

Our Mother Tongue

A GUIDE TO
ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

NANCY WILSON

SECOND
EDITION

**OUR MOTHER TONGUE
ANSWER KEY**

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AN INTRODUCTORY GUIDE TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR

ANSWER KEY

Nancy Wilson

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TO THE TEACHER

Many of the lessons in the book may be done orally, as a class. For example, I suggest that for Lesson 1, Exercise C (p. 10 in the textbook) you have the students select one of their best sentences, write it on the board, and have the class identify the nouns. You could probably have two or three students writing their sentences on the board at once.

The following schedule will cover this text in a semester. If you prefer to go slower, divide it in half and take a year. Most important for the student is not how fast they go, but how well they learn the material.

WEEK	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
1	pp. 8-12 Exercises A-D	pp. 12-13 Exercise E	pp. 13-17 Exercises A-C	pp. 17-19 Exercises D-E	pp. 19-20 Review Exercise
2	pp. 21-25 Exercises A-D	pp. 25-27 Exercises E-F	pp. 28-31 Exercises A-D	pp. 32-33 Exercise E etc.	pp. 34-38 Exercises A-B
3	pp. 38-41 Exercises C-D	pp. 42-46 All Exercises	pp. 47-51 Exercises A-C	pp. 52-54 Exercise A	pp. 55-56
4	pp. 57-59 Exercises A-C	pp. 59-60 Exercises D-E	pp. 62-66 Exercise A	pp. 67-69 Exercises A-D	pp. 69-71 Exercises E-F
5	pp. 72-73 Exercises A-C	pp. 73-75 Exercises D-E	pp. 75-78 Exercise A	pp. 79-81 Exercise A	pp. 82-85 Exercises A-C
6	pp. 86-88 Exercises A-C	pp. 88-89 Exercise D	pp. 90-92 Exercises A-C	pp. 92-93 Exercise D	pp. 94-96 Exercises A-B
7	pp. 97-99 Exercises A-B	pp. 100-102 Exercises A-B	pp. 102-103 Exercise C	pp. 104-105 Exercise A	pp. 105-107 Exercises B-C
8	pp. 108-109 Exercise A	pp. 109-110 Exercises B-C	pp. 111-112 Exercise A	pp. 112-114 Exercises B-C	pp. 114-115 Exercise D
9	pp. 116-118 Exercises A-B	pp. 118-120 Exercise C etc.	pp. 121-123 Exercises A-B	pp. 123-124 Exercise C	pp. 124-126 Review Exercise
10	pp. 127-129 Exercise A	pp. 129-130 Exercise B	pp. 131-133 Exercises C-F	pp. 134-137 Exercises A-B	pp. 137-138 Exercises C-E
11	pp. 139-140 Exercise F	pp. 142-143 Exercise A	pp. 144-146 Exercise	pp. 147-148 Exercise A	pp. 149-151 Exercises A-B
12	pp. 152-153 Exercise A etc.	pp. 154-159 Exercises A-B	pp. 160-163 Exercises A-C	pp. 164-167 Exercise A	pp. 168-172 Exercises A-B
13	pp. 173-174 Exercises A-B	pp. 176-178 Exercise A	pp. 179-184 Exercises A-B	pp. 185-186 Exercises C-D	pp. 187-188 Exercise A
14	pp. 189-190 Exercise A	pp. 190-191 Exercises B-C	pp. 192-196 All Exercises	pp. 197-201 Exercise A	pp. 201-202 Exercise B
15	pp. 203-205 Exercises C-E	pp. 206-207 Exercise A	pp. 207-208 Exercises B-C	pp. 209-210 Exercise A	pp. 210-211 Exercise B
16	pp. 211-212 Exercise C	pp. 212-213 Exercise D	pp. 215-218	pp. 219-220 Exercises A-C	pp. 221-222 All Exercises

UNIT 1

THE EIGHT CLASSES OF WORDS

LESSON 1: NOUNS

EXERCISE B

1. crack, rocks, grains, substance, recesses
2. spring, summer, tails, wind, tails, things, will, direction, wind
3. leaves, deal, noise, wind
4. time, tree, wind, tail, creature, appendage, summer-time, peacock, expanse, plumage

EXERCISE E

The nouns of direct address are in bold.

