Lesson 7
Page 19, Reteaching

Preposition | Object
-------------|---------
1. in        | class
2. about     | inventions
3. According to | group
4. across    | country, world
5. of        | refrigerator
6. without   | ice cream, popsicles
7. except    | car
8. Prior to  | car
9. for       | elevator
10. Because of | elevators
11. In spite of | arguments
12. On account of | computer, Internet
13. among    | inventions
14. with     | entertainment, news
15. above    | invention
16. throughout | world
17. upon     | advancements
18. through  | skin, muscles
19. over     | one
20. on       | invention

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Exercise A

Prepositional Phrase | Object
-------------------|---------
1. In 1945         | 1945
2. In front of a magnetron | magnetron
3. In his pocket | pocket
4. For a bag | bag
5. For a snack | snack
6. Near a magnetron | magnetron
7. Over the lab | lab
8. From this experiment | experiment
9. Over 700 pounds | pounds
10. Because of their size and cost | size, cost
   in restaurants, railroad cars, | restaurants, railroad cars, ocean liners
   and ocean liners | drawbacks
11. Despite these drawbacks | millions
   in millions | homes
   of homes | throughout the world
   throughout the world | world

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Possible phrases are underlined below.
1. The telephone rang for two full minutes.
2. I forgot the title of the poem.
3. Mrs. Hammett drove the car to the garage.
4. The house with the big front porch is 100 years old.
5. Denise saw that movie at the theater.
6. The pilot flew the plane above the mountain.

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Exercise A

Answers will vary. Possible phrases are underlined below.
1. The team practiced every day for a month.
2. Paul played soccer on the varsity team.
4. We bought some popcorn prior to the show.
5. The library is past the City Hall.
6. The majority voted for the younger candidate.

Exercise B

Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of prepositional phrases, using each one correctly in the paragraph. Paragraphs should be coherent and interesting.
Prepositions

A preposition shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. Some common prepositions include the following: about, before, by, during, on, and under. Prepositions formed from more than one word are compound prepositions. Some examples of compound prepositions are according to, in place of, because of, and instead of.

A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition, its object, and any modifiers of the object. The object of the preposition is the noun or pronoun that follows the preposition.

Finding Prepositions

Underline the preposition in each sentence. Remember that compound prepositions have two or more words. Underline the object or objects of the preposition twice.

1. The students in Mr. Lin’s class were having an argument.
2. They were arguing about inventions.
3. According to one group, the telephone was obviously the most important.
4. “The telephone enables communication across the country and even the world!” insisted Mary.
6. “I would not enjoy summer without ice cream and popsicles.”
7. Scott declared, “How can you consider anything except the car?”
8. “Prior to the car, travel was extremely difficult and time-consuming.”
10. “Because of elevators, people could build skyscrapers.”
11. “In spite of your arguments, I think the most useful invention is the computer,” asserted Heather.
12. “On account of the computer and the Internet, we can send and receive information instantly.”
13. Troy responded, “Television must rank among the top inventions.”
15. Linda stated, “I put the printing press above every other invention.”
16. “The printing press has spread knowledge throughout the world.”
17. “Think of how we depend upon medical advancements!” Molly contributed.
18. “Using an X-ray, we can see through skin and muscles.”
19. “I choose a simple invention, the zipper, over a complicated one,” said Terry.
20. “We won’t decide on one invention, so let’s eat lunch,” said Mr. Lin, and finally everyone agreed.
Prepositions

A. Identifying Prepositional Phrases
Underline each prepositional phrase once. Underline the object of the preposition twice. A sentence may have more than one prepositional phrase.

1. In 1945, an electronics genius named Percy Spencer was touring a lab.
2. He stopped in front of a magnetron, a power tube that emits microwave radiation.
3. Spencer realized that a chocolate bar in his pocket had started melting.
4. He was curious, and he did what any good inventor would do—he asked for a bag of popcorn.
5. Spencer did not feel like a snack; he wanted the popcorn for an experiment.
6. When he held the bag near a magnetron, the popcorn exploded all over the lab.
7. From this experiment Spencer and other scientists at the lab developed the microwave oven.
8. The first microwave ovens weighed over 700 pounds, stood five feet tall, and cost about 500 dollars.
9. Because of their size and cost, these microwave ovens were used in restaurants, railroad cars, and ocean liners.
10. Despite these drawbacks, research continued, and today the microwave oven is in millions of homes throughout the world.

B. Writing with Prepositional Phrases
Add a prepositional phrase to each sentence using the preposition specified in parentheses. Write your new sentence on the line.

EXAMPLE The computer crashed. (during)
The computer crashed during the thunderstorm.

1. The telephone rang. (for)

2. I forgot the title. (of)

3. Mrs. Hammett drove the car. (to)

4. The house is 100 years old. (with)

5. Denise saw that movie. (at)

6. The pilot flew the plane. (above)
A. Writing with Prepositional Phrases
Replace the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Write your new sentence on the line. Use a different preposition and a new object of the preposition.

