English Composition Skills

ACTIVITIES



Chapter 1

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ACTIVITIES
Lesson 1:
Word Emphasis

The Power of Words

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answer.

1. The main idea of the vignette is: _____.
   (a) Theodore Roosevelt's "weasel" words
   (b) the impact of words and tones on patients
   (c) how doctors have different tones of voices
   (d) how to give patients anesthetics

WORD POWER!
Write the definitions for the VOCABULARY words.

2. ***Anesthetic:*** _____
   _____
3. ***Tone:*** _____
   _____
4. ***Reservations:*** _____
   _____
5. ***Morale:*** _____
   _____
6. ***Precise:*** _____
   _____
7. ***Weasel words:*** _____
   _____

WORDS
Fill in the blank: Write in the correct answers.

8. Words are _____ and _____!
9. What a person says has _____
   and _____.



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Matching: Choose the correct answers.

10. _____ careless and cruel words
11. _____ tender words
12. _____ "I do."
13. _____ "You are hired."
14. _____ "Run, Fire!" "Help me!"
15. _____ "I'm sorry, please forgive me."

(a) can save a person's life
(b) spoken during a wedding
(c) cause hurt
(d) can repair broken relationships
(e) give hope, joy and a desire to succeed
(f) can direct a person's career

Matching: Choose the answers that give the effects of the words in the left column.

16. _____ "The Preamble" to the United States Constitution
17. _____ "The Gettysburg Address"
18. _____ The Presidential Oath of Office
19. _____ "The Ten Commandments"
20. _____ "In God We Trust"
21. _____ "The Pledge of Allegiance"
22. _____ "I Have a Dream"

(a) directs the United States' most powerful officer
(b) revolutionized the purpose and life-style for many Americans of African descent
(c) helped repair the Union
(d) set the course for the United States to become the most powerful nation in the modern world
(e) commits Americans to uphold justice and liberty for all
(f) the foundation for law all over the world, from Asia to America, and influenced the men who designed the United States Constitution
(g) tells the world on whom Americans depend

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

23. Using the right words to communicate with others is: _____.
    (a) somewhat important (c) not important
    (b) vitally important (d) optional

24. Children learn right and wrong words by: _____.
    (a) listening to older people (c) playing with other babies
    (b) reading (d) listening to music

25. A person's vocabulary grows and expands as he becomes older. _____
    (a) True or (b) False

26. The path of words is formed: _____.
    (a) in your mind, then out of your mouth in syllables to create sentences
    (b) in sentences, then into your mind and out of your mouth
    (c) in your mouth, then out of sentences and words in your mind
    (d) all of these

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

27. _____ enters your mind through words.
(a) Tone (b) Attitude (c) Knowledge (d) Destiny

28. _____ is important to communicating with others and becoming a master of your language.
(a) Detecting the expressions of actors on television
(b) Learning the correct words and rejecting the wrong words
(c) Listening to people talk
(d) Detecting the tones and pitches in music



TONE

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

29. The tone of voice changes the: _____.
(a) volume of the words spoken (c) audience to whom the words are spoken
(b) meaning of the words spoken (d) length of the words spoken

30. The tone of voice has to do with: _____.
(a) the attitude of the speaker (c) the meaning of the words
(b) the inflection of certain words (d) all of these

Matching: Choose the tones for the statements with bolded words in the right column.

31. _____ ***inquisitive***
32. _____ ***exclamatory***
33. _____ puzzled
34. _____ bored
35. _____ angry
36. _____ caring
37. _____ prideful
38. _____ humble
39. _____ defensive
40. _____ helpful
41. _____ envious
42. _____ encouraging

(a) "**Yikes**! I have to get **surgery** on my **knee**!"
(b) "**He** should **not** have **said** that to **me**!"
(c) "**She** thinks **she** is **so smart**, but I know better."
(d) "**(Sigh)**, **Mom** wants me to **study my lessons**."
(e) "**I am** the **best looking** and **most intelligent**—**I** get **anything** I **want**."
(f) "With **your help**, I will do better."
(g) "Is **this** the correct lesson for **medical anesthetics**?"
(h) "I **wonder** how he **hurt** himself."
(i) "If you need my **assistance**, I will be **glad** to help you."
(j) "You will do better, **just keep trying**."
(k) "**I** will **be here** for **you**."
(l) "What do you **mean** I need your **help**? **I'm fine**!"

43. Fill in the blank: Your _____ and _____ affect how your meaning is conveyed to your listener.

44. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____
_____*."*



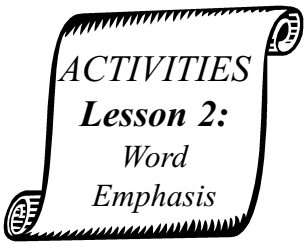
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The Fox and the Crow



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Sequencing: Label the events in order.

1. _____ The crow believed the fox and opened her mouth to sing.
2. _____ The fox saw the crow with a piece of cheese.
3. _____ The crow stole a piece of cheese.
4. _____ The fox planned to get the cheese.
5. _____ The cheese fell from the crow's mouth.
6. _____ The fox flattered the crow.
7. _____ The fox told the crow next time to hold her tongue.
8. _____ The fox snatched the cheese and ate it.

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

9. Which of the following are true of Aesop? _____

(a) He fought in the U.S. War for Independence.
(b) He wrote fictional stories that taught moral principles.
(c) Students stopped reading his works years ago.
(d) He was at one time a slave.
(e) He was a king of Greece.
(f) His stories are still read.
(g) all of these are correct
(h) only a, c and e
(i) only b, d and f
(j) only c and d

10. Aesop's stories are collectively called: _____.

(a) *Aesop's Morals* (b) *The Greek's Tales* (c) *Aesop's Fables*

WORD POWER!
Matching: Choose the definition for each VOCABULARY word.

11. _____ ***glossy***
12. _____ ***surpass***
13. _____ ***vain***
14. _____ ***flattery***
15. _____ ***caw***
16. _____ ***wily***
17. _____ ***fable***

(a) a fictional story which teaches a moral principle
(b) insincere compliments in order to gain favors
(c) rough, harsh, grating sound of a crow or similar bird
(d) shiny
(e) proud, arrogant, empty headed
(f) sly, cunning, deceitful
(g) to go above and beyond

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DENOTATION AND CONNOTATION

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

18. Your _____ have tremendous impact on your meaning.
    (a) size of words; sequence of words
    (b) tone of voice; choice of words
    (c) knowledge and love of Greek stories
    (d) ability to read and write

19. Listeners understand the meaning of your words by interpreting your: _____ _____.
    (a) facts or inferences
    (b) successes or failures
    (c) denotations and connotations
    (d) foreign words

20. Denotation is: _____ _____.
    (a) a factual word or statement and does not evoke negative or positive feelings
    (b) a statement that produces negative or positive feelings
    (c) the tone of one's voice

21. Connotation: _____.
    (a) is a factual statement or word
    (b) evokes negative or positive feelings
    (c) is used only when flattering someone
    (d) translates foreign words

22. On the blank, write "PC" for positive connotation or "NC" for negative connotation.
    _____ *claws*
    _____ *flatter*
    _____ *wily*
    _____ *friendly*
    _____ *praise*

Read the denotations in the left column. Label the connotations in the right column "N" for negative or "P" for positive. Two have been completed for you.

	Denotations	**Connotations**
23.	talk	praise: P, lie: N
24.	speech	flattery: N, sincerity: P
25.	obtain	earn: _____, steal: _____
26.	manners	rude: _____, polite: _____
27.	laugh	cackle: _____, giggle: _____
28.	attitude	humble: _____, vain or arrogant: _____

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***Labeling connotations** continued*

29. man — gentleman: _____, jerk: _____
30. woman — nag: _____, lady: _____
31. appearance — attractive: _____, ugly: _____
32. person — princess: _____, slave: _____

Write "D" for denotation or "C" for connotation.

33. _____ person	36. _____ friend	39. _____ darling
34. _____ sneaking	37. _____ walking	40. _____ moving
35. _____ talking	38. _____ gossiping	41. _____ telling

Replace the italicized <u>denotations</u> with the correct <u>connotations</u> from the Word Bank. Rewrite each sentence. You may need to use a dictionary. Underline the words you substitute.

WORD BANK

shrieked	praises	disappoint	sauntered	impress
ridicules	grabbed	cried	sneaked	

42. The fox *took* the cheese before it touched the ground.

_____

43. The fox *walked* away in triumph.

_____

44. The crow *yelled* when she realized she had been tricked.

_____

45. The crow believed she would *surprise* the fox.

_____

46. "The next time someone *talks about* your beauty, be sure to hold your tongue."

_____

_____



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Rewrite the paragraph. Replace the underlined denotations with connotations from the Word Bank. The (positive) or (negative) in parentheses indicates which type of connotation you should choose. Underline the words you substitute.

