

Name _____ Class _____

Subject-Verb Agreement I

Part A

Directions: Choose the word in parentheses that completes each of the following sentences correctly. Write that word in the blank.

1. Professional ice hockey (*be, is*) _____ exciting.
2. Each of the players (*wears, wear*) _____ a protective helmet.
3. Hockey pucks (*travels, travel*) _____ faster than 100 miles an hour.
4. There (*is, are*) _____ sometimes fights among the players.
5. The game (*don't, doesn't*) _____ stop for substitution of players.
6. The season (*runs, run*) _____ from October to April.
7. Four teams from each division (*competes, compete*) _____ in the play-offs.
8. The winning team (*receives, receive*) _____ the Stanley Cup.
9. Gordie Howe and Phil Esposito (*was, were*) _____ two great hockey players.
10. Wayne Gretzky (*has, have*) _____ won the Most Valuable Player award nine times.

Part B

Directions: Write two sentences of your own with *does* as part of the verb.

1. _____

2. _____

Part C

Directions: Write two sentences of your own with *doesn't* as part of the verb.

1. _____

2. _____

Name _____ Class _____

Subject-Verb Agreement II

Part A

Directions: Choose the word in parentheses that completes each sentence correctly in the paragraph below. Write that word in the blank.

When people (*decides, decide*) _____ to paint a room, they want to get started right away. However, there (*is, are*) _____ good reasons to do some preparation first. Grease on a kitchen wall (*keeps, keep*) _____ paint from sticking well. Washing the walls (*gets, get*) _____ rid of any dust or grease. Wiping with a mop (*helps, help*) _____ clean the ceiling. New paint also (*doesn't, don't*) _____ hold well to a shiny surface, like enamel. If the enamel is roughed up with sandpaper, new paint jobs (*holds, hold*) _____ better. Floor wax on the baseboards also (*stops, stop*) _____ paint from sticking. Wax remover (*takes, take*) _____ it off. Professional painters (*removes, remove*) _____ the rust from radiators and pipes with sandpaper or steel wool. A careful painter then (*puts, put*) _____ on metal primer. The painter should make sure each of these areas (*is, are*) _____ dry before starting to paint.

Part B

Directions: Write two sentences of your own with *get* as the verb.

1. _____

2. _____

Part C

Directions: Write two sentences of your own with *gets* as the verb.

1. _____

2. _____



Name _____ Class _____

Verb Forms I

Part A

Directions: Choose the word in parentheses that completes each sentence correctly in the paragraph below. Write that word in the blank.

Stevie Wonder (*showed, shown*) _____ his musical talent early in life. At nine years of age, he played the piano, drum, and harmonica. Stevie had never (*saw, seen*) _____ the instruments he played; he had been blind since birth. His hearing, though, was very sensitive. If a coin was dropped, he (*knowed, knew*) _____ what it was by the sound it made. His sensitivity to musical pitch and rhythm helped him sing and play like a much older performer.

Ronnie White, a singer with the Miracles, (*saw, seen*) _____ Stevie do a concert for his friends. Ronnie quickly (*got, gotten*) _____ Stevie an audition with Berry Gordy, the president of Motown Records. Gordy immediately (*give, gave*) _____ Stevie a five-year recording contract. At age ten, Stevie was a professional singer, but he was also still a kid. He kept on doing the things he had always (*did, done*) _____. The new recording artist still (*runned, ran*) _____ around the neighborhood with his friends and rode a bicycle while his brother steered. He got by on a weekly allowance of \$2.50. During this period, he (*did, done*) _____ concerts mostly on weekends. His remarkable talent continued to develop. By the time he was twelve, he had (*became, become*) _____ a star.

Part B

Directions: Write two sentences of your own using the verb form *saw*.

1. _____

2. _____

Part C

Directions: Write two sentences of your own using the verb form *seen*.

1. _____

2. _____

Name _____ Class _____

Verb Forms II

Part A

Directions: Choose the word in parentheses that completes each sentence correctly in the paragraph below. Write that word in the blank.

On the Waterfront is a movie classic that first (*come, came*) _____ out in 1954. Frank Sinatra had (*went, gone*) _____ after the leading role, but the director (*give, gave*) _____ it to Marlon Brando. Brando played Terry Malloy, a longshoreman who also (*did, done*) _____ errands for the head of the local longshoremen's union.

The movie is about corruption and violence. Terry is an ex-boxer who (*threwed, threw*) _____ an important fight and ruined his career in the ring. He knows that the union boss that he works for now has (*stole, stolen*) _____ money from the union. When, Terry brings his friend Joey to a rooftop meeting, it results in Joey's death.

Before long, Terry has (*fell, fallen*) _____ in love with Joey's sister, Edie. Terry has also (*chose, chosen*) _____ to risk his life in the fight for an honest union. However, he feels that if Edie (*knowed, knew*) _____ the things he had (*did, done*) _____, she would hate him.

A suspenseful story and powerful performances make *On the Waterfront* a movie that still (*be appealing, appeals*) _____ to audiences today.

