

CAPITALIZATION:

Remember: Capitalize the name of a political party and its members.

Ex. — the Progressive Party

1. rutherford b. hayes was not popular with democrats or republicans; his wife, lucy, was called “lemonade lucy” because she refused to serve alcohol in the white house.

PUNCTUATION:

Remember: An em dash (the width of the letter, m) is used after an expression of breathlessness caused by emotion and after some colloquialisms. **Ex.**— Listen—I need to tell you this.

Use a dash and other needed punctuation.

2. Gracious and poised the clerk smiled sighed and said Sorry Im not sure I understand
-

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

Remember: To show ownership:

Place an apostrophe (') + s after a singular noun. **Ex.**— Toby’s apartment

Place an apostrophe (') + s after a plural noun that does not end in s. **Ex.**— oxen’s hoofs

Place an apostrophe (') after a plural noun that does end in s. **Ex.**— dancers’ show

Circle the correct possessive noun.

3. a. The show was held for both (artist’s, artists’) contemporary works.
b. Landon was uncomfortable in a (resort’s, resorts’) spa.
c. Have you seen baby (mice’s, mices’) tiny pink tails?

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Who and whom are challenging. Use *who* as a subject or a predicate nominative.

Use *whom* as a direct object, an indirect object, or an object of a preposition.

Circle the correct pronoun.

4. a. At (who, whom) was the ball thrown? c. In the end, (who, whom) won?
b. With (who, whom) did the nurse talk? d. To (who, whom) did you give it?

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Pen Hadow set a record in 2003.
He was the first to walk alone from Canada to the North Pole.
-
-

CAPITALIZATION:

1. dear aunt ellie,
will you go with me to pontiac correction center sometime this winter?
your favorite niece,
molly

PUNCTUATION:

Place a comma before and after a participial phrase used as an adjective if it occurs within a sentence and interrupts the flow of the sentence.

Ex.— A motorist, stopped for speeding, answered several questions.

If a participial phrase begins a sentence, place a comma after it.

Ex.— Stopped for speeding, the motorist answered several questions.

2. The student having been assigned a composition wrote an essay entitled Light Refraction
-

CLAUSES:

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

3. a. ____ As the car sped by. c. ____ Before a curfew was set.
b. ____ Although the marchers chanted. d. ____ Possibilities are unlimited.

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

A transitive verb is followed by a direct object. An easy way to remember this is the acronym, DOT (Direct Object = Transitive).

DO

Ex.— T Lu watched the game closely.

An intransitive verb does not have a direct object. Ex.— Mia sneezed three times.

Write T if the verb is transitive; write I if the verb is intransitive.

4. a. ____ Jonas lifted his tennis racquet to serve.
b. ____ Kyla asked a question about zip-lining.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. King Tutankhamun lived about 1000 B.C. _____
His tomb was opened in 1923. _____
Small jars of skin cream were found. _____
Small jars of cheek blush were found. _____

CAPITALIZATION:

1. in 1960, sir francis chichester won a yacht race, crossing the atlantic ocean in his yacht, gipsy moth iii.

PUNCTUATION:

Remember: Place a comma before and after a verbal occurring within a sentence.

Ex.— The man, laughing, patted his friend on the back.

2. Ms Jones Luna frowning examined a piece of hair evidence in a police investigation
-

SIMPLE/COMPOUND/COMPLEX/COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCES:

A compound sentence is composed of two independent clauses. It is usually joined by a coordinating conjunction. Ex.— Several ships entered the harbor, but none left.

INDEPENDENT
CLAUSE

INDEPENDENT
CLAUSE

A compound sentence may be joined by a semicolon. Sometimes, an adverb helps to transition smoothly. Ex.— Several ships entered the harbor; unfortunately, none left.

Write compound sentences using these two independent clauses.

Troy doesn't like to fish. Troy likes to go crabbing.

3. a. Use a conjunction. _____

- b. Use a semicolon. _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES

Write a proper adjective with a noun it may modify.

4. _____

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Plankton includes animals and plants that drift in the ocean.
Nekton includes organisms that can swim against the ocean current.
-
-

CAPITALIZATION:

1. grace kelly, an actress, was filming to catch a thief in monaco when she met prince rainier.

PUNCTUATION:

Remember: Use a hyphen (-) for special effect or to spell out a word.

Ex.— H-E-L-L-O!

2. Hesitantly the spelling contestant looked at the judges and said C h o l e r a
*Luke Delgado
-

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

An appositive is a word or group of words that explains the noun or pronoun that immediately precedes it.

Ex.— Luke, **my cousin**, is a runner.

A predicate nominative occurs after a verb and means the same as the subject.
PN

Ex.— Sally and Molly are his sisters. **Proof:** His sisters are Sally and Molly.

Write **AP** if the boldfaced noun serves as an appositive; write **PN** if the boldfaced noun serves as a predicate nominative.

3. a. _____ They have a new pet, a **puppy**.
b. _____ Gracie is their new puppy's **name**.

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Remember: A word (or words) to which a possessive pronoun refers is called the antecedent. An antecedent must agree in gender (female, male, neuter) and in number with the possessive pronoun.

Ex.— Mr. and Mrs. Vulaj rowed in **their** kayak.

Circle any possessive pronouns; box any antecedents.

4. a. Kimi and I will build our wall. d. Luis and they must clean their equipment.
b. The woman grabbed her purse. e. One bear led its cub into the forest.
c. You need to bring your backpack. f. Everyone must take his time.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. The Museum of Glass is in Tacoma, Washington. _____
Their family will visit the museum. _____
You can watch glass blowers at work there. _____