

# Daily Edits

A1 ~~we are~~ <sup>pl</sup> ~~were~~ currently being ~~learned~~ <sup>taught</sup> the various mountain ranges in South America.

A2 ~~were~~ ~~begin~~ <sup>begin</sup> to study the Rocky Mountains. ~~but~~ <sup>However,</sup> we won't spend ~~too~~ <sup>too</sup> much time with that ~~range~~ <sup>mountain range</sup>.

Conjunctions comes go before  
I can boys  
and are  
and are

B1 ~~This~~ ~~here~~ ~~book~~ ~~Making Money~~ ~~could~~ ~~not~~ ~~been~~ ~~purchased~~ <sup>have</sup> lately, ~~but~~ <sup>However,</sup> ~~I~~ <sup>am</sup> not sure. Making Money is a book

B2 ~~The~~ ~~four~~ ~~boys~~ ~~were~~ ~~whispering~~ ~~between~~ ~~themselves~~, ~~none~~ <sup>amongst</sup> ~~of~~ ~~them~~ <sup>None</sup> knew that they were planning ~~an~~ <sup>entertaining</sup> ~~speeches~~ <sup>speech</sup>.

C1 ~~Frank's~~ ~~father~~ ~~brought~~ ~~the~~ ~~dog~~ ~~home~~ ~~at~~ ~~9:30~~ ~~A.M.~~ <sup>a.m.</sup> and he proceeded to bathe it.

C2 ~~both~~ <sup>B</sup>, please get off ~~of~~ that ladder and ~~sit~~ <sup>sit</sup> ~~here~~ <sup>here</sup>.

# Daily Edits

p2

D1 If <sup>M</sup> mother is touring the <sup>W</sup> west <sup>on</sup> at <sup>E</sup> Easter, <sup>She will</sup> ~~short~~  
probably stay in <sup>M</sup> ~~Mayberry's~~ <sup>H</sup> ~~Kotelx~~,  
<sup>↳ That's a chain</sup>

D2 I went  
I want to your ~~x~~ house yesterday, to give you the  
short story entitled, "<sup>T</sup> <sup>O</sup> <sup>W</sup> ~~the open window~~"  
~~xxxxxxxx~~

E1 <sup>O</sup> <sup>D</sup>  
on December 2, 1987, my father visited St. Paul  
to see my sister at Hamline University.

E2 <sup>Now</sup>  
because <sup>K</sup> Kay did a <sup>well</sup> ~~good~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~at~~ school this year,  
mom is letting her go to <sup>M</sup> ~~My~~ Mexico next <sup>F</sup> ~~fall~~.  
<sup>That's lowercase</sup>

Michael Plasmeter

D.O.L Quiz #1

We have  
1.) we've begun to study the rocky mountains, but we won't spend too much time on that range.

We have begun to study the Rocky Mountains, but we won't spend too much time on that mountain range.

This ~~here~~ book, Making Money could have been purchased lately, but I'm not sure.

This book, Making Money could have been purchased lately; however, I am not sure.

the four boys were whispering between themselves, no one knew that they were planning an entertaining speech.

The four boys were whispering among themselves; no body knew that they were planning an entertaining speech.

I went to your house yesterday to give you the short story entitled, the open window.

I went to your house yesterday to give you the short story entitled, "The Open Window."

Now because Kay did well in school this year, Mom is letting her go to Mexico next Fall.

Now because Kay did well in school this year, Mom is letting her go to Mexico next fall.

Bonus:

I belong to a lot of clubs, they are fun.

I belong to a lot of clubs. They are fun.

22/25 B A. 2/7

# DOL Set #2

A1 The Newcastle Drum and Bugle Corps are ~~the~~ <sup>the best</sup> ~~the~~ ~~best~~ of the three marching groups.

A2 Some of the different drum corps <sup>are</sup> is the Kilties, Explorer, and ~~the~~ <sup>I believe</sup> ~~the~~ ~~two~~ ~~different~~ ~~bands~~

B1 Jay never had ~~no~~ <sup>any</sup> right to <sup>lay</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>there</sup> that book ~~the~~ did he?

B2 We ~~have~~ broke the ~~World's~~ Record for water skiing on Lake Tahoe in Nevada.  
<sup>you can change in to a ,</sup>

C1 <sup>M</sup>Mr. Brown's and <sup>M</sup>Ms. Smith's golf scores were good; they tied for first place.

C2 Since Joan and Karen are here now, they wanted to see the Spanish Magazine.

D1 The group was ~~drove~~ <sup>driven</sup> to Winth Avenue <sup>capitalized</sup> ~~where~~ <sup>no comma</sup> where they

# W2 p2

view the Memorial Day Parades,

D2

~~because~~ The <sup>best</sup> better of the six floats, was <sup>the one</sup> sponsored by the Twenty-First Avenue Club.

E1

Our class sometimes <sup>goes</sup> go to the library to read, Newsweek, a current events magazine.

E2

Mystery Theater, a popular television series, recently used a short story named The Monkey's Paw, for a special.

know Underline  
or "Quotes"

"Short Story"  
Title

Michael Plasmece

DOL Test #2

1.) <sup>are k the E</sup> some of the different drum corps is the kilties explorers and elks, <sup>the F T</sup> I believe ,

Some of the different drum corps are the kilties, the Explorers, and the Elks, I believe.

2.) I <sup>any lay there</sup> never had no-right to lie that book their, did he?

Jay never had any right to lay that book there did he?

must re-write!

3.) <sup>M B MS</sup> Mr. Brown's and Ms. Smith's golf scores were good they tied for first place.

Mr. Brown's and Ms. Smith's golf scores were good; they tied for first place.

4.) <sup>I best f the T F A C</sup> because the better of the six Floats, was one sponsored by the twenty first avenue club ,

The best of the six floats was the one sponsored by the Twenty-First Avenue Club.

5.) <sup>"M T"</sup> "mystery theater" a popular television series, recently used a short story named the <sup>"M B"</sup> monkeys paw for a special

"Mystery Theater," a popular television series, recently used a short story named "The Monkey's Paw," for a special.

\*Bonus\*

<sup>our</sup> are team enjoy <sup>while it is</sup> laying on the beach when its raining

Our team enjoys <sup>lying</sup> on the beach while it is raining.

25/25 **A+**

# DoL W3 P1

A1  
10/19 M <sup>doesn't</sup>  
my sister, ~~she~~ ~~don't~~ like to deliver the Chicago  
Tribune, because it's too heavy.

A2  
10/19 <sup>four girls are</sup>  
There are four girls doing the following things: <sup>two</sup> ~~two~~ are  
reading novels, one is typing, and <sup>is</sup> ~~one~~ choosing to listen  
to a record.  
past / here  
make present

B2 ~~because~~ ~~We~~ ~~haven't~~ ~~no~~ novel by the name of Escape.

10/20 B2 <sup>have</sup>  
"We should ~~of~~ ~~grow~~ more flowers this <sup>next</sup> ~~summer~~, "  
<sup>Season Love case</sup>  
~~Mother~~ said last Saturday ~~no~~ ~~shoots~~ of  
Use as name <sup>not needed</sup>

C1 Cary remarked, "~~I was~~ almost froze while <sup>I was</sup> watching  
the movie 'Iron' at Twin City, Outdoor."

C2 We would <sup>not underline</sup> ~~have~~ ~~given~~ more money to the group,  
but we didn't <sup>an.</sup> have ~~more~~ left.

→ move | quote ←

# DOL W3 P2

11/11

D1

That ~~there~~ man ~~is~~ is no different from the other  
too who don't do too much either.

D2

We grew several types of vegetables this  
Spring, but we should <sup>have</sup> ~~of~~ planted more, ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~garden~~

E1 It rained last night, and we should <sup>have</sup> ~~of~~ stayed at  
our house ~~x~~ instead of walking to ~~Sesto~~ ~~Park~~.

E2 Mom's Ford <sup>has a</sup> ~~have~~ broken window, which the Johnson's  
Garage will repair on Wednesday.

too many commas Can't splice

~~Correct~~ Mom's Ford has a broken window, which the  
Johnson Garage will repair on Wednesday.



DEF W3 P1

1111

1) The first part of the problem is to find the value of  $x$  such that  $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ . This can be factored as  $(x+3)(x-1) = 0$ , so  $x = -3$  or  $x = 1$ .

2) The second part is to find the value of  $x$  such that  $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ . This can be factored as  $(x+3)(x-1) = 0$ , so  $x = -3$  or  $x = 1$ .

3) The third part is to find the value of  $x$  such that  $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ . This can be factored as  $(x+3)(x-1) = 0$ , so  $x = -3$  or  $x = 1$ .