**EXAMPLE**  The tulips grew by the garden path.
   The tulips grew in bright sunlight.

1. The team practiced every day **before** the meet.
   __________________________________________________________________________________

2. Paul played soccer **instead of** baseball.
   __________________________________________________________________________________

   __________________________________________________________________________________

4. We bought some popcorn **during** the intermission.
   __________________________________________________________________________________

5. The library is **between** City Hall and the police station.
   __________________________________________________________________________________

6. The majority voted **against** the tax increase.
   __________________________________________________________________________________

B. Writing with Prepositional Phrases
Use all of these prepositional phrases in an original story. Write your story on the lines below.

under my bed instead of my keys except her brother
behind the door toward the mountain despite my fear
after breakfast because of her name onto the roof

_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
Lesson 8
Page 22, Reteaching
Conjunctions                  Conjunctive Interjections Adverbs
1. Neither . . . nor
2. therefore
3. When; both . . . and         Wow
4. not only . . . but also
5. whether . . . or            consequently
6. either . . . or
7. than
8. While; for; and            accordingly
9. As
10. whether . . . or
11. Since
12. and
13. yet
14. furthermore

Page 23, More Practice
Exercise A
Conjunctions                  Conjunctive Interjections Adverbs
1. yet
2. Not only. . . but also
3. Although similarly
4. Amazing
5. both . . . and             Wow
6. and
7. as though                 Unbelievable
8. Neither . . . nor consequently
9. but
10. Provided

Exercise B
Answers may vary. Possible answers:
1. and
2. because
3. therefore or consequently
4. whether . . . or
5. Yipes!
6. not only . . . but also or both . . . and
7. than
8. otherwise
9. so that
10. Ouch!

Page 24, Application
Exercise A
Answers will vary. Students should demonstrate an understanding of conjunctions and use each of the required conjunctions correctly in the paragraph. Paragraphs should be coherent and interesting.

Exercise B
Choice of conjunctions and interjections will vary. Sample revision is provided. Added conjunctions and interjections are underlined below.

We had three maps of Los Angeles but we lost all of them. Darn! Most of us wanted to stop and ask for directions; however, my Dad said he could find his way around the city by himself. That was a big mistake! Los Angeles is a city of complicated freeways and about two million cars. Both my Mom and I wanted to see Mann’s Chinese Theatre, but we did not visit it because we could not find it. Oh, no! We were really lost! We drove around for about two hours; finally, we stopped at a tourist center.
Lessons
8–9
Conjunctions and Interjections

A conjunction connects words or groups of words.

A coordinating conjunction connects words or word groups that have equal importance in a sentence. The following are coordinating conjunctions: and, but, for, nor, or, so, and yet.

Correlative conjunctions are word pairs that join words or groups of words. Some correlative conjunctions are both . . . and, either . . . or, not only . . . but also, and whether . . . or.

Subordinating conjunctions introduce subordinate clauses—clauses that cannot stand alone as complete sentences. They join subordinate clauses to independent clauses—clauses that can stand alone as complete sentences. The following are some subordinating conjunctions: after, because, if, so that, since, than, when, and while.

A conjunctive adverb is used to express relationships between independent clauses. Some common conjunctive adverbs are finally, furthermore, however, instead, and still.

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses a feeling. A strong interjection is followed by an exclamation point. A mild interjection is set off with commas.

Identifying Conjunctions, Conjunctive Adverbs, and Interjections

In the following sentences, underline the conjunctions once and the conjunctive adverbs twice. Draw parentheses around any interjections.

1. Neither my grandmother nor my grandfather had ever left their hometown.

2. They wanted to see more of the world; therefore, they decided to visit New York City.

3. When they saw New York, both my grandmother and grandfather said, “Wow!”

4. They were amazed not only by the tall buildings but also by the quick pace of life.

5. They had trouble deciding whether to travel by bus or by subway; consequently, they spent a lot of time either walking or taking taxis.

6. Soon they found that getting around in the city was easier than they had expected.

7. While they were in New York, they wanted to go to a few shows, for the arts are very popular there; accordingly, they bought tickets to a Broadway play and a jazz concert.

8. As they walked out of the theater after seeing the play, Grandma said, “Fantastic!”

9. They discussed whether they should go to the zoo or an art museum.

10. Since they love sports, they bought tickets to a baseball game.

11. They enjoyed Italian dinners, and they sampled Chinese food; however, Grandpa’s favorite was a hot dog from a street vendor.

12. Their visit was not long, yet they managed to see a lot of the city.

13. Their trip had been exciting; furthermore, it had been a lot of fun.
Conjunctions and Interjections

A. Identifying Conjunctions, Conjunctive Adverbs, and Interjections
In the following sentences, underline the conjunctions once and the conjunctive adverbs twice. Draw parentheses around any interjection.

