do you ever watch races on television?
A first person **C** third person
B second person
20. They get exciting, especially near the end.
A first person **C** third person
B second person

Adjectives and Adverbs

Is the underlined word an adjective or an adverb? Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Have you ever heard of the large prehistoric fish called the coelacanth?
A adjective **B** adverb
2. Over the years, scientists had frequently found fossils of the coelacanth.
A adjective **B** adverb
3. But they had never found a living one, so they assumed the fish was extinct.
A adjective **B** adverb
4. However, in 1938, a large fishing boat captured a fish that could not be identified.
A adjective **B** adverb
5. Scientists soon realized that the fish was a coelacanth!
A adjective **B** adverb
6. Many curious scientists went to the area off the coast of Africa.
A adjective **B** adverb
7. They eventually learned that people of the area had been catching and eating coelacanths for a long time.
A adjective **B** adverb
8. The coelacanth is almost identical to its prehistoric relatives.
A adjective **B** adverb
9. These relatives lived a very long time ago—nearly 350 million years ago!
A adjective **B** adverb
10. In 1998, another species of coelacanth was discovered in the waters near Indonesia.
A adjective **B** adverb

Decide whether the underlined word **modifies**, or describes, a noun, a pronoun, a verb, an adjective, or an adverb. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

11. Both species of the coelacanth live in the Indian Ocean.
A adjective **C** verb
B noun **D** pronoun
12. These fish prefer to live in very deep waters.
A noun **C** adverb
B verb **D** adjective
13. In fact, the average depth of the coelacanth's habitat is over two thousand feet below the surface!
A pronoun **C** noun
B verb **D** adverb
14. Scientists believe that the coelacanth feeds on smaller fish.
A noun **C** adverb
B verb **D** adjective
15. These fish hunt extremely well.
A noun **C** adverb
B adjective **D** pronoun
16. They have many sensors that aid them in finding unaware prey.
A verb **C** pronoun
B noun **D** adjective
17. This fish can grow to be five feet long and weigh over one hundred pounds!
A adverb **C** noun
B pronoun **D** verb
18. Scientists still study the coelacanth and continue to learn more about the fish.
A adverb **C** pronoun
B noun **D** verb
19. Scientists have even learned about the reproduction of the coelacanth.
A noun **C** adverb
B verb **D** adjective
20. You can research the fish on the Internet, or you can also look in a library.
A verb **C** adverb
B noun **D** pronoun

Action Verbs and Linking Verbs

Decide whether the underlined verb is an action verb or a linking verb. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. The names of many authors are actually pseudonyms.
A action verb **B** linking verb
2. A pseudonym is a nickname, penname, or alias.
A action verb **B** linking verb
3. Some writers use pennames so they can explore different kinds of writing.
A action verb **B** linking verb
4. Some writers, like the Brontë sisters, chose men's names because women's writing was not respected in their day.
A action verb **B** linking verb
5. The Brontë sisters' real names were Charlotte, Emily, and Anne.
A action verb **B** linking verb
6. But they sometimes wrote under the names Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell.
A action verb **B** linking verb
7. Another female writer who used a man's name was George Eliot.
A action verb **B** linking verb
8. Her real name was Mary Ann Evans.
A action verb **B** linking verb
9. You have heard of Mark Twain.
A action verb **B** linking verb
10. His real name was Samuel Clemens, and he published a few things with that name.
A action verb **B** linking verb
11. The writer Charles Lutwidge Dodgson is better known as Lewis Carroll, author of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.
A action verb **B** linking verb
12. Have you ever thought that O. Henry was a silly name?
A action verb **B** linking verb
13. This author's real name was William Sydney Porter.
A action verb **B** linking verb
14. It is not only authors from England and the United States who take pennames.
A action verb **B** linking verb
15. Hans Christian Andersen, a writer from Denmark, published his first writing under the name William Walter.
A action verb **B** linking verb
16. Writer François Marie Arouet of France took the penname Voltaire.
A action verb **B** linking verb
17. Some writers publish work under several different pseudonyms.
A action verb **B** linking verb
18. For example, twentieth-century writer Ray Bradbury has about seventeen different pennames!
A action verb **B** linking verb
19. But seventeen is nothing compared to writer Edward Alexander Cowley's one hundred and fifty pseudonyms!
A action verb **B** linking verb
20. What penname would you choose for your writing?
A action verb **B** linking verb

Active Voice and Passive Voice

Decide whether each sentence is written in the active or passive voice. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. In 1925, an outbreak of the disease diphtheria struck Nome, Alaska.
A active voice **B** passive voice
2. A preventative serum could have been given to patients by doctors.
A active voice **B** passive voice
3. But the serum was located in Anchorage, a city about one thousand miles away.
A active voice **B** passive voice
4. These kinds of deliveries were usually made by plane.
A active voice **B** passive voice
5. But, because it was the worst part of the winter, that could not happen.
A active voice **B** passive voice
6. Sled dogs were chosen by doctors to do the job.
A active voice **B** passive voice
7. Teams of sled dogs were led by drivers through the snow beginning at Anchorage.
A active voice **B** passive voice
8. The temperature was around forty degrees below zero.
A active voice **B** passive voice
9. But the sled drivers were dressed warmly, and they formed a kind of relay.
A active voice **B** passive voice
10. Within six days, the serum was delivered to Nome by the final relay sled team.
A active voice **B** passive voice
11. The lead dog of this sled was a Siberian husky named Balto.
A active voice **B** passive voice
12. Balto became famous around the world.
A active voice **B** passive voice
13. He was viewed by people as a representative of all the life-saving dogs.
A active voice **B** passive voice
14. In 1926, a statue was put up by Balto admirers in New York City's Central Park.
A active voice **B** passive voice
15. The statue describes the life-saving efforts of Balto and his other canine companions.
A active voice **B** passive voice
16. This statue still stands in Central Park today.
A active voice **B** passive voice
17. When Balto died in 1933, his body was preserved by the Cleveland Natural History Museum.
A active voice **B** passive voice
18. Many Alaskans want to bring Balto back to his home state of Alaska.
A active voice **B** passive voice
19. Plans were made by certain officials to have Balto visit the Anchorage Museum of History and Art.
A active voice **B** passive voice
20. But the city of Cleveland will probably get Balto back after the Alaska visit.
A active voice **B** passive voice

The Simple and Perfect Tenses

Decide whether the underlined verb is in the present, past, future, present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect tense. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. My dad has been a fan of Ford cars for a long time.
A future **C** future perfect
B present **D** present perfect
2. When I was younger, he taught me about Henry Ford and the Model T.
A past **C** past perfect
B present **D** present perfect
3. There had been cars before Ford's Model T.
A past **C** past perfect
B present **D** present perfect
4. But the Model T was the first car that regular people could afford.
A past **C** past perfect
B present **D** present perfect
5. Today, the Ford Motor Company continues to make cars for people of all incomes.
A future **C** future perfect
B present **D** present perfect
6. I imagine that the company will continue to make affordable cars.
A future **C** future perfect
B present **D** present perfect
7. The Model T was affordable because Henry Ford had perfected a quick way to build a car.
A past **C** past perfect
B present **D** present perfect
8. This invention is known as the assembly line, and it is used to make many different products, not just cars.
A past **C** past perfect
B present **D** present perfect
9. The first Model T was sold for around one thousand dollars in 1908.
A past **C** past perfect
B present **D** present perfect
10. By 1927, the price had dropped to around three hundred dollars.
A past **C** past perfect
B present **D** present perfect
11. Today, even the least expensive brand-new cars cost over one thousand dollars.
A past **C** past perfect
B present **D** present perfect
12. In 2008, the Model T will celebrate its one-hundredth birthday.
A future **C** future perfect
B present **D** present perfect
13. But the Model T has not been made since 1927.
A future **C** future perfect
B present **D** present perfect
14. Different models, such as the Thunderbird and the Explorer, have taken its place.
A future **C** future perfect
B present **D** present perfect
15. In 2009, my father will have driven Ford cars for thirty years.
A future **C** future perfect
B present **D** present perfect
16. Since 1979, he has owned four different Ford cars and one truck.
A past **C** past perfect
B present **D** present perfect
17. He takes good care of his cars.
A past **C** past perfect
B present **D** present perfect
18. Next year, Dad will buy a new Ford car, probably an Excursion.
A future **C** future perfect
B present **D** present perfect
19. Dad's hobby has interested me in Fords.
A future **C** future perfect
B present **D** present perfect

