

**CAPITALIZATION:**

Capitalize periods of time. Ex.— Roaring Twenties  
 Number + century is not capitalized. Some, however, perceive it as a proper noun denoting a period of time and capitalize both words. Check with your instructor.  
 Ex.— tenth century Tenth Century

1. the ships used during the middle ages in europe were originally designed by the viking people. The ships used during the Middle Ages in Europe were originally designed by the Viking people.

**PUNCTUATION:**

2. Whats this Jacy asked Bo “What’s this, Jacy?” asked Bo.

**PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS**

Linking verbs don’t show action; they link a subject with a describing adjective or with a noun or a pronoun.  
 Linking verbs: to taste, to feel, to look, to smell, to seem, to grow, to become, to appear, to sound, to stay, to remain, to be (is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been) If a verb on this list appears in a sentence, try to replace the verb with is, am, are, was, or were. If the meaning remains the same, the verb is usually linking.

is was  
 Ex.— Max has become a reporter. YES! Max tasted the soup. NO!

Draw \* if the verb is linking. (Use is, am, are, was, or were to help to determine if the verb is linking.).

3. a. \* Jan sounds hoarse. c. \* The defendant remained silent.  
 b. \_\_\_ Kosey looked for a parking place. d. \* The patient felt dizzy.

**PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS**

A direct object occurs after a verb and receives the action of the verb.  
 DO

Ex.— Kris sent a package. (the object Kris sent = package)

An indirect object occurs after a verb—but only in some sentences that contain a direct object. It indirectly receives the object. To or for can be inserted mentally before an indirect object.

Ex.— to IO DO  
 Kris sent / her mom a package.

Underline the subject once and the verb twice. Label a direct object—DO and an indirect object—IO.

4. Leena handed the postal worker her package. IO DO

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

5. The Empire State Building is in New York City. The Empire State Building, in New York City, is struck by lightning nearly 20 times each year.

**CAPITALIZATION:**

Capitalize these titles. “Cub Fans Bid Kid Adieu”

1. a. bedtime for bonzo Bedtime for Bonzo c. “cub fans bid kid adieu”  
 b. “the time of my life” “The Time of My Life” d. “a city of no return”

“A City of No Return”

**PUNCTUATION:**

Place a comma before and after an interrupter within a sentence. Ex.— I’m, nevertheless, sad.

Remember: Place a hyphen in two-digit numbers from 21 through 99. Ex.— forty-six

Remember: Place a comma before the conjunction-in a compound sentence. Technically, if both parts of a compound sentence are short, a comma isn’t required. Ex.— I smiled, but I was sad.

2. Several actors parents came to the play but they in fact didnt pay fifty six dollars for tickets

Several actors’ parents came to the play, but they, in fact, didn’t pay fifty-six dollars for ticket.

**PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS**

A noun can serve as a direct object. Ex.— Tina chews gum.

A noun can serve as an indirect object. Ex.— The teacher handed / Mike a hall pass. to

A noun can serve as an object of the preposition. Ex.— Kirby plays golf with his neighbor.

Label a direct object—DO, an indirect object—IO, and an object of the preposition—OP.

3. Before the meeting, Agent Ruiz handed her boss an envelope.  
 OP IO DO

**PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS**

Adverbs often modify verbs, especially when they tell when, where, or how.

Ex.— She is always talking. (when she is talking)  
 They have gone somewhere. (where they have gone)  
 Joka tapped his fingers loudly. (how he tapped)

Adverbs can modify other adverbs. These—not, so, very, too, quite, rather, somewhat—usually tell to what extent. These are the most commonly used; however, there are others.

Ex.— Joka tapped his fingers very loudly. (to what extent loudly)

Circle the adverbs.

4. I do not usually arrive late, but I sometimes drive home to shower quickly before a party.

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

5. Protein repairs the body’s cells. Protein can be found in chicken. Protein, which can be found in chicken, beans and egg whites, repairs the body’s cells.  
 Protein can be found in beans. Protein can be found in egg whites.

