

Week Four Assignment Sheet
Writing 8
Ms. Sandlin

Middle School Writing

10/3/23

Instructions: After completing/working on each day's assignment include a parent initial signature below.

Day One/Tuesday:	
- Google Classroom comment	Parent Initial: _____
Day Two/Wednesday:	
- Commas handout	Parent Initial: _____
Day Three/Thursday:	
- Using Question Marks & Quotation Marks	Parent Initial: _____
Day Four/Friday:	
- Narrative Prewrite II (Questions 1-4)	Parent Initial: _____
Day Five/Monday:	
- Narrative Prewrite II (Questions 5-9)	Parent Initial: _____

The weekly schedule has been broken down to maximize parent and student success. Parents: please oversee that student work is at individual/grade-level standard. Please sign below after checking students' daily work.

I have looked over each day's assigned work and verify its quality and completion.

Parent signature: _____ Date: _____

Questions? Contact Ms. Sandlin
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(509) 379-6846

Name.....

Best Score 64

My Score.....

USING COMMAS TO SET OFF ELEMENTS WITHIN A SENTENCE: I

LEARN! Commas help the reader to get meaning quickly and accurately.

Rule 1. Use commas to set off nominatives of address (direct address) and the abbreviations *Jr.*, *Sr.*, and *Esq.*

Alice, will you set the table? Watch your step, *my little man*.
Do you think, *Paul*, that John Gay, *Jr.*, looks like his father?

Rule 2. In dates and addresses, use commas after the various items and before an *of* preceding an address. A month and the day of the month form one item, as do a city and the zone number.

On Sunday, July 4, 1950, Grandmother first flew to Portland, Oregon.
In May, 1949, John Hill, of 3111 Lee Street, Dallas 7, Texas, disappeared.

Rule 3. Use commas to set off contrasted expressions: He, not I, came.

Rule 4. Use commas to set off parenthetical elements. Expressions often used parenthetically include *however*, *of course*, *on the other hand*, *in fact*, *for example*, *that is*, *indeed*, *also*, *too*, *perhaps*, *nevertheless*, *moreover*. When used purely as modifiers, such expressions are not set off.

Tod, for example, is a born leader; in fact, he is more than that.
Here, indeed, is a bad situation. You are indeed kind.

Rule 5. Use commas to set off direct quotations from explanatory words like "he said." *Example:* "Come with me," he begged.

Rule 6. Place the comma inside the quotation marks. [See above.]

PRACTICE! (1) Insert needed commas. (2) Above each comma, indicate the rule.

1. At five o'clock Joyce please call me.
2. The material is by the way voile not organdy.
3. Your name is not however on the list my friend.
4. "The work on this sampler" said Grandmother "is painstaking."
5. In June 1930 we bought our home at 846 Olds Avenue Rawlins Wyoming
6. "I hope ladies that you will like the soap samples" added the man.
7. "Ken I think" said Father "that he is Jay Owens Jr. of Clinton Iowa.
8. I feel sure moreover that the plan will succeed Terry.
9. Joe not Jim was elected; in fact Jim is not even a member.

USE! (1) Write a sentence that illustrates three of the preceding rules. (2) Above each comma, write the number of the rule that applies.

PROOFREAD! Have you made any thoughtless errors?

Name.....

Best Score 23

My Score.....

USING QUESTION MARKS AND EXCLAMATION POINTS

LEARN! Study these uses of question marks and exclamation points.

Rule 1. Use a question mark (interrogation point) after every direct question.

When will you weed the garden?

Earl asked, "Who told you that?" Did Bill say, "I can't go"?

Rule 2. Use question marks after elliptical (incomplete) questions in a series.

Who owns this car? you? your brother? your uncle?

Rule 3. Use the question mark in parentheses to express a doubt.

He was born on July 16 (?), 1883. Tim (?) seconded the motion.

Rule 4. Use an exclamation mark after words, phrases, or longer expressions that show strong emotion. Many exclamations start with *how* or *what*.

