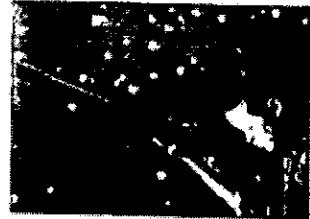


# 2 Direct Objects

The students helped the astronomers. (*helped whom?*)

Astronomers examine the stars. (*examine what?*)

They observe them with telescopes. (*observe what?*)



Underline the action verb in each sentence. Write the direct object.

1. Maria Mitchell studied the stars.
2. As a child, she helped her father with his work.
3. Her father encouraged his daughter.
4. At the age of twelve, she observed an eclipse.
5. After that she increased her knowledge.
6. She watched the sky at night through a telescope.
7. She read many books about astronomy.
8. In 1847 Maria Mitchell discovered a comet.
9. She gained fame through this discovery.
10. The King of Denmark honored Mitchell.
11. She won a gold medal.
12. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences elected her as a member.
13. As the first female member, she paved the way for others.
14. Vassar College hired the scientist.
15. She continued her work in astronomy.
16. Mitchell taught it as a subject.
17. She helped her students with research.
18. As a teacher, Mitchell influenced future astronomers.

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(continued)

### 3 Main Verbs and Helping Verbs

helping verb    main verb  
                   |       |  
 My parents have left for the bookstore.  
 helping verb    main verb  
                   |       |  
 They are going to the annual book sale.

Write the verb or the verb phrase in each sentence. For each verb phrase, underline the helping verb once and the main verb twice.

1. Our local bookstore is celebrating Mark Twain's birthday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The store has lowered the prices of all its books.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Already, sales have broken all records.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Yesterday my parents planned their purchases.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They are buying many books for gifts.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I am looking for a book by Mark Twain.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. However, Mark Twain's books were selling quickly all morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Many copies of my favorite books had disappeared by noon.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The clerks were piling other books on the tables.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. I will get there earlier next year.  
\_\_\_\_\_

(continued)



# 4 Linking Verbs

Linking verbs

Action verbs

Hawaii's nickname is the Aloha State.

Hawaii looks beautiful.

The tourist looks at the map of Hawaii.

The map shows many tourist attractions.



**A** Write the verb in each sentence. Label each verb *linking* or *action*.

1. Hawaii is the youngest state in the United States.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Hawaii's attractions are famous.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. To a visitor, these islands look spectacular.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The mild climate feels perfect.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Visitors feel the warm sun and the cool ocean breezes.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. They enjoy the warm waters of the Pacific Ocean.

\_\_\_\_\_

**B** Underline the linking verb in each sentence. Draw an arrow showing the words that the verb links.

7. Farm products are a source of income for Hawaiians.

8. Foreign markets seem interested in the islands' many crops.

9. Sugar cane is Hawaii's most important product.

10. Pineapples are its second largest crop.

11. Other fruits appear plentiful on the islands as well.

12. The air smells sweet with the scent of coconuts and bananas.

(continued)



# 5 Present Tense

George enjoys cooking.  
 He guesses the ingredients.  
 The chef coaches George.  
 Cool air refreshes him.  
 Cooking relaxes George.  
 He tries new recipes.

We enjoy cooking.  
 You guess the ingredients.  
 Both chefs coach George.  
 These two fans refresh him.  
 George and the chef relax.  
 I try new recipes.



**A** Write the correct present tense form of each verb in parentheses.

1. My brother Pete \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful meals. (fix)
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ time and care. (take)
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ the lettuce. (wash)
4. Then he \_\_\_\_\_ it carefully. (dry)
5. The timer \_\_\_\_\_. (buzz)
6. My sisters \_\_\_\_\_ into the kitchen. (rush)
7. We all \_\_\_\_\_ the dinner. (enjoy)

**B** 8–15. This list of chores has eight incorrect verbs. Use proofreading marks to write their correct present tense.

Example: Mom <sup>cooks</sup> ~~cook~~s a lot of dinners for us.

