

Lesson 39**Tenses of Verbs**

The **present tense** expresses an action that is repeated, always true, or happening right now.

I often **buy** muffins at this bakery.

The **past tense** expresses an action that has already occurred.

I **tossed** the ball in the air and **hit** it hard.

The **future tense** expresses an action that will take place in the future.

Sharon **will subtract** the numbers.

The **present perfect tense** expresses an action that took place at some time in the past or an action that began in the past and is still continuing.

Jake **has gathered** the flowers.

The **past perfect tense** shows that one action in the past began and ended before another action started.

He **had already come** inside by the time it started to rain.

The **future perfect tense** shows that an action in the future will begin and end before another action begins.

I **will have finished** my exercise by the time yours begins.

▶ **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb. Write in the blank the tense of the verb.

- past Dr. Della Chiesa told us a strange story yesterday.
- _____ 1. There is an island in the Pacific called Guam.
- _____ 2. As an animal specialist, he visits the island often.
- _____ 3. By the 1960s, game wardens on Guam had noticed a decrease in the bird population.
- _____ 4. However, no one found any bodies of dead birds.
- _____ 5. By the 1980s, some species of birds had almost disappeared.
- _____ 6. What had endangered so many birds to the point of extinction?
- _____ 7. After much study, Julie Savidge, a biologist, reached some conclusions.
- _____ 8. She ruled out disease and loss of habitat as the culprits.
- _____ 9. Then she discovered a relationship between the disappearance of birds and the increase of brown tree snakes.

- _____ 10. Was there a connection between the two events?
- _____ 11. The brown tree snake is not native to Guam.
- _____ 12. It had probably sneaked onto the island on a plane or a boat.
- _____ 13. Dr. Savidge often discovered eggs and feathers in the snakes' stomachs.
- _____ 14. Further, the snake had proved its ferocity by its attacks on babies.
- _____ 15. Dr. Savidge concluded that the snake was responsible for the disappearance of the birds.
- _____ 16. It was hard to convince other scientists of the truth of her findings, but finally they agreed.
- _____ 17. Today biologists work to reestablish endangered bird populations on Guam.
- _____ 18. In the meantime, several brown tree snakes, hidden in air freight, have reached Hawaii.
- _____ 19. Fortunately, people captured them before they escaped into the forests.
- _____ 20. By the end of this century, many tropical birds will have disappeared due to the brown tree snake.

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the tense of the verb indicated in parentheses.

- we will have ridden (future perfect of *ride*)
1. it _____ (present of *explode*)
2. I _____ (future perfect of *fight*)
3. they _____ (past perfect of *enjoy*)
4. he _____ (future of *choose*)
5. you _____ (future perfect of *fly*)
6. it _____ (past perfect of *break*)
7. they _____ (present of *write*)
8. I _____ (future perfect of *see*)
9. they _____ (past perfect of *throw*)
10. it _____ (future perfect of *spin*)
11. I _____ (past of *be*)
12. we _____ (future of *tune*)

Lesson 40

Verbs: Progressive and Emphatic Forms

The **progressive form** of a verb expresses an action that is continuing at the time referred to in the sentence. The progressive form uses the present participle of the verb with the appropriate tense of the verb *be*.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Present Progressive: | They are joking . |
| Past Progressive: | They were joking . |
| Future Progressive: | They will be joking . |
| Present Perfect Progressive: | They have been joking . |
| Past Perfect Progressive: | They had been joking . |
| Future Perfect Progressive: | They will have been joking . |

▶ **Exercise 1** Complete each sentence by writing in the blank the verb form indicated in parentheses.

- I am leaving tomorrow, so I'll say good-bye now. (present progressive of *leave*)
- They _____ at the meeting. (future progressive of *speak*)
 - By Tuesday they _____ for three weeks. (future perfect progressive of *travel*)
 - The horse _____ over the fence. (present progressive of *jump*)
 - The chorus _____ tonight. (future progressive of *sing*)
 - She _____ for his address. (past perfect progressive of *ask*)
 - They _____ when the phone rang. (past progressive of *eat*)
 - We _____ next. (future progressive of *perform*)
 - The dog _____ all day. (present perfect progressive of *sleep*)
 - Soon he _____ on his novel for six years. (future perfect progressive of *work*)
 - While you _____, we were swimming. (past progressive of *hike*)
 - I _____ as fast as I can. (present progressive of *run*)
 - Jaime _____ here on his way through town. (future progressive of *stop*)
 - Anita _____ when the phone rang. (past perfect progressive of *nap*)
 - They _____ very generous to us. (present progressive of *be*)
 - They _____ each other often. (present perfect progressive of *visit*)
 - Before their argument they _____. (past perfect progressive of *date*)
 - In June they _____ for a year. (future perfect progressive of *redecorate*)
 - The kids _____ into the pool. (past progressive of *dive*)



19. _____ you _____ in the contest? (present progressive of *compete*)
 20. I _____ my homework before Sunday night. (future progressive of *finish*)

The **emphatic form** adds emphasis to the verb. The emphatic form uses the base form of the verb with *do*, *does*, or *did*.

