

**PROBLEM**  
**2**

Volonte' d'agir, preparation a l'action  
+

**Verbs that Require an Infinitive in the Complement**

Remember that the following verbs require an infinitive for a verb in the complement.

agree	+ decide	hesitate	need	+ refuse
appear	+ demand	hope	offer	seem
arrange	deserve	+ intend	+ plan	+ tend
ask	expect	learn	+ prepare	+ threaten
+ claim	fail	manage	pretend	wait
consent	+ forget	mean	promise	+ want

S	V	Compliment (Infinitive)	M
We	had planned	to leave	day before yesterday

Avoid using an *-ing* form after the verbs listed. Avoid using a verb word after *want*.

**EXAMPLES**

INCORRECT: He wanted speak with Mr. Brown.  
CORRECT: He wanted to speak with Mr. Brown.

INCORRECT: We demand knowing our status.  
CORRECT: We demand to know our status.

INCORRECT: I intend the inform you that we cannot approve your application.  
CORRECT: I intend to inform you that we cannot approve your application.

INCORRECT: They didn't plan buying a car.  
CORRECT: They didn't plan to buy a car.

INCORRECT: The weather tends improving in May.  
CORRECT: The weather tends to improve in May.

**EXERCISES**

Part A: Choose the correct answer.

- One of the least effective ways of storing information is learning \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- (A) how repeat
  - (B) repeating
  - (C) to repeat
  - (D) repeat

Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

Representative democracy seemed <sup>to</sup> evolve simultaneously during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Britain, Europe, and the United States.

(A) (B) (C)  
(D)

**PROBLEM**  
**3**

Recul devant l'action, ajournement \*  
 Reactions psychiques, preferences •  
 Excuses avec souvenir  
**Verbs that Require an -ing Form in the Complement**  
 Debut, continuation et fin d'action Δ

Remember that the following verbs require an -ing form for a verb in the complement:

admit  
 appreciate •  
avoid \*

complete Δ  
 consider \*  
delay \* put off

deny \*  
 discuss  
 enjoy •

finish Δ  
keep Δ  
 mention  
 miss •  
postpone \*

practice  
quit \*  
 recall  
 recommend •  
 regret •

assume Δ  
 risk  
stop \* Δ  
 suggest  
 tolerate •  
 understand •

S	V	C (-ing)	M
He	enjoys	traveling	by plane

Avoid using an infinitive after the verbs listed.

Forbid may be used with either an infinitive or an -ing complement, but *forbid from* is not idiomatic.

**EXAMPLES**

INCORRECT: She is considering not to go.

CORRECT: She is considering not going.

INCORRECT: We enjoyed talk with your friend.

CORRECT: We enjoyed talking with your friend.

INCORRECT: Hank completed the writing his thesis this summer.

CORRECT: Hank completed writing his thesis this summer.

INCORRECT: I miss to watch the news when I am traveling.

CORRECT: I miss watching the news when I am traveling.

INCORRECT: She mentions stop at El Paso in her letter.

CORRECT: She mentions stopping at El Paso in her letter.

**EXERCISES**

Part A: Choose the correct answer.

Strauss finished \_\_\_\_\_ two of his published compositions before his tenth birthday.

- (A) written
- (B) write
- (C) to write
- (D) writing

Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

Many people have stopped to smoke because they are afraid that it may be harmful to their health.

- (A)
- (B) smoking
- (C)
- (D)

*Phrasal verbs*

**Verb Phrases that Require an *-ing* Form in the Complement**

Remember that the following verb phrases require an *-ing* form for a verb in the complement:

- |                      |                     |                        |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| <i>approve of</i>    | <i>do not mind</i>  | <i>keep on</i>         |
| <i>be better off</i> | <i>forget about</i> | <i>look forward to</i> |
| <i>can't help</i>    | <i>get through</i>  | <i>object to</i>       |
| <i>count on</i>      | <i>insist on</i>    | <i>think about</i>     |
|                      |                     | <i>think of</i>        |

S	V Ph.	C (-ing)	M
She	forgot about	canceling	her appointment

Avoid using an infinitive after the verb phrases listed. Avoid using a verb word after *look forward to* and *object to*. (Refer to page 48 for more on verb words.)

Remember that the verb phrase *BE likely* does not require an *-ing* form but requires an infinitive in the complement.

**EXAMPLES**

INCORRECT: She is likely knowing.

CORRECT: She is likely to know.

INCORRECT: Let's go to the movie when you get through to study.

CORRECT: Let's go to the movie when you get through studying.

INCORRECT: We can't help to wonder why she left.

CORRECT: We can't help wondering why she left.

INCORRECT: I have been looking forward to meet you.

CORRECT: I have been looking forward to meeting you.

INCORRECT: We wouldn't mind to wait.

CORRECT: We wouldn't mind waiting.

**EXERCISES**

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

Many modern architects insist on \_\_\_\_\_ materials native to the region that will blend into the surrounding landscape.

- (A) use
- (B) to use
- (C) the use
- (D) using

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.** *Changes*

When Columbus <sup>SAW</sup> ~~seen~~ the New World, he thought that he had reached the East Indies by way of a Western route. (A) (B) (C) (D)

*During Jackson's administration, those who did not approve of permit common people in the White House A) were shocked by the president's insistence that they be invited into the mansion B) hermits. C) D)*

**PROBLEM**  
**11**

**Past Custom—Used to and BE Used to**

*→ auxiliaire de mode*

Remember that *used to* is similar to a modal. *Used to* with a verb word means that a custom in the past has not continued.

S	used to	verb word	
He	used to	live	in the country

*Dans le temps, il vivait à la campagne*

Avoid using a form of *be* after the subject. Avoid using the incorrect form *use to*.

Remember that *BE used to* with an *-ing* form means to be accustomed to.

S	BE	used to	-ing form	
He	was	used to	living	in the country

*Il était habitué à vivre à la campagne*

Avoid using a form of *be* after *used to*. Avoid using a verb word instead of an *-ing* form. Avoid using the incorrect form *use to*.

**EXAMPLES**

INCORRECT: I used to was studying at the University of Southern California before I transferred here.

CORRECT: I used to study at the University of Southern California before I transferred here.

*or*

I was used to studying at the University of Southern California before I transferred here.

INCORRECT: We use to go to the movies quite frequently.

CORRECT: We used to go to the movies quite frequently.

*or*

We were used to going to the movies quite frequently.

INCORRECT: She was used to get up early.

CORRECT: She used to get up early.

*or*

She was used to getting up early.

**EXERCISES**

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

Harvard \_\_\_\_\_ a school for men, but now it is coeducational, serving as many women as men.

- (A) was used
- (B) used to be
- (C) was used to
- (D) used to be

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

As television images of the astronauts showed, even for trained professionals who are used to move

(A)

(B)

(C)

about in a lessened gravitational field, there are still problems.

(D)

*moving*

**PROBLEM**  
**12**

**Advisability—Had Better**

Remember that *had better* is similar to a modal. Although *had* appears to be a past, *had better* expresses advice for the future.

S	had better	verb word	
You	had better	take	Chemistry 600 this semester

S	had better	not	verb word	
You	had better	not	take	Chemistry 600 this semester

Avoid using an infinitive or a past form of a verb instead of a verb word. Avoid using *don't* instead of *not*.

**EXAMPLES**

INCORRECT: You had better to hurry if you don't want to miss the bus.

CORRECT: You had better hurry if you don't want to miss the bus.

INCORRECT: We had better made reservations so that we will be sure of getting a good table.

CORRECT: We had better make reservations so that we will be sure of getting a good table.

INCORRECT: We had better to check the schedule.

CORRECT: We had better check the schedule.

**EXERCISES**

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

To check for acidity, one had better \_\_\_\_\_ litmus paper.

- (A) use
- (B) using
- (C) to use
- (D) useful

*paper tournesol  
papier indicateur*

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

In today's competitive markets, even small businesses had better ~~to~~ advertise on TV and radio in

- (A) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (B) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (C) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (D) \_\_\_\_\_
- order to gain a share of the market.

**PROBLEM**  
**13**

modalité => attitude d'apart de locuteur  
auxiliaire de modalité: can, must, shall, will, ought to, need, da  
action certa possible eventuelle neien.

**Preference—Would Rather**

Remember that the phrase *would rather* is similar to a modal. Although *would rather* appears to be a past, it expresses preference in present and future time.

S	would rather	verb word
I	would rather	drive

S	would rather	not	verb word
I	would rather	not	drive

Avoid using an infinitive or an *-ing* form instead of a verb word.

**EXAMPLES**

INCORRECT: She told me that she'd rather not to serve on the committee.

CORRECT: She told me that she'd rather not serve on the committee.

INCORRECT: If you don't mind, I'd rather not going.

CORRECT: If you don't mind, I'd rather not go.

INCORRECT: He said that he'd rather went to a small college instead of to a large university.

CORRECT: He said that he'd rather go to a small college instead of to a large university.

**EXERCISES**

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

Rhododendrons would rather \_\_\_\_\_ in shady places, and so would azaleas.

- (A) to grow
- (B) growing
- (C) grown
- (D) grow

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

The Amish people, descended from the Germans and Swiss, would rather <sup>use</sup> using horses than (A) (B)

machines for transportation and farm work (C) because they believe that a simple life keeps them

closer to God. (D)

**PROBLEM**  
**14**

**Preference for Another—*Would Rather That***

7

Remember that when the preference is for another person or thing, *would rather that* introduces a clause. The other person or thing is the subject of the clause.

