

# English 6

Writing and Grammar

*Second Edition*

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#### ENGLISH 6: WRITING AND GRAMMAR Second Edition

**Project Coordinator**  
Peggy Davenport

**Coordinating Writers**  
Peggy Davenport  
Tammie D. Jacobs

**Writers**  
Eileen M. Berry  
Sarah Clayton  
Emily Gray  
Nancy Jean Holmes

**Contributing Writers**  
Susan Burkholder  
Kimberly Y. Stegall

Robin Sisney Wood  
Gail H. Yost

**Project Editors**  
Paul Michael Garrison  
Catherine Morris

**Design Coordinator**  
Duane Nichols

**Composition**  
Kelley Moore

**Cover and Title Page**  
Tim French  
Elly Kalagayan

**Illustration Coordinator**  
David Schuppert

**Illustrators**  
Annie Bastine  
Robin Buitter  
Paula Cheadle  
Michael Cory Godbey  
Preston Gravely Jr.  
James Hargis  
Jonathan Johnson  
Caroline G. Lott  
Kara Moore  
Keith Neely

Duane Nichols  
Heidi Park  
Kathy Pflug  
John Roberts  
Lynda Slattery  
Megan Strand  
Danielle Vasso  
Courtney Godbey Wise

**Photo Acquisition**  
Carla Thomas

**Project Managers**  
Richard Ayers  
Abigail C. Murphy

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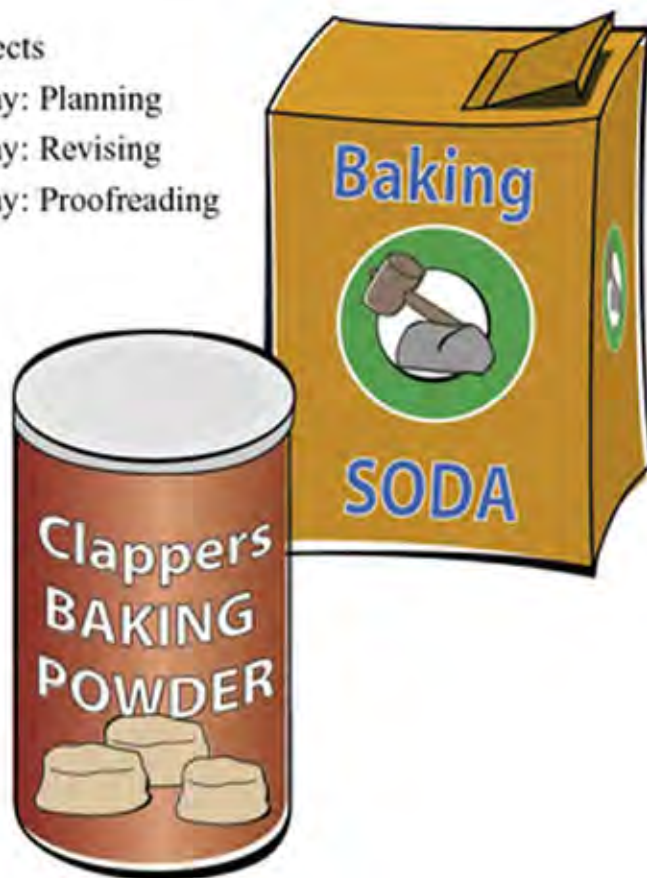
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# Types of Sentences

Name \_\_\_\_\_



A **declarative sentence** makes a statement and ends with a **period**.

*Some people have chosen beekeeping as an occupation.*

An **interrogative sentence** asks a question and ends with a **question mark**.

*Do you know any beekeepers?*

An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request and usually ends with a **period**. The subject is usually understood to be *you*.

*Please stay away from the beehives.  
Put on your protective gear.*

An **exclamatory sentence** shows strong feeling and ends with an **exclamation point**.