Coordinating and Subordinating Conjunctions

Decide whether the underlined word is a coordinating conjunction, a subordinating conjunction, or a preposition. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. If you know a former Peace Corps member, they can tell you that President John F. Kennedy started the program.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
2. Before Kennedy even became president, he had the idea for the Peace Corps.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
3. He shared his ideas with students at the University of Michigan in 1960.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
4. The students loved his idea, and they signed a petition to start the Peace Corps.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
5. The Peace Corps is a program where American volunteers travel overseas.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
6. These countries are underdeveloped, and they need some help.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
7. Because he wanted to respect other cultures, Kennedy wanted Americans to “help them help themselves.”
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
8. In saying *them*, Kennedy meant the people in underdeveloped countries.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
9. Before the first volunteers left, President Kennedy held a party for them at the White House.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
10. The first groups went to Ghana and Tanzania in Africa.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
11. By 1975, thousands of volunteers were working in sixty-nine countries.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
12. Between 1961 and 1991, around 125,000 people have served in the Peace Corps.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
13. Peace Corps volunteers have served in almost one hundred different countries.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
14. Volunteers help people around the world.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
15. If you are interested in joining, you have to be at least eighteen years old.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
16. You can join after high school, but they prefer that you have a college degree.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
17. In 1993, President William Clinton began a new program called AmeriCorps.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
18. Unlike the Peace Corps, AmeriCorps help people in the U.S.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.
19. If you are interested in volunteering, either program would be a good place to start.
A coordinating conj. C preposition
B subordinating conj.

Correlative Conjunctions

Decide whether the underlined word(s) is functioning as a coordinating conjunction, a subordinating conjunction, or a correlative conjunction. (Note: Only one part of a pair of correlative conjunctions will be underlined.) Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. ESPN made several sports more popular because it focuses only on sports.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
2. ESPN not only started the X Games, but it also started the Winter X Games.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
3. The X Games feature extreme sports, such as skateboarding, surfing, and motocross.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
4. Because they take place in the winter, the Winter X Games feature a set of sports.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
5. The Winter X Games include not only snowboarding, but also extreme skiing.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
6. Both the winter and summer games draw large crowds.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
7. The Summer X Games began in 1995, and they took place in several cities.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
8. Because so much of it is bordered by the ocean, Rhode Island hosted games in: Newport, Providence, and Middletown.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
9. The first Winter X Games took place in 1997, and it attracted nearly forty thousand spectators.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
10. It is difficult to say whether the Summer or the Winter X Games are more popular.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
11. In the Summer X Games, my favorite sport is either skateboarding or motocross.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
12. Since the X Games began, there have been many changes included in the sports.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
13. Changes have been made to both winter and summer sports.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
14. For example, sports like Ice Climbing and Snow BMX Racing have been removed.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
15. Barefoot Waterski Jumping, Bungee Jumping, and Sky Surfing have been removed from the Summer X Games.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
16. Tony Hawk, who is a skateboarder, is one of the X Games' most popular athletes.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
17. I have been to neither the Summer nor Winter X Games.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating
18. If you ever want to go, you should plan to battle huge crowds of people.
A coordinating **C** correlative
B subordinating

Buy and By

If the underlined word is used incorrectly, choose the correct word. If it is used correctly, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Today I am going to the mall to by myself a birthday present.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
2. Yesterday was my birthday, and a gift certificate came buy mail.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
3. The gift certificate was in a package sent buy my Aunt Liza.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
4. She didn't know what I wanted, so she decided to buy me a gift certificate.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
5. This way I could by whatever I wanted most!
A buy **B** by **C** correct
6. At the mall, my mom and I walked by many interesting stores.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
7. At one store, they had calendars buy the door.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
8. At another store, you could by any kind of candy you could imagine!
A buy **B** by **C** correct
9. We stopped in the music store to see if there were any CDs that I wanted to buy.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
10. I walked right buy my favorite band's new CD and didn't see it!
A buy **B** by **C** correct
11. The clerk told me that I could by the CD and still have money left over.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
12. My mom smiled because she knows I love every song sung by that group.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
13. I decided to by the CD and continue shopping.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
14. My mom and I ate at a restaurant buy the music store.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
15. Mom suggested that I buy some new school clothes.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
16. I looked at the clothes buy the wall, but I didn't see anything I liked.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
17. Then I remembered what else I wanted to by!
A buy **B** by **C** correct
18. I would use my birthday money to by a new book!
A buy **B** by **C** correct
19. A book of funny stories by my favorite author was just published.
A buy **B** by **C** correct
20. I told the bookseller the book I wanted to by, and he led me right to it.
A buy **B** by **C** correct

Due, Do, and Dew

If the underlined word is used incorrectly, choose the correct word. If it is used correctly, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. We have a science project dew on May 24th.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
2. Most of my friends know what they are going to do for their projects.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
3. But I am not sure what I want to due.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
4. Dante is going to dew his project on the different states of water.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
5. He will illustrate oceans and lakes, icebergs, and natural plant due.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
6. He is almost done with his project, even though it's not dew for two weeks.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
7. I thought I might do my project on how plants live and breathe.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
8. I could due drawings of the insides of some plants.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
9. A plant aquarium could illustrate how moisture collects on leaves as due.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
10. What would you do if you were me?
A due B do C dew D *correct*
11. I got a plant book at the library, and it's not do back for a few weeks.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
12. I could also talk about what plants dew for the environment.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
13. My mom told me that I was do for a check-up at the doctor.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
14. Maybe the doctor's visit will give me an idea about what I can due for my project.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
15. I can do almost any topic in the science field.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
16. Maybe I can dew my project on the eyes.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
17. A summary of our project goals is due in class tomorrow.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
18. I have to figure out what I'm going to due today!
A due B do C dew D *correct*
19. Maybe I am dew for a meeting with my teacher.
A due B do C dew D *correct*
20. Perhaps he can help me decide what I should do for my project.
A due B do C dew D *correct*

Metal and Medal

If the underlined word is used incorrectly, choose the correct word. If it is used correctly, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Did you know that about three-fourths of all the elements are metals?
A metals **B** medals **C** correct
2. A pure, or true, medal is one that is also an element.
A metal **B** medal **C** correct
3. In the past, many coins and award medals were made from pure elements.
A metals **B** medals **C** correct
4. An alloy is formed when two or more medals are combined.
A metals **B** medals **C** correct
5. Alloys are often used to make coins and award metals these days.
A metals **B** medals **C** correct
6. For example, the 2002 Olympic metals were made of different combinations of gold, silver, copper, and zinc.
A metals **B** medals **C** correct
7. These metals were combined to create each different award.
A metals **B** medals **C** correct
8. For example, the gold metal was made of gold, silver, and copper.
A metal **B** medal **C** correct
9. Are you surprised to learn that gold is not the only metal used?
A metal **B** medal **C** correct
10. The same is true with the silver and bronze Olympic medals.
A metals **B** medals **C** correct
11. To make the silver ones, silver and copper were the medals used.
A metals **B** medals **C** correct
12. Finally, bronze metals were made with zinc and copper.
A metals **B** medals **C** correct
13. Most bronze is not made with the medals zinc and copper.
A metals **B** medals **C** correct
14. Most bronze is made using the metals tin and copper.
A metals **B** medals **C** correct
15. In fact, zinc and copper usually form a medal alloy called brass.
A metal **B** medal **C** correct
16. But the bronze Olympic metal was made in a way similar to how pennies are made.
A metal **B** medal **C** correct
17. To make pennies, the U.S. Mint uses the metal zinc with a thin layer of copper on top.
A metal **B** medal **C** correct
18. Have you ever won any awards or medals?
A metals **B** medals **C** correct
19. Were these awards made of cloth, ribbon, or medal?
A metal **B** medal **C** correct
20. You can do some research to learn about the medals used to make your award.
A metals **B** medals **C** correct