**Proofreading Marks**

⌞ Indent  
 ^ Add  
 ~ Delete  
 ≡ Capital letter  
 / Small letter

**Proofreading**

To-Do List

- Mom and Dad ~~cooks~~ the vegetables, and Mom fries the meat.
- Lena ~~peels~~ the potatoes and makes the salad.
- Dad mashes the potatoes and mix's the salad dressing.
- Jenna set the table and clears the dishes.
- Lawrence and Jenna washes and dries the dishes.

(continued)

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# 6 Past Tense

Eric watched the workers.  
 He saved his questions for later.  
 The workers stayed for a long time.  
 Then they hurried to the next job.  
 They scrubbed the kettles thoroughly.

**A** Complete each sentence by writing the past tense form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Eric \_\_\_\_\_ about colonists' crafts while visiting Williamsburg. (**learn**)
2. The colonists \_\_\_\_\_ their own soap. (**produce**)
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ ashes from their fireplaces. (**use**)
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ water through the ashes in a barrel. (**pour**)
5. The brown water \_\_\_\_\_ out through a hole near the bottom. (**drip**)
6. People \_\_\_\_\_ this liquid lye. (**call**)
7. The women \_\_\_\_\_ the lye in a kettle. (**cook**)
8. They added fats and grease \_\_\_\_\_ from their cooking. (**supply**)
9. The mixture \_\_\_\_\_ into a jelly that they used for soap. (**turn**)

**B** 10–16. Use proofreading marks to correct seven past tense verbs in this colonial journal entry.

Example: Long ago we <sup>used</sup> ~~use~~ lye to make soap.

## Proofreading

Thursday, September 2

Today we made soap. For days in advance we pland and prepared.

We carryd firewood and water, and we wash and dried the kettles.

This morning, Mother boilled the liquid, and we stired it. When the soap was ready, Mother placd it into big pans. It was still soft when it cooled.

### Proofreading Marks

- ¶ Indent
- ^ Add
- ~ Delete
- ≡ Capital letter
- / Small letter

(continued)



# 7 Future Tense

We **shall stay** here this summer.

My brother **will work** next July.

Underline the verb or verb phrase in each sentence. Then rewrite each sentence, using the future tense form of the underlined verb.



1. This summer Eva has traveled to New Mexico.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Each year she visits her Aunt Nina, who is a scientist.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Eva helps with the research.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They work at a large pueblo ruin.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They have traced the development of the pueblo.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The scientists have used the latest research techniques.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Their findings have provided information about the Mimbres people.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Aunt Nina and Eva dig with care.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. They search for Mimbres pottery.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Eva has learned much about archaeology.  
\_\_\_\_\_

(continued)



# Writing with Verbs

Sentences with the same subject

Combined sentence

Mick went to the zoo.  
 Mick saw lots of different animals.  
 Mick watched the dolphin show.  
 Mick went to the zoo, saw lots of different animals, and watched the dolphin show.

Combining Sentences 1-4. Combine the predicates in each set of sentences in these picture captions. When combining two predicates, do not use a comma. When combining three predicates, set off each one with a comma.

### Revising



Rabbits are more active at night. Rabbits do not scamper far from cover.



Elephants are very affectionate. Elephants stroke each other with their trunks.

Mammals use their sharp senses to identify enemies. They use their sharp senses to hunt for food. Mammals use their sharp senses to find shelter.



A cat's whiskers keep it from bumping into things. The whiskers let the cat know whether it has enough room.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

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# 8 Subject-Verb Agreement

Singular Subjects	Plural Subjects	I or you
Cleo <u>rides</u> the bus.	The <u>girls</u> <u>ride</u> the bus.	<u>You</u> <u>ride</u> the bus.
<u>She</u> <u>enjoys</u> the ride.	<u>We</u> <u>enjoy</u> the ride.	<u>I</u> <u>enjoy</u> the ride.
My <u>brother</u> <u>catches</u> the bus.	<u>Cleo and I</u> <u>catch</u> the bus.	<u>You</u> <u>catch</u> the bus.

