

English 4

Writing & Grammar Worktext

Third Edition

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ENGLISH 4: Writing and Grammar Student Worktext Third Edition

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15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Sentences

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What makes human languages special?

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Literature Link

“All Things Bright and Beautiful” by Cecil Frances Alexander

All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful,
The Lord God made them all.

Each little flower that opens,
Each little bird that sings,
He made their glowing colors,
He made their tiny wings.

The purple-headed mountains,
The river running by,
The sunset, and the morning,
That brightens up the sky.

The cold wind in the winter,
The pleasant summer sun,
The ripe fruits in the garden,
He made them every one.

The tall trees in the greenwood,
The meadows where we play,
The rushes by the water,
We gather every day;—

He gave us eyes to see them,
And lips that we might tell,
How great is God Almighty,
Who has made all things well.



Quetzal



Grand Tetons



Bird of Paradise

Sentences and Fragments

A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Every sentence has a **subject** and a **predicate**.

Mrs. Carson grew vegetables in her garden.

The subject tells *who* or *what* the sentence is about. All the words in the subject part make up the **complete subject**.

The predicate tells what the subject *does* or *is*. All the words in the predicate part make up the **complete predicate**.

The busy farmer planted ten rows of tomatoes.

A **fragment** is a group of words that does not express a complete thought.

Picked watermelons on Friday.

Underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice.

1. People grow many different plants in a vegetable garden.
2. Green beans grow on vines.
3. All potatoes grow under the ground.
4. Cornstalks are sometimes six feet tall.
5. Another word for fruits and vegetables is *produce*.

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

- _____ 6. The farmer prepares the soil before planting the seeds.
- _____ 7. Tills the ground to loosen the soil.
- _____ 8. Usually plants the seeds in rows.
- _____ 9. The seeds need water and sunlight.
- _____ 10. The young seedlings in long rows.

Choose a fragment from numbers 6–10. Write a sentence by adding a subject or a predicate.

11. _____

Underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice.

- 12. Potatoes came to Europe in the 1500s.
- 13. A ship brought potatoes to Jamestown in 1621.
- 14. President Jefferson's guests ate french fries at the White House.
- 15. Astronauts grew potatoes in space in 1995.
- 16. Many people in the United States buy Russet potatoes.

Look for the verb first.

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

- _____ 17. Blue and purple potatoes from South America.
- _____ 18. Restaurants serve many kinds of potatoes.
- _____ 19. Grow mostly in Idaho.
- _____ 20. My favorite kind of potatoes.
- _____ 21. Potatoes can be used to make a special kind of bread.
- _____ 22. The potato plants in my uncle's garden.

Choose a fragment from numbers 17–22. Write a sentence by adding a subject or a predicate.

23. _____



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Four Types of Sentences

A **declarative sentence** is a statement that gives information. It ends with a period.

Peanut is Samantha's dog.

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

What is your dog's name?

An **imperative sentence** is a command or request. It ends with a period.

Please wash the dog.

An **exclamatory sentence** shows excitement or surprise. It ends with an exclamation point.

That dog is enormous!

I DO MOST OF THE WORK AROUND HERE.



Label the sentence with the correct abbreviation. Write the correct end punctuation mark.

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

- _____ 1. When does the program start _____
- _____ 2. The orchestra warms up first _____
- _____ 3. Where is the conductor _____
- _____ 4. Watch the musicians tune their instruments _____
- _____ 5. We got good tickets _____
- _____ 6. Wait to clap until the end of each piece _____
- _____ 7. The program was wonderful _____

Write an interrogative sentence about something that you would like to know.

8. _____

Label the sentence with the correct abbreviation. Write the correct end punctuation mark.

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

- _____ 9. I love to eat corn on the cob _____
- _____ 10. Try not to get butter on your fingers _____
- _____ 11. The first corn grew in the Americas _____
- _____ 12. Did Christopher Columbus bring corn to Europe _____
- _____ 13. Corn is still an important crop today _____
- _____ 14. Is all corn yellow in color _____
- _____ 15. Corn kernels may be yellow, red, white, pink, blue, or black _____
- _____ 16. Look for different colors of corn at the grocery store this fall _____



Write four sentences about playing a game. Use the four types of sentences.

17. _____

Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates

The **simple subject** is the main noun or pronoun in the complete subject. The **simple predicate** is the main verb in the complete predicate.

Broccoli | *is* my favorite vegetable. *Broccoli casserole* | *tastes* the best.

A **diagram** of the sentence shows how the words in the sentence relate to each other.