4) The fourth part is to find the value of  $x$  such that  $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ . This can be factored as  $(x+3)(x-1) = 0$ , so  $x = -3$  or  $x = 1$ .

5) The fifth part is to find the value of  $x$  such that  $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ . This can be factored as  $(x+3)(x-1) = 0$ , so  $x = -3$  or  $x = 1$ .

6) The sixth part is to find the value of  $x$  such that  $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ . This can be factored as  $(x+3)(x-1) = 0$ , so  $x = -3$  or  $x = 1$ .

Michael Plasmeier

D.O.L Test  
Week 3

1.) my sister <sup>does not</sup> she dont like to deliver the <sup>the</sup> chicao tribune because its too heavy,

My sister does not like to deliver the Chicago Tribune because it's too heavy. (-1)

2.) we should <sup>have</sup> of grown more flowers this <sup>the</sup> here summer, mother said last Saturday,

"We should have grown more flowers this summer," Mother said last Saturday.

3.) Cary remarked <sup>"I"</sup> was almost <sup>frozen</sup> froze while watching the movie <sup>"Tron"</sup> tron at the twin city outdoor.

Cary remarked, "I was almost frozen while watching 'Tron' at the Twin City Outdoor." (-1)  
*can't quote & underline @ the same time.*

4.) that there man is no different from the other too who dont do to much either,

That man there is no different from the other two who don't do too much either. (-1)

5.) moms ford have a broke window, which the johnson garage will repair on Wednesday,

Mom's Ford has a broken window, which the Johnson Garage will repair on Wednesday.

Bonus: worth 2 pts.

teresa and mike should of come skating <sup>we</sup> can all had fun doing it, exclaimed sheila!

"Teresa and Mike should have come skating."

"We could have had fun doing it!" exclaimed

Shila

22/25 8-

# DOL W4 P1

A1 Jake don't want to watch the television series, National Geographic at his uncle's house.

A2 Carol <sup>said those</sup> says ~~them~~ boys <sup>have</sup> hasn't no business yelling at her, <sup>when</sup> while she's playing baseball <sup>at</sup> in Raynold Park.

B1 12/7 Father has <sup>torn</sup> ~~take~~ the editorial from the New York Times, but he can't make <sup>any</sup> ~~no~~ sense of it.

B2 \* Kurt, will you please send a gift subscription to Time <sup>for</sup> ~~your~~ Aunt Geraldine at 25 James Blvd. in Tulsa. \* No quotes - ! if no one saying it.  
Newspapers Magazines

C1) in cooking class, ms. finch is teaching us boys how to prepare the better pizza, chicken, and hamburgers in the City.

I/me  
We/us

C2) friday morning norma and larry drew an hear on the board to celebrate ms. fosters birthday.

D1) helen, chrissy, lynn, and margo will go to turner jr high school to practice the song the battle hymn of the republic.

D2) the highways are alright as you drive farther in the state, i believe.

you don't need to change anything

E1) sheila never done no work on her map of north america for prof. canbys article, landforms of a major continent.

E2) congress must of give plenty of thought to the civil rights act, which became law in 1965.

A.D.

"Song" "Article"

must of  
could of  
Should of

could have  
must have  
should have

bad

Michael Plasmeier

D.O.L Test 4

she wouldn't say "her" about herself.

1. Carol says, "Those boys had no business yelling at her when she was playing baseball in Raymond Park."

Carol says, "Those boys had no business yelling at her when she was playing baseball in Raymond Park."

2. Father has torn the editorial from the New York Times but he can't make any sense of it.

Father has torn the editorial from the New York Times, but he can't make any sense of it.

3. In cooking class, Ms. Hinch is teaching us boys how to prepare the better pizza, chicken, and hamburgers in the City.

In cooking class, Ms. Hinch is teaching us boys how to prepare the best pizza, chicken, and hamburgers in the city.

4. Helen, Chrissy, Lynn, and Margo will go to Turner Jr High School to practice the song the "Battle Hymn of the Republic".

Helen, Chrissy, Lynn, and Margo will go to Turner Jr. High School to practice the "Battle Hymn of the Republic".

5. Sheila never did any work on her map of North America for Prof Canby's article, "Landforms of a Major Continent".

Sheila never did any work on her map of North America for Prof. Canby's article, "Landforms of a Major Continent".

Bonus:

"Since progress reports have come out today, I plan to be getting grounded this weekend," cried Sheila,

"Since progress reports came out today, I plan to be grounded this weekend," cried Sheila,

+2

25/25 A+

# Week 3 5

A

- \* To understand Shakespeare better the students have went to see the play Julius Caesar.  
*gone*
- \* After the play Kim said ~~it~~ didn't think the romans fought hard enough.  
*fought*

1/5

"Play"

B

- \* Irregardless of the outcome of the game I still think Jim is the best of the two players.  
*better two*
- \* We purchased the following items: a baseball, a bat, and some fishing equipment.

C

- \* They aren't going by way of highway 59, I don't think.  
*beginning*
- \* They gave themselves some time to view the brooklyn bridge when they're out east.  
*they were*

Very good!

D

- \* Does - the poem "Crystal Moments" describes how dogs catch a fleeing deer don't it?  
*could*
- \* Janet exclaimed sue slid into home plate to win the game for we girls.  
*us* *and won* *capital*

E

- \* Father and mother went outside of the house to see who had stole the planter.  
*se to*
- \* They ~~have~~ decided I believe that it had been took by an unknown person.  
*taken*

No words as 'irregardless

"Poems"

Michael Masmer

DOL Quiz-Week 5

1. After the play, Kim said, "I <sup>don't</sup> think the Romans <sup>fought</sup> hard enough."

After the play, Kim said, "I don't think the Romans fought hard enough."

2. Irregardless of the outcome of the game, I still think Jim is the best of the <sup>two</sup> players.

Irregardless of the outcome of the game, I still think Jim is the <sup>best</sup> of the <sup>two</sup> players.

3. They <sup>aren't</sup> going by way of highway 59, I <sup>don't</sup> think.

They aren't going by way of Highway 59, I don't think.

4. The poem, Crystal Moments, describes how dogs <sup>caught</sup> a fleeing deer <sup>doesn't</sup> think it?

The poem, "Crystal Moments," describes how dogs caught a fleeing deer, doesn't it?

5. They <sup>had</sup> decided, I <sup>believe</sup>, that it had been <sup>taken</sup> by an unknown person.

They had decided, I believe, that it had been taken by an unknown person.

Bonus:

Today after we take our <sup>DOL</sup> quiz, we will be handing in only one thing, our project.

Today, after we take our DOL Quiz, we will be handing in only one thing, our project.

22/25 B-

In the bonus, Q in quiz is capitalized  
That is the way it was on the board on 1/25



Week 8 DOL

A 1: the movie <sup>" Raiders of the Lost Ark "</sup> has come to scottsville <sup>larger</sup> theater because the other theaters dont ~~never~~ have enough seats,

A 2: <sup>Doesn't</sup> ~~don't~~ it seem strange that the class has <sup>run</sup> over its budget for the whole year already?   
 *Its a question*

B 1: not one of them <sup>thoes</sup> students have read the long poem <sup>" J. R. A. M. "</sup> the rime of the anciet mariner.   
 *Spelled like this in poem*

B 2: <sup>has grown</sup> mrs. johnson <sup>cultivated</sup> has grown african violets from holland, but she has gave most of them away <sup>to</sup> her mother and <sup>me</sup> me.

C 1: <sup>carefully</sup> after looking into the matter <sup>or we're we are</sup> careful were claiming that several companies polluted water in lake michigan on the fourth of july,   
 *the*

C 2: <sup>brought</sup> mrs compton the new teacher <sup>the necklace</sup> brang her notes about <sup>the necklace</sup> a french short story to class.

*"Movie"*

D 1: 2944 Grafton Avenue  
Fort Worth TX  
October 17, 1989

D 2: dear brad  
thank you for your invitation, I'll be arriving at 7:30.

Sincerely,

Lance

*for he's*  
*He is sitting*  
E 1: ~~hes setting~~ down to study the characteristics of the sierra mountains, as they appeared  
in ~~ad~~ 1000 ACE,

E 2: Miss Claudia Sheehy  
2118 Brand Blvd.  
Elkins NH

Michael Plasmeier

4/1

D.O.L Test Week 8

1. The movie "Raiders of the Lost Ark" <sup>came to</sup> Scottsville larger theater because the other theaters don't ~~never~~ have enough seats.

The movie, "Raiders of the Lost Ark" has come to Scottsville's largest theater because the other theaters don't have enough seats.

2. Mrs. Johnson has grown African violets from Holland, but she has given most of them away to her mother and me.

Mrs. Johnson has grown African Violets from Holland, but she has given most of them away to her mother and me.