**CAPITALIZATION:**

Remember: Capitalize initials and most abbreviations. Ex.— Jamillah J. Jones, MD

1. "the world's oldest golf course is st. andrews in scotland," shared professor levin-jones.

**PUNCTUATION:**

Place a period after Roman numerals, letters, and numbers in an outline.

- |      |                  |                            |
|------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 2. I | Eagles           | <u>I. Eagles</u>           |
| A    | Habitat          | <u>A. Habitat</u>          |
| B    | Food and hunting | <u>B. Food and hunting</u> |
| II   | Pelicans         | <u>II. Pelicans</u>        |

**PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS**

A noun can serve as a subject of a sentence. Ex.— Your gloves are torn.

A noun can serve as an appositive; it is a word or group of words that explains the word before it.

Ex.— Kirby, their neighbor, collects cars.

Underline the subject once and place a wavy line under an appositive.

3. Did Dr. Wills, your dentist, move to a new complex?

**PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS**

An infinitive = to + verb Ex.— to melt

To be shows a state; it is sometimes called a state-of-being verb. Ex.— I am here.

Action verbs show physical or mental activity. Ex.— Tama swings a bat fast.

Linking verbs are a special group of verbs that link words in a sentence. Linking verbs: *to appear, to be, to become, to feel, to grow, to look, to remain, to seem, to stay, to sound, to taste, and to smell*

Ex.— That horse looks tame. **words linked** = horse and tame (tame horse)

4. a. Place ❖ above a past participle, ⊕ above a present participle, and \* above an infinitive.

Encrusted with gems and shining brightly, the ring appeared to be fake.

- b. Those cinnamon rolls taste too sweet.

- The subject is rolls.
- The linking verb is taste.
- The adjective after the linking verb describing the subject is sweet.

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

5. The world's largest diamond is called the Cullinan. The world's largest diamond, called the Cullinan, was cut in Amsterdam.  
It was cut in Amsterdam.

NOTE: "Demille" is also acceptable because the name doesn't follow any grammatical rule that you would be expected to know.

**CAPITALIZATION:**

Within parentheses ( ), information that does not express a complete thought is not capitalized. However, proper nouns, proper adjectives, and I are capitalized.

Ex. — My brother (the boy in a basketball uniform) lives in Denmark.

1. who received the cecil b. demille award (for lifetime achievement) from the hollywood foreign press association? Who received the Cecil B. DeMille Award (for lifetime achievement) from the Hollywood Foreign Press Association?

**PUNCTUATION:**

2. Yikes I forgot my license exclaimed Dan, "Yikes! I forgot my license!" exclaimed Dan.

Or: "Yikes! I forgot my license," exclaimed Dan.

**PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES**

A descriptive adjective has three forms:

**Positive:** pretty **Comparative:** prettier (comparing 2) **Superlative:** prettiest (comparing 3 or more)

Most 1-syllable words usually add *er* to form the comparative and *est* to form the superlative.

Ex.— My mat is soft. However, this mat is softer. Your mat is softest of the three.

Some 1-syllable words totally change.

Ex.— I am a good skater. My friend is a better skater. My friend's sister is best.

Some 2-syllable words add *er* to form the comparative and *est* to form the superlative.

Ex.— The event was wacky. Last year's was wackier. Next year's event may be wackiest.

Most 2-syllable words use *more\** to form the comparative and *most\*\** to form the superlative.

Ex.— I'm relaxed. You seem more relaxed than I. Alvah seems most relaxed.

Three-syllable (or more) words use *more\** to form the comparative and *most\*\** to form the superlative.

Ex.— My mom is talkative. My aunt is more talkative than my mom.

My dad is most talkative of all the relatives.

\*or less \*\*or least

Circle the correct answer.

3. a. His brother is (taller, tallest) than his grandfather.  
b. This is the (more beautiful, most beautiful) gown in the store.

**PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS**

Adverbs tell *where, when, how, and to what extent (not, so, very, too, quite, rather, somewhat, etc.)*

Circle any adverbs.

4. Come (here) (promptly) (tonight), but do (not) drive (too) (fast).

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

5. Jason hasn't worked as a waiter. Although his brother has worked as a waiter, Jason has not.