ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 2, Section 2

Check your answers from the Answer Key.
Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.



Lesson 6: *Parts of Speech*
Traits of a Champion

1. self-analysis
2. self-competition
3. focus
4. confidence
5. toughness
6. game plan
7. _c_ ***traits***
8. _e_ ***dominant***
9. _a_ ***vocations***
10. _d_ ***appraisal***
11. _b_ ***elite***
12. sentences
13. Singular nouns and pronouns require singular verbs.
14. Plural nouns and pronouns require plural verbs.
15. Helping verbs must agree in number (singular or plural) with the nouns or pronouns.
16. The number (singular or plural form) of the noun or pronoun is not affected by a phrase following the noun or pronoun.
17. Nouns ending in *–ics* may be singular or plural depending on their meaning. If the noun ending in *–ics* refers to a course of study or a science, it is singular. If the noun does not refer to a course of study or a science, it is plural.
18. Titles of organizations, cities, countries, literary works and works of art are usually singular even if their forms are plural.
19. Some nouns are singular although plural in form.
20. is
21. knows
22. know
23. controls
24. set
25. is
26. attend
27. plans
28. practice
29. focuses
30. is
31. are
32. was
33. is
34. has
35. have
36. does
37. was
38. _D_, Winners see change as opportunity.
39. _A_
40. _A_
41. _D_, The families of Olympic athletes are proud of the athletes' accomplishments.
42. _D_, The Olympics is a sporting event that will surely last for years to come.
43. *"Success is the combination of passion, preparation and purpose."*

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Lesson 7: *Parts of Speech*
Seize the Day!

1. "For what have you to live?"
2. purpose
3. relationships, activities
4. During all the years since time began,
   Today has been the friend of man;
   But in his blindness and his sorrow,
   He looks to yesterday and tomorrow,
   Forget these past trials and your sorrow,
   There was, but is, no yesterday,
   And there may be no tomorrow.
5. a survey of the public that acquires opinions on a certain topic
6. to refer to without blatantly saying so
7. trouble, hard times, difficult circumstances
8. subjects, conjunctions
9. either-or, neither-nor, or, singular, plural, compound subject
10. A compound subject joined by the conjunction *and* requires a plural verb.
11. A compound subject joined by the conjunction *either-or*, *neither-nor* or *or* requires a singular verb if both subjects are singular.
12. A compound subject joined by the conjunction *either-or*, *neither-nor* or *or* requires a plural verb if both subjects are plural.
13. A compound subject containing one plural and one singular noun joined by *either-or*, *neither-nor* or *or* requires a verb that agrees with the subject nearest to the verb.
14. speak
15. are
16. is
17. needs
18. are
19. happen
20. allow
21. is
22. give
23. is
24. become
25. *"Guilt is concerned with the past.*
    Worry is concerned with the future.
    Contentment enjoys the present."

(You may not continue to Lesson 8 until you have quoted from memory to your teacher the poem for question 4 of Lesson 7.)



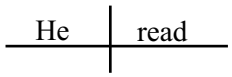
Lesson 8: *Sentence Building*
"The Laggard's Excuse"

1. He worked by day
   And toiled by night
   He gave up play
   And some delight
   Dry books he read
   New things to learn
   And forged ahead,
   Success to earn.
   He plodded on
   With faith and pluck,
   And when he won
   Men called it luck.
2. lags behind; a lazy person
3. worked long and hard
4. worked consistently, enduring obstacles
5. worked slowly at a steady rate
6. courage, bravery, determination
7. simple, compound, complex, compound-complex
8. simple sentence
9. subject, verb, verb phrase
10. subject, verb
11. subject: Mark
    compound verb: worked, toiled
12. compound subject: Mark, brother
    verb: plodded
13. subject: Luck
    verb: waits

