

Section 1

Lesson 1

Who, Whom, Whoever, Whomever

(79, 80, 102-105)

Who and *whoever* are nominative case pronouns. In dependent clauses, they are used as subjects. *Whom* and *whomever* are objective case pronouns. In dependent clauses, they are used as direct objects and objects of prepositions.

It can be difficult to know which pronoun to use, because we often use them incorrectly. The correct pronoun may sound wrong. To decide which pronoun is correct, follow these steps:

1. Bracket the clause.

The student [**who, whom** won the art contest] was Scott Myers.

Jake was a man [**who, whom** everyone respected.]

Judas, the disciple [by **who, whom** Jesus was betrayed,] later killed himself.

Give the job to [**whoever, whomever** will do it well.]

2. Determine the function of the pronoun within the clause. Do not pay any attention to the rest of the sentence—look only at the dependent clause and how the pronoun is used within the clause.

3. Choose the correct pronoun. Once you have decided how the pronoun is used, you know which one is correct. Is the pronoun a subject? Use *who* or *whoever*. Is the pronoun a direct object or object of a preposition? Use *whom* or *whomever*.

The student [^s **who** ~~whom~~ ^v won ^{do} the art contest] was Scott Myers.

Jake was a man [~~who~~ ^{do} **whom** ^s everyone ^v respected.] *think “everyone respected whom”*

Judas, the disciple [by ^{prep} ~~who~~ ^{op} **whom** ^s Jesus ^v was betrayed,] later killed himself.
think “Jesus was betrayed by whom”

Give the job to [^s **whoever** ~~whomever~~ ^v will do it well.]

4. Check your answer. If you chose *who* or *whoever*, substitute *he*, *she*, or *they* and read the clause with the substitute pronoun. Does it make sense? Substitute *him*, *her*, or *them* for *whom* or *whomever* and read the clause with the substitute.

The student [**who** won the art contest] was Scott Myers. **He** won the art contest.

Jake was a man [**whom** everyone respected.] **him** everyone respected — everyone respected **him**

Judas, the disciple [by **whom** Jesus was betrayed,] later killed himself.

by **him** Jesus was betrayed — Jesus was betrayed by **him**

Give the job to [**whoever** will do it well.] **he** will do it well

Lesson 1



Write *who, whom, whoever, or whomever*.

1. _____ and _____ are used as subjects of a clause.
2. _____ and _____ function as direct objects or objects of prepositions in a clause.



Bracket the clauses. Circle the correct pronoun. Tell how the pronoun is used: *subject (s), direct object (do), or object of a preposition (op)*.

3. ____ **Whoever, Whomever** drives that car must like the color orange.
4. ____ The family for **who, whom** we took an offering had recently lost their home and possessions in a fire.
5. ____ Mr. Smith, **who, whom** is the principal, led the assembly in reciting Psalm 23.
6. ____ “We will support **whoever, whomever** you hire as teacher,” Mr. Maxwell stated.
7. ____ Travis has not discovered **who, whom** is coming for supper tonight.
8. ____ You should call **whoever, whomever** is next on the list.
9. ____ Joshua told the children of Israel, “Choose you this day **who, whom** ye will serve.”



Bracket the clauses. If the pronoun is correct, write C. If not, cross it out and write the correct pronoun.

10. _____ Daniel is the one who can answer your questions about raising sheep.
11. _____ Rafael is the boy with who I stayed last summer in Mexico.
12. _____ First place will go to whomever receives the most points from the judges.
13. _____ Randy is the one whom we chose as the captain of our team.
14. _____ Mrs. Walters, whom is the school secretary, is retiring next year.

We Remember



Write the pronoun by its description.

(29, 30, 102, 103)

15. a. _____ nominative case **which**
- b. _____ objective case **mine**
- c. _____ possessive case **both**
- d. _____ indefinite **we**
- e. _____ compound **these**
- f. _____ interrogative **us**
- g. _____ demonstrative **yourself**

Review these rules for words often misused.

- ▶ *between* — only two people or things
- ▶ *among* — three or more people or things

(111)

Andrew will pick John up **between** eight and nine o'clock.

Lisa looked **among** the old coins for a wheat penny.

▶ *in* — used for location within something (116)

▶ *into* — used for motion from outside to inside

I should have stayed **in** bed.

The mouse disappeared **into** a hole in the wall.

▶ *except* — “not including” or “but.” A preposition. (110)

▶ *accept* — “to receive or agree to.” A verb.