Although the verb is past tense, the preference is for present or future time.

T.I.

S	would rather	that	S	V (past)
I	would rather	that	you	drove

Avoid using a present verb or a verb word instead of a past verb. Avoid using *should* and a verb word instead of a past verb.

S	would rather	that	S	didn't	verb word
I	would rather	that	you	didn't	drive

Avoid using *don't* or *doesn't* instead of *didn't*.

**EXAMPLES**

INCORRECT: I'd rather that you don't do that.

CORRECT: I'd rather that you didn't do that.

INCORRECT: Diane would rather that her husband doesn't working so hard.

CORRECT: Diane would rather that her husband didn't work so hard.

INCORRECT: The dean would rather that students make appointments instead of dropping by.

CORRECT: The dean would rather that students made appointments instead of dropping by.

INCORRECT: My roommate would rather that I don't keep the light on after ten o'clock.

CORRECT: My roommate would rather that I didn't keep the light on after ten o'clock.

**EXERCISES**

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

A good counselor would rather that the patient \_\_\_\_\_ his or her own decisions after being helped to arrive at a general understanding of the alternatives.

- (A) makes
- (B) making
- (C) will make
- (D) made

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

It is said that the American flag has five-pointed stars because Betsy Ross told General Washington

- (A) she would rather that he changed the six-pointed ones.
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

**PROBLEM**  
**15**

### Negative Imperatives

Remember that an imperative is expressed by a verb word.

Please don't	verb word	
Please don't	tell	anyone

Avoid using an infinitive instead of a verb word.

Would you please not	verb word	
Would you please not	tell	anyone

Avoid using an infinitive instead of a verb word. Avoid using *don't* after *would you please*.

#### EXAMPLES

INCORRECT: Would you please don't smoke.

CORRECT: Please don't smoke.

*or*

Would you please not smoke.

INCORRECT: Please don't to park here.

CORRECT: Please don't park here.

*or*

Would you please not park here.

#### PROBLEMS WITH CAUSATIVES

*Causatives* are main verbs that cause people or machines to do things or cause things to change. They are listed below in order of the most forceful to the least forceful:

- make*
- get*
- have*
- let*
- help*



**Causative MAKE**

Remember that MAKE can be used as a causative. In a causative, a person does not perform an action directly. The person causes it to happen by forcing another person to do it. *for*

S	MAKE	someone	verb/word	
His mother	made	him	take	his medicine

S	MAKE	something	verb/word
I	made	the machine	work

Avoid using an infinitive or an *-ing* form instead of a verb word after a person or thing in a causative with MAKE.

**EXAMPLES**

**INCORRECT:** She made the baby to take a nap.

**CORRECT:** She made the baby take a nap.

**INCORRECT:** Professor Rogers didn't make us typed up our lab reports.

**CORRECT:** Professor Rogers didn't make us type up our lab reports.

**INCORRECT:** Are you going to make your daughter to work part time in the store this summer?

**CORRECT:** Are you going to make your daughter work part time in the store this summer?

**EXERCISES**

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

Psychologists believe that incentives \_\_\_\_\_ increase our productivity.

- (A) make us want
- (B) make us to want
- (C) making us want
- (D) makes us wanting

**EXERCISES**

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

Please \_\_\_\_\_ photocopies of copyrighted material without the permission of the publisher.

- (A) no make
- (B) don't make
- (C) not make
- (D) not to make

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

Please don't parking in those spaces that have signs reserving them for the handicapped.

- (A) \_\_\_\_\_
- (B) \_\_\_\_\_
- (C) \_\_\_\_\_
- (D) \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEW EXERCISE: PROBLEMS 1-15

Part A: Choose the correct answer.

- 1. After her famous husband's death, Eleanor Roosevelt continued \_\_\_\_\_ for peace.
  - (A) working
  - (B) work
  - (C) the working
  - (D) to working
  
- 2. The Palo Verde tree \_\_\_\_\_ in spring.
  - (A) has beautiful yellow blossoms
  - (B) beautiful yellow blossoms
  - (C) having beautiful yellow blossoms
  - (D) with beautiful yellow blossoms
  
- 3. The great apes, a generally peaceful species, \_\_\_\_\_ in groups.
  - (A) would rather living
  - (B) would rather live
  - (C) would rather they live
  - (D) would rather lived

Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

- 4. Insurance rates are not the same for different people because they are not likely <sup>to</sup> have the same risk.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
  
- 5. Many people with spinal cord injuries can, with the help of computer implants, recovering some of their mobility.  
(A) (B) (C)  
(D)
  
- 6. Although thousands of grizzly bears used to roaming the Western Plains of the United States, today only a few thousand exist.  
(A) (B)  
(C) (D)
  
- 7. Although fraternal twins are born at the same time, they do not tend <sup>to</sup> resembling <sup>e</sup> each other any more than do other siblings.  
(A) (B) (C)  
(D)
  
- 8. Some astronomers contend that in ancient times, the Big Horn Medicine Wheel, an arrangement of stones in Wyoming, must have serve <sup>d</sup> as sighting points for observations of the sun.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
  
- 9. Because doctors are treating more people for skin cancer, it is widely believed that changes in the protective layers of the earth's atmosphere must be produce <sup>ing</sup> harmful effects now.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
  
- 10. Secretariat <sup>a</sup> ran the Kentucky Derby in 1.59 minutes, setting a record that has remained unbroken since 1973.  
(A) (B) (C)  
(D)

**PROBLEM**  
**42**

**Subject Pronouns**

*membre de phrase  
ou proposition*

Remember that personal pronouns used as the subject of a sentence or clause should be subject case pronouns.

	pronoun (subject)	verb	
If the weather is good,	Ellen and I	will go	to the beach

EXAMPLES

- INCORRECT: When he comes back from vacation, Bob and me plan to look for another apartment.  
 CORRECT: When he comes back from vacation, Bob and I plan to look for another apartment.
- INCORRECT: Betty studied business, and after she graduated, her and her best friend opened a book store.  
 CORRECT: Betty studied business, and after she graduated, she and her best friend opened a book store.
- INCORRECT: After Sandy talked them into buying bikes, she and them never drove to school.  
 CORRECT: After Sandy talked them into buying bikes, she and they never drove to school.
- INCORRECT: Frank and us are going to join the same fraternity.  
 CORRECT: Frank and we are going to join the same fraternity.
- INCORRECT: When they have enough money, Pat and her will probably go back to school.  
 CORRECT: When they have enough money, Pat and she will probably go back to school.

EXERCISES

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

When Franklin Roosevelt became very ill, his wife began to take a more active role in politics, and many people believed that \_\_\_\_\_ and the president shared his responsibilities.

- (A) she
- (B) her
- (C) herself
- (D) hers

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

We know that in 1000 A.D. Leif Eriksson landed on the North American coast, and that him and his

*he*  
(B)

Norwegian companions were the first white men to see the New World.

(C) (D)

**PROBLEM**  
**43**

**Subject Pronouns in Complement Position**

Remember that in complement position after the verb BE, a subject pronoun must be used.

It	is	pronoun (subject)	
It	is	he	whom the committee has named

Avoid using an object pronoun instead of a subject pronoun after the verb *BE*.

### EXAMPLES

INCORRECT: It was her whom everyone wanted to win.

CORRECT: It was she whom everyone wanted to win.

INCORRECT: Is it them at the door again?

CORRECT: Is it they at the door again?

INCORRECT: This is him speaking.

CORRECT: This is he speaking.

INCORRECT: Didn't you know that it was us who played the joke?

CORRECT: Didn't you know that it was we who played the joke?

INCORRECT: I have to admit that it was me who wanted to go.

CORRECT: I have to admit that it was I who wanted to go.

### EXERCISES

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

According to the Christian Bible, when the disciples saw Jesus after he had risen from the dead, they said, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) it is him
- (B) it is he
- (C) it is his
- (D) it is himself

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

It was <sup>she</sup> her, Elizabeth I, not her father, King Henry, who led England into the Age of Empire.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)



## Object Pronouns

Remember that personal pronouns used as the complement of a sentence or clause should be object case pronouns.

They	asked	pronoun (object)	
They	asked	us, Jane and me,	whether we were satisfied

The twinkling lights of the firefly are signals so that the male and female of the species can find each ~~to the~~ other.

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

## CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISE FOR PRONOUNS

**DIRECTIONS:** Some of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Some are incorrect. First, find the correct sentences, and mark them with a check (✓). Then find the incorrect sentences, and correct them. Check your answers using the key on pages 446-447.

1. College students like to entertain themselves by playing Frisbee, a game of catch played with a plastic disk instead of a ball. ✓
2. The final member of the Bach family, Dr. Otto Bach, died in 1893, taking with ~~he~~<sup>him</sup> the musical genius that had entertained Germany for two centuries.
3. When recessive genes combine with each ~~the~~ other ~~one~~, a child with blue eyes can be born to parents both of whom have brown eyes. or with one another
4. Almost all of the people who ultimately commit suicide have made a previous unsuccessful attempt to kill themselves or have threatened to do so. ✓
5. Officials at a college or university must see a student's transcripts and financial guarantees prior to ~~them~~ issuing him or her a form I-20. her
6. Through elected officials, a representative democracy includes citizens like you and ~~I~~<sup>me</sup> in the decision-making process.
7. It was ~~her~~<sup>she</sup> Anne Sullivan, who stayed with Helen Keller for fifty years, teaching and encouraging her student.
8. To appreciate what the hybrid corn breeder does, it is necessary to understand how corn reproduces ~~its~~<sup>its: itself</sup>.
9. Most foreign students realize that it is important for ~~they~~<sup>them</sup> to buy health insurance while they are living in the United States, because hospital costs are very high.
10. Top management in a firm is usually interpreted to mean the president and the vice-presidents that report to him or her. signifies ✓ OK
11. The barnacle produces glue and attaches itself to ship bottoms and other places. ✓
12. Peers are people of the same general age and educational level with whom an individual associates. ✓
13. When an acid and a base neutralize ~~one the~~ other, the hydrogen from the acid and the oxygen from the base join to form water. each  
or one another
14. About two thirds of the world is inhabited by people ~~which~~<sup>who</sup> are severely undernourished.
15. In order for a caller ~~to~~<sup>his</sup> to charge a call from another location to his home telephone number, the operator insists on ~~him~~<sup>him</sup> using a credit card or waiting until someone at the home number can verify that charges will be paid.