Present Emphatic: I **do need** a new dress.

Rhonda **does buy** a lot of new clothes.

Past Emphatic: You **did spend** too much on those shoes.

▶ **Exercise 2** Complete each sentence by writing the correct emphatic form of the verb in parentheses.

- I did turn my homework in on time yesterday. (*turn*)
- No matter what you say, I _____ how to boil water. (*know*)
 - Sheila _____ instructions; the instructions were wrong. (*follow*)
 - I _____ the dishes last night. (*wash*)
 - Before you forget, _____ your grandmother for the check. (*thank*)
 - Whatever else he lacks, Carl _____ good manners. (*have*)
 - Allen _____ he gets the job. (*hope*)
 - I _____ glasses; I can not see well. (*need*)
 - Antoine _____ her your message before he left. (*give*)
 - Jess _____ a good job on the garden last spring. (*do*)
 - Sally _____ to go with us, but her dad says she can't. (*want*)
 - It's hard to believe, but he _____ that poem. (*write*)
 - Billy _____ to her; she just didn't hear him. (*speak*)
 - He _____ her, but he doesn't know how to tell her. (*like*)
 - I _____ you're a good cook; I'm just not hungry. (*think*)
 - Akira _____ for the test, but it was very difficult. (*study*)
 - If you go to the store, _____ me a *Sports Illustrated*. (*get*)
 - Oh, _____ him before he finds out from someone else. (*tell*)
 - It took a lot of courage, but she _____ from the high board. (*dive*)
 - It didn't show much, but John _____ himself at the party. (*enjoy*)
 - I'd love a cake, and _____ it chocolate. (*make*)

Lesson 89**Quotation Marks for Direct Quotations**

Use quotation marks to enclose a direct quotation. When a quotation is interrupted by explanatory words such as *he said* or *she wrote*, use two sets of quotation marks. Use two punctuation marks, such as two commas or a comma and a period, to separate each part of the quotation from the intervening phrase. If the second part of the quotation is a complete sentence, begin it with a capital letter.

"I'm not sure," replied Mark, "that I want to go to the game tonight."

"We can leave early," said his sister. "I know you have to get up at five o'clock."

Do not use quotation marks if you do not repeat a person's exact words.

Thoreau said that truth requires two people, one to say it and the other to hear it.

Use single quotation marks around a quotation within a quotation.

The speaker said, "I know you've all heard James Thurber's cartoon caption, 'Well, if I called the wrong number, why did you answer the phone?'"

When you write dialogue, begin a new paragraph and use a new set of quotation marks each time the speaker changes.

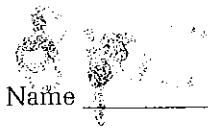
"Why are you skipping those rocks across the river?" I asked, idly watching the clouds.

"My father used to do it," he replied. "I'm trying to beat his record."

▶ Exercise 1 Insert quotation marks where necessary.

John Muir, renowned American explorer and conservationist, said of his school days, "We were simply driven pointblank against our books like soldiers against the enemy. . . ."

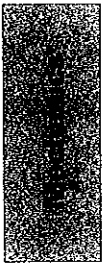
1. Born in Scotland, Muir loved the natural world, where, as he says, Wildness was ever sounding in our ears, . . .
2. Muir remembers his journey to America in 1849 with his brothers and father as the first grand adventure of my life.
3. John was creative, crafting dozens of clocks—There's nothing else like them in the world, exclaimed a neighbor—and other devices.
4. Muir began to travel and study and to continue inventing, saying, Living is more important than getting a living.
5. When he invented new machines for a broom- and rake-making factory, his employer said, It was a delight to see those machines at work.



6. Flowers are born every hour, Muir wrote to a friend; living sunlight is poured over all, and every thing and creature is glad.
7. Muir soon began walking over the natural paths of America; I might have become a millionaire, he later said, but I chose to become a tramp!
8. I'll acquaint myself with the glaciers and wild gardens, he wrote, and get as near the heart of the world as I can.