1. "I think myself happy, **King Agrippa**, because today I shall answer for myself." (Acts 26:2)
2. But he said, "I am not mad, **most noble Festus**, but speak the words of truth and reason." (Acts 26:25)
3. Sarah repeated the story her dad told her about Grandpa's Medal of Honor.
4. "But, **Mom**, I didn't know you were here yet."
5. Correct.
6. "I'd like to introduce you, **Mom and Dad**, to my math teacher," said the young man nervously.

LESSON 2: VERBS

EXERCISE D

1. will become
2. seems
3. will be
4. is
5. must be

EXERCISE E

Action, helping, and linking verbs are in bold. Linking verbs are also underlined.

1. **Open** your hearts to us. We **have wronged** no one, we **have corrupted** no one, we **have defrauded** no one. (2 Cor. 7:2)
2. Great is my boldness of speech toward you . . . I **am filled** with comfort. I am exceedingly joyful in all our tribulation. (2 Cor. 7:4)
3. But this I **say**: He who **sows** sparingly **will** also **reap** sparingly, and he who **sows** bountifully **will** also **reap** bountifully. (2 Cor. 9:6)

- For you **know** the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that thought He **was** rich, yet for your sakes He **became** poor, that you through His poverty **might become** rich. (2 Cor. 8:9)
- Then Gideon **went** up by the road of those who **dwell** in tents on the east of Nobah and Jogbehah; and he **attacked** the army while the camp **felt** secure. (Judg. 8:11)

REVIEW EXERCISE A

- brevity, soul, wit; linking verb: is
- boys, tickets, game; verb: were (helping verb) selling
- cars, clouds, dust; verbs: raced, raised
- woods, colors, autumn; verbs: walked, enjoyed
- paint, sides, barn; verbs: was (helping) peeling

REVIEW EXERCISE B

Nouns

- houses, advantage, coachmen, chairmen, porters, boys, London (proper), portion
- marks, ignorant, shops, signs, aspect, streets.
- evening, difficulty, danger, walking*, London (proper), windows, pails, regard.
- falls, bruises, bones, occurrence, year, reign, Charles the Second (proper), streets, darkness.
- thieves, robbers, trades, impunity, citizens, class, ruffians.

* Walking, though it can be a verb, is used here to name an activity.

- amusement, gentlemen, night, town, windows, sedans, men, caresses, women.

Verbs

- were numbered, have been, could read.
- was, (to use[†]), could understand, were distinguished, gave.
- closed, became, were opened, were emptied, were passing.
- were, were left.
- plied, were.
- was, (to swagger[†]), breaking, upsetting, beating, offering.

LESSON 3: ADJECTIVES

EXERCISE B

- A, the, blank
- An, a, a
- The
- Blank, a

EXERCISE E

- quiet, old: town; prettiest: place.
- long, wide: streets; gigantic, American (proper adjective): elms; drooping: branches; graceful: arches.
- small, gay: flower-gardens; massive: chimney-stacks; protruding: eaves.
- beautiful: river; tiny: islands.

† A verb with to in front of it is an infinitive, and not a verb. Infinitives will be treated in the unit on verbals. In sentence 2, the infinitive to use modifies necessary as an adverb. In sentence 6, the infinitive to swagger is an adjective modifying amusement.

EXERCISE F

Abbreviations for descriptive adjective (D), limiting adjective (L), possessive adjective (P), definite article (DA), and indefinite article follow each underlined word in parentheses.

I remember him as if it were yesterday, as he came plodding to the (DA) inn (D) door, his (P) sea (D)-chest following behind him in a (IA) hand (D)-barrow; a (IA) tall (D), strong (D), heavy (D), nut-brown (D) man; his (P) tarry (D) pigtail falling over the (DA) shoulder of his (P) soiled (D) blue (D) coat, his (P) hands ragged (D) and scarred (D), with black (D), broken (D) nails, and the (DA) sabre (D) cut across one (L) cheek, a (IA) dirty (D), livid (D) white (D).

