

CAPITALIZATION:

Remember: Capitalize the names of days, holidays, special days, and months. Ex.— *May*
 Capitalize titles in place of a name. Ex.— *Let's go, Cousin!*

1. on the day after memorial day, ted plans to join the kansas air national guard, grandpa.
On the day after Memorial Day, Ted plans to join the Kansas Air National Guard, Grandpa.

PUNCTUATION:

Use a hyphen between two closely related words. Ex.— *low-octane gas*
 If one of those words ends in *ly*, do not place a hyphen between them.
 Ex.— *a dangerously placed exit*

2. High end homes are generally rather expensive Mr Gray said Miss Lee his realtor

"High-end homes are generally rather expensive, Mr. Gray," said Miss Lee, his realtor.

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS

Adverbs that tell when or where usually modify (go over to) a verb.

Draw ♥ above any adverb that tells *when*; draw ↗ above any adverb that tells *where*.

3. Stop ♥ now, and we will look ↗ everywhere for your lost notebook.

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

An infinitive is *to + verb*. Ex.— *to grow*

A present participle adds *ing* to a verb. Ex.— *growing*

A past participle is formed by mentally placing *had* before a verb. Ex.— *(had) grown*

To be shows a state; it is sometimes called a state-of-being verb. Ex.— *He is funny.*

Action verbs show physical or mental activity. Ex.— *Sip through a straw. I know.*

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.— *The cat seems sick. words linked = cat and sick (sick cat)*

4. a. Use the verb, buy; write (1) the infinitive, (2) the present participle, and (3) the past participle. 1. to buy 2. buying 3. bought
- b. Circle the two items that *became* links in this sentence: The tomato became mushy

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Gold was discovered on the Clearwater River in 1860.
 The area was named Idaho after the name of a steamboat in the vicinity.

Gold was discovered on the Clearwater River in 1860 in an area called Idaho, which was named after a steamboat in the vicinity.

CAPITALIZATION:

Remember: Capitalize the names of schools, colleges, and other learning institutions. Ex.— *Yale*

1. did moor's charity school become dartmouth college under dr. eleazar wheelock?

Did Moor's Charity School become Dartmouth College under Dr. Eleazar Wheelock?

PUNCTUATION:

Place the titles of short stories, poems, fables, nursery rhymes, articles, essays, units, chapters, speeches, songs, and other short works in quotation marks.

Ex.— *"Rock 'n Robin" (song) "Lady's Puppy" (short story)*

Note: *Easy Grammar* teaches that the title of a major work, one that can be received in the mail, is usually underlined; titles of works *within* large works, e.g., magazine articles and other short works, are placed in quotation marks.

These are examples. Your answers will vary.

Write an example of each title.

2. a. song — Yesterday c. poem — "Ozymandias"
 b. story — The Princess Bride d. speech — "I Have a Dream"

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

Nouns are singular or plural. Singular means one; plural means two or more.

Most nouns add *s* to form the plural. Ex.— *cone - cones*

Most nouns ending in *s, x, z, sh,* and *ch* add *es* to form the plural. Ex.— *ash - ashes*

There are exceptions! Ex.— *flesh - flesh*

Nouns ending in *ay, ey, oy,* or *uy* add *s* to form the plural. Ex.— *guy - guys*

Write the plural of each noun.

3. a. style — styles c. broach — broaches e. bray — brays
 b. alloy — alloys d. jockey — jockeys f. cross — crosses

PHRASES/CLAUSES:

A phrase does not contain both a subject and a verb.

A clause contains a subject and a verb.

Write P if the words form a phrase; write C if the words form a clause.

4. a. P Surfing in Hawaii. d. P Within fifteen minutes.
 b. C Although I want a car. e. C If Carlos enters the race.
 c. C We found it! f. P Dressed in white satin.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Hail is composed of hard lumps of ice. Hail is composed of hard lumps of ice, whereas graupel, sometimes called soft hail, is snow mixed with rime.
 Graupel is snow mixed with rime.
 Graupel is sometimes called soft hail.