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

1. Many people enjoy broccoli.
2. It is part of the cabbage family.
3. This dark green vegetable contains calcium and vitamin C.
4. Broccoli protects the body against some diseases.
5. My mother buys big bags of frozen broccoli at the grocery store.

Draw a line between the subject and the predicate. Write the simple subject and the simple predicate on the diagram.

6. California produces the most broccoli in the United States.



7. Southern California farms grow broccoli almost all year.



8. Farmers harvest the broccoli after three or four months.



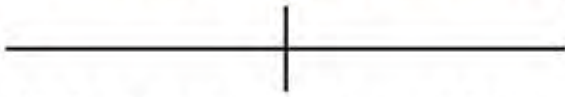
Underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice.
Draw a line between the subject and the predicate.

Look for the verb first.

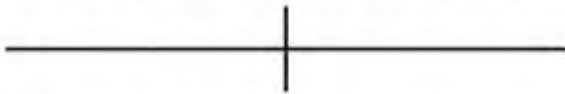
9. Most beets are dark red or purple.
10. Sugar beet roots look white.
11. These plants like rain and sunshine.
12. Factories process the beets into sugar.
13. Some sugar beets weigh five pounds.

Draw a line between the subject and the predicate. Write the simple subject and the simple predicate on the diagram.

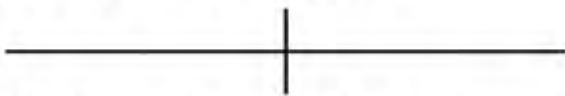
14. Machines cut the beet roots into thin strips.



15. The thin strips lose their sugar in hot water.



16. The sugar dries into crystals.



17. One beet makes nearly three teaspoons of sugar.



Compound Subjects and Predicates

A **compound subject** has two or more simple subjects that share the same predicate. Conjunctions *and* or *or* connect the simple subjects.

The *boys and girls* played kickball at recess.



A **compound predicate** has two or more simple predicates that share the same subject. Conjunctions *and* or *or* connect the simple predicates.

The students *read or studied* in the afternoon.



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

1. Beatrix Potter wrote and illustrated many children's books.
2. Miss Potter studied and drew plants and animals.
3. Her stories and pictures became famous.
4. Rabbits or mice are the main characters in many of the stories.
5. Many children read and enjoyed *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*.

Write a combined sentence using a compound subject or a compound predicate.

6. Rabbits live in tunnels called warrens.
Rabbits sleep in tunnels called warrens.

7. Hungry hawks eat rabbits.
Clever owls eat rabbits.

8. Rabbits run from these predators.
Rabbits hide from these predators.

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

9. Michael and Noah made a winter garden.
10. The boys chose and bought the seeds from the hardware store.
11. Carrots and cabbage grow well in cold weather.
12. Broccoli and squash are two more winter favorites.
13. Michael or his brother weeded the garden every week.
14. Soon the family harvested and ate the winter vegetables.

Write a combined sentence using a compound subject or a compound predicate.

15. Amelia visited an aquarium.
Lily visited an aquarium.

16. Seals performed in the water show.
Dolphins performed in the water show.

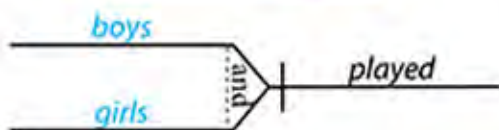
17. The sharks ate inside the tank.
The sharks swam inside the tank.

18. The girls saw a stingray.
The girls touched a stingray.

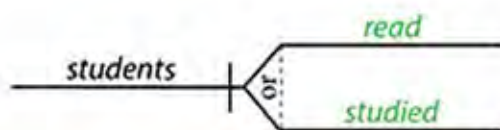
Diagramming Compound Subjects and Predicates

A diagram of a sentence shows how the words in the sentence relate to each other.

The *boys and girls* played kickball at recess.

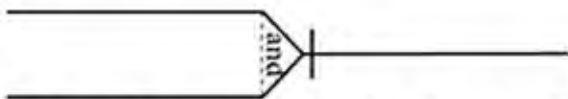


The students *read or studied* in the afternoon.

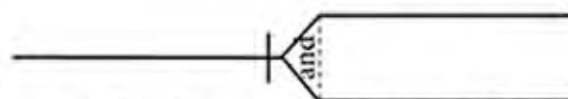


Underline the simple subjects once and the simple predicates twice. Write the simple subjects and the simple predicates on the diagram.