LESSON 4: ADVERBS

EXERCISE B

Adjectives: The, merry, little, the, tall

Nouns: man, branch, tree

Verbs: sang

Adverbs: cheerily, very

EXERCISE E

1. **Yesterday**, **today**, and **forever** all modify the adjective **same**. They are all simple adverbs of time.
2. **Out** modifies the verb **went** and is a simple adverb of place. **Quickly** modifies the verb **went** and is a flexional adverb of manner.
3. **Therefore** modifies the verb **sent**. It is a simple adverb of cause. **More** is a simple adverb of degree modifying the adverb **eagerly** which is a flexional adverb of manner. **Eagerly** also modifies the verb **sent**. **Again** is a simple adverb of time. It modifies the verb **see**. **Less** is a simple adverb of degree modifying the adjective **sorrowful**.
4. **So** is a simple adverb of degree which modifies the adverb **loudly**. **Loudly** is a flexional adverb of manner which modifies the verb **shouted**.
5. **Very** is a simple adverb of degree that modifies the adjective **diligent**. **Earnestly** is a flexional adverb of manner that modifies the verb **contend**. **Once for all** is an adverb phrase which means **finally**, so it is an adverb of time. It is modifying the verb **delivered**.
6. **Certainly** is a flexional adverb of affirmation that modifies **not**, which is a simple adverb of negation.
7. **Up** is a simple adverb of place that modifies the verb **go**. **Doubtless** is a simple adverb of affirmation that modifies the verb phrase **will deliver**.
8. **Never** is a simple adverb of negation modifying the verb phrase **will leave**.
9. **So** is a simple adverb of degree that modifies the adverb **soon**. **Soon** is a simple adverb of time that modifies the verb phrase **have come**.

10. **Clearly** is a flexional adverb of affirmation modifying the adjective **evident**. **Later** is a simple adverb of time modifying the verb **follow**.

REVIEW EXERCISE A

Abbreviations for **noun**, **verb**, **adjective**, and **adverb** will follow each word in parentheses.

1. It was (v) a brilliant (adj) moonlit (adj) night (n), but extremely (adv) cold (adj); our (adj) chaise (n) whirled (v) rapidly (adv) over the frozen (adj) ground (n); the noisy (adj) postboy (n) smacked (v) his (adj) long (adj) whip (n) incessantly (adv), and a part (n) of the time (n) his (adj) horses (n) galloped (v).
2. "He knows (v) he is going (v) home,"(adv) said (v) my (adj) companion (n), "and is (v) eager (adj) for some of the merriment (n) and good (adj) cheer (n) of the servants' (adj) hall (n).
3. My (adj) father (n) is (v) a gentleman (n) of the old (adj) school (n), and takes (v) pride (n) in old (adj) English (proper adj) hospitality (n).
4. On our (adj) arrival (n), the squire (n) came (v) out (adv) and received (v) us. He was (v) a fine (adj) , healthy-looking (adj) old (adj) gentleman (n), with silver (adj) hair (n).
5. As the evening (n) was (v) far (adv) advanced (adj), the squire (n) quickly (adv) ushered (v) us into the company (n), which was assembled (v) in a large (adj), old-fashioned (adj) hall (n).

LESSON 5: PRONOUNS

EXERCISE A

1. Jan bought **herself** a set of dishes.
2. **She** later realized that **she** did not need **them** as much as **her** sister Kate did.
3. So **she** gave **them** to **her**.
4. Kate was pleased that Jan had been so generous to **her**.

EXERCISE B

The personal pronouns and possessive pronouns are in bold. The possessive pronouns are followed with an (a) for adjective.

1. Then the chief butler spoke to Pharaoh, saying: "**I** remember **my** (a) faults this day.
2. When Pharaoh was angry with **his** (a) servants, and put **me** in custody in the house of the captain of the guard, both **me** and the chief baker, **we** each had a dream in one night, **he** and **I**.
3. Each of **us** dreamed according to the interpretation of **his** (a) own dream.
4. Now there was a young Hebrew man with **us** there, a servant of the captain of the guard.
5. And **we** told **him**, and **he** interpreted **our** (a) dreams for **us**; to each man **he** interpreted according to **his** (a) own dream.
6. And **it** came to pass, just as **he** interpreted for **us**, so **it** happened.

7. **He** restored **me** to **my** (a) office, and **he** hanged **him**."
8. Then Pharaoh sent and called Joseph, and **they** brought **him** quickly out of the dungeon; and **he** shaved, changed **his** (a) clothing, and came to Pharaoh.
9. And Pharaoh said to Joseph, "**I** have had a dream, and there is no one who can interpret **it**."
10. But **I** have heard **it** said of **you** that **you** can understand a dream, to interpret **it**."

EXERCISE D

The personal and possessive pronouns are in bold.