3. Ms. Compton, the new teacher, brought her notes about the necklace, a French short story to class.

Ms. Compton, the new teacher, brought her notes about, "The Necklace," a French short story, to class.

4. 2944 Grafton Ave.  
Fort Worth TX  
October 17, 1989

25/25 A+

2944 Grafton Ave.

Fort Worth, TX

October 17, 1989

(More on the back.)

H's sitting  
5 M  
5. hes setting down to study the characteristics of the sierra mountains, as they appeared in ad 1000 ACE.

He's sitting down to study the characteristics of the Sierra Mountains, as they appeared in 1000 ACE.

Bonus:

not one of thoes students have read the long poem the rime of the ancient mariner.

Not one of thoes students have read the long poem, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

Why do you make everything so difficult?  
to be PC

why? AD.

pt off for using ACE

(-1)

(+2)

A 1: im sure dr clark don't never close her office on bridge st in december,

Week 9

A 2: the left front tire on bill and bobs buick busted as they drove on there journey too

Atlanta in the southeast,

~~no~~ yes

B 1: mr marson didn't no that the kiwanis club had froze his winning swordfish at cutter market, 1307 washington ave,

not capital<sub>2p</sub>

B 2: jenny and mary isnt aware that there bread had began to raise in a open jar,

C 1: when she slided down the hill jan injured her ankle worst then her toe,

even worse

C 2: joanne has threw the ball farther then me jeff complained,

or has thrown

D 1: will a leave frank loan a copy of the incredible journey during november

D 2: walt has taught some new music to the people who sung in the catholic league choir last year I think,

E 1: im going to lay down and listen to ricky skaggs while I right a letter to my brother, declared chris,

E 2: joe don't know no short poems regardless of his english teachers efforts in class,

? just regardless yes

Michael Plasmeier

D. O.L Quiz Week 9

1. I'm sure Dr. Clark <sup>doesn't</sup> never close her office on <sup>Bridge St.</sup> in December

I'm sure Dr. Clark doesn't ever close her office on Bridge St. in December. C

2. Mr. Larson <sup>doesn't know</sup> that the <sup>has</sup> Kiwanis club had frozen his winning swordfish at Cutter market, 1307 Washington Ave.

Mr. Larson doesn't know that the Kiwanis Club has frozen his winning swordfish at Cutter Market, 1307 Washington Ave.

3. Joanne <sup>has</sup> threw the ball farther than me <sup>Jeff</sup> complained.

"Joanne threw the ball farther than <sup>a</sup> me," Jeff complained.

4. Walt <sup>taught</sup> has taught some new music to the people who <sup>sing</sup> sung in the catholic league choir last year <sup>I</sup> think.

Walt has taught some new music to the people who sing in the Catholic League Choir last year, I think.

5. I'm going to <sup>lie</sup> lay down and listen to ricky skaggs while I <sup>write</sup> right a letter to my brother <sup>declared</sup> Chris.

"I'm going to lie down and listen to Ricky Skaggs while I write a letter to my brother," declared Chris.

Bonus:

I <sup>come to</sup> ~~have come~~ to school and listen to my teachers voices everyday for the last <sup>six</sup> 6 months, I think I deserve a brake break.

I have come to school and listened to my teacher's voices everyday for the last six months. I think I deserve a break, (1)

3/2/20

# Rules for Using Commas

9/20

1. Use commas to separate items of 3 or more things  
ex. pizzas, pretzels, and hot dogs
2. Use a comma before a conjunction (For boys) that connect 2 Independent clauses  
ex. Eagles are in the play offs, and they are playing @
3. Use commas to set off intro phrases  
ex. On a Sunday afternoon, I will watch Eagles play
4. Use a comma to set off an appositive (Extra info)  
ex. My teacher, Ms. Williams, is wearing purple
5. Use a comma to separate 2 or more adjs  
ex. I will go to the big, grey Lincoln Financial Field.
6. Use a comma to set off quotes  
ex. I said, "What are we doing?"
7. Use a comma to set off a direct address for the name  
ex. "Joe, go to the man"
8. Use a comma to set off the express contrast  
ex. I hope the Packers win, not the Eagles.
9. Use a comma to set off transition words  
ex. Unfortunately, it will be cold.  
It may, unfortunately, it will be cold.
10. Use a comma to set off mild interjections  
ex. Oh, it will be freezing
11. Use a comma for Dates, cities, #'s  
Nov. 19, 2004      2,000      Philadelphia PA



Comma Usage Rule	Example from Article
1. Separate items in a series, list	milk, bread, and chese
2. Before a conjunction, connecting 2 indep. clauses (Fan Boys)	Soe had seven chickens, and Jack has three
3. Set off introductory phrases	<del>First, I ate the chicken</del> - Because it cold, I got
4. Set off appositives	Joe, the farm boy, when in the burr
5. Separate adjectives	The black, big man said
6. Set off quoted words & dialogue	I said, "Go get Soe"
7. Direct address	Mom, go get me some food
8. Set off phrases that express contrast	Choreleading practice is today, not tme.
9. Set off transition words I like the Carboys	However, the Eagles will win.
10. Set off mild interjections Don't need this part	Oh, I can't stand you
11. Date & year, numbers, city & state, name & title	December, 6 2004

got a 2  
sweet  
shirt

# The Semi-colon



## Semi-Colon Rules:

### *Separate two independent clauses*

1. Use a semi-colon in place of the comma and conjunction to separate the two independent clauses in a compound sentence.

Example: I like working outside; I also enjoy reading.

2. Use a semi-colon before the conjunctive adverb (such as however and therefore) that joins two independent clauses.

Example: I like working outside; however, I also enjoy reading.

3. Use semi-colons to separate elements in a series if they contain internal punctuation.

Example: On his fishing trip, Jeff caught rainbow, brook, and lake trout; large-mouth, small mouth, and white bass; and a few northern pike.

### 4. As a "Super-Comma"

Use semi-colons to separate elements in a series if it is a "monster list".

# Semicolons

A semicolon sometimes acts like a period and sometimes acts like a comma. For information about semicolons, turn to 393.1-393.4 in your *Write Source 2000* handbook.

## EXAMPLES

*To Join Two Independent Clauses:*

**I have a signed Batman comic; it is the most valuable book I own.**

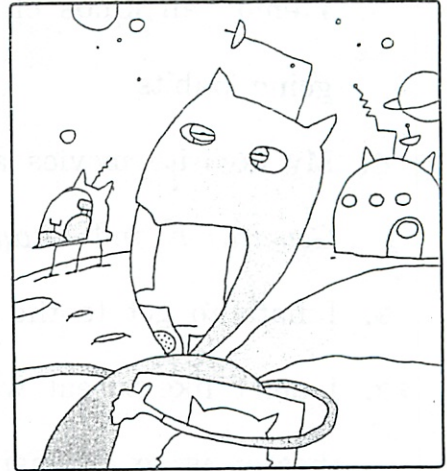
*To Join Two Independent Clauses Connected by a Conjunctive Adverb:*

**My karate instructor was tough; however, he never got upset.**

(Conjunctive adverbs include *also, as a result, besides, for example, furthermore, however, in addition, instead, meanwhile, moreover, nevertheless, similarly, then, therefore, thus.*)

*To Separate Groups of Words or Phrases That Already Contain Commas:*

**My favorite foods are pizza with pepperoni, peppers, and mushrooms; peanut butter and jelly sandwiches; and liver and onions.**



## Directions

Place semicolons where appropriate in the following sentences. The first sentence has been done for you.

1. John decided to go to a movie; he wanted to see *Deep Impact*.
2. Afterward, he said he didn't care for the film; he said, he is getting tired of "disaster" movies.
3. Victor likes most films; nevertheless, he still refuses to see *Titanic*.
4. He won't go to war movies; he classifies them as "disaster" films.
5. Victor thinks there are enough real disasters around; he doesn't need them magnified on a wide screen with Dolby surround-sound.
6. Victor may be right; however, I was impressed by *Titanic* and loved being scared by *Deep Impact*.

7. I enjoy all kinds of movies; therefore, I don't plan to change my movie-going habits.
8. My favorite movies are *The Godfather, Part II*, *Star Trek: The Next Generation*, and *Titanic*.
9. I hate to get to the movies late; I want to see the previews.
10. I don't like to eat when I'm watching movies; besides, the food at the theater is so expensive.
11. People at the theater are sometimes rude; it can make the whole experience unpleasant.
12. Some people talk during the feature, get up to get food, go to the bathroom, or just change seats; and once someone fell asleep behind me and started snoring.
13. New theaters with stadium-style seating are nice; short people ought to especially like them.
14. I really like discount theaters; you can get a ticket and a big tub of popcorn for the same price as a ticket at a regular theater.
15. Sometimes I go to the discount theater even if I could rent the same movie at a video store; it's just more fun watching a movie on a big screen.