WORD BANK

opportunities	truth	respond	ridiculed	hurls	praised
moral character	errors	weak	stole	wily	problems

(positive) (negative)
47-58. To be spoken to is pleasant; to be talked to is not desirable. However, no matter how a person is treated, he must continue to focus on his goals. Along life's journey, (negative) (negative)
situations arise: circumstances can cause a person to become changed; difficulties can (positive) (positive) (negative)
provide situations for the strong. How you act toward what life throws at you is based (positive) (negative)
upon your code of conduct. Will you be as the crow who took and was vain; the fox who (negative) (negative)
was clever and deceitful; or as Aesop who noticed the ways of others, learned from them (positive)
and taught ideas to those who would listen?

_____

_____

_____

_____

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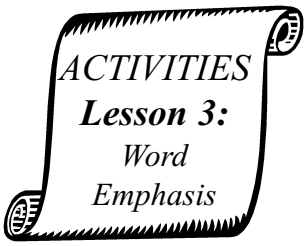
59. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____

_____*."*



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The Most Popular Book in the United States

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. Noah Webster wrote America's first: _____.
   (a) Bible
   (b) dictionary
   (c) constitution

2. Noah Webster lived during the same era as George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

3. The name of Webster's book was: _____.
   (a) *The Noah Webster's Version of the Bible*
   (b) *The Webster Constitutional Amendment*
   (c) *Webster's Dictionary*

4. Most schools in the United States have discontinued using *Webster's Dictionary*.
   _____ (a) True or (b) False

5. Noah Webster's standard for spelling and definitions helps ***foreigners*** use English properly.
   _____ (a) True or (b) False

WORD POWER!

Matching: Choose the definitions for the VOCABULARY words.

6. _____ ***dictionary***
7. _____ ***foreigner***
8. _____ ***exhaustive***
9. _____ ***pronounce***
10. _____ ***origin***

(a) a reference book containing information about words
(b) to say with correct inflection
(c) an individual who is not a native of a country
(d) thorough, complete
(e) the place of beginning

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HOW TO ALPHABETIZE WORDS

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

11. When a person must research material or write an essay, knowing how to _____ words is an important skill.

12. If two words begin with the same letter, how do you alphabetize those words?

_____

_____

_____

13. If two words begin with the same first two letters, how do you alphabetize those words?

_____

_____

_____

Using the alphabet below, alphabetize the words from the Word Bank.

WORD BANK

dictionary	process	Constitution	standard	kindred	queenly
edition	use	who	America	own	born
family	love	years	he	nose	vocal
Russian	Miami	impact	xerox	group	Japanese
trying	zipper				

*14. A— _____

15. B— _____

16. C— _____

17. D— _____

18. E— _____

19. F— _____

20. G— _____

21. H— _____

22. I— _____

23. J— _____

24. K— _____

25. L— _____

26. M— _____

27. N— _____

28. O— _____

29. P— _____

30. Q— _____

31. R— _____

32. S— _____

33. T— _____

34. U— _____

35. V— _____

36. W— _____

37. X— _____

38. Y— _____

39. Z— _____

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Alphabetize the words in the Word Bank.

WORD BANK

determination	hope	morals	honesty	faith	honor
commitment	concern	freedom	love	fortitude	devotion
care	character	loyalty	respect	umbrella	zebra

40. _____ 49. _____

41. _____ 50. _____

42. _____ 51. _____

43. _____ 52. _____

44. _____ 53. _____

45. _____ 54. _____

46. _____ 55. _____

47. _____ 56. _____

48. _____ 57. _____

USING A DICTIONARY

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

58. Words in dictionaries are listed _____.

59. Dictionaries provide information such as:
    (1) the correct _____ of a word
    (2) the different ways to _____ a word
    (3) how to _____ a word
    (4) the _____ of a word
    (5) the _____ of a word
    (6) the main _____ of a word
    (7) the _____ and _____ meanings of a word
    (8) the _____ of a word
    (9) the different _____ of a word
    (10) an _____ of a word used in a _____.



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Read the sample dictionary entry below.

hone **hood**

honor (on' er) *n.* also **honour** 1. High respect; esteem, 2. Recognition, distinction, 3. Great privilege
v. 1. To show respect 2. To accept as valid, **honors**, *pl. n.* [Latin *honos*]
I will give honor to my parents. (n.)
To live in the United States is an honor. (n.)
I will honor my parents. (v.)
He said he would honor his promise. (v.)

60. The sample entry provides the following information:
(1) The correct spelling of the word is _____.
(2) An alternate spelling is _____.
(3) The word is pronounced _____.
(4) The word has _____ syllables.
(5) The origin of the word is from the _____ word _____.
(6) The main meaning when used as a noun is _____.
(7) The main meaning when used as a verb is _____.
(8) The two parts of speech for *honor* are _____ and _____.
(9) The plural spelling of *honor* is _____.
(10) One example sentence that uses *honor* as a noun is _____
_____.
(11) One example sentence that uses *honor* as a verb is _____
_____.

Matching: Choose the word (a-j) that fits alphabetically between the two head words for (61-69). Two have been completed for you.

61. _____ alphabet, alternative
62. __f___ stay, study
63. _____ commitment, communication
64. _____ research, rest
65. _____ trust, truth
66. __b___ try, typical
67. _____ Trinity, triumph
68. _____ care, cave
69. _____ arrangement, attitude

(a) common sense
(b) Tuesday
(c) alright
(d) castle
(e) trustworthy
(f) stereo
(g) aspire
(h) triplets
(i) responsible

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70. Place an "X" on the line if the word fits alphabetically between *foreigner* and *standard*.

_____ forgive	_____ parents	_____ spelling
_____ definition	_____ schools	_____ thousands
_____ language	_____ Webster	_____ Washington
_____ Franklin	_____ research	_____ government

71. On the blank, write "F" for front, "M" for middle or "B" for back to indicate the location of the words in a dictionary.

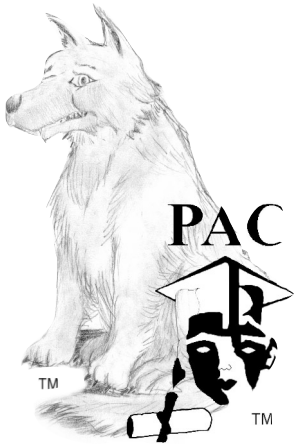
_____ honesty	_____ success	_____ intelligence
_____ America	_____ dictionary	_____ prepare
_____ knowledge	_____ learning	_____ Constitution

72. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____

_____*."*



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ACTIVITIES
Lesson 4:
Word Emphasis

A Man Who Solved a Problem

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. The main character in the story is a: _____.
   (a) garbage man (b) bus driver (c) bus passenger (d) neighbor

2. The "unofficial" dump was in a: _____.
   (a) field (b) park (c) street corner (d) school yard

3. How did the man clean the field? _____
   _____
   (a) He quit his job and picked up trash all day.
   (b) He complained to the city to "do something."
   (c) He picked up a little trash each day.
   (d) He hired young people who wanted to earn some money.
   (e) He asked the judge to assign community service workers to pick up the trash.

4. When the field was clean, the driver: _____.
   (a) planted flower seeds (c) built a church
   (b) built a playground for children (d) posted "No littering" signs

5. Complete the sentence: "Our neighborhoods are only as good as _____
   _____. Make yours an even better place _____
   _____!"

WORD POWER!
Matching: Choose the definitions for the VOCABULARY words.

6. _____ ***run***
7. _____ ***layover***
8. _____ ***site***
9. _____ ***line***
10. _____ ***dimension***
11. _____ ***retain***
12. _____ ***hinder***
13. _____ ***acronym***

(a) a word formed from the first letters of other words
(b) to maintain possession, keep
(c) a scheduled area and time a bus travels each day
(d) extra time between runs (usually referring to planes, buses or trains)
(e) area, place or plot of ground
(f) the specific area traveled by a mode of transportation
(g) level of space or knowledge
(h) to delay, to slow progress

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SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

14. _____ are words that have similar meanings.

15. List four synonyms for the word *annoyed*: _____, _____, _____ and _____.

16. Rewrite the sentence, "A bus driver became annoyed by what he saw," replacing *annoyed* with a synonym from question (16). _____

_____

17. Write synonyms for the following words.

dump: _____ encouraged: _____ gathered: _____

sack: _____ trash: _____

In sentences (18-24) are italicized synonyms. Rewrite the sentences using different synonyms from the Word Bank. You may need to use a dictionary. Underline the words you substitute.

WORD BANK

motivated	community	endeavors	government assistance programs	crime
Providential	accountable	companies	happened	tidy
unsightly	sowed	important	garbage dumps	towns
providing	united with	searching		

18. Is your *neighborhood* clean?

_____

19. Too many *cities* have *ugly junk piles* for which no one wants to be *responsible*.

_____

_____

20. Helping the bus driver *clean* our neighborhood made me feel *valuable*—like I was worth something.

_____

_____

21. After we cleaned up the junk and *planted* flower seeds, we began *looking* for other places that needed cleaning.

_____

_____

22. Our project *stimulated* other people in our town. More and more people *joined* our *efforts*.

_____

_____

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***Rewrite the sentences** continued*

23. Everyone took pride in the clean community, and soon *lawless behavior* decreased. *Businesses* moved in—*giving* jobs for people who had been dependent upon *welfare*.

