
Chapter 1: The Sentence, pp. 1–24

Choices: Examining the Sentence, p. 1

Choices activities are designed to extend and enrich students' understanding of grammar, usage, and mechanics and to take learners beyond traditional classroom instruction. To use the Choices worksheet, have each student pick an activity that interests him or her. In some cases, you may wish to assign an activity to a particular student or group of students. You may also want to request that students get your approval for the activities they choose. Establish guidelines for what constitutes successful completion of an activity. Then, help students plan how they will share their work with the rest of the class.

Choices activities can be scored with a pass-fail grade or treated as bonus-point projects. Those activities that require students to research or create a certain number of items might be graded in a traditional manner.

Sentences and Sentence Fragments A, p. 2

EXERCISE

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. F | 8. S | 15. F |
| 2. S | 9. F | 16. S |
| 3. F | 10. F | 17. F |
| 4. F | 11. S | 18. S |
| 5. S | 12. S | 19. S |
| 6. S | 13. F | 20. F |
| 7. F | 14. F | |

Sentences and Sentence Fragments B, p. 3

EXERCISE

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. S | 8. S | 15. S |
| 2. S | 9. F | 16. F |
| 3. F | 10. S | 17. S |
| 4. S | 11. F | 18. S |
| 5. S | 12. S | 19. S |
| 6. F | 13. F | 20. F |
| 7. F | 14. F | |

Sentences and Sentence Fragments C, p. 4

EXERCISE

Answers will vary. Sample responses are given.

1. ✓—The two energetic boys and their little sister played happily in their backyard.
2. ✓—The man with the small dog on a leash lives near me.
3. S—The energetic hikers ran through the trails.
4. S—The group of friends played until it was too dark to see.
5. ✓—The people near the large oak trees unpacked their picnic basket.
6. ✓—A small group of sparrows or wrens live in this tree.
7. S—The bright red canary flew rapidly from tree to tree.
8. S—A song bird perched on a high branch of a hackberry tree.
9. ✓—The smallest squirrel in the group ate the sunflower seeds in the birdfeeder.
10. S—The small brown rabbit hid in the hollow of an old log.

Subjects and Predicates, p. 5

EXERCISE A

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. S | 6. P |
| 2. P | 7. P |
| 3. P | 8. S |
| 4. S | 9. P |
| 5. S | 10. S |

EXERCISE B

- | |
|-------|
| 11. S |
| 12. P |
| 13. P |
| 14. P |
| 15. S |

Simple and Complete Subjects, p. 6

EXERCISE A

1. Traditional Inuit dress includes the parka and mukluks.

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2. People in snowy climates wear snowshoes for a variety of purposes.
3. North American Indians developed moccasins centuries ago.
4. The upper part of this comfortable footwear is often adorned with colorful beads.
5. A simple piece of leather with rawhide lacings was the first kind of shoe.

EXERCISE B

6. Most of the ancient Egyptians went barefoot.
7. Some kinds of sandals can be laced almost to the knee.
8. Have you ever worn a plastic shoe?
9. At one time, some shoes in Japan were attached to stilts as high as six inches.
10. The Romans shaped shoes to fit the left foot and the right foot.
11. In ancient Rome, shoe style depended on social class.
12. During the 1300s in England, shoes with pointed toes eighteen inches long were popular.
13. The people of some mountainous areas wear shoes with an upturned toe and a high heel.
14. Decorations of gold, silver, and gems adorned some eighteenth-century shoes.
15. The first shoe factory appeared in Massachusetts in 1760.

Simple and Complete Predicates, p. 7

EXERCISE

1. The guitarist put new strings on her guitar.
2. The new strings sounded much better.
3. She tuned her guitar several times.

4. The guitarist played the first string with the help of a pitch pipe.
5. She then tuned all the strings to the first string.
6. Strings in tune are important to the musician.
7. The guitarist has a good ear for pitch.
8. She tried several chords on her guitar.
9. Then she made some adjustments to the tuning.
10. The new strings stretched a bit.
11. Some strings are lighter than others.
12. Do many guitarists prefer the lightest strings?
13. Sometimes the guitarist uses a thumb pick.
14. She plays the low notes with the thumb pick.
15. The guitarist often sings her own lyrics with the chords.
16. She uses a capo for some songs.
17. Capos change the pitch of the strings.
18. Capos fit around the neck of the guitar.
19. The musician plays in a different key with a capo.
20. Have you ever played a guitar?

Verb Phrases, p. 8

EXERCISE

1. Jillian's swim team is practicing for a meet.
2. Her team will be competing next month.
3. Jillian will be swimming freestyle.
4. The coach has been teaching new drills.
5. Some of the swimmers are training for the backstroke competition.
6. Jillian has competed in two other meets.