**Next Step** Now it's your turn to try the three different uses for the semicolon. Write a sentence of your own for each semicolon use covered in this exercise.

Comma and Semi-colon review.

Directions: For each sentence, add commas where necessary and state the rule as to why.

1. Although Natalie likes old movies, she has never heard of James Cagney. *2 clauses Intro*
2. Looking up at the night sky, my father pointed out the planet Jupiter. *Intro Phrase*
3. A gecko, I believe, is a type of lizard. *Appositive or transition*
4. I'm going to go to the mall to buy a shirt, pants and shoes for the prom. *Series*
5. Do you think Professor Jennings that the experiment will work? *Direct Address*
6. Queen Victoria, and English monarch, ruled for sixty-four years.
7. Brenda, can you help me move this furniture? *Direct Address*
8. Michelle said, "Many people called today." *quote*
9. Joan is already here but Maria won't be flying in until tonight. *Fan Boys*
10. I'd like to go to the mall, however, to actually buy the store, not the clothes. *Transition words*

Does not make sense

Directions: Add commas where they are missing in the following paragraph. Some sentences do not need commas.

- 1) The dancer whose farewell performance we attended, was Rudolf Nureyev. 2) He was appearing with other ballet dancers in a special program that had six parts. 3) The part I enjoyed most was an episode from the ballet "Sleeping Beauty." 4.) Teenager Jennifer Gelfand who rushed to the theater when another dance was injured, performed with a partner from the Bolshoi Ballet. 5) Boston's Wang Center for the Performing Arts, which was redecorated recently, was an impressive setting for the show.

Usually has , before (I'd put ;

Directions: Add a semi-colon in each sentence where necessary.

- 1.) It was football day; therefore Hank needed his lucky shirt.
- 2.) They never lost a game when he had his shirt; as a result all of his teammates made sure he wore it.
- 3.) I wanted to look for the shirt; I liked it and decided I wanted to steal it.
- 4.) I thought it was a good idea; although, I did realize that I could get into trouble.
- 5.) Hank found the shirt; it was under the bleachers outside.

Directions: Add commas and semi-colons where they belong.

1. Nikkis' ideal man, would be someone who would not be afraid to show <sup>the</sup> emotions of happiness, love, or fear, who would be considerate enough to remember holidays,

birthdays and special occasions, and who spend a lot of money, time, and attention on her.

2. Josh wore baggy pants with a drawstring belt, plaid pattern, and wide cuffs, a shirt with puffy sleeves, plastic pearl buttons, and a starched collar, and black shoes with wingtips, leather soles, and platform heels.

3. Nikki's friends couldn't believe that Josh, a boring nerd, was Nikki's friend, that Nikki, a sharp dresser, would be seen with Josh, a fashion misfit, and that together, a totally opposite couple they could find things in common.

4. All things considered, everyone concluded that Nikki, an intelligent woman, would make up her own mind, that Josh, a somewhat responsible person, would show his true colors, and that her friends if they wanted to remain friends would have to become friends with Josh.

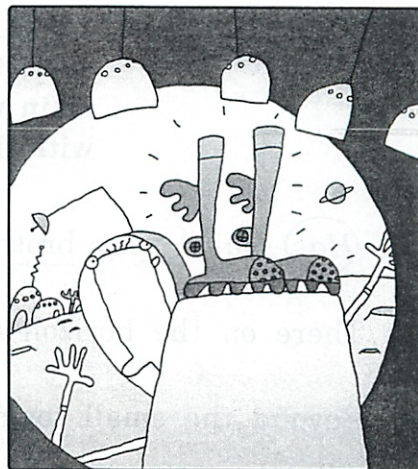


Her

# Subject-Verb Agreement 2

It's common to find sentences in which the subjects and verbs don't agree. For example, someone might incorrectly write *The committee have adjourned* rather than *The committee has adjourned*. It's an easy mistake to make.

These activities focus on two particular problems with subject-verb agreement: sentences with collective nouns and sentences in which the subject comes after the verb. (Turn to pages 88-89 in *Write Source 2000* for explanations and examples.)



## EXAMPLE

The team is preparing for its big game.

(The collective noun *team* is singular, the verb *is* is singular, and the pronoun *its* is singular. All three items are consistently singular. Make sure that collective noun-verb-pronoun combinations stay consistent.)

## Directions

Underline the subject (a collective noun) for each set of verbs below; then circle the verb that agrees in number with the subject. The first one has been done for you.

1. The crowd in the gym (is, are) cheering loudly.
2. Measles (has, have) kept several of the best players home all week.
3. The team (is, are) required to return their jerseys after the season.
4. The pair of boots I want (is, are) in the window.  
*is 1 thing*
5. Mathematics (has, have) been a challenge for me.
6. The committee (has, have) voted in favor of a neighborhood party.
7. Our class (is, are) planning a square dance.
8. The faculty (is, are) asked to attend the dance.

*Different from Latin*

**Directions**

These sentences have unusual word order. Underline the subject in each sentence below. (It will come after a helping or main verb.) Then circle the verb or helping verb that agrees with the subject. The first one has been done for you.

1. (Has) *Have* your brother seen that movie?
2. There on the horizon (*is*, are) the cloudlike mountain formations.
3. Beyond the small town (was) *were* a large field of prairie-dog burrows.
4. (*Has*, Have) any of your relatives ever been to Colorado?
5. (*Wasn't*, Weren't) Bob and Sandy going to baby-sit for your brother?
6. There (is, *are*) a crowd gathering in front of the school.
7. There (*go*, goes) Sasha, followed by Andy. *crowd is 1 even though a crowd is multiple people*
8. Across the river (are, *is*) two new subdivisions.
9. Under the old buildings (is, *are*) a dark tunnel.
10. Over there (is, *are*) the paper for the project.
11. (Is, ~~Are~~) Ellie, Meggie, or Bill going to the dance? *means pick poop*
12. Over the river and through the woods to grandmother's house (~~goes~~, go) we. *We go*
13. (*Is*, Are) Blaire, Peter, and Paul taking chemistry next year?
14. There (*is*, are) many important reasons for going to school.
15. (*Do*, Does) most of America's pets eat dry food?

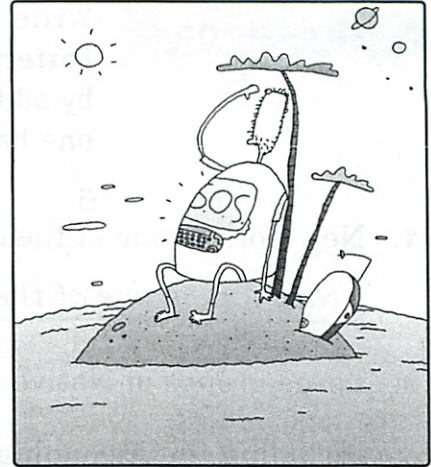


**Next Step** Explain to a partner why you decided on the answers to the 15 sentences above.



# Sentence Fragments 1

A sentence fragment may look and sound like a sentence, but it isn't. It is a group of words that is missing either a subject or a verb or that doesn't express a complete thought. (Turn to page 86 in *Write Source 2000* for examples of this type of sentence error.)



## EXAMPLE

*Sentence Fragment:*

Also commonly referred to as seas.

*Corrected Sentence:*

Oceans are also commonly referred to as seas.

(A subject and a predicate have been added to make this a sentence.)

## Directions

Some of the following groups of words are sentences, and some are not. Write an *S* on the line before each sentence; write an *F* before each fragment. **Correct the fragments.**

- F   1. *Oceans cover*  
~~Covering~~ more than 70 percent of the world's surface.
- S   2. Oceans maintain the earth's climate by regulating air temperature.
- F   3. Supplying moisture for rain. *What*
- F   4. The Pacific Ocean, by far the largest individual ocean. *Does What*
- S   5. The Pacific covers nearly a third of the earth's surface.
- S   6. It is also the deepest ocean, with an average depth of 12,900 feet.
- F   7. Every natural element found in the water of the oceans. *Verb?*
- F   8. Evaporation, which ~~removes~~ *spet rid or* freshwater from the oceans, leaving the salt behind. *Verb*
- S   9. Rain returns freshwater to the oceans.
- F   10. Currents running through the seas like giant rivers. *Do What*

**Directions**

Write an *S* above each sentence and an *F* above each fragment. Correct each fragment by joining it to the complete sentence or by adding what it needs to be a sentence on its own. The first one has been done for you.