_____

_____

_____

_____

24. What *occurred* in our town was *from heaven*.

_____

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

25. _____ are words that have opposite meanings.

26. Write antonyms for the following words.

better: _____	clean: _____	day: _____
foolish: _____	heavy: _____	hot: _____
kind: _____	light: _____	lose: _____
love: _____	many: _____	right: _____
stop: _____	tall: _____	wide: _____

Rewrite the paragraph replacing the italicized words with the correct antonyms from the text. Underline the words you substitute.

Last *winter*, when the weather was extremely *cold*, a bus driver in our city got the *foolish* idea of trying to *dirty* our neighborhood. He soon became an *enemy* to all who lived in our area. *Few* people attempted to *hinder* him. We believed the bus driver was *wrong* in his efforts and that his idea was *bad*. Many of us were *rude* and *mean* to the *short* man with *smooth* arms. We learned to *hate* this man who did what he could to make our city *worse*.

27. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____.

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28. Fill in the blank: The acronym ASH is for:
    A—_____, *Anti* means _____ or _____.
    S—_____, _____ in meaning.
    H—_____, _____ of sound.



ANALOGIES WITH SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

29. An analogy is the _____ or _____ of two or more things.

30. When making analogies between synonyms and antonyms or synonyms and synonyms, the second analogy always depends upon the _____.

Multiple Choice: Complete the analogies by choosing the best answers.

31. *Day* is to *night* as: _____.
    (a) *book* is to *paper*
    (b) *father* is to *son*
    (c) *light* is to *dark*

32. *Stop* is to *go* as: _____.
    (a) *horse* is to *carriage*
    (b) *help* is to *assistance*
    (c) *dry* is to *wet*

33. *Right* is to *correct* as: _____.
    (a) *go* is to *start*
    (b) *loose* is to *goose*
    (c) *cougar* is to *goat*

34. *Many* is to *much* as: _____.
    (a) *nurse* is to *patient*
    (b) *few* is to *little*
    (c) *first* is to *second*

35. (dump : junk pile) :: _____
    (a) (sack : bag)
    (b) (better : worse)
    (c) (summer : winter)

36. (wide : narrow) :: _____
    (a) (kind : nice)
    (b) (tall : short)
    (c) (teacher : student)

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37. Label the sets of words "S" for Synonym or "A" for Antonym:

_____ stop : go _____ day : night _____ gathered : collected

_____ wide : narrow _____ encouraged : cheered _____ love : hate

Multiple Choice: Complete the analogies by choosing the best answers.

38. (cougar : lamb) :: (_____)
    (a) elephant : jungle
    (b) wife : husband
    (c) fox : chicken

39. (whale : ocean) :: (_____)
    (a) chicken : soup
    (b) car : highway
    (c) steer : steak

40. (peaches : tree) :: (_____)
    (a) sailor : battleship
    (b) doctor : mechanic shop
    (c) berries : bush

41. (sailor : ranch) :: (_____)
    (a) calendar : wall
    (b) doctor : mechanic shop
    (c) chair : desk

42. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
    _____*."*



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ACTIVITIES
Lesson 5:
Word Emphasis

Leo Tolstoy—Famous Author

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Label the following statements "fact" or "inference."

1. _____ Count Tolstoy was born in Russia.
2. _____ Count Tolstoy was ugly.
3. _____ Count Tolstoy wrote *War and Peace*.
4. _____ Count Tolstoy learned that inner character was more important than outward appearances.

WORD POWER!
Write the definition for each VOCABULARY **word.**

5. ***Bemoan:*** _____
6. ***Distraught:*** _____
7. ***Foremost:*** _____
8. ***Enormous:*** _____
9. ***Heed:*** _____

HOMONYMS
Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.



10. _____ are words that sound the same when you speak, but are spelled differently when you write and have different meanings.

11. Write a homonym for each word.

bare: _____
beat: _____
bi: _____
brake: _____
dear: _____
fair: _____
flour: _____
for: _____
knew: _____
know: _____
liar: _____
meat: _____
oar: _____
one: _____
pail: _____
pair: _____
principal: _____
right: _____
road: _____
sea: _____
son: _____
steal: _____
their: _____
threw: _____
war: _____
ware: _____
way: _____

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Underline the correct homonym for each sentence.

12. Wealthy Russian ladies wore large bonnets to prevent being burned by the (son, sun).

13. Each day before leaving, we waved (bye, buy, by, bi) to the peasants.

14. I wonder how much the grain (ways, weighs).

15. The idea to write the book started with just (one, won) thought, but I (new, knew, gnu) the idea would spread.

16. My grandfather wanted to (know, no) about the project, so I decided to (right, write) to him.

17. I started my letter, "(Dear, Deer) Grandpa, I wish you could (meat, meet) the author of the book."

18. Because the thrown away manuscripts became so voluminous, we had to (buy, bye, by, bi) some (pails, pales) to hold all the trash.

19. I now understand the (principal, principle) of effective communication.

20. The author and I made a good (pear, pair, pare); we could (sea, see) where the story was going.

21. Everyday the author (wore, war) his hat and a long sleeved shirt to cover his (bare, bear) arms.

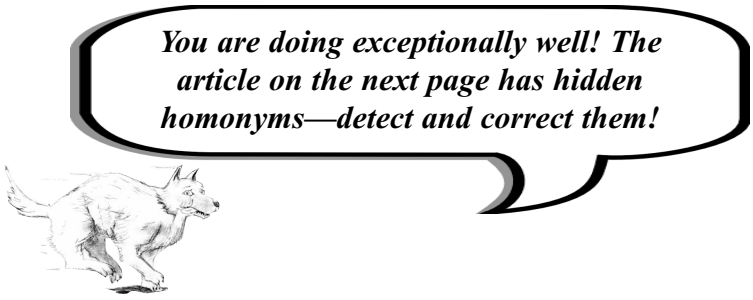
22. On some of our walks through the Russian countryside, we found things like (brake, break) pads, (steel, steal) rods, rotten (pairs, pears, pares) and (beats, beets), an old, broken (lyre, liar), and decomposed (meat, meet, mete).

23. With disgust, we (through, threw) it all away.

24. As we passed (through, threw) certain sections of town, more ideas for the book came to us.

25. (There, Their, They're) is where we sat yesterday in the park and were attacked by squirrels that were possessive of (there, their, they're) habitat.

26. (There, Their, They're) determined to maintain possession of the park.



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In the article, cross out incorrect words and replace them with the correct homonyms. You should correct thirteen homonyms.

27-39. Saying a thing when we no it is untrue is absolute falsehood. Whoever is habitually guilty of it after he is old enough to understand the nature of wrong, is depraved. Sometimes circumstances seam to draw won into falsehood without previous intent to say what is untrue. Such was the case of a boy who did this very thing.

A deep pond was behind the boy's father's garden. Early in winter the pond froze. One mourning, the boy took the axe from the shed and cut a whole in the ice to fish. The axe slipped threw the hole and sank to the bottom. Afraid, the boy did not tell his father.

The next day, the father wanted his axe and told the sun to find it. If the father had asked the son if he new where it was, the boy would have told the father. But, the father asked the boy to look for it, so, the boy said nothing, but went and looked for the axe. This was dishonest, but the boy had not actually told a lie. He was gradually becoming entangled in a difficulty which would lead him directly to telling a falsehood.

When the father asked the boy if he had used the axe or knew where it might be, the boy said, "No, sir." His father then went away. The boy sat on a log and covered his face. He had told his father an absolute lie. The boy's piece of mind was destroyed. All afternoon, the sight of the shed and the smell of the would burning in the fireplace seemed to taunt the boy. He was afraid all the thyme that his father would ask him again. Finally, the boy, so bothered by his deceit, went to his father and confessed.

Very often, in ways just like this, young people are led to tell willful falsehoods. Unless the deceptions are honestly confessed, as with the boy, young people bare the reproaches of the conscience for a while, then gradually forget the offenses. They say what is false more and more, and soon tell lies daily to conceal they're faults or to gain their wishes. Their poor character becomes known to parents, teachers and friends, and soon, no one can trust the teen who lies. What a tragic life for a young person to lead. Honesty is the best policy all the time—even if some consequences for ill behavior may be involved.

(adapted from an 1890 original by Jacob Abbott)

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ANALOGIES WITH HOMONYMS

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers to create homonym analogies.

