

Review

Subjects and Predicates

Draw three lines (≡) under each letter that should be capitalized. Add correct punctuation. Label each sentence *declarative*, *interrogative*, *imperative*, or *exclamatory*.

1. ≡ what are you reading? INTERROGATIVE
2. ≡ i am reading a book about the Vikings. Declarative
3. ≡ vikings are fascinating! EXCLAMATORY
4. ≡ lend me that book when you're done. imperative

Simple Sentences, Compound Sentences, Complex Sentences

Write *S* next to each simple sentence. Write *CD* next to each compound sentence. Write *CX* next to each complex sentence.

5. Vikings settled in Iceland and Greenland between A.D. 800 and 1200. S
6. These settlers came from northern Europe, but they were also called the Norse. CD
7. They were looking for farmland; Iceland and Greenland resembled home. CD
8. Farms could be established in those places because their climates were considerably warmer than. CX
9. The warmer temperatures melted dangerous sea ice, and this made voyages to and from these islands faster and safer. CD
10. After the Vikings settled in Iceland and Greenland, they raised cattle and crops. CX
11. They also ate berries, seaweed, and fish. S

Dependent Clauses and Independent Clauses

Draw one line under the **independent clause** in each sentence. Draw two lines under the **dependent clause**.

12. After the Vikings had lived in Iceland and Greenland for several centuries,
some unwelcome changes occurred.
13. Crops failed frequently because the climate was becoming colder.

Adjective Clauses

Underline the **adjective clause** in each sentence. Then circle the **noun it modifies**.

14. The crops that they raised fed their cattle.
15. Their cattle, which were given less and less food, started dying.
16. The colder climate that caused these events was making survival increasingly difficult for the residents of Iceland and Greenland.

Adverb Clauses } *aka AAAWWVBBIS Clauses*

Underline the **adverb clause** in each sentence.

- 17. Because the climate was colder, dangerous drift ice appeared more frequently in the sea.
- 18. Although Europe was not far away, the drift ice made voyages there very dangerous.
- 19. Scientists call this cold period the Little Ice Age because temperatures dropped significantly.

Gerund Phrases

Underline each **gerund phrase**.

- 20. The Little Ice Age lasted from about 1400 to 1850; being cold for 450 years was certainly no fun!
- 21. Shortening the growing season was one effect of the Little Ice Age.
- 22. Increasing the severity of winters had the effect of causing the expansion of glaciers.

Active and Passive Voice

Write *A* after each sentence with a verb in active voice. Write *P* after each sentence with a verb in passive voice.

- 23. Entire villages ^S and nearby farms ^{S HV AV} were covered by expanding glaciers. P
- 24. The cold temperatures ^S reduced ^{AV} the yields of farms. A
- 25. Malnutrition in Europeans and their livestock ^S was caused ^{HV AV} by a series of poor harvests. P

Avoiding Fragments, Run-ons, Comma Splices, and Ramble-ons

Identify each item as a fragment, run-on, comma splice, or ramble-on by writing *F*, *RO*, *CS*, or *RA*.

- 26. Why the Little Ice Age occurred. F
- 27. Some scientists say that the sun was not shining as brightly during that period of time as it does in normal periods of time, and so it was not providing as much warmth to Earth as it usually provides. RA
- 28. The sun put out less heat energy, weather on Earth became colder. CS
- 29. Some scientists believe ash sent into the atmosphere by erupting volcanoes caused temperatures to drop the ash blocked the sun's rays and kept them from reaching Earth. RO

Natural, Inverted, and Interrupted Order

Write *N* next to each sentence with natural order. Write *IV* next to each inverted sentence. Write *IT* next to each sentence with interrupted order.

- 30. The "year without a summer" 1816 was called. IV
- 31. There was frost and snow on the ground in Europe during the summer months. N
- 32. Mary Shelley, who stayed warm indoors all summer, wrote her famous novel *Frankenstein* during that season. IT

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Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns

Circle each **singular** noun. Underline each plural noun.

1. My aunt just gave me a book of myths and legends.
2. It includes many stories of superhuman men and women.
3. The same author wrote another book about folktales and songs.

Common and Proper Nouns

Circle the **common** nouns in the sentences below. Underline the **proper** nouns.

4. The Vikings told stories about a place called Valhalla.
5. According to legend, that's where men who died bravely in battle were taken.
6. Odin was the god who ruled over Valhalla.

Singular Possessive Nouns and Plural Possessive Nouns

Write the correct possessive form for each noun in parentheses.