- S* *F*
1. New York is one of the oldest states. A long, interesting history.  
*New York is one of the oldest states, and it has a long, interesting history.*
  
  2. Large groups of Native Americans lived there before white settlers arrived.  
 Including the Algonquians and the Iroquois.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
  3. Sometime in the year 1624. Thirty families settled in New York.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
  4. Manhattan was called New Amsterdam. Because it was settled by the Dutch.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
  5. During the Revolutionary War. More than 30,000 people loyal to the British left New York.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
  6. New York was the 11th state to enter the Union. Albany, the capital city.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



**Next Step** Exchange your work on sentence fragments with a classmate. Discuss any differences in each other's answers.

# Comma Splices

A comma splice happens when two sentences are connected with only a comma. They should be joined with a comma and a coordinating conjunction (*and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet*), joined with a semicolon, or made into two separate sentences. (Turn to page 86 in *Write Source 2000* for more information.)



## EXAMPLE

*Comma Splice:*

Eating healthy food is good, sometimes you just crave junk food.

*Correct:*

Eating healthy food is good, but sometimes you just crave junk food.

## Directions

Fix each comma splice by adding a connecting word (*and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet*), replacing the comma with a semicolon, or by breaking the sentence into two sentences. The first one has been done for you.

- Many foods that are labeled "natural" are full of sugar and salt, <sup>and</sup> some "low-fat" foods have unhealthy ingredients.
- Air-popped popcorn is fluffy and white, movie-theater popcorn is soggy and yellow. *could also, but*
- Candy bars taste better than energy bars, both kinds of bars give you an energy boost. *For semi-colon*
- There are regular, no-fat, and low-fat potato chips, the tastiest potato chips are flavored with barbeque, sour cream, and onions.
- Flour is the main ingredient in bread, rolls, and English muffins, it is also a major ingredient in cakes, donuts, and pies.
- Some people think pizza is a fattening food, <sup>but</sup> it definitely can be.

# Run-Ons

A run-on sentence happens when two sentences run together without punctuation or without a comma and a connecting word (coordinating conjunction). (Turn to page 87 in *Write Source 2000* for more information.)

## EXAMPLE

*Run-On Sentence:*

My grandfather ate unhealthy foods all of his life he lived to be 91.

*Corrected Sentence:*

My grandfather ate unhealthy foods all of his life, but he lived to be 91.

## Directions

Correct each run-on sentence below by making it into either two sentences (add end punctuation) or one sentence (add a semicolon or add a comma and a coordinating conjunction). Try to correct at least half of the run-ons by adding a comma and a coordinating conjunction. The first one has been done for you.

1. Corn syrup is found in soft drinks and candy bars, <sup>and</sup> it is high in calories.
2. There's corn syrup and high-fructose corn syrup. I don't know the difference.
3. I do know that corn syrup contains dextrin, maltose, and dextrose. I also know that corn syrup comes from the hydrolysis of cornstarch.
4. Hydrolysis sounds like a chemical process, <sup>though</sup> it must be helpful.
5. I'm still not sure what corn syrup is, I don't know anything about dextrin.
6. Corn syrup tastes good, <sup>and</sup> it is sometimes cheaper to use than regular sugar.
7. I know what is in "100 percent fruit juice." <sup>That</sup> maybe that's what I will drink.
8. My brother drinks only bottled water, <sup>he</sup> says it has no additives.

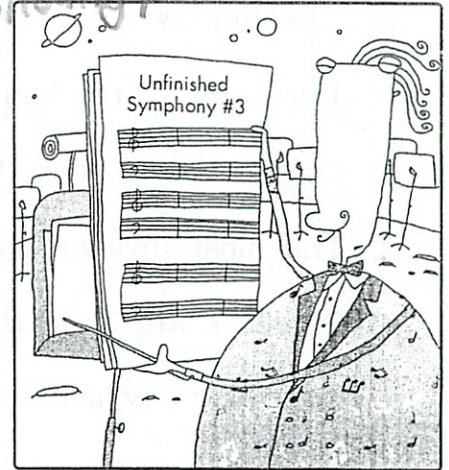


**Next Step** Write several sentences about the ingredients in one of your favorite snack foods or desserts. Don't use any punctuation marks or connecting words. Have a friend do the same thing. Exchange papers and correct each other's run-on sentences.

# Colons

~~The reasons I left are: G-bad~~  
 The reasons I left are the following:

A colon may be used to introduce a list or an important point. It can also set off a word or phrase from the rest of the sentence for emphasis. A colon follows the salutation of a business letter and comes between numbers that show time. (Turn to 394.1-394.5 in your *Write Source 2000* handbook for additional information about colons.)



## EXAMPLES

**Dear Mr. Valenza:**

(The colon follows the salutation of a business letter.)

**Musician Wanda Landowska made this statement: "I never practice; I always play."**

(The colon is used to formally introduce the quotation.)

**Most burglaries take place between 1:00 a.m. and 4:00 a.m.**

(The colon is used between numbers showing time.)

**A good student does the following: reads, writes, and remembers.**

(The colon introduces a list.)

**The police were missing one important piece of information: a motive.**

(The colon sets off the phrase *a motive* for emphasis.)

**Directions** Place colons where they are needed in the following sentences. The first two sentences have been done for you.

1. There was one problem with the 7:00 a.m. class; the time of day.
2. Dad's sports rules were the following: play hard, play fair, and play often.
3. John gave us some good advice for losing weight; eat less.
4. He also told us to avoid the following: eating between meals, eating before going to bed, and eating foods that are mostly sugar or salt.

5. The library doors were locked at exactly 5:00 p.m.
6. Lucas has three major dislikes, whiners, bullies, and braggarts.
7. On the other hand, there was one thing he really liked, football.
8. The most involved people have the least input in one area, education.
9. Students are often the last to be heard after the following groups have had their say, politicians, parents, administrators, and educators.
10. Some follow this saying, "Children should be seen and not heard."

**Directions** Rewrite the sentences below so that each sentence uses one or more colons. The first sentence has been done for you.

1. Reading, sleeping, and eating are Aaron's favorite activities.

*Aaron's favorite activities are the following: reading, sleeping, and eating.*

2. Chad was lost in the woods, from ten in the morning until eleven at night.

*Chad was lost in the woods: from 10 in the morning till 11 at night*

3. His backpack broke and spilled energy bars, a water bottle, and his flashlight.

*His back pack broke and he spilled: energy bars, water bottle, and flashlight* *the following*

4. "It's always darkest before dawn" was my grandfather's favorite saying.

*My grandfather's saying was the following: "It's always darkest before dawn."*


5. The one thing I liked about Uncle Bill was listening to his scary campfire stories.

*There was 1 thing I liked about Uncle Bill was: listening to his scary campfire stories,*

# Colons

## Introducing Lists


An independent clause can stand alone as a complete sentence. When you add a list to an independent clause, use a colon after the clause to tell readers a list is coming next.


 *independent clause* I have three things to trade. *list* a giant water pistol  
a slingshot  
my sister's diary

*altogether* I have three things to trade: a giant water pistol, a slingshot,  
and my sister's diary.

An independent clause before a list often ends with determining words, such as the following, as follows, for example, or below. Use a colon after these words to signal the list that follows.

*Some don't need colons*

 The rules are **as follows**: no shouting, no pushing, and no cheating.

 Add colons where they belong.

1. What we have here is a complete mix-up; no grounds to complain, no violation of any law, and no obvious way to recover.
2. We have experienced the following; misunderstanding, confusion, and danger.
3. To get out of danger, our needs are as follows; a plan, someone to execute the plan, and enough money to fund the plan.
4. We used to have everything; the people, the money, the plans, and the energy.
5. Look what I just found; plans, spare parts, and fuel!
6. Let's divide into three teams; home base, transport group, and forward base.
7. Home base will be responsible for three areas; scheduling shipments, receiving shipments, and repairing vehicles.
8. The transport group will control voyage-specific tasks; operating the shuttle craft, recording outgoing inventories, and recording incoming inventories.
9. Forward base will be responsible for outer space maneuvers; dockings, landings, explorations, and takeoffs.

*Not colon after  
for, are, is*

# The Semicolon and Colon

Use a **semicolon** in the following ways: to join the parts of a compound sentence if no coordinating conjunction is used; to separate clauses when there are several commas in the parts of a compound sentence; to separate the parts of a series when there are commas within the parts; and before a conjunctive adverb that joins the clauses of a compound sentence.

Newts are brightly colored salamanders; efts are young newts.

Byzantine trade included furs such as sable, mink, and fox; precious stones, gold, and ivory; and fabrics such as silk, muslin, and damask.

California, New York, and Texas are the three most populous states; but the populations of Florida and Arizona are among the fastest growing.

Evan is a slow reader; however, he is an excellent student.

Use a **colon** in the following ways: to introduce a list of items; after the greeting of a business letter; between numerals indicating hours and minutes; between chapter and verse in a biblical reference; between two sentences when the second explains or summarizes the first; and to introduce a long or formal quotation.