Rewrite each sentence, using the correct present tense form of the verb in parentheses.

- My brother ? for the government. (**work**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He ? public transportation. (**plan**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Public transportation ? trains, subways, and buses. (**include**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It ? people and the environment. (**help**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My brother and I ? problems in public transportation. (**discuss**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We ? about the increase in automobile traffic. (**talk**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The roads ? more crowded each year. (**become**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My brother and other workers ? different solutions. (**try**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They ? the use of public transportation. (**encourage**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Now I ? the bus whenever possible. (**ride**)  
\_\_\_\_\_

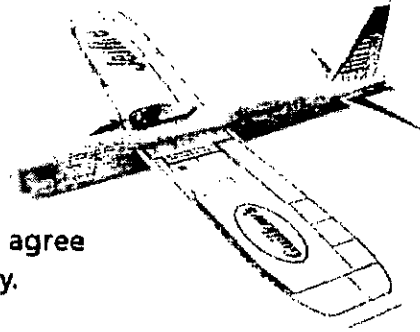
(continued)





## 9 Agreement with *be* and *have*

Subjects	Forms of <i>be</i>	Forms of <i>have</i>
I	am, was	have, had
he, she, it	is, was	has, had
singular nouns	is, was	has, had
you, we, they	are, were	have, had
plural nouns	are, were	have, had



**A** The underlined verb in each sentence does not agree with its subject. Rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. Has you ever built a model airplane?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I is building one now.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. It are a free-flight model with no wires.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. This model have a wingspan of six feet.

\_\_\_\_\_

**B** 5–12. This living history presentation has eight errors in subject-verb agreement. Use proofreading marks to correct the verbs.

Example: Last night I ~~were~~<sup>was</sup> building a model of a plane.

### Proofreading

I is Wilbur Wright, and this are my brother, Orville. We am the builders of the first airplane. We had a bicycle shop that were very successful. When I were sick, I had time to read about flying. Later, we built a flying machine. We was ready to fly. Orville have his chance first, and he flew twelve seconds. Later, I was able to fly the machine for almost a full minute. Do you has any questions?

Proofreading Marks	
¶	Indent
^	Add
~	Delete
≡	Capital letter
/	Small letter

(continued)



# 10 Contractions with *not*

Verb + not	Contraction	Verb + not	Contraction
do not	don't	has not	hasn't
did not	didn't	had not	hadn't
is not	isn't	would not	wouldn't
were not	weren't	cannot	can't
will not	won't	must not	mustn't

**A** Write the contraction for each underlined word or words.

1. Max, I cannot go to the concert with you. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are you not feeling well? \_\_\_\_\_
3. I do not have my science report finished yet. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Dad will not let me go until it is done. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I had not done my research until this week. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I did not know it would take this much time. \_\_\_\_\_

**B** 7–12. Use proofreading marks to correct six contractions in this e-mail message.

Example: Arthur <sup>wasn't</sup> ~~wasn't~~ finished with his science report.

Proofreading

e-mail

Subject: Sorry!

Date: November 22, 2001 05:20:19 pm

Sender: Arthur Lopez

To: Max McGee

Hi! I am sorry I can't go to the concert. I'm glad I was'nt the only one going to the concert with you. I wouldnt want to spoil your fun. Josh cann't wait to hear the concert. There were'nt enough tickets for all of us last time.

Remember? Also, I havent forgotten how great the last concert was. I have learned I should'nt wait until the last minute to write my report.