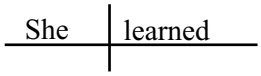
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14. subject: Labor
    compound verb: springs, lays
15. subject: Labor
    verb: whistles
16. To diagram a simple sentence that contains only a subject and a verb, write the subject and the verb on the horizontal line then draw a vertical line between them. The vertical line should extend below the horizontal line.
17. To diagram a simple sentence that contains an adjective or adverb, place the adjective or adverb on a slanted line under the modified word.
18. To diagram a simple sentence that contains a prepositional phrase, place the phrase underneath the word the phrase modifies. A prepositional phrase is diagrammed on a slanted line that bends. If the prepositional phrase has a modifier between the preposition and the object, the modifier is placed on a straight, diagonal line underneath the object.
19. To diagram a sentence that contains a subject, verb and direct object, place the direct object after the verb, with a vertical line separating them. The vertical line should not extend below the horizontal line.
20. To diagram a sentence that contains a subject, verb and predicate adjective or predicate nominative, place the predicate adjective or nominative after the verb, with a slanted line separating them. The slanted line should not extend below the horizontal line.

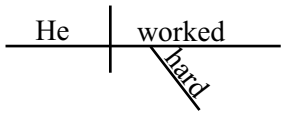
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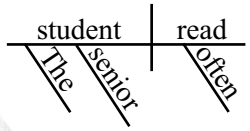
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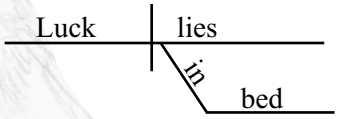
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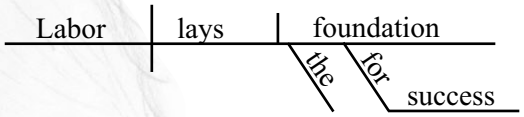
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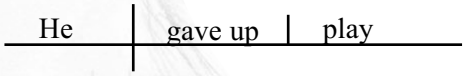
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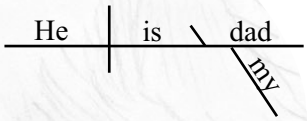
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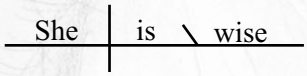
27.



28.



29.



30. *"Everything comes to him who hustles while he waits."*

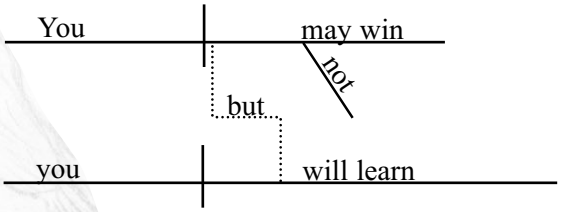
(You may not continue to Lesson 9 until you have quoted from memory to your teacher the poem for question 1 of Lesson 8.)

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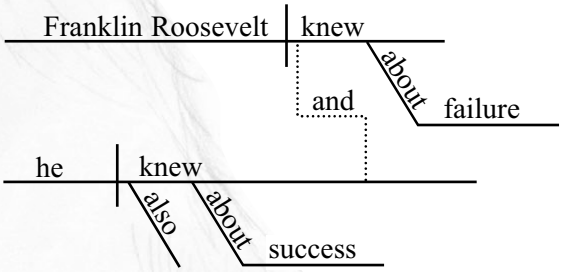


Lesson 9: *Sentence Building*
Never Fail to Try

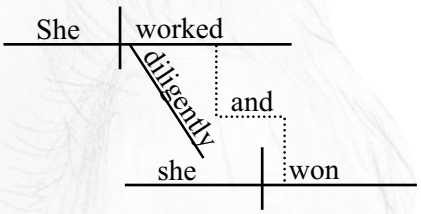
1. "Common sense is to take a method and try it. If it fails, admit it frankly. But above all, try something."
2. *The Pursuit of Excellence*
3. practice
4. the failure to try
5. Frankly
6. Risk
7. Entries
8. Gradation
9. phrases, sentences
10. coordinating, correlating, subordinating
11. and, but, or
12. or
13. and
14. and
15. but
16. or
17. or, but
18. independent clauses
19. coordinating conjunction
20. independent clause: You may not win top prize
    independent clause: you will learn something about trying
    coordinating conjunction: but
21. independent clause: Mr. Roosevelt knew about failure
    independent clause: he also knew about success
    coordinating conjunction: but
22. independent clause: Ted W. Engstrom gave advice about trying
    independent clause: he took his own advice
    coordinating conjunction: and
23. independent clause: Trying is important
    independent clause: trying effectively is the key to success
    coordinating conjunction: but
24. independent clause: Enter a competition
    independent clause: see how well you perform
    coordinating conjunction: and
25. Divide the compound sentence into its independent clauses.
26. Diagram each clause separately; then join them by the conjunction on a dotted, stair-stepped line extending from verb to verb.
27.