You will need these items: work boots, warm clothing, and a backpack.

Dear Ms. Ellison:

The train will leave at 5:18 P.M.

It's clear your trip agreed with you: you look years younger.

In one of his essays, Emerson wrote: "Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not."

Do not use a colon after a verb or a preposition unless the colon is being used to introduce a formal quotation.

**Incorrect** Peter likes to paint: horses, dogs, and cats.  
**Correct** Peter like to paint horses, dogs, and cats.

## Using Semicolons and Colons

Use semicolons and colons appropriately in the following sentences.

1. Jim enjoys history, literature, and psychology; but Rebecca prefers math, science, and music.
2. Beethoven visited Vienna in 1787; Mozart heard him play there.
3. Dan is interested in Japan; consequently, he enjoyed the novel *Shogun*.
4. The runner has trained for months; unfortunately, yesterday he broke his ankle.
5. Before you paint, gather the following things: paint, a palette, and brushes.
6. Let's ask Sylvia to play the piano; she's the best pianist I know.
7. Rembrandt was a great painter; nevertheless, he died penniless.
8. For skiing you need the following: skis, poles, a warm jacket, a hat, and gloves.
9. E. B. White was an essayist; however, he is best known for the book *Charlotte's Web*.
10. The following are jobs in advertising: copywriting, editing, and design.



# The Semicolon and the Colon

Form B

## A. Using the Semicolon and the Colon

Add semicolons and colons where they are needed in the numbered sentences.

To jump start a car in cold weather, first find another car with a strong battery.

(1) Then take the following safety precautions; make sure that the cars do not touch; turn off the ignitions of both cars; turn off all accessories in both cars.

Now, take a set of jumper cables coded with black and red markings. (2) Locate the positive terminals of the two batteries; <sup>or comma</sup> then connect the clamps of the red cable to the positive terminals. (3) Next, connect one clamp of the black cable to the negative terminal of the assisting battery; connect the other clamp of the black cable to the engine block of the car to be started.

(4) When all the cables are connected, start the engine of the assisting car; <sup>or comma</sup> then start the engine of the other car. Once you have cut the engine of the assisting car, take one important final step, for safety's sake; (5) Remove the cable clamps in the reverse order from the way you connected them; first, disconnect one of the black cable's clamps from the engine block; then, disconnect the other from the assisting battery; finally, disconnect the red cable's clamps from the positive terminals.

## B. Using the Semicolon and Colon in Writing

Use semicolons and colons appropriately in the following sentences.

1. Ann was mesmerized by the city and its crowds, its broad streets, its skyscrapers.
2. Dear Mr. Perez :  
Thank you for talking with me about a part-time job.
3. During our summer in Alaska, the sun was sometimes still shining at 10:30 P.M.
4. Linda hurried to the store; however, it had already closed by the time she arrived.
5. You clearly won't be able to come to Andrew's party; you have too much to do.
6. The biblical quotation "There is no new thing under the sun" is from Ecclesiastes 1:90.
7. Henry David Thoreau once said: "To regret deeply is to live afresh."
8. The treasure included gold, silver, and copper; a cannon, armor, and swords and many ancient maps.
9. In 1986 Ivan Lendl won the U.S. Open in tennis; Stefan Edberg, the Australian Open and Boris Becker, Wimbledon.
10. Francis Bacon wrote: "Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes adversity is not without comforts and hopes."

# Italics/Underlining

## Overview

Italics or underlining help writers emphasize things like certain titles and special uses of words. Use italics where they're needed when you type or word process your work. When you handwrite, use underlining instead of italics.

➔ My favorite poetry book is *Falling Up* by Shel Silverstein.

My favorite poetry book is Falling Up by Shel Silverstein.

Use italics or underlining to highlight titles of major works. Use quotation marks to highlight shorter works or parts of major works.

➔ Do you remember the sharp-toothed snail in the poem "Warning" from *Where the Sidewalk Ends*?

Can Underline or italicize

In this unit, you'll learn about using italics (or underlining) to call attention to these kinds of things:

- Titles of major works  
books, movies, plays, operas, TV series, magazines, comic strips, and computer software  
*Romeo and Juliet*      *Wheel of Fortune*  
*TIME*      *TV Guide*  
*Windows 95*      *Garfield*
- Titles of works of art  
paintings, statues, sculptures  
*Mona Lisa*      *Statue of Liberty*  
*The Scream*      *The Thinker*
- Names of certain vehicles  
specific ships, trains, aircraft, and spacecraft  
*Titanic*      *Mir*  
*Apollo 13*      *Zephyr*
- Foreign words  
unfamiliar, non-English words  
*vita nuova* (Italian for "new life")  
*en ami* (French for "as a friend")
- Words, letters, or numbers referred to as such  
I got a *B* on my math test.  
*The* is the most common English word.
- Words that need special emphasis  
I said it was due *yesterday*.  
Don't even *think* about calling me again.

## Italics/Underlining

### Titles

Use italics or underlining to set off the titles of major works. Types of major works are listed in the box. To set off the titles of parts of these major works, use quotation marks. Don't capitalize *a*, *an*, or *the* in front of a title unless the word is part of the actual title.

books	magazines
movies	newspapers
operas	<u>comic strips</u>
plays	long poems
TV series	radio programs
journals	computer software

Let's watch the rerun of "Fun with Dick and Janet" on *3rd Rock from the Sun*.  
I just read "The Danger of Sleeping Pills" in the *Reader's Digest*.



Underline the titles of major works. Add quotation marks around the titles of parts of major works.

- Chapter 3, "Watermelon Seed Spitting," is the most important lesson in the book How to Be an Annoying Guest.
- We can't wait for the final episode, Mary Goes to Fargo, on The Restless Ones.
- Everyone listens to Truck Talk on our public radio station.
- The Wall Street Journal doesn't have Beatle Bailey or any other comic strips. *and, radio shows.*
- You can't be an Italian-American if you don't know The Marriage of Figaro from The Barber of Seville. *Underline comics*
- The shortest chapter of the shortest book is Games to Play on Rainy Days from The Sahara Nomad's Guide to Watersports.
- Even though Vivian Leigh didn't realize it, the song "Dixie" was around long before the movie Gone with the Wind.
- Let's play Doom on Jason's new 856 platinum-plus, macro-media computer.
- They reviewed the 856 platinum-plus, macro-media computer in the latest issue of Computing Today.

## Italics/Underlining


---

### Titles

Italicize or underline the titles of works of art, including paintings, statues, and sculptures. Don't italicize or underline the words *a*, *an*, or *the* at the beginning of a title unless the word is part of the actual title.

➡ Edvard Munch painted *The Scream* in 1893.

I love the colors in the *Water Lilies* painting by Monet.

 Underline the titles of works of art.

1. What makes the smile in the Mona Lisa painting so interesting?
2. How old was Michelangelo when he sculpted David?
3. Goya's painting The Family of Charles IV is in a Spanish art museum.
4. Renoir captured the emotion and spray of the ocean in The Wave.
5. We like Claude Monet's The Grainstack (Sunset), even though it's just a haystack.
6. I wonder who created the Dying Warrior from the Temple at Aegina in 490 B.C.
7. Bird in Space is a 54" bronze piece completed in 1919 by Constantin Brancusi.
8. Henry Moore made stone look soft in his Recumbent Figure from 1938.
9. The Bride by Marcel Duchamp (1912) looks more like a factory to me than a bride.
10. I like Paul Klee's Twittering Machine, a whimsical piece in watercolor and ink.
11. How many dots are there in Side Show by Georges Seurat?

# Quotation Marks

## Overview

Quotation marks signal the actual words someone said, the title of a short work, or something special about the words within quotation marks. Always use quotation marks in pairs, one set to open a quotation and one set to close it.

Gerta said, “Marvin is such a great guy!”



In this unit, you will learn about these ways to punctuate quotations:

- Direct quotations

Lauri said, “**Peas taste yucky.**”

- Interrupted quotations

“**Peas,**” Lauri declared, “**taste yucky.**”

- Indirect quotations

**Lauri said that peas taste yucky.**

- Titles of short works

Have you read “**Hot Dog**” by Shel Silverstein?

- Slang or special words

Little Tabitha calls potatoes “**day toes**” now.

- Definitions within sentences

The prefix *extra-* means “**outside or beyond.**”

- Quotations within quotations

“Have you heard the song ‘**Plunk Pond**’ by the Toads yet?” Sean asked.

- Quotations as part of sentences

“**It is warm**” was the first sentence that Helen Keller ever spoke.

# Quotation Marks

## Quiz

Rewrite these sentences. Add quotation marks where they belong. Some of these sentences also need commas to punctuate quotations correctly.