Weight and Wait

If the underlined word is used incorrectly, choose the correct word. If it is used correctly, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. How long did you wait to see the doctor?
A weight B wait C *correct*
2. I had to weight about ten minutes, so I read a magazine.
A weight B wait C *correct*
3. Before I saw the doctor, the nurse took my wait.
A weight B wait C *correct*
4. I had definitely gained some weight since the last time I was there.
A weight B wait C *correct*
5. The doctor told me that she wanted me to wait in her office.
A weight B wait C *correct*
6. When she came back into the room, she had a booklet about losing weight.
A weight B wait C *correct*
7. She explained that maintaining proper body wait is a key to good health.
A weight B wait C *correct*
8. She told me that I should lose some wait; she suggested I lose ten pounds.
A weight B wait C *correct*
9. We discussed a proper diet and exercise, both of which contribute to losing weight.
A weight B wait C *correct*
10. She explained that I would have to weight for a while to see results.
A weight B wait C *correct*
11. You don't gain wait overnight, so you can't expect to lose it overnight either.
A weight B wait C *correct*
12. After my appointment, I had to wait for the bus.
A weight B wait C *correct*
13. I thought I'd begin my wait-loss program by walking home instead.
A weight B wait C *correct*
14. So I decided not to weight and walked home.
A weight B wait C *correct*
15. My mom was worried because she had to weight a while for me to get home.
A weight B wait C *correct*
16. When I got home, I told her what the doctor said about my weight.
A weight B wait C *correct*
17. She said that she would join me in trying to lose wait.
A weight B wait C *correct*
18. She said we could ask Dad if he wanted to join us, but we had to weight until he got home.
A weight B wait C *correct*
19. Dad said that he didn't need to lose weight, but that he would eat more healthfully.
A weight B wait C *correct*
20. Mom and Dad said that we didn't have to wait to begin; they would prepare us a healthful dinner!
A weight B wait C *correct*

Petal, Pedal, and Peddle

If the underlined word is used incorrectly, choose the correct word. If it is used correctly, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. I'm going to petal my bike over to the international street fair today.
A petal **C** peddle
B pedal **D** *correct*
2. The vendors peddle food and items from all over the world.
A petal **C** peddle
B pedal **D** *correct*
3. My friend Delores has a tent; her family petals Greek food at festivals all summer.
A petals **C** peddles
B pedals **D** *correct*
4. If I want to find my friend Joe, I just follow the flower pedals on the ground!
A petals **C** peddles
B pedals **D** *correct*
5. He is working at a tent that peddles exotic flowers from foreign countries.
A petals **C** peddles
B pedals **D** *correct*
6. I will petal my bike over to his tent.
A petal **C** peddle
B pedal **D** *correct*
7. Did you know that certain flower pedals are used in salads?
A petals **C** peddles
B pedals **D** *correct*
8. Last year, I ate a salad that included daylily petals!
A petals **C** peddles
B pedals **D** *correct*
9. The Italian food tent always pedals interesting foods.
A petals **C** peddles
B pedals **D** *correct*
10. I always learn something new as I petal through the street fair!
A petal **C** peddle
B pedal **D** *correct*
11. Of all the flowers, I think the pedals on a tulip are the most beautiful.
A petals **C** peddles
B pedals **D** *correct*
12. The tulip's peddles are so colorful!
A petals **C** peddles
B pedals **D** *correct*
13. My mom and I will petal to the tulip show at the county fairgrounds.
A petal **C** peddle
B pedal **D** *correct*
14. We decided to petal our bikes over there on Saturday afternoon.
A petal **C** peddle
B pedal **D** *correct*
15. People will pedal classic varieties of tulips plus new ones.
A petal **C** peddle
B pedal **D** *correct*
16. Mom said she would buy some flowers if she could carry them and petal her bike.
A petal **C** peddle
B pedal **D** *correct*
17. I saw a beautiful kind of tulip; it had peddles that were the color of a banana.
A petals **C** peddles
B pedals **D** *correct*
18. Mom thought the peddles of those tulips were beautiful.
A petals **C** peddles
B pedals **D** *correct*
19. She picked a kind of tulip with pedals the color of the sky.
A petals **C** peddles
B pedals **D** *correct*
20. Now we must petal our bikes home with all of these flowers!
A petal **C** peddle
B pedal **D** *correct*

Dye and Die

If the underlined word is used incorrectly, choose the correct word. If it is used correctly, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Different cultures have different customs to follow when a loved one dies.
A dyes B dies C *correct*
2. For example, the Irish have a wake when someone dyes.
A dyes B dies C *correct*
3. A wake is a gathering in which the person who died is mourned and celebrated.
A dyed B died C *correct*
4. Traditionally, the person who has dyed is dressed in white.
A dyed B died C *correct*
5. The Irish do not dress this person in garments died any special color.
A dyed B died C *correct*
6. In contrast, the ancient Greeks dressed their dead in garments died black.
A dyed B died C *correct*
7. When an ancient Greek dyed, the family prepared their body for burial.
A dyed B died C *correct*
8. The mourners also wore garments dyed black.
A dyed B died C *correct*
9. The died garments were meant to show that these people were mourning.
A dyed B died C *correct*
10. Pagans also used dies to change their clothing for funerals.
A dyes B dies C *correct*
11. They believed this dyed clothing would conceal them from evil spirits.
A dyed B died C *correct*
12. During the Victorian Era in England, many traditions began about how people dyed.
A dyed B died C *correct*
13. After Queen Victoria's husband dyed, she mourned for him for years.
A dyed B died C *correct*
14. All of her clothes were dyed dark colors, mostly black.
A dyed B died C *correct*
15. In America during the same time, many soldiers dyed during the Civil War.
A dyed B died C *correct*
16. Most Americans had a relative that dyed during the war.
A dyed B died C *correct*
17. To show their mourning, they wore clothes dyed black, too.
A dyed B died C *correct*
18. If a family could not afford to buy black clothes, they would die them black.
A dye B die C *correct*
19. They had to dye the clothes outside because the chemicals smelled very bad.
A dye B die C *correct*
20. People even died their underclothes, gloves, and handkerchiefs black to show their extreme mourning.
A dyed B died C *correct*

Rain, Reign, and Rein

If the underlined word is used incorrectly, choose the correct word. If it is used correctly, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. The rein of the famous King Henry VIII was a very extravagant, or fancy, time.
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*
2. His coronation in 1509, marked the beginning of his reign as king of England.
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*
3. There was a parade that included chariots, each with a nobleman at the reins.
A rains C reins
B reigns D *correct*
4. Each chariot was decorated with the finest cloth and the finest reigns.
A rains C reins
B reigns D *correct*
5. Unfortunately, it began to reign very hard during this royal parade.
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*
6. The King's wife, Catherine of Aragon, was especially affected by this rain.
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*
7. Drivers had to pull the reigns of the horses to stop the procession.
A rains C reins
B reigns D *correct*
8. Catherine had to find shelter from the rain.
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*
9. Many of the chariots filled with noblewomen also hid from the rein.
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*
10. So began the successful reign for King Henry VIII!
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*
11. The rein of Henry VIII came to an end at the beginning of 1547.
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*
12. His funeral was as extravagant as the coronation that began his rein as king.
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*
13. Horses were part of the ceremony, and Henry's assistants reigned these horses.
A rained C reined
B reigns D *correct*
14. It may have been more fitting for a rain storm to dampen Henry's funeral instead.
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*
15. However, there are no reports of rein that affected the numerous funeral ceremonies.
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*
16. The coffin-chariot was drawn by seven horses with a "child of honor" at the reins.
A rains C reins
B reigns D *correct*
17. Behind the coffin came Henry's horse-keeper reigning Henry's prized horse.
A raining C reining
B reigning D *correct*
18. And so came the end of the rain of Henry VIII.
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*
19. There was often controversy attached to Henry VIII's rein.
A rain C rein
B reign D *correct*

Negatives

Decide which word best completes each sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Although I play many sports, I have _____ broken any of my bones.
A none **C** nothing
B never **D** no
2. I am proud to say that I am _____ very clumsy!
A nothing **C** not
B nobody **D** none
3. In fact, people do _____ hesitate to call me graceful!
A not **C** no
B none **D** don't
4. So it _____ a normal event when I fell down the stairs!
A not **C** wasn't
B doesn't **D** never
5. Of course, this _____ have happened at home!
A don't **C** won't
B couldn't **D** doesn't
6. _____, it had to happen at school!
A None **C** No
B Nobody **D** Nothing
7. _____ could have been more embarrassing for me!
A No **C** No one
B Nobody **D** Nothing
8. There are quiet times at school when _____ is in the hallways, like during classes.
A nobody **C** none
B nowhere **D** not
9. My accident did _____ happen during one of those times.
A none **C** no
B not **D** didn't
10. Everyone around watched me fall, and there was _____ I could do to hide!
A none **C** nowhere
B not **D** nothing
11. I guess I _____ paying attention to where I was walking.
A wasn't **C** not
B shouldn't **D** never
12. My foot _____ land on the step properly; it hit the edge of the step.
A not **C** never
B didn't **D** doesn't
13. Before I knew it, I _____ longer had control of my balance!
A hadn't **C** no
B none **D** won't
14. When I hit the ground, I had _____ in my hands; my books were everywhere!
A none **C** never
B note **D** nothing
15. I started laughing, but then I realized my pinky finger _____ feel normal.
A never **C** won't
B not **D** didn't
16. I had _____ been to the nurse before, but I had to go that day!
A no **C** none
B never **D** nothing
17. I had broken my pinky finger, but it _____ hurt too much.
A didn't **C** not
B don't **D** can't
18. Now that my finger has healed, _____ lets me forget my "trip."
A none **C** no one
B nowhere **D** shouldn't
19. My friends tease me, but they don't mean _____ by it.
A nothing **C** never
B none **D** anything
20. They are just happy that I _____ hurt any worse than I was!
A doesn't **C** couldn't
B wasn't **D** can't

