

English **5**

Writing and Grammar



Second Edition

Contents

CHAPTER

1



Sentences

- 1 Sentences & Fragments
- 3 Types of Sentences
- 5 Simple Subjects
- 7 Simple Predicates
- 9 Subject of Imperative Sentences
- 11 Compounds: Subjects, Predicates, & Sentences
- 13 Prepositions
- 15 Object of the Preposition
- 17 Prepositional Phrases
- 19 **Chapter 1 Review**
- 21 **Bridge:** *Growing Grain*



CHAPTER

2



Writing a Compare-Contrast Essay

- 22 **Bridge:** *Literature Link*
- 23 Paragraphs That Make Sense
- 25 Compare-Contrast Essays
- 27 Descriptive Words
- 28 Revising & Proofreading Together
- 29 Planning
- 31 Drafting
- 33 Revising
- 35 Proofreading
- 37 **Chapter 2 Review**
- 39 *Cumulative Review*





Nouns

- 41 Nouns: Common & Proper
- 43 Proper Nouns: Capitalization Rules
- 45 Abbreviations
- 47 Common Nouns: Singular & Plural
- 49 Common Nouns: Special Plurals
- 51 Possessive Nouns: Singular
- 53 Possessive Nouns: Plural
- 55 **Language Link:** *Using Commas*
- 57 **Chapter 3 Review**
- 59 *Cumulative Review*
- 61 **Bridge:** *Visiting Natural History Museums*



Writing a Persuasive Business Letter

- 62 **Bridge:** *Literature Link*
- 63 Persuasive Writing
- 65 Dishonest Tactics
- 67 Parts of a Business Letter
- 69 Planning
- 71 Drafting
- 72 Revising
- 74 Proofreading
- 76 Publishing
- 77 **Chapter 4 Review**
- 79 *Cumulative Review*





Verbs

- 81 Action Verbs & Linking Verbs
- 83 Linking Verbs
- 85 Direct Objects
- 87 Sentence Patterns
- 89 Main Verbs & Helping Verbs
- 91 Using Helping Verbs
- 93 Contractions & Double Negatives
- 95 **Language Link:** Confusing Verbs
- 97 **Chapter 5 Review**
- 99 *Cumulative Review*
- 101 **Bridge:** *Playing Hockey*



Writing a Diamante & a Sense Poem

- 102 **Bridge:** *Literature Link*
- 103 Using a Thesaurus
- 105 Diamantes
- 106 Planning & Drafting
- 108 Revising & Proofreading
- 109 Sense Poems
- 110 Planning & Drafting
- 112 Revising & Proofreading
- 113 **Chapter 6 Review**
- 115 *Cumulative Review*





Study & Reference Skills

- 117 Parts of a Book
- 119 Library
- 121 Dictionaries
- 123 More About Dictionaries
- 125 Encyclopedias
- 127 Atlas, Almanac, & Textbooks
- 129 Periodicals
- 131 Taking Notes from an Article
- 133 **Chapter 7 Review**
- 135 *Cumulative Review*
- 137 **Bridge:** *Sightseeing in Alexandria, Egypt*



Writing a Personal Narrative

- 138 **Bridge:** *Literature Link*
- 139 Revising Run-on Sentences
- 141 A Personal Narrative
- 143 Good Openings & Closings
- 145 Planning
- 147 Revising
- 149 Proofreading
- 151 **Chapter 8 Review**
- 153 *Cumulative Review*





Pronouns

- 155 Singular & Plural Pronouns
- 157 Subject Pronouns
- 159 Object Pronouns
- 161 Compound Subjects & Compound Objects
- 163 Pronoun/Antecedent Agreement
- 165 Possessive Pronouns
- 167 Reflexive Pronouns
- 169 **Language Link:** Homophones
- 171 **Chapter 9 Review**
- 173 *Cumulative Review*
- 175 **Bridge:** *Evangelizing Australia and New Zealand*



Writing a Book Review

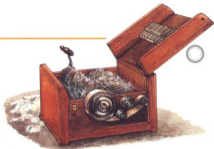
- 176 **Bridge:** *Literature Link*
- 177 Expressing Your Opinion
- 179 Evaluating Your Book
- 180 Planning
- 182 Drafting
- 183 Revising
- 185 Proofreading
- 187 Oral Publishing
- 189 **Chapter 10 Review**
- 191 *Cumulative Review*





