

English 5

Writing & Grammar Worktext

Third Edition

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ENGLISH 5: Writing and Grammar Student Worktext Third Edition

Writers

Bethany J. Davis, MA
Lois Oldenburg, MS
Karin L. Wiley, MEd

Biblical Worldview

Chris Collins, MDiv
Bruce Ostrom, PhD
Bryan Smith, PhD

Academic Integrity

Jeff Heath, EdD

Academic Oversight

Rebecca del Toro, MEd
Rachel Santopietro, MEd

Editors

Kristina Albert
Rebekah Meyer

Designer

Elizabeth Matias

Cover and Concept Design

Ciara Chafin

Cover Illustrator

Timothy Banks

Illustrators

Timothy Banks
Daniela Geremia
Juanbjuan Oliver
Aleksandar Sotirovski
Dana Thompson

Production Designers

Sarah Centers
Jennifer Stuhl

Permissions

Maria Andersen
Carrie Hanna

Project Coordinator

Abby Ray

Postproduction Liaison

Peggy Hargis

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Text acknowledgments appear on page 386.

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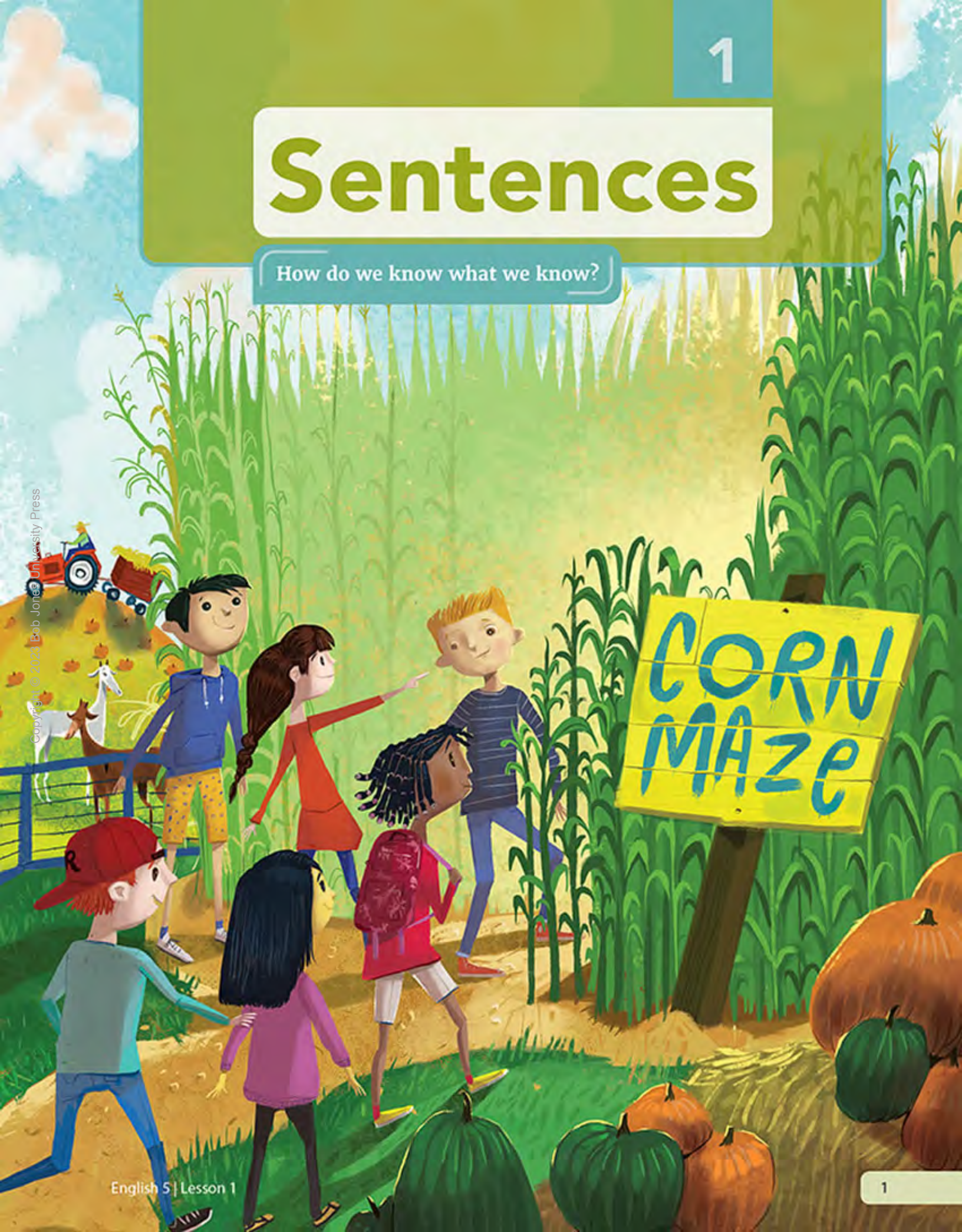
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Sentences