40. (fowl : _____) :: (steel : steal)
    (a) bird (b) sky (c) foul

41. (poor : _____) :: (fore : four)
    (a) lose (b) pour (c) needy

42. (soul : _____) :: (sea : see)
    (a) spirit (b) only (c) sole

43. (wait : _____) :: (pare : pear)
    (a) weight (b) patience (c) go

44. (liar : _____) :: (gnu : new)
    (a) truth (b) lie (c) lyre

45. (road : _____) :: (grate : great)
    (a) mowed (b) rode (c) street

46. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____*."*



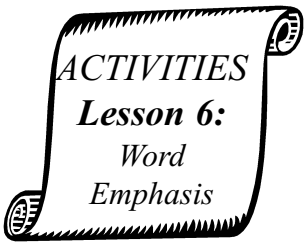
Score your work then request your quiz for lessons 1-5.



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The Prodigal Son



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. In the story of the prodigal son: _____
_____.
   (a) the older son was loyal, and the younger son was rebellious
   (b) the older son was rebellious, and the younger son was loyal
   (c) both sons were rebellious
   (d) both sons were loyal

2. The younger son: _____
_____.
   (a) stole his older brother's inheritance and ran away
   (b) took his inheritance and left the family
   (c) helped the father ranch while the older brother left
   (d) went after the older brother and brought him home

3. The younger son: _____
_____.
   (a) was wise in how he spent his money; started a business and became wealthy
   (b) lost his money in a pig farm that failed
   (c) wasted his money on parties, prostitutes and "friends"
   (d) donated half of his inheritance to the poor

4. The younger son decided to: _____
_____.
   (a) throw a party and celebrate his older brother's return home
   (b) find his friends and ask them for help
   (c) return home to his father and ask forgiveness
   (d) only b and c

5. When the younger son saw his father, which of the following occurred?
_____
   (a) The father forgave the son, embraced him and prepared a feast.
   (b) The father refused the son's request for forgiveness and sent away the son.
   (c) The father clothed the son in the best clothes, gave the son a ring, and celebrated.
   (d) only a and c

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

6. When the father said, ". . . this son of mine was dead and has returned to life. He was lost and is found," he meant: _____
_____.

(a) the son had been killed but somehow came back to life
(b) the son had been lost and did not know which direction was home
(c) the son had been gone so long, as if he were dead or lost forever
(d) only a and b

WORD POWER!

In Activities 7-14, the wrong VOCABULARY words are used. Rewrite each sentence, using the correct words from the Word Bank. Underline the words you substitute.

WORD BANK

East	***pods***	***lodging***	***embraced***	***tattered***	***discards***
haggard	***elder***	***sinned***	***record***	***acquired***	***inheritance***

7. If a man is looking for ***inheritance***, he is looking for a place to stay.

_____
_____

8. If a man ***acquires*** bad habits, he will become successful.

_____
_____

9. If a man looks very ***haggard*** he is torn and raggedy.

_____
_____

10. If a man wants his ***record***, he wants the money due him when his parent dies.

_____
_____

11. If a man is ***embraced*** he is thin, unhealthy and worn out.

_____
_____

12. If a man is ***elder***, he is held in a tight hug.

_____
_____

13. A person who lives in Asia is from the ***pods***.

_____
_____

14. A person who has ***acquired*** has broken a moral law and has committed a wrong or shameful act.

_____
_____

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HOW TO USE A THESAURUS

Complete the Activities.

15. A thesaurus: _____.
    (a) is arranged alphabetically
    (b) assists a person in being creative in writing
    (c) provides synonyms
    (d) provides antonyms
    (e) all of these
    (f) only a and c

16. A thesaurus uses head words like a dictionary. _____
    (a) True or (b) False

17. Every synonym for a word in a thesaurus is appropriate for whatever you are writing.
    _____ (a) True or (b) False

18. Selecting the correct synonym is important to the meaning you are attempting to convey.
    _____ (a) True or (b) False

19. In the text, which five synonyms for *loyal* were appropriate for the meaning of the sentence, "The older brother was loyal to the father." _____,
    _____, _____, _____, _____

Rewrite each sentence substituting the italicized word. Underline the words you substitute.

20. "The older brother was *loyal* to the father." Substitute *loyal* with *devoted*.
    _____
    _____

21. "The young man never *corresponded* with his father and brother," Replace *corresponded* with a synonym from the sample thesaurus page. _____
    _____
    _____

22. "His *countenance* was haggard, bitter and hopeless," Replace *countenance* with a synonym from the sample thesaurus page. _____
    _____

23. "The son gathered the *courage* to return to his father," Replace *courage* with a synonym from the sample thesaurus page. _____
    _____

Fill in the blank: Write in the correct answers.

24. List any three antonyms for *corrupt* from the sample thesaurus page: _____,
    _____ and _____.

25. List four antonyms for *couple* from the sample thesaurus page: _____,
    _____, _____ and _____.

26. Three antonyms for *counsel* are: _____, _____ and _____.

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For each italicized word, find one or more appropriate synonyms in your thesaurus. Be sure to retain the meaning of the sentence.

27. Long ago, in a *land* of the East, a man had two sons. _____
28. The younger was *rebellious*. _____
29. The son packed his *belongings*. _____
30. His new "friends" helped the young man *waste* all his money. _____
31. The pods he was feeding the *swine* looked good to him. _____
32. He tried to figure out how to better his *condition*. _____
33. Bring the *finest* clothes! _____
34. *Butcher* the calf in the fattening pen. _____
35. We must celebrate with a *feast*! _____
36. You celebrate by butchering the finest calf on the *place*. _____

For each italicized word, find one or more appropriate antonyms in your thesaurus.

37. Soon the young man had many *"friends."* _____
38. Feeding pigs was a *dirty* job. _____
39. The older brother was *angry*. _____
40. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____ _____*."*



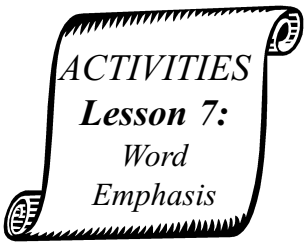
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Name: _____

Date: _____ Grade: _____



Words May Save a Life



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. The woman in the story: _____.
   (a) was in the hospital with heart problems
   (b) marched in the military with 1,000 other troops
   (c) trained horses and got kicked in the heart
   (d) was a speaker on the importance of words

2. The woman's heart "healed itself" because: _____.
   (a) the woman was afraid of dying
   (b) the doctor cured her
   (c) the medicine worked
   (d) the woman thought she was healthy

WORD POWER!

Matching: Choose the definitions for the VOCABULARY words.

3. _____ ***ailing*** (a) ill, diseased, sick
   _____ ***native*** (b) a person born in a certain country
   _____ ***grammatical*** (c) referring to proper use of speech



IDIOMS

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

4. Idioms are: _____
   _____.
   (a) nonsense to foreigners
   (b) phrases that should not be interpreted literally
   (c) understood by native speakers
   (d) only learned by experience
   (e) not grammatical
   (f) all of these
   (g) only a, b and e

5. The American language includes thousands of idioms. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

6. In the vignette, *the end was near* meant: _____.
   (a) death was about to occur
   (b) her bills were due
   (c) her surgery was nearly finished
   (d) she had almost crawled to the end of a tunnel

7. *Troops* referred to _____ in the vignette.
   (a) soldiers
   (b) the medical staff
   (c) galloping horses
   (d) foreigners

8. If a person's heart has a *wholesome gallop*, that person is: _____.
   (a) allergic to horses
   (b) sickly
   (c) afraid of the army
   (d) healthy

9. If a person has *a lot of kick to his heart*, that person is most likely: _____.
   (a) healthy
   (b) angry
   (c) in pain
   (d) sleeping

10. When a person's *spirits are lifted*, that person is: _____.
    (a) depressed and sad
    (b) happy and encouraged
    (c) dead
    (d) ready to go to work

Matching: Choose the meanings for the idioms.

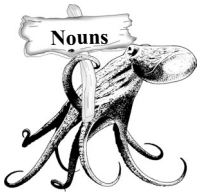
11. _____ an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure
12. _____ to have backbone
13. _____ beat around the bush
14. _____ beauty is only skin deep
15. _____ bottled up
16. _____ to be a happy camper
17. _____ to see red
18. _____ to be shady

(a) to avoid the issue
(b) to be suspicious
(c) to be angry
(d) to be brave or daring
(e) to prevent a bad occurrence is better than trying to correct the problem later
(f) just because a person is good looking, does not necessarily mean he or she is a good person
(g) to keep inside
(h) satisfied, content

19. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____*."*



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The Eaglet

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 8:
Nouns

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. The vignette is mainly about: _____.
   (a) a farmer (b) a chick (c) an eaglet (d) flying

2. The moral of the story is: _____
   _____.
   (a) the eagle never reached his potential because he never overcame his circumstances
   (b) saving eagle eggs is a moral habit
   (c) how to be an eagle who lives with chickens
   (d) do not count your chickens before they hatch

WORD POWER!
Write the answers for the VOCABULARY words.

3. An ***eaglet*** is _____.
4. A ***brood*** is _____.
5. A ***chick*** is _____.
6. If a bird is ***magnificent***, it is _____.

