Finding Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of one or more nouns.

Underline the pronouns in each sentence. Above each pronoun, write the label R for reflexive, and I for intensive.

1. The school is holding its football tryouts at three-thirty.

2. "Ari said he would try out for the team," Rob stated.

3. Ari's friends decided they themselves would go to the tryouts.

4. Janice told Bonnie, "We should have brought our raincoats with us."

5. "Lani said she couldn't meet us," Lily told Rob.

6. Ari found himself with his own private cheering section at the tryouts.

7. Coach Mayer said he was looking forward to a good season if the players would do their part.

8. "Your passing is fine, but I think you should work on your running game," Coach told his players.

9. Janice and Bonnie worked themselves hard.

10. Ari himself decided to work harder, too.
Mixed Practice

Underline the nouns and pronouns in each sentence.

1. During the Great Depression, Charles Darrow lost his job.

2. With time on his hands, he began to invent things like puzzles.

3. One day he got an idea for a game about Atlantic City, the place where he and his wife had spent their vacations.

4. First he drew the outline of the board on the tablecloth.

5. Then he built little houses and hotels from scraps of wood.

6. Colored buttons became tokens, and pieces of cardboard became the deeds to properties.

7. Next Charles bought play money and a pair of dice.

8. Everyone loved the game and wanted one.

9. When he could not keep up with the orders, Darrow tried to sell his game to a large company.

10. What do you think happened?

11. They came up with fifty-two reasons why no one would play it.

12. Darrow himself then arranged for the printer to make five thousand copies of the game.

13. This is now the most popular game in the world.
NELSON MANDELA

Nelson Mandela was born in Transkei, South Africa, on July 18, 1918. He was the first member of his family to attend school. A Methodist teacher gave him the name “Nelson” at school. He continued in school and later attended the University of South Africa in Johannesburg. He became a lawyer representing those who would otherwise go without legal assistance.

Mandela was first involved in nonviolent protests but was eventually arrested for treason and placed in prison. He was fighting against the apartheid and the treatment of his people. Apartheid was the practice of keeping the races separated in South Africa. Locked in his cell for years on end, Nelson’s spirit was not broken. Nelson Mandela spent 27 years in prison. Most of this time was spent in a tiny cell on Robben Island. His captivity became widely publicized. He was considered a terrorist when he was imprisoned, but as time wore on, it became apparent that he was treated unjustly in his fight to end apartheid.

Once released from prison, Nelson Mandela went on to receive hundreds of awards. He received the Nobel Peace Prize which many felt was also a tribute to the people of South Africa as much as to him. On April 27, 1994, Nelson Mandela was elected President of South Africa. He served until 1999. He continues to work today pushing for peace throughout the world. In South Africa, he is known as Madiba, which is an honorary title. Nelson Mandela continues to inspire many.

STORY QUESTIONS

1. What can you infer about why Nelson was so successful in life?
   a. People felt sorry for him and took pity on him.
   b. He eventually got the vision of his life.
   c. He learned great lessons and was able to overcome obstacles and work hard.
   d. He was able to become president.

2. What is the meaning of the word treason as used in the passage?
   a. disloyalty
   b. selfishness
   c. violence
   d. protest

3. Which of the following statements is true after reading the passage?
   b. Nelson Mandela was a perfect person.
   c. Nelson Mandela went on to inspire millions because of his experiences.
   d. Apartheid no longer exists on the African continent.
Catherine Bertini

Catherine Bertini is a voice of inspiration to many people who are starving in the world. Catherine was the head of the World Food Programme (WFP) and served to prevent hunger and starvation across the world. She has worked with countries around the world that have starving people. She believes strongly that if you get the food to women, then children and all others will be fed. Her goal is to end hunger.

Catherine wasn’t always helping the poor and hungry. At one time she wanted to be a music teacher. She was raised in Cortland, New York. Later her interests turned to government service. She felt that she could make a difference helping others this way. And what a difference she has made! She has seen 25 countries go from receiving emergency money to being able to provide food for people in their countries.