1. And being assembled together with **them**, **He** commanded **them** not to depart from Jerusalem, but to wait for the Promise of the Father, "which," **He** said, "**you** have heard from **Me**." (Acts 1:4)
Them: the apostles
He: Jesus
Them: the apostles
He: Jesus
You: the apostles
Me: Jesus
2. Therefore, when **they** had come together, **they** asked **Him** saying, "Lord, will **You** at this time restore the kingdom to Israel?" (v. 6)
They: the apostles
Him: Jesus
You: Jesus
3. And **He** said to **them**, "**It** is not for **you** to know the times or seasons which the Father has put in **His** own authority." (v. 7)
He: Jesus
Them: the apostles
It: is a substitute for a group of words (the time the Lord will restore the kingdom).
You: the apostles
His: God the Father, possessive
4. And suddenly there came a sound from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind, and **it** filled the whole house where **they** were sitting. (Acts 2:2)
It: a substitute for a sound like a rushing mighty wind.
They: the apostles
5. And when this sound occurred, the multitude came together, and were confused, because everyone heard **them** speak in **his** own language. (v. 6)
Them: the apostles
His: each of the multitude, possessive
6. But Peter, standing up with the eleven, raised **his** voice and said to **them** . . . " (Acts 2:14a)
His: Peter, possessive
Them: the multitude

7. "Men of Israel, hear these words: Jesus of Nazareth, a Man attested by God to **you** by miracles, wonders, and signs which God did through **Him** in **your** midst, as **you yourselves** also know" (v. 22)
 You: the men of Israel
 Him: Jesus
 Your: men of Israel
 You: the men of Israel
 Yourselves: the men of Israel (reflexive)
8. Then those who gladly received **his** word were baptized; and that day about three thousand souls were added to **them**.
 His: Peter, possessive
 Them: the believers
9. (Context is Peter and John praying with their companions.) "For truly against **Your** holy Servant Jesus, whom **You** anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and the people of Israel, were gathered together to do whatever **Your** hand and **Your** purpose determined before to be done." (Acts 4:27-28)
 Your: God, possessive
 You: God
 Your: God, possessive
 Your: God, possessive

10. Now Lord, look on **their** threats, and grant to **Your** servants that with all boldness **they** may speak Your word . . ." (v. 29)
 Their: Herod, Pontius Pilate, Gentiles, people of Israel, possessive
 Your: God, possessive
 Your: God, possessive

LESSON 6:

PREPOSITIONS

EXERCISE A

The prepositions are bolded below. The objects are underlined.

- Did you find your homework **in** the car?
- After** dinner they went **to** the theater.
- The child sat **on** her lap **until** bedtime.
- Besides** her mother, no one else came **to** the recital.
- We've had no rain **since** September.
- Step **into** the bus quickly.
- Without** her textbook, she is lost **in** science class.
- Go **past** the gas station and turn right **on** Hayes Street.
- During** dinner we had three phone calls **from** salesmen.
- Throughout** the winter we saw flocks of geese flying **over** our house.

EXERCISE C

The object of the prepositions are underlined. Answers will vary. Sample answers:

1. Regarding: She called regarding our move.
2. Despite: I walked home despite the downpour.
3. Beyond: It fell beyond our reach.
4. but (except): All but Susan were absent.
5. During: The alarm sounded during our choir practice.

REVIEW EXERCISE A

All the nouns (n), pronouns (p), verbs (v), adjectives (adj), adverbs (adv), and prepositions (prep) are identified with abbreviations following each.

Now the eyes (n) of (prep) Israel (n) were (v) dim (adj) with (prep) age (n), so that he (p) could (v) not (adv) see (v). Then (adv) Joseph (n) brought (v) them (p) near (prep) him (p), and he (p) kissed (v) them (p) and embraced (v) them (p). So Joseph (n) brought (v) them (p) from (prep) beside (prep) his (adj) knees (n), and he (p) bowed (v) down (adv) with (prep) his (adj) face (n) to (prep) the earth (n). And Joseph (n) took (v) them (p) both, Ephraim (n) with (prep) his (adj) right (adj) hand (n) toward (prep) Israel's (adj) left (adj) hand (n), and Manasseh (n) with (prep) his (adj) left (adj) hand (n) toward (prep) Israel's (adj) right (adj) hand (n), and brought (v) them (p) near (prep) him (p).

LESSON 7: CONJUNCTIONS

EXERCISE C

The conjunctions are in bold and identified as coordinating (cd) or correlative (co).

