

**CAPITALIZATION:**

Capitalize the Roman numerals and letters that indicate entries in an outline. Capitalize the first word of each line of an outline. Capitalize proper nouns and proper adjectives in an outline.

- I. Zambia
  - A. Government
  - B. Climate and physical description
- II. Zimbabwe

- 1. i. flag of india
  - a. meaning of colors
  - b. meaning of symbol
- ii. flag of the united states

- i. Flag of India
  - a. Meaning of Colors
  - b. Meaning of Symbol
- ii. Flag of the United States

**PUNCTUATION:**

Use a comma to invert a name. Ex.— Mock, Nick C.

*Write your own name*

- 2. Write your name in inverted form. Woody, Lisa M.

**SIMPLE/COMPOUND SENTENCES:**

Although a simple sentence may contain a compound subject and/or a compound verb, it still contains only one independent clause. Ex.— Raul and I agreed to meet later.

A compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses. These may be joined by a coordinating conjunction. Ex.— Dee was accepted by Penn State, but she may attend Yale.

independent clause complete sentence	independent clause complete sentence
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Circle each independent clause. Write **SS** if the words form a simple sentence; write **CS** if the words form a compound sentence.

- 3. a. SS One bus will arrive late.
- b. CS Sit down, and we will explain.

**PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS**

Draw \* if the verb is regular.

- 4. a. \_\_\_ to put b. \* to grab c. \_\_\_ to take d. \_\_\_ to get e. \* to risk

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

- 5. The lowest temperature in America was recorded. On January 3, 2009, the temperature in Hooper Bay, Alaska was -53 degrees, the lowest temperature in America.  
It was -53 degrees at Hooper Bay, Alaska.  
This was on January 3, 2009.

*Your answer may vary, but should include all the information in one sentence.*

**CAPITALIZATION:**

Capitalize the name of a government, but not the type if it stands alone.

Ex.— The Ottoman Empire was not a republic.

- 1. “did you know, ty, that bronze was used during the shang dynasty in china?” asked carlo.

**PUNCTUATION:** “Did you know, Ty, that bronze was used during the Shang Dynasty in China?” asked Carlo.

To show possession:

If a plural noun ends in s, just add an apostrophe. Ex.— horses' corral  
If a plural noun doesn't end in s, add an apostrophe (') plus s. Ex.— oxen's yoke

Write the possessive noun and the item(s) owned (possessed).

- 2. a. a camel belonging to one owner - owner's camel
- b. a camel belonging to two owners - owners' camels
- c. cell phones belonging to a dentist - dentist's cell phones

**PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES**

Some adjectives describe. Ex.— run-down building

Other adjectives, called limiting adjectives, don't describe. These include articles (a, an, the), numbers, demonstrative adjectives (this, that, these, those) and indefinites (some, many, several, any, no, few, etc.).

Ex.— a rig ten plates these tags many clouds

Circle any adjectives.

- 3. That police officer in an unmarked car stopped two vehicles with no license plates.

**PHRASES:**

A participial phrase may consist of a present participle plus a word(s).

Ex.— stopping suddenly

A participial phrase may be placed at the beginning of a sentence. It serves as an adjective that describes the subject of the sentence.

Ex.— Hiccupping loudly, the woman dashed from the room.

*Hiccupping loudly* describes the woman. It is an adjective phrase.

Circle the participial phrase. Draw an arrow to the word it modifies (goes over to).

- 4. Jumping up and down, the little boy pointed toward a puppy.

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

- 5. Yellowstone National Park sits on an active caldera. This caldera erupted nearly 640,000 years ago. *Yellowstone National Park sits on an active caldera, which erupted nearly 640,000 years ago.*

*Your answer may vary, but should include all the information in one sentence.*