

CAPITALIZATION:

Remember: If a direct quotation is split and does not end the sentence, do not capitalize the second part of the quotation.

Ex.— "Manny heard the siren," Kami said, "and pulled off the road."

If a direct quotation is split and the first part ends the sentence, capitalize the second part of the quotation.

Ex.— "Luis, look out!" shouted his friend. "That step is broken!"

1. "the republic of poland," said the ambassador, "joined the european union in 2004."

"The Republic of Poland," said the ambassador, "joined the European Union in 2004."

PUNCTUATION:

Remember: Place a comma between two descriptive adjectives unless one is a color.

Ex.— an old, rusty tire

Do not use a comma if one of the words forms a compound noun.

Ex.— an exciting baseball game.

2. Carlo, did Professor Kowski and Ron Pu, Ed.D., meet at 2:00 to discuss new pre-term activities?

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PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

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

Ex.— Take it. The contractor gave her a bid. Marco will look into it.

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 a preposition.

3. a. IO Did Don give **you** hot peppers? c. OP Take this with **you**.
 b. DO She asked **him** to the prom. d. DO Don't call **me** early.

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

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

4. a. We asked again. past c. Will Lu visit soon? future
 b. He runs daily. present d. I love turnips. present

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

5. Kaylee works out at a gym. When Kayleeworks out at a gym, she first walks
 She first walks on a treadmill. on the treadmill, then lifts weights, and finishes
 She then lifts weights. with stretching.
 She finishes with stretching. _____

CAPITALIZATION:

Da, de, del, von, and van are not capitalized as part of a proper noun. Ex.— Ponce de Leon
 However, there are exceptions.

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

Ex.— Maria von Trapp Von Trapp

1. when pedro cabral discovered brazil, the settlement of salvador da bahia was started.

When Pedro Cabral discovered Brazil, the settlement of Salvador da Bahia was started.

PUNCTUATION:

Remember: Place a period after Roman numerals and divisions in outlines.

2. I. Important actors _____
 A. John Wayne _____
 B. Brad Pitt _____
 II. Important actresses _____

ANALOGIES:

Circle the correct word.

3. virus : computer :: gingivitis : _____
 a) gums b) spices c) polio d) disease

Just as a virus attacks computers, gingivitis attacks gums.

SUBJECT/VERB AGREEMENT and CONJUNCTIONS:

A subject must agree with a verb. In the present tense, a singular subject requires a singular verb; a plural subject requires a plural verb. In the present tense, do not add **s** to a verb when the subject is *I* or *you*.

Ex.— He eats sushi. I eat sushi. You eat sushi. We eat sushi.

The most commonly used coordinating conjunctions are *and, but, and or*. When the coordinating conjunction, *or*, joins a compound subject, the verb agrees with the closer subject.

Ex.— Halley or her mother volunteers. Halley or her friends volunteer.

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

Ex.— Either the passengers or the driver has spoken with the officer.

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

4. a. Either the college president or professors (makes, make) that decision.
 b. Neither his cats nor dog (eat, eats) dry food.

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

5. A. Gustave Eiffel designed the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Twenty-five men completed the
 Twenty-five men worked on it. Eiffel Tower, designed by Gustave
 They completed it in slightly over two years. Eiffel, in slightly over two years.

DAY 71

CAPITALIZATION:

In a title, capitalize the subtitle (after a colon [:]) according to the rules for capitalizing any title.

Ex.— Daily GRAMS: Guided Review Aiding Mastery Skills

- 1. in the fall, the class in art history at a local junior college visited the "titanic: the artifact exhibition" at the museum of idaho.

PUNCTUATION:

Remember: Place a comma after a verbal occurring at the beginning of a sentence.

Ex.— Sulking, the child sat in a corner.

Place a comma before and after a verbal occurring after a noun or a pronoun within a sentence.

Ex.— The dancer, refreshed, began her routine again.

- 2. Stunned, Halley exclaimed, "Good heavens! This, no matter what, is totally unacceptable!"

Stunned, Halley exclaimed, "Good heavens! This, no matter what, is totally unacceptable!"

If you used a period instead of an exclamation mark at the end of the sentence, you can mark it correct.

SIMPLE SENTENCES/COMPOUND SENTENCES:

Write SS if the sentence is simple and CS if the sentence is compound.

- 3. a. CS Pay attention to the directions, and you can be our navigator.
b. SS Our new puppy chews our shoes, steals our socks, and plays in the mud.
c. SS With the report of a possible hurricane, residents began to prepare.

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS/ADVERBS and CLAUSES

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

Finish the dependent clause; then, write an appropriate independent clause.

- 4. I want my kids to love God more than I want them to be rich.

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

- 5. Hyde Park was originally hunting grounds for King Henry VIII. King Charles I later made it a public park.

Hyde Park, originally hunting grounds for King Henry VIII, was later made into a public park by King Charles I.

DAY 72

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize this poem.

- 1. poems are made by fools like me,
but only god can make a tree.
— joyce kilmer, "trees"

PUNCTUATION:

Use quotation marks or underlining.

- 2. a. Hot Rods (magazine)
b. Emerson's Life (DVD)
c. 1776 (musical)
d. Eating Well (magazine)
e. "House Sales Up" (newspaper article)
f. "The Tortoise and the Hare" (fable)
g. Horses at Play (oil painting)
h. Ultimate Cooking (television show)

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

Some verbs show action; linking verbs do not.

Pattern for linking verbs: Subject + verb + adjective (This adjective must describe the subject.)

Ex.— eyes are watery (watery eyes)

A list of linking verbs was given on Day 19 and this information is on the topic index.

Circle any verb that can be used as a linking verb.

- 3. appear feel look taste grow become remain seem sound stay be smell

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES/ADVERBS

Good is an adjective that describes. Ex.— We went to a good concert.

Well is an adverb that tells how; use well with an action verb. Ex.— Lars skates well.

Use well in relationship to illness/health.

Circle the correct word.

- 4. a. Cole doesn't play tennis (good, well) when he's not feeling (good, well).
b. Are you doing (good, well)?

SENTENCE COMBINING:

- 5. Elizabeth Keckley earned money by dressmaking. She bought her own freedom from slavery. She was the dressmaker of Mary Todd Lincoln.

This is an example. Your answer may vary.

Elizabeth Keckley, who earned money by dressmaking, was Mary Todd Lincoln's dressmaker, and bought her own freedom from slavery.