Catherine Bertini has very high goals. She works to see that 80% of the food goes to women. She knows that women will feed the people. In the past, most of the food has gone to men. She has another goal, and that is to help girls go to school. She sees to it that there are meals available for the girls at school. This has encouraged families to send their girls to school. Catherine Bertini is making a difference in the lives of millions.

STORY QUESTIONS

1. What position did Catherine Bertini hold?
   a. She was delegate to the U.N.
   b. She was volunteer.
   c. She was Ambassador to Africa.
   d. She was head of the World Food Programme.

2. What can be inferred about Catherine Bertini’s beliefs of women and their care of children?
   a. She believes women will feed children and others.
   b. She believes that women are dying.
   c. She believes that men aren’t as hungry as women.
   d. She believes that women are stronger.

3. What does the passage say about how Catherine Bertini’s encourages girls to attend school?
   a. She teaches them the importance of learning to read.
   b. She makes sure that meals are provided for girls at school.
   c. She sets a good example by sharing her own school experiences.
   d. She gives presentations on the importance of getting an education.
Finding Action Verbs

A verb expresses action or being and is the main part of the predicate of a sentence.

- Underline the action verb in each sentence.

1. Hardy dogs run in the Iditarod.

2. Mushers and dogs endure razor-sharp ice fields, waist-deep snow, and knee-deep creeks.

3. The race takes about nine days.

4. It lasts as long as two weeks for the slowest mushers.

5. The race commemorates the 1925 run from Nome to Nenana, Alaska.

6. Mushers and dog teams delivered serum for a diphtheria epidemic.

7. Twenty dog teams relayed the medicine 6,874 miles in 5 days.

8. Today's race starts early in the day on Fourth Avenue in Anchorage, Alaska.

9. Onlookers line the trail.

10. Mushers from all around the world enter the race.

11. The teams travel through tiny villages and major cities.

12. Race announcers compete with each other for an interview with the winner.
Finding Adjectives

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun.

✍ Underline the adjective or adjectives in each sentence. Draw a line from the adjective to the noun or pronoun each modifies.

1. The doughnut has been called a delicious accident.

2. Soldiers during World War I have been credited with the discovery of the popular doughnut.

3. Rain, cold and heavy, had fallen for many days in a village in France.

4. The morale of the men was low.

5. Two top-notch representatives of the Salvation Army looked for a quick remedy.

6. According to the story, they mixed a pot of dough and rolled the lumpy mixture with a large bottle.

7. Then they cut round pieces of dough with a can.

8. The small pieces of dough were then fried on a crude, homemade stove.

9. The unusual results, warm and tasty, did the trick for the soldiers.

10. Temporarily, the men did not feel homesick.
BUYING TIME

“Did you get all the gifts you were looking for?” Mom asked Chad.

“No. I got yours and Grandpa’s but that was about it,” responded Chad.

“What happened? You were in the store for two hours,” queried Mom.

“I just didn’t see anything,” explained Chad.

Each year Chad worked all summer mowing lawns in the neighborhood so that he could buy his own Christmas gifts. At 11 years old, he felt like it was quite an accomplishment. He could hardly imagine what it would be like to have his parents pay for things.

This year had been tough. Chad’s dad had been in a car accident that left him without the ability to work. Money was tight and the recovery process had been slow. Chad knew that he should help out with the family finances, but Mom would hear nothing of it. She refused to accept any of Chad’s money. She felt it was his and he should be the one to spend it.

Chad didn’t like the idea of spending money on frivolous things when he knew that he should be providing the necessities for his loved ones. He leaned back on the headrest of the seat and closed his eyes.

“Chad, I don’t want you to forget that you are still a kid,” said Mom calmly. “I don’t want you to take on these burdens too soon. Now go back inside and finish your shopping. I’ve got my book here to keep me company. Now go,” instructed Mom.