▶ **Exercise 2** Insert quotation marks where necessary. Write **C** in the blank if the sentence is correct.

- _____ When she was a child, Rachel Carson said, "I spent long days out of doors . . . happiest with the wild birds and creatures as companions."
- _____ 1. Carson's mother taught her daughter that intelligence and personal worth were more valuable than money or success.
 - _____ 2. Her biographer, Philip Sterling, said that Rachel Carson did not make friends readily or carelessly.
 - _____ 3. The young Carson wrote poems and stories, and when a story was accepted by a magazine, she wrote, The pay, I believe, was a cent a word.
 - _____ 4. Once in college, she was drawn to science, but her friends told her to stick to writing because there was no future for a woman in science.
 - _____ 5. I thought I had to be one or the other, she wrote. It never occurred to me . . . that I could combine the two careers.
 - _____ 6. When her studies in biology and zoology led her to write scripts for a radio program, she said, It dawned on me that by becoming a biologist I had given myself something to write about.
 - _____ 7. Learning to scuba dive, Carson wrote about the colors and animals she observed under the waters off the Florida Keys.
 - _____ 8. Miss Carson's science cannot be questioned, said oceanographer William Beebe.
 - _____ 9. But when Carson wrote her classic *Silent Spring*, *Time* magazine labeled the book, an emotional and inaccurate outburst.
 - _____ 10. It was a spring without voices, she said in the introduction to the book that described how the pesticide DDT damaged current and future generations of both animals and humans.



Lesson 90

Quotation Marks with Titles of Short Works, Unusual Expressions, Definitions, and with Other Marks of Punctuation

Use quotation marks to enclose titles of short works, such as short stories, short poems, essays, newspaper and magazine articles, book chapters, songs, and single episodes of television series.

"Raymond's Run" (short story)

"Annabel Lee" (poem)

"Nature" (essay)

"Instant Theater" (newspaper article)

"Brothers and Sisters" (chapter)

"Bridge Over Troubled Water" (song)

Use quotation marks to enclose unfamiliar slang and unusual or original expressions.

A slang phrase for *died* is "bought the farm."

Use quotation marks to enclose a definition that is stated directly.

Merganser comes from two Latin words meaning "diving goose."

Place a comma or period inside closing quotation marks.

"It's dishonest," said Mack, "and I want no part of it."

Place a semicolon or a colon outside closing quotation marks.

Alice Walker wrote the poem "In Love and Trouble"; it was also the title of one of her books of poetry.

Place a question mark or exclamation point inside the closing quotation marks when it is part of the quotation.

I'd like to memorize Shakespeare's sonnet "Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day?"

Place a question mark or exclamation point outside the closing quotation marks when it is part of the entire sentence.

Do you understand Henry James's story "The Beast in the Jungle"?

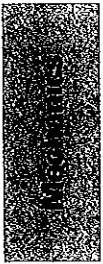
▶ **Exercise 1** Insert quotation marks wherever necessary. Write **C** in the blank if the sentence is correct.

_____ Our class is doing reports on various aspects of American culture, from Emerson's essay "Nature" to contemporary music.

_____ 1. Angel is researching the original sound films, known as talkies.

_____ 2. Many silent stars could not make the transition, he says, because they did not have good speaking voices.

- _____ 3. *The Jazz Singer*, about Al Jolson, was the first sound film.
- _____ 4. Doraline is reading the work of Ernest Hemingway, one of the group of writers in Paris whom writer Gertrude Stein named the lost generation.
- _____ 5. When Hemingway wrote for the *Kansas City Star*, the newspaper's style sheet instructed him to . . . write short sentences, . . . short first paragraphs, . . .and vigorous English.
- _____ 6. Hemingway said, These were the best rules I ever learned. . . .
- _____ 7. Three students will research and report on the life of Walt Whitman, who was nicknamed Good Gray Poet by one of his disciples.
- _____ 8. The three—Jackie, Myron, and Shanna—will read Whitman's poem Song of Myself from his most famous work, *Leaves of Grass*.
- _____ 9. Whitman loved America and said, "The proof of a poet is that his country absorbs him as affectionately as he has absorbed it."
- _____ 10. Binte is looking into the history of jazz, starting with New Orleans, which is often called the cradle of jazz.
- _____ 11. W. C. Handy composed the first blues numbers, Memphis Blues and St. Louis Blues.
- _____ 12. Other big names were Thomas Waller, known as Fats, and Jelly Roll Morton.
- _____ 13. Duke Ellington recorded a song called It Don't Mean a Thing If It Ain't Got That Swing, which ushered in the era known as swing.
- _____ 14. Did you know Benny Goodman became known as the King of Swing?
- _____ 15. Amiri will be talking about Langston Hughes, an African American writer who contributed to the Harlem Renaissance, which began in the 1920s.
- _____ 16. Ninety percent of his poetry was written, in Hughes's own words, "to explain and illuminate the Negro condition in America."
- _____ 17. Amiri's favorite of Hughes's poems is The Negro Speaks of Rivers.
- _____ 18. I myself like Mother to Son, in which a mother tells her son, Life for me ain't been no crystal stair.
- _____ 19. James Baldwin wrote the long essay, The Fire Next Time, according to our teacher.
- _____ 20. Baldwin helped create what is now called the protest novel.