How do we know what we know?



Nouns and Verbs

A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea.

*Mr. Jones rode his motorcycle across America.
His new book describes his adventures.*

A **verb** tells what something does or is.

*Mr. Jones wrote the book last year.
A picture of his motorcycle is on the cover.*



Underline the nouns in the sentence.

1. Mom bakes bread every Saturday.
2. The whole family helps in the kitchen.
3. First, Grayson measures the ingredients.
4. Then Mom mixes the dough in a large bowl.
5. The dough must rise for several hours.
6. Later, Ava shapes the dough into round loaves.
7. Dad will wash the dishes while the bread is in the oven.

Underline the verb twice.

8. Thomas picked strawberries from the berry patch.
9. The berries were perfectly ripe.
10. Thomas's mother made strawberry jam that afternoon.
11. Homemade strawberry jam is Thomas's favorite biscuit topping.
12. Sometimes his mother also makes strawberry pie.
13. Thomas and his mother enjoy strawberry pie with whipped cream.

Underline the nouns in the sentence.

14. Jayden and Camilla live on a farm.
15. Camilla feeds the chickens and collects eggs in the morning.
16. Jayden weeds and waters the garden.
17. Mr. Walker raises wheat in the fields.
18. The children enjoy riding the tractor with their father.
19. On the weekends, Mrs. Walker sells homemade bread at the market.
20. Many people want to buy fresh, healthy food from local farmers.

Underline the verb twice.

21. Chickens sit on their eggs for three weeks.
22. The mother hen turns the eggs regularly.
23. The hen's body keeps the eggs warm.
24. Each egg is full of food for the baby chick.
25. Adult chickens eat grains, insects, and seeds.
26. Chicken eggs are usually white or brown.
27. One type of chicken from South America lays blue eggs.



Prepositions

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Prepositions

A **prepositional phrase** begins with a preposition and ends with the object of the preposition.

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 farmer planted barley **in** long **rows** **across** his **field**.*

Common Prepositions

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

Underline each preposition in the sentence.

1. Boaz, a landowner, gazed across his barley field.
2. At harvest time, reapers were hired.
3. Their job included putting the cut grain into bundles.
4. Reapers did not harvest the corners of the field.
5. The barley in the corners was left for the poor.

Circle each object of the preposition.

6. Ruth and her mother-in-law were widows with nothing.
7. Naomi sent Ruth to Boaz's field for grain.
8. Ruth gathered barley in the field and met Boaz.

Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase.

9. Ruth gathered barley in Boaz's field.
10. At mealtime Ruth sat beside the reapers.
11. Ruth worked until dusk.
12. Joyfully she walked through the city.
13. Naomi saw Ruth walking with the full basket.
14. She called Ruth into the house.



Barley

Ephesians 4:32 tells us to be kind to others. Describe an act of kindness you have seen displayed at home or at school. Circle any prepositions that you use.

Ephesians 4:32

And be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.

15. _____

Underline each preposition in the sentence.

16. Boaz was a kinsman or relative of Ruth.

17. Boaz was kind to Ruth.

18. She could gather barley in his fields.

19. She worked with the women until evening.

20. They sifted the grain through a sieve.

Circle each object of the preposition.