Lie and Lay, Set and Sit

Decide which word best completes each sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Please take this dish in the dining room and _____ it on the table.
A sets **B** sat **C** set **D** sit
2. Do not trip over the cat; she _____ in the hallway every day.
A lies **B** lays **C** laid **D** lain
3. After dinner we will _____ down for a nap.
A lie **B** lay **C** lays **D** lies
4. If you don't want to sleep, you can just _____ and watch television.
A sets **B** sat **C** set **D** sit
5. Dad cannot remember where he _____ the television remote control.
A lie **B** lay **C** laid **D** lain
6. He usually _____ it on the table next to his favorite chair.
A sit **B** set **C** sets **D** sits
7. Uncle Mike _____ in that chair this morning.
A setted **B** sat **C** set **D** sit
8. He probably _____ the remote control down somewhere else.
A setted **B** sits **C** set **D** sit
9. I like to _____ down on the futon in the basement.
A lay **B** lie **C** lays **D** lied
10. I often _____ a warm blanket on top of me and read a book.
A lie **B** lay **C** lied **D** lays
11. I have _____ on that futon and read many books!
A lie **B** lay **C** laid **D** lain
12. Hey! I heard Dad _____ our dessert out on the table.
A sets **B** sits **C** set **D** sit
13. I think I'll go _____ at the table and have a piece of pumpkin pie.
A sits **B** sets **C** set **D** sit
14. Mom usually _____ a stack of dishes next to the dessert.
A sets **B** sits **C** set **D** sit
15. She is trying to recall where she _____ the dessert dishes.
A lie **B** lay **C** laid **D** lain
16. I told her to check whether she _____ them on top of the refrigerator.
A setted **B** sat **C** set **D** sit
17. She often _____ things there and then forgets about them!
A sat **B** sets **C** set **D** sits
18. After I ate, I _____ my dirty dish on the kitchen counter.
A setted **B** sat **C** set **D** sit
19. Mom asked me to do the dishes before I _____ down.
A lie **B** lay **C** laid **D** lays
20. Before bed, I _____ on the couch and watched television with Mom and Dad.
A setted **B** sat **C** set **D** sit

Irregular Verbs

Decide which word best completes each sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Last summer, my family _____ on vacation to Lake Arrowhead.
A go **C** went
B been **D** gone
2. We had _____ this annual tradition several years ago.
A begun **C** began
B began **D** begin
3. My parents _____ a cabin on the lake that year.
A buyed **C** bought
B boght **D** boughten
4. Last year, my aunt, uncle, and cousins _____ with us.
A come **C** comes
B comed **D** came
5. We _____ to the lake in separate cars.
A drived **C** driven
B drove **D** droved
6. But we _____ to each other on walkie-talkies that we had in the cars.
A said **C** done
B talked **D** talks
7. We were all tired when we finally _____ the cabin.
A found **C** gotten
B finded **D** slept
8. We unpacked while our parents _____ to make dinner.
A begun **C** began
B begins **D** began
9. Everyone _____ to sleep pretty early that night.
A were **C** went
B been **D** laid
10. But we _____ all ready for some fun at daybreak!
A were **C** been
B was **D** did
11. My cousins and I _____ in the lake for three hours.
A swimmied **C** swum
B swam **D** swims
12. Our parents _____ on the beach and watched us.
A sitted **C** set
B sits **D** sat
13. In those three hours, we only _____ out of the water two times.
A been **C** got
B getted **D** gets
14. We _____ to get a drink and get more sunscreen.
A had **C** gone
B been **D** was
15. In the afternoons, my cousins and I _____ in the woods near the cabin.
A hiked **C** hikes
B hiked **D** hikt
16. Sometimes we _____ our bikes to other beaches on the lake.
A rided **C** rode
B rodden **D** ridden
17. We _____ some nice people that summer.
A meet **C** mete
B met **D** meeted
18. My dad _____ me how to fish that summer, too.
A teaches **C** teach
B teached **D** taught
19. I _____ how to put bait on the hook and cast off.
A learned **C** learnt
B learnd **D** learns
20. I have _____ fishing many times since then.
A were **C** go
B gone **D** been

Subject Pronouns and Object Pronouns

Decide which word best completes each sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Do _____ like Nike, Adidas, or another sports brand best?
A him **B** you **C** us **D** them
2. My favorite college team wears Nike, so _____ wear Nike, too.
A them **B** us **C** him **D** I
3. Did _____ know that Nike is the name of the Greek goddess?
A him **B** you **C** her **D** us
4. According to ancient Greek mythology, _____ was the goddess of victory.
A she **B** her **C** you **D** it
5. _____ is no wonder the company chose her name!
A They **B** You **C** She **D** It
6. Phil Knight began the Nike company; _____ studied business in college.
A him **B** them **C** he **D** you
7. Knight also was on the track team, and his coach, Bill Bowerman, gave _____ a great idea.
A us **B** they **C** he **D** him
8. Knight thought that _____ could make money selling good athletic shoes.
A he **B** him **C** them **D** us
9. Knight shared his idea for Nike with his teacher, but the teacher said _____ wasn't that great of an idea.
A they **B** he **C** him **D** it
10. Wow, I guess _____ was wrong!
A it **B** he **C** we **D** him
11. Knight traveled to Japan and learned that people there could help _____.
A he **B** they **C** him **D** her
12. Soon, Knight and Coach Bowerman were selling tons of shoes, so _____ turned it into a business.
A they **B** him **C** it **D** them
13. Knight knew a woman named Caroline Davidson; _____ was studying advertising in college.
A they **B** she **C** her **D** it
14. Knight asked _____ to design a logo for a new tennis shoe—Nike.
A she **B** her **C** it **D** they
15. After Davidson learned about Nike, she decided to make a design based on _____.
A she **B** them **C** we **D** her
16. _____ created the “Swoosh” logo to represent one of Nike’s wings.
A Her **B** Them **C** She **D** It
17. The logo is now world-famous; _____ kind of looks like a check mark!
A it **B** she **C** her **D** they
18. Knight’s college idea has made _____ a very successful person.
A he **B** him **C** them **D** us
19. Today, the company sells more than just shoes, and _____ sends products all over the world.
A they **B** we **C** us **D** it
20. Many of _____ couldn't imagine a world without Nike!
A we **B** they **C** us **D** it

Compound Subject and Compound Object Pronouns

Which pronoun best replaces the underlined name in each sentence? If the word *Speaker* is underlined, the pronoun should be in the first person. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Jay and Speaker are working together to research Greek mythology.
A me B us C I D him
2. Terrence and Elena are writing their report on Roman mythology.
A her B she C it D them
3. They are performing some research with Jay and Speaker.
A I B me C he D they
4. This kind of research is time-consuming for them and Jay and Speaker.
A we B they C you D us
5. My mom will drive Jay and Speaker to the library.
A we B I C me D them
6. Jay and Speaker will meet Elena and Terrence there.
A I B me C them D us
7. Elena's mom is driving Elena and Terrence there.
A she B we C them D her
8. When they arrived, Jay and Speaker were looking through a book called *Mythology*.
A I B me C us D it
9. The librarian had found the book for Jay and me.
A he B him C us D we
10. Terrence and Elena sat down with Jay and Speaker.
A I B they C me D us
11. Elena smiled and asked, "How is the research going for you and Jay?"
A he B him C they D we
12. I replied, "You and Terrence will catch up in no time!"
A he B him C I D me
13. Terrence and Elena found a book called *Bulfinch's Mythology*.
A she B her C us D them
14. They shared that book with Jay and Speaker.
A I B it C you D me
15. We shared Edith Hamilton's book with Elena and Terrence.
A he B she C him D her
16. By four o'clock, both Elena and Terrence and we were tired.
A us B you C them D they
17. Jay and Speaker used the phone to call Jay's dad.
A me B I C we D us
18. He was going to pick up Jay and Speaker.
A me B I C we D us
19. Terrence called to get a ride for Elena and Terrence.
A he B they C her D him
20. They and Jay and Speaker left the library around five o'clock.
A them B us C we D you

Pronoun Antecedents

Decide which word best completes each sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