28.



29.



30. *"Defeat is not the worst of failures. Not to have tried is the true failure."*

(You may not continue to Lesson 10 until you have quoted from memory to your teacher the quotation for question 1 of Lesson 9.)

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Lesson 10: *Sentence Building*
Patience Brings Rewards

1. (c) Hickory, Mississippi
2. (d) two
3. (a) 72
4. _c_ ***retiree***
5. _d_ ***absentee***
6. _a_ ***digest***
7. _b_ ***leech***
8. (b) compound
9. (c) complex
10. after, although, as, because, even though, if, since, than, that, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, wherever, while
11. since
12. Although
13. even though
14. Though
15. When
16. dependent upon a higher authority or structure
17. subordinate clause
18. conjunction
19. unless you persevere
20. after he lost the election by one vote
21. When you get to be 72 years old
22. Unless a person is willing to wait
23. If you had been in Lewis' place
24. before he ran for and won the mayorship
25. independent (main) clause, dependent (subordinate) clause
26. a group of words with a subject and verb that does not express a complete thought
27. main clause: Charlie Lewis moved to Michigan
    subordinate clause: after he lost the 1993 mayoral election in Hickory, Mississippi.
28. main clause: Lewis decided to enjoy retired life.
    subordinate clause: Because he believed the election challenge
    subordinate clause: that he requested would be unsuccessful,
29. main clause: the election was over.
    subordinate clause: As far as Lewis was concerned,
30. main clause: Lewis learned
    subordinate clause: While he was on the phone with election officials from Mississippi,
    subordinate clause: that he had won the election.
31. main clause: Lewis was declared the victor of the mayoral election.
    subordinate clause: After the ballots had been recounted,
32. main clause: Lewis returned to Mississippi
    subordinate clause: when he learned of his victory.
33. After Lewis moved to Michigan, officials from Mississippi called.
    OR
    Officials from Mississippi called after Lewis moved to Michigan.
34. While he waited for the recount, Lewis decided to enjoy retired life.
    OR
    Lewis decided to enjoy retired life while he waited for the recount.

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35. Although he considered the election to be over, he still prepared himself to be mayor.

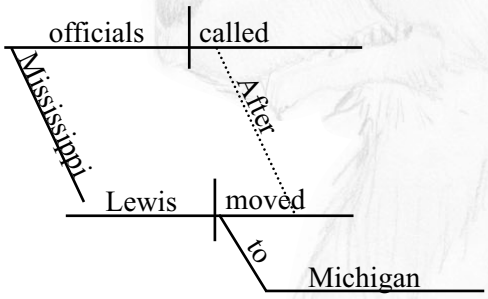
OR

He still prepared himself to be mayor although he considered the election to be over.

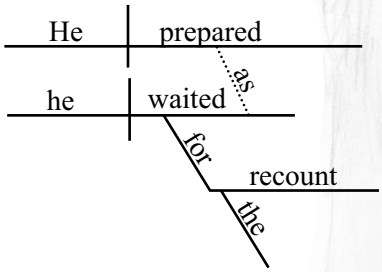
36. Diagram the independent clause first, even if it does not appear first in the sentence.

37. Diagram the dependent clause and join the two clauses with the subordinating conjunction on a diagonal, dotted line, extending from verb to verb.

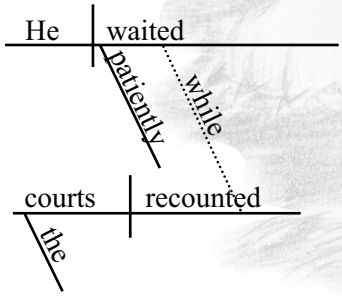
38.



39.



40.



41. *"He that can have patience, can have what he will."*

Ask for your QUIZ over Section 2.
Reminder: Students who score 85% or higher on the section quizzes may be exempt from the chapter test!

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