DAY 57

CAPITALIZATION:

1. the academy awards were first presented on may 16, 1929, at the roosevelt hotel in hollywood.

The Academy Awards were first presented on May 16, 1929, at the Roosevelt Hotel in Hollywood.

PUNCTUATION:

Do not capitalize the first word in parentheses when it appears as a word or phrase within a sentence unless it is a proper noun or a proper adjective. Ex.— An artist (my uncle) owns that art gallery.

Use parentheses and other needed punctuation.

2. A floral arrangement twenty-one roses was delivered for the couple's anniversary.

A floral arrangement (twenty-one roses) was delivered for the couple's anniversary.

CLAUSES:

Write **IC** if the words form an independent clause; write **DC** if the words form a dependent clause.

3. a. IC We told the truth. c. DC Because the security guard was late.
   b. DC That we told the truth. d. IC The security guard was late.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

***Who, what, which,* and *whom* are interrogative pronouns.**

Ex.— **Who** answered the phone? (subject)
Whom did you notify? (direct object)

Note: As a check, try inserting *he* for *who* and *him* for *whom*. It may help to change the sentence to a statement.

Who answered the phone? ***He*** answered the phone.
Whom did you notify? Him did you notify? You did notify ***him***.

Write the correct pronoun.

4. a. Who said that?
   b. Whom have they asked to go with them?

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Most people were uneducated during the Dark Ages in Europe.
   Monks were literate men.
   They kept records.
   They copied religious works.

This is an example. Your answer may vary.

Although most Europeans were uneducated during the Dark Ages, literate monks kept records and copied religious works.

DAY 58

CAPITALIZATION:

Do not capitalize the terms, *gods* and *goddesses*. However, capitalize their names. Ex.— Zeus

1. the guide removed his lucca* sunglasses, pointed toward a temple, and spoke of the goddess, athena.

*brand name

PUNCTUATION:

Use a colon (:) after the first part of a title that includes a subtitle. Ex.— Cooking: Wheat Pastas
Remember: Place a comma after an adjective phrase or an adverb phrase at the beginning of a sentence.
Ex.— **Nodding agreeably**, the actor looked down.

2. Lying on a towel she sunbathed watched others and read the book Mexico: Land of Love.

Lying on a towel, she sunbathed, watched others, and read the book, *Mexico: Land of Love*.

Remember, titles of longer works such as books are italicized, or (if hand-writing the title) underlined.

PHRASES:

An infinitive phrase is to + verb + word(s) used as a noun.
Ex.— It is not a good idea to eat fast.

A gerund phrase is a present participle + word(s) used as a noun.
Ex.— Eating fast is not a good idea.

This is an example. Your answer may vary.

Write an infinitive phrase in *a* and a gerund phrase in *b*.

3. a. My idea, to trade babysitting for auto repairs, worked well.
   b. His grandparents enjoy racing sailboats.

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

Remember: The past participle is formed by using *has, have,* or *had* before the verb form.

	INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Ex.—	to swim	swam	(had) swum

Write the past and the past participle.

4. a. to leave	left	left	e. to bring	brought	brought
b. to let	let	let	f. to become	became	become
c. to sing	sang	sung	g. to ride	rode	ridden
d. to eat	ate	eaten	h. to run	ran	run

SENTENCE COMBINING:

This is an example. Your answer may vary.

5. The female salamander lays thirty to fifty eggs.
   She lays them underwater.
   The young are born with gills.

The female salamander lays thirty to fifty eggs underwater, and the young are born with gills.

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.

DAY 59

CAPITALIZATION:

Remember: Capitalize the names of planets and other heavenly bodies. Ex.— Saturn

1. "is the milky way absorbing a dwarf galaxy, canis major?" asked their astronomy teacher.

Is the Milky Way absorbing a dwarf galaxy, Canis Major?" asked their astronomy teacher.

PUNCTUATION:

Use an asterisk (*) to supply additional, relevant information. Ex.— I love grits* for breakfast.

*a corn dish

2. Their men's club went to a museum honoring Honest Abe* in Springfield, Illinois, today.

*Abraham Lincoln

Their men's club went to a museum honoring Honest Abe* in Springfield, Illinois, today.

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

Circle any gerund phrase; box any infinitive phrase.

3. a. Fem's family wants to go to Italy to see relatives.
   b. Nate's continuous talking can be annoying.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns include *who, what, which, that,* and *whom*. A relative pronoun can serve as a subject of a dependent clause.

Ex.— The bus rider **who sat in the first seat** read a newspaper.

Circle any relative clause.

4. a. Marco is the one who knows most about muscle cars.
   b. The television host announced that he would be leaving the show.
   c. Whom you trust is important.
   d. His beard, which he trims daily, is reddish-brown.
   e. What you believe is erroneous.

This is an example. Your answer may vary.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Tate doesn't want to go to the prom. Neither Tate nor his girlfriend wants
   His girlfriend does not want to go to the prom. to go to the prom.

DAY 60

CAPITALIZATION:

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

Ex.— I. Important days
A. Holidays
B. Special days
II. Memorable events

Capitalize this outline.

1. i. education in the colonies
   a. public schools
   b. colleges
   ii. home life in the colonies

PUNCTUATION:

2. We need the following: crackers, juice, and water; therefore Lucy's mom will shop for us.

We need the following: crackers, juice, and water; therefore, Lucy's mom will shop for us.

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES

Limiting adjectives include articles (*a, an, the*), numbers, demonstratives (*this, that, those, these*), and indefinites (*some, few, no, any, many,* etc.). If indefinites and demonstratives stand alone, they serve as pronouns, not adjectives.
A proper adjective is based on a proper noun.

3. a. Circle any descriptive or limiting adjectives: **That sofa has two broken legs and no back.**
   b. Circle any proper adjectives: **Her grandmother is a Harvard graduate.**

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS/ADVERBS and CLAUSES *Use the Index to find out when examples of coordinating conjunctions were given.*

Subordinating conjunctions serve as a link between a main (independent) clause and a dependent clause.

Finish each subordinating conjunction.

4. a. although
   b. as if
   c. in case
   d. until
   e. when*
   f. even though
   g. since
   h. so that
   i. because
   j. where*
   k. after
   l. as

There is more than one correct answer to these. Look up word list.

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

5. Scientists use an optical microscope. Scientists use an optical microscope to see
   They use it to see a cell's nucleus. a cell's nucleus, chromosomes, and
   They use it to see a cell's chromosomes. mitochondria.
   They use it to see a cell's mitochondria.

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.