DAY 81

CAPITALIZATION:

If two geographic places are stated together, do not capitalize the type of place.
Ex.— the Red and Colorado rivers

1. "the hudson and james bays are on the northern border of ontario, canada," said mrs. lu.

PUNCTUATION:

Use parentheses and other needed punctuation.

2. Was Chief Wahunsonacock King Powhatan admired by the Jamestown colonists I asked

"Was Chief Wahunsonacock (King Powhatan) admired by the Jamestown colonists?" I asked.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

***Who, what, which,* and *whom* are interrogative pronouns.**
Ex.— **Who** answered the phone? (subject)
Whom did you notify? (direct object)

Write the correct pronoun.

3. a. Who said that?
   b. Whom have they asked to go with them?
   c. From whom has she received a bonus?
   d. With whom must you go?

DIFFICULT WORDS:

Circle the correct word.

4. a. (There, Their, They're) mom works.
   b. (Your, You're) next.
   c. Look at (it's, its) trunk.
   d. Don't go (their, they're, there).

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

5. Moravians moved from eastern Europe.
   Many moved to Old Salem, North Carolina, in 1766.
   Moravians had been persecuted Protestants in eastern Europe.

Moravians, who had been persecuted Protestants in eastern Europe, moved to Old Salem, North Carolina, in 1766.

DAY 82

CAPITALIZATION:

1. on new year's eve, 2008, the largest planet, jupiter, and the smallest, mercury, appeared very close together in the night sky.

PUNCTUATION:

An em dash (the width of the letter, m) is used after an expression of breathlessness caused by emotion or after some colloquialisms. Leave no space before or after a dash.
Ex.— Wait—I need to run back into the house!

Use a dash and other needed punctuation.

2. Breathing hard the hiker whispered Stop for a few moments I cant keep up

Breathing hard, the hiker whispered, "Stop for a few moments—I can't keep up!"

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS *These are examples. Your answer may vary.*

3. a. faith is an abstract noun. or any noun not made of molecules
   b. causing is a gerund. or any "ing" verb
   c. Mt. Vesuvius is a proper noun. or any noun that's a name
   d. sugar is a concrete noun. or any noun made of molecules

PARTS OF SPEECH: PREPOSITIONS

Do not end a sentence with the prepositions *at, for, from,* or *with.*
Ex.— **Wrong:** What are you asking for?
Correct: Why are you asking?

Rewrite each sentence correctly.

4. a. Where is he at? Where is he?
   b. What did you do that for? Why did you do that?
   c. Who are you going with? Who is going with you? (Or, With whom are you going?)
   d. Who did you receive that from? Who gave that to you? (Or, From whom did you get that?)

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

5. Toni shops at an upscale resale boutique.
   She buys designer suits there.
   She buys designer gowns there.
   She buys designer coats there.

Toni shops at an upscale resale boutique, where she buys designer suits, gowns, and coats.

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 83

CAPITALIZATION:

1. "does point state park in pittsburgh," asked mother, "link monongahela wharf and the eliza furnace trail?"

PUNCTUATION:

Place a comma between a business name and abbreviations such as Inc. (Incorporated) or Ltd. (Limited).

Ex.— The Frugal Bride, Inc.

Remember: Place a colon (:) after the greeting of a business letter.

ISHA Enterprises Inc	ISHA Enterprises, Inc.
585 E Kent Blvd	585 E. Kent Blvd.
Phoenix AZ 85254	Phoenix, A 85254
2. Dear Madam	Dear Madam:

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

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

Ex.— My grandfather, **who owns a metal detector**, is a park ranger.

Circle each relative clause.

3. a. Her grandmother, (who is a local celebrity,) is a contractor.
   b. Are you aware (that those plastic bottles) take years to decompose?
   c. Misha, (whom we knew in Chicago,) is now a famous interior designer.
   d. The spoon, (which is in the drawer,) has special holes for stirring.

VOCABULARY:

Verbs that end in ize include *idolize, jeopardize, realize, neutralize, finalize,* and *ostracize.*

Write a sentence using a verb that ends in *ize*. *This is an example. Your answer may vary.*

4. It took Nora years to realize that she was a very good student.

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

5. Coffee as a beverage was enjoyed by Kaldi.
   This was in the seventh century.
   Kaldi was a goatherder.
   He lived in Ethiopia.

Coffee as a beverage was enjoyed by Kaldi, a goatherder in seventh century Ethiopia.

DAY 84

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize the name of a kingdom, genus, and phylum in science. However, do not capitalize the name of a species. **Ex.—** apapane (Hawaiian finch) — (*Himatone sanguinea*)

Remember: Capitalize a region of the world. GENUS SPECIES

1. nubian bustards (*neotis nuba*) are sometimes hunted in the middle east and asia.

PUNCTUATION:

Use underlining or quotation marks.

2. a. Funny Girl (play)
   b. Golden Oldies (CD)
   c. "America After WWI" (essay)
   d. "The Wells" (short story)
   e. Practicing Jujitsu (DVD)
   f. "Atoms and Molecules" (chapter)

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

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

Ex.— **Who** unlocked the door? (subject)
Whom did you tell? (direct object)

Hint: *Whom* ends in *m*. If you can insert *him*, which also ends in *m*, *whom* will be correct.

Ex.— **Whom** did you tell? *Did you tell him?*

Write the correct pronoun.

3. a. With whom may I sit?
   b. who told you that?
   c. For whom did you vote?
   d. whom has he contacted?

DIFFICULT WORDS:

***Then* denotes time sequence.** **Ex.—** We went to a café; **then**, we went to a game.
***Than* is used for comparison.** **Ex.—** His mother is taller **than** his dad.

***Farther* and *farthest* denote distance.** **Ex.—** Do you live **farther** than Isaac?
***Further* and *furthest* denote time.** **Ex.—** I have no **further** comment.

Seldomly is not acceptable; use ***seldom***. **Ex.—** Pierre seldom travels.

Circle the correct word.

4. a. Her car is (seldomly, (seldom) in need of repair.
   b. I can go no (farther, further) on this long, winding path.

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

5. Rachel does not want to go to the beach today.
   Jessica does not want to go to the beach today.
   They want to go to a spa.

Rather than go to the beach today, Rachel and Jessica want to go to a spa.

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.