



Write a synonym for the word.

- 30. _____ liberty
- 31. _____ pioneers
- 32. _____ main offices
- 33. _____ honor
- 34. _____ personal belongings
- 35. _____ respect



Complete the Bible verses.

- 36. (Matthew 6:33) But seek ye first the _____ of God.
- 37. (Psalm 33:12) Blessed is the _____ whose God is the Lord.
- 38. (Esther 5:3) Then said the king unto . . . _____ Esther . . .
what is thy request?
- 39. (2 Chronicles 24:11) When they saw that there was much money . . . the high
priest's _____ came and emptied the chest.
- 40. (Revelation 7:9) A great multitude . . . stood before the _____
and before the Lamb.
- 41. (Psalm 89:7) God is greatly to be feared in the _____ of the
saints.
- 42. (Romans 2:11) There is no _____ of persons with God.

Lesson 9

Is or Are?

You know that this sentence is wrong: *Three ducks is swimming on the pond.* So is this: *One duck are on the pond.*

But sentences beginning with *here* or *there* can be more confusing.

Should you say *there is* or *there are*? *Here is* or *here are*? How can you tell if this sentence is right or wrong?

Here is some cookies for you.

First, find the subject. The words *here* or *there* are never the subject of a sentence. The subject in these sentences usually comes after the verb. In this sentence, the subject is *cookies*. Decide if the subject is singular or plural. If it is singular, use the singular verb *is*. If it is plural, use *are*.

The subject of the example sentence, *cookies*, is plural. The verb must agree with the subject—it must be plural too.

Here ^{are} ~~is~~ some cookies for you.

You may find it easier to know which verb to use if you switch the sentence around so the subject is at the beginning. Put parentheses around any prepositional phrases. Then look at the subject. If it is singular, you need the singular verb *is*; if it is plural, you need the plural verb *are*.

There ~~is~~, ^{are} lots of people here. → Lots (of people) ~~is~~, ^{are} here.
There are lots of people here.



Underline the subject of each sentence. Circle the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. Here **is, are** the buttons for Shawn's shirt.
2. There **is, are** some of the calves that got out of the corral.
3. There **is, are** Uncle Tim's truck parked by the hardware store.
4. There **is, are** the letters to be mailed.
5. Here in this chapter **is, are** the names of Jacob's children.
6. There **is, are** no more milk in the carton.
7. Here **is, are** a boy with five barley loaves and two fish in his lunch.



We Remember



Put parentheses around the prepositional phrases. Underline the prepositions and circle the object of each.

8. Uncle Robert's cabin is nearly a mile off the main road by a little creek.
9. During the night, a weasel somehow got into the chicken house.
10. The lilacs beside the garage are budding.



Write the sentence correctly.

11. brother anthony led the song serving the lord with gladness
-



Underline the verb in each sentence. Write *action verb* or *linking verb*.

12. _____ Uncle Walter is jolly.
13. _____ The dry cornstalks were rustling in the wind.
14. _____ Marcia and Debbie have been very excited about the field trip.



Diagram the sentences.

15. Jason fell off his bike, yet he did not cry.

16. Wow, your car is muddy.

 **Underline the verbs twice and the subjects once.**

17. The engineer of the train waved to the children and blew the whistle for them.
18. My brothers should not have gone without permission.

 **Write a compound sentence using *for* as the conjunction.**

19. I am going to bed early. I have a test tomorrow. _____

 **Write the s-v pattern for the sentence you wrote.**

20. _____

 **Define these terms.**

21. linking verb _____

22. predicate adjective _____

23. predicate nominative _____



Penmanship

Are your curved letters neatly rounded?

 **Copy the quotation in your best handwriting.**

- 24. Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord,
which He will show you today.

Moses



 Write the spelling list in alphabetical order.

25.	_____	35.	_____
26.	_____	36.	_____
27.	_____	37.	_____
28.	_____	38.	_____
29.	_____	39.	_____
30.	_____	40.	_____
31.	_____	41.	_____
32.	_____	42.	_____
33.	_____	43.	_____
34.	_____	44.	_____

Lesson 10

Review and Quiz 2

Use this checklist to review for Quiz 2:

- Can you define *linking verb*, *predicate adjective*, and *predicate nominative*?
- Can you identify linking verbs in sentences?
- Can you identify predicate adjectives and predicate nominatives in sentences?
- Can you tell the difference between a predicate adjective and a predicate nominative?
- Can you diagram sentences with predicate adjectives and predicate nominatives?
- Do you know how to properly write titles of short stories, chapters, songs, and poems?



- Can you identify prepositions and their objects?
- Do you know the five new prepositions from this section?
- Write the Section 2 spelling words once for practice.



When you are ready, ask your teacher for Quiz 2.

Section 3

Lesson 11

Adverbs That Modify Adjectives

You know that adverbs modify verbs and answer the questions *how*, *when*, or *where*. Most adverbs modify verbs.

But sometimes adverbs modify adjectives. An adverb that modifies an adjective comes before the adjective and answers the question *to what extent?* (*To what extent* means something like “how much.”)

When you look for adverbs that modify adjectives, remember to look at predicate adjectives too.

