CAPITALIZATION:

Do not capitalize academic subjects unless they have a letter or a number.
Ex.— reading   Chemistry I
Capitalize a proper adjective used with a subject.   Ex.— British poetry

1. in american history class, we learned that a depot on eagle rock street in idaho falls was set up for the utah northern railway in 1880.
   In American history class, we learned that a depot on Eagle Rock Street in Idaho Falls, was set up for the Utah Northern Railway in 1880.

PUNCTUATION:

Place the titles of short stories, poems, fables, nursery rhymes, articles, essays, units, chapters, speeches, and songs in quotation marks.
Ex.— "Hickory Dickory Dock"   (nursery rhyme)   "Islands"   (chapter)

Write an example of the following titles.

2. a. song – *"Yesterday"*   b. poem – *"Invictus"*

SIMPLE/COMPOUND SENTENCES:

A simple sentence contains one independent clause.   Ex.— Jose stood.

A simple sentence may contain a compound subject and/or a compound verb.
Ex.— Jose and he stood and cheered.

A simple sentence may have a variety of phrases or words to embellish thought.
Ex.— *Excited about the game*, Jose and he stood and cheered *wildly*.

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses; these may be joined by a conjunction (*and, but, or*).   Ex.— The doorbell rang, but nobody answered the door.
(complete sentence) Independent clause   Independent clause   (complete sentence)

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*   Have you ever played the game of four-square?
   b. *CS*   The bride wore a black gown, and the groom wore a white tuxedo.
   c. *SS*   Harry has agreed to volunteer—but only for a few hours.

ANALOGIES:

Circle the word that best completes the analogy.

4. pastoral : urban :: avaricious : *generous*
   a) visceral   b) odious   c) greedy   d) generous

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Shelly has a new horse.   *My cousin, Shelly, has a new horse,*
   Shelly is my cousin.   *which she grooms herself.*
   Shelly grooms the horse herself.

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize the name of an award.   Ex.— the Purple Heart

1. "did the 2008 governors' award for environmental excellence go to the land conservancy of adams county?" asked ringo.
   "Did the 2008 Governors' Award for Environmental Excellence go to the Land Conservancy of Adams County?" asked Ringo.

PUNCTUATION:

If two independent clauses (sentences) are joined by a conjunction, place a comma before the conjunction.
COMPLETE SENTENCE + COMPLETE SENTENCE = COMPOUND SENTENCE
Ex.— Missy was late for the meeting, and she missed the minutes.
COMPLETE SENTENCE   COMPLETE SENTENCE
However, do not use a comma if the part *after* the conjunction is not a complete thought.
Ex. — Holly agreed *but looked at her friend for confirmation*.

2. Quite frequently Mandys family travels in a privately owned airplane but she wont go along
   Quite frequently, Mandy's family travels in a privately owned airplane, but she won't go along.

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.
A common noun refers to persons, places, things, or ideas in general. A common noun may express a type of a person, place, thing, or idea. Common nouns are not capitalized.   Ex.— team
A proper noun names a particular person, place, or thing; proper nouns are capitalized.
Ex.— Dallas Mavericks

Write a proper noun for each common noun.

3. a. company – *Tesla*   c. street – *Rodeo Drive*
   b. school – *Yale University*   d. language – *Russian*

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Pronouns take the place of nouns. Nominative pronouns, *I, he, she, we, they, who, whoever, you*, and *it*, can serve as a subject. If a pronoun occurs with a noun, place your finger over the noun. If the pronoun is in the subject slot, use *I, he, she, we, they, who, whoever, you*, or *it*.   (Remember to delete the first part of a compound.)

Circle the correct pronoun.

4. a. Milly and (I, me) e-mail.   c. Where will Tito and (her, she) stay?
   b. Jacob and (we, us) may go.   d. Yesterday, Jim and (they, them) camped out.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Kino slipped on ice by his car.   *Kino slipped on on ice by his car,*
   He also dropped his keys.   *dropping his keys.*