**Proofreading Marks**

- ☞ Indent
- ^ Add
- ~ Delete
- ≡ Capital letter
- / Small letter

(continued)

# 11 Regular and Irregular Verbs

	Verb	Past Tense	Past with Helping Verb
Regular verbs	paint	painted	(has, have, had) painted
	hire	hired	(has, have, had) hired
	spy	spied	(has, have, had) spied
Irregular verbs	go	went	(has, have, had) gone
	think	thought	(has, have, had) thought

**A** In the first column, write the past tense form of each underlined verb. In the second, write the past form of the verb when it is used with a helping verb.

- We start a class newspaper. \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_
- We go to the newspaper office. \_\_\_\_\_ had \_\_\_\_\_
- We come back with good ideas. \_\_\_\_\_ had \_\_\_\_\_
- We try them out. \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_
- Eduardo brings his camera. \_\_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_\_\_
- He takes good pictures. \_\_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_\_\_

**B** 7-12. This news story has six incorrect verb forms. Use proofreading marks to correct the news story.

Example: She had <sup>hoped</sup> ~~hope~~ to write many news stories.

## Proofreading

### Adams Middle School

#### Victory for the Track Team

Adams Middle School took first place at the track meet last Saturday. Marissa Stein ran her best time by two seconds. Gail Briski had overcome a sore ankle and jump to victory. The 440-yard relay pressed hard all the way to the finish line. "When I saw how the girls hand the baton to one another, I knew we was going to win," said the coach.

#### Proofreading Marks

- ¶ Indent
- ^ Add
- ~ Delete
- ≡ Capital letter
- / Small letter

(continued)

# 12 More Irregular Verbs

Verb	Past Tense	Past with Helping Verb
sing	sang	(has, have, had) sung
begin	began	(has, have, had) begun
wear	wore	(has, have, had) worn
choose	chose	(has, have, had) chosen
grow	grew	(has, have, had) grown

**A** Rewrite each sentence. Use the correct past form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Ivan   ? a glance at the thermometer. (steal)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. He had   ? winter was coming. (know)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. It   ? with the first cold spell. (begin)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. That morning in October, he had   ? in the pond. (swim)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. In the afternoon, it had   ? cold. (grow)

\_\_\_\_\_

**B** 6–10. Use proofreading marks to correct five errors in this report.

Example: She had <sup>chosen</sup> ~~chese~~ to wear her warmest coat.

## Proofreading

Weather Watch

The warm spell has broke. Last night an ice storm ringed in the evening, bringing winds that blowed all night. By morning, winds had tore branches off trees and ice had frozen some telephone llnes. Winter has began.

## Proofreading Marks

- ¶ Indent
- ^ Add
- ~ Delete
- ≡ Capital letter
- / Small letter

(continued)



# 13 Verb Phrases with *have*

## Verb Phrases

I **could have** tried to go.  
 You **would have** enjoyed the day.  
 We **should have** packed a picnic.  
 She **must have** seen the float.

## Verb Phrases with Contractions

I **could've** tried to go.  
 You **would've** enjoyed the day.  
 We **should've** packed a picnic.  
 She **must've** seen the float.

**A** Rewrite the verb phrase in each sentence so that it includes a contraction.

1. You should have seen that parade!
2. I could have gotten there earlier.
3. It must have been a good one.
4. I could have left my house earlier.
5. I should have remembered the time.
6. You would have liked our float.
7. I could have taken a picture of it for you.
8. People must have come from miles away.
9. The children would have watched the show all day.
10. They must have stayed for at least two hours.

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**B** Write the verb phrase in each sentence so that it does not include a contraction. If the verb phrase is incorrect, write it correctly.

11. You should've seen my mother in the band.
12. Her music would of amazed you.
13. She must've practiced for months.
14. She could of passed for a professional musician.
15. The band should've had more time.
16. They must of been the best act in the parade.

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# 14 teach, learn; let, leave

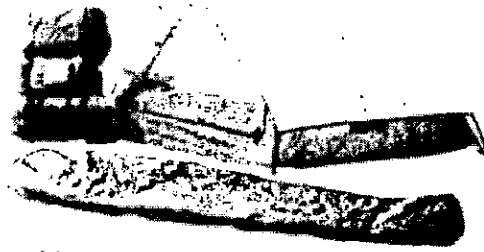
Will you **teach** me about camps?