In Activities 7-11, the wrong vocabulary words are used. Rewrite each sentence, using the correct words from the Word Bank. Underline the words you substitute.

WORD BANK

callused	***pondered***	***tenacious***	***yearned***	***hen***

7. The ***tenacious*** set on the eggs.
   _____
8. The farmer ***yearned*** the problem.
   _____
9. His ***pondered*** hands were not strangers to hard work.
   _____
10. He ***callused*** for a better life.
    _____
11. The ***hen*** eagle was not afraid of the farmer's threats.
    _____

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NOUNS

Complete the Activities.

12. Nouns are the names of _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.

13. The difference between common and proper nouns is: _____ _____.

(a) common nouns name specific persons, places, things, ideas, actions or feelings; proper nouns name any persons, places, things, ideas, actions or feelings
(b) common nouns are capitalized; proper nouns are not capitalized
(c) proper nouns name specific persons, places, things, ideas, actions or feelings; common nouns name any persons, places, things, ideas, actions or feelings
(d) proper nouns are capitalized; common nouns are not capitalized
(e) only a and b
(f) only c and d

14. On each blank, write "C" for common noun or "P" for proper noun.

_____ eagle	_____ chicken	_____ farmer
_____ Oscar	_____ Farmer Brown	_____ barnyard
_____ Menace	_____ Oregon	_____ forest
_____ cow	_____ egg	_____ potential
_____ life	_____ Miss Bantam	_____ mother

List all the nouns in each sentence (15-19). Next to each noun, in parentheses, write "common" or "proper." One is completed for you.

15. Have you ever wandered through the woods?
woods (common) _____

16. If you have visited a farm, you may have seen a chicken that looked similar to Miss Bantam.
_____

17. Have you ever been to a zoo?
_____

18. Perhaps you have seen an eagle in the woods or at the zoo.
_____

19. Oregon is a beautiful, luscious state.
_____

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers for versatile words.

20. Some words can be used as both nouns and verbs. _____
(a) True or (b) False

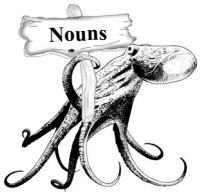
21. In the sentence, "The farmer's call caught the attention of the cows"
call is a: _____.
(a) noun (b) verb (c) proper sentence

22. In the sentence, "Eagles hunt for food" *hunt* is a: _____.
(a) noun (b) verb (c) common sentence

23. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____*."*



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ACTIVITIES
Lesson 9:
Nouns

How to Win

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. The boys were: _____.
   (a) foot racing
   (b) rollerblading
   (c) bicycle racing

2. Using what you have to be successful is the: _____.
   (a) best way to win in life
   (b) best way to lose in life
   (c) neither a nor b

3. The moral of the vignette is: _____
   _____.
   (a) complain that you do not have as much as your friends
   (b) be jealous of rich people
   (c) use what you have to become as good as or better than others who have more than you do

WORD POWER!
True or False: Write the answers for the VOCABULARY words.

4. _____ The ***offspring*** of a person or animal is his or her parents.
5. _____ A ***vessel*** usually refers to a ship.
6. _____ ***Trout*** are related to salmon.
7. _____ A ***minister*** could be found in a church.
8. _____ To have ***rapt*** attention means to be easily distracted.
9. _____ ***Moderate*** means extreme excessiveness.

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COMPOUND NOUNS

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

10. A compound noun is _____ _____.

11. List two compound nouns that appear in the vignette. _____ and _____

On the blank, write the compound noun each phrase describes. One has been completed for you.

12. land for farming _____farmland_____
13. a yard near a barn _____
14. a man who delivers mail _____
15. sauce made from apples _____
16. a line from which to hang clothes _____
17. shoes worn to walk in snow _____
18. a place to build a fire _____
19. shells from the sea _____
20. a port by the sea _____
21. flowers that are wild _____
22. a yard filled with graves _____
23. a book full of checks _____
24. glasses worn over the eyes _____
25. a watch used to stop the clock _____
26. a house where court is held _____

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

27. Collective nouns name a _____ or _____ of nouns.

28. List ten collective nouns having to do with animals: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

29. List ten collective nouns having to do with people: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

30. List five collective nouns having to do with things: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

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Fill in the blank: Complete each sentence with a collective noun from the Word Bank.

WORD BANK				
herd	pack	flock	school	congregation
jury	family	swarm	choir	crowd
pride	pod	assembly	committee	
freight	troop	livestock	equipment	

31. When we were deep sea fishing, we came upon a _____ of whales.

32. The number of _____ on ranches varies from place to place.

33. The _____ sang with enthusiasm.

34. Is the _____ which distributes funds to the farming community small or large?

35. The _____ travels by either ship or plane to Japan.

36. Some policemen captured a _____ of wild dogs so children would not be harmed.

37. The church _____ gathers each Sunday at 10 a.m.

38. The _____ found the kidnapper guilty while a _____ of spectators stood outside the courthouse.

39. A _____ of soldiers stopped the Communist spy from delivering his illegal information.

40. A _____ of wasps was chasing me; I was so afraid, I ran straight into some of dad's farming _____.

41. The committee called an _____ to discuss how best to serve the community.

42. A _____ of lions often stalked the large _____ of deer.

43. My _____ consists of two sisters, my parents and myself.

44. A _____ of pelicans can reduce a _____ of fish to nothing!

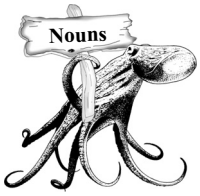
45. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____ _____.*"*



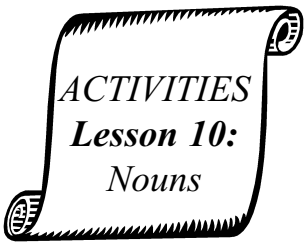
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The Tortoise and the Hare



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE

True or False: Write the correct answers.

1. _____ The main characters in the story were a rabbit and a ***tortoise***.
2. _____ The tortoise always teased the ***hare*** about being so fast.
3. _____ The tortoise challenged the hare to a race.
4. _____ The rabbit won the race because the tortoise was too slow.
5. _____ The rabbit lost the race because he fell asleep.
6. _____ The writer of the story was Aesop.

WORD POWER!

Matching: Choose the definitions for the VOCABULARY words.

7. _____ ***hare***
8. _____ ***tortoise***
9. _____ ***pace***
10. _____ ***jeers***
11. _____ ***goad***
12. _____ ***acclaimed***

(a) to manipulate, push, bully or force unkindly
(b) unkind mockery
(c) recognized, celebrated
(d) a kind of turtle
(e) rate of speed
(f) rabbit



SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

13. A _____ noun names one person, place, thing, idea, action or feeling.
    (a) plural (c) singular
    (b) collective (d) compound

14. A _____ noun names more than one person, place, thing, idea, action or feeling.
    (a) plural (c) singular
    (b) collective (d) compound

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15. Write **Rule #1** for making nouns plural. _____

_____

Make the nouns plural.

16. animal _____
17. race _____
18. winner _____
19. jeer _____
20. hand _____
21. line _____
22. hare _____

23. Write **Rule #2** for making nouns plural. _____

_____

_____

Make the nouns plural.

24. church _____
25. glass _____
26. box _____
27. ash _____
28. fox _____

29. Write **Rule #3** for making nouns plural. _____

_____

_____

30. Write **Rule #4** for making nouns plural. _____

_____

_____

Make the nouns plural.

31. donkey _____
32. cry _____
33. ploy _____
34. story _____
35. activity _____
36. journey _____
37. way _____
38. essay _____
39. lady _____
40. puppy _____
41. melody _____
42. sky _____

43. Write **Rule #5** for making nouns plural. _____

_____

_____

44. Write **Rule #6** for making nouns plural. _____

_____

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Make the nouns plural.

45. cargo _____
46. echo _____
47. potato _____
48. photo _____
49. volcano _____
50. tomato _____
51. radio _____
52. zoo _____
53. tornado _____
54. igloo _____
55. rodeo _____

56. Write **Rule #7** for making nouns plural. _____

_____

_____

Make the nouns plural.

57. loaf _____
58. self _____
59. life _____
60. roof _____
61. leaf _____
62. wolf _____
63. knife _____
64. chief _____

65. Write **Rule #8** for making nouns plural. _____

_____

_____

Make the nouns plural.

66. man _____
67. ox _____
68. goose _____
69. foot _____

70. Write **Rule #9** for making nouns plural. _____

_____

Make the nouns plural.

71. fish _____
72. tuna _____
73. bass _____
74. salmon _____
75. moose _____
76. Japanese _____
77. English _____

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ALL TOGETHER!
Write the plural form of the underlined word.