*That bee stung me!*



## Guided Practice

► Use the code to label each sentence. Add the correct ending punctuation.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Honeybees' wings stroke over eleven thousand times per minute
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Are bees some of the hardest workers in the insect world
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Each bee has a specific job
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A swarm of bees chased me
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Wear tan or white clothing around bees
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Do you know the two main benefits of bees
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Beekeepers will develop a tolerance for bee venom over time
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Stay away from bees

### CODE

Dec. = Declarative  
Int. = Interrogative  
Imp. = Imperative  
Exc. = Exclamatory

► Using the indicated sentences from above, change the declarative sentences to interrogative sentences and the interrogative sentences to declarative sentences. Remember to write complete sentences.

9. Sentence 2 \_\_\_\_\_
10. Sentence 3 \_\_\_\_\_
11. Sentence 6 \_\_\_\_\_
12. Sentence 7 \_\_\_\_\_



## Independent Practice

- Read the following paragraph. Add the correct ending punctuation and label each sentence *Dec.*, *Int.*, *Imp.*, or *Exc.* Then, in the box on the right, write how many sentences you found of each type.

Dec. \_\_\_\_\_

Int. \_\_\_\_\_

Imp. \_\_\_\_\_

Exc. \_\_\_\_\_

Beekeepers find quality pastures for their bees \_\_\_\_\_ Why  
is good pasture important \_\_\_\_\_ Bees need plenty of food  
\_\_\_\_\_ Bees produce honey and pollinate flowers \_\_\_\_\_  
Have you ever noticed the hair on a bee's body \_\_\_\_\_ Pollen  
grains stick to these hairs \_\_\_\_\_ The grains rub off onto  
crops or flowers \_\_\_\_\_ Oh, how we can see God,  
our Creator, in this beautiful process \_\_\_\_\_ Read  
more about these fascinating creatures \_\_\_\_\_

*God made all things.*

Isa. 40: 26

John 1:3

- Use the code to label each sentence.  
Add the correct ending punctuation.

### CODE

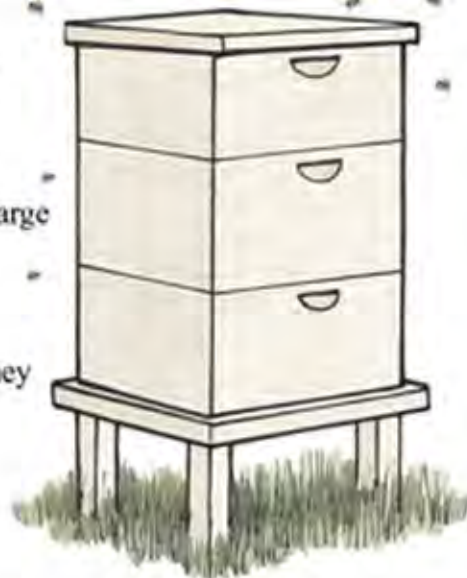
Dec. = Declarative

Int. = Interrogative

Imp. = Imperative

Exc. = Exclamatory

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Beekeepers open the hives and stack extra boxes on top of them
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. They fill these boxes with frames of empty combs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Wear canvas gloves and a bee veil
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. What a sticky mess
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Blades inside a container remove the wax
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The frames of honey-filled combs go into large stainless steel barrels
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Have you seen the barrels
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Hooray! We can now buy the barrels of honey



## Apply and Write

- Would beekeeping interest you? Write two sentences explaining why. Above each sentence write *Dec.*, *Int.*, *Imp.*, or *Exc.*

---



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Every sentence has a subject and a predicate. All the words that tell whom or what the sentence is about make up the **complete subject**. A **simple subject** is the main word or words in the complete subject.

All the words that tell what the subject is or does make up the **complete predicate**. A

**simple predicate** is the main word or words in the complete predicate and is always a verb.

A group of words that has both a subject and a predicate working together is called a **clause**. An **independent clause** can stand alone as a sentence. It expresses a complete thought.

## Declarative sentence

*South Africa **had** the first ostrich farm.*

South Africa	had
--------------	-----

## Exclamatory sentence

*Wow, that **bird is** eight feet tall!*

bird	is
------	----

## Imperative sentence

*Please **stand** away from the ostrich fence.*

(You)	stand
-------	-------

To find the subject of an **interrogative sentence**, ask *who* or *what* does the action.

## Interrogative sentence

***Has** your family visited an ostrich farm?*

family	has visited
--------	-------------



## Guided Practice

- ▶ Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. Underline the simple subject once.