- Let's talk about some inventors. _____ have helped make life easier for us.
A Them B We C They D It
- One such inventor is Dr. Virginia Apgar. _____ invented the Apgar Score.
A Her B He C They D She
- The Apgar Score is very important. _____ tests the health of newborn babies.
A She B It C He D They
- James Russell invented something you use everyday. _____ invented the compact disk.
A You B He C It D She
- Compact disks store media like computer files or songs. _____ even store photographs.
A They B It C We D Them
- Have you ever wondered who invented crayons? _____ were invented by Edwin Binney and C. Harold Smith.
A Them B It C He D They
- Their company began selling Crayola Crayons in 1903. _____ sells them today.
A They B Them C You D It
- The name Crayola was devised by Edwin Binney's wife. _____ combined two larger words into the word *Crayola*.
A He B She C It D Her
- Do you enjoy drinking Kool-Aid™? Edwin Perkins invented _____ in the late 1920s.
A he B him C it D they
- The name was originally Kool Ade, but _____ was changed to Kool-Aid™.
A it B he C him D we

Decide which of the underlined words is the antecedent of the **boldface** pronoun. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

- Coca-Cola is one of the most popular sodas in the world. **It** was invented in 1886.
A Coca-Cola B popular C world
- This soda was invented by John Pemberton. **He** was a pharmacist in Atlanta, Georgia.
A soda B John Pemberton C Atlanta
- During Coca-Cola's first year, people were not very interested in **it**.
A Coca-Cola B year C people
- Pemberton lost money during that first year, and **he** was unsure about the future.
A Pemberton B money C year
- Several years later, Pemberton got into business with Asa Griggs Candler. **He** helped boost the drink's success.
A Pemberton B business C Asa Griggs Candler
- In the early days, you had to go to soda fountains if you wanted a Coke. **They** were popular hang-outs.
A days B soda fountains C Coke
- Bottled sodas did not appear until the middle of the 1900s. Now **they** are everywhere!
A Bottled sodas B middle C 1900s
- If a grocery did not carry drink bottles. **It** would probably go out of business!
A grocery B drink bottles C business

Using *Who* or *Whom*

If the underlined word is used incorrectly, choose the correct word. If it is used correctly, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. The royal family of England, who many people respect, are often the subject of discussions.
A who B whom C *correct*
2. Especially Londoners, whom share their city with the Queen, keep tabs on the royal family.
A who B whom C *correct*
3. Queen Elizabeth II, who was crowned queen in 1953, actually became queen when her father died in 1952.
A who B whom C *correct*
4. The queen's ancestors, whom span hundred of years and different countries, are difficult to remember.
A who B whom C *correct*
5. Lieutenant Mountbatten, who the queen married in 1947, is a great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria.
A who B whom C *correct*
6. Mountbatten, whom was born Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark, gave up his royal titles in 1947.
A who B whom C *correct*
7. King George VI, whom gave Prince Philip several royal titles, was the father of Queen Elizabeth II.
A who B whom C *correct*
8. Queen Elizabeth II, who her subjects call "Her Majesty," gave birth to four children.
A who B whom C *correct*
9. Prince Charles, who is the first-born of the family, was born in 1948.
A who B whom C *correct*
10. Prince Charles, whom is next in line for the throne, will be king upon his mother's death.
A who B whom C *correct*
11. Prince Charles, whom married Princess Diana in 1981, has two sons.
A who B whom C *correct*
12. Princess Diana, who died in a car crash in 1997, was a popular figure.
A who B whom C *correct*
13. Diana, who some called "The People's Princess," was mourned by people all over the world.
A who B whom C *correct*
14. Prince Charles, whom was no longer married to the princess when she died, expressed his grief over her death.
A who B whom C *correct*
15. Prince William and Prince Harry, who are the sons of Charles and Diana, are in line for the throne after their father.
A who B whom C *correct*
16. British journalists, whom follow the Princes' lives closely, write many articles about William and Harry.
A who B whom C *correct*
17. William, who is the older brother of the two, attends college in Scotland.
A who B whom C *correct*
18. Harry, who attends college in England, hopes to pursue a military career.
A who B whom C *correct*
19. The royal family, who England has honored for decades, always gains the attention of people around the world.
A who B whom C *correct*
20. The young princes, whom are always watched, must wish for a normal life.
A who B whom C *correct*

Making Subject and Verb Agree

Find the subject in each sentence. Decide whether it is singular or plural. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Some of my friends enjoy playing with the English language.
A singular **B** plural
2. For example, they make sentences funny by using homonyms.
A singular **B** plural
3. A homonym is a word that might look or sound just like another word.
A singular **B** plural
4. The definitions of some words make a sentence funny if the wrong word is used.
A singular **B** plural
5. The words in a sentence affect the meaning of the entire sentence.
A singular **B** plural
6. With words that sound alike, homonyms are spelled out in order to know which word is being used.
A singular **B** plural
7. The meaning of the word is often revealed through context clues.
A singular **B** plural
8. In addition to homonyms, puns offer another way to play with words.
A singular **B** plural
9. In fact, a pun is often made by using homonyms.
A singular **B** plural
10. This language of ours is often complicated, but that also makes it fun!
A singular **B** plural

Decide which verb best completes each sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

11. Clichés _____ another interesting part of the English language.
A is **B** am **C** was **D** are
12. Sometimes certain sayings _____ used so often that they become clichés.
A are **B** is **C** was **D** did
13. Maybe you _____ familiar with the cliché “Down in the dumps.”
A is **B** was **C** are **D** been
14. This saying simply _____ that one is sad.
A mean **C** meant
B means **D** means
15. But the saying “Down in the dumps” _____ used so often that it became a cliché.
A were **B** are **C** am **D** was
16. Can you _____ of any other clichés?
A thinks **C** thought
B thinkes **D** think
17. One of my favorite clichés _____ “Hold your horses.”
A were **B** are **C** is **D** am
18. Many clichés _____ also what you call idioms.
A is **B** are **C** was **D** been
19. An idiom _____ a saying that means something different than the normal meanings of its words.
A is **B** are **C** were **D** am
20. _____ about the actual meaning of the words “Hold your horses.”
A Thinks **C** Thought
B Thinkes **D** Think

Agreement With Compound Subjects

Decide whether the verb in each sentence is singular or plural. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Rock-n-roll and folk music are my favorite kinds of music.
A singular **B** plural
2. Bruce Springsteen and Billy Joel are great classic rock-n-roll performers.
A singular **B** plural
3. A piano or a guitar makes the best music, in my opinion.
A singular **B** plural
4. Joni Mitchell or Cat Stevens would be a good introduction to folk music.
A singular **B** plural
5. Mitchell's music and lyrics show what classic folk music was like.
A singular **B** plural
6. James Taylor and Carly Simon were also folk musicians.
A singular **B** plural
7. Popular, or "pop," music and folk music sometimes were the same thing, especially for singers like James Taylor.
A singular **B** plural
8. Pop music or folk music deals with important subjects, but folk music is better known for addressing these issues.
A singular **B** plural
9. Of course, many singers and musicians can help you learn about music history.
A singular **B** plural
10. Music history and other arts' histories often reflect general history.
A singular **B** plural

Decide which verb best completes each sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

11. A guitar and drums _____ all some people use to start a rock band.
A are **B** is
12. The piano and the bass _____ more excitement to many rock songs.
A add **B** adds
13. A marching band and a rock band _____ very different.
A is **B** are
14. Neither a flute nor other wind instruments _____ often found in a rock band.
A are **B** is
15. Saxophones or trumpets _____ sometimes a part of rock bands.
A is **B** are
16. But guitars, basses, and a drum set _____ the instruments you'll find in almost every rock band.
A is **B** are
17. A lead singer and the background singers _____ to blend their voices when they sing.
A try **B** tries
18. A song's lyrics or its title _____ sometimes created by only one band member.
A is **B** are
19. But the band and its staff _____ together to make a recording of a song.
A works **B** work
20. If you and your friends _____ to start a band, I hope I can be a part of it, too.
A want **B** wants