1. **Both** animals **and** plants live **and** grow. (co/cd)
2. The mother wept, **for** her son was dead. (cd)
3. Thomas sat down, **but** his little sister ran away. (cd)
4. All seek happiness, **yet** not all find it. (cd)
5. **Neither** soldiers **nor** sailors were available to fight. (co)
6. **Whether** you go **or** not does not concern me. (co)
7. They may be slow, **but** they are sure. (cd)
8. **Either** finish your supper **or** excuse yourself from the table. (co)
9. He is **not only** ill, **but** he is **also** weak. (co)
10. Stan **as well as** Dave passed the test. (cd)

LESSON 8: INTERJECTIONS

EXERCISE A

The interjections in the following sentences are bolded.

1. **Quiet!** You should not be talking.
2. **Yikes!** I broke my ankle!
3. **Oh!** I didn't know it was you.
4. **Good heavens!** What a mess you've made.

5. **Wow!** What a beautiful day!
6. **Ouch!** I cut my finger.

EXERCISE B

Interjections are underlined below.

1. And they bowed the knee before Him and mocked Him, saying, "Hail, King of the Jews!" (Mt. 27:29)
2. "Lo, I am with you always." (Mt. 28:20)
3. "Hail, thou that art highly favoured, the Lord is with thee." (Luke 1:28, KJV)
4. Then said I, Ah, Lord God! Behold, I cannot speak, for I am a youth. (Jeremiah 1:6)
5. Alas for the day! for the day of the LORD is at hand, and as a destruction from the Almighty shall it come. (Joel 1:15, KJV)
6. Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God. (1 John 3:1, KJV)
7. Assemble and listen, O sons of Jacob, listen to Israel your father. (Genesis 49:2, ESV)

Explanations

1. **Hail** is an interjection used in this sentence as a greeting.
2. **Lo** can be used as an exclamation of joy, grief, surprise, etc. It is a shortened form of **look!**
3. **Hail** is used here also as a greeting.
4. **Ah** is an interjection that can be used to express many different emotions: joy, grief, surprise, pain, disbelief, or pity. What emotion do you think is being expressed in the sentence above?

5. **Alas** expresses great concern, sorrow, or grief.
6. **Behold** is an interjection that simply means **Look!**
7. **O** is an interjection used with solemnity to express many different emotions. In this case, it means, "I am speaking with seriousness, so listen up!"

LESSON 9: REVIEW

NOUNS

1. Name
2. *Nomen*
3. A word that names a person, place, thing, activity, or idea
4. Three: common nouns, proper nouns, and nouns of direct address.
5. One's own
6. A word used to name a particular thing, distinguishing it from others in the same class
7. General
8. Words used to name a general class of things
9. Answers will vary.
10. Classes or kinds of words
11. Eight

VERBS

1. Word
2. *Verbum*

3. It is the most important part of the sentence and it comes from the Latin word that literally means *word*.
4. Action verbs, auxiliaries or helping verbs, and linking verbs
5. A linking verb is used to join two words, and can be recognized by substituting the word *is* or an equal sign with the verb.
6. An auxiliary helps another verb assert something. Another name for an auxiliary verb is helping verb.

ADJECTIVES

1. That can add to
2. *Adjectus*
3. An adjective modifies a word by describing, qualifying, or limiting it.
4. A noun or pronoun
5. Which? What kind? How many? Whose? How much?
6. Answers will vary.
7. Adjectives used to limit a noun
8. Joint or knuckle
9. A or *an* comes from the Saxon word for one. *The* comes from the word for that.
10. Definite and indefinite

ADVERBS

1. To a word
2. It comes from the words *ad* and *verbum*.
3. An adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.
4. How? Where? When? To what extent?

PRONOUNS

1. For a name
2. *Pro nomen*.
3. A word which is used to replace a noun or a name.
4. The antecedent.
5. It comes from the Latin *ante* and *cedere*, which mean to go before, and in this case it goes before the pronoun.
6. Personal, reflexive, and possessive.
7. I, me, myself, we, us, ourselves, you, yourself, yourselves, he, him, himself, she, her, herself, it, itself, they, them, themselves.
8. Personal pronouns take the place of names of persons.

PREPOSITIONS

1. Placed before.
2. *Praepositus*.
3. They are used to connect words and show relation between them. They are usually placed before another word called the object of the preposition.
4. Answers will vary.
5. A noun or pronoun that follows a preposition.

CONJUNCTIONS

1. It means to join together.
2. *Conjungo*.
3. Conjunctions are words that join or connect words, groups of words, or sentences.

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