- Many ostrich farmers raise ostriches for their healthful meat.
- Ostrich meat contains little fat and few calories.

- ▶ Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. Underline the simple predicate twice.

- Ostriches are the tallest and heaviest birds on earth.
- Ostriches have two toes on each foot.

- ▶ Use the code to label each sentence. Add the correct ending punctuation. Underline or write the simple subject of each sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Order ostrich meat sometime at a restaurant \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. This ostrich egg is huge \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Will ostriches survive for a long time without water \_\_\_\_\_

## CODE

Dec. = Declarative  
Int. = Interrogative  
Imp. = Imperative  
Exc. = Exclamatory



## Independent Practice

- Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. Underline the simple subject once.

1. Farmers slaughter one-year-old ostriches.
2. Ostriches provide us with meat, feathers, and leather.
3. Manufacturers use ostrich feathers in the hat and dress industries.
4. Ostrich leather makes exquisite boots.

- Use the code to label each sentence. Add the correct ending punctuation. Underline or write the simple subject of each sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The weight of an ostrich is 250 to 350 pounds \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Do ostriches fly \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. With a simple kick, an ostrich can injure someone \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Watch those two long legs \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Ostriches are fast runners \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Did God give ostriches superb eyesight \_\_\_\_\_

### CODE

Dec. = Declarative

Int. = Interrogative

Imp. = Imperative

Exc. = Exclamatory



- Diagram the simple subject and verb in each sentence.

11. These huge birds run between thirty and fifty miles per hour.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Watch that ostrich's long neck.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Does Arizona hold an annual ostrich race?

\_\_\_\_\_

14. This race is absolutely hilarious!

\_\_\_\_\_

## Apply and Listen

- Listen as your teacher reads 1 Peter 5:7. What subject and verb tell why Christians are supposed to take their burdens to God?

\_\_\_\_\_





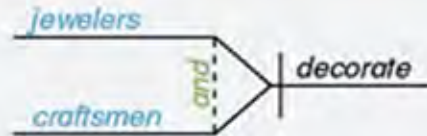
# Compound Subjects & Predicates

Name \_\_\_\_\_



A **compound subject** has two or more simple subjects that share the same predicate. They are joined by the coordinating conjunction *and* or *or*.

*Some **jewelers** **and** **craftsmen** decorate jewelry with dried sea horses.*



A **compound predicate** has two or more simple predicates that share the same subject. They are joined by the coordinating conjunction *and*, *but*, or *or*.

*A sea horse's skin **matches** color **and** **disguises** the sea horse.*



A sentence may contain *both* a compound subject *and* a compound predicate.

***Vietnam** **and** **the Philippines** **established** **and** **developed** sea horse farms.*



## Guided Practice

- Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. Underline the simple subjects once and the simple predicates twice.

1. Camouflage hides and protects sea horses from larger enemies in the sea.
2. A horselike head and a tail are two distinguishing features of a sea horse.
3. A nail or a paperclip is the size of a baby sea horse.

- Combine each pair of sentences by making a compound subject or predicate, using *and*, *but*, or *or*.

4. A sea horse sleeps in an upright position. A sea horse swims in an upright position.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Sponges are a favorite hiding place for sea horses. Coral reefs are a favorite hiding place for sea horses.

\_\_\_\_\_



## Independent Practice

- Read the following paragraph and underline the compound subjects once and the compound predicates twice. Circle each coordinating conjunction.

Sea horses and other fish have fins for swimming. But sea horses usually swim standing up! They wave their back fins and glide forward, backward, or up and down. They escape larger prey and swim speedily with their heads first.



- Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate in each sentence. Underline the compound subjects once and the compound predicates twice.

1. Fishermen capture and kill millions of sea horses each year for various uses.
2. Chinese doctors and nurses treat disease with these unique creatures.

- Combine each pair of sentences by making a compound subject or predicate, using *and*, *but*, or *or*.

3. Worms are good food for sea horses. Crustaceans are good food for sea horses.

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4. These gentle sea horses do not bite anyone. These gentle sea horses do not sting anyone.

---

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5. These friendly animals eat from your hand. These friendly animals grab at your fingers.