21. Faithfully, Ruth returned home with the grain.

22. Ruth cared for Naomi because she loved her.

23. Boaz paid for the land.

24. After the land purchase, Boaz married Ruth.

Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase.

25. Boaz also cared for Naomi.

26. God blessed Boaz and Ruth with a son named Obed.

27. Over the years, Obed brought great joy to his family.

28. Obed became the grandfather of David.

29. Boaz and Ruth were in the family of Christ.



Using Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional phrases make a sentence more interesting. They can be used in the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a sentence.

Each phrase begins with a **preposition** and ends with an **object of the preposition**.

Americans love snacking (on fluffy popcorn.)

Approximately 1,600 kernels (of unpopped popcorn) fill one cup.

A little bit (of moisture)(in a popcorn kernel) makes it pop.

Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase.

1. Field corn, sweet corn, and popcorn are the three basic kinds of corn.
2. Popcorn is harvested in autumn.
3. Native Americans popped popcorn in pots.
4. They heated the pots over a fire.
5. Today, people make popcorn on the stove or in the microwave.



Add a prepositional phrase to expand the sentence.

6. The popcorn popped.

7. The boy ate popcorn.

8. Mom found popcorn kernels.



Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase.

9. After the harvest, popcorn is best stored on the cob.
10. The popcorn kernels are taken off the cob and put into a package.
11. Popcorn packages are best stored inside a cabinet.
12. Popcorn lasts around eighteen months.
13. Moisture is trapped inside the hard kernel.
14. When the kernels are heated, the moisture turns into steam.
15. The pressure of the steam makes it pop!
16. We can pop the kernels on the stove or in a microwave.
17. The popped kernels taste good with caramel.
18. Kettle corn is made with sugar.
19. I like the sweet and salty taste of these two flavors.
20. For an extra special treat, drizzle chocolate over the popcorn.

Imagine that you have just finished a long search for a lost pet. Write sentences about where you searched. Use the prepositions given.

21. Behind: _____

22. Below: _____

23. Inside: _____

24. Under: _____

Subjects and Predicates

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



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Simple Subjects
& Predicates

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

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

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

The main verb in the complete predicate is the **simple predicate**.

*The bread **bakers** in Rome **had** special privileges.*

***They** **baked** bread every morning.*

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

1. Wheat is a very important crop.
2. Farmers in Asia grew wheat for the first time thousands of years ago.
3. We make flour from the grain of wheat.
4. People around the world use flour for bread and other baked foods.
5. This bakery sells bread, bagels, cookies, cakes, and pastries.
6. The busy bakers arrive early in the morning.
7. They work hard every day.

Write a complete subject or a complete predicate to finish the sentence.

8. _____ bakes the most delicious bread.
9. The customers at the bakery _____.

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

10. Pastor James Allen taught us about the feast of the Passover.
11. The feast includes bread without yeast.
12. The Israelite priests offered the bread to God.
13. The book of Exodus tells about bread made from wheat.
14. The Jewish people made bread in big bowls.
15. Yeast made the dough rise.
16. Women shaped the dough into round cakes.
17. The bread baked on a hearth.
18. Pharaoh ordered the people out of Egypt.
19. The people of Israel carried the bowls on their shoulders.
20. They made the dough without yeast before the journey.
21. The finished bread was a thin, hard cake.

Write a complete subject or a complete predicate to finish the sentence.

22. _____ tastes delicious.
23. The new cookie recipe _____.
24. _____ liked the cookies we gave them.
25. _____ send special packages to college students.
26. Sophia's favorite bread _____.



Sentences and Fragments

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

Some fragments are missing a subject or a predicate.

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

Fragment: *Contains vitamins and minerals.*

Other fragments are dependent clauses. A dependent clause has a subject and a predicate, but it does not express a complete thought.

Fragment: *Although rice was brought to America.*



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.
- _____ 9. A bag of yellow rice in the grocery store.
- _____ 10. Tasted delicious last night.