78. The judge for the race was the fox. _____
79. The rabbit stopped for a nap. _____
80. He fell asleep in the bush. _____
81. His ear did not serve him well. _____
82. Have you ever lost an eyelash? _____
83. A tax raise would not be good. _____
84. Do you have a local address? _____
85. What is the ratio of boys to girls? _____
86. The moo of the cow woke me. _____
87. The bay is beautiful in the morning. _____
88. Abraham Lincoln is my hero. _____
89. The president can veto any bill. _____
90. The quality of the artwork is good. _____
91. Please carry the tray to the sink. _____

Some of the plural nouns in the sentences below are incorrect. Correctly rewrite the sentences. Underline the words you substitute.

92. Two womans taking care of sixteen childs walked to the park.
_____
_____

93. The banker put the day's transactions in the saves so thiefs would not steal.
_____
_____

94. The farmers and their wifes raise calfs, sheeps and sometimes baby deers and catfishes.
_____
_____

95. The dwarves could not reach the shelfs.
_____

96. Many Chineses and Irishes helped build America's railroads.
_____

97. Mouses tooths are very sharp.
_____

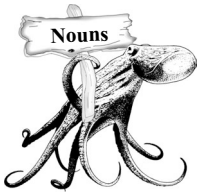
98. The entire school was infected with louses.
_____

99. The sandwiches were split in halfs.
_____

100. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____*."*



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ACTIVITIES
Lesson 11:
Nouns

We Reap What We Sow

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Sequencing: Number the events in order.

1. _____ Winston Churchill became ill.
2. _____ A boy assisted the politician.
3. _____ A politician's carriage became mired in mud.
4. _____ Winston Churchill attended a war meeting in Morocco.
5. _____ The politician paid for the boy's medical career.
6. _____ Alexander Fleming saved Winston Churchill's life.

True or False: Write the correct answers.

7. _____ The boy was Alexander Fleming who grew up to become the man who discovered the medicinal benefits of penicillin.
8. _____ The politician who paid for the boy's schooling was Winston Churchill's father.

WORD POWER!
Matching: Choose the definitions for the VOCABULARY words.

9. _____ ***Parliament***
10. _____ ***Edinburgh***
11. _____ ***mired***
12. _____ ***press***
13. _____ ***decline***
14. _____ ***aristocratic***
15. _____ ***Winston Churchill***
16. _____ ***pneumonia***
17. _____ ***stricken***
18. _____ ***Morocco***
19. _____ ***penicillin***
20. _____ ***befriend***
21. _____ ***benefactor***

(a) a country in northwest Africa that was involved in World War II
(b) person of royalty or of the wealthy class
(c) to refuse politely
(d) to become ill suddenly
(e) a disease of the lungs
(f) to attempt to influence, to argue
(g) the legislative body of the British government
(h) one who gives aid in time of need
(i) an antibiotic
(j) stuck in clay or mud
(k) the capital of Scotland
(l) to become a friend
(m) England's prime minister during World War II

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POSSESSIVE NOUNS

True or False: Write the correct answers.

22. _____ Possessive nouns show ownership.

23. _____ Writers use possessive nouns often because they are shorter than the long phrases.

Shorten the long phrases into possessive nouns.

24. the response of the boy _____

25. the question of the politician _____

26. the sickness of Churchill _____

27. the pledge of the aristocrat _____

Reverse! Change the possessive nouns into long phrases.

28. the university's cost _____

29. the man's destination _____

30. penicillin's healing power _____

31. Write **Rule #1** for forming possessive nouns. _____

_____

_____

Make the nouns possessive.

32. man _____

33. train _____

34. payment _____

35. conference _____

36. doctor _____

On the blanks, correctly rewrite the nouns that should be possessive. The number in parentheses at the end of each sentence indicates how many nouns you need to correct.

37. The carriages wheels were stuck in the mud. (1)

_____

38. The boys thoughtfulness earned him the politicians gratitude. (2)

_____, _____

39. The Englishmans offer to help the youth saved the politicians sons life. (3)

_____, _____, _____

40. The doctors discovery of penicillin might never have occurred if the boy had refused to pull out the aristocrats wagon. (2)

_____, _____

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Write the Rules for possessive nouns.

41. Write **Rule #2** for forming plural possessive nouns. _____
_____
_____
_____

42. Write **Rule #3** for forming plural possessive nouns. _____
_____
_____
_____

43. Write **Rule #4** for forming possessive nouns. _____
_____
_____
_____

44. Write **Rule #5** for forming possessive nouns. _____
_____
_____
_____

Make the plural nouns possessive.

45. horses _____

46. carriages _____

47. wheels _____

48. lasses _____

49. feet _____

50. salmon _____

Fill in the blank: Choose the possessive form from the box to the right.

51. You can tell a _____ character by his actions.

mans, man's
men, men's

52. The _____ example is worthy of following.

boys, boy's,
boyse boyses

53. Have you ever received a _____ prescription for penicillin?

doctors, doctor's
doctors', doctores

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Choosing possessive forms *continued*

54. Throughout history, many _____ school bills have been paid by aristocrats.

students, student's
students', studentses

55. The _____ effect saved the life of _____ most influential man during that time.

medicines, medicine's
medicines', medicineses

Englands, England's
Englands', Englandses

56. Write the **Life Principle:** "_____
_____
_____,"
_____.



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Worms for Sale

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 12:
Pronouns

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. Which of the following statements are true? Place an "X" next to each correct answer.
   _____ (a) A bird attempted to sell some worms to a man.
   _____ (b) A man sold worms to birds.
   _____ (c) Birds had to exchange feathers for worms.

2. The moral of the story is: _____.
   (a) bad habits overcome people little by little
   (b) people often believe that compromising character just a little bit will not have consequences
   (c) unhealthy habits make one incapable of reaching his or her potential
   (d) all of the above

WORD POWER!
Matching: Choose the definitions for the VOCABULARY words.

3. _____ ***lark***
4. _____ ***perch***
5. _____ ***wince***

(a) to rest or sit on
(b) to utter a small sound of pain
(c) a bird whose songs are long and melodious



PRONOUNS AND ANTECEDENTS
Complete the Activities.

6. A _____ is a word used to replace a noun.

7. Pronouns make sentences shorter and less complicated.
   _____ (a) True or (b) False

8. A(n) _____ is a word to which a pronoun refers.

9. When pronouns are used improperly, readers become confused.
   _____ (a) True or (b) False

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On the blank, write the antecedent(s) to the pronoun(s).

10. The lark sang his beautiful songs.

_____

11. The man sold his fat, juicy worms to unsuspecting birds.

_____

12. Mary and Michael guarded their character from bad habits.

_____

13. An evil habit soon places its talons around a person's heart and will not allow him or her to escape.

_____

14. The bird's example shows how people form their bad habits, then suffer the consequences later.

_____

Rewrite each sentence, replacing the unnecessary nouns with the correct pronouns.

15. The lark sang the lark's songs from the treetops.

_____

16. The man carried the man's box through the forest.

_____

17. The birds sold the birds' feathers for worms.

_____

18. A habit will soon engulf the habit's participants in unbecoming behavior.

_____

Pronoun/antecedent errors are in each sentence. Rewrite each sentence correctly.

19. He told the man that he would buy one. _____

_____

20. The lark's brother warned him against forming bad habits. _____

_____

_____

21. The lark could no longer buy worms from the man because he had no more feathers.

_____

_____

_____

22. Because the lark sold his feathers for worms, they could not help him soar and sing.

_____

_____

_____

23. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____

_____

_____

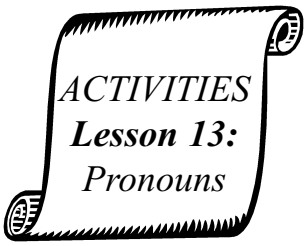
_____*."*



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Fatal Conversation



You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Complete the Activities.

1. The phrases _____ and _____ mark the dividing line between success and failure for millions of humans.

2. "What's the use?" is the philosophy of the person who: _____ _____.
   (a) gives up in the middle of the journey
   (b) sits when he does not know which way to go
   (c) has no effective short-term goals, long-range goals or visions
   (d) does not accept challenges
   (e) all of the above
   (f) only a, b and d

3. A person who says, "Why should I?" most likely: _____.
   (a) works hard
   (b) does just enough to "get by"
   (c) does not work if he is not paid
   (d) is lazy and selfish
   (e) dodges work
   (f) strives for excellence
   (g) is not afraid to work past quitting time
   (h) is resourceful and efficient
   (i) only b, c, d and e
   (j) only a, f, g and h

4. The phrases _____ and _____ sparkle with the spirit of success and always bring rewards.

WORD POWER!
Matching: Choose the definitions for the VOCABULARY words.

5. _____ ***fatal***
6. _____ ***chap***
7. _____ ***signpost***

(a) self defeating, ending in death
(b) road sign giving directions
(c) a British word for "man" or "fellow"

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PRONOUN CLASSIFICATIONS

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

8. Pronouns change form depending on their _____ or _____.

9. List the four properties of pronouns that should be considered in order to understand pronoun usage and meaning: _____, _____, _____ and _____.