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STORY QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of the word frivolous as used in the passage?
   a. serious
   b. inconsequential
   c. hardened
   d. relevant

2. What conclusions can be drawn about how Chad feels about his family?
   a. He is aloof and does not care.
   b. He is supportive and diligent.
   c. He is confused and curious.
   d. He ignores the situation they are in.

3. Which of the following statements helps you answer the previous question?
   a. Money was tight and the recovery process had been slow.
   b. He could hardly imagine what it would be like to have her parents pay for things.
   c. He knew that he should be providing the necessities for his loved ones.
   d. Chad knew that he should help out with the family finances, but Mom would hear nothing of it.
"Did you read in the newspaper about the fire last night?" asked Dad as he ate his bowl of cereal.
"I didn't," replied Mom. "Where was the fire?"
"Juniper Inn. They say it burned to the ground," said Dad in a surprised voice.
"Juniper Inn?" stuttered Mom.
"You have got to be kidding me!" interrupted Dan. "We just ate there last night."
"I know, that's why I am as surprised as you are," said Dad.
"That is terrible," said Mom. "I hope no one was injured."
"The paper says that there were no injuries or fatalities but it says that restaurant is completely gone. There is nothing left to salvage," informed Dad.
"So what are we going to do?" asked Dan.
"Do? What do you mean?" asked Mom.
"We've got to do something," explained Dan. "We've been friends with the Parkers for years. They are going to need some help."

Dan's parents looked up from their breakfast and winked at each other. They looked back at their son for more direction.

"First, we need to call Mr. Parker and make sure he's okay. He could probably use a friend right now. Mom, do you think we could bring dinner in to their family this evening?" said Dan.
"I think I can do that. It seems a little strange in a way," said Mom as she gazed out the window.
"Mr. Parker has been bringing families dinners for years. It's our turn to bring him dinner," said Dan with a grin.

**STORY QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following statements can be determined from the story?
   a. Dan is the oldest child in the family.
   b. Dan is afraid of the dogs in the neighborhood.
   c. Dan tries to boss his parents around.
   d. Dan is a unique kid and a great leader.

2. What is the meaning of the word *salvage* as used in the story?
   a. reclaim
   b. ignore
   c. exaggerate
   d. review

3. Which word best describes Dan's feelings about Mr. Parker?
   a. patient
   b. annoyed
   c. respectful
   d. resilient
CHAPTER 1 The Parts of Speech

Determining Word Use

1. Most people agree that Winslow Homer was an interesting American artist.

2. He changed the way Americans saw watercolors by developing Impressionist techniques.

3. Many of his paintings feature the New England seashore.

4. Those who knew him well thought him to be an eccentric person.

5. His watercolor paintings are vivid and lyrical.

6. Most of his work can be interpreted on many levels.

7. It is this complexity that makes his work so interesting and attractive.

8. His many nature paintings seem as if they are about to come to life.

9. He was one of those reclusive painters, and he was shy.

10. This first painting of his was purchased secretly by his brother when no one else would buy it.

11. One of Homer’s famous paintings was featured on a postage stamp.

12. A retrospective of his work has been in museums in Boston, New York, and Washington, D.C.
CHAPTER 1 The Parts of Speech (pages 2-29)

Finding Adverbs

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

1. Underline the adverb in each sentence. Draw an arrow from each adverb to the word it modifies.

1. That candidate unexpectedly won.

2. The campaign manager carefully planned the New Hampshire primary.

3. Many people strongly disagreed with the candidate's views on tax reform.

4. Both candidates debated well.

5. The voters waited eagerly for the election results.

6. The incumbent conceded graciously.

7. The candidates did not resort to mudslinging during the campaign.

8. The president's arrival at the inaugural ball was perfectly timed.

9. The guests happily cheered when the president and first lady danced.

10. The new president should always put our nation's well-being at the top of his agenda.