Lesson 93**The Hyphen**

Use a hyphen to join a prefix to a proper noun or adjective, after the prefixes *all-*, *ex-*, *self-*, *anti-* (when it joins a word beginning with *i-*), and *vice-* (except for *vice president*).

post-Vietnam years
anti-inflationary

all-seeing
vice-mayor

ex-astronaut
self-confident

Use a hyphen in a compound adjective that precedes a noun, but not one that follows the noun. Also use a hyphen in compound adjectives beginning with *well*, *ill*, and *little*, except if the compound adjective is modified by an adverb.

a well-known musician (The musician is well known.)

a little-understood theory (That is a very little understood theory.)

Do not hyphenate an expression that includes an adverb ending in *-ly* and an adjective.

a poorly made car a wretchedly unhappy person

Use a hyphen in cardinal or ordinal numbers that are spelled out, up to ninety-nine, in fractions used as adjectives, and to separate two numerals in a span.

sixty-six

a one-fifth increase

1941-1945

pages 7-24

Do not use a hyphen if numeral spans are separated by the word pairs *from/to* and *between/and*.

from 1941 to 1945

between 1776 and 1789

Use a hyphen to divide words at the end of a line of type. If a word contains two consonants between two vowels, or a double consonant, divide the word between the two consonants.

Though it was late, the child's mother couldn't bear to interrupt his merriment by insisting he go to bed.

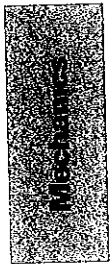
If a suffix has been added to a complete word that ends in two consonants, divide the word after the two consonants.

Sally could not believe the race car driver's rashness in taking the turn at such a great speed.

▶ **Exercise 1** Insert a hyphen where necessary. Write *C* in the blank if the sentence is correct.

- _____ We visited the post-impressionist show at the Art Museum.
- _____ 1. Mona came in twenty-seventh in her Graduate Record Exams.
- _____ 2. My brother thinks he is all-knowing and often tries to prove it.
- _____ 3. Mr. Cobb is a well-intentioned person.

- _____ 4. You just ate one third of the pie!
- _____ 5. There's a lot of antiintellectual feeling in our culture, it seems to me.
- _____ 6. We need three fourths of the vote to win.
- _____ 7. We counted sixty-three houses with flags on the Fourth of July.
- _____ 8. The thief made off with his ill-gotten gains.
- _____ 9. There are only fifty-one cards in this short deck.
- _____ 10. Our new oven, which was delivered yesterday afternoon, is self-cleaning.
- _____ 11. From 1861 to 1865, the United States fought a terrible civil war.
- _____ 12. These colorful, amazing paintings are certainly post-Dadaist!
- _____ 13. "Seventy-Six Trombones" is the name of a famous song from the musical *The Music Man*.
- _____ 14. This is a richly deserved award for you to receive, Asford.
- _____ 15. You'll find the information about Mars on pages 760-792.
- _____ 16. Do we say former President Carter or exPresident Carter?
- _____ 17. Persons who see the good in everything are said to look at the world through rose-colored glasses.
- _____ 18. Many people consider Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) the greatest composer in Western musical history.
- _____ 19. My new pants are red striped.
- _____ 20. We will surely win the all-Scholastic tournament this season!



▷ **Exercise 2** Rewrite each word with a hyphen to indicate where it would be divided.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| wobble | <u>web-ble</u> | |
| 1. lassos | _____ | 10. carton |
| 2. cookies | _____ | 11. baffle |
| 3. circus | _____ | 12. guesses |
| 4. curtain | _____ | 13. tender |
| 5. annexes | _____ | 14. pictured |
| 6. boxes | _____ | 15. fiddle |
| 7. tarnish | _____ | 16. priceless |
| 8. insect | _____ | 17. engines |
| 9. yellow | _____ | 18. office |