7. Our class wrote reports on the (world) great myths. World's
8. (Students) reports covered a wide variety of cultures. Students'
9. My (paper) focus was on Japanese myths. paper's
10. (Japan) oldest recorded myths can be found in a book called *The Kojiki*, or *Record of Ancient Things*.
Japan's

Personal Pronouns

Circle each personal pronoun. Write 1 if it is a first person pronoun, 2 if it is a second person pronoun, or 3 if it is a third person pronoun.

11. We tell myths about how the places in this town came to be. 1
12. That makes this town seem more interesting than it really is. 3
13. You should try making up a myth or legend! 2

Compound Personal Pronouns } "self" pronouns

Circle each compound personal pronoun. Draw a box around the antecedent of each pronoun you circle.

14. Adam made himself a costume for the play. Reflexive
15. He's playing the role of Theseus, while I myself am playing Ariadne. Intensive
16. We are beside ourselves with nervous excitement! Reflexive
17. Some students are worrying themselves silly that they'll forget their lines. Reflexive



Possessive Pronouns, Indefinite Pronouns, Relative Pronouns, and Interrogative Pronouns

Circle the phrase that tells what kind of pronoun the boldfaced word is.

18. Which report is **yours**?
 indefinite pronoun interrogative pronoun possessive pronoun
19. It's the one **that** tells about ancient Greece.
relative pronoun indefinite pronoun interrogative pronoun
20. **What** did Alice write her report about?
 possessive pronoun interrogative pronoun indefinite pronoun
21. I think she wrote **hers** about Egyptian myths.
 indefinite pronoun interrogative pronoun possessive pronoun
22. Did **anyone** write a report on myths of the Inca?
 possessive pronoun indefinite pronoun interrogative pronoun
23. I think Frank is the only student **whose** paper focused on the Inca.
 possessive pronoun interrogative pronoun relative pronoun

Adjectives

Circle each adjective that tells *what kind*. Underline each adjective that tells *how many*. Draw a box around each article.

articles: a, an, the

24. Johnny Appleseed is a mysterious character.
25. People tell many outlandish stories about him.
26. It's unclear which stories are fictitious and which are true.
27. The entire truth about him may never be known by anyone.

Demonstrative Pronouns and Demonstrative Adjectives

Circle each demonstrative pronoun. Underline each demonstrative adjective.

28. That movie we saw about ancient China was fantastic.
29. It's got these really amazing special effects.
30. Do you want to see it again this week?
31. That sounds like a great plan!

This
 That
 These
 Those

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Verbs

Circle each linking verb. Underline each action verb. Then label each action verb as *transitive* (with *T*) or *intransitive* (with *I*).

DO=T

1. A journey is a long trip, often into the unknown. _____
2. People take ^{DO} journeys for many different reasons. T
3. Some individuals travel in the name of science. I
4. Many people want ^{DO} adventure. T
5. Others seek ^{DO} freedom or a new homeland. T
6. Still others love ^{DO} the personal challenges of a journey. T
7. Often, journeys are quite dangerous. _____
8. Earth has become very familiar. _____
9. We have explored ^{DO} almost every corner of our planet. T
10. Many future journeys of exploration will be to distant worlds. _____

Verb Tenses

Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that identifies the tense of each boldfaced verb.

11. We **are reading** about explorers in social studies. (present/present progressive)
12. I always **enjoy** books about Lewis and Clark. (present/present perfect)
13. They **saw** the American West unblemished by cities and freeways. (past/present)
14. By the end of the expedition, the two leaders **had met** many Native Americans. (past perfect/past)
15. The tribes **were living** as they had for thousands of years. (past perfect/past progressive)
16. If I **had lived** in the nineteenth century, I would have journeyed west. (past perfect/past progressive)
17. The country **has changed** greatly over the past two hundred years. (present/present perfect)
18. Next summer, my family **will travel** along part of the Oregon Trail. (future/future perfect)
19. I **will be counting** the days until then. (future/future progressive)

Adverbs and Prepositions

Draw a star above each boldfaced word that is an adverb. Circle each boldfaced word that is a preposition. Underline the prepositional phrase it begins and draw a box around its object.

First word in [PP] = prep.
Last word in [PP] = obj of prep.