---

---

## Apply and Write

- Write two sentences about your favorite sea creature. Use a compound subject, compound predicate, or both.

---

---



# Compound Sentences

Name \_\_\_\_\_



A **simple sentence** has a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought. It is an independent clause.

*Pearl farming requires many months of care.*

A **compound sentence** contains two or more simple sentences (independent clauses) joined by a comma and coordinating conjunction (*and*, *but*, *or*). It has two or more subject-predicate pairs.

*Mollusks live in salt water and fresh water.*

*Saltwater mollusks produce the higher-quality pearls.*

*Mollusks live in salt water and fresh water, **but** saltwater mollusks produce the higher-quality pearls.*

**Remember**  
Coordinating conjunctions (*and*, *but*, and *or*) join simple sentences. A comma is placed before the coordinating conjunction when it joins the two parts of a compound sentence.

Mollusks	live
mollusks	produce

**but**

Some compound sentences that are not connected by a conjunction have a **semicolon** instead of a comma.

*Workers remove pearls from the oysters; they sell the pearls to manufacturers of jewelry.*



## Guided Practice

- Write **S** for each simple sentence.  
Write **C** for each compound sentence.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| _____ 1. Natural pearls are rare, and divers face danger in the ocean. | _____ 3. Trained technicians place a tiny bead of nacre and a piece of living mantle tissue into a baby oyster. |
| _____ 2. Pearl farms solve these two problems.                         | _____ 4. Most oysters die during this process; some other oysters may produce imperfect pearls.                 |

- Combine each pair of simple sentences into one compound sentence. Add a comma and the coordinating conjunction that shows the correct meaning.

5. Pearl farmers lower implanted oysters in nets into salt water.  
The mantle then begins its special work.

and but or

6. The temperature and salt in the water affect the pearl inside.  
The oysters need constant care for many years.



## Independent Practice

- Read the following paragraph. Write **S** after each simple sentence. Write **C** after each compound sentence. In the box on the right, write how many sentences you found of each type.

Simple \_\_\_\_\_  
Compound \_\_\_\_\_

An oyster makes pearls by a fascinating process. \_\_\_\_\_ Water enters through the open shell, but sand or parasites also sneak in with the water. \_\_\_\_\_ The oyster becomes annoyed and does not want this debris inside its little body. \_\_\_\_\_ Its shell and soft body surround a layer of mantle. \_\_\_\_\_ With its mantle tissue, the oyster secretes a clear gluey material. \_\_\_\_\_ This shiny material is called mother-of-pearl or nacre. \_\_\_\_\_ Over months, layers of mother-of-pearl cover the debris inside the shell. \_\_\_\_\_ A round pearl forms

over time, but the nacre must completely and equally cover the debris. \_\_\_\_\_ Most pearls will not be round and perfect; their shape and color usually contain defects.

\_\_\_\_\_ God produces a rare pearl from the irritation of an oyster, and God can use our weaknesses for His glory.



- Write **S** for each simple sentence. Write **C** for each compound sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Pearls come from sea mollusks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Oysters, clams, and mussels are different types of mollusks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Color, size, shape, and texture affect the value of a pearl, and one pearl can cost thousands of dollars.

- Combine the pair of simple sentences into one compound sentence. Add a comma and the coordinating conjunction that shows the correct meaning.

4. Pearls come in many shapes and colors. The black pearl is the most valuable pearl.

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## Apply and Write

- Write one simple sentence and one compound sentence using a coordinating conjunction in each sentence.

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# Subordinating Conjunctions

Name \_\_\_\_\_



An **independent clause** contains a subject and a verb. It has a complete thought, so it can stand alone as a sentence.

*Fish farmers raise many types of fish.*

A **dependent clause** contains a subject and a verb, but since it does not have a complete thought, it cannot stand alone as a sentence. It can come at the beginning of the sentence or at the end of the sentence. It contains an introductory or connecting word that makes it express an incomplete thought.

*Because customers demand fish year round.*

**Subordinating conjunctions** are introductory words that make a clause dependent. A dependent clause relies on an independent clause for its complete meaning.

Independent Clause

Subordinating Conjunction

Dependent Clause

*Fish farmers raise many types of fish **because** customers demand fish year round.*

*Because* is the subordinating conjunction that connects the two clauses. When the dependent clause is at the beginning of a sentence, a comma usually follows it.