10. _____ is the property that distinguishes whether the pronoun refers to a masculine antecedent or a feminine antecedent.

11. The two genders of pronouns are _____ and _____.

12. The two non-genders are _____ and _____.

Change the gender or non-gender of the italicized pronoun in each sentence to a pronoun of the gender or non-gender in the parentheses. Rewrite each sentence. In some sentences, you will have to change other words.

13. *They* told me, "You can count on us!" (feminine)

_____

14. *He* does not say, "What's the use?" or "Why should I?" (common)

_____

_____

15. *She* works hard and does a good job. (masculine)

_____

16. *They* are difficult but can be accomplished. (neuter)

_____

Complete the Activities.

17. Matching:

_____ masculine	(a) denotes female sex
_____ feminine	(b) refers to things without sex
_____ neuter	(c) denotes male sex
_____ common	(d) denotes either male or female sex

18. The person of a pronoun shows _____

_____

_____.

19. List the three pronoun persons: _____, _____ and _____.

20. Matching:

_____ first person	(a) person being spoken about
_____ second person	(b) person doing the speaking
_____ third person	(c) person being spoken to

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Examine each underlined pronoun (21-29). On the blank, write "F" for first person, "S" for second person or "T" for third person.

21. _____ I am not a quitter.

22. _____ You are going to finish with success.

23. _____ Our goal is to finish with excellence.

24. _____ She is a good example to follow.

25. _____, _____ They will never sit by the side of the road and shirk their responsibilities.

26. _____, _____ For me, my character matters more than peer pressure.

27. _____, _____ We will not dodge our work.

28. _____, _____ His motto is, "Never quit until you are finished."

29. _____ Doing just enough to get by is not good enough for them.

30. Fill in the blank: The number of pronouns shows whether _____ _____.

On the blank, write the correct Number of Pronoun for each sentence.

31. We will give our tasks all we have. (singular, plural)

_____

32. He will be successful if he does not entertain thoughts of "What's the use?" or "Why should I?" (singular, plural)

_____

33. Working hard to get ahead without expecting pay for every hour will actually bring more success to you than watching the clock and refusing to work overtime. (singular, plural)

_____

34. People who work hard deserve what they earn. (singular, plural)

_____

35. Matching:

_____ nominative case	(a) shows ownership
_____ possessive case	(b) object of the sentence
_____ objective case	(c) subject of the sentence or clause



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On the line, write the pronouns in each sentence. Next to each pronoun in parentheses, write "N" for nominative case, "P" for possessive case or "O" for objective case. The number in parentheses at the end of each sentence indicates how many pronouns you should find. One is completed for you.

36. He should be able to count on me to complete the project correctly. (2)
    He (N), me (O)_____
37. My boss is happy when I do a good job. (2)
    _____
38. She does not wish to disappoint her parents. (2)
    _____
39. They are a loving family. Each parent and child works hard to give his or her part to make the family successful. (3)
    _____
40. You are responsible for your actions as an individual, student, friend, sibling or son or daughter. (2)
    _____
41. For them, "Why should I?" is not an option. They focus on "How can I do the best job possible?" (4)
    _____
42. Her mother is kind. (1)
    _____
43. She did not say it. (2)
    _____
44. It is a good story. (1)
    _____

Decide if the possessive pronouns are used correctly (45-50). On the blank, write "C" for correct or "I" for incorrect.

45. _____ The responsibility for the project was her's.
46. _____ His' humble and helpful attitude made all the difference.
47. _____ These projects are your's. Complete them with care.
48. _____ The efficiency of the plan is it's strong point.
49. _____ The good ideas for success are theirs.
50. _____ The plans for improvement are his.
51. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
    _____*."*



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Seize Your Opportunities

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 14:
Pronouns

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Multiple Choice: Choose the correct answers.

1. The main characters in the vignette are: _____.
   (a) shepherds from Brazil
   (b) miners from California
   (c) families who sold their farms
   (d) farmers who tried mining instead

2. The shepherds exchanged: _____.
   (a) diamonds for the hope of finding gold
   (b) sheep for diamonds and gold
   (c) gold for the hope of finding diamonds

3. The sentence, "Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand," means: _____
   _____
   _____.
   (a) if one's circumstances become difficult and cheerless, leave in hope of finding a better place to live with no problems
   (b) our business is to leave alone daily opportunities for success
   (c) we should seize the opportunities within our grasp, instead of disregarding them in favor of what might be better but has no guarantee

4. The sentence, "Power and fortune are lying ***latent*** everywhere about us, waiting for the eye that can see and for the mind that can ***utilize***," means: _____
   _____
   _____.
   (a) we need to go somewhere else to become successful in life
   (b) if we are wise and resourceful, we will recognize and use the daily opportunities around us that are somewhat hidden, but can be uncovered
   (c) only the rich and powerful have opportunities for success

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***Multiple Choice** continued*

5. The sentence, "We ***tread heedlessly*** upon the lids of great secrets of nature, easily discovered to the observant eye and which would help all mankind along in the upward path of civilization," means: _____
_____
_____.

(a) we are too observant
(b) secrets of nature are right under our nose, but we take for granted that what we see is all life has to offer
(c) daily opportunities are useless in the attempt to better all of mankind

WORD POWER!
Matching: Choose the definitions for the VOCABULARY words.

6. _____ ***shepherds***
7. _____ ***party***
8. _____ ***translucent***
9. _____ ***pebbles***
10. _____ ***voyage***
11. _____ ***tread***
12. _____ ***heedless***

(a) clear enough for light to shine through, but not clear enough to see through
(b) to walk heavily or stomp
(c) foolish, careless, disregard for consequences
(d) small stones or rocks
(e) journey
(f) watchers and keepers of sheep
(g) a group



PRONOUN CATEGORIES
Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

13. Complete the paragraph. *Pronouns are extremely important to our communication skills.*
_____
_____
_____
_____

14. Complete the **First Person** Personal Pronoun Chart:

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	_____	_____
Possessive	_____, _____	_____, _____
Objective	_____	_____

15. Complete the **Second Person** Personal Pronoun Chart:

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	_____	_____
Possessive	_____, _____	_____, _____
Objective	_____	_____

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Fill in the blank *continued*

16. Complete the **Third Person** Personal Pronoun Chart:

	Singular			**Plural**
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Common
Nominative	_____	_____	_____	_____
Possessive	_____	_____, _____	_____	_____, _____
Objective	_____	_____	_____	_____

Rewrite the sentences (17-20). One has been completed for you. Follow the example. Underline the pronouns you substitute.

17. Change the first person singular nominative and possessive case pronouns to first person plural nominative and possessive case pronouns.
I will not throw away my "pebbles" of opportunity.
We will not throw away our "pebbles" of opportunity.

18. Change the third person plural objective and nominative case pronouns to second person singular objective and nominative case pronouns.
Many opportunities await them if they will commit to action.

_____
_____

19. Change the second person singular possessive case pronoun to the first person singular possessive case pronoun.
Your days are filled with opportunities for success.

_____
_____

20. Change the third person plural objective case pronoun to the third person feminine singular objective case pronoun.
He did his best for them.

_____

21. Nominative, possessive and objective case pronouns cannot be used interchangeably, but must be used in their proper places.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

In questions 22-27, some pronouns are incorrect. Correctly rewrite the sentences. The number of pronouns you need to correct are in parentheses. Underline the pronouns you substitute.

22. Them and me do not want to miss our opportunities. (2)

_____
_____

23. Him and I are going to take advantage of everyday opportunities. (1)

_____
_____

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Rewrite the sentences *continued*

24. Us young men and women will do what is required to find and utilize the latent power and fortune around us. (1)

_____

_____

25. Manuel kept an account of him and the other shepherds' journey. (1)

_____

_____

26. Me and you know now not to miss us daily opportunities. (3)

_____

_____

27. Her and him are observant and are using them talents to help others. (3)

_____

_____

28. Indefinite pronouns refer to particular persons and things.

_____ (a) True or (b) False

On the line, write the indefinite pronoun(s) in each sentence.

29. Each person in this world can make a positive moral difference in his or her town, neighborhood or school.

_____

30. Because they are waiting for someone else to do the job, many youth pass up daily opportunities to improve life for themselves and others.

_____

31. Neither you nor I, nor anyone else should shirk responsibilities.

_____

32. Both of us, not just one or the other, should stand for what is right and resist that which is wrong.

_____

33. Some, if any, would knowingly trade fortune for a vague future.

_____

34. All of us have fortune lying at our feet; few recognize the opportunity.

_____

35. Everywhere is opportunity. Think again if you believe none exists near you.

_____

36. You should find somebody who possesses morals to give you good advice.

_____

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Write the indefinite pronouns *continued*

37. Do not take just anybody's advice. Choose someone who offers both good advice and a good example.

_____

38. Most circumstances can be improved. You are responsible to improve yours.

_____

On the line, correctly rewrite each pronoun that needs an apostrophe.