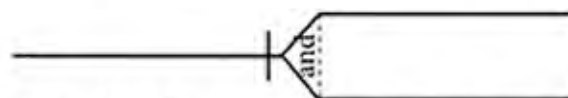
1. Luke and Ella are in my Sunday School class.



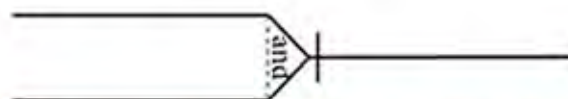
2. The students remembered and repeated last week's Bible verse.



3. We read and memorized a new Bible verse this week.



4. Then Mrs. Smith and Miss Baker taught us a new song.

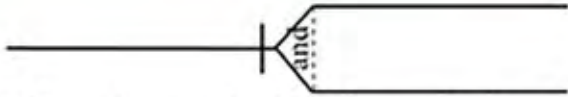


Write a sentence about two things you do on Sundays. Use a compound predicate.

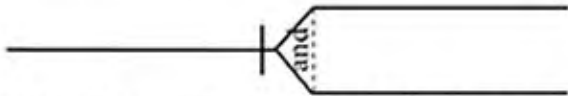
5. _____

Underline the simple subjects once and the simple predicates twice. Write the simple subjects and the simple predicates on the diagram.

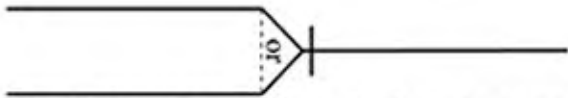
6. Jonathan's family planned and planted a container garden.



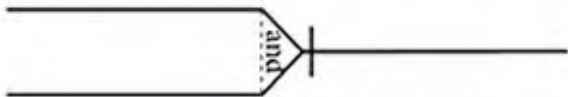
7. Mom chose and planted some herbs.



8. Jonathan or Sarah watered the plants every day.



9. Fresh tomatoes and cucumbers taste good on a hot summer day.



Write a sentence about a garden. Use a compound subject.

10. _____



Compound Sentences

A **simple sentence** gives one complete thought.

I like cooked carrots. My brother prefers raw carrots.

A **compound sentence** contains two simple sentences and gives two complete thoughts.

Conjunctions *and*, *but*, or *or* can join two simple sentences to make a compound sentence.

*I like cooked carrots, **but** my brother prefers raw carrots.*



Write **S** if the sentence is a simple sentence. Write **C** if the sentence is a compound sentence.

- _____ 1. Madison and Claire help Mom in the kitchen.
- _____ 2. Mom adds chicken to vegetable soup, but Grandma uses beef.
- _____ 3. Cabbage and carrots make the soup colorful and healthy.

Mark the compound sentence that is written correctly.

- 4. Madison carries the soup to the table Claire carries the bread.
 Madison carries the soup to the table, and Claire carries the bread.
- 5. I will set the table, or I will help clean up the kitchen.
 I will set the table or, I will help clean up the kitchen.

Write a combined sentence using a comma and a conjunction.

- 6. Madison does not like to get her hands wet. Claire likes to wash dishes.

- 7. Everyone wants to help Mom. Soon the kitchen is sparkling clean.

Write **S** if the sentence is a simple sentence. Write **C** if the sentence is a compound sentence.

_____ 8. My father likes to fish from the beach, and I like to swim in the water.

_____ 9. I like to swim and ride my raft in the surf.

_____ 10. We bring sandwiches and chips for lunch.

_____ 11. I build sandcastles, but the tide washes them away.

_____ 12. The tide comes in during the morning, but it goes out in the afternoon.



Mark the compound sentence that is written correctly.

13. Canned vegetables last longer, but fresh vegetables taste better.

Canned vegetables last longer but fresh vegetables taste better.

14. Grandma makes her own canned vegetables she gives us jars to take home.

Grandma makes her own canned vegetables, and she gives us jars to take home.

15. I help prepare the vegetables, Grandma cleans the jars.

I help prepare the vegetables, and Grandma cleans the jars.

Write a combined sentence using a comma and a conjunction.

16. The farmer fertilizes his fields. Machines water his crops.

17. Horses can pull the wagon. The tractor can pull the wagon.

18. Pumpkin plants grow along the ground. Cornstalks stand tall.

Write a compound sentence about farming.

19. _____

Practice

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

- _____ 1. Many Americans eat corn on the cob on Labor Day.
- _____ 2. The older man in his military uniform.
- _____ 3. Watched the parade and waved the American flag.

Choose a fragment from numbers 1–3. Write a sentence by adding a subject or a predicate.