Choose a fragment from the previous exercise and rewrite it as a complete sentence.

11. _____

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Sentences & Fragments

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

- _____ 12. Many different types of rice.
- _____ 13. For thousands of years.
- _____ 14. Rice is grown in muddy fields called paddies.
- _____ 15. Before farmers used special irrigation techniques.
- _____ 16. Ships brought rice to North America.
- _____ 17. The gold rush of 1849.
- _____ 18. Was important to the immigrants.
- _____ 19. Grew rice in the early 1900s in California.
- _____ 20. Rice is the world's favorite grain.
- _____ 21. Served in many restaurants.
- _____ 22. Can be eaten with chopsticks.



Rice paddies in Indonesia

Choose two fragments from the previous exercise and rewrite them as complete sentences.

23. _____

24. _____

Practice

Match the underlined word or words with the correct term.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| A preposition | C simple subject | E complete subject |
| B prepositional phrase | D simple predicate | F complete predicate |

- _____ 1. Famous Apples is a popular orchard in North Carolina.
- _____ 2. The orchard has twenty-five acres of apple and peach trees.
- _____ 3. Thirty different varieties of apples can be picked.
- _____ 4. The number and kind of apples available are dependent on the weather.
- _____ 5. Customers can pick apples off the trees or select pre-picked apples.
- _____ 6. We picked a whole bushel of apples.

Add a prepositional phrase to expand the sentence.

7. Phillip picked a great big apple.

8. He took a big bite.

9. Soon Phillip's basket will be full.

10. The whole family enjoys apple picking.



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

- _____ 11. Climbed up a ladder.
- _____ 12. Phillip reached the highest apple.
- _____ 13. Lying on the ground under the tree.
- _____ 14. Shiny, red Honey Crisp apples.
- _____ 15. These apples are his favorite.
- _____ 16. They are nice and crunchy.
- _____ 17. A dozen Granny Smith apples.
- _____ 18. His mom likes those the best for baking.
- _____ 19. Known for their tart flavor.
- _____ 20. Some bakers like Golden Delicious apples.
- _____ 21. Because they are not too tart and not too sweet.



Choose two fragments from the previous exercise and rewrite them as complete sentences.

22. _____

23. _____



Types of Sentences

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Types of Sentences

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

Oats are an important grain crop in the United States.

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

How are most of our oats used?

An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request and usually ends with a period. When a command is given with strong feeling, it ends with an exclamation mark.

Please feed oats to the cows.

Close the gate before the cow gets out!

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

My mom makes the best oatmeal!

An **interjection** is a word that expresses feelings, agreement or disagreement, greetings, politeness, or hesitation.

Ouch! The hot oatmeal burned my tongue!

Oh, drink some nice, cool water right away.

Label the sentence with the correct abbreviation. Write the correct end punctuation mark. Circle any interjections.

Dec. declarative **Int.** interrogative **Imp.** imperative **Exc.** exclamatory

- _____ 1. Oats provide fiber in our diet _____
- _____ 2. Don't forget the oat flour in the recipe _____
- _____ 3. What a cute calf that is _____
- _____ 4. Oats originated in Asia _____
- _____ 5. Do you ever eat oatmeal for breakfast _____
- _____ 6. Help me feed the horses after school _____
- _____ 7. Oh, our stallion is running loose _____
- _____ 8. Catch him before he gets away _____

Write a four-sentence commercial convincing people to eat oatmeal. Include one sentence of each type: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory. Circle any interjections that you use.



9. _____

Label the sentence with the correct abbreviation. Write the correct end punctuation mark. Circle any interjections.

Dec. declarative **Int.** interrogative **Imp.** imperative **Exc.** exclamatory

- _____ 10. Our family ate breakfast together on Saturday _____
- _____ 11. What was that loud noise _____
- _____ 12. We looked out the window _____
- _____ 13. Wow! Lightning struck the barn _____
- _____ 14. Quick, call the fire department _____
- _____ 15. Get the animals out _____
- _____ 16. What a frightening time this is for everyone _____
- _____ 17. Finally! Here come the fire trucks _____

Subjects of Imperative Sentences

An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request. In an imperative sentence, *you* is the subject. The word *you* may or may not be in the sentence.