Making Subject and Verb Agree: Special Cases

Decide which word best completes each sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. A special collection of books _____ chosen for my English class to read.
A was B were C are D been
2. One of the first books we read _____ *Island of the Blue Dolphins*.
A be B are C was D were
3. *Island of the Blue Dolphins* _____ written by Scott O'Dell.
A are B has C were D was
4. Everyone in my class _____ read that book.
A have B is C has D were
5. Gary Paulsen's *Guts* _____ the book we are reading now.
A are B is C were D been
6. One group of students _____ writing a book report about it.
A is B am C are D have
7. Another team of students _____ making illustrations about survival skills.
A were B be C are D is
8. Several _____ planning on demonstrating certain survival skills.
A are B is C did D will
9. Someone _____ even going to make a model of a sled dog team!
A are B is C were D can
10. The book *King of Shadows* _____ written by Susan Cooper.
A were B are C was D been
11. My class _____ going to read it to help us learn about Shakespeare.
A been B were C am D is
12. The authors of *Lionboy* _____ a mother and daughter team who call themselves Zizou Corder.
A is B are C were D be
13. *Lionboy*, one of three books in the series, _____ published in 2003.
A are B was C were D been
14. Everybody _____ very excited to read that book!
A is B are C were D can
15. The city of London _____ where this tale begins.
A are B be C is D were
16. A group of cats _____ the main character on his journey.
A guide C guidees
B guiding D guides
17. Nobody actually _____ how to talk to cats, but the main character of *Lionboy* does!
A know C knows
B knowed D knowing
18. Everyone who likes cats _____ to read this book as soon as possible.
A want C wantes
B wants D wanting
19. Our list of books _____ we won't read it until the end of the year!
A says C say
B sayes D saying
20. Many in the class _____ reading *Lionboy* in their spare time.
A is B were C will D are

Avoid Dangling Modifiers

Decide whether the underlined verbal phrase in each sentence is written correctly or whether it is a dangling modifier. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. While using a computer, you should follow some basic rules.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
2. Sitting with good posture, choose your computer chair wisely.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
3. Keeping your spine in a straight line, you will protect yourself from aches and pains.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
4. When typing on a keyboard, one should hold their hands in the proper position.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
5. Designed for ease of use, a keyboard should not cause stress on your hands.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
6. Letting one's hands rest on the keyboard while typing, the keyboard was designed for hands to be raised above it.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
7. Creating a straight line between the monitor and your eyes, eye strain occurs after many hours of computer use.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
8. Used to help prevent eye strain, a monitor screen can be found at computer stores.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
9. Making a safe workspace, your desktop should be an appropriate height from the floor.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
10. Written in many basic computer books, these general safety guidelines are simple to follow.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
11. Wanting to create a safer workspace, people often spend hundreds of dollars on store-bought products.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
12. Using some creativity and common sense, you can use everyday objects to create a safer workspace.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
13. Knowing the general safety guidelines, everyday objects can be modified to act like store-bought products.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
14. Working with computers for almost twenty years, my father has become an expert on computer safety.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
15. Understanding just how to setup a workspace, our family's computer area is a model of a safe workspace.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
16. Realizing the different needs of all family members, adjustments can quickly be made to the workspace for each of us.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
17. While using the computer, we use a hands-free telephone to protect us against neck strain.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
18. Not being able to use a computer, my father did not include adjustments for my six-month-old brother.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
19. While completing my homework assignments, I am very comfortable at our computer workstation.
A correct **B** dangling modifier
20. Practicing these safety guidelines, health problems can be avoided.
A correct **B** dangling modifier

Comparative and Superlative Modifiers

Decide which word or words best complete each sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Which part of your body do you find the _____?
A fascinatinger **C** more fascinating
B fascinatingest **D** most fascinating
2. I think the brain is the _____ part of the human body.
A amazingest **C** more amazing
B amazinger **D** most amazing
3. Talik thinks that the heart is _____ than the brain.
A more important **C** importanter
B most important **D** importantest
4. The heart functions _____ than the lungs.
A automaticallier **D** automaticalliest
B more automatically
C most automatically
5. The lungs of a newborn are much _____ than those of you or me.
A more small **C** smaller
B most small **D** smallest
6. Do you think the appendix or the tonsils are _____ than the other?
A importanter **C** least important
B less important **D** importantest
7. Many people think the appendix is the _____ part of the body.
A least important **C** importanter
B less important **D** importantest
8. Scientists are _____ about the function of tonsils than of the appendix.
A certainer **C** most certain
B certainest **D** more certain
9. The nervous system may be the _____ system in the human body.
A complexer **C** most complex
B complexest **D** more complex
10. The colon is _____ than the small intestine.
A most long **C** more long
B longest **D** longer
11. Your canines are the _____ teeth in your mouth.
A more pointy **C** pointiest
B most pointy **D** pointier
12. But your molars, the back teeth, are the _____ teeth.
A largest **C** most large
B larger **D** more large
13. Molars are _____ than incisors, which are your front teeth.
A thickest **C** more thick
B thicker **D** most thick
14. Also, molars crush food _____ than incisors do.
A most effectively **C** effectivelier
B more effectively **D** effectiveliest
15. But incisors are _____ to use than molars when tearing or cutting food.
A better **C** most good
B more good **D** best
16. Is the tongue the _____ part of the body?
A sensitiver **C** more sensitive
B sensitivest **D** most sensitive
17. People disagree on which muscle is the _____ muscle in the human body.
A stronger **C** more strong
B strongest **D** most strong
18. Some say that the jaw muscles are the _____ muscles.
A stronger **C** more strong
B strongest **D** most strong
19. But others say that the heart muscles are _____ than the jaw muscles.
A stronger **C** more strong
B strongest **D** most strong
20. I know that the skin is the _____ organ of the human body.
A more large **C** largest
B most large **D** larger

Auxiliary Verbs

Decide which auxiliary verb best completes each sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. This summer I _____ go to my first rock concert.
A am **B** will **C** do **D** have
2. Maybe you _____ come with me.
A did **B** can **C** must **D** are
3. My parents _____ say that I can bring a friend.
A go **B** had **C** are **D** did
4. I _____ go to see one of your favorite groups.
A might **B** is **C** had **D** am
5. If we go to a concert, my older brother _____ go with us.
A had **B** was **C** must **D** did
6. My parents _____ even come, depending on whom we go to see.
A have **B** might **C** are **D** did
7. We _____ probably attend a concert at the county fair.
A do **B** had **C** will **D** are
8. Your family _____ join my family at the fair.
A had **B** do **C** is **D** could
9. That _____ be a great day of fun!
A would **B** had **C** did **D** is
10. We _____ ride some of the fair rides together.
A are **B** could **C** had **D** were
11. We _____ see whether any of our other friends want to join us.
A did **B** go **C** should **D** had
12. They _____ be allowed to attend the concert, as well.
A may **B** did **C** have **D** are
13. This idea _____ beginning to become more and more complex.
A could **C** must
B is **D** would
14. It probably _____ not be too difficult to organize, though.
A did **C** have
B is **D** would
15. I wish I _____ thought of this before Kristina's party last weekend.
A should **C** may
B must **D** had
16. I _____ have asked people there whether they were interested.
A had **B** did **C** could **D** can
17. I bet everyone _____ go to the fair this year.
A will **B** is **C** have **D** were
18. Maybe I _____ call James, Karey, and Samantha to ask them about the fair.
A am **B** will **C** had **D** is
19. I _____ have their phone numbers in my notebook.
A should **B** is **C** can **D** had
20. We _____ have a "Friend Fun Day" at the fair!
A had **B** are **C** can **D** is

Capitalization

Decide whether the underlined word in each sentence should be capitalized or lowercase. If the word is correct as it is, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Last Month, my parents took my brother and me on a vacation.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
2. We spent a week on vacation in san francisco.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
3. We arrived at San Francisco International Airport at noon on tuesday.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
4. Then we headed straight to a Restaurant.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
5. Dad wanted to eat in the Italian part of town.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
6. We found a nice Italian restaurant in north beach, the city's own "Little Italy."
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
7. After lunch, we took a ride on one of San Francisco's famous Cable Cars.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
8. My brother was very excited about seeing Alcatraz island.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
9. But my dad had made plans to visit the island on Thursday.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
10. We went to our hotel in Union Square, a part of Town with lots of hotels.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
11. Over the course of that week, we visited so many places!
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
12. My favorite place was golden gate park.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
13. We rode paddle boats on Stow lake.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
14. Then we had a picnic on Strawberry Island, an island in the center of the Lake.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
15. From the top of this island, you have an amazing view of the City!
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
16. I learned that a man named mr. john McLaren helped make the park beautiful.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
17. My dad's favorite place was The Presidio, a park area rich in military history.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
18. We spent an afternoon in chinatown; Mom declared it as her favorite place.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
19. My Brother, of course, loved Alcatraz, but he also loved the Exploratorium.
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase
20. I loved it, too; it is the best Science Museum I've ever been to!
A capitalized **C** *correct*
B lowercase