Everyone in the family **except** Mom had the flu last week.

The telephone operator asked if I would **accept** a collect call.



Circle the correct word.

16. All the buds on Mother's amaryllis are open **except**, **accept** one.
17. Jack put the hammer, pliers, and tape measure **in**, **into** the toolbox.
18. Jessica noticed an envelope **among**, **between** the last page and the cover of the old book.



Diagram the sentence.

19. Tina's hobbies are reading and sewing.



Write participle, gerund, or infinitive.

(65, 68, 71)

20. _____ a verb form used as an adjective
21. _____ a verb form, preceded by the word *to*, used as a noun
22. _____ an *-ing* verb form used as a noun



Put parentheses around the prepositional phrases.

(43-45)

23. According to the *World Book Encyclopedia*, your heart pumps 100,000 times a day.
24. Visitors to local hospitals are required to wear surgical masks due to the severe flu outbreak.



Match each part of speech with its description.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 25. ____ noun | a. modifies a noun |
| 26. ____ verb | b. takes the place of a noun |
| 27. ____ pronoun | c. expresses strong feeling |
| 28. ____ adjective | d. connects two words, phrases, or sentences |
| 29. ____ adverb | e. shows action or being, or links the subject to a word in the predicate |
| 30. ____ conjunction | f. part of a phrase; connects a noun to another word to show position |
| 31. ____ preposition | g. a person, place, thing, or idea |
| 32. ____ interjection | h. modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb |

Penmanship



Use good handwriting.

- 33. Write each spelling word once.

Spelling . . . the meaning			animal-related words
aquatic	vertebrate	avian	herbivore
extinct	carnivore	mollusk	nocturnal
canine	marine	equestrian	arachnid
parasite	predator	scavenger	invertebrate
dinosaur	feline	omnivore	bovine



Write each spelling word with its definition.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | mollusk | feline | vertebrate | arachnid | omnivore |
| 34. | _____ | | | | having to do with cats or the cat family |
| 35. | _____ | | | | an animal that eats both animals and plants |
| 36. | _____ | | | | any creature that has a spinal column |
| 37. | _____ | | | | a class of invertebrates having a body with two segments; includes spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks |
| 38. | _____ | | | | a class of invertebrates with a soft body enclosed in a shell; often used in reference to shellfish |
| | avian | parasite | carnivore | equestrian | marine |
| 39. | _____ | | | | having to do with horseback riding, or a person who rides horses |
| 40. | _____ | | | | having to do with birds |
| 41. | _____ | | | | something living off another creature and giving nothing in return |

42. _____ an animal that eats flesh
43. _____ having to do with the sea
- nocturnal aquatic dinosaur canine predator**
44. _____ a group of reptiles that lived on the earth before the Flood but are now extinct
45. _____ having to do with the nighttime
46. _____ having to do with dogs
47. _____ an animal that lives by hunting other animals
48. _____ growing or living in the water
- herbivore invertebrate extinct bovine scavenger**
49. _____ an animal that eats plants
50. _____ no longer existing
51. _____ any creature that has no spinal column
52. _____ any creature that eats animals already dead
53. _____ having to do with oxen or cows

Lesson 2

Punctuation—The Dash

(145)

A dash (—) is used to show interruptions, to emphasize, and to make sudden changes in the thought of the main sentence. Dashes are similar to commas, but they show a stronger break in the flow of the sentence and put more emphasis on the additional element.

Use a dash after a series of words or phrases that will be summarized in the statement that follows. This is opposite of the way a colon is used.

Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico—these states meet at a place called Four Corners.

Rising costs, fewer sales, large corporation buyouts—all have challenged small businesses.

Use a dash to show a sudden change or a break in the sentence. (No ending punctuation mark is needed after a dash that breaks off a sentence.)

“Mom,” Anita called out, “have you seen my—oh, here it is.”

“I—I—I can’t find my mommy!” the small child sobbed to the clerk.

Darren warned, “Don’t you throw th—” but it was too late.

Use a dash to set off phrases or clauses that are very abrupt or that contain commas. Do not capitalize the interrupting phrase or clause, and punctuate it only if it is a question or an exclamation.

Using Vivid Verbs

A good writer uses specific and descriptive words to catch and hold the interest of his readers. Using exact words forms good mental pictures in the reader’s mind. A good thesaurus is a useful tool in finding specific words to replace weak, vague words.

Mr. Keiser **said**, “I want the truth.”

