

CAPITALIZATION:

Do not capitalize seasons. Ex.— summer Do not capitalize plants and animals. Ex.— lilacs
 Capitalize a proper adjective. Ex.— Ireland — Irish an Irish wolfhound
PROPER NOUN PROPER ADJECTIVE

1. in the spring, her german shepherd sometimes tramples the pansies in her flower garden.
In the spring, her German Shepherd sometimes tramples the pansies in her flower garden.

PUNCTUATION:

Remember: A semicolon (;) is used to separate two complete thoughts.
 Underline the name of a ship, plane, train, or space vehicle. In print, these will be placed in italics.
 Ex.— Bertholf, a U.S. Coast Guard ship or *Bertholf*, a U.S. Coast Guard ship

2. The documents to end World War II were signed on the USS Missouri this occurred on September 2 1945
The documents to end World War II were signed on the USS Missouri; this occurred on September 2, 1945.

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

Remember: Tense means time.
 Present: Jake **earns** money by mowing lawns.
 Past: Jake **earned** money by mowing lawns.
 Future: Jake **will earn** money by mowing lawns. (Use *shall* with I.)

Underline the subject once and the verb/verb phrase twice; write the verb tense.

3. a. Luis drew a house. past c. Luis is an architect. present
 b. Luis will draw the floor plans. future d. I shall be an architect. future

PHRASES:

A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or a pronoun. Ex.— for you
 A participial phrase may begin with a present participle or a past participle.
 Ex.— listening to music destroyed by a fire

For a prepositional phrase, write O. For a participial phrase beginning with a present participle, write ✓. For a participial phrase beginning with a past participle, write ■.

4. a. Confused and frustrated, the woman called her lawyer.
 b. During the monsoon, rain flooded their home.
 c. Mounting their horses, the riders headed for the trail.

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

5. Salamanders become frightened. When salamanders become frightened,
 They secrete a milky substance. they secrete a milky substance that is
 This substance is slightly toxic. slightly toxic.

You can tinker with the wording to combine the sentences into one, but be sure you include all the information that was provided in the original sentences.

CAPITALIZATION:

Remember: Capitalize the first word of a direct quotation. Do not capitalize verb + speaker or speaker + verb unless a proper noun is given. Ex.— "Sit here," said the hostess.

1. "do the ovimbundu people compose nearly half of the republic of angola in africa?" i asked.
"Do the Ovimbundu people compose nearly half of the Republic of Angola in Africa?" I asked.

PUNCTUATION:

2. Mrs Lee I need one half pear for this recipe Mrs. Lee, I need one-half pear for this recipe.

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES

A descriptive adjective has three forms:

Positive: lucky Comparative: luckier (comparing 2) Superlative: luckiest (comparing 3 or more)

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

Ex.— My bag is large. Your bag is larger. Their bag is largest of the three.

Some 1-syllable words totally change.

Ex.— I had a good idea. Yours was better than mine. Jade's idea was best of all.

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

Ex.— You are lucky. You are luckier than I. You are the luckiest person I know.

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

Ex.— My little finger is swollen. My index finger is more swollen.
 My thumb is the most swollen digit on my left hand.

*less **least

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

Ex.— Worms are interesting. However, spiders are more interesting than worms.
 Cockroaches are most interesting of the three.

*less **least

Circle the correct answer.

3. a. This new lock is (easier, easiest) to open than the old one.
 b. Max is the (more agile, most agile) triplet.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS/ADJECTIVES

This, that, those, and these can serve as demonstrative pronouns or as demonstrative adjectives.

This and that are singular. Ex.— Put the can into **this** box. adjective - this box

These and those refer to two or more. Ex.— **Those** belong to Tim. pronoun - Those

Do not use the pronoun, them, as an adjective. Ex.— **WRONG:** Hand me them boards.

CORRECT: Hand me those boards.

This is an example. Your answer may vary.

4. Write a sentence using both this and these. I need this room for these meetings.

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

5. Iran sent a satellite named Omid into orbit in 2009. In 2009, Iran sent a satellite
Omid means hope in the Farsi language. named Omit, which means hope
in the Farsi language, into orbit.