Father was very tired after splitting the firewood.
 The family prayed about their nearly empty cupboards.
 The gaily colored houses of Guatemala City looked strange to Carl.



Find the adjectives in each sentence. Then ask *to what extent?* to help you find any adverbs. Underline the adverbs that modify adjectives.

1. Karin’s dress is very pretty.
2. The old book was in very good condition.
3. The slightly bent wheel squeaked with each turn.
4. This pencil is too dull.
5. A truly beautiful painting hung in the lobby of the museum.

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- 6. Our weather has been extremely hot.
- 7. It is very windy.
- 8. The coat Joe wore last winter is quite small for him now.

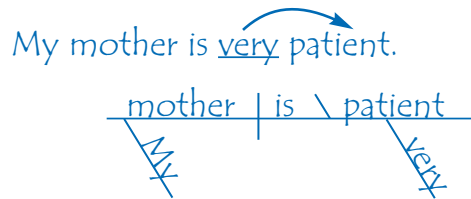


Go back to Nos. 1-8. Draw an arrow from each adverb to the adjective it modifies. Double-check your work as you go.

Diagramming Adverbs That Modify Adjectives

An adverb is always diagrammed under the word it modifies. When an adverb modifies a predicate adjective, put it on a slanted line under the adjective. When it modifies other adjectives, put it on an L-shaped line under the adjective. Study these examples.

Modifying predicate adjective:



Modifying another adjective:

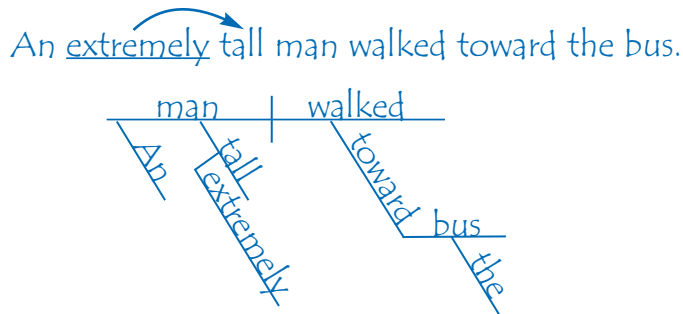


Diagram the sentences.

- 9. My new sweater is very soft.

10. An intensely bright light shone on Saul.

11. The store has been quite busy.

12. The newly painted house is very pretty.



 **Underline the subject of each sentence. Circle the correct verb.**

13. Here **is, are** my telephone number.

14. There **is, are** the newspapers Mike needs to deliver.

15. Where **is, are** Andrew's shoes?

 **Write an antonym and synonym for the word *foolish*.**

△ 16. **antonym** _____

△ 17. **synonym** _____

Lesson 11



Write the missing forms of each irregular verb.

	Present	Past	Past Participle
18.	<u>rise</u>	_____	() _____
19.	<u>drink</u>	_____	() _____



Diagram the sentences.

20. The bus was slow, yet it arrived on time.
21. Jesus is coming soon, and we must be ready.



Write true or false.

22. _____ Use apostrophes to make singular nouns plural.
23. _____ A topic sentence is usually the first sentence of a paragraph.
24. _____ A predicate adjective never follows an action verb.



Circle the correct word.

25. Diane's bedroom has more windows **then, than** Sara's.
26. Once I know calligraphy, I can **teach, learn** you.



Underline the verbs twice and subjects once. Write the s-v pattern. Circle *simple* or *compound*.

27. a. _____ Sunday should be a day of rest.
b. simple compound
28. a. _____ Laura and Jewel took a hike yesterday, but Carol took a nap.
b. simple compound

29. a. _____ The children could hardly sleep, for they were excited.
 b. *simple* *compound*

 Go back to Nos. 27-29. In the compound sentence(s), circle the conjunction that connects the simple sentences.

 *Penmanship*

 Use your best handwriting.

- 30. Write each spelling word once.

 *Spelling*



WORDS TO SPELL

buttonhole	pocket	layer	parka
clothing	lightweight	blouse	umbrella
leather	tight	suspenders	pants
uniform	sweater	nylon	jacket
skirt	fabric	fasten	sleeve

 Write a spelling word that is a synonym.

31. _____ heavy, hooded coat
 32. _____ trousers
 33. _____ snug, taut
 34. _____ attach
 35. _____ garments

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- 36. _____ cowhide
- 37. _____ parasol
- 38. _____ pouch
- 39. _____ material
- 40. _____ windbreaker



Write the spelling words that are compound words.

- 41. _____



Use spelling words that are adjectives to complete the phrases.

- 42. A blue _____ o _____ windbreaker
- 43. Father's _____ c _____ watch
- 44. Worn-out _____ e _____ shoes
- 45. A _____ h _____ knot
- 46. This _____ l _____ jacket
- 47. My warm, woollen _____ t _____

Lesson 12

Present Participle

You've learned three principal parts of a verb—*present*, *past*, and *past participle*. A fourth principal part is the *present participle*. The present participle always ends in *-ing*. Like the past participle, the present participle always needs a helping verb.

PRESENT	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
carry	() carrying	carried	() carried
fly	() flying	flew	() flown