**PROBLEM**  
**48**

## Relative Pronouns That Refer to Persons and Things

Remember that *who* is used to refer to persons, and *which* is used to refer to things.

	someone	who	
She is	the secretary	who	works in the international office

Avoid using *which* instead of *who* in reference to a person.

	something	which	
This is	the new typewriter	which	you ordered

Avoid using *who* instead of *which* in reference to a thing.

**PROBLEM**  
**49**

## Relative Pronouns That Refer to Persons

Remember that both *who* and *whom* are used to refer to persons. *Who* is used as the subject of a sentence or a clause. *Whom* is used as the complement of a sentence or a clause. *Whom* is often used after a preposition as the object of the preposition.

	who	v.	
Everyone	who	took	the tour was impressed by the paintings

Avoid using *whom* as the subject of a verb.

	whom	S	v.	
He was the only American	whom	I	saw	at the conference

Avoid using *who* instead of *whom* before a subject and a verb.

**PROBLEM**  
**46**

**Possessive Pronouns Before *-ing* Forms**

Remember that when possessive pronouns are used before *-ing* forms that are used as nouns.

S	V Ph	pronoun (possessive)	<i>-ing</i> form	
We	can count on	her	helping	us
He	regretted	their	misunderstanding	him

Avoid using subject or object pronouns between the verb and the *-ing* form.

**EXAMPLES**

INCORRECT: We don't understand why you object to him coming with us.

CORRECT: We don't understand why you object to his coming with us.

INCORRECT: I would appreciate you letting me know as soon as possible.

CORRECT: I would appreciate your letting me know as soon as possible.

INCORRECT: The doctor insisted on she taking a leave of absence.

CORRECT: The doctor insisted on her taking a leave of absence.

INCORRECT: He is surprised by you having to pay for the accident.

CORRECT: He is surprised by your having to pay for the accident.

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

Although Barney Clark lived only a few months with the artificial heart, doctors were able to learn  
 a great deal from <sup>his</sup> him having used it. (A) (B)  
 (C) (D)

**PROBLEM**  
**47**

**Possessive Pronouns Before Parts of the Body**

Remember that possessive pronouns are used before nouns that identify a part of the body.

		pronoun (possessive)	noun (part of body)
He	hurt	his	arm

Avoid using *the* instead of a possessive pronoun.

**EXAMPLES**

INCORRECT: How did you twist the ankle?

CORRECT: How did you twist your ankle?

INCORRECT: Kevin jammed the finger while he was fixing his car.

CORRECT: Kevin jammed his finger while he was fixing his car.

**PROBLEM**  
**52**

## Count Nouns

Remember that *count nouns* have both singular and plural forms. Plural numbers can precede *count nouns* but not *noncount nouns*.

**PROBLEM**  
**53**

## Noncount Nouns

Remember that *noncount nouns* have only one form. They are used in agreement with singular verbs. The word *the* does not precede them.

There are categories of *noncount nouns* that can help you organize your study. Some of them are listed here.

1. Food staples that can be purchased in various forms:

*bread*  
*meat*  
*butter*

2. Construction materials that can change shape, depending on what is made:

*wood*  
*iron*  
*glass*

3. Liquids that can change shape, depending on the shape of the container:

*oil*  
*tea*  
*milk*

4. Natural substances that can change shape, depending on natural laws:

*steam, water, ice*  
*smoke, ashes*  
*oxygen*

5. Substances with many small parts:

*rice*  
*sand*  
*sugar*

6. Groups of things that have different sizes and shapes:

<i>clothing</i>	<i>(a coat, a shirt, a sock)</i>
<i>furniture</i>	<i>(a table, a chair, a bed)</i>
<i>luggage</i>	<i>(a suitcase, a trunk, a box)</i>

7. Languages:

*Arabic*  
*Japanese*  
*Spanish*

8. Abstract concepts, often with endings *-ness*, *-ance*, *-ence*, *-ity*:

*beauty*  
*ignorance*  
*peace*

↓  
*happiness*

9. Most *-ing* forms:

*learning*  
*shopping*  
*working*



## EXAMPLES

INCORRECT: The happiness means different things to different people.

CORRECT: Happiness means different things to different people.

INCORRECT: Toshi speaks the Japanese at home.

CORRECT: Toshi speaks Japanese at home.

INCORRECT: Bread are expensive in the grocery store on the corner.

CORRECT: Bread is expensive in the grocery store on the corner.

INCORRECT: I like my tea with the milk.

CORRECT: I like my tea with milk.

INCORRECT: If you open the door, airs will circulate better.

CORRECT: If you open the door, air will circulate better.



## Nouns with Count and Noncount Meanings

Remember that some nouns may be used as *count* or as *noncount* nouns depending on their meanings. Materials and abstract concepts are *noncount* nouns, but they may be used as *count* nouns to express specific meanings.

Count noun	Specific meaning	Noncount noun	General meaning
an agreement agreements	an occasion or a document	agreement	abstract concept all agreements
a bone bones	a part of a skeleton	bone	construction material
a business businesses	a company	business	abstract concept all business transactions
a cloth cloths	a piece of cloth	cloth	construction material
a decision decisions	an occasion	decision	abstract concept all decisions
an education educations	a specific person's	education	abstract concept all education
a fire fires	an event	fire	material
a glass glasses	a container	glass	construction material
a history histories	a historical account	history	abstract concept all history
an honor honors	an occasion or an award	honor	abstract concept all honor
a language languages	a specific variety	language	abstract concept all languages

a life lives	a specific person's	life	abstract concept all life
a light lights	a lamp	light	the absence of darkness
a noise noises	a specific sound	noise	abstract concept all sounds
a pain pains	a specific occasion	pain	abstract concept all pain
a paper papers	a document or sheet	paper	construction material
a pleasure pleasures	a specific occasion	pleasure	abstract concept all pleasure
a silence silences	a specific occasion	silence	abstract concept all silence
a space spaces	a blank	space	the universe
a stone stones	a small rock	stone	construction material
a success successes	an achievement	success	abstract concept all success
a thought thoughts	an idea	thought	abstract concept all thought
a time times	a historical period or moment	time	abstract concept all time
a war wars	a specific war	war	the general act of war all wars
a work works	an artistic creation	work	employment abstract concept all work

INCORRECT: Dr. Bradley will receive special honor at the graduation.  
CORRECT: Dr. Bradley will receive a special honor at the graduation.  
(an award)

INCORRECT: She needs to find a work.  
CORRECT: She needs to find work.  
(employment)

INCORRECT: My neighbor dislikes a noise.  
CORRECT: My neighbor dislikes noise.  
(all sounds)

INCORRECT: We need glass for the juice.  
CORRECT: We need a glass for the juice.  
or  
We need glasses for the juice.  
(containers)

## Count and Noncount Nouns with Similar Meanings

Remember that there are pairs of nouns with similar meanings, but one is a *count* noun and the other is a *noncount* noun.

Count noun	Noncount noun
a climate climates	weather
a laugh laughs	laughter
a human being human beings	humanity
a job jobs	work
a machine machines	machinery
a person persons	people
a snowflake snowflakes	snow
a sunbeam sunbeams	sunlight; sunshine
a traffic jam traffic jams	traffic

INCORRECT: California has a good weather.

CORRECT: California has good weather.

or

California has a good climate.

INCORRECT: A laughter is the best medicine.

CORRECT: Laughter is the best medicine.

or

A laugh is the best medicine.

INCORRECT: We are late because we got stuck in a traffic.

CORRECT: We are late because we got stuck in traffic.

or

We are late because we got stuck in a traffic jam.

INCORRECT: A machinery in the factory needs to be fixed.

CORRECT: Machinery in the factory needs to be fixed.

or

A machine in the factory needs to be fixed.

INCORRECT: We are supposed to have a sunshine this weekend.

CORRECT: We are supposed to have sunshine this weekend.

**PROBLEM**  
**56**

## Noncount Nouns that Are Count Nouns in Other Languages

Remember that many nouns which are *count* nouns in other languages may be *noncount* nouns in English. Some of the most troublesome have been listed for you on the following page.

<u>advice</u>	<u>homework</u>	<u>money</u>	<u>poetry</u>
<u>anger</u>	<u>ignorance</u>	<u>music</u>	<u>poverty</u>
<u>courage</u>	<u>information</u>	<u>news</u>	<u>progress</u>
<u>damage</u>	<u>knowledge</u>	<u>patience</u>	
<u>equipment</u>	<u>leisure</u>	<u>permission</u>	
<u>fun</u>	<u>luck</u>		

	Ø	Noun (noncount)
Did you do your		homework?

Avoid using *a* or *an* before *noncount* nouns.

