DAY 61

CAPITALIZATION:

***Da, de, del, von,* and *van* are not usually capitalized as part of a name.**

Ex.— Marquis de Lafayette

However, if the first name is deleted, *Van* or *Von* will be capitalized.

Ex.— Vincent van Gogh Van Gogh

1. "the olympic games were started by baron pierre de coubertin," said representative shard.

PUNCTUATION:

Use a hyphen for closely related proper nouns and proper adjectives. Ex.— Nancy Reed-Wills

Place a comma before a question tag. Ex.— We're invited, aren't we?

2. Ms Smith-Vargas remarked, "This hot, lumpy gravy isn't healthy, is it, Dr. Yarlagadda?"

Mrs. Smith-Vargas remarked, "This hot, lumpy gravy isn't heathy, is it, Dr. Yarlagadda?"

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

Remember: A concrete noun is composed of atoms; an abstract noun is not.

Write ✕ if the noun is abstract; write ● if the noun is concrete. Write CN if the noun is common; write PN if the noun is proper.

3. a. ● CN TAFFY d. ● PN MT. HOOD
   b. X CN RUDENESS e. ● CN LIONESS
   c. ● PN MARS f. X CN SENSITIVITY

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS/CONJUNCTIONS and CLAUSES

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

Use your index to find out which day these were discussed. A list was given.

Write six subordinating conjunctions that begin with *wh*.

4. a. when c. whenever e. while
   b. whereas d. why f. where

SENTENCE COMBINING:

NOTE: If a number is 10 or over, it's acceptable to use numerals rather than spelling it out.

5. Approximately six out of one hundred of those in interviews did poorly.
   They did not speak well.
   They did not secure the job.

This is an example. Your answer may vary.

Approximately six out of 100 of those in interviews did poorly because they did not speak well, so they did not secure the job.

DAY 62

CAPITALIZATION:

1. was alexandria, the egyptian city founded in 331 b.c., begun by alexander the great?

PUNCTUATION:

Underline the names of ships, planes, trains, and satellites.

2. Leena asked Wheres the Bertholf a United States Coast Guard ship located

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

A noun can serve as a direct object. Ex.— Reese bought a car.

A noun can serve as an indirect object. *To* or *for* can be placed mentally before an indirect object.

Ex.— Lucas baked (for) his mom lasagna.

A noun can serve as an object of a preposition. Ex.— Look at the camera.

Underline the subject once and the verb/verb phrase twice. Box the direct object, circle the indirect object, and place a wavy line under any object of a preposition.

3. An archaeologist handed his teammate a small clay cup from an ancient city.

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS/CONJUNCTIONS and CLAUSES

These are examples. Your answer may vary.

A conjunctive adverb serves as a link between a main (independent) clause and a dependent clause. These include the following: *after, although, because, before, when, whenever, whereas, whether, where, until, while, if, as if, even if, in case, as, since, so that, even though, why,* etc.

Write a dependent clause beginning with an appropriate subordinating conjunction.

4. a. Some guests danced while the hostess finished serving dessert.
   b. The wedding will begin soon since the rain has stopped.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. The highest cable car lift in the world is the Klein Matterhorn Lift.
   It is used for skiing.

These are examples. Your answer may vary.

The highest cable car lift in the world, the Klein Matterhorn Lift, is used for skiing.

The Klein Matterhorn Lift, the highest cable car lift in the world, is used for skiing.

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 63

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize religious structures, sacred texts, holy days, and the name of a supreme being.

Ex.— Mt. St. Mary's Grotto *Koran* Hanukah God

1. the cathedral church of st. john the divine in manhattan, new york, was rededicated on november 30, 2008.

PUNCTUATION:

*Remember to include **all capitalization and punctuation that you've learned so far**, not just the part mentioned in this lesson.*

Place a comma after the greeting of a friendly letter. **Ex.—** Dear Kim,

Place a comma after the closing of any letter. **Ex.—** Sincerely,

2. Dear Sally,
   Will you be visiting Miami,
   Florida soon? Check with Lu
   and Bobs uncle for a ride.
   Love,
   Alita

Dear Sally,
Will you be visiting Miami,
Florida, soon? Check with Lu
and Bob's uncle for a ride.
Love,
Alita

PARTS OF SPEECH: **INTERJECTIONS**

Remember: An interjection, a word or phrase that shows strong emotion, uses an exclamation point. **Ex.—** Boom!

Circle the interjection. Underline the subject once and the verb/verb phrase twice.

3. Arghh! This napkin has already been used!

PARTS OF SPEECH: **PRONOUNS**

Nominative pronouns—*I, he, she, we, they, who, you,* and *it*—can serve as a subject or a predicate nominative.

Ex.— The cook and **he** will plan a menu. (subject)
Our new neighbor is **she** in the red dress. (predicate nominative)
Proof: She is our new neighbor.

Circle the correct pronoun.

4. a. Grandma and (him, he) hike together.
   b. Your cousin and (them, they) are friends.
   c. His dad and (she, her) caught salmon.
   d. The helpers were Jill and (I, me).

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

5. London's underground railway was started in 1863.
   It was converted to electricity in 1890.
   It was the first electric underground railway in the world.

London's underground railway, started in 1863 and converted to electricity in 1890, was the first electric underground railway in the world.

DAY 64

CAPITALIZATION:

1. dear cousin,
   marco will meet you at the palomino library on
   park lane to work on your history report.
   see you,
   luke

PUNCTUATION:

Remember: Place a comma after a long prepositional phrase that introduces a sentence.
Ex.— After a short nap, the toddler was ready to play.

Remember: Place a comma after two or more prepositional phrases that introduce a sentence.
Ex.— In the middle of the avenue, the visiting team boarded buses.

2. During my time in the polling booth, I wrote my candidate's name as Liski, Ryan M.

During my time in the polling booth, I wrote my candidate's name as Liski, Ryan M.

ANALOGIES: *These exercises are looking for a parallel relationship between the two sets of words. Just as grapes grow in a vineyard, herbs grow in a garden.*

Circle the correct word.

3. grapes : vineyard :: herbs : _____
   a) dill b) garden c) thyme d) organic

PARTS OF SPEECH: **NOUNS**

A noun can serve as a subject. **Ex.—** Your **gloves** are torn.
A noun can serve as an appositive. **Ex.—** Do you play pickleball, a **game**?
A noun can serve as a direct object. **Ex.—** She wrapped a baby shower **gift**.
A noun can serve as an object of a preposition. **Ex.—** The picture of **loons** is our favorite.

Draw □ above a noun that serves as a subject, × above a noun that serves as an appositive, ✓ above a noun that serves as a direct object, and ☒ above a noun that serves as an object of a preposition.

4. Pablo and she, the featured dancers, joined hands for a country jig.

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

5. An hourglass containing sand was invented around 250 B.C.
   The time piece did not work well when the weather was rainy.
   The sand became stuck.

An hourglass containing sand was invented around 250 B.C., although the time piece did not work well when the weather was rainy because the sand became stuck.

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.