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7. She was practicing each morning before school.
 8. Now she will be practicing twice a day.
 9. The team members are feeling more confident.
 10. The coach has helped everyone on the team.
 11. Years ago, Jillian could not swim a whole lap.
 12. Now she can swim long distances.
 13. Her little sister Rebecca has joined the team.
 14. Rebecca is improving quickly.
 15. She can do the butterfly stroke already.
 16. Next year, Rebecca will compete in Jillian's age group.
 17. Jillian and Rebecca have never raced one another at a meet.
 18. They do race for fun quite often.
 19. Swimming is recognized as a very healthful form of exercise.
 20. Rebecca and Jillian are enjoying the sport.

Complete and Simple Subjects and Predicates A, p. 9

EXERCISE A

1. Many types of amphibians can be found in the United States.
2. Several kinds of salamanders inhabit forest areas.
3. The largest salamander on land is the Pacific giant salamander.
4. The Pacific giant salamander can grow to nearly one foot in length.
5. A small mouse might be a meal to this salamander.

6. The main predator in a small stream might be this large salamander.
7. A smaller salamander is the Olympic salamander.
8. Logs provide shady spots for the Olympic salamander.
9. To these salamanders, moisture from the forest floor is extremely important.
10. These smaller salamanders live on land but need to be near moisture.

EXERCISE B

11. Many mammals, amphibians, and reptiles live in ancient forests.
12. Animals can make nests in dead trees.
13. Logs in streams and along the forest floor become part of an ancient forest.
14. These logs are beneficial for the soil and for animals.
15. All of the elements of an ancient forest work together.

Complete and Simple Subjects and Predicates B, p. 10

EXERCISE A

1. Use of the Internet is becoming increasingly common.
2. The World Wide Web is an excellent research tool.
3. Different search engines are available to users.
4. The purpose of a search engine is to help users find information.
5. The person looking for information types key words into a search engine.
6. The search engine looks for Web sites containing the key words.

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7. The results of the search then appear in a list.
 8. The user clicks on any Web site.
 9. Very specific key words are sometimes necessary.
 10. A search engine can be easy to use and fast.

EXERCISE B

11. A wealth of information is available on the Internet.
12. People can find ZIP Codes on the Internet.
13. Telephone directories are available on the Internet.
14. Students can search for tutorials on the World Wide Web.
15. Can drivers find maps to their destinations?

Compound Subjects, p. 11

EXERCISE A

1. Kelly and I found two kittens.
2. My sister and Kelly named them Pepper and Salty.
3. The cats and our dog get along well.
4. My classmates and neighbors often come to visit.
5. Jacqui or Danielle will bring a leash for our dog.
6. Will the other dogs and my dog play together?
7. My sister or I will feed all the dogs.
8. Pepper and Salty sometimes wake up the dogs in the morning.
9. My aunts and uncles all have pets.
10. Parakeets, poodles, and goldfish are my grandmother's favorite pets.

EXERCISE B

11. The brothers and their father went to the lake.
12. Ducks, geese, and other birds gathered around the lake.
13. Several picnic tables and benches were lined up on one side of the lake.
14. Are the sandwiches and drinks in the ice chest?
15. The brothers, their father, and several other tourists played a game of kickball.
16. Did Glenn or his father bring the kickball to the lake?
17. Glenn's brother and a duck got into a tug of war over a slice of bread.
18. Were the sandwiches, drinks, and fresh fruit enough to feed everyone?
19. Glenn's brother and father cleared the table after the meal.
20. Glenn, his brother, and his father had a splendid time at the lake.

Compound Verbs, p. 12

EXERCISE A

1. Megan will learn viola, study music theory, and take piano lessons.
2. Her school music teacher gives her lessons and shows her new tunes.
3. Megan reads music but doesn't sight-read fast.
4. The study of rhythm requires patience and takes time.
5. A music staff has five lines and can look complex at first.
6. Notes may sit on the lines or occupy the spaces between the lines.

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7. The notes correspond to the first seven letters of the alphabet and stand for certain tones.
 8. Megan reads the note and bows the appropriate string.
 9. Megan practices viola often and is improving day by day.
 10. Should Megan practice for another hour or start her homework now?

EXERCISE B

11. The cattle slipped and slid in the muddy creek bed.
12. Will Mara come to the party or stay home?
13. Close the hood, wipe the oil off your hands, and start the engine again.
14. Carlie shot the final picture on the roll and rewound the film.
15. Did the outfielder drop the ball or make the catch?

