

CAPITALIZATION:

1. the national trust, concerned about route 66, placed it as a major topic at the 2008 national preservation conference in tulsa.

PUNCTUATION:

Use a comma with contrast when the difference is emphasized.

Ex.— That is a theory, not a fact.

2. Wow My score I must admit was extremely high not typical for me

Wow! My score, I must admit, was extremely high; not typical for me.

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

Remember: The past participle is formed by using *has*, *have*, or *had* before the verb form.

Write the past and the past participle.

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|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 3. a. to ride | <u>rode</u> | <u>ridden</u> | g. to catch | <u>caught</u> | <u>caught</u> |
| b. to fall | <u>fell</u> | <u>fallen</u> | h. to know | <u>knew</u> | <u>known</u> |
| c. to go | <u>went</u> | <u>gone</u> | i. to swear | <u>swore</u> | <u>sworn</u> |
| d. to bet | <u>bet</u> | <u>bet</u> | j. to meet | <u>met</u> | <u>met</u> |
| e. to be | <u>was</u> | <u>been</u> | k. to hold | <u>held</u> | <u>held</u> |
| f. to rise | <u>rose</u> | <u>risen</u> | l. to lose | <u>lost</u> | <u>lost</u> |

PARTS OF SPEECH: CONJUNCTIONS/ADVERBS and CLAUSES:

Subordinating conjunctions serve as a link between a main clause (independent clause) and a dependent clause. Subordinating conjunctions: *after, although, because, before, when, where, whenever, whereas, whether, until, while, if, as if, even if, in case, as, since, so that, more than, why, etc.*

Write a dependent clause beginning with an appropriate subordinating conjunction.

4. a. Jemima prepares dinner while she listens to her favorite podcasts.
- b. After the four-hour surgery, the surgeons ate lunch.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. John Horsley was an illustrator in London. *This is an example. Your answer may vary.*
He was hired to create the first commercial Christmas card.
He was hired by Sir Henry Cole.

John Horsley, an illustrator in London, was hired by Sir Henry Cole to create the first commercial Christmas card.

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. "is the country of argentina in south america led by the national congress?" asked dad.

PUNCTUATION:

Use quotation marks or underlining.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 2. a. <u>Ben Hur</u> (movie) | e. <u>English Cottage</u> (oil painting) |
| b. <u>Aida</u> (opera) | f. "Heart Smart" (song) |
| c. "I'm in Charge" (short story) | g. "Too Much Spring" (poem) |
| d. <u>Setting Goals</u> (DVD) | h. "Living in London" (magazine article) |

VOCABULARY:

Many verbs end in *fy*. Learning the meaning of these verbs will improve your vocabulary.

Ex.— to beautify, to terrify, to vilify, to magnify, to verify, to qualify

Write a sentence using one of the verbs in the example.

3. Jenny used her BINGO winnings to beautify her property with new landscaping.

CLAUSES:

Remember: Restrictive (essential) clauses are needed to understand a sentence. Commas are not used.

Ex.— A wound **that does not heal** needs medical attention.

Nonrestrictive (nonessential) clauses provide unnecessary information. Use commas.

Ex.— The facial scrub, **which is used by many famous people**, contains oatmeal.

Circle any restrictive or nonrestrictive clause. Write **RC** if the clause is restrictive and **NC** if the clause is nonrestrictive. Place commas where needed.

4. a. NC A nagging cough, which had bothered him all week, finally dissipated.
- b. RC One article said that foods like spinach, melons, and raisins fight cancer.
- c. RC A diet that is most effective involves eating nutritional foods.
- d. NC The shoes, which she ordered online, are black patent leather heels.

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

5. Peter realized that his king-sized comforter was dirty. Peter washed his dirty king-sized comforter at a laundromat
Peter realized that his own washer was too small. because his own washer was too small.
Peter went to a laundromat.
He washed and dried his comforter.

CAPITALIZATION:

Remember: If two or more proper nouns are stated together, do not capitalize the type.

Ex.— the Rocky and Cascade mountains

the Chrysler and Empire State buildings.

1. “do the blue nile and the white nile rivers meet in northeastern africa?” asked his sister.

PUNCTUATION:

2. Several doctors research well written and extensive was published in Unit 4 Chapter 3 of a medical journal

Several doctors’ research, well-written and extensive, was published in Unit 4, Chapter 3 of a medical journal.

PHRASES/CLAUSES:

This is an example. Your answer may vary.

3. a. Write a sentence containing a phrase; circle the phrase.
Joe Biden, stumbling through his speech, promised higher taxes for everyone.
- b. Write a sentence containing a dependent clause; circle the clause.
Gas prices, whether we like it or not, are on the rise.

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 (from the linking verb list) is actually serving as a linking verb, place *is, am, are, was, or were* above it. If the sentence links the subject with a noun or an adjective (after the verb), it is a linking verb.

is PA (predicate adjective)
Ex.— L My toe remains enlarged. (enlarged toe)
was

 The patient remained in a coma.
The patient remained ~~in a coma~~.
The patient remained. (Nothing remains to be linked.)

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

4. a. L His skin was became itchy. c. L The music is sounds off key.
b. L Muscles are can grow stressed. d. One child are held her doll tightly.

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

5. The first indoor plumbing was created in Scotland. In 8000 B.C., the first indoor plumbing was created in Scotland, where pipes took sewage away from huts.
This was in 8000 B.C.
Pipes took sewage away from huts.

CAPITALIZATION:

1. the actress, a southern beauty, wore a gionani* gown when she received her golden globe award.

*brand name

PUNCTUATION:

2. Jacob and Jennys new high powered telescope was expensive however they enjoy it

Jacob and Jenny’s new high-powered telescope was expensive; however, they enjoyed it.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Interrogative pronouns include *who, whom, what, which, and that*. Use *who* as a subject or as a predicate nominative. Use *whom* as a direct object, an indirect object, or an object of a preposition.

Ex.— **Who** is that singer? (subject)
The winner was **who**? (predicate nominative)
Whom did you meet? (direct object)
He made **whom** a birthday cake? (indirect object)
To **whom** did you send your money? (object of the preposition)

Circle the correct pronoun.

3. a. (Who, Whom) is it? c. In (who, whom) did she confide?
b. With (who, whom) did he go? d. (Who, Whom) did the boxer challenge?

PARTS OF SPEECH: PREPOSITIONS

Do not end a sentence with the prepositions *at, for, from, or with*. Ex.— Wrong: Who is that for? Correct: For whom is that?

Rewrite each sentence correctly. *This is an example. Your answer may vary.*

4. a. Who are you staying with? With whom are you staying?
b. What did you do that for? Why did you do that?
c. Where are you at? Where are you?
d. What is she asking questions for? Why is she asking questions?

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

5. The price of a Model T was \$260 in 1914. The Model T, priced at \$260 in 1914, was produced by Henry Ford, who Ford paid his employees well.
Henry Ford produced the Model T. was produced by Henry Ford, who paid his employees well.
Ford paid his employees well.

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.