

## 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

Gracious and poised, the clerk smiled, sighed, and said, "Sorry—I'm 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.

*This is an example. Your answer may vary.*

Pen Hadow set a record in 2003 as 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."

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. DC As the car sped by. c. DC Before a curfew was set.  
b. DC Although the marchers chanted. d. IC 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. T Jonas lifted his tennis racquet to serve.  
b. T Kyla asked a question about zip-lining.

*This is an example. Your answer may vary.*

## SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. King Tutankhamun lived about 1000 B.C. When the tomb of King Tutankhamun — who lived about 1000 B.C. — was opened in 1923, small jars of skin cream and cheek blush were found.  
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

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
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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. Troy doesn't like to fish, but he likes to go crabbing.
- b. Use a semicolon. Troy doesn't like to fish; he likes to go crabbing.

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

Write a proper adjective with a noun it may modify.

4. French embassy

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

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

Plankton includes animals and plants that drift in the ocean, whereas nekton includes organisms that can swim against the ocean current.

*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. 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

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.

Ex.— Sally and Molly are his sisters. **PN** **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. **AP** They have a new pet, a **puppy**.  
b. **PN** Gracie is their new puppy's **name**.

This is an antiquated style of using the masculine pronoun to refer to a singular subject of either sex. If you did not catch this one, don't worry about it. You wouldn't see it used today.

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

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