Subordinating Conjunction

Dependent Clause

Independent Clause

***Because** customers demand fish year round, fish farms raise many types of fish.*

## Common Subordinating Conjunctions

after	because	since	until	where
although	before	though	when	wherever
as	if	unless	whenever	while



## Guided Practice

- Circle the subordinating conjunction in each sentence. Write *I* if the underlined clause is an independent clause. Write *D* if it is a dependent clause.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. When people grow fish in a protected environment, they are fish farmers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Since deep-sea fishing can cause problems, fish farming, or aquaculture, is the future of the fishing industry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Fertilized eggs lie in hatcheries or ponds until they hatch into baby fish, called fry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. If fish farmers provide the right amount and variety of food, the fry will grow into adult fish.





## Independent Practice

- Circle the subordinating conjunction in each sentence. Write *I* if the underlined clause is an independent clause. Write *D* if it is a dependent clause.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Deep-sea fishing provided our seafood before fish farming grew into a thriving industry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Because overfishing and pollution have become problems, our oceans are not supplying as many wild fish now.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. As the world population grows, deep-sea fishing may not provide a steady supply of fish year round.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Because deep-sea fishing can be dangerous and expensive, it requires specially equipped boats and trained seamen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. While some farmers place their fish in underwater nets or cages, many farmers prefer small lakes or steel tanks on land for their fish.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Farmers take large amounts of wild fish from the ocean since their farm fish need food.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. If farms use too many ocean fish for food, dolphins, turtles, and other sea animals will die.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Although fish farming has many advantages, biologists find some serious problems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Although certain antibiotics prevent disease in fish, they can be toxic to humans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Disease and pollution can spread whenever infected farm fish escape to the open sea.



## Apply and Write

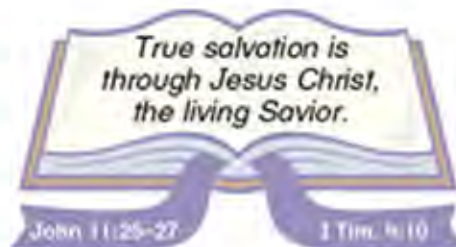
- Read Luke 24:42. When the disciples first saw Christ after His Resurrection, what did they give to Him? Write your answer in a complete sentence using a subordinating conjunction.

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# Complex Sentences

Name \_\_\_\_\_



An **independent clause** contains a subject and a verb and can stand alone as a sentence. A simple sentence is an independent clause.

*Llamas are friendly and gentle animals.*

A **dependent clause** contains a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone as a sentence because it does not express a complete thought. A dependent clause can come at the beginning or end of a sentence. An independent clause becomes a dependent clause when it begins with a **subordinating conjunction**.

A sentence that has an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses is called a **complex sentence**. The simple subject and verb of a complex sentence are located in the independent clause.

Subordinating Conjunction

Dependent Clause

Independent Clause

*Because customers demand fish year round, fish farms raise many types of fish.*

## Common Subordinating Conjunctions

after	because	since	until	where
although	before	though	when	wherever
as	if	unless	whenever	while



## Guided Practice

- Circle the subordinating conjunction in each sentence. Write *I* if the underlined clause is an independent clause. Write *D* if it is a dependent clause.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. We will see more llama farms as these animals become more popular.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. When you drive across the Midwest, you may see several llama farms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. While horses and cows are choosier eaters, llamas are usually content with hay.

- Underline the independent clause in each sentence; then circle its simple subject and verb.

4. Since llama wool is a high-quality fiber, farmers sell it for weaving and knitting.
5. Llama fiber is very light because it lacks natural oils.

- Combine two simple sentences into a complex sentence by using a subordinating conjunction. Use a comma when necessary.

6. Llamas are protective of other animals. They will often guard sheep and goats.





## Independent Practice

- Read the following paragraph. Underline the independent clause in each sentence; then circle its simple subject and verb.

Llamas are useful burden bearers, guards, and wool providers. If hikers have too much gear, llamas can carry their heavy items for them. When small children are weary, these gentle animals will carry them on their backs. Llamas are wonderful with handicapped children and senior citizens because they have affectionate and patient personalities.