### EXAMPLES

- INCORRECT: Do you have an information about it?  
CORRECT: Do you have information about it?
- INCORRECT: Counselors are available to give you an advice before you register for your classes.  
CORRECT: Counselors are available to give you advice before you register for your classes.
- INCORRECT: George had a good luck when he first came to State University.  
CORRECT: George had good luck when he first came to State University.
- INCORRECT: A news was released about the hostages.  
CORRECT: News was released about the hostages.
- INCORRECT: Did you get a permission to take the placement test?  
CORRECT: Did you get permission to take the placement test?

### EXERCISES

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

- Fire-resistant materials are used to retard \_\_\_\_\_ of modern aircraft in case of accidents.
- (A) a damage to the passenger cabin
  - (B) that damages to the passenger cabin
  - (C) damage to the passenger cabin
  - (D) passenger cabin's damages

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

- A progress has been made toward finding a cure for AIDS.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)

## Singular and Plural Expressions of Noncount Nouns

Remember that the following singular and plural expressions are idiomatic:

<i>a piece of advice</i>	<i>two pieces of advice</i>
<i>a piece of bread</i>	<i>two pieces of bread</i>
<i>a piece of equipment</i>	<i>two pieces of equipment</i>
<i>a piece of furniture</i>	<i>two pieces of furniture</i>
<i>a piece of information</i>	<i>two pieces of information</i>
<i>a piece of jewelry</i>	<i>two pieces of jewelry</i>
<i>a piece of luggage</i>	<i>two pieces of luggage</i>
<i>a piece of mail</i>	<i>two pieces of mail</i>
<i>a piece of music</i>	<i>two pieces of music</i>
<i>a piece of news</i>	<i>two pieces of news</i>
<i>a piece of toast</i>	<i>two pieces of toast</i>
<i>a loaf of bread</i>	<i>two loaves of bread</i>
<i>a slice of bread</i>	<i>two slices of bread</i>
<i>an ear of corn</i>	<i>two ears of corn</i>
<i>a bar of soap</i>	<i>two bars of soap</i>
<i>a bolt of lightning</i>	<i>two bolts of lightning</i>
<i>a clap of thunder</i>	<i>two claps of thunder</i>
<i>a gust of wind</i>	<i>two gusts of wind</i>

	a	singular	of	noun (noncount)
A folk song is	a	piece	of	popular music

	number	plural	of	noun (noncount)
I ordered	twelve	bars	of	soap

Avoid using the noncount noun without the singular or plural idiom to express a singular or plural.

### EXAMPLES

- INCORRECT:** A mail travels faster when the zip code is indicated on the envelope.  
**CORRECT:** A piece of mail travels faster when the zip code is indicated on the envelope.
- INCORRECT:** There is a limit of two carry-on luggages for each passenger.  
**CORRECT:** There is a limit of two pieces of carry-on luggage for each passenger.
- INCORRECT:** Each furniture in this display is on sale for half price.  
**CORRECT:** Each piece of furniture in this display is on sale for half price.
- INCORRECT:** I'd like a steak, a salad, and a corn's ear with butter.  
**CORRECT:** I'd like a steak, a salad, and an ear of corn with butter.

**Determiners—A and An**

Remember that both *a* and *an* mean *one*. They are used before singular count nouns. *A* is used before words that begin with a consonant sound. *An* is used before words that begin with a vowel sound.

A	consonant sound	
A	foreign student	must have an I-20 form

An	vowel sound	
An	international student	must have an I-20 form

Avoid confusing vowel and consonant spellings with vowel and consonant sounds. *U* is a vowel spelling, but it has the consonant sound *Y* in words like *use*, *universal*, *usual*, etc. *H* is a consonant spelling, that has a vowel sound in words like *hour* and *honor*, but not in words like *history* and *horror*.

**EXAMPLES**

- INCORRECT: It is a big decision to choose an university.  
CORRECT: It is a big decision to choose a university.
- INCORRECT: Do you have an use for this empty box?  
CORRECT: Do you have a use for this empty box?
- INCORRECT: Chemistry 100H is a honors section.  
CORRECT: Chemistry 100H is an honors section.
- INCORRECT: Let's just wait an year or two before we get married.  
CORRECT: Let's just wait a year or two before we get married.
- INCORRECT: I'll call you back in a hour.  
CORRECT: I'll call you back in an hour.

**EXERCISES**

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

- Sunspots are known to cause \_\_\_\_\_ enormous increase in the intensity of the sun's electromagnetic radiation.
- (A) an
  - (B) a
  - (C) some
  - (D) one

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

Although almost all insects have six legs <sup>an</sup> immature insect may not have any.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

EXERCISES

Part A: Choose the correct answer.

\_\_\_\_\_ migrate long distances is well documented.

- (A) That it is birds
- (B) That birds
- (C) Birds that
- (D) It is that birds

Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

That it is the moon influences only one kind of tide is not generally known.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

## CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISE FOR NOUNS

**DIRECTIONS:** Some of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Some are incorrect. First, find the correct sentences, and mark them with a check (✓). Then find the incorrect sentences, and correct them. Check your answers using the key on pages 447-448.

1. Tuition at state universities has risen by one hundred fifty dollar~~s~~.
2. Although polyester was very popular and is still used in making clothing, cloth~~y~~ made of natural fibers is more fashionable today.
3. ~~The~~ peace in the world is the goal of the United Nations.
4. ✓<sup>A</sup> Dam is a wall constructed across a valley to enclose an area in which water is stored.
5. ~~The~~ light travels in a straight line.
6. To hitchhike in the United States is very dangerous. ←
7. The ptarmigan, like a large number of Arctic animal~~s~~, is white in winter and brown in summer.
8. Even children in elementary school are assigned homework~~s~~.
9. Spirituals were influenced by ~~a~~ music from the African coast. *des musiques*
10. ~~The~~ stare at a computer screen for long periods of time can cause severe eyestrain. *hinge charice pivot*
11. There are two kind~~s~~ of major joints in the body of a vertebrate, called the hinge joint and the ball and socket joint. *socket joint*
12. ~~That~~ an earthquake of magnitude eight on the Richter Scale occurs once every five or ten years. *joint a note*
13. ✓<sup>The</sup> Art of colonial America was very functional, consisting mainly of useful objects such as furniture and household utensils.
14. To produc<sup>e</sup>ing one ton of coal it may be necessary to strip as much as thirty tons of rock.
15. ✓<sup>piece of</sup> A mail that is postmarked on Monday before noon and sent express can be delivered the next day anywhere in the United States.

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

Because there were so few women in the early Western states, the freedom and rights of Western women were more extensive than Eastern ladies.

(A) (B) *those of*  
(C) (D)

**CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISE FOR COMPARATIVES**

DIRECTIONS: Some of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Some are incorrect. First, find the correct sentences, and mark them with a check (✓). Then find the incorrect sentences, and correct them. Check your answers using the key on page 449.

1. One object will not be the same weight <sup>as</sup> than another object because the gravitational attraction differs from place to place on the earth's surface.
2. An identical twin is always the same sex as his or her twin because they develop from the same zygote. ✓
3. As many <sup>as</sup> 100 billion stars are in the Milky Way.
4. Compared with numbers fifty years ago, there are twice <sup>as many</sup> more students in college today.
5. The <sup>most</sup> ~~valuablest~~ information we currently have on the ocean floors is that which was obtained by oceanographic satellites such as Seasat.
6. The oxygen concentration in the lungs is higher than <sup>that in</sup> the blood.
7. Since the earth is spherical, the larger the area, the ~~worst~~ the distortion on a flat map.
8. The eyes of an octopus are remarkably similar to those of a human being. ✓
9. The terms used in one textbook may be different <sup>from those of</sup> another text.
10. In 1980, residential utility bills were as high <sup>as</sup> sixteen hundred dollars a month in New England.
11. When the ratio of gear teeth is five: one, the small gear rotates five times as fast as the large gear. ✓
12. Although lacking in calcium and vitamin A, grains have <sup>more</sup> most carbohydrates than any other food.
13. The more narrow the lens diameter, the <sup>or</sup> ~~more~~ great the depth of field.
14. No fingerprint is exactly alike another.
15. There is disagreement among industrialists as to whether the products of this decade are inferior to the past.   
*those of*



## Consecutive Order—*One, Another, the Other*

Remember that *one*, *another*, and *the other* are used before or instead of singular count nouns. When they are used before singular count nouns, they are adjectives. When they are used instead of singular count nouns, they are pronouns.

*One*, *another*, and *the other* organize three nouns consecutively. *One* and *the other* organize two nouns consecutively. *One* means the first one mentioned. *Another* means one more in addition to the first one mentioned. *The other* means the one remaining.

1 one	2 another	3 the other
movie	starts at five,	another
	movie	starts at seven, and
		the other
	movie	starts at nine

1 one	2 another	3 the other
bus	leaves at two,	another
	at six, and	the other
		at ten

### EXAMPLES

- INCORRECT:** One of my roommates studies engineering, another studies business, and the another studies computer science.
- CORRECT:** One of my roommates studies engineering, another (roommate) studies business, and the other (roommate) studies computer science.
- INCORRECT:** One problem is finding an apartment, another is furnishing it, and other is getting the utilities turned on.
- CORRECT:** One problem is finding an apartment, another (problem) is furnishing it, and the other (problem) is getting the utilities turned on.
- INCORRECT:** Of the three busiest vacation areas in the United States, one is Disney World, one another is New York City, and the other is Washington, D.C.
- CORRECT:** Of the three busiest vacation areas in the United States, one (area) is Disney World, another (area) is New York City, and the other (area) is Washington, D.C.
- INCORRECT:** There are three major restaurant chains near the campus that specialize in fast-food hamburgers: one is MacDonald's, another is Wendy's, and the another one is Burger King.
- CORRECT:** There are three major restaurant chains near the campus that specialize in fast-food hamburgers: one (restaurant) is MacDonald's, another (restaurant) is Wendy's, and the other (restaurant) is Burger King.
- INCORRECT:** One English proficiency test is the TOEFL and other is the Michigan Test of English Language Proficiency.
- CORRECT:** One English proficiency test is the TOEFL and the other (test) is the Michigan Test of English Language Proficiency.