More Verbs

- 193 Verb Tenses
- 195 Present-Tense Verbs
- 197 Past-Tense Verbs
- 199 Helping Verbs
- 201 Irregular Verbs
- 203 More Irregular Verbs
- 205 Perfect Tenses
- 207 **Language Link:** Prefixes & Suffixes
- 209 **Chapter 11 Review**
- 211 *Cumulative Review*
- 213 **Bridge:** *Learning About the Textile Industry*



Writing a Research Report

- 214 **Bridge:** *Literature Link*
- 215 A Research Report
- 217 Planning: Taking Notes
- 219 Planning: Writing an Outline
- 221 Drafting
- 222 Revising
- 224 Proofreading
- 226 The Bibliography
- 227 **Chapter 12 Review**
- 229 *Cumulative Review*





Adjectives & Adverbs

- 231 Adjectives
- 233 Special Adjectives
- 235 Adverbs
- 237 Adjectives & Adverbs
- 239 Comparing with *er* & *est*
- 241 Comparing with *More*, *Most*, *Less*, & *Least*
- 243 Special Forms for *Good* & *Bad*
- 245 **Language Link:** Conjunctions
- 247 **Chapter 13 Review**
- 249 *Cumulative Review*
- 251 **Bridge:** *Forecasting Weather*



Writing Imaginative Instructions

- 252 **Bridge:** *Literature Link*
- 253 Using Precise Words
- 255 Imaginative Instructions
- 257 Time-Order & Spatial Words
- 259 Planning
- 261 Revising
- 263 Proofreading
- 265 **Chapter 14 Review**
- 267 *Cumulative Review*





More About Sentences

- 269 Prepositions
- 271 Prepositional Phrases
- 273 Object Pronouns in Prepositional Phrases
- 275 Preposition or Adverb?
- 277 Subordinating Conjunctions
- 279 Sentences: Compound & Complex
- 281 Sentences: Simple, Compound, & Complex
- 283 **Language Link:** Commas & Comma Splices
- 285 **Chapter 15 Review**
- 287 *Cumulative Review*
- 289 **Bridge:** *Visiting Landmarks and Monuments*



Writing a Play

- 290 **Bridge:** *Literature Link*
- 295 Writing a Play
- 297 Features of a Play
- 299 Planning the Setting
- 300 Developing the Characters
- 301 Mapping the Action
- 303 Revising
- 305 Proofreading
- 307 **Chapter 16 Review**
- 309 *Cumulative Review*

- 311 Writing Handbook
- 349 Grammar Handbook
- 364 Glossary
- 371 Index





A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark. Most sentences contain a **subject** and a **predicate**. The complete subject tells who or what the

sentence is about. The predicate tells what something *is* or *does*. It contains the verb.

Subject Predicate

Rice | is a popular grain in our diet.

A **fragment** is a group of words that does not express a complete thought. A fragment often is missing a subject or a predicate. A dependent clause is another type of fragment. A **dependent clause** is a group of words that

has a subject and a predicate but does not express a complete thought. It cannot stand alone as a sentence because it begins with a joining word, such as *although*, *after*, *because*, *before*, *until*, *when*, or *where*.

Sentence

Rice was used as a food for more than 4,000 years.

Fragment (no subject)

Contains vitamins and minerals.

Fragment (dependent clause)

Although rice was brought to America.

Guided Practice

- Write **S** if the group of words is a sentence.
Write **F** if the group of words is a fragment.

- _____ 1. The farmer's crop.
- _____ 2. Farmers grow rice throughout Asia.
- _____ 3. Eats rice for many meals.
- _____ 4. Because rice may have originated in Asia.
- _____ 5. You can boil, bake, or fry rice.
- _____ 6. For two-thirds of the world's population.
- _____ 7. Protein and fiber.
- _____ 8. Rice does not contain any fat.

- Write a subject or a predicate to complete each sentence.

9. The bowl of rice _____
10. _____ tasted delicious last night.

- Rewrite the fragment (dependent clause) without the joining word to make it a complete sentence.

11. after the rice was cooked _____





Name _____

Writers' most important tools are words. A writer depends on words to express the ideas in his heart. But some words express his ideas better than others.