- Circle the subordinating conjunction in each sentence. Write *I* if the underlined clause is an independent clause. Write *D* if it is a dependent clause.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Llamas do not usually bite or kick, although they sometimes scream.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Until you hear a llama's hum, you may not believe it.

- Combine two simple sentences into a complex sentence by using a subordinating conjunction. Use a comma when necessary.

3. Farmers open their llama farms for school tours. They can provide educational information about llamas.

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- Separate the complex sentence into two simple sentences.

4. While our family hiked down the long trail, the affectionate llama carried eighty pounds of our camping equipment.

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## Apply and Write

- Why do you think llamas hum? Write a complex sentence to answer this question.

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# Simple, Compound & Complex Sentences

Name \_\_\_\_\_



A **simple sentence** gives a complete thought. It has a subject and a predicate.

A simple sentence is one *independent clause*.

*Peacocks belong to the pheasant family.*

1 Independent Clause = 1 IC

A **compound sentence** contains two or more independent clauses joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction (*and, but, or*). Some compound sentences that are not connected by a conjunction use a semicolon instead of a comma. A compound sentence has a subject-predicate pair on either side of the coordinating conjunction or semicolon.

*The male birds are peacocks, but the female birds are peahens.*

2 Independent Clauses = 2 IC

A **complex sentence** has an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. Words that introduce or come at the beginning of a dependent clause are called **subordinating conjunctions**. When the dependent clause is at the beginning of a sentence, a comma usually follows it.

*When people use the word peafowl, they are referring to male, female, and baby birds.*

*When people compare the peacock to other animals, they draw attention to its long train of colorful feathers.*

1 Independent Clause + 1 (or more) Dependent Clause = IC + DC

## Guided Practice

- **Underline the independent clause(s) and identify the clause pattern in each sentence.**

1. God gives peacocks a colorful spray of feathers in spring and summer, and He provides them with winter feathers for the colder seasons.

☐ IC

☐ 2 IC

☐ IC + DC

2. Some birds can do unique tricks.

☐ IC

☐ 2 IC

☐ IC + DC

3. Peafowl make noisy, fun pets, though they are not very intelligent animals.

☐ IC

☐ 2 IC

☐ IC + DC

4. Peafowl stay near the ground during the day, but they roost in trees at nighttime.

☐ IC

☐ 2 IC

☐ IC + DC

- **Underline the independent clause(s) in each sentence. Write the letter of the type of sentence in the blank.**

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Peafowl can fly, but they can run fast too.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The baby birds are peachicks.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Peacock feathers are a popular decoration since they are so unusual.

A. Simple  
B. Compound  
C. Complex





## Independent Practice

► Underline the independent clause(s) and identify the clause pattern in each sentence.

1. A peacock has grown his full tail feathers by age three.  
☐ IC                      ☐ 2 IC                      ☐ IC + DC
2. When peacocks begin their search for mates, they all huddle in a group.  
☐ IC                      ☐ 2 IC                      ☐ DC + IC
3. The males call loudly, and then they wait for the females.  
☐ IC                      ☐ 2 IC                      ☐ IC + DC
4. The peacocks show off their tail feathers until they win the attention of a peahen.  
☐ IC                      ☐ 2 IC                      ☐ IC + DC
5. The female chooses the peacock with the most eyemarks on his tail.  
☐ IC                      ☐ 2 IC                      ☐ IC + DC
6. While the peacock is beautiful, he is an irritable bird.  
☐ IC                      ☐ 2 IC                      ☐ DC + IC



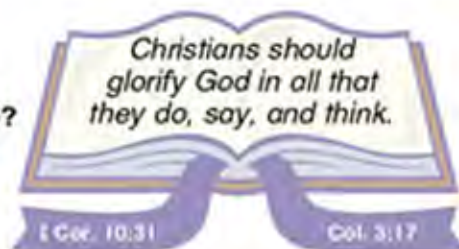
► Underline the independent clause(s) in each sentence. Write the letter of the type of sentence in the blank.