I would like to **learn** how to find a good one.

Will your mother **let** you go?

She said I could **leave** for camp next summer.

I must **leave** my dog at home.



**A** Complete each sentence with the correct word in parentheses.

1. Mr. Berg will \_\_\_\_\_ us about camping. (**teach, learn**)
2. Students will \_\_\_\_\_ about many kinds of camps. (**teach, learn**)
3. Teachers \_\_\_\_\_ the campers work independently. (**let, leave**)
4. Campers \_\_\_\_\_ to do things on their own. (**teach, learn**)
5. Their parents \_\_\_\_\_ them go to overnight camp. (**let, leave**)
6. At camp they \_\_\_\_\_ how to live outdoors. (**teach, learn**)

**B** 7-12. This letter has six errors in the use of *teach, learn, let,* and *leave*. Use proofreading marks to correct the letter.

Example: Mom, please <sup>let</sup> ~~leave~~ me make my own decision about camp.

Proofreading

**Proofreading Marks**  
 ¶ Indent  
 ^ Add  
 ~ Delete  
 ≡ Capital letter  
 / Small letter

Dear Mom,

Please let your doubts behind and leave me go to camp. The counselors will learn us to ride horses. We will learn how to swim. This experience will help me grow and leave me be proud of myself. I will teach so many things by being part of the camp. Please leave me show you that this is a good idea.

Love,  
Meg

(continued)



# 15 *sit, set; can, may*

I **sit** in a big, comfortable chair.

I **set** my appointment card on the front desk.

I **can** hear the dentist's drill.

**May** I go home now?

**A** One verb in each sentence is used incorrectly. Rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. Please **set** in the waiting room until the dentist is ready.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. You **can** come in now.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. **Set** in the large chair by the sink.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. **Sit** your books on the table by the window.

\_\_\_\_\_

**B** 5–8. Use proofreading marks to correct four errors in the use of *sit, set, can,* and *may* in this poster.

Example: You need to ~~set~~<sup>sit</sup> quietly while the dentist checks your teeth.

## Proofreading

### How Parents Help Us Care for Our Teeth

- Parents *may* help their children learn to *care* for their teeth.
- They *can* *set* nearby and watch as their young children brush.
- They *can* *sit* the toothpaste within easy reach.
- They *may* *set* a good example by brushing frequently.

### Proofreading Marks

- ¶ Indent
- ^ Add
- Delete
- ≡ Capital letter
- / Small letter

(continued)



# Using Exact Verbs

~~I like~~<sup>adore</sup> that magnificent photo by Ansel Adams.

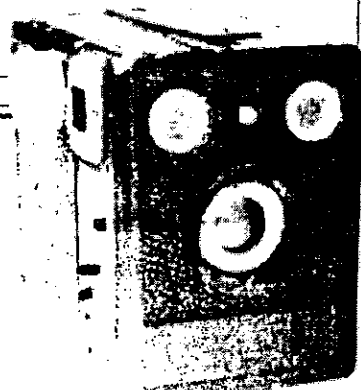
1–10. Revise this advertisement from an electronic bulletin board. Replace each underlined verb with a more exact verb from each pair of words in the word box. Be sure the exact verb you choose fits the meaning of the sentence. Cross out the weak verb and write the exact verb above it.

purchasing	trading	serve	stimulate
grab	snap	mimic	act
handle	employ	beg	question
amuse	delight	win	earn
taking	owning	slap	locate

**Revising**

e-mail

Is anyone interested in getting a box camera? You can take terrific photos with this old camera, and it's not that hard to use. Trust me—the results will please you. You'll find that having a fine camera will help your creativity. On photo shoots, you'll be a pro. Strangers will ask you to photograph them. By the way, good photographers get big bucks. How would you like to put a hundred-dollar price tag on one of your pictures?



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