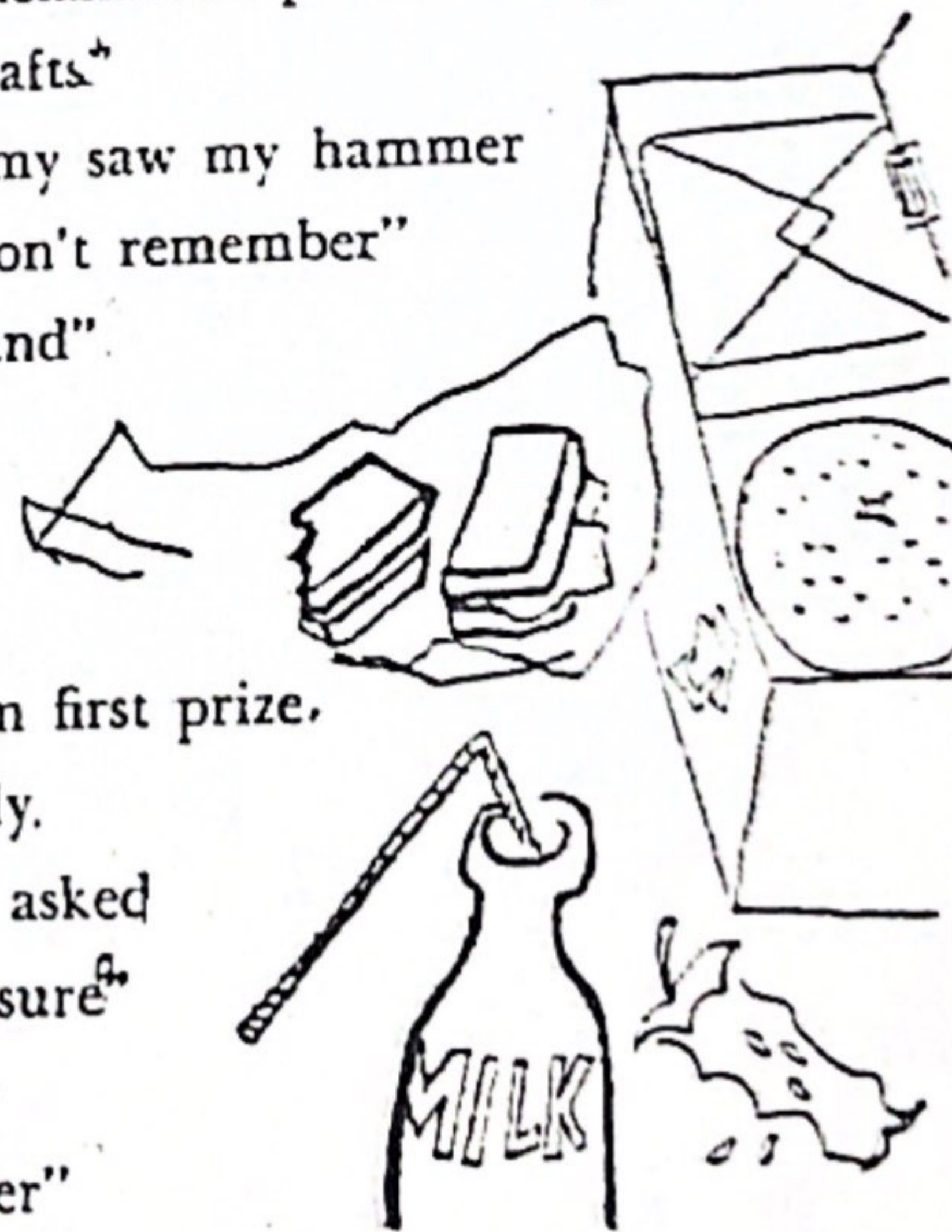
Ernie shouted, "Hey! Watch where you're going!"

How we cheered when the band played "Anchors Aweigh"!

Rule 5. In a quotation, place the question mark or the exclamation point *inside* the quotation marks if it applies only to the quoted matter. Place the question mark or the exclamation point *outside* the quotation marks if it applies to the entire sentence. Note the examples under Rule 1 and Rule 4.

PRACTICE! Insert needed question marks, exclamation points, and periods.

1. The captain shouted, "Run for the life rafts."
2. What have you done with my pliers my saw my hammer
3. Well How foolish of him to say, "I don't remember"
4. Did Myra say, "I saw footprints in the sand"
5. How tall you have grown :
6. Quiet I hear footsteps.
7. What a thrilling adventure we had
8. Congratulations Your limerick has won first prize.
9. "Don't stop here again" she cried sharply.
10. "Have you met my friend, Janna" she asked
11. What a time he chose to reply, "I'm not sure"
12. Whew Today really has been a scorcher
13. Did Father say, "Get the evening paper"



USE! Write sentences to illustrate Rule 3 and Rule 5. Note the drawing.

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PROOFREAD! Check your paper to catch careless errors.

Name: _____

Narrative Prewrite II

Instructions: Complete the table below, creating three possible protagonists, antagonists, conflicts, and settings. Use the example to guide you.

Protagonist:	Antagonist:	Conflict:	Setting:
Example: Santiago	Example: Tribesmen and tribesmen chief	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Character vs. Self. ...• Character vs. Character. ...• Character vs. Nature. ...• Character vs. Supernatural ...• Character vs. Technology. ...• Character vs. Society.	Example: Santiago travels from Spain onto a boat to Egypt and lives near a small merchant shop until he is able to save the money to travel to Al-Fayoum, an oasis area.
1.			
2.			
3.			

Name: _____

4. Exposition:

5. Rising Action:

6. Climax:

7. Falling Action:

8. Resolution:

9. Theme (Lesson Learned):