A **thesaurus** gives common words and then lists synonyms for those words. The thesaurus entry tells us that *funny* is used as an adjective; it defines the word; it gives a sample sentence that includes the word; and it lists synonyms and antonyms.

The synonym you choose to replace *funny* in your writing would depend on what you were writing about. Are you telling about something that made you smile? You might want to use the word *amusing* or *humorous*.

funny adjective

causing laughter or amusement

The funny clown made us laugh.
amusing, comical, entertaining, hilarious,
humorous, jolly, laughable, silly

antonyms: boring, sad, serious

Are you telling about something that made you fall out of your chair, shaking with laughter? *Hilarious* would be an appropriate word.

Poets are especially concerned with using the right words. The right word in a poem must express the meaning but also fit with the sounds and rhythm that the poet intended.


Guided Practice

- Compare these two poems. The speaker imagines that the beautiful shells he finds on the seashore are broken pieces of castles. Which poem uses more interesting words? Which poem has more sound and rhythm as a result of its words? Underline some of the words that give the poem its appeal.



Seashells

Shattered castles around my feet,
 Fragments of royal homes.
 Pieces of palaces borne on the tide,
 Washed to the shore in foam.

Surely a king must have stored his jewels
 In this tunnel of polished pearl.
 And maybe that scalloped ivory cup
 Belonged to a duke or an earl.

Surely a queen must have lined her walls
 With these delicate speckled tiles.
 Who built the homes that the reckless sea
 Has smashed and scattered for miles?

Seashells

Broken castles around my feet,
 Broken pieces of royal homes.
 Bits of castles carried on the water,
 Washed to the shore in the water.

Maybe a king kept his jewels
 In this smooth hollow shell.
 And maybe this white cup
 Belonged to an important ruler.

Surely a queen lined her walls
 With these small spotted tiles.
 Who built the homes that the sea
 Has broken and left lying on the shore?

Chapter 8 Review

Name _____



A. Write **C** if the sentence is correct. Write **R** if the sentence is a run-on. You should find two run-on sentences.

- _____ 1. Corinne made brownies they tasted very good.
- _____ 2. Ellis scored a goal, and the crowd cheered.
- _____ 3. I could serve roast beef for dinner, or I could make some soup.
- _____ 4. Come to the church picnic, you'll have a great time.
- _____ 5. Leslie knocked on the door, but no one answered.
- _____ 6. You need to wear a coat, or you will be cold on the way to school.



B. Rewrite each run-on sentence above correctly. Write the number of the sentence in the box.

7.

8.

C. Fill in the circle next to the answer that best completes each sentence.

- 9. A personal narrative is always written in ___ point of view.
 first-person second-person third-person
- 10. A personal narrative should sound as if the writer is telling the story ____.
 in a small child's voice
 in his own voice
 in the voice of a great writer from the past
- 11. A personal narrative tells about events ____.
 that the writer cannot remember
 that never happened
 in the order in which they happened
- 12. A personal narrative often includes ___ to make characters come alive.
 poems dialogue long descriptions

Chapter 15 Review

Name _____



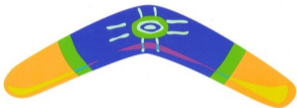
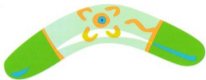
A. Place parentheses around each prepositional phrase.

1. Australia is a country across the Pacific Ocean.
2. Sydney is the largest city in Australia.
3. There was no concert hall or opera house in Sydney until 1973.
4. A competition was held for the design of an opera house.
5. Of the 233 entries, Joern Utzon's was the best.
6. Utzon was an architect from Copenhagen, Denmark.
7. Construction began on the opera house in 1959.

B. Fill in the circle to tell whether each underlined word is an adverb or a preposition.

8. There are four theaters inside the opera house.
 adverb preposition
9. Plays, operas, concerts, and lectures could all be performed inside.
 adverb preposition
10. Some events are held in the Forecourt, which is outside.
 adverb preposition
11. The Concert Hall can seat 2,679 people around the stage.
 adverb preposition
12. The Opera Theater has an orchestra pit below the stage.
 adverb preposition
13. There are entrances for the performers down below.
 adverb preposition
14. The seats in the Drama Theater allow you to see over people's heads.
 adverb preposition
15. You can take a tour to have a look around.
 adverb preposition





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