DAY 89

CAPITALIZATION: "Is Australia," asked Parker, "the largest country entirely within the Southern Hemisphere?

1. "is australia," asked parker, "the largest country entirely within the southern hemisphere?"

PUNCTUATION:

Use an ellipsis (. . .) when part of an expression is missing. If it ends a declarative or an imperative sentence, add a period. Ellipsis marks are three spaced periods, with one space before and after each period.

Ex.— "Can anyone explain why . . . ?"

Remember: Use a colon after the first part of a title and a subtitle. Ex.— "Nuts: Nature's Gift"

2. In her heart-warming book, Oklahoma My Home, Thelma L. Phillips writes, "When I was young, life was easier, but . . . ."

In her heart-warming book, Oklahoma: My Home, Thelma L. Phillips writes, "When I was young, life was easier, but . . . ."

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES

3. a. Circle any descriptive or limiting adjectives. **Did he buy this vanilla candle at a gift store?**
   b. Circle any predicate adjectives. **This candle is gigantic.**
   c. Circle any proper adjectives. **Is it a Williamsburg candle?**

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

Remember: ***To lie* means *to rest*. *To lay* means *to place*.**

	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

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

4. a. (Lie, Lay) on my beach towel.
   b. He has (laid, lain) silently for ten minutes.
   c. Cows are (lying, laying) in a meadow.
   d. Dad and Mom are (lying, laying) tile.

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

5. The apartment is expensive.
   The apartment has oak floors.
   The floors are stained.
   The apartment has a wall of windows.
   Jacy rented it.

   Jacy rented an expensive apartment with stained oak floors and a wall of windows.

DAY 90

CAPITALIZATION:

1. dear lana,
   did you know that uncle jamillah and i left new orleans during hurricane katrina?
   see you soon,
   rico

PUNCTUATION:

In split quotations, place a comma within the first set of quotation marks if the sentence continues. If the sentence ends with the first set of quotation marks, place appropriate ending punctuation.

Ex.— "Is your hair," asked Koko, "naturally blonde?"
"Is your hair naturally blonde?" asked Koko. "Do you highlight it?"

2. "Did Maria," asked Madison, "fly here from Marion, Ohio, on June 6, 2009, for your wedding?"

"Did Maria," asked Madison, "fly here from Marion Ohio, on June 6, 2009, for your wedding?"

SUBJECT/VERB AGREEMENT:

***Does* or *doesn't* is used with a singular subject.** **Ex.— Wrong:** She don't care.
Correct: She doesn't care.

***Do* or *don't* is used with a plural subject, with *I*, and with *you*.**
Ex.— They don't care. You don't care. I don't care.

Circle the correct word.

3. a. Tim (don't, doesn't) want a cola.
   b. Rain (don't, doesn't) usually fall until noon.

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS/ADVERBS and CLAUSES *Your answers may vary.*

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

Subordinating conjunctions: *after, although, because, before, when, whenever, whereas, whether, where, until, while, if, as if, even if, in case, more than, as, since, so that, why,* etc.)

Write a dependent clause beginning with an appropriate subordinating conjunction.

4. a. Some guests stood as the President and First Lady entered the ballroom.
   b. The movie will begin after the previews.
   c. Although she agreed to meet with her estranged father, she doesn't want to go.

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

5. Drinking alcohol may shrink the volume of brain tissue.
   Regular exercise may expand the volume of brain tissue.

   Drinking alcohol may shrink the volume of brain tissue, but regular exercise may expand it.

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.

CAPITALIZATION:

1. they took interstate 43 to lambeau field in green bay and then went to the milwaukee mile, the world's oldest speedway.

They took Interstate 43 to Lambeau field in Green Bay and then went to the Milwaukee Mile, the world's oldest speedway.

PUNCTUATION:

2. Marco — Marco
The storm judging from — The storm, judging from the
the debris was a bad one — debris, was a bad one.
Later — Later,
Tom — Tom

PARTS OF SPEECH: INTERJECTIONS *This is an example. Your answer may vary.*

3. An example of an interjection is Wow!.

SUBJECT/VERB AGREEMENT and CONJUNCTIONS:

Remember: **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. Do not add s to a verb when the subject is *I* or *you*.**

Ex.— Toby **has** a camera. I **have** a camera. Some **have** cameras.

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

Ex.— Your cousins or your **friend** **sends** me e-mails every day.
Your friend or your **cousins** **send** me e-mails every day.

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

Ex.— Neither your backpack nor your **books** are here.

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

4. a. Either her brothers or her dad (helps, help) to set up our carnival.
b. Jilly and they (have, has) a muscle car.
c. On November 8, Gemma or his sisters (leave, leaves) for Brazil.

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

5. Distemper is a disease. — Dogs can be inoculated to prevent
It is a viral disease. — distemper, a viral canine disease.
It occurs in dogs. —
Dogs can be inoculated to prevent distemper. —

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize these titles.

1. a. hero of erie
b. a watcher in the woods
c. wild animals i have known
d. goody two-shoes

PUNCTUATION:

Use parentheses and other needed punctuation.

2. Three fourths cup seventy five percent is the ratio 3 4 isnt it Mrs Chase

Three-fourths cup — seventy-five percent — is the ratio ¾, isn't it, Mrs. Chase?

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

Remember: **A predicate nominative is a noun that occurs after a *linking verb* and means the same as the subject. To determine if a noun after a verb can be a predicate nominative, try inverting the sentence. If the sentence can be inverted without changing its meaning, the word is usually a predicate nominative.**

Ex.— Their first home was (PN) a cabin in the forest.
Proof: A cabin in the forest was their first home.

Underline the subject once and the verb or verb phrase twice. Circle the predicate nominative; write a proof.

3. Her least favorite music is classical jazz. (PN)

Proof: classical jazz is her favorite music

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

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 the preposition.

4. a. IO — Her brother made **her** a snack of cheese and whole-wheat crackers.
b. DO — Chad called his grandparents and met **them** in New York City.
c. OP — Has he decided to stay with **us** during his vacation?
d. IO — Give **me** your hand.

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

5. Ancient Egyptian women used kohl. — Ancient Egyptian women used kohl to
They used it to add black around their eyes. — add black around their eyes, adding
They added glitter to the kohl. — ground beetle shells to the kohl for
They added ground beetle shells for glitter. — glitter.

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.