39. Ones success in life depends on his or her character.

_____

40. Each choice you make affects someones life.

_____

41. Everyones chance in life depends on his or her willingness to apply moral principles to everyday decisions.

_____

42. Anyones family, friends and circumstances can be stepping stones or stumbling blocks.

_____

Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

43. A demonstrative pronoun points to a _____

_____.

44. The most common demonstrative pronouns are: _____, _____, _____ and _____.

On the line, write the demonstrative pronoun(s) in each sentence. Next to each pronoun, write in parentheses "S" for singular or "P" for plural. Then, write the antecedent of each pronoun. One has been completed for you.

45. This is a good day to begin planning your future.
This (S), the antecedent is "day"

46. Those shepherds did not know how well off they were in Brazil.

_____

47. These life lessons are important to all.

_____

48. That principle is for your good.

_____

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Read each sentence and answer the questions for each pronoun and antecedent. Questions 49 and 50 are completed for you.

49. Will (a) anyone read (b) these?

(a) *Anyone* is what category of pronoun? indefinite
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? It does not have an antecedent.
What is the number of the pronoun? singular

(b) *These* is what category of pronoun? demonstrative
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? It does not have an antecedent.
What is the number of the pronoun? plural

50. When (a) he had examined the books, he said to the woman, "(b) This I will take; (c) those (d) you may keep."

(a) *He* is what category of pronoun? personal
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? It does not have an antecedent.
What is the person, number and case of the pronoun? third person, singular, objective case

(b) *This* is what category of pronoun? demonstrative
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? book
What is the number of the pronoun? singular

(c) *Those* is what category of pronoun? demonstrative
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? books
What is the number of the pronoun? plural

(d) *You* is what category of pronoun? personal
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? It does not have an antecedent.
What is the person, number and case of the pronoun? second person, singular, nominative case

51. Does (a) everyone in the class have a copy of the story?

(a) *Everyone* is what category of pronoun? _____
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? _____
What is the number of the pronoun? _____

52. Shall (a) I leave (b) this story for (c) my friend?

(a) *I* is what category of pronoun? _____
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? _____
What is the person, number and case of the pronoun? _____
_____

(b) *This* is what category of pronoun? _____
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? _____
What is the number of the pronoun? _____

(c) *My* is what category of pronoun? _____
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? _____
What is the person, number and case of the pronoun? _____
_____

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Pronouns and antecedents *continued*

53. (a) You may take (b) those, but leave (c) these for (d) me, please.

(a) *You* is what category of pronoun? _____
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? _____
What is the person, number and case of the pronoun? _____
_____

(b) *Those* is what category of pronoun? _____
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? _____
What is the number of the pronoun? _____

(c) *These* is what category of pronoun? _____
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? _____
What is the number of the pronoun? _____

(d) *Me* is what category of pronoun? _____
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? _____
What is the person, number and case of the pronoun? _____
_____

54. (a) These are valuable stories. (b) Each provides a good moral for readers.

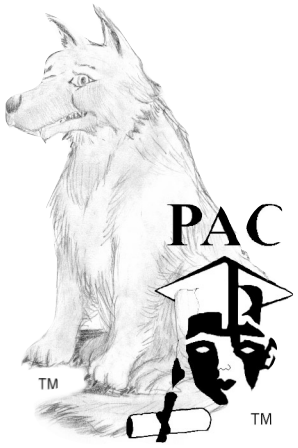
(a) *These* is what category of pronoun? _____
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? _____
What is the number of the pronoun? _____

(b) *Each* is what category of pronoun? _____
What is the antecedent of the pronoun? _____
What is the number of the pronoun? _____

55. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____*."*



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Talents

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 15:
Pronouns

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***



FROM THE VIGNETTE
Fill in the blank: Complete the following basic events of the story.

1. A businessman was aging and was concerned about his _____.
2. His only living relatives were three ***stalwart*** _____.
3. The businessman told the young men that one of them would _____.
4. The businessman gave each nephew a _____ with which to solve the problem of _____.
5. Two of the young men brought _____ and _____, but did not fill the room.
6. The third young man did two things with his coin: he _____ _____, and he bought some _____ and a small _____ with the remaining money.
7. The light filled the room and the old man was pleased. The old man _____ his nephew and gave him the business.

WORD POWER!
Matching: Choose the definitions for the VOCABULARY words.

8. _____ ***lore***
9. _____ ***stalwart***
10. _____ ***meekly***
11. _____ ***flint***

(a) stories based on ancient history, traditions or beliefs
(b) morally and physically strong, sturdy
(c) very hard stone that sparks when struck with steel
(d) humbly, patiently



PRONOUN CATEGORIES (Continued)
Fill in the blank: Write the correct answers.

12. The three categories of pronouns you will learn in this lesson are: _____ _____, _____ _____ and _____.
13. _____ pronouns introduce dependent clauses.
14. The most common relative pronouns are: _____, _____, _____ and _____.

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15. Matching:

_____ *who*	(a) refers to animals and things
_____ *which*	(b) has no antecedent
_____ *that*	(c) refers to persons
_____ *what*	

In the sentences below, write the correct relative pronouns.

16. The item _____ won the favor of the owner was the light.

17. The man _____ possessed the wealth was an elderly Oriental man.

18. _____ he asked for was something that would fill the room.

19. The youth _____ inherited the wealth was the wisest.

On the lines, write the dependent clauses. Next to each clause, write the antecedent to the relative pronoun. One is completed for you.

20. The man who passed his enterprise to his nephew was wise.
who passed his enterprise to his nephew, man

21. The child who received the half coin must have been happy.
_____

22. The alms that were given to the church probably helped the poor.
_____

23. Money which is given in a kind spirit will bless the giver.
_____

24. What you give to others will return to you in different forms.
_____

25. The ***declination*** of the relative pronoun *who* is as follows:

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	_____	_____
Possessive	_____	_____
Objective	_____	_____

Write the correct declination of the relative pronoun "who" for each sentence (26-29).

26. The boys _____ uncle was the owner were trustworthy young men.

27. The young man _____ received the reward deserved it.

28. The men of _____ we read were creative and wise.

29. I am sure that the youth _____ inherited the business managed it wisely.

30. Fill in the blank: _____, _____ and _____ are interrogative pronouns that ask questions.

31. The interrogative pronoun *who* is declined just like the relative pronoun *who*.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

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Write the correct interrogative pronouns. You may need to use declinations of "who."

32. _____ is the name of this story?

33. _____ was the wise young youth?

34. _____ of the items won the reward?

35. _____ idea was it to buy the light?

36. The youth gave his money to _____?

37. _____ money was it in the first place?

On the blank, write "R" if the underlined pronoun is relative or "I" if the underlined pronoun is interrogative.

38. _____ The wisdom <u>that</u> the young man showed was admirable.

39. _____ The child <u>who</u> received the money may have grown up to be famous.

40. _____ <u>Whose</u> idea was it to give the youths coins?

41. _____ The old man's test was to see <u>who</u> would be the best next owner.

42. _____ <u>Whom</u> did you think would receive the reward?

43. _____ The youth to <u>whom</u> we refer is Jared.

44. _____ <u>Which</u> of the three items filled the room?

45. _____ The item <u>which</u> cost the least, yet gained the most was the candle.

<u>46</u>. Fill in the blank: Reflexive pronouns are: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.

On the blank, write the reflexive pronoun(s) found in each sentence below.

47. When we help others, we help ourselves.

_____

48. Being kind to others brought kindness to myself.

_____

49. Pleasing only yourself will make you very miserable.

_____

50. The size of the item itself was not important—the importance was what that item could do.

_____

51. The youths benefited themselves when they agreed to assist the uncle with his problem.

_____

52. Perhaps the youths' mother was herself part of the uncle's scheme.

_____

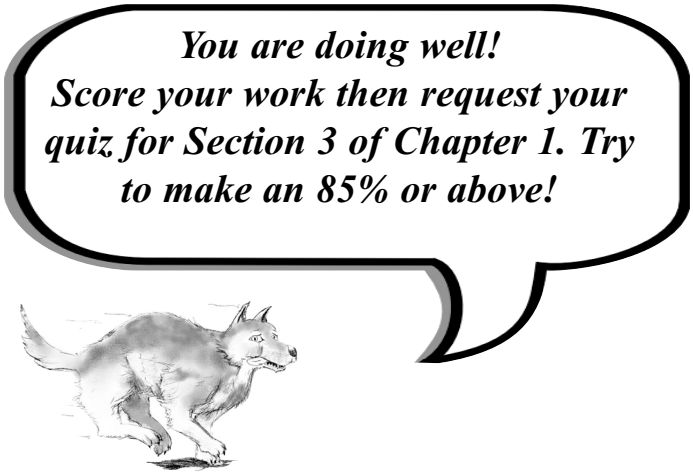
53. Whatever you do or wherever you go, bring joy to others—in so doing you will bring success to yourself.

_____

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54. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____
_____*."*





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