## Part A: Choose the correct answer.

If one is suffering from a psychosomatic illness, that is, a disease contributed to by mental anxiety, one may still feel very \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) badly
- (B) bad
- (C) worsely
- (D) worser

## Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

It has been proven that when a subject identifies a substance as tasting well, he is often associating the taste with the smell.

**CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISE FOR ADJECTIVES  
AND ADJECTIVE-RELATED STRUCTURES**

**DIRECTIONS:** Some of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Some are incorrect. First, find the correct sentences, and mark them with a check (✓). Then find the incorrect sentences, and correct them. Check your answers using the key on page 448.

1. Today's modern TV cameras require only a <sup>little</sup> few light as compared with earlier models.
2. Diamonds that are not good enough to be made into gems are used in industry for cutting and drilling. ✓
3. Cane sugar contains ~~not~~ vitamins.
4. Humorist Will Rogers was brought up on a cattle ranch in the Oklahoma Indian territory, but the life of a cowboy was not excited enough for him.
5. One of the most distinctive features of Islamic architecture is the arch. ✓
6. It is impossible to view Picasso's *Guernica* without feeling badly about the fate of the people portrayed.
7. The Erie was so large a canal that more than eighty locks and twenty aqueducts were required. ✓
8. ~~A~~ usual treatment for the flu is to drink plenty of liquids.
9. The United States did not issue any stamps until 1847 when one was printed for use east of the Mississippi and ~~one~~ <sup>more</sup> another for use west of the Mississippi.
10. Red corpuscles are so numerous that a thimbleful of human's blood would contain almost ten thousand million of them.
11. The Malay Archipelago is the world's largest group of islands, forming a ten-thousand islands chain.
12. Some property <sup>ies</sup> of lead are its softness and its resistance.
13. Aristotle is considered the father of ~~the~~ logic.
14. Metals such as iron and magnesium are quite common, but are mostly found in silicates, making them ~~so~~ expensive to extract.
15. <sup>to</sup> History of the war in Vietnam is just being written. ✓

## Consecutive Order—Some, Other, the Other

### Some, Others, the Others (the Rest)

Remember that *some*, *other*, and *the other* are used before plural count nouns. They are adjectives.

1 Some	count noun (plural)		2 other	count noun (plural)	
Some	houses	are for rent,	other	houses	are for sale, and
	3 the other the rest of the			count noun (plural)	
	the other the rest of the	houses			are empty

*Some*, *others*, and *the others (the rest)* are used instead of plural count nouns. They are pronouns.

1 Some	count noun (plural)		2 others	
Some Some	schools schools	are universities, are universities,	others others	are colleges, and are colleges, and
	3 the others the rest			
	the others the rest		are junior colleges are junior colleges	

Avoid using *another* instead of *other*. Avoid using *rest of* or *rest* instead of *the rest of the* or *the rest*.

#### EXAMPLES

INCORRECT: Some of these T-shirts are red, others are blue, and rest are white.

CORRECT: Some of these T-shirts are red, others are blue, and the rest are white.

INCORRECT: Some of our friends are from the Middle East, the others are from the Far East, and the rest are from Latin America.

CORRECT: Some of our friends are from the Middle East, others are from the Far East, and the rest are from Latin America.

INCORRECT: Some people finish a bachelor's degree in four years and other take five years.

CORRECT: Some people finish a bachelor's degree in four years and other people take five years.

INCORRECT: Some of the home computer models on sale have 2MB, other models have 4MB, and the rest of models have 8MB.

CORRECT: Some of the home computer models on sale have 2MB, other models have 4MB, and the rest of the models have 8MB.

INCORRECT: Some applicants want student visas, other applicants want resident visas, and the others applicants want tourist visas.

CORRECT: Some applicants want student visas, other applicants want resident visas, and the other applicants want tourist visas.

**EXERCISES**

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

- Although it is difficult \_\_\_\_\_, a frog is more likely to be smooth and wet, and a toad rough and dry.
- (A) distinguishing among a frog and a toad
  - (B) distinguish a frog and a toad
  - (C) between a frog and a toad distinguish
  - (D) to distinguish between a frog and a toad

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

In a federal form of government like that of the United States, power is divided between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

(A)                      (B)                      (C)                      (D)

*among*



**Place—In, On, At**

Remember that *in*, *on*, and *at* have similar meanings, but they are used with different kinds of places. In general, *in* is used before large places; *on* is used before middle-sized places; and *at* is used before numbers in addresses. Finally, *in* is used again before very small places.

<p><i>in</i> COUNTRY</p> <p>STATE</p> <p>PROVINCE</p> <p>COUNTY</p> <p>CITY</p>	<p><i>on</i> STREET</p> <p>STREET CORNER</p> <p>COAST</p> <p>RIVER</p> <p>a ship</p> <p>a train</p> <p>a plane</p>	<p><i>at</i> NUMBER</p> <p><i>in</i> a corner (of a room)</p> <p>a room</p> <p>a building</p> <p>a park</p> <p>a car</p> <p>a boat</p>
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	<i>in</i>	COUNTRY	<i>in</i>	STATE	<i>in</i>	CITY
We live	<i>in</i>	the United States	<i>in</i>	North Carolina	<i>in</i>	Jacksonville

<i>on</i>	COAST	<i>on</i>	RIVER	<i>at</i>	NUMBER
<i>on</i>	the East Coast	<i>on</i>	New River	<i>at</i>	2600 River Road

Avoid using *in* instead of *on* for streets and other middle-sized places.

**EXAMPLES**

- INCORRECT: Cliff can live on Yellowstone National Park because he is a park ranger.
- CORRECT: Cliff can live in Yellowstone National Park because he is a park ranger.
- INCORRECT: Is Domino's Pizza in Tenth Street?
- CORRECT: Is Domino's Pizza on Tenth Street?

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

The Copper Age lasted \_\_\_\_\_, after which bronze was introduced.

- (A) from about 5000 BC to about 3700 BC
- (B) about from 5000 BC and about 3700 BC
- (C) for about 5000 BC to 3700 BC about
- (D) about 5000 BC to about 3700 BC

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

Led by Daniel Webster, the Whig party was one of the two major political powers in the United States from 1834 and 1852.

(A) *to* (B) (C) (D)

**CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISE FOR PREPOSITIONS**

**DIRECTIONS:** Some of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Some are incorrect. First, find the correct sentences, and mark them with a check (✓). Then find the incorrect sentences, and correct them. Check your answers using the key on pages 449–450.

1. It is possible to find the weight of anything that floats <sup>by</sup> for weighing the water that it displaces.
2. Metals <sup>such as</sup> ~~such~~ copper, silver, iron, and aluminum are good conductors of electricity.
3. The Mother Goose nursery rhymes have been traced back to a collection that appeared in England <sup>in</sup> ~~on~~ 1760. *compline*
4. In making a distinction between butterflies and moths, it is best to examine the antennae. ✓
5. None of the states ~~but for~~ Hawaii is an island.
6. ~~Beside~~ <sup>besides</sup> copper, which is the principal metal produced, gold, silver, lead, zinc, iron, and uranium are mined in Utah.
7. This year, ~~beside~~ <sup>besides</sup> figuring standard income tax, taxpayers might also have to compute alternative minimum tax.
8. Jet engines are used instead <sup>of</sup> piston engines for almost all but the smallest aircraft.
9. Trained athletes have slower heart rates because <sup>of</sup> their hearts can pump more blood with every beat.
10. Tools <sup>as</sup> ~~as~~ such axes, hammerstones, sickles, and awls were made by Paleolithic man using a method called pressure flaking. *primitive*
11. Despite <sup>in spite of</sup> ~~of~~ some opposition, many city authorities still fluoridate water to prevent tooth decay.
12. The White House is ~~on~~ <sup>at</sup> 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue.
13. Ice skating surfaces can be made of interlocking plastic squares instead of ice. ✓
14. In supply side economics, a balanced budget results from ~~to~~ <sup>in</sup> reduce government spending.
15. All of the Native Americans ~~but~~ the Sioux were defeated by the European settlers. ✓

Blue-green algae are found \_\_\_\_\_ there is ample moisture.

- (A) wherever
- (B) ever where
- (C) ever
- (D) there ever

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

When Ever the Senate passes a bill, a messenger takes it to the House of Representatives, delivers it to the  
(A) (B)  
Speaker of the House, and bows deeply from the waist.  
(C) (D)

## CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISE FOR CONJUNCTIONS

**DIRECTIONS:** Some of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Some are incorrect. First, find the correct sentences, and mark them with a (✓). Then find the incorrect sentences, and correct them. Check your answers using the key on pages 450–451.