- 20. On May 25, 2001, Erik Weihenmayer made history.
- 21. He was the first blind person to stand atop Mount Everest.
- 22. The ascent had been extremely dangerous for all members of his team.
- 23. At one point, they bravely leaped over a 1,000-foot-deep crevasse.
- 24. Weihenmayer used his own strength and willpower, and he also had the help of the team.
- 25. The team always wore bells that signaled their location.
- 26. At particularly dangerous points, team members warned Weihenmayer of obstacles.
- 27. Once the team reached the summit, they joyfully congratulated each other.
- 28. Often people wonder what the experience on the summit was like for Weihenmayer.
- 29. He says people do not climb Everest for the view; the real beauty of the experience is what happens on the side of the mountain.

Conjunctions

Circle each coordinating conjunction. Underline each subordinating conjunction. Draw boxes around the two parts of each correlative conjunction.

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- 30. After humans explored most places on Earth, we set our sights on space.
- 31. Mysteries remain not only in outer space, but also in the deepest oceans.
- 32. Because oceans are so deep, many unexplored regions lie beneath their depths.
- 33. *Titanic* lay untouched for many years because it was hard to find.
- 34. Parts of the ocean are as deep as Mount Everest or K2 is high.
- 35. Ocean canyons are not only extremely deep but also totally dark.
- 36. Since ocean temperatures are changing, sea life may change in years to come.
- 37. We should support responsible sea exploration and use what we learn to protect the oceans.

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Subject and Object Pronouns

Circle each boldfaced word that is a **subject pronoun**. Underline each boldfaced word that is an **object pronoun**.

- I** am doing a report on the Amazon River Basin.
- Peter is working with **me** to research and write **it**.
- We** are going to describe the plants and animals in the basin.

Pronouns in Pairs

Circle the correct pronoun or pronouns in parentheses.

- Peter and **(I/me)** are going to split the research.
- Our teacher told (me and him/**him and me**) to include a map of the river.
- I really hope that Peter and **(I/me)** are happy with our finished report.

Antecedents

Circle the antecedent of each boldfaced pronoun.

- The **source** of the Amazon is high in the Andes, which makes **it** hard to reach.
- The Amazon has many **tributaries**; **they** join the river at different points.
- People who have traveled the **river** have much respect for **it**.
- Last year my **uncle** visited Brazil, and **he** took a boat ride on the Amazon.

Who and Whom

Write *who* or *whom* to complete each sentence correctly.

- Many European explorers who sighted natural features gave them new names.
- John Hanning Speke was the man who named Lake Victoria.
- The person after whom the lake was named was Queen Victoria.

Verbs

Circle the correct form of each verb in parentheses.

- Neither the Amazon nor the Nile **(is/are)** easy to navigate.
- The film *Mystery of the Nile* **(tell/tells)** of two men's trip down the Blue Nile.
- The **story** about their adventures **(is/are)** very exciting.
- Challenges of the worst kind **(face/faces)** the explorers on their journey down the river.
- The men **(negotiate/negotiates)** Class V and Class VI rapids on the upper Blue Nile.
- They **(have/must)** withstand extreme temperatures and violent sandstorms.
- A crocodile attack and exposure to malaria **(is/are)** two other challenges.

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21. Military police ^S (arrest/arrests) the explorers in Ethiopia.
22. Everybody ^S who has seen the movie really (like/likes) it.
23. ^S I (have/would) travel down the Nile or the Amazon if I had the chance.
24. Nobody ^S (love/loves) adventure more than I do.

Dangling and Misplaced Modifiers

Underline the verbal phrase that begins each sentence. If the phrase is a dangling or misplaced modifier, write *X* on the line. If the phrase is used correctly, circle the word it modifies and write *C* on the line.

25. Researching the Amazon, I learned many facts I did not know before. C
26. Flowing more than 4,000 miles, many explorers have traveled that great river. X
27. Winding through dense rainforest, countless species inhabit the Amazon. X

Adjectives and Adverbs

Circle the correct form of the adjective or adverb in parentheses.

28. Some scientists are trying to prove that the Amazon is the (longer/longest) river on Earth.
29. They claim that the Nile is (shorter/shortest) than the Amazon.
30. Without a doubt, the Amazon carries the (more/most) water of any river.

Revising Sentences

Rewrite each sentence so that it is correct.

31. My story about Amazon adventures are called "A Week with Crocodiles." _____

32. In the story, a doctor, an extreme athlete, and a spy travels down the river. _____

33. The group are being chased by villains. _____

34. Neither the doctor nor the extreme athlete know about the pursuers. _____

35. The spy is carrying a priceless mineral that the leader of the villains want. _____

36. When the heroes disturb a band of monkeys, the band attack them, but they escape. _____

37. Chasing the heroes in a boat, crocodiles eat the villains. _____

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