Mr. Keiser **urged**, “I want the truth.”

Mr. Keiser **demanded**, “I want the truth.”

Mr. Keiser **insisted**, “I want the truth.”

Mr. Keiser **warned**, “I want the truth.”

Use a vivid verb rather than a verb-adverb combination.

The woman **tightly held** the child’s hand as they crossed the busy street.

The woman... ...**gripped** the child’s hand.

 ...**clasped** the child’s hand.

 ...**clutched** the child’s hand.

 ...**grasped** the child’s hand.



Write two vivid verbs that could replace each of the underlined verbs or verb-adverb combinations. You may use a thesaurus.

△ 1. “Get out and stay out!” Mark said unkindly.

△ 2. Having looked for a job all day with no success, the man slowly walked home.

△ 3. The heavy wagon rolled jerkily across the prairie.

△ 4. Tom was wet thoroughly from the water balloon that broke in his hand.

△ 5. Abigail’s cat, Taffy, hit the ball of yarn.

△ 6. The prodigal son foolishly spent his money.

△ 7. Caleb talked excitedly about his ride on the fire truck.



Rewrite the sentences, replacing the underlined words with more specific words.

△ 8. The border guards looked carefully through the bus, asking the passengers questions.



Correct the sentences.

[3r, 11]

- 13. The neighbor boys could not understand us refusing to go trick-or-treating with them.
- 14. With the snow we had yesterday, snowfall for the season amounts up to fifty-one inches.
- 15. "I cannot believe how much them evergreens have grown," Ellen said.
- 16. The knee it is the largest joint in the body.
- 17. We were pleasantly surprised at him accepting our invitation to church.



Underline the infinitives or infinitive phrases that are used as adjectives.

[3] (71, 72)

- 18. The right thing to do is not always the easy thing to do.
- 19. The least busy roads to take are country roads; they are often more interesting and scenic.



Place commas where needed in the sentences.

[12] (136-138)

- 20. When you inhale you draw in about 1 pint (0.5 liters) of air.
- 21. As you talk some of the sound travels through the bones of your skull; therefore your voice sounds different to you on a tape recorder because the sound comes to you only through the air.
- 22. Before eating Dad always bows his head to pray. One day one of his coworkers began asking Dad about his beliefs.



Circle the correct pronoun.

[6] (105)

- 23. Daniel has had more experience raising sheep than **I, me.**



Put dashes where needed.

[2] (145)

- 24. The human body what an incredible machine was designed and created by God.



Write who, whom, which, or that.

[11] (31)

- 25. _____ persons or things
- 26. _____ things
- 27. _____ persons



Write which or that.

[11] (31, 76)

- 28. _____ essential clauses
- 29. _____ nonessential clauses

Penmanship



Copy the Bible verse.

- 30. "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!" (Isaiah 52:7).

Spelling . . . the usage



Write a spelling word to correctly complete each sentence.

eureka

non sequitur

a la mode

vice versa

circa

31. "What do you mean, Phil?" said Allen. "Your last remark had absolutely nothing to do with what we were talking about." Phil's remark was a _____ .
32. "Wonderful! I love apple pie _____," said Mark.
33. Aaron ben Elijah, a Jewish theologian, was born _____ 1350.
34. Archimedes shouted " _____ !" when he found the solution to his problem.
35. The twins are very close; Jo can often read Lee's thoughts, and _____ .

au revoir

e pluribus unum

et cetera

bon voyage

status quo

36. " _____ !" we shouted from the dock as the ship faded into the distance.
37. Are you content with the _____ , or do you want to grow in your Christian walk?
38. *Etc.* is the abbreviation for _____ .
39. _____ is the United States' motto because out of thirteen colonies there arose one nation, and fifty states make one country.
40. _____ literally means "to the re-see," or "till we meet again."

hors d'oeuvres

touché

a la carte

per se

bona fide

41. I am not a professional carpenter, _____ , but I enjoy woodworking.
42. "Is this a _____ dollar bill? It doesn't feel quite right."
43. " _____ ," Terry acknowledged as his opponent's point clinched the argument.
44. We nibbled at the _____ while waiting for the main course to arrive.
45. The menu offered several complete meals but also listed various choices _____ .



Write the correctly spelled word.

46. _____ a. status quo b. stasis quo
47. _____ a. circu b. circa
48. _____ a. e pluribus unum b. e pluribus unum
49. _____ a. eureka b. uereka
50. _____ a. per say b. per se