

DAY 1

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize all proper nouns. This includes references to specific names of people and places.
 Ex.— Mickey Mantle Angel Falls
 Capitalize the pronoun, I.

1. have i told you that the tasman sea lies between new zealand and australia?
 Have I told you the the Tasman Sea lies between New Zealand and Australia?

PUNCTUATION:

Place a period (.) at the end of declarative (statement) and imperative (command) sentences and some abbreviations. Use a question mark (?) for an interrogative sentence (question); use an exclamation point (!) for an exclamatory sentence or an interjection (a word or a phrase expressing strong emotion).

Use correct punctuation. Write the sentence type in the blank.

2. a. My cell phone needs to be charged Declarative
 b. Yuck That's disgusting Exclamatory
 c. Is his nickname "Blues" Interrogative
 d. Move Imperative

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

An infinitive is to + verb. Ex.— to demand

To be shows a state; it is sometimes called a state-of-being verb. Ex.— I am kind.

Linking verbs are a special group of verbs that link words in a sentence. Linking verbs: to be, to taste, to feel, to look, to appear, to become, to grow, to remain, to seem, to smell, to stay, and to sound

Ex.— His eye looks swollen. words linked = eye and swollen (swollen eye)

3. a. Write an example of an infinitive. to write
 b. Circle the two items that are linked by seems in this sentence: That baby seems happy.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are words that show relationships. Ex.— about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, but (meaning except) , by

A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun (at lunch) or a pronoun (by me).

Crossing out prepositional phrases helps to find the subject and verb. Ex.— Nobody but ~~he~~ is going.

Finish each prepositional phrase. These are examples. Yours may differ.

4. a. above the law c. behind the barn
 b. below freezing d. against protocol

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. The Kloss's gibbon is a small ape. The Kloss's gibbon, a small ape, has
 It has become endangered. become endangered.
 Also correct: The Kloss's gibbon is a small ape that has become endangered.

DAY 2

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize names of geographic places. Ex.— Cape Verde
 Capitalize directions if they are part of a geographic place. Capitalize regions of a country or the world.
 Ex.— 90 West Dune Avenue Eastern Hemisphere

1. they took a canoeing trip into whiteshell provincial park ninety miles west of winnipeg.
 They took a canoeing trip into Whiteshell Provincial Park ninety miles west of Winnipeg.

PUNCTUATION:

Use a period with initials and some abbreviations. Ex.— Y. C. Britt
 If a sentence ends with an abbreviation, don't add an extra period. Acronyms (combined initials that spell out a word) do not use periods. Most government agencies do not use periods.

Ex.— PROS (Peoria Retirees Offering Support) CIA

2. Has Ms Korb worked with Dr A Rios at NASA Has Ms. Korb worked with
Dr. A. Rios at NASA?

SUBJECT/VERB:

The subject of a sentence tells who or what. Ex.— Jana studies snails.

The verb tells what is (was or will be) or what happens (happened or will happen).

Ex.— Jana studies snails.

The subject of a sentence may be compound (more than one). Ex.— Cal and I laughed.

The verb of a sentence may be compound (more than one). Ex.— We talked and laughed.

An imperative sentence expresses a command. Sometimes, you is written. Ex.— You, sit.

Usually, you is understood. Ex.— Sit down. (You) (You understood)

Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

3. a. Toni and her son often ski. c. Stay and talk to me. (You)
 b. Mr. Rand travels to India. d. Mom, Suzi, and she planted a garden.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a relational word. Ex.— concerning, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, like, near, on, onto, out, outside, over, past, regarding, since

A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition plus one or more words. The word that ends a prepositional phrase is a noun or a pronoun. This word is called the object of the preposition (OP).

Ex.— at a dude ranch prepositional phrase

Prepositional phrases usually will not be a subject, verb, direct object, predicate nominative, or anything grammatically important in a sentence. Delete each prepositional phrase to determine the subject and verb.

Ex.— ~~One of the team's coaches~~ walked ~~into the locker room before the game.~~

Finish each prepositional phrase; circle the object of the preposition.

4. a. near perfect b. past the deadline c. except Sarah
 These are examples. Yours will differ.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Babe Ruth hit a three-run homer. Babe Ruth hit a three-run homer on
 It was the opening day at Yankee Stadium. opening day at Yankee Stadium.