Declarative Sentence:

Drew makes delicious marshmallow treats.

Exclamatory Sentence:

Wow, these treats taste good!

Imperative Sentence:

Make some marshmallow treats.

Keep the heat low while you heat the marshmallows!



Write the simple subject of the sentence. Mark the correct sentence type.

- _____ 1. I cleaned the table and the kitchen counters.
 imperative declarative
- _____ 2. Wow, the kitchen sparkles!
 imperative exclamatory
- _____ 3. Find a large mixing bowl, a rectangular pan, and a saucepan.
 imperative declarative
- _____ 4. Spray cooking spray into the rectangular pan.
 imperative exclamatory
- _____ 5. Find the measuring cup.
 imperative exclamatory
- _____ 6. Daniel can bake the brownies tonight.
 imperative declarative

What do you eat for breakfast? Write several imperative sentences telling someone how to make your breakfast. Check your sentences to see whether you is understood to be the subject.

7. _____

Write the simple subject of the sentence. Mark the correct sentence type.

- _____ 8. Melt three tablespoons of margarine in the saucepan.
 imperative declarative
- _____ 9. Don't let the margarine burn!
 imperative exclamatory
- _____ 10. Mom warned me not to eat all the marshmallows.
 imperative declarative
- _____ 11. Add one package of marshmallows to the margarine.
 imperative declarative
- _____ 12. Add six cups of crisp rice cereal.
 imperative declarative
- _____ 13. Press the mixture into a rectangular pan.
 imperative declarative
- _____ 14. I cut the cooled treats into small squares.
 imperative declarative
- _____ 15. Our family enjoyed the crispy marshmallow treats for dessert.
 imperative declarative

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.

Dad and I love Grandma's apple pie.

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

Grandma slices or cubes the apples.

Underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice.

1. On Fridays the Rivera family makes and eats pizza.
2. Mom or Emma mixes the pizza dough.
3. Liam shreds and spreads the cheese.
4. Ham and pineapple are the family's favorite toppings.
5. The pizza smells and tastes delicious!
6. Later Emma and Liam clean the kitchen.

Make a compound subject or predicate by combining the sentences. Use the conjunction *and* or *or*.

7. The chef rolled the pizza dough. The chef tossed it into the air.

8. Pepperoni is a popular pizza topping. Sausage is a popular pizza topping.

Write a sentence about your favorite food. Use a compound subject or a compound predicate.

9. _____

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Compound
Subjects &
Predicates



Underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice.

10. Workers plow and plant the fields.
11. Rain and sunshine make tall and healthy cornstalks.
12. The farmer dries and grinds the corn to make cornmeal.
13. Cornbread and tortillas include this ingredient.
14. Some cooks make grits and polenta from boiled cornmeal.
15. People in the South cook and serve grits with shrimp.

Make a compound subject or predicate by combining the sentences. Use the conjunction *and* or *or*.

16. The Garcias grow pumpkins. The Garcias sell pumpkins.
-

17. Pumpkin pie tastes wonderful. Pumpkin bread tastes wonderful.
-

18. Nyla visits the pumpkin patch every year. Damian visits the pumpkin patch every year.
-

19. Mom cuts the pumpkin. Mom removes the seeds.
-

20. Nyla toasts the seeds in the oven. Damian toasts the seeds in the oven.
-



Compound Sentences

A **simple sentence** gives one complete thought. A simple sentence can have a compound subject or predicate.

The apple orchard opens in September.

Apples and peaches grow in this orchard.

People pick and buy fruit here.

A **compound sentence** contains two or more simple sentences joined together by a comma and the conjunction *and*, *or*, or *but*.

Grandma wanted to bake apple pies today, but she forgot to buy the apples.

Underline each simple subject once and each simple predicate twice. Write **S** if the sentence is a simple sentence. Write **C** if the sentence is a compound sentence.