- A. Simple  
B. Compound  
C. Complex

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Blue peafowl originate in India, but green peafowl come from Thailand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. King Solomon's ships sailed to Tarshish.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The king's ships sailed back every three years, and they carried many unusual things.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. When the ships returned, they brought peacocks for Solomon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The ships also brought him gold, silver, ivory, and apes.

## Apply and Write

► The peacock's main characteristic is physical beauty. In your Bible, read I Samuel 16:7 and Galatians 5:22-23. How do we look at people? How does God look at people? What qualities give us inner beauty?





A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship between its noun or pronoun object and another word in the sentence. The preposition usually comes before its object.

*A pound (of worms) will eat eight ounces (of food) daily.*

The **object of the preposition** is the noun or pronoun that usually follows the preposition in a sentence. To find the object of the preposition, say the preposition and ask "what?" or "whom?"

*Much (of a worm's food) comes (from waste products).*

A **prepositional phrase** begins with a **preposition**, ends with the **object of the preposition**, and includes all the words between them.

*Worms like dark, damp homes (under the soil).*

## Common Prepositions

about	by	on
above	down	onto
across	except	out
after	for	outside
along	from	over
around	in	through
at	inside	to
before	into	under
behind	near	until
below	of	up
beside	off	with



## Guided Practice

- Circle the preposition and underline the object of the preposition in each sentence.

1. A worm's dropping, or casting, is rich in nitrogen.
2. Casting provides a natural fertilizer for the soil.
3. We get the best fertilizer from red worms.
4. Fertilizer of this type is called compost.

- Write a preposition from the box to complete each sentence. Use each preposition only once. Check to see whether the preposition makes sense in the sentence.

5. Worm compost is a good fertilizer \_\_\_\_\_ gardens or houseplants.
6. Some gardeners prefer worm compost \_\_\_\_\_ commercial or store-bought fertilizers.
7. A fisherman can grow his own worms \_\_\_\_\_ bait.
8. Night crawlers are the favorite worms \_\_\_\_\_ many bass fishermen.



for  
in  
of  
on  
over  
to



## Independent Practice

- Put parentheses around the fourteen prepositional phrases. Underline the preposition and circle the object of the preposition in each sentence. Some sentences have more than one prepositional phrase, and some have none at all.

Worm farmers must learn about light, moisture, and food. These factors affect red worms. Wooden crates or plastic bins make great farms for worms. The cracks or holes in each bin give the worms plenty of space. Worms at the bottom of the farm can wiggle through the bins. They will often crawl to the top and look for food. Newspaper on the uppermost bin darkens the farm.

You should spray the worms lightly with water. Do not feed the worms a diet of meat or dairy foods. Paper, cardboard, leaves, hair, and fruit and vegetable scraps are some of the favorite foods of healthy worms.



- Write a preposition from the box to complete each sentence. Use each preposition only once and make sure that it makes sense in the sentence.

1. Red wigglers is another name \_\_\_\_\_ red worms.
2. Many gardeners use worm compost \_\_\_\_\_ their gardens.
3. Worms eat our garbage and give fertilizer back \_\_\_\_\_ us.
4. Worms eat any fruits and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ onions and citrus fruits.
5. God has given us many benefits \_\_\_\_\_ these tiny creatures.

except  
for  
from  
in  
of  
to

## Apply and Write

- Tell about a fishing experience that you had or heard about. Use at least three prepositional phrases.

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# Prepositional Phrases

Name \_\_\_\_\_



A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship between its noun or pronoun object and another word in the sentence. The preposition usually comes before its object.

*Coffee farmers harvest coffee **in** different ways.*

The **object of the preposition** is the noun or pronoun that usually follows the preposition in a sentence. To find the object of the preposition, say the preposition and ask "what?" or "whom?"

*The type **of** coffee varies **from** country **to** country.*

A **prepositional phrase** begins with a preposition, ends with the object of the preposition, and includes all the words between them.

*A coffee tree grows only **between** fifteen **and** twenty feet.*

If a long introductory prepositional phrase is used, a comma follows it. An introductory prepositional phrase is usually considered long when it has at least five words. The introduction may contain more than one prepositional phrase.

***For a small coffee tree**, full growth requires five years.*



## Guided Practice

- Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Some sentences have more than one prepositional phrase. Insert any commas that are missing after long introductory phrases.