1. Tristan said, "I don't see anything so messy about my room."

---

---

2. "This stuff on the floor and your desk," Dad explained, "is what I'm talking about."

---

---

3. Then Dad told Tristan to clean his room, before he did anything else.

---

---

4. Tristan found his guitar and played "This Land Is Your Land" a few times.

---

---

5. Then he called Joel and asked, "Want to shoot some baskets later?"

---

---

6. "Sure, let's do it!" Joel said. "What time will you be there?"

---

---

7. "As soon as I get released from cleaning prison," Tristan said sarcastically.

---

---

8. While I wait for you, maybe I'll write a poem called "Cleaning Blues," Joel suggested.

---

---

# Hyphens

Used when,

- dividing a words at the end of the line If always wanted to see
- connecting compound # (Twenty-two)
- connecting some prefixes # suffixes (ex-con)
- connecting multi-word adj. (five-story)
- connecting fractions when written out (Two-thirds)
- avoiding confusing (re-entering)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## HYPHEN HELP

### *Explanation and Exercises*

#### A. RULES FOR USING HYPHENS

1. *Hyphens* are used to divide a word between syllables at the end of a line, as  
When I go to the party, I'll be *care-ful* not to tire myself, and not to *over-eat*.

(Note: It is always best *not* to divide a word at the end of a line. When necessary, divide only between syllables. Consult a dictionary if you are not sure of the syllables.)

2. Hyphens are used in compound words before nouns, as in  
Stephen King is a *well-known* writer.
3. Hyphens are used when writing numbers, such as *twenty-one* to *ninety-nine*.
4. Hyphens are used when spelling out fractions, as *one-half*.
5. Hyphens are used when adding *some* prefixes to words, such as *sun-dried* or *non-stop*.

The prefixes *self-*, *all-*, and *ex-* are almost always followed by a hyphen as in these examples: *self-starting*, *all-around*, *ex-marine*.

#### B. Insert a hyphen where necessary in the following sentences:

1. Last week, my mom turned forty one.
2. My uncle Steve is a well known actor in television.
3. Sheila and I had a fight yesterday, so she is now my ex friend.
4. When I am in my room, my stereo plays non stop music.
5. I admire Tony because he has a lot of self confidence.
6. When I am twenty one, I will get my own apartment.
7. One half of twenty is ten.
8. Sandy is an ex president of our club.
9. My cousin, Joe, is an all around great athlete.

5. self-confidence 6. twenty-one 7. One-half 8. ex-president 9. all-around	Answers: 1. forty-one 2. well-known 3. ex-friend 4. non-stop
--	---



# Apostrophes

## Overview

Apostrophes are handy punctuation marks that show three things:

- contractions** A letter or letters are missing.  
I'm sorry, Ron didn't tell me you weren't coming with us.
- possession** Someone owns something.  
Grandma's chin
- plurals** A number, symbol, letter, or abbreviation is plural.  
Cindy got all C's this time.

In this unit, you will learn about using apostrophes with these kinds of words:

- **Contractions**

- verbs I didn't burp, Ms. Meyers. You're hearing things.
- special words and dialect We're fixin' to eat at six o'clock.

- **Possessives**

- possessive nouns Buster's dog won the prize.
- nouns ending with s or z All of the Jones's cats are weird.
- joint ownership Are you going to Kim and Nedra's party?
- individual ownership I like Tony's and Lou's posters.
- words with hyphens and names of organizations Chris loves his mother-in-law's visits.  
Mom works for Smith and Parker's law firm.
- indefinite pronouns My diary is nobody's business.

- **Certain plurals**

- You get another turn if you roll double 4's.  
You used too many um's in your speech today.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**WHOSE IS IT?*****Explanation and Exercises***

The *apostrophe* has two meanings. It either shows possession or means that a letter has been left out.

**A. POSSESSION:** The apostrophe shows ownership by someone or something, as

*Jake's* dog is tearing up our yard. (The dog belongs to Jake.)

The *children's* clothing department is busy. (The clothing belongs to the children.)

Put the apostrophe *after* the *s* in plural words, as

The *ladies'* room is down the hall. (Room belongs to ladies.)

The *students'* tests are on the *teacher's* desk. (Tests belong to the students—plural.

Desk belongs to the teacher—singular.)

Do not use an apostrophe with personal possessive pronouns—*my, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs*—since these already show possession without the apostrophe, as

Janie left *her* book on the table.

The book is *hers*.

The dog obeys *its* owner.

**B.** Complete the following sentences by inserting the correct word:

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ crown is on her head. (The crown belongs to the Queen.)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ medal was pinned to his coat. (The medal belongs to the hero.)
3. You will recognize the bakery by \_\_\_\_\_ heavenly aroma. (*its* or *it's*)
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ howling was frightening. (The howling belongs to the wolves.)
5. Is this lunchbox \_\_\_\_\_? (The lunchbox belongs to you.)
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ bouquet is beautiful. (The bouquet belongs to the bride.)
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ stalls have been cleaned. (The stalls belong to the horses.)
8. This pen is \_\_\_\_\_. (The pen belongs to me.)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ team is the best in Little League. (The team belongs to Patrick.)
10. My \_\_\_\_\_ store is on this block. (The store belongs to the parents.)

\*SEE ACTIVITY 18B FOR ANSWERS.

# Apostrophes

## Contractions

When we're just talking casually, we often shorten words. We might say "should've" for "should have" or "can't" for "cannot." In writing, we use an apostrophe to show how we've shortened words.

The most common shortened words are called **contractions**. A contraction is two words written as one word with a letter or letters missing. The apostrophe takes the place of the missing letter or letters.

➔ **did not**  
↓  
**didn't**

**should have**  
↓  
**should've**



Some contractions are made from a verb + the adverb *not*. Write the contraction for each pair of **verb + not** words.

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. is not _____   | 9. do not _____      |
| 2. are not _____  | 10. did not _____    |
| 3. was not _____  | 11. can not _____    |
| 4. were not _____ | 12. could not _____  |
| 5. has not _____  | 13. would not _____  |
| 6. have not _____ | 14. should not _____ |
| 7. had not _____  | 15. must not _____   |
| 8. does not _____ |                      |

One tricky verb + *not* contraction is *will + not*. Circle the correct contraction below.

**willn't**

**won't**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**TO APOSTROPHE OR NOT TO APOSTROPHE!*****Additional Exercises*****A.** Check the correct sentence in each group below:

1.  a. Megans dog is wagging it's tail.  
 b. Megan's dog is wagging it's tail.  
 c. Megan's dog is wagging its tail.
2.  a. Eds brother is the teams star player.  
 b. Ed's brother is the team's star player.  
 c. Ed's brother is the teams star player.
3.  a. Your dog's food is in it's dish.  
 b. Your dog's food is in its dish.  
 c. Your dogs food is in it's dish.
4.  a. It's clear that Mike's story is best.  
 b. Its clear that Mike's story is best.  
 c. It's clear that Mikes story is best.
5.  a. Mikes team has already won two pennant's.  
 b. Mike's team has already won two pennants.  
 c. Mike's team has already won two pennant's.
6.  a. I dont think this is Jennifer's book.  
 b. I don't think this is Jennifers book.  
 c. I don't think this is Jennifer's book.
7.  a. Sarahs brother said that she's sick today.  
 b. Sarah's brother said that shes sick today.  
 c. Sarah's brother said that she's sick today.
8.  a. I don't always agree with my parent's rules.  
 b. I dont always agree with my parents' rules.  
 c. I don't always agree with my parents' rules.  
 d. I don't always agree with my parents rules.

Answers:	1. c
	2. b
	3. b
	4. a
	5. b
	6. c
	7. c
	8. c

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



**TO APOSTROPHE OR NOT TO APOSTROPHE!**  
*Additional Exercises*

**A.** The following paragraph contains fourteen errors using apostrophes. Sometimes a necessary apostrophe has been omitted. Sometimes an apostrophe appears where it doesn't belong.

Circle all the apostrophe errors. Then, rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines below.

Im sorry to tell you that you're familys dog is causing a problem in the neighborhood. Its going into the neighbors yard's and making messes. Also, it's loud barking is a real nuisance. We know that the dogs name is Barney. Its not really Barneys fault. Its your family's responsibility to control your pets behavior. The problem is your's, and all you're neighbors hope you will take care of it.

**B.** Did you find all fourteen apostrophe errors? (If you missed any, check the answers at the bottom of this page. Then, copy the complete paragraph correctly on the lines below.)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Answers:** Line 1: I'm, your, family's  
 Line 2: It's, neighbors  
 Line 3: yards, its  
 Line 4: dog's,  
 Line 5: It's Barney's, It's  
 Line 6: pet's, yours  
 Line 7: your

# Apostrophes

## Possessive Nouns

Most of the time, we use -' or -'s to show **who** owns something. Other times, we can use the same apostrophe rules to show **what** owns or has something.

