DAY 23

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize the names of ethnic groups, races, nationalities, and other groups of people. Ex.— Javanese
Remember: Capitalize events (including historical events).

1. at the end of the american revolution, 200,000 native americans lived east of the mississippi river. At the end of the American Revolution, 200,000 Native Americans lived east of the Mississippi River.

PUNCTUATION:

If a town/city and state occur within a sentence, place a comma after the state. The same applies to town/city or country. Ex.— Kaylah travled to Portland, Maine, for a job interview.

2. Our new business address will be 90826 Cadillac Lane Costa Mesa California in June

Our new business address will be 90826 Cadillac Lane, Costa Mesa, California, in June.

INTERJECTION:

An interjection is a word or a phrase that shows strong emotion. Use an exclamation point (!) after an interjection.

Ex.— Cool!

Circle the interjection.

3. Ugh! I just dropped catsup all over my skirt!

PHRASES:

A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or a pronoun, an object of the preposition. Ex.— for our **friend** at the **beginning**

A participial phrase may begin with a present participle. Ex.— riding her bike

A participial phrase may begin with a past participle. Ex.— raised in the Northeast

Draw ⌘ for a prepositional phrase, ❖ for a participial phrase beginning with a present participle, and 🔔 for a participial phrase beginning with a past participle.

4. a. ⌘ into a box c. 🔔 pulled under
b. 🔔 chosen carefully d. ❖ staying inside

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. The Barbie doll was introduced by the Mattel Toy Company.
This was in 1959.
It was introduced as a teenage model.

The Barbie Doll was introduced by the Mattel Toy Company in 1959 as a teenage model.

DAY 24

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize a nickname or an epithet. Follow the rules for capitalizing titles.
Capitalize the first word, the last word, and all important words. Do not capitalize a, an, the, and, but, or, nor, or prepositions of four or fewer letters (unless first or last word). Ex.— "Dapper Dan"

1. mamie eisenhower, known at one time as the "sweetheart of the gop,"* participated in the 1976 bicentennial. Mamie Eisenhower, known at one time as the "Sweetheart of the GOP," participated in the 1976 Bicentennial. *Grand Old Party

PUNCTUATION:

Place a comma between the day and the date. Ex.— Sunday, March 22
Place a comma between the day and year in a date. If the date occurs within a sentence, place a comma after the year. Ex.— He joined the service on April 1, 2009, in Utah.

2. Yes we were in Cincinnati Ohio on Thursday April 16 2009 said Lisa

"Yes, we were in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, April 16, 2009," said Lisa.

PHRASES/CLAUSES:

A phrase is two or more words without a subject and a verb. Ex.— tying a knot in an hour
A clause contains a subject and a verb.
Ex.— An ambulance arrived quickly. **independent clause** (complete thought)
When Carlo began school **dependent clause** (not a complete thought)
Remember that an imperative sentence may have just one word. Ex.— Stand. (You)

Write P if the group of words is a phrase; write C if the group of words is a clause.

3. a. C Her skin is smooth. c. P Tried by a jury.
b. C When her skin broke out. d. C Because Kiki loves popcorn.

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES

A proper adjective is derived from a proper noun; capitalize it. Ex.— Spain - Spanish

Write the proper adjective for each proper noun.

4. a. Indonesia: Indonesian flag b. China: Chinese company

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. The Moche people lived in Peru during ancient times.
The Moche people often depicted toads in their art.

The Moche people, an ancient people who lived in Peru, often depicted toads in their art.