Compound Subjects and Verbs, p. 13

EXERCISE A

1. CS—According to scientists, too much fat and cholesterol in the diet are harmful.
2. CS—Cheeseburgers and milkshakes contain large amounts of both.
3. CV—Therefore, you should not eat or drink such fatty snacks too often.
4. CS—Did you and your sister have apples or carrot sticks as a snack today?
5. CV—In the future, stop and think about the health effects of your meals.

EXERCISE B

Answers may vary. Sample responses are given.

6. Maples and birches grow well in this area.
7. Sabrina runs and swims every other day.
8. The emu and the kiwi are flightless birds.

9. Kwanita designed and then built a new kind of kite.
10. When were Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg confirmed to the U.S. Supreme Court?

Subjects and Verbs A, p. 14

EXERCISE A

1. Rogelio and Martin are brothers and best friends.
2. Every morning before school, the two brothers practice tennis.
3. Rogelio and his coach will play tennis this afternoon.
4. After lunch, Martin will go to his science class in the portable building outside.
5. The teacher and some visitors were talking in the loud, busy hallway.
6. At seven this evening, Katya and her best friend will study geometry together.
7. Algebra and geometry can be fun.
8. A scientist should know math and enjoy methodical research.
9. Next year, Rogelio will study trigonometry.
10. Ever since the sixth grade, Katya has dreamed of a career as a marine biologist.

EXERCISE B

11. Engineering is a specialized field and requires a lot of study.
12. A civil engineer might plan roadways or design bridges.
13. Most engineers study their fields carefully and develop new ideas.
14. The field of engineering requires creativity and demands attention to detail.

15. Engineers often specialize in one area and focus their attention on that subject.

Subjects and Verbs B, p. 15

EXERCISE

1. Venus and Mars are Earth's nearest planetary neighbors.
2. Gilbert will create a short film or write a one-act play.
3. Her three-year-old brother does a silly dance and gives us all a good laugh.
4. Jamal and Tina carried the boxes of books up three flights of stairs.
5. The best movie of the summer created suspense and frightened the audience.
6. Especially during this close game, the team members and the coach must work together.
7. Last weekend, Aunt Sally went to the neighborhood pool and read for hours.
8. When will we see our relatives and exchange the gifts?
9. Both Hannah and Chuck worked hard on the science project.
10. In her spare time, Elena studies art books, finds interesting ideas, and creates new projects.
11. Push-ups and chin-ups require strength in the arms and shoulders.
12. Every evening before dark, the athlete and her coach jog three miles together.
13. Among those with perfect attendance for the year were Joey, Dannika, and Steig.
14. On the hike up the mountain, I stumbled over a log and bruised my knee.
15. Either the baseball team or the softball team should win the state championship this year.

16. To our surprise, neither Mom nor Grandpa particularly liked the salsa.

17. The amateur photographer takes pictures regularly but never develops her own photographs.

18. My neighbor writes short films but usually doesn't produce them.

19. Will lettuce and tomatoes be crops in our backyard garden this year?

20. During a funny scene, that actor skipped a line and confused the star of the show.

Classifying Sentences by Purpose A, p. 16

EXERCISE A

1. DEC
2. IMP
3. DEC
4. INT
5. EXC

EXERCISE B

Answers may vary. Sample responses are given.

6. Did [or Didn't] George Catlin paint portraits of many of the Plains Indians?
7. You have seen Catlin's picture of the Seminole chief Osceola.
8. How handsome and grand Osceola looks in that picture!
9. Did [or Didn't] Catlin create more than five hundred pictures showing American Indian life?
10. For more information about Catlin, read this book.

Classifying Sentences by Purpose B, p. 17

EXERCISE A

1. DEC
2. INT
3. EXC
4. IMP
5. DEC

EXERCISE B

6. *INT*; ... before?
7. *DEC*; ... melody.
8. *INT*; ... violins?
9. *DEC*; ... instrument.
10. *EXC*; ... discovered!

Review A: Sentences and Sentence Fragments, p. 18**EXERCISE**

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. F | 8. S | 15. F |
| 2. S | 9. F | 16. F |
| 3. F | 10. S | 17. S |
| 4. F | 11. S | 18. F |
| 5. S | 12. F | 19. F |
| 6. F | 13. S | 20. S |
| 7. S | 14. S | |

Review B: Subjects and Predicates, p. 19**EXERCISE**

1. The party for Victor is tomorrow.
2. The soundtrack of that movie features several jazz standards.
3. Every club in our school is building a float for the parade.
4. The huge mirror in the hall is a valuable antique.
5. Our entire family attended the commencement exercises.
6. In front of the garage lay three bicycles.
7. My younger brother sat in the back seat with the dogs.
8. Is this vacation plan the least expensive?
9. Our neighbor helped us with the clothesline.
10. Will the members of the committee be making the decisions?
11. Our team finally won its first game.