4. _____

Label the sentence with the correct abbreviation. Write the correct end punctuation mark.

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

- _____ 5. Who made the cake _____
- _____ 6. Mother made the chocolate cake _____
- _____ 7. Have a piece _____
- _____ 8. This cake is delicious _____

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

- 9. The large glass pitcher contains lemonade.
- 10. The thirsty child poured and drank two glasses of lemonade.
- 11. Erica and Joseph made more lemonade.

Write *S* if the sentence is a simple sentence. Write *C* if the sentence is a compound sentence.

- _____ 12. At recess Lucas played soccer, and Mason played basketball.
- _____ 13. After school Lucas plays both soccer and basketball.
- _____ 14. A soccer team has eleven players, but a basketball team has five.

Mark the compound sentence that is written correctly.

- 15. Evie carried the bats to the game Mia brought the softballs.
 Evie carried the bats to the game, and Mia brought the softballs.
- 16. Evie played in the outfield, but Mia was the pitcher.
 Evie played in the outfield but, Mia was the pitcher.
- 17. The team did not win the game but the girls played their best.
 The team did not win the game, but the girls played their best.

Write a combined sentence using a comma and a conjunction.

- 18. The team could eat at the Dairy Delight. The team could buy a pizza.

- 19. Kate ate a banana split. Layla drank a strawberry shake.

- 20. Kate likes whipped cream. Layla does not like whipped cream.

Prepositional Phrases

A **prepositional phrase** makes a sentence more interesting. It begins with the preposition and ends with the object of the preposition.

*The Millers hiked **up the mountain**. We went **with them**.*

A **preposition** shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in the sentence.

The noun or pronoun that comes after the preposition is called the **object of the preposition**.

*The Millers hiked **up** the **mountain**. We went **with** **them**.*

Common Prepositions

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

Circle the preposition or prepositions.

1. Dad read from the Bible.
2. The book of Exodus tells us about Moses.
3. God spoke to Moses from the burning bush.

Underline the object of the preposition.

4. with frogs
5. after the hail storm
6. through the Red Sea
7. about God's promises

Put parentheses around the prepositional phrase or phrases.

8. God had a message for Pharaoh.
9. Moses was afraid of Pharaoh.
10. God sent Aaron to Pharaoh's house with Moses.
11. Aaron gave God's message to Pharaoh.
12. After many plagues, Pharaoh let the Israelites go to the Promised Land.

Circle the preposition or prepositions.

13. Farmers in Israel work hard.
14. Did you see all of the colorful vegetables at the marketplace?
15. Seedless bell peppers were developed by these farmers.
16. These peppers will be shipped around the world.
17. For breakfast the people will cook tomatoes, peppers, and eggs.
18. At lunch time they will eat humus on pita bread.

Underline the object of the preposition.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 19. with my friend | 22. about them |
| 20. after dark | 23. near the Atlantic Ocean |
| 21. up the tall ladder | 24. through the rain |

Look for the noun or pronoun.

Put parentheses around the prepositional phrase or phrases.

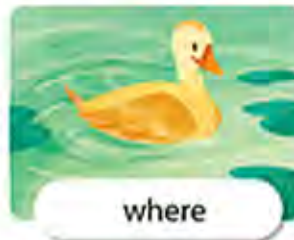
25. Avocados grow on trees.
26. Inside every avocado is a large pit.
27. Another name for the avocado is the alligator pear.
28. Many avocado trees grow in Mexico under the hot sun.
29. The avocado is a popular ingredient for Mexican food.



More Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional phrases add information to a sentence by telling *where*, *when*, or *how*.

In the afternoon the duck swam *in the pond* *with her ducklings*.



Common Prepositions

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

Decide what the underlined prepositional phrase is telling. Mark *where*, *when*, or *how*.

1. The King family takes a road trip to the mountains every fall.
 where when how
2. Ava enjoys traveling with her family.
 where when how
3. After sunset the family will drive home.
 where when how

Put parentheses around the prepositional phrase or phrases.

4. Mrs. King packs some food for the trip.
5. Mr. King drives carefully through the tunnels and around the curves.
6. Ava and Logan watch for deer along the road.
7. They enjoy the cool mountain breeze through the open window.

Add a prepositional phrase to expand the sentence.

8. Ava drew a picture.

Decide what the underlined prepositional phrase is telling. Mark *where*, *when*, or *how*.