- _____ 1. Max looks for fireflies and glowworms in the backyard.
- _____ 2. Fireflies and glowworms are both beetles.
- _____ 3. Fireflies have wings, but glowworms are flightless.
- _____ 4. These beetles produce yellow, orange, or green light, and one beetle produces red light.
- _____ 5. Max catches some fireflies and puts them in a jar.

Write a compound sentence using a comma and a conjunction.

6. Max's family keeps dairy cows. Lily's family raises goats.

7. Lily feeds the goats. Lily's brother does the milking.

8. The family can drink the milk. They can make goat cheese.

Remember to use a comma before the conjunction.

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Write a compound sentence about a farm animal.

9. _____

Underline each simple subject once and each simple predicate twice. Write *S* if the sentence is a simple sentence. Write *C* if the sentence is a compound sentence.

_____ 10. Wild rabbits ruin gardens, but some farmers raise rabbits.

_____ 11. Rabbits are useful for meat or for scientific research.

_____ 12. Many children keep rabbits as pets.

_____ 13. Lily and her dad built a hutch for her pet rabbit.

Dutch dwarf rabbit

_____ 14. She feeds her rabbit every day, and she cleans the hutch regularly.

_____ 15. Some people collect rabbit fur and spin it into yarn.

_____ 16. Last summer Lily learned how to spin yarn, and she learned how to dye it.

_____ 17. Lily's mom makes beautiful yarn, and the family sells it at the farmers' market.



Write a compound sentence using a comma and a conjunction.

18. Baby rabbits are called kits. They are called bunnies.

19. The Flemish Giant rabbit has enormous ears. The Lionhead rabbit has a very furry face.

20. The Dutch rabbit has a white stripe on its face. Its ears are black or brown.

Using Commas

Commas make writing clearer. If a sentence is read aloud, the reader should pause at a comma to help the listener understand what is being said.

1. Add commas in a series.

We saw butterflies, moths, and dragonflies.

2. Add a comma after introductory words such as *yes*, *no*, and *well*.

Yes, I will come.

No, I cannot come.

Well, I will try to come.

3. Add a comma after long introductory phrases of five or more words.

In the tall grass beside the parking lot, Stanley found a grasshopper.

4. Use commas to separate an appositive from the word that it renames.


Mr. Stanley, the historian, works at the museum.

5. Use a comma in a compound sentence before the conjunction.

Chloe likes furry animals, but she does not like insects.

Mark the sentence that uses commas correctly.

1. Dragonflies live near water, but moths need dry places.
 Dragonflies live near water but moths need dry places.
2. Yes I know, that dragonflies eat mosquitoes.
 Yes, I know that dragonflies eat mosquitoes.
3. The monarch an orange and black butterfly migrates hundreds of miles.
 The monarch, an orange and black butterfly, migrates hundreds of miles.

Use  to add commas where they are needed.

4. In the butterfly house at the museum we could observe live insects.
5. Monarch caterpillars have yellow black and white stripes.

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Using Commas

Answer the question with a complete sentence using the introductory word *yes* or *no*.


6. Do you like insects? Why or why not?

7. Have you ever caught a butterfly or moth? Describe it or explain where you saw it.

Mark the sentence that uses commas correctly.

8. No that is not a twig.
 No, that is not a twig.
9. This insect, a walking stick, looks like a twig.
 This insect a walking stick looks like a twig.
10. Young walking sticks are green but older ones are brown.
 Young walking sticks are green, but older ones are brown.



Use  to add commas where they are needed.

11. Liam Jack and Aiden are working on an insect collection.
12. Mr. Simmons the science teacher taught the boys how to pin the insects.
13. After school and on the weekends the boys hunt for insects in their neighborhood.
14. Yes the librarian helped the boys find a field guide to identify the insects.
15. The boys research each insect and they carefully write labels.



Practice

Match the sentence with the sentence type. Write the correct end punctuation mark.