12. With the help of her teammates, the young woman limped off the soccer field.
13. Would any of you listen to this music by Igor Stravinsky?
14. The science teacher gave us an interesting assignment.
15. What a celebration our class had!
16. Does Mr. Wong give you cello lessons?
17. My English teacher gave me a copy of the book *Little Women*.
18. At the Japanese restaurant, both of us ordered tempura.
19. Neither of these answers is correct.
20. On opening night of the World Series, the ten-year-old girl beamed with excitement.

Review C: Compound Subjects and Compound Verbs, p. 20**EXERCISE A**

1. Wood and paint are useful materials for home repair.
2. Aren't hammers and nails usually necessary for repair?
3. Plumbers or electricians might help with more serious problems.
4. Saws, chisels, and planes are important tools for woodworking.
5. A chisel or gouge helps a carpenter work with wood.
6. Sanders and planes are tools for leveling wood surfaces.
7. Windows and doors require special care.
8. For many projects, measuring tapes or rulers are useful.

9. The height, width, and depth of the windows are important measurements.

10. The weight and thickness of the doors determine the type of hinges necessary.

EXERCISE B

11. Frank examined the house and noticed several problems.

12. To Frank's dismay, parts of the roof leaked or were damaged.

13. Frank removed the old shingles near the chimney and added new ones.

14. Edwina cleaned the leaves out of the gutters and then repaired the one rusty gutter.

15. Did that same windowpane slip and crack again?

16. Edwina cut some glass, shaped its edges, and then replaced the old pane.

17. Next she bought some fabric and made new curtains.

18. The door in the front hallway squeaked and dragged on the floor.

19. After dinner, Frank cleaned and oiled the hinges.

20. Frank removed the door but hasn't sanded the bottom of it yet.

Review D: Classifying Sentences by Purpose, p. 21

EXERCISE

1. INT

8. DEC

15. DEC

2. IMP

9. INT

16. INT

3. DEC

10. IMP

17. DEC

4. INT

11. DEC

18. IMP

5. EXC

12. INT

19. INT

6. DEC

13. IMP

20. DEC

7. EXC

14. EXC

Literary Model: Dialogue, pp. 22–23

EXERCISE A

1. S—DEC

9. S—DEC

2. S—IMP

10. S—DEC

3. S—INT

11. F

4. S—DEC

12. F

5. S—INT

13. S—INT

6. S—DEC

14. S—DEC

7. S—INT

15. S—EXC

8. F

EXERCISE B

Answers may vary. Sample response is given.

In most conversations you can hear such a variety, especially if the conversation is between a child and an adult. The author probably wanted the dialogue to sound as real-life as possible. If there were no sentence fragments, the dialogue would sound less realistic. If all the sentences were the same kind, the dialogue would sound flat and less interesting.

EXERCISE C

Answers will vary. Sample response is given.

"Mrs. Galloway, can I please run next door to see Terry's new tricycle?"

"Bobby, you have to stay inside today because of your drippy nose."

"I want to go! And you're not my mother!"

"That's quite true, Bobby. But your mother leaves me in charge while she's at work."

"Call her up right now so I can ask her to go to Terry's."

"She's in an important meeting this morning. Wait 'til after lunch, and then we'll call her. OK?"

"Promise you won't forget?"

"I'll write it down in big letters to remind myself. Now, go get your favorite book and I'll read to you."

EXERCISE D

Answers will vary. Sample response is given.

I could have expressed everything using only complete sentences, but not by using only fragments. In certain sentences, both a subject and a verb are needed to get the right idea.

across. The dialogue would not have sounded the same if I had used only one or two kinds of sentences. The variety of sentence types I used give a sense of reality to the conversation because no one speaks in only one or two kinds of sentences.

Writing Application: Brochure, p. 24

Writing Applications are designed to provide students immediate composition practice in using key concepts taught in each chapter of the *Language and Sentence Skills Practice* booklet. You may wish to evaluate student responses to these assignments as you do any other writing that students produce. To save grading time, however, you may want to use the following scoring rubric.

Scoring Rubric

Two or three items representative of the town are described.

1 2 3 4 5

Exclamation points are used effectively.

1 2 3 4 5

Various sentence types are combined in an interesting, effective way to create enthusiasm.

1 2 3 4 5

The assignment is relatively free of errors in usage and mechanics.

1 2 3 4 5

Total Score _____

5 = highest; 1 = lowest