DAY 73

CAPITALIZATION:

1. the philippines, given to the u.s. at the end of the spanish-american war in 1898, has the tagalong people as its major ethnic group.

PUNCTUATION:

If two own separate items, place an apostrophe with each owner according to rules for singular possessive and plural possessive.

Ex.— Mike's and Pablo's motorcycles
the ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms

Write the possessive form and the item(s) owned.

2. a. a kitchen belonging to a chef – chef's kitchen
   b. a luncheon attended by many ladies – ladies' luncheon
   c. tools belonging to Liz and Ty together – Liz and Ty's tools
   d. keys owned by Bo and those owned by Sue – Bo's and Sue's keys

PHRASES/CLAUSES: *You should know this by now, but if you've forgotten, he subject index, found on the main page for this class, gives you the page that tells you how to tell the difference.*

Write **P** if the words form a phrase; write **C** if the words form a clause.

3. a. P Before her last concert b. C Before he left London

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

	INFINITIVE	PRESENT	PAST	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
Ex.—	to lie (to rest)	lie, lies	lay	lying	(had) lain
	to lay (to place)	lay, lays	laid	laying	(had) laid

To lie* means *to rest*. It doesn't have a direct object.** **Ex.—** Pigs ***lie **(*rest*)** in mud.

***To lay* means *to place*. Use a direct object.**

DO

Ex.— Parker ***laid*** **(*placed*)** her kitten on a cushion.

In the active voice, *lays, laid, laying* and *lay* meaning *to put* require a direct object.

Underline the subject once and the verb or verb phrase twice. Label any direct object–**DO**.

(You) DO (You)

4. a. (Lay, Lie) that here. b. (Lay, Lie) down. *Direct object was defined on Day 11.*

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

5. Dubus-Bonnel lived in Paris in 1836.
   He spun glass into threads.
   He wove the threads on a fabric loom.
   This created fiberglass.

   Dubus-Bonnel, who lived in Paris in 1836, created fiberglass by spinning glass into threads and then weaving the threads on a fabric loom.

DAY 74

CAPITALIZATION:

1. before hurricane anna, i purchased lite* flashlights at becko hardware store on maple lane.

*brand name

PUNCTUATION:

2. Zsa Zsa Gabor said Ive never hated a man enough to give him his diamonds back

   Zsa Zsa Gabor said, "I've never hated a man enough to give him his diamonds back."

CLAUSES:

Remember: A clause contains a subject and a verb.
An independent clause expresses a complete thought. **Ex.—** Hold this.
A dependent clause does not form a complete thought.
Ex.— While Tyla was working

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

3. a. DC Since I graduated. d. DC With whom the spy talked.
   b. DC Even if you're angry. e. DC If you will listen.
   c. IC They play cards nightly. f. IC Listen carefully.

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS

Write four adverbs for each word.

4. a. where: somewhere, everywhere, nowhere, downstream, up, far, nearby
   b. when: now, always, today, never, sometimes, soon, next, then
   c. how: well, merrily, quickly, dangerously, tightly
   d. to what extent: completely, partially, totally, so, very, too, somewhat, rather

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

5. Was Kit Carson's face originally planned for Mt. Rushmore?
   Was Jim Bridger's face originally planned for Mt. Rushmore?
   Was John Colter's face originally planned for Mt. Rushmore?

   Were the faces of Kit Carson, Jim Bridger, or John Colter originally planned for Mt. Rushmore?

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 75

CAPITALIZATION:

1. the renaissance, a period of great learning in europe, comes from a french word meaning *rebirth*.

PUNCTUATION:

Use a comma after a dependent clause placed at the beginning of a sentence.
Ex.— Before they go to the grocery store, they make a list.
Do not use a comma after a dependent clause placed at the end of a sentence.
Ex.— They make a list **before they go to the grocery store.**

2. After Mark's and Julie's dogs played together, the owners took them to a dog-friendly café.

After Mark's and Julie's dogs played together, the owners took them to a dog-friendly cafe.

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

Write the past and the past participle.

3.

a. to throw	threw	thrown	g. to do	did	done
b. to ring	rang	rung	h. to give	gave	given
c. to beat	beat	beat	i. to steal	stole	stolen
d. to drive	drove	driven	j. to teach	taught	taught
e. to sit	sat	sat	k. to burst	burst	burst
f. to set	set	set	l. to choose	chose	chosen

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS/ADVERBS and CLAUSES *This is an example. Your answer may vary.*

Write a dependent clause beginning with each subordinating conjunction.

4. a. The carpenters stopped working **because** of the strike.
   b. **When** his son wins, Mr. Ladlow grins.
   c. The actor looked **as if** he believed it.

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

5. Ancient Etruscans made polished silver mirrors.
   The silver reflected true colors of women's cosmetics.

Ancient Etruscans made polished silver mirrors because the silver reflected the true colors of women's cosmetics.

DAY 76

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize these titles.

1. a. "bananas do grow on trees"
   b. "finding my soul mate"
   c. how i lost a fortune
   d. "let's talk about renting an apartment"

PUNCTUATION:

2. Cold and shivering the football fan put on gloves zipped her parka and pulled a thick blanket over her head.

Cold and shivering, the football fan put on gloves, zipped her parka, and pulled a thick blanket over her head.

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES

Remember: A predicate adjective occurs after a linking verb and describes the subject.

Circle any predicate adjective. Write the predicate adjective and the word it describes.

3. Her voice sounded (squeaky) and she laughed. squeaky = voice

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

Some verbs show action; linking verbs do not. Some verbs can serve as linking or action verbs. To determine if a verb is linking, place *is, am, are, was,* or *were* above it. If the sentence makes sense and if it links the subject with a noun or an adjective *after* the verb, the verb serves as a linking verb.

is PA (predicate adjective)
Ex.— L This onion tastes strong. (strong onion)
am
A I tasted their onion rings. **NO!**

Place *is, am, are, was,* or *were* above the verb. If the verb is an action verb, write A. If the verb is linking, write L.

4. a. L We were remained quiet.
   b. A Mom felt my forehead.
   c. L Kit was became enthused about the project.
   d. A Siham smelled the candle and smiled.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Walt Disney opened his theme park in California in 1955.
   Some called it "Walt's Folly." *This is an example. Your answer may vary.*

When Walt Disney opened his theme park in California in 1955, some called it "Walt's Folly."

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.