1. All cities have some things in common, yet most big cities have unique landmarks.
2. Not only is Washington, D.C., our nation’s capital, but it is also the home of many beautiful monuments.
3. Although the Opera House in Sydney, Australia, was originally not very popular, it has become the city’s symbol; similarly, Parisians disliked the Eiffel Tower at first.
4. Amazing! The wrought-iron tower was once the world’s highest structure.
5. San Francisco has both the Golden Gate Bridge and cable cars. Wow!
6. The Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building are in New York City.
7. Unbelievable! It looks as though the Leaning Tower of Pisa will fall over any minute.
8. Neither time nor floods have diminished the beauty of St. Mark’s Square in Venice; consequently, the square attracts thousands of visitors each year.
9. I haven’t traveled extensively, but I can name several places I’d like to visit someday.
10. Provided I have the time and money, I will travel around the world.

B. Using Conjunctions, Conjunctive Adverbs, and Interjections
Complete the following sentences with a conjunction, a conjunctive adverb, or an interjection.

EXAMPLE We put an ad in the newspaper, yet nobody responded.

1. Ted _______________ his brother went camping.
2. We drove slowly _______________ the roads were icy.
3. We didn’t have enough money; _______________ we couldn’t buy tickets.
4. I don’t know _______________ I’ll take physics _______________ chemistry next year.
5. _______________! We’re going to be late!
6. Mia is ______ an excellent soccer player _______________ a great role model.
7. The movie was even better _______________ we expected.
8. I have a bad cough; _______________, I would go to the play with you.
9. Turn up the volume _______________ I can hear the music.
10. _______________! I burned my finger!
Conjunctions and Interjections

A. Writing a Diary Entry with Conjunctions and Interjections

Suppose that one day you visited an exciting city for the first time. On the lines below, write a diary entry for that day. Use at least two coordinating conjunctions, two correlative conjunctions, one subordinating conjunction, one conjunctive adverb, and two interjections. Write the words you used under the appropriate headings below your diary entry.

_____________________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________________

Coordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating Conjunction

Correlative Conjunctions

 Conjunctive Adverb

Interjections

_____________________________________________________________________________________________

B. Using Conjunctions and Interjections in Writing

Revise the following paragraph, adding appropriate conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs where they are needed. Add at least two interjections.

We had three maps of Los Angeles ________________ we lost all of them. ________________ ! Most of us wanted to stop and ask for directions; ________________, my Dad said he could find his way around the city by himself. That was a big mistake! Los Angeles is a city of complicated freeways ________________ about two million cars. ________________ my Mom ________________ I wanted to see Mann’s Chinese Theatre, ________________ we did not visit it ________________ we could not find it. ________________! We were really lost! We drove around for about two hours; ________________ we stopped at a tourist center.
Lesson 1

Page 25, Reteaching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Subject</th>
<th>Simple Predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. cinematographer</td>
<td>arranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. concern</td>
<td>is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. film</td>
<td>has been used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. film</td>
<td>can make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. technology</td>
<td>has permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. filmmakers</td>
<td>may approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. advent</td>
<td>led</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. subtitles</td>
<td>communicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. movies</td>
<td>can provide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. movie-goers</td>
<td>accept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Engineers</td>
<td>must reproduce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Sound effects</td>
<td>are experienced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. genre</td>
<td>has been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Text</td>
<td>refers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Subtext</td>
<td>refers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. actors</td>
<td>can interpret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. scene</td>
<td>is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. movies</td>
<td>are filmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. movies</td>
<td>are shot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. critics</td>
<td>have become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. opinions</td>
<td>serve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Films</td>
<td>may be adapted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 26, More Practice

Exercise A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Subject</th>
<th>Simple Predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Actors</td>
<td>must commit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Critics</td>
<td>agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. They</td>
<td>react</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. techniques</td>
<td>may confuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Movies</td>
<td>are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Film</td>
<td>has been used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. photos</td>
<td>show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. posters</td>
<td>are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Collectors</td>
<td>pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. skill</td>
<td>contributes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise B

1. MSS
2. S
3. S
4. MSP
5. MSP
6. MSS
7. MSP
8. MSS
9. S
10. MSP
11. MSP
12. S

Page 27, Application

Exercise A

Answers will vary. Possible answers:
1. The famous star received nearly a million fan letters.
2. That director is known for his elaborate sets for historical films.
3. Animation can take viewers to fantastic and imaginary worlds.
4. The young actress danced with the leading man, a famous star.
5. She was intrigued by his physical appearance.
6. The scene demanded several actors in heavy armor.

Exercise B

Added subjects and verbs may vary. Possible corrections are provided.

Hollywood the center of the movie industry.
Filmmakers, producers, directors, cameramen, stunt men, make-up artists, costume designers, and scores of other workers related to the business of making films Nearby Beverly Hills one of the fashion meccas of the world. Much of the economy of the greater Los Angeles area Actors and actresses from the East Coast Movie-lovers by its charms. Visitors to the film studios On studio tours, may experience firsthand some of the special effects involved in filmmaking. Visitors leave the city, taking with them some of the excitement of the movies. When they see the large letters on the hillside that spell H-O-L-L-Y-W-O-O-D,