Initials and Abbreviations

If the underlined word is not correct, choose the correct word. If it is used correctly, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. What is the tallest US mountain?
A Us. **C** U.S.
B US. **D** *correct*
2. I believe the tallest mountain in the United States is Mt. McKinley.
A Mnt. **C** MNT.
B MT. **D** *correct*
3. This mountain is 20,320 ft tall.
A FT. **B** ft. **C** Ft **D** *correct*
4. It is located near Healy, Alsk.
A AK **C** Ask.
B A.K. **D** *correct*
5. The area around the mountain became a national park on FEB 26, 1917.
A Febr. **C** Feb.
B FE **D** *correct*
6. It is called Denali National Park and Preserve and is maintained by the National Park Service, or NPS.
A N.p.s. **C** N.P.S
B Nps. **D** *correct*
7. The National Park Service is part of the US. Department of the Interior.
A US **B** U.S. **C** U.s. **D** *correct*
8. You can write to the National Park Service at 1849 C Strt NW.
A Strt. **B** Str. **C** St. **D** *correct*
9. The main office is located in Washington, D.c., our national capital.
A D.C. **C** Dc
B d.C. **D** *correct*
10. The NPS also maintains Alcatraz Island, just off the coast of San Francisco, CAL.
A Cal. **C** Clfn.
B CA **D** *correct*
11. Trail of Tears National Historic Trail is in nine states, including TENN and OK.
A T.E. **C** Tenn.
B TN **D** *correct*
12. The National Park Service was set up on Aug. 25, 1916, by President Woodrow Wilson.
A A.u.g. **C** AU
B AUG. **D** *correct*
13. My science teacher, Mr. Bill t Schmidt, volunteers for the National Park Service.
A t. **B** T **C** T. **D** *correct*
14. He returns from a week-long trip next week (on Mndy).
A MDY **C** MON
B Mon. **D** *correct*
15. He donated his time to a park near Cave City, K.Y., called Mammoth Cave National Park.
A KY **C** KTY
B Ken. **D** *correct*
16. My dad, Albert b. McGiffin, helps the parks, too.
A b **B** B. **C** B **D** *correct*
17. He works for Bergen Waste Removal, inc. as a manager.
A Inc. **C** I.N.C.
B INC **D** *correct*
18. Every Sat., the company helps to clear litter from one of the local parks.
A SAT **C** S.A.T.
B STDY **D** *correct*
19. I love to help clean up the park on Harding a.v.e.
A ave **C** Ave.
B AVEN. **D** *correct*
20. The street is named after our 29th President, Warren G. Harding.
A g **B** g. **C** G **D** *correct*

Titles

Decide which kind of error is made in writing the title. If the title is written correctly, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. My favorite movie is The sound of music.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
2. I love the song "Do Re Mi!"
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
3. My favorite song from The Sound of Music is Sixteen Going on Seventeen.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
4. That's a classic movie. In that case, my favorite is the wizard of Oz.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
5. It was based on The Wonderful Wizard of Oz, a book by L. Frank Baum.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
6. There are nearly twenty books in the Oz series, including The magic of Oz and Glinda of Oz.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
7. My favorite song from The Wizard of Oz is "If I only had the nerve."
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
8. My brother always sings The Lollipop Guild from The Wizard of Oz.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
9. The most famous song from The Wizard of Oz is probably "Over the Rainbow."
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
10. I saw the movie West Side Story.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
11. In that movie, I really like the song "Something's coming."
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
12. Both West Side Story and The Sound of Music have a song titled Maria.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
13. But only the title Maria is the same; the songs are different.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
14. West Side Story was inspired by Shakespeare's play Romeo and Juliet.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
15. Tony and Maria in West Side Story are like the lovers in Shakespeare's play.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
16. In addition to plays like King lear, Shakespeare also wrote great poetry.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
17. His best-known poem is called "Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day?"
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
18. I think someone should base a movie on Edgar Allan Poe's poem, "Annabel Lee."
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
19. The title could be Kingdom by the Sea.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*
20. Or they could make a movie about Poe's short story The Tell-Tale Heart.
A underlining **C** quotation marks
B capitalization **D** *correct*

Apostrophes

If the underlined word is not correct, choose the correct word. If it is used correctly, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. I <u>did'nt</u> know that we were having a social studies test today.
 A didn't C didnt'
 B didn't' D correct</p> <p>2. <u>Isnt</u> the test about ancient Rome?
 A Is'nt C Isn't
 B Isn't' D correct</p> <p>3. Maybe I will borrow <u>Ericas</u> notes to review.
 A Ericas' C Erica's'
 B Erica's D correct</p> <p>4. Erica <u>does'n't</u> have her notes with her.
 A doesn't C doesnt'
 B does'nt D correct</p> <p>5. You should review <u>Kendall's</u> notes; they are very thorough.
 A Kendalls C Kendall's'
 B Kendalls' D correct</p> | <p>6. I <u>do'nt</u> remember the story of Romulus and Remus!
 A dont C dont'
 B don't D correct</p> <p>7. The <u>twins</u> were put in a basket and into the river.
 A twins' C twin's
 B twin's' D correct</p> <p>8. They were raised by wolves until they were found by a <u>kings'</u> shepherd.
 A kings C king's
 B kings's D correct</p> <p>9. One day Remus angered Romulus, and Romulus <u>didnt</u> hesitate to kill his brother.
 A didn't C didnt'
 B did'nt D correct</p> |
|--|--|

If the underlined words can be rewritten, choose the correct form. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>10. My cats, Mickey and Frankie, think <u>they are</u> the masters of the house.
 A they're C theyre'
 B they're</p> <p>11. They like to hang out in <u>the room of my brother</u>.
 A the room's my brother
 B my brother's room
 C my brothers' room</p> <p>12. One day, they <u>would not</u> come down from atop his bookshelves.
 A woul'dnt C wouldn't
 B would'nt</p> <p>13. I <u>do not</u> think the cats like our dog much.
 A don't C do'nt
 B don't'</p> | <p>14. <u>They are</u> always growling and hissing at each other!
 A Theyre' C They're
 B They're</p> <p>15. I <u>did not</u> see it, but my brother said Mickey punched our dog in the nose!
 A did'nt C didn't
 B didnt'</p> <p>16. Our dog Daisy naps in <u>the study of my dad</u>, so the cats rarely go in there.
 A my dad's study
 B the study's of my dad
 C my dads' study</p> <p>17. Our pets make sure that <u>we are</u> always entertained!
 A were C we're
 B wer'e</p> |
|--|---|

Using Commas

Which of the two underlined words should be followed by a comma? If both should be, choose *both*. If the sentence is correct, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. The Crown Jewels the Hope Diamond and the Excelsior are famous jewels.
A Jewels **C** *both*
B Diamond **D** *correct*
2. The Crown Jewels include jeweled crowns medals, and other items.
A include **C** *both*
B crowns **D** *correct*
3. England is the owner of the Crown Jewels.
A England **C** *both*
B Crown **D** *correct*
4. The Cullinan the largest diamond ever found was cut into smaller stones.
A Cullinan **C** *both*
B found **D** *correct*
5. One of these stones, the Star of Africa is a part of the British Crown Jewels.
A these **C** *both*
B Africa **D** *correct*
6. The Crown Jewels are used to crown kings and queens.
A Jewels **C** *both*
B kings **D** *correct*
7. Historians jewelers, and other experts have studied the Crown Jewels.
A Historians **C** *both*
B experts **D** *correct*
8. The Tower of London a former fortress is the home for the Crown Jewels.
A London **C** *both*
B fortress **D** *correct*
9. The color of the Hope Diamond is a beautiful enchanting blue.
A color **C** *both*
B beautiful **D** *correct*
10. The Hope Diamond is one of the largest blue diamonds in the world.
A Diamond **C** *both*
B largest **D** *correct*
11. The famous Hope Diamond was named for one of its owners Henry Phillip Hope.
A famous **C** *both*
B owners **D** *correct*
12. Many rumors were passed around about the curse of the Hope Diamond.
A rumors **C** *both*
B around **D** *correct*
13. It was said that the diamond's owner would face hardship, disaster or death.
A said **C** *both*
B disaster **D** *correct*
14. This diamond has a strange interesting history that supports these rumors.
A strange **C** *both*
B interesting **D** *correct*
15. Many of its owners including kings and a sultan ended up penniless or dead!
A owners **C** *both*
B sultan **D** *correct*
16. Evalyn Walsh McLean bought the Hope Diamond from Pierre Cartier in 1911.
A McLean **C** *both*
B Diamond **D** *correct*
17. While she owned the Hope Diamond, several unfortunate events befell her.
A owned **C** *both*
B several **D** *correct*
18. Mrs. McLean's husband, son and daughter all died tragic deaths.
A son **C** *both*
B died **D** *correct*
19. The Excelsior a gigantic diamond is second in size only to the Cullinan.
A Excelsior **C** *both*
B diamond **D** *correct*