Part B

Directions: Write two sentences of your own using the verb form *did*.

1. _____

2. _____

Part C

Directions: Write two sentences of your own using the verb form *done*.

1. _____

2. _____



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Independent and Dependent Clauses

Directions: Use the list of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions to help you fill in each blank with the word that best relates the independent and dependent clauses in the following passage. Add commas between the clauses where they are needed.

after	before	if	so that	where
although	because	in order that	though	whereas
and	but	nor	unless	wherever
as if	even though	or	until	whether
as soon as	even when	since	when	while
as though	for	so	whenever	yet

_____ the automobile was available many people rode bicycles. Now, adults are riding bicycles again _____ they are concerned about physical fitness. The many bicycle types can be confusing _____ you can find the one that is best for you.

_____ you choose a bicycle you should think about how you want to use the bicycle.

_____ you want a sturdy bicycle for errands and short trips you will be happiest with a one-speed or a three-speed bike. However, some people want to take long rides up and down hills _____ they need a touring or racing bike. These bikes have ten or more speeds _____ they are lighter in weight.

The city bicycle is another type. _____ it has many gears like a touring bicycle it is sturdy like a three-speed bike. The all-terrain bicycle is even sturdier than the city bicycle.

_____ you ride it on or off the pavement it will perform well. Its many gears give it power _____ it is going up steep slopes and through soft, sandy areas.



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Sentence Combining

Directions: Rewrite the following paragraphs, combining some sentences so the paragraphs read more smoothly. Be sure not to change the meaning.

1. Many actors in early Western movies were real cowboys. Many extras were too. They had worked on ranches. They had worked in Wild West shows. They came to California. They had heard they could get five dollars a day. They could get a box lunch. This pay was for riding and roping in the movies. Hoot Gibson was one of these cowboys. He had grown up in Nebraska. He had punched cattle. He had competed in rodeos. He was a reckless stuntman. He became a Western movie star.

2. Today, people plant irises. They plant the irises in flower gardens. People in Europe used to eat iris roots. This happened many years ago. People believed iris root cured many illnesses. People also chewed the roots. They chewed them to mask bad breath. They gave pieces of Iris root to babies. Babies teethed on the pieces. A certain kind of iris root is used today. It is called orrisroot. It is used in perfumes. It is used in powders. It is used in medicines.



Name _____ Class _____

Plural vs. Possessive Nouns

Part A

Directions: Choose the word in parentheses that completes each sentence correctly in the paragraph below. Write that word in the blank.

A (*person's, persons*) _____ right to vote is an important right. Most U.S. (*citizen's, citizens*) _____ aged eighteen or older can vote if they are registered. (*Person's, Persons*) _____ who have been convicted of certain crimes lose their right to vote. A few other groups of voters do not have voting rights.

(*Voter's, Voters*) _____ must go to the correct polling place. A (*voter's, voters*) _____ polling location depends on where the voter lives. Each state is divided into (*county's, counties*) _____ or (*ward's, wards*) _____. These are further divided into (*precinct's, precincts*) _____. Voters must go to the polling place in the precinct where they live. Election (*official's, officials*) _____ check each name against the (*precinct's, precincts*) _____ registration list.

U.S. (*citizen's, citizens*) _____ vote by secret ballot. A secret (*ballot's, ballots*) _____ advantage is that voters don't have to worry about what (*other's, others*) _____ will think of their vote. Voters go into a curtained booth to mark their (*ballot's, ballots*) _____.

Part B

Directions: Write two sentences of your own using the possessive noun *company's*.

1. _____

2. _____

Part C

Directions: Write two sentences of your own using the plural noun *companies*.

1. _____

2. _____

Name _____ Class _____

Possessive Pronouns vs. Contractions

Part A

Directions: Choose the word in parentheses that completes each of the following sentences correctly. Write that word in the blank.

1. If (*you're, your*) _____ like most Americans, you get two or three colds a year.
2. However, (*it's, its*) _____ common for children to get ten colds in a year.
3. Cold germs enter (*you're, your*) _____ body through (*you're, your*) eyes, nose, and mouth.
4. People often catch colds by getting the germs on (*they're, their*) _____ hands.
5. Then (*they're, their*) _____ likely to rub (*they're, their*) eyes.
6. A cold is uncomfortable, but (*it's, its*) _____ usually not serious.
7. When (*you're, your*) _____ suffering from a cold, you may also have a sore throat.
8. A cold sufferer's nose is usually running, or (*it's, its*) _____ stuffed up.
9. Many people feel that (*they're, their*) _____ helped by chicken soup.
10. Antibiotics don't cure a cold but do protect against (*it's, its*) _____ complications.
11. An ordinary cold runs (*it's, its*) _____ course in a few days.
12. A person (*who's, whose*) _____ older has fewer colds than a younger person.
13. (*Who's, Whose*) _____ colds last the longest? Smokers' colds tend to hang on.

Part B

Directions: Write two sentences of your own using the contraction *it's*.

1. _____
2. _____

Part C

Directions: Write two sentences of your own using the possessive pronoun *its*.

1. _____
2. _____