- _____ 1. Have you been to Famous Apples in the fall _____
- _____ 2. The leaves are absolutely gorgeous this time of the year _____
- _____ 3. Sometimes the weather can be chilly _____
- _____ 4. Plan to take a sweater or a jacket _____

- A declarative
- B interrogative
- C imperative
- D exclamatory

Make a compound subject or predicate by combining the sentences. Use the conjunction *and* or *or*.

- 5. Apple butter can be purchased at the orchard. Apple pies can be purchased at the orchard.

- 6. Our family devours the hot apple cider donuts. Our family sips on the hot cider.

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

- _____ 7. The orchard offers other activities for a family to do.
- _____ 8. Sometimes they offer hayrides, and sometimes they offer cooking lessons.
- _____ 9. Ducks can be seen swimming in the orchard pond, or peacocks can be seen spreading their feathers.
- _____ 10. You can venture through the pumpkin patches and even buy a carved pumpkin.



Write a compound sentence using a comma and a conjunction.

11. Dad and I helped Mom peel the apples. We also cut them all up.

12. I learned how to make applesauce. I like making the apple turnovers the best.

13. For dessert, we could choose to share a piece of warm apple pie. We could choose to eat a whole candied apple.

Mark the sentence that uses commas correctly.

14. On our kitchen pantry shelves, Mom has stocked many jars of applesauce and canned apples for future apple pies.
- On our kitchen pantry shelves Mom has stocked many jars of applesauce and canned apples for future apple pies.
15. Eating the hot apple cider donuts, sipping the cider, and feasting on the hot apple pie were my favorite memories.
- Eating the hot apple cider donuts sipping the cider and feasting on the hot apple pie were my favorite memories.
16. Famous Apples the apple orchard will definitely be a place we will visit again.
- Famous Apples, the apple orchard, will definitely be a place we will visit again.



Chapter 1 Review

Match the underlined word or words with the correct term.

- _____ 1. Austin has a new pair of roller skates.
- _____ 2. He skates every day after school.
- _____ 3. His mom reminds him about his helmet.
- _____ 4. Oh, he went down the hill faster than all the other boys!
- _____ 5. Austin's friend James is saving his money for a new bicycle.
- _____ 6. James, Cameron, and Austin meet at the track every Saturday.
- _____ 7. The boys race around the track until lunchtime.

- A preposition
- B prepositional phrase
- C simple subject
- D simple predicate
- E complete subject
- F complete predicate
- G interjection

Add a prepositional phrase to expand the sentence.

- 8. The family ate lunch.
-

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

- _____ 9. We planted an herb garden.
- _____ 10. Used glass jars for the plants.
- _____ 11. Gets plenty of sunlight on the windowsill.
- _____ 12. Amanda watered the plants this morning.
- _____ 13. Until the seeds sprout.

Rewrite the fragment as a complete sentence.

- 14. Amanda and her sister.
-

- 15. Carefully fills the watering can.
-

Match the sentence with the sentence type.

- _____ 16. Popcorn balls are a delicious treat in the winter!
- _____ 17. Did you wash your hands?
- _____ 18. The butter, sugar, and syrup need to simmer together on the stove.
- _____ 19. Add the popcorn to your mixture and shape a popcorn ball.

- A declarative
B interrogative
C imperative
D exclamatory

Make a compound subject or predicate by combining the sentences. Use the conjunction *and* or *or*.

20. Avery is taking a pottery class. Michael is taking a pottery class.

21. The students shape the clay. The students wait for it to dry.

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

- _____ 22. Bitter almonds are poisonous, but sweet almonds are a healthy food.
- _____ 23. Almond milk and almond butter are made from almonds.
- _____ 24. Some people are allergic to cow's milk, but they can drink almond milk.
- _____ 25. People with wheat allergies can use almond flour.

Write a compound sentence using a comma and a conjunction.

26. My church is having a special meal. Everyone will bring food.

27. Mom will make a cake. She will make oatmeal cookies.

Mark the sentence that uses commas correctly.

28. The school library is open on Mondays Tuesdays, and Thursdays.
 The school library is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.
29. The librarian, Mrs. Lee, is very helpful.
 The librarian Mrs. Lee is very helpful.