More Uses for Commas

Decide which underlined word should be followed by a comma. If the sentence is correct as it is, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. "Keisha have you heard of the book *Black Elk Speaks*?" asked her brother James.
A Keisha C asked
B you D *correct*
2. Keisha is older than James and she studies literature in college.
A Keisha C literature
B James D *correct*
3. "Yes I've heard of that book," Keisha said.
A Yes C heard
B Keisha D *correct*
4. "It is a classic of Native American literature," she stated. "Why do you ask?"
A It C Why
B Native D *correct*
5. "Well I have to read it in my AP English class," James explained.
A Well C James
B it D *correct*
6. James handed the book to Keisha and she slowly leafed through the pages.
A James C Keisha
B book D *correct*
7. "This book says a lot of things about American history James," Keisha said.
A book C history
B things D *correct*
8. "Wow that's just what Mr. Burns said!" James exclaimed.
A Wow C James
B what D *correct*
9. "Hey if you like this book," Keisha said, "I know another book you might enjoy."
A Hey C book
B know D *correct*
10. "*Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee* tells a sad story," Keisha said.
A story C Keisha
B sad D *correct*
11. James thought about this for a second but then he shook his head.
A James C then
B second D *correct*
12. "No I think I have read plenty of sad stories for now," he explained.
A No C stories
B think D *correct*
13. "I am interested in Native American literature but I don't know what to read."
A interested C know
B literature D *correct*
14. Keisha smiled and said, "Actually I do have some suggestions."
A Keisha C Actually
B smiled D *correct*
15. "One of my favorite books," she continued, "is Blue Highways."
A One C Blue
B she D *correct*
16. Keisha said, "It's a modern story written by William Least Heat-Moon."
A Keisha C story
B modern D *correct*
17. "Wow what a great name!" said James.
A Wow C said
B great D *correct*
18. Keisha said, "His father was Heat Moon and his brother was Little Heat Moon."
A Keisha C brother
B Moon D *correct*
19. James laughed, "Well I guess we know why he's the *least*!"
A James C know
B Well D *correct*
20. Keisha said, "Hey I wonder if he had a younger brother!"
A Keisha C wonder
B Hey D *correct*

Using Colons and Semicolons

Decide whether the underlined word in each sentence should be followed by a colon, a semicolon, a comma, or nothing. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. There is a winter concert today the students will perform.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
2. They will sing winter favorites and songs that represent the following holidays Hanukkah, Kwanzaa, and Christmas.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
3. They will perform for the school in the afternoon the evening performance is for family and the community.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
4. The afternoon performance is free but admission for the evening performance is two dollars for adults.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
5. Admission for children and senior citizens is one dollar.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
6. It is a full concert that includes the school band along with the choir.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
7. The band will include flute, clarinet, tuba, drums, guitar, bass, and keyboards.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
8. Jackson plays the guitar but he might play the bass for a few songs.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
9. Lindsay has a solo in one song her sister Lauren sings solo in another song.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
10. Everyone in Lindsay and Lauren's family has nice singing voices!
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
11. The afternoon concert will begin at 2 00.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
12. The concert will be over in time for students to get on the buses after school.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
13. The evening performance begins at 7 00.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
14. The audience is encouraged to come early the school will sell refreshments.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
15. Before the concert, you can buy any of the following items pizza, soda, and water.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
16. Event organizers ask that audience members be in their seats by 6 45.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
17. Mr. Yao will host the show he will also direct the choir.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
18. The audience should be quiet when he faces the choir but they can applaud when he faces them.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*
19. The evening show will probably last a bit longer than the afternoon show.
A colon **C** comma
B semicolon **D** *nothing*

Using Hyphens and Parentheses

Should the underlined words be separated by a hyphen or contained in parentheses? If the words show the incorrect use, choose *incorrect*. If it is correct, choose *correct*. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. My mom received a bonsai a Japanese miniature tree for her birthday.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
2. Ever since then, bonsai has become my mom's best loved hobby.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
3. My mom has always enjoyed-gardening and household plants.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
4. She has thirty-two plants in the house.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
5. Some plants are dark green; some are light green; and some are greenish yellow.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
6. A few of them produce flowers, but most-of-them simply have leaves.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
7. The leaves foliage of some plants are very thick and waxy.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
8. The foliage of other plants is delicate.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
9. But her (favorite) plants are her bonsai.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
10. Caring for bonsai is sometimes a time-consuming task.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
11. To keep the trees small, the branches and roots must be trimmed pruned often.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
12. This pruning is a skill best-developed with much practice.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
13. Horticulturists people who study and work with plants believe the bonsai first appeared in China.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
14. But it was the Japanese culture that truly developed the art of bonsai.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
15. My friend Jessica has a bonsai that began as her great grandmother's hobby!
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
16. The family wants to preserve this interesting gift from their past-relatives.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
17. In fact, they grew three-other bonsai from pieces of the original tree.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
18. These pieces known as trimmings or cuttings require a lot of work to help them grow into healthy bonsai.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*
19. Maybe my mom will pass her bonsai down-to-me.
A hyphen **C** *incorrect*
B parentheses **D** *correct*

Direct and Indirect Quotations

Decide whether each sentence uses a direct quotation, an indirect quotation, both, or neither. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

1. Mr. Haas said, "Today we are going to talk about homonyms."
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
2. "Who can give me an example?" he asked.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
3. Leila raised her hand and responded with the word *two*.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
4. Mr. Haas said, "Thank you," and asked the class to define the word.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
5. Ryan said, "*Two* is a number that is greater than one but less than three."
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
6. Mr. Haas asked Leila if Ryan's definition was correct.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
7. Leila said, "Actually, *too* is a word that means 'also.'"
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
8. Mr. Haas laughed and explained that the confusion was caused by homonyms.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
9. He wrote *too* and *two* on the board.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
10. Then he asked if anyone could think of another word that sounded the same.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
11. I raised my hand and said, "*to*," and Mr. Haas asked me to spell and define it.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
12. "*To* is spelled *t-o*," I said. "And it means 'toward' or 'in the direction of.'"
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
13. "Very good, Chloe," Mr. Haas said. Then she explained a few more definitions of *to*.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
14. "You see, some words sound alike but are spelled differently and have different meanings," he explained.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
15. He continued to say that other words sound alike and are spelled alike but have different meanings.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
16. Then he wrote *dove* on the board.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
17. He told us to look closely at the word, and then he asked, "Can someone define this word?"
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
18. Becca raised her hand and said, "A white bird."
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*
19. Mr. Haas wrote *dove* on the board again with the words *past tense of dive*.
A direct **C** *both*
B indirect **D** *neither*

Friendly Letters and Business Letters

Decide whether each item belongs in the heading, greeting, body, closing, or signature of a friendly or business letter. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. Mr. Delgado:
 A heading C body
 B greeting D signature</p> | <p>II. Mrs. Chundura:
 A heading C greeting
 B closing D body</p> |
| <p>2. Best wishes,
 A closing C signature
 B body D greeting</p> | <p>12. 1132 Glen Oak Blvd., Apt. D
 A heading C greeting
 B closing D body</p> |
| <p>3. 1035 Oregon Avenue
 A heading C body
 B closing D signature</p> | <p>13. Your friend,
 A greeting C body
 B heading D closing</p> |
| <p>4. Thank you,
 A heading C greeting
 B closing D signature</p> | <p>14. My parents are planning a family vacation to Cancun in April.
 A greeting C body
 B closing D heading</p> |
| <p>5. Maria Morrell
 A heading C greeting
 B closing D signature</p> | <p>15. Ellie
 A signature C body
 B closing D heading</p> |
| <p>6. July 27, 2008
 A greeting C heading
 B closing D body</p> | <p>16. Hi, Ryanne,
 A greeting C body
 B closing D signature</p> |
| <p>7. I will call you when I get to town so we can schedule a meeting.
 A heading C greeting
 B closing D body</p> | <p>17. October 17, 2008
 A heading C greeting
 B closing D body</p> |
| <p>8. Youngstown, OH 44415
 A closing C signature
 B heading D greeting</p> | <p>18. Trey D. Thompson
 A greeting C body
 B heading D signature</p> |
| <p>9. Dear Tamika,
 A greeting C body
 B heading D closing</p> | <p>19. Until then,
 A heading C greeting
 B closing D body</p> |
| <p>10. I was surprised to find a birthday gift from you in the mail!
 A signature C body
 B closing D heading</p> | <p>20. I have worked as an assistant lifeguard for the past two summers.
 A closing C signature
 B body D greeting</p> |