1. Foreign students who are making a decision about which school to attend may not know exactly where the choices are located. ✓
2. In the future, classes taught by television will be equipped with boom microphones in the classrooms so students can stop the action, ask their questions, and receive immediate answers.
3. The Colosseum received its name not for its size but for a colossally large statue of Nero near it. <sup>that</sup>
4. A wind instrument is really just a pipe arranged so <sup>that</sup> air can be blown into it at one end.
5. It is very difficult to compute how much ~~does~~ an item cost <sup>in</sup> dollars when one is accustomed to calculating in another monetary system.
6. Adolescence, or the transitional period between childhood and adulthood, is not only a biological concept but <sup>a</sup> social concept.
7. Light is diffused when it ~~will~~ <sup>also</sup> strike <sup>s</sup> a rough surface.
8. The koala bear is not a bear at all, but a marsupial. ✓
9. Ferns will grow wherever the soil is moist and the air is humid. ✓
10. Although most rocks contain several minerals, limestone contains only one and marble <sup>does</sup> ~~is~~ too.
11. Learners use both visual and auditory as well <sup>as</sup> that analytical means to understand a new language.
12. In a recent study, many high school students did not know where ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> important geographical entities on the map of the United States.
13. It is not only lava but <sup>also</sup> poisonous gases ~~also~~ that cause destruction and death during the eruption of a volcano.
14. Until recently West Point did not admit women and neither <sup>did</sup> Annapolis.
15. The Federal Trade Commission may intervene whenever unfair business practices, particularly monopolies, are suspected. ✓

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

To estimate how much it will cost to build a home, finding the total square footage of the house and multiply by cost per square foot.

(A) (B) (C)  
(D)

**CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISE FOR  
INTRODUCTORY VERBAL MODIFIERS**

**DIRECTIONS:** Some of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Some are incorrect. First, find the correct sentences, and mark them with a check (✓). Then find the incorrect sentences, and correct them. Check your answers using the key on pages 454-455.

1. Having ruled since the sixth century, the <sup>royal family</sup> ~~present emperor~~ of Japan has a long and noble tradition.
2. Built on 230 acres, the palace of Versailles is one of the showplaces of France. ✓
3. Believing that true emeralds could not be broken, Spanish soldiers in Pizarro's expedition to Peru tested the jewels they found by pounding them with hammers. ✓
4. Adopted as the laws of the former British colonies after the Revolutionary War, ~~Canada was invited to become a member of the Confederation under the Articles of Confederation.~~ <sup>invited Canada to become...</sup> ✓
5. After surrendering in 1886 and being imprisoned in Florida and Alabama, the Apache chief Geronimo became a farmer and lived out his life on a military reservation in Oklahoma. ✓
6. While hibernating, the ~~respiration~~ of animals decreases. <sup>their respiration</sup>
7. To improve the study of chemical reactions, the ~~introduction~~ of effective quantitative methods by Lavoisier. <sup>Lavoisier introduced</sup>
8. Migrating in a wedge formation, a goose conserves energy by flying in the air currents created by the goose ahead of it. <sup>Anno Domini B.C.</sup> ✓
9. Invented in China about 105 <sup>(A.D.)</sup>, paper was manufactured in Baghdad and later in Spain four hundred years before the first English paper mill was founded. ✓
10. After lasting for six centuries, ~~it has never been explained why~~ the Mayan culture collapsed. ✓
11. Wounded by an assassin's bullet while he was watching a play at the Ford Theater, ~~death came to~~ Lincoln a few hours after being shot. ✓
12. While viewing objects under a microscope, Robert Hooke discovered that all living things were made up of cells. ✓
13. Located in San Francisco Bay and nicknamed the "Rock," ~~dangerous criminals were once incarcerated in~~ Alcatraz. <sup>housed dangerous criminals</sup>

**CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISE FOR PARALLEL STRUCTURE**

DIRECTIONS: Some of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Some are incorrect. First, find the correct sentences, and mark them with a check (✓). Then find the incorrect sentences, and correct them. Check your answers using the key on page 455.

- 1. We are indebted to the Arabs not only for reviving Greek works but also they introduced useful ideas from India. *for ins*
- 2. A century ago in America, all postal rates were determined not by weighing the mail but measuring the distance that the mail had to travel. *by*
- 3. The four basic elements that make up all but 1 percent of terrestrial matter include carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen ~~is also~~.
- 4. The three thousand stars visible to the naked eye can be seen because they are either extremely bright or they ~~are~~ relatively close to the earth.
- 5. George Kaufman distinguished himself as a newspaperman, a drama critic, and ~~he was a~~ successful playwright.
- 6. To apply for a passport, fill out the application form, attach two recent photographs, and taking <sup>e</sup> it to your local post office or passport office.
- 7. Shakespeare was both a writer and ~~he acted~~. *an actor*
- 8. To save on heating and ~~finding~~ cheaper labor are two of the most common reasons that companies give for moving from the Midwest to the South. *to find*
- 9. Both plants and animals have digestive systems, respiratory systems, and reproduce. *five systems*
- 10. Pollution control involves identifying the sources of contamination, development improved or alternative technologies and sources of raw material, and persuading industries and citizens to adopt them either voluntarily or legally. *ing*
- 11. Tobacco was considered a sacred plant, and it was used to indicate friendship and ~~concluded~~ peace negotiations between Indians and whites. *to*
- 12. The kidneys ~~both~~ eliminate ~~water~~ and salt. *both*
- 13. A person who purchases a gun for protection is six times more likely to kill a friend or relative than ~~killing~~ an intruder. *to kill*
- 14. The Brooklyn Bridge was remarkable not only for the early use of the pneumatic caisson but also for the introduction of steel wire. ✓
- 15. Microwaves are used for cooking, for telecommunications, and also ~~also~~ medical diagnosis is made from them. *for*



## CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISE FOR REDUNDANCY

**DIRECTIONS:** Some of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Some are incorrect. First, find the correct sentences, and mark them with a check (✓). Then find the incorrect sentences, and correct them. Check your answers using the key on page 456.

1. Many dentists now say that plaque can cause <sup>more serious</sup> damage of a ~~more serious nature and degree~~ to teeth than cavities.
2. The most common name in the world ~~it~~ is Mohammad.
3. The idea for the Monroe Doctrine was originally ~~first~~ proposed not by Monroe but by the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, George Canning.
4. That comets' tails are caused by solar wind ~~it~~ is generally accepted.
5. One hundred thousand earthquakes are felt every year, one thousand of which cause severe ~~serious~~ damage.
6. Irving Berlin, America's most prolific songwriter, ~~he~~ never learned to read or write music.
7. The corporation, which is by far the most influential form of business ownership, is a comparatively new ~~innovation~~. <sup>organization</sup>
8. That the earth and the moon formed simultaneously ~~at the same time~~ is a theory that accounts for the heat of the early atmosphere surrounding the earth.
9. The longest mountain range, the Mid-Atlantic Range, is ~~not~~ hardly visible because most of it lies under the ocean.
10. The Navajo language was used ~~in a successful~~ <sup>y</sup> manner as a code by the United States in World War II.
11. One of the magnificent Seven Wonders of the Ancient World was the enormous ~~large~~ statue known as the Colossus of Rhodes.
12. ~~It is~~ the first digit that appears on any zip code ~~that it~~ <sup>refers (to)</sup> refers to one of ten geographical areas in the United States.
13. Limestone formations growing downward from the roofs of caves ~~that they are~~ stalactites.
14. All matter is composed of molecules or atoms that are in motion ~~in a constant way~~. <sup>constantly</sup>
15. The fact that the earth rotates wasn't known until ~~the years of~~ the 1850s.

Clones, \_\_\_\_\_, are genetically homogeneous.

- (A) plant growing from a single specimen
- (B) that a plant grown from a single specimen
- (C) plants grown from a single specimen
- (D) from a single specimen, plants

*multiple  
choice  
page 3*

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

The Gray Wolf, a species reintroduced into <sup>its</sup> their native habitat in Yellowstone National Park,  
(A) (B)  
has begun to breed naturally there.  
(C) (D)

## CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISE FOR AGREEMENT

**DIRECTIONS:** Some of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Some are incorrect. First, find the correct sentences, and mark them with a check (✓). Then find the incorrect sentences, and correct them. Check your answers using the key on pages 453–454.

1. Thirty-five thousand dollars <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ the average income for a four-person family living in a medium-sized community in the United States.
2. Mary Ovington, along with a number of journalists and social workers, <sup>was</sup> ~~were~~ instrumental in establishing the Negro National Committee, now called the NAACP.
3. Fossils show that early people <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ only four feet six inches tall on the average.
4. Each of the Medic Alert bracelets worn by millions of Americans who suffer from diabetes and drug allergic reactions is individually engraved with the wearer's name. ✓
5. The Yon Ho, which is still in use today and is recognized as one of the world's great canals, date ✓  
from the sixth century.
6. Since the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation started guaranteeing bank accounts of \$100,000 or less, there is no reason for small investors to fear losing their savings. ✓
7. One hundred eighty-six thousand miles per second <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ the speed of light.
8. It is believed that dodo birds forgot how to fly and eventually became extinct because there <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ no natural enemies on the island of Mauritius, where they lived.
9. Several arid areas in Arizona <sup>have</sup> ~~has~~ been irrigated and reclaimed for cultivation.
10. The nucleus of a human cell except those of eggs and sperm contain ✓  
forty-six thread-like structures called chromosomes.
11. In spite of its fragile appearance, a newborn infant is extremely sturdy. ✓
12. The ozone layer, eight to thirty miles above the earth, protect ✓  
us from too many ultraviolet rays.
13. Although amendments have been added, not once has the American Constitution been changed. ✓
14. Michael Jackson, with members of his band, travel <sup>ed</sup> to key cities to give concerts and make public appearances.
15. Over 90 percent of the world's population now uses the metric system. ✓

*(More than)*

**PROBLEM**  
**10**

## Agreement—Collective Subject and Verb

Remember that the following collective subjects agree with singular verbs:

<i>audience</i>	<i>faculty</i>	<i>police</i>	<i>variety</i>
<i>band</i>	<i>family</i>	<i>public</i>	<i>2, 3, 4, . . . dollars</i>
<i>chorus</i>	<i>group</i>	<i>series</i>	<i>2, 3, 4, . . . miles</i>
<i>class</i>	<i>majority</i>	<i>staff</i>	
<i>committee</i>	<i>orchestra</i>	<i>team</i>	

Remember that the following subject agrees with a plural verb:

*people*

Avoid using plural verbs with singular subjects and singular verbs with plural subjects.

