DAY 35

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize the names of planets and other heavenly bodies. Ex.— Mars Big Dipper

1. judd reported to his science class at sunrise middle school that m82 is a starburst galaxy.

Judd reported to his science class at Sunrise Middle School that M82 is a starburst galaxy.

PUNCTUATION:

2. Dear Maria

Wow Its great that youre going to Madrid Spain on Tuesday Sept 22

Your friend

Jemima

Dear Maria,
Wow! It's great that you're going to Madrid, Spain, on Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Your friend,
Jemima

PARTS OF SPEECH: PREPOSITIONS

A prepositional phrase will not usually be the subject or the verb of a sentence.
Deleting each prepositional phrase will help to determine these important sentence parts.

Ex.— ~~During the car race~~, one ~~of the drivers~~ swerved ~~toward the stands~~.

Flag this page! They're giving you a list of prepositions!

Commonly Used Prepositions:

about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, but (meaning except), by, concerning, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, like, near, on, onto, out, outside, over, past, regarding, since, through, throughout, to, toward, until, under, up, with, within, without (There are others.)

Delete prepositional phrases. Underline the subject once and the verb/verb phrase twice.

3. ~~Within hours~~, the detective had secured a search warrant ~~for a house~~ ~~in York~~.

PHRASES:

A participial phrase may be placed within a sentence.

Ex.— A bus driver, **stopped at a traffic light**, checked her mirror.

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

4. The alumni group, cheering loudly, stood and waved.

This is an example. Your answer may vary.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Louis Comfort Tiffany patented a glass.
This glass changed colors from different angles.
Tiffany patented this glass in 1880.

In 1880, Louis Comfort Tiffany patented a glass that changed colors from different angles.

Make sure you create one sentence that includes all the information from the original sentences.

DAY 36

CAPITALIZATION:

Remember: Capitalize the first word of what has been said or written (direct quotation).
Do not capitalize the speaker unless a proper noun is used. Don't capitalize the verb.

Ex.— "Is our washing machine broken?" asked her son.
Her son asked, "Is our washing machine broken?"

1. "a teddy bear drive was held during random acts of kindness week in february," said mom.

"A teddy bear drive was held during Random Acts of Kindness Week in February," said Mom

PUNCTUATION:

Place a colon (:) after the title of a list. If the list occurs in a sentence, place a colon before the list of items. Do not use a colon after a verb placed before a list or items in a series.

Ex.— WRONG: Winter months include: December, January, and February.
CORRECT: Winter months include December, January, and February.

2. Christys favorite outfit includes a designer suit a multi layered blouse and a short red scarf

Christy's favorite outfit includes a designer suit, a multi-layered blouse, and a short, red scarf.

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

A singular noun adds an apostrophe (') + s to show possession.

Ex.— a suitcase's zipper bus's tires

Note: Some teach that a singular noun ending in s adds only an apostrophe after s. Ex.— bus' tires

A plural noun that ends in s adds an apostrophe to show possession. Ex.— detectives' case

A plural noun that doesn't end in s adds apostrophe + s to show possession. Ex.— alumni's picnic

Write the noun showing possession (ownership) and the item(s) owned.

3. a. bag belonging to Lulu – Lulu's bag
b. crime rates in more than one city – cities' crime rates

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES

Some adjectives describe. Ex.— ***action-packed*** movie

Other adjectives are called limiting (or determining) adjectives.

1. **Articles:** *a, an, the*
2. **Demonstrative Adjectives:** *this, that, these, those* Ex.— *that* person
3. **Indefinites:** *some, few, several, many, any, no*, etc.
4. **Numbers:** *five*, etc.

Circle any adjectives.

4. A strong wind lifted several chip bags from two tables set up by those picnickers.

SENTENCE COMBINING: *This is an example. Your answer may vary.*

5. In 2008, Americans ate twice as much poultry as pork. Americans ate very little veal.

In 2008, Americans ate twice as much poultry as pork, but ate very little veal.

Make sure you create one sentence that includes all the information from the original sentences.