

## EXERCISE I. PROPER AND COMMON NOUNS

A **noun** is a name word.

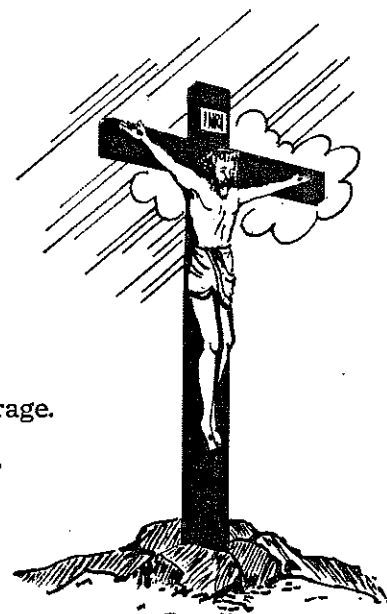
A **proper noun** names a particular person, place, or thing.

A **common noun** names any one of a class of persons, places, or things.

Draw one line under each proper noun and two lines under each common noun; for example:

Sin offends God.

1. Saint Agnes was noted for her angelic purity.
2. The king gave Lord Baltimore some land in America.
3. Salmon swim up the Columbia River.
4. St. Louis is a great fur market.
5. The Quakers settled in Pennsylvania.
6. Christ died on Mount Calvary.
7. Birds often scatter seeds.
8. My cousin lives in Portland.
9. Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini was a woman of zeal and courage.
10. France helped our country during the Revolutionary War.
11. That great general is noted for his fortitude.
12. God drove Adam and Eve out of Paradise.
13. We obtain grace through prayer and the sacraments.
14. The Isthmus of Suez connects Asia and Africa.
15. Calcutta is a seaport of India.
16. The legislature of Illinois is composed of an upper house and a lower house.
17. Vatican City, where the pope resides, is in Italy.
18. I gave the book to Joan.
19. Christ instituted seven sacraments.
20. Washington besieged Cornwallis at Yorktown.
21. A diocese is under the supreme rule of a bishop.
22. When did England enter World War II?
23. Nylon has many uses.
24. Anne and Helen went for a walk in the park.
25. Christ brought peace to the world.



## EXERCISE 2. COLLECTIVE NOUNS

A collective noun denotes a group of persons, animals, or things considered as one.

### GROUPS OF PERSONS OR THINGS

a body of soldiers  
sheep moving together  
airplanes in formation

### COLLECTIVE NOUNS

regiment  
flock  
squadron

Underline the collective nouns in the following sentences:

The congregation sang a hymn to Saint Joseph.

1. Our football squad practices daily.
2. Whom did the committee elect?
3. The musician played before a vast assembly.
4. The crew of the *Santa Maria* rose in mutiny.
5. That drove of cattle came from Texas.
6. Suddenly the orchestra played the national anthem.
7. Near the lake we saw a flock of wild geese.
8. Christ taught the multitude from the ship.
9. First marched our battalion.
10. The chieftain of the tribe has just arrived.
11. A group of strange gypsies camped along the lake.
12. Robert E. Lee was the great leader of the Confederate army.
13. The mob cheered as the band played.
14. Our club meets every Friday.
15. Around the keeper could be seen a swarm of bees.
16. The fire brigade rescued the men.
17. The rabble chose Barabbas instead of Christ.
18. The family knelt and recited the rosary after dinner.
19. An army of locusts completely destroyed the grain.
20. The legislature decided the question advantageously.
21. The class enthusiastically accepted the invitation.
22. Have you met the new editor and his staff?
23. Our team displayed excellent sportsmanship.
24. The covey flew southward for the winter.
25. Congress makes laws for us.



Name.....

Perfect Score 25

My Score.....

## EXERCISE 46. CORRECT USE OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREES

The comparative degree is used when two are compared.

The superlative degree is used when more than two are compared.

Use the adjective *other* only with the comparative degree. Never use it with the superlative degree.

Underline the correct word or words in each of the following sentences:

Which mountains are (higher, highest), the Alps or the Himalayas?

The Himalayas are the (higher, highest) mountains in the world.

The Himalayas are higher than (any, any other) mountains in the world.