CAPITALIZATION:

1. when president obama traveled from the u.s. capitol to the white house on tuesday, january 20, 2009, he was monitored by the federal protective service (fps).
 When President Obama traveled from the U.S. Capitol to the White House on Tuesday, January 20, 2009, he was monitored by the Federal Protective Service (FPS).

PUNCTUATION:

Use quotation marks or underlining.

2. a. "The Barefoot Boy" (poem) e. Book of Cheerful Cats (book)
 b. How It's Made (television show) f. "The Role of the Puritans" (essay)
 c. The Tribune (newspaper) g. The Hobbit (movie)
 d. "A Rainbow" (short story) h. "Living in Alaska" (magazine article)

ANALOGIES:

Circle the word that best completes the analogy.

3. cloth : wool :: crime : _____
 a) criminal b) burglary c) detective d) judicious

SUBJECT/VERB AGREEMENT and CONJUNCTIONS:

A subject must agree with a verb. A singular subject requires a singular verb; a plural subject requires a plural verb. Do not add s to a verb when the subject is *I* or *you*.

Ex.— Tama swims often. I walk often. Tama and she walk often.

The coordinating conjunctions are *and*, *but*, and *or*. When the coordinating conjunction, *or*, joins two subjects, the verb agrees with the closer subject.

Ex.— Bo or his brothers are going. Bo's brothers or he is going.

The correlative conjunctions are *either-or*, *neither-nor*, and *both-and*. When *either-or* and *neither-nor* join a compound subject, the verb agrees with the closer subject.

Ex.— Either licenses or a passport is required.

Underline the subject; place two lines under the correct verb.

4. a. Lolo or he (have, has) to go. c. Nobody in the cast (are, is) here.
 b. Neither my dad nor she (want, wants) a pet. d. Each of the bolts (have, has) threads.

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

5. Umbrellas were first used by Egyptians. Egyptians first used umbrellas,
 They were made of papyrus. which were made of papyrus with
 They had peacock feathers attached. peacock feathers attached, for
 They were used to provide shade. shade.

You can adjust the wording to combine the sentences into one, but be sure you include all the information that was provided in the original sentences.

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize the category of a hurricane. Also, capitalize the name of a hurricane.

1. "did hurricane norbert weaken to a category 1 in the pacific ocean?" asked alexander.
 "Did hurricane Norbert weaken to a Category 1 in the Pacific Ocean?"
 asked Alexander.

PUNCTUATION:

Place a comma after an adjective or an adverb phrase at the beginning of a sentence.

Ex.— *Candid and relaxed*, the actress answered the interviewer's questions.
Totally enthralled, one spectator tuned out his friends.

2. Hard working and dependable C J Walker rose from poverty to become a self made millionaire

Hard-working and dependable, C.J. Walker rose from poverty to become a self-made millionaire.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

The objective pronouns are *me*, *him*, *her*, *us*, *them*, *whom*, *whomever*, *you*, and *it*. An objective pronoun can serve as an object of a preposition, a direct object, or an indirect object.

Ex.— Lannie made us dinner. Lannie made us dinner.
IO DO
 The bus left without her. The bus left without her.
OP

Write DO if the objective pronoun serves as a direct object, IO if the objective pronoun serves as an indirect object, and OP if the objective pronoun serves as an object of the preposition.

3. a. DO Grandpa helped us. c. IO I handed him a concert ticket.
 b. OP Marco rented a canoe for them. d. DO Todd reminded me again.

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

Write the contraction.

4. a. is not — isn't f. where is — where's k. I shall — I'll
 b. he is — he's g. are not — aren't l. they will — they'll
 c. do not — don't h. you will — you'll m. cannot — can't
 d. who is — who's i. did not — didn't n. have not — haven't
 e. I am — I'm j. has not — hasn't o. will not — won't

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

5. One carmaker introduced a glove-box cooler. One carmaker introduced a glove-
 Another introduced small ice boxes under a seat. box cooler and another introduced
small ice boxes under a seat.