Note: In certain cases, to express the separate nature of individuals in a group, the writer may use a plural verb with the collective subjects.

### EXAMPLES

INCORRECT: Twenty dollars are the price.

CORRECT: Twenty dollars is the price.

INCORRECT: Many people is coming to the graduation.

CORRECT: Many people are coming to the graduation.

INCORRECT: An audience usually do not applaud in a church.

CORRECT: An audience usually does not applaud in a church.

INCORRECT: Four miles are the distance to the office.

CORRECT: Four miles is the distance to the office.

INCORRECT: The staff are meeting in the conference room.

CORRECT: The staff is meeting in the conference room.

**CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISE FOR WORD CHOICE**

**DIRECTIONS:** Some of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Some are incorrect. First, find the correct sentences, and mark them with a check (✓). Then find the incorrect sentences, and correct them. Check your answers using the key on pages 456–457.

1. The <sup>management</sup>manage of a small business requires either education or experience in sales and accounting.
2. Because of the traffic in ancient Rome, Julius Caesar would not let anyone use a wheeled vehicle on the streets during the day. ✓
3. Occasionally dolphins need to <sup>rise</sup>raise to the surface of the water to take in oxygen.
4. Thomas Jefferson's home, which he designed and built, <sup>sits</sup>sets on a hill overlooking the Virginia countryside.
5. Once, the gold reserve of the United States Treasury was saved when J.P. Morgan, then the richest man in America, <sup>borrowed</sup>borrowed more than fifty million dollars' worth of gold to the federal government.
6. Dreams may be the expression of fears and desires that we are not conscious of during our waking hours. ✓
7. Ice has the same <sup>hardness</sup>hard as concrete.
8. We might never have heard about Daniel Boone had he not told a schoolmaster his stories about the frontier. ✓
9. Terrorists are capable <sup>of</sup>to hijacking planes and taking hostages in spite of security at international airports.
10. It is not the TOEFL but the academic preparation of a student that is the best indicator of his <sup>successfully</sup>success.
11. Some business analysts argue that the U.S. automobile industry is suffering because Congress will not impose heavier import duties, but others say that the cars themselves are inferior <sup>with</sup>to the foreign competition.
12. Lotteries are used to <sup>raise</sup>rise money for the states that sponsor them.
13. When a human being gets hurt, the brain excretes a chemical called enkaphalin to numb the <sup>painful</sup>pain. ✓
14. Benjamin Franklin <sup>said</sup>told that the turkey should be our national bird.
15. The prime rate is the rate of interest that a bank will charge when it lends money to its best clients. ✓

**Prepositional Idioms**

Prefer these idioms	Avoid these errors
<p>accede to according to approve of ashamed of bored with</p>	<p>accede on, by according approve for ashamed with bored of</p>
<p>capable of compete with composed of concerned with conscious of depend on effects on equal to except for from now on from time to time frown on glance at, through incapable of in conflict inferior to in the habit of in the near future knowledge of near; next to of the opinion on top of opposite prior to regard to related to respect for responsible for similar to since until with regard to</p>	<p>capable to compete together composed from concerned of conscience for depend in, to effects in equal as excepting for after now on for, when time to time frown to glance incapable to on conflict inferior with in the habit to at the near future knowledge on near to in opinion on top opposite over prior regard of related with respect of responsible similar as ever since up until with regard of</p>

**Similar Verbs—*Let* and *Leave***

<u>Verb word</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Participle</u>	<u>Verb word</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Participle</u>
<i>let</i>	<i>let</i>	<i>let</i>	<i>leave</i>	<i>left</i>	<i>left</i>

Remember that *to let* and *to leave* have similar sounds, but not similar meanings. *To let* means to allow or to permit. *To leave* means to let someone or something remain. *To leave* also means to depart or to go.

<u>S</u>	<u>LET</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>M</u>
Their mother	lets	them	stay up late every night
Their mother	let	them	stay up late last night

<u>S</u>	<u>LEAVE</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>M</u>
She	leaves	her briefcase	at the office every day
She	left	her briefcase	at the office yesterday

**EXAMPLES**

INCORRECT: Although her doctor allowed her family to visit her, he wouldn't leave anyone else go into her room.

CORRECT: Although her doctor allowed her family to visit her, he wouldn't let anyone else go into her room.

INCORRECT: You can let your car in long-term parking until you come back.

CORRECT: You can leave your car in long-term parking until you come back.

INCORRECT: Professor Baker wouldn't leave us use our dictionaries during the test.

CORRECT: Professor Baker wouldn't let us use our dictionaries during the test.

INCORRECT: Just let the paper in my mailbox.

CORRECT: Just leave the paper in my mailbox.

INCORRECT: Just let your coats on the racks in the hall.

CORRECT: Just leave your coats on the racks in the hall.

**Part A: Choose the correct answer.**

Although blood \_\_\_\_\_ a residue in urine and stool samples, it cannot always be detected without the aid of a microscope.

- (A) let
- (B) leave
- (C) leaves
- (D) lets

**Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.**

To assure the safety of those workers who must handle radioactive material, the employer should

- (A) let
- (B) not leave them enter contaminated areas without protective clothing.
- (C) let
- (D) let

**PROBLEM**  
**28**

**Similar Verbs—*Make* and *Do***

<u>Verb word</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Participle</u>	<u>Verb word</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Participle</u>
<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>done</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>made</i>

Remember that *to do* and *to make* have similar meanings, but *do* is often used before complements that describe work and chores. *To make* is often used before complements that are derived from verbs.

<i>DO an assignment</i>	<i>MAKE an agreement</i>	<i>(to agree)</i>
<i>the dishes</i>	<i>an announcement</i>	<i>(to announce)</i>
<i>a favor</i>	<i>an attempt</i>	<i>(to attempt)</i>
<i>homework</i>	<i>a decision</i>	<i>(to decide)</i>
<i>the laundry</i>	<i>a discovery</i>	<i>(to discover)</i>
<i>a paper</i>	<i>an offer</i>	<i>(to offer)</i>
<i>research</i>	<i>a profit</i>	<i>(to profit)</i>
<i>work</i>	<i>a promise</i>	<i>(to promise)</i>

<b>S</b>	<b>DO</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>
We	do	our homework	before class every day
We	did	our homework	before class yesterday

**Objective:** To recognize indirect questions that must be rewritten so that the order of the subject and verb is correct.

**Directions:** Each sentence contains an indirect question but the word order of the subject and verb is **wrong**. **Underline** the full subordinate noun clause and correct the word order and any consequently incorrect verb forms.

1 No one knows why was the teacher absent yesterday.

No one knows why the teacher was absent yesterday.

2 The instruction booklet explains what kind of batteries does the toy need.

what kind of battery the toy needs

3 Scientists cannot predict when will the next earthquake occur.

when the next earthquake will occur

4 The professor informed the class when would the test be given.

when the test would be given

5 She is old enough to go wherever does she want to go.

wherever she wants to go

6 The reporters asked what time would the president arrive.

what time the president would arrive

7 Sister Mystic can tell from the lines on your palm what will your future be.

what your future will be

8 The policeman asked him where was he going and why was he speeding.

why he was speeding

9 The newspaper story doesn't state where did the accident take place.

where the accident took place

10 Zoo officials are puzzled about how did the tiger get out of its cage.

how the tiger got out of its cage

### Exercise S-124

**Objective:** To recognize errors in the word order of the subject and verb in sentences beginning with certain "negative" expressions.

1 Not only they went, but they stayed until the end.

Not only did they go, but they stayed until the end.

2 Only after her mother died she knew real loneliness.

did she know

3 At no time the passengers were in any danger.

were the passengers

4 Only once John was late to class.

was John late



5 Never air pollution has been as bad as it is now.

has air pollution been

6 Seldom his family has seen him this angry.

has his family seen

7 Only after you have taken the placement test, we can tell you your level.

can we tell

8 Scarcely they had sat down for dinner when the telephone rang.

had they sat

9 Nowhere in the world the weather is so changeable as it is in Texas.

is the weather

10 Only after it rains the cacti in the desert bloom.

do the cacti in the desert bloom

### Exercise S-125

Objective: To rewrite conditional sentences by omitting the introductory word and inverting the subject and verb of the subordinate clause.

The following sentences are correct. Rewrite them by dropping *if* or *unless* and inverting the subject and verb in the subordinate clause.

1 If the truth were known, that man would go to jail.

Were the truth known, that man would go to jail.