1. Whose dress is (newer, newest), yours or hers?
2. This fruit is the (riper, ripest) of all in the dish.
3. Columbus was the (more fearless, most fearless) man aboard the *Santa Maria*.
4. Which city is (farther, farthest) from Chicago, Duluth or St. Paul?
5. Martin has the (more melodious, most melodious) voice in the choir.
6. Of the two girls, Helen had the (better, best) score in arithmetic.
7. We had our picnic on the (warmer, warmest) day of the month.
8. Dorothy does (more efficient, most efficient) work than her sister.
9. Is he the (better fitted, best fitted) boy of the three applicants for the position?
10. This pencil has the (sharper, sharpest) point of the two.
11. Which question was (easier, easiest), the first or the second?
12. Joan is short, but her sister is (shorter, shortest).
13. I prefer the (heavier, heaviest) jacket of the two.
14. Which planet is (nearer, nearest) the sun, Mercury or Mars?
15. Of the two cities, Manila is the (larger, largest).
16. Your brother plays better than (any, any other) boy on the team.
17. Mary is younger than (any, any other) girl in the class.
18. That encyclopedia is more complete than (any, any other) book on the reference table.
19. Timothy's story was more humorous than (any, any other).
20. That is the tallest of (all the, all the other) buildings in the city.
21. Today is warmer than (any, any other) day of the month.
22. Gold is more precious than (any, any other) metal.
23. The Pan-American Highway is longer than (any, any other) highway in the world.
24. Jo was the most delightful of (all the, all the other) characters in the story.
25. Galahad was the purest of (all the, all the other) knights of the Round Table.

### EXERCISE 47. CORRECT USE OF DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

The demonstrative adjectives *this* and *that* agree in number with the nouns they modify. The plural of *this* is *these*; the plural of *that* is *those*.

In pointing out something never use the pronoun *them* for the demonstrative adjective *those*.

Underline the correct word in each sentence:

(This, these) clock keeps good time.

(This, these) clocks came from Connecticut.

(Those, them) peaches are bitter.

1. Who wrote (that, those) story?
2. I prefer (this, these) style of dress.
3. (This, these) children are very industrious.
4. (That, those) flowers bloom in the fall.
5. My sister doesn't like (this, these) kind of cake.
6. (That, those) vase is very old.
7. (This, these) type of problem is difficult.
8. Is (that, those) fruit ripe?
9. Do you know (that, those) people?
10. (That, those) kind of chair is very comfortable.
11. I cannot read (this, these) kind of print.
12. (This, these) kinds of cherries are delicious.
13. They have lived in (that, those) house for years.
14. I have some of (that, those) kinds of stamps in my collection.
15. Did you enjoy (that, those) radio broadcast?
16. (This, these) type of orange is seedless.
17. Are (that, those) sorts of flowers expensive?
18. (That, those) radiator is hot.
19. Do you want (this, these) pencils?
20. My father bought (this, these) desk for me.
21. Did you pick (those, them) violets?
22. I have never seen (those, them) boys before.
23. (Those, them) noises disturb my grandmother.
24. (Those, them) trees were imported.
25. Are (those, them) houses for sale?



EXERCISE 97. WORDS USED AS ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONS

An adverb tells *how, when, or where*.

A preposition shows the relation between its object and some other word in the sentence.

Tell whether each word printed in italics is an adverb or a preposition:

..... Adverb

The storm raged, but all was quiet *within*.

..... Preposition

Help had arrived *within* an hour.

- ..... 1. The miners' anxious wives waited *above*.
- ..... 2. A painting of the holy father hung *above* the mantelpiece.
- ..... 3. The bus has gone *past*.
- ..... 4. He rode *past* the house.
- ..... 5. May I help you *across*?
- ..... 6. Armies do not usually march in step *across* a bridge.
- ..... 7. *Inside* the mill was the bustle of great activity.
- ..... 8. Ellen opened the door, but no one was *inside*.
- ..... 9. A parade has just gone *by*.
- ..... 10. A small house stood *by* the roadside.
- ..... 11. Lift the statue gently *off* the pedestal.
- ..... 12. She took her wet clothing *off* immediately.
- ..... 13. Mother will be *down* soon.
- ..... 14. The procession moved slowly *down* the church steps.
- ..... 15. The other side of the ocean lies *beyond* the horizon.
- ..... 16. Here is the dining room, and the kitchen is *beyond*.
- ..... 17. Come *in*!
- ..... 18. Edward found the book *in* his desk.
- ..... 19. God is always *near*.
- ..... 20. War prisoners are contacted *through* the Red Cross.
- ..... 21. Because of bad weather, the trains could not get *through*.
- ..... 22. Your Majesty, the royal ambassador awaits *without*.
- ..... 23. Uncle Robert built the fence *without* help.
- ..... 24. We have not seen him *about*.
- ..... 25. Have you asked your cousin *about* her trip?