➡ the worth of a dollar      a dollar's worth  
a delay of a month      a month's delay



Rewrite each phrase to make it show possession. The first one is done for you.

1. the breath of a pig      a pig's breath
2. the pits of cherries      \_\_\_\_\_
3. the warts of Jason      \_\_\_\_\_
4. the quiet of a morning      \_\_\_\_\_
5. a delay of a month      \_\_\_\_\_
6. the strength of dental floss      \_\_\_\_\_
7. the time of a year      \_\_\_\_\_
8. the length of a hair      \_\_\_\_\_
9. a journey of a day      \_\_\_\_\_
10. a tentacle of an octopus      \_\_\_\_\_
11. the passing of a century      \_\_\_\_\_
12. the nostril of an ox      \_\_\_\_\_
13. the worth of an idea      \_\_\_\_\_
14. the width of a box      \_\_\_\_\_
15. the price of freedom      \_\_\_\_\_
16. the coming of spring      \_\_\_\_\_

# Apostrophes

## Joint or Individual Ownership

When two or more nouns own the same thing, use -'s only after the last owner.

➔ Spot and Fido's doghouse     *Spot and Fido share the same doghouse.*

When two or more nouns each own their own things, use -'s after each owner.

➔ Spot's and Fido's collars     *Each dog has his own collar.*



This story is about the locker Mark and Sam share at school. Rewrite each sentence. Add the correct punctuation to show who owns each underlined noun.

1. Mark and Sam locker at school is the messiest.

---

2. Mark and Sam jackets barely fit inside.

---

3. The principal and vice-principal inspection of the lockers was today.

---

4. Maria and Angela assignments were neatly stored in their locker.

---

5. Maurice and Emil backpacks fit easily in their locker.

---

6. Mark and Sam door flew open when the principal lifted the latch.

---

7. About 444 baseball cards flew onto the principal and vice-principal feet.

---

8. The principal and vice-principal eyeballs were focused on Mark and Sam.

---

9. Mark and Sam offer was a Michael Jordan card to forget the whole incident.

---

Any group of words used to name someone or something is a noun.

EXERCISE 1 Number your paper from 1 to 10. After each number write the nouns that appear in each sentence.

EXAMPLE Thoroughbreds are horses that are used in racing.

*Thoroughbreds, horses, racing*

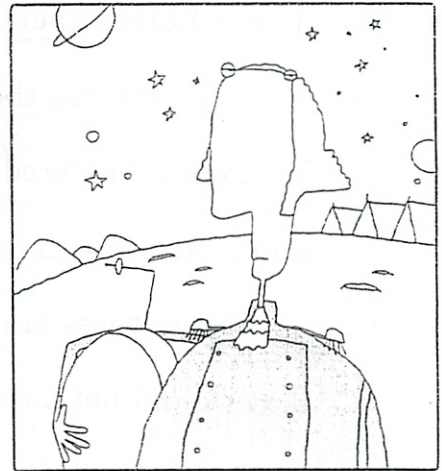
1. Pt. Reyes National Seashore is located about fifty miles north of San Francisco, California.
2. The park consists of many acres on a broad peninsula next to the Pacific Ocean.
3. Hikers and campers can find hills, meadows, streams, and beaches there.
4. Morgan horses are raised at the headquarters of the park.
5. White deer roam the foggy land.
6. Whales may be seen from the bluff above Drake's Bay.
7. Many historians believe Sir Francis Drake landed on the peninsula when he was sailing the Pacific for Queen Elizabeth.
8. In the past, dairying was an important business at Pt. Reyes.
9. The stagecoach used to stop at the little town of Olema.
10. Now a restaurant there serves the best biscuits and honey in California.

Nouns are of two kinds: *proper nouns* and *common nouns*.



# Uses of a Pronoun

In a sentence, a pronoun can be a subject pronoun, an object pronoun, or a possessive pronoun. (For more information about pronouns, turn to 442.6-443.2 in *Write Source 2000*.)



## EXAMPLES

### Subject Pronoun:

A subject pronoun is the subject of the sentence.  
**After five years, I was still in the army.**  
 (The pronoun *I* is a subject pronoun.)

Direct

### Object Pronoun:

Following an action verb, an object pronoun can be a direct object or an indirect object. It can also be the object of a preposition.

**I helped him buckle on his sword.**

• *Direct Object:* (The pronoun *him* is a direct object.)

what's the subject

**I never heard anything but good stories about him.**

• *Object of the Preposition:* (The pronoun *him* is an object of a preposition.)

### Possessive Pronoun:

A possessive pronoun shows ownership.

**Meeting the general was one of my proudest moments.**

(The pronoun *my* is a possessive pronoun.)

## Directions

Above each underlined pronoun, write an *S* if the pronoun is the subject, an *O* if it is an object, or a *P* if it is a possessive.

- 1 We arrived at the camp, and we were very anxious for battle. Night
- 2 came upon us, and General Morgan joked with his men. The next morning
- 3 was bitterly cold, and the men slapped their hands together to keep them
- 4 warm. About sunrise, the British advanced toward our position. They
- 5 shouted at us, and we yelled back at them. The general galloped by the
- 6 men and told them not to fire until they could see the whites of their eyes.
- 7 The British charged at us with bayonets, and we retreated. Just as we got

8 to our horses, their dragoons overtook us. But in a few moments, our  
 9 calvary attacked them, and they ran off. As both lines of infantry clashed,  
 10 the general ordered me to capture a British artillery piece. I saluted him  
 11 and charged with my men. We overran their position, and it was ours.

12 Now it was our job to use the artillery against them. The problem was  
 13 that we did not have any ammunition. So we decided the only way we could  
 14 get the cannonballs we needed was to collect those that had been shot at us  
 15 earlier.

16 We found cannonballs everywhere. Some were stuck halfway through  
 17 tree trunks. Others were buried under piles of rocks. Some were even  
 18 inside tents while others were mixed in with pots and pans. When our  
 19 scavenger hunt was over, we had gathered nearly 100 cannonballs. Now all  
 20 we needed was gunpowder and a target.



**Next Step** Write a paragraph about an activity that you do with a group (a sports team, a choir, a club). In the paragraph use the pronouns *I*, *me*, *my*, *we*, *us*, and *our*.

5. If a woman works downtown in a large city but lives uptown, she needs rapid transit.
6. Only when you live and work in one place is rapid transportation of little use.

EXERCISE 9 Rewrite each of the following sentences. Replace the underlined single noun or the noun word group with a pronoun.

EXAMPLE The two cows stood in the rain.

*They stood in the rain.*

1. What happens to a city newspaper as the newspaper goes through a day? *It*
2. Suppose old newspapers could talk about what happens as the newspapers are thrown out. *They*
3. Imagine Terry Times is an old newspaper that can talk so that Terry Times can tell his story. *he*
4. I was a new newspaper Friday morning when a young woman bought me as the young woman was going to work. *she*
5. Because so many other people crowded on the bus, the other people made it hard for her to read me. *they*
6. The woman and I were pushed and bumped in the bus. *We*
7. When the woman got to her office, the woman put me on a table in the lunch room. *she*
8. People came in and out all day, but the people never looked at me. *they*
9. A man sat down near me, yet the man ate only a quick lunch. *he*
10. Late that night two cleaning people did what the cleaning people had to do, I guess—they threw me out! *they*

4. The dark clouds grew \_\_\_\_\_ and came nearer.  
(big)
5. Soon a \_\_\_\_\_ rain started to fall. (hard)
6. The air became \_\_\_\_\_ than it had been. (cold)
7. A sudden bolt of lightning looked \_\_\_\_\_ than any of us had ever seen. (brilliant)
8. The next two lightning flashes appeared to be the \_\_\_\_\_ we had seen. (sensational)
9. Heavy rain was followed by even \_\_\_\_\_ hail.  
(heavy)
10. It was the \_\_\_\_\_ storm anyone could imagine.  
(spectacular)

### REVIEW EXERCISE A Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives

The following story has blank spaces where nouns, pronouns, and adjectives belong. Each blank space has a letter that stands for the missing part of speech: *N* for noun, *P* for pronoun, and *A* for adjective.

Write the complete story on another sheet of paper. You may use words from the lists following the story to fill in the blanks.

#### ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES

Ali Baba had no money. He *P* was a poor *A* man. One day he *P* went to the forest to cut wood *N*. He planned to sell the wood *N* to get money *N*.

Suddenly he saw forty shabby *A* men coming toward him *P*. He knew they were robbers. He quickly hid from them *P*. They stopped in front of a