9. On Saturday Levi and his parents planted an olive tree.
 where when how
10. These trees thrive in dry climates.
 where when how
11. You can recognize an olive tree by its twisted trunk.
 where when how

Put parentheses around the prepositional phrase or phrases.

12. The roots of the tree will stretch and grow below the ground.
13. Olive trees can live for many years.
14. In the Bible olive branches represent peace.
15. Perfumes and incense were made with olive oil.

Look for the preposition and the noun or pronoun.



Add a prepositional phrase to expand the sentence.

16. Mom bought olive oil.
-

17. She will make Greek food.
-

Write a sentence about a food that you enjoy. Use a prepositional phrase that tells *where*, *when*, or *how*.

18. _____

Practice

Common Prepositions

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

Circle the preposition or prepositions.

1. Grandma sent us to the apple orchard behind the barn.
2. Under the tree, ripe apples lay in the grass.
3. Many more apples hung below the tree.
4. We picked apples for one hour.
5. The baskets were filled with bright red apples.
6. We placed the baskets near the wagon beside the tree.
7. In the house Grandma made applesauce from the apples.
8. After lunch we ate the applesauce inside Grandma's kitchen.

Underline the object of the preposition.

9. under the heavy branches
10. around the apple orchard
11. after the hard rain
12. along the dirt path
13. outside the house
14. through the river

Decide what the underlined prepositional phrase is telling. Mark *where*, *when*, or *how*.

15. The airport is near the city.
 where when how
16. Before lunch, we will leave the house.
 where when how
17. Our family is flying in the large jet.
 where when how

Put parentheses around the prepositional phrase or phrases.

18. From the airport Wesley likes watching the planes take-off.
19. He dreams about flying over tall buildings some day.
20. He would look at the tiny people below the airplane.
21. Wesley would fly above the mountains and through the clouds.
22. After the flight he would head for home.
23. He would tip his plane and wave to his dad beside their house.

Add a prepositional phrase to expand the sentence.

24. Bella found her shoe.

25. After school Elias ran.

Write a sentence about something that you did yesterday. Use a prepositional phrase that tells *where*, *when*, or *how*.

26. _____

Write a sentence about your home. Use a prepositional phrase.

27. _____

Chapter 1 Review

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

- _____ 1. The Lopez family went on a fishing trip.
- _____ 2. Maria and her older brother Carlos.
- _____ 3. Fresh catfish tastes good.
- _____ 4. Cooked the fish for dinner.

Choose a fragment from numbers 1–4. Write a sentence by adding a subject or a predicate.

5. _____

Label the sentence with the correct abbreviation. Write the correct end punctuation mark.

- _____ 6. Look at this picture _____
- _____ 7. Who is the tall young man _____
- _____ 8. The photographer did a great job _____
- _____ 9. These photographs are more than fifty years old _____

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

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

- 10. Dominic visited his grandparents.
- 11. His grandparents' house is in Seattle, Washington.
- 12. Grandpa and Grandma took Dominic to see the Pacific Ocean.
- 13. He waded and splashed in the cold water.

Write *S* if the sentence is a simple sentence. Write *C* if the sentence is a compound sentence.

- _____ 14. Ian and Hailey enjoy reading.
- _____ 15. Ian likes books about famous people, but Hailey chooses books about animals.
- _____ 16. Ian has birthday money to spend, and he will go to the bookstore soon.
- _____ 17. Hailey visits the local library every weekend with her mother.

Mark the compound sentence that is written correctly.

18. The Wilsons are having a cookout we are invited.
 The Wilsons are having a cookout, and we are invited.
19. Mr. Wilson grills the hamburgers, and Mrs. Wilson makes a salad.
 Mr. Wilson grills the hamburgers and, Mrs. Wilson makes a salad.
20. Mrs. Song brought potato chips, my mom brought desserts.
 Mrs. Song brought potato chips, but my mom brought desserts.

Combine each pair of sentences.

21. Benjamin felt sick. Avery felt sick.

22. Mom called the doctor's office. It was closed.

23. Mom may call again this afternoon. She may call tomorrow.

Put parentheses around the prepositional phrase or phrases.

24. The smell of radishes sends many insects away from the garden.
25. Some people enjoy salads with sliced radishes.
26. People in Mexico carve Christmas decorations from large radishes.

Write a sentence about your classroom. Use a prepositional phrase.

27. _____



Write several sentences telling about the differences between the ways that parrots use words and the ways that people use words.

1. _____

Write a sentence telling why you think a parrot cannot use language in the same way that humans can. Consider what makes humans different from animals based on the Creation story in Genesis.

2. _____