2 If she had passed the test, she would be smiling.

Had she passed

3 If he had gone to the doctor right away, he might have been alive today.

had he gone

4 If the old woman were to get sick, she would not be able to call a doctor.

Were the old woman

5 If you should see Fred, tell him to telephone me.

should you see Fred

6 Unless he were very sick, he would not be in the hospital.

Were he not very sick, he would not be in the hospital.

7 Unless it were important, my friend would not have asked me that favor.

Were it not important

8 Unless he had gotten a raise, he would have resigned from the company.

Had he not gotten

9 Unless they had borrowed some money, they could not have bought a new house.

Had they not borrowed

10 Unless he had been tired, he wouldn't have missed the party.

Had he not been tired

Objective: To recognize structure errors arising from incorrect word order.

Directions: When a sentence **begins** with *little, such, so, few*, the subject and verb of the main clause are inverted. The inversion of a verb in a simple tense, except a form of the verb *to be*, requires the addition of an auxiliary verb.

V      S

Little did she know that she had won first prize.

V              S

Such was her desire to win that she practiced night and day.

V              S

So great was her surprise that she almost fainted.

V              S

Few were her words of praise for her son.

However, if one of these words modifies a noun which follows it, the inversion does not take place.

S              V

Such a desire to win is not healthy.

S              V

Few words of praise are meaningful.

Put a check (✓) beside sentences with correct word order and an X beside sentences with incorrect word order and underline the part that is wrong.

- ✓ 1 Such behavior is not permitted in this classroom.
- X 2 So tired the boy was that he fell asleep almost immediately. *was the boy*
- \_\_\_ 3 Little do teenagers realize how much they have to learn. ↙
- \_\_\_ 4 Few and far between the gas stations are on this stretch of road. *are the gas stations*
- \_\_\_ 5 So old the book was that its pages had turned yellow. *was the book*
- \_\_\_ 6 Little the boy realizes how sick he is. *does the boy realize*
- \_\_\_ 7 So perfect was the foreigner's accent that everyone thought he was a native speaker. ↙
- \_\_\_ 8 Few were the nights that he went to bed before midnight. ↙
- \_\_\_ 9 Such crimes are punished by death in that country. ↙
- \_\_\_ 10 So great her love was that she sacrificed everything for her children. *was her love*

Exercise S-127

Objective: To recognize and correct errors in subject-verb word order.

Questions 1-15

Directions: Part of each sentence is underlined because it is wrong. Rewrite this part by changing the word order and, if necessary, adding or dropping an auxiliary verb.

- 1 In the corner of the room a television set is.

In the corner of the room is a television set.

- 2 Not only the police arrived, but the firemen came too.

did the police arrive

- 3 Scarcely the injured man had arrived at the hospital when he was rushed into the operating room.

scarcely had the injured man arrived

Nowhere do children have

5 So few the woman's possessions were that she could carry them in a single suitcase.

so few were the woman's possessions

6 Only after elephants have become extinct, many people will realize their true value.

will many people realize

7 Were seen leaving the convenience store two masked hold-up men.

seen leaving the convenience store were

8 The newspaper carried several articles on how much money was each candidate spending on his campaign.

how much money each candidate was spending

9 Never foreign students have come to the United States in such numbers.

never have foreign students come

10 Few people realize how quickly are many species of cacti becoming extinct.

how quickly many species of cacti are becoming extinct

11 Came up the flowers after the heavy rain.

up came the flowers

12 Little they realize the importance of wearing seat belts while driving.

little do they realize

13 There are few details on how did Howard Hughes spend his final years.

how Howard Hughes spent his final years

14 Were lying beside the road hundreds of pieces of litter.

lying beside the road were

15 There several reasons were for the committee's decision.

Directions: Because of word order, some of the following sentences are incorrect. Put an X in the blank beside each of them. Put a check (✓) beside all correct sentences.

\_\_\_ 16 Out of the catcher's mitt flew the ball. ✓

\_\_\_ 17 Only at dusk on warm summer nights <sup>do</sup> fireflies appear.

\_\_\_ 18 Were an international student to work without proper papers, he <sup>do</sup> would be in violation of his visa. ✓

\_\_\_ 19 On the beach <sup>was</sup> were large globs of oil lying. ✓

\_\_\_ 20 Seldom children under the age of sixteen are permitted to register for classes at this institute.

\_\_\_ 21 Nowhere else in the U.S. can bird watchers see as many different species as at Aransas Pass Wildlife Refuge. ✓

\_\_\_ 22 Had the motorist been stopped by the police, he would surely have received a stiff fine. ✓

\_\_\_ 23 Through the deserted halls walked a security guard on his nightly rounds. ✓

\_\_\_ 24 Was at the end of the tunnel a ray of sunshine seen. on At the end of the tunnel was seen a ray of sunshine ✓

\_\_\_ 25 Only once this dog has been taken to a veterinarian's office.

Part A: Choose the correct answer.

1. If the Normans had not invaded England in the tenth century, the English language \_\_\_\_\_ in a very different way.
  - (A) develop
  - (B) developed
  - (C) would develop
  - (D) would have developed
  
2. In *The Wizard of Oz*, the wizard could not help Dorothy \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) that she return to Kansas
  - (B) return to Kansas
  - (C) returning to Kansas
  - (D) returned Kansas
  
3. If teaching \_\_\_\_\_ more, fewer teachers would leave the profession.
  - (A) pays
  - (B) is paying
  - (C) paid
  - (D) had paid

Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

4. The Food and Drug Administration, known as the FDA, makes grocers and restaurant owners pasteurized all milk before selling it.
  - (A)
  - (B)
  - (C) *to for*
  - (D) *from*
  
5. Besides his contributions to the field of science, Franklin helped the people of Philadelphia founded an insurance company, a hospital, a public library, and a night watch, as well as a city militia.
  - (A)
  - (B)
  - (C)
  - (D)
  
6. If baby geese are hatched in the absence of their mother, they following the first moving object they see.
  - (A)
  - (B)
  - (C)
  - (D)
  
7. The Rural Free Delivery Act was passed so that people on farms could have their mail delivered cheaper and faster.
  - (A)
  - (B)
  - (C)
  - (D)
  
8. A temporary driver's permit lets the learner drives with another licensed driver in the car.
  - (A)
  - (B)
  - (C)
  - (D)
  
9. *all there are* Unless complications *arise* from the anesthetic, operations to remove the appendix are not considered serious.
  - (A)
  - (B)
  - (C)
  - (D)
  
10. If the cerebellum of a pigeon was *were* destroyed, the bird would not be able to fly.
  - (A)
  - (B)
  - (C)
  - (D)

Part A: Choose the correct answer.

1. There are still many examples of Cro-Magnon murals \_\_\_\_\_ in the caves of France and Spain.  
 (A) they are left  
 (B) leaving them  
 (C) left  
 (D) leave
2. \_\_\_\_\_ that Lee Harvey Oswald may not have acted alone in the assassination of John Kennedy.  
 (A) Thinking  
 (B) To think  
 (C) It is thought  
 (D) The thought
3. Phosphates \_\_\_\_\_ to most farm land in America.  
 (A) need added  
 (B) need to add  
 (C) need to adding  
 (D) need to be added

Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

4. The states require that every citizen <sup>be</sup> registers <sup>or</sup> before voting in an election.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. The money needed to start and continue operating a business <sup>is</sup> known as capital.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
6. The purpose of hibernation <sup>is</sup> maintain animals in winter climates where food supplies are reduced.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
7. It is believed that, by the year 2000, a space station will begin constructed between the earth and the moon.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
8. It is essential <sup>to</sup> the practice a foreign language in order to retain a high level of proficiency.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
9. Fewer babies <sup>are</sup> born with birth defects because of advances in prenatal care during this decade.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. Although the sculptor had hoped that he <sup>would</sup> be able to finish the large stone faces at Mount Rushmore, the work was left for his son to complete.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

## CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISE FOR VERBS

DIRECTIONS: Some of the sentences in this exercise are correct. Some are incorrect. First, find the correct sentences, and mark them with a check (✓). Then find the incorrect sentences, and correct them. Check your answers using the key on pages 445-446.

1. In the entire history of the solar system, thirty billion planets may ~~has~~<sup>have</sup> been lost or destroyed.
2. A victim of the influenza virus usually ~~with~~<sup>suffers of</sup> headache, fever, chills, and body ache.
3. Rubber is a good insulator of electricity, and so ~~does~~<sup>it does</sup> glass.
4. Light rays can make the desert appear~~s~~ to be a lake.
5. It is essential that nitrogen ~~is~~<sup>be</sup> present in the soil for plants to grow.
6. A great many athletes have managed to overcome serious physical handicaps.
7. If the eucalyptus tree ~~was~~<sup>were</sup> to become extinct, the koala bear would also die.
8. Various species must begin their development in similar ways, since the embryos of a fish and a cat appear to be very similar during the early stages of life. ✓
9. Some teachers argue that students who ~~used~~<sup>are</sup> to using a calculator may forget how to do mental calculations.
10. Last year Americans ~~spended~~<sup>spent</sup> six times as much money for pet food as they did for baby food.
11. Secretaries are usually eligible for higher salaries when they know how shorthand. ~~to take~~ (or to know) ✓
12. A new automobile needs to ~~be~~<sup>be</sup> tuned up after the first five thousand miles.
13. Financial planners usually recommend that an individual save two to six months' income for emergencies. ✓
14. If a baby is held up so that the sole of the foot touches a flat surface, well-coordinated walking movements will be triggered. ✓
15. Generally, the use of one building material in preference to another indicates that it ~~is~~<sup>is</sup> found in large quantities in the construction area and does an adequate job of protecting the inhabitants from the weather.