1. Some coffee farmers still use donkeys and mules on trips to the market.
2. The best-tasting coffee comes from South America.
3. After the Boston Tea Party coffee replaced tea in America.
4. A coffee tree can produce coffee over a span of thirty years.

- Add a prepositional phrase to this sentence.

5. The coffee shop was busy. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Use this prepositional phrase to write a sentence.

6. throughout the coffee farm \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





## Independent Practice

► Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Some sentences have more than one prepositional phrase. One sentence does not have any prepositional phrases. Insert any commas that are missing after long introductory phrases.

1. Coffee trees grow in subtropical climates and produce sweet-smelling white flowers.
2. Within a few short months you will see a bright red fruit.
3. God put two coffee bean seeds inside each red fruit.
4. Farmers remove the skin and pulp around the seeds.
5. Then they soak the beans in water for twenty-four hours.
6. Next, the beans must dry on a flat surface in the sun for many days.
7. Workers sort the beans by size and grade them by hand.
8. Finally, special machines roast the coffee.



► Add a prepositional phrase to this sentence.

9. We planted a coffee tree. \_\_\_\_\_

► Use this prepositional phrase to write a sentence.

10. above the ground \_\_\_\_\_

## Apply and Write

► Would you like to work on a coffee farm? Why? Use one long introductory prepositional phrase and two other prepositional phrases in your answer.

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# Chapter 1 Review

Name \_\_\_\_\_



A. Use the code to label each sentence. Add the correct ending punctuation. Underline or write the simple subject of each sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Have you ever wondered about the maple syrup  
on your pancakes \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Those maple tree leaves are the most beautiful  
colors of orange, red, and yellow \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Plant the baby maple tree in early spring \_\_\_\_\_

## CODE

Dec. = Declarative  
Int. = Interrogative  
Imp. = Imperative  
Exc. = Exclamatory

B. Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate. Underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice.

4. The sugar maple tree is the state tree of Vermont,  
Wisconsin, New York, and West Virginia.
5. Sugar maple trees grow between seventy-five and  
one hundred feet in height.
6. Native Americans were the discoverers of the  
delicious sap from the sugar maple.

C. Underline the compound subjects once and the compound predicates twice in each sentence. Circle each conjunction.

7. Sugar maple trees supply shade in the hot summer and  
provide quality wood for furniture.
8. Bowling pins, violins, and xylophones can be made of  
beautiful sugar maple wood.

D. Combine each pair of simple sentences into one compound sentence. Add a comma and the coordinating conjunction that shows the correct meaning.

9. There are 148 different kinds of maple trees. Only two  
supply sap for maple syrup.

10. Harvest time is in the spring. Farmers must remove the sap in  
one week.





E. Circle the subordinating conjunction in each sentence.  
Write *I* if the underlined clause is an independent clause.  
Write *D* if it is a dependent clause.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. If the temperature is just right, farmers may hang sap buckets on their trees.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Other farmers use long plastic tubing because it is faster and easier.

F. Underline the independent clause(s) in each sentence. Write the letter of the type of sentence in the blank.

A. Simple  
B. Compound  
C. Complex

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Some young trees contain only one hole, but older trees hold up to four holes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. After it travels through the plastic tubing, the maple sap filters into a machine inside a small building.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Maple tree farmers store their sap in this sugar house.

G. Underline each independent clause and identify the clause pattern in each sentence.

16. When farmers remove maple sap from the tree, they tap the tree.

☐ 1 IC

☐ 2 IC

☐ 1 DC + 1 IC

☐ 1 IC + 2 DC

17. Insects destroy acres of maple trees, and climate changes also affect the syrup industry.

☐ 1 IC

☐ 2 IC

☐ 1 IC + 1 DC

☐ 1 IC + 2 DC

H. Put parentheses around the prepositional phrase(s) in each sentence.

18. Below the sky the gorgeous colored leaves show God's beauty.

19. Some maple trees reach a height of only sixty feet.

20. Farmers must boil syrup at a high temperature for maple candy.

21. When you eat waffles or pancakes, you can appreciate the work of the maple sugar farmer.

