

Quarter 2 Week 8 Assignment Sheet
Writing 8
Ms. Sandlin

Middle School Writing

1/23/23

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

Day One/Tuesday:
- Complete the <i>subject/verb agreement</i> handout. Parent Initial: _____
Day One/Wednesday:
- Complete the <i>Capitalization Exercise C</i> handout. - Complete the <i>Ed Helper</i> handout. Parent Initial: _____
Day Two/Thursday:
- Complete the <i>semicolons/colons</i> handout. - Complete the <i>subject/verb agreement</i> handout. Parent Initial: _____
Day Three/Friday:
- Complete the <i>Parenthesis, Dashes, and Brackets</i> handout. - Complete the <i>apostrophes</i> handout. Parent Initial: _____
Day Four/Monday:
- Complete the <i>adjectives/adverbs</i> handout. - Complete thirty minutes of reading on the reading log provided. Students are invited to check out a book to read with HomeLink (check-outs are available with Ms. Johnson in the office). 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.

3.1 Subjects and Verbs

Simple Subjects and Predicates

The simple subject is the essential noun, pronoun, or group of words acting as a noun that cannot be left out of the complete subject. The simple predicate is the essential verb or verb phrase that cannot be left out of the complete predicate. In the chart below each simple subject is underlined once, each simple predicate twice.

SIMPLE SUBJECTS AND SIMPLE PREDICATES	
Complete Subjects	Complete Predicates
A sudden developing <u>storm</u>	<u>threatened</u> the coastline.
The <u>state</u> of Alaska	<u>has attracted</u> settlers from many other states.

EXERCISE A: Recognizing Simple Subjects and Predicates. Underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: The old trail leads to the river bank.

- Late one night my uncle embarked on his great adventure.
- Beethoven completed his *Pastoral Symphony* in 1808.
- The price of strawberries is unfortunately much too high.
- The tiny island of Mauritius was granted independence by Great Britain in 1968.
- In this part of the country rain hardly ever falls.
- Forty-one stories by Eudora Welty were recently published.
- Evelyn tried to reach her parents by phone.
- A tall man in a dark raincoat waited under the street lamp.
- Too many excuses have been offered by the committee.
- A killer fog resulted in 4,000 deaths in London in 1952.

EXERCISE B: Using Simple Subjects and Predicates to Write Sentences. Use each simple subject and simple predicate below to write a complete sentence. Draw a vertical line between the complete subject and complete predicate.

EXAMPLE: girl won A girl in my class | won an achievement award

- pilot flew _____
- car screeched _____
- light flickered _____
- friend whispered _____
- mother phoned _____
- computer is _____
- article discussed _____
- brakes jammed _____
- teacher announced _____
- river flows _____

EXERCISE C: Adding Capitals for Geographical Places, Specific Events, Periods of Time, and Other Proper Nouns. Copy the following paragraph, adding the missing capitals. Note that some sentences do not need additional capitalization.

(1) The early years of this century brought with them a variety of new names, exciting events, and far-reaching ideas. (2) The century got off to a flying start when Orville and Wilbur Wright took to the air in december 1903. (3) Excitement continued into the next year when the st. louis world's fair began, bringing over 20,000 visitors flocking to the city. (4) Sports lovers also enjoyed the olympic games that were held in conjunction with the fair that year. (5) Formation of the american baseball league in 1901 had also brought the sports fans joy since it introduced a new level of competition to this popular sport. (6) Many people enjoyed activities in their own communities during the 1900's: Parades and picnics held as part of the july celebration of independence day brought pleasure to people of all ages. (7) Of course, all was not fun and games; many important laws were passed during these years. (8) One of the most influential pieces of legislation in the early 1900's was the pure food and drug act passed in the summer of 1906. (9) Advertisements of many "quack" medical cures came to a quick halt. (10) All this began in those first few years of 1900 as america boldly entered a new century—the time period labeled by some as the progressive era.

Capitals for Proper Adjectives

A proper noun used as an adjective or an adjective formed from a proper noun is called a proper adjective.

Capitalize most proper adjectives.

EXAMPLES: Swiss government, American people, Gothic art

Some proper adjectives are no longer capitalized, however, because they have been used for so long.

EXAMPLES: french fries, teddy bear, venetian blinds

In some cases, a brand name is used as a proper adjective and is followed by a common noun. In these situations, the

Name _____



Date _____ (Answer ID # 0184475)

Language Arts

Read each sentence. Mark the space for the answer that shows correct punctuation and capitalization for the underlined words.

<p>1. My <u>sisters</u> hat blew away when the wind began to blow.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A sisters'</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B sister's</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C siste'rs</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Correct as is</p>	<p>2. My friend lives in the large, two-story house on <u>The Corner</u>.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A the corner.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B The corner.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C The, Corner.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D the, corner.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E Correct as is</p>
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Rewrite each sentence using the correct punctuation.

<p>3. Scott is from Dallas Texas.</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>4. My mother was born in Isabella Oklahoma.</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>5. The Martins went to Paris France.</p> <p>_____</p>

Rewrite each sentence correctly.

<p>6. dan's uncle is going to visit him on tuesday.</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>7. my mom is going to bake cookies on sunday.</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>8. i read a book last tuesday.</p> <p>_____</p>

Semicolons Worksheet Two

Instructions: Insert a semicolon where they should go in the sentences below.

1. I was stuck at home it hurt to go anywhere, and I was stuck on crutches.
2. My life has had many ups and downs however, with God's help and his guidance it has been easier on me.
3. "I didn't know how he got there I assumed he had snuck in through the back."
4. "My dog started to growl but there was nothing in the room I guessed that he heard or saw something that I could not see."
5. "I got lost in the store the other day I made a fort out of boxes and got locked in."
6. "I really wanted to go shopping I wondered why she said we couldn't go."
7. "I used to cook a lot now I just order takeout."
8. "I ran across the fields to the city I thought about the work ahead."
9. "I talked to my friends quickly I guessed I could wait a little longer though."
10. "I walk a lonely road alone it's all I've ever known."
11. "Just make sure that you get rid of the conjunctions these two parts of the sentence should not be joined with a connector, but separate."

Name: _____

12. "The rhyme scheme allows the poem to flow and connect itself makes the read easier."

13. "It was a complete surprise to me I never would have guessed."

14. "The timing has to be perfect not too soon, not too late."

15. "I have the complete set not a single part is missing."

Instructions: Write three examples of your own of sentences that include a semicolon.

16.

17.

18.

13.3 Semicolons and Colons

The Semicolon

Use semicolons in situations such as those illustrated in this chart.

USES OF THE SEMICOLON	
With Independent Clauses	Andy ordered a pizza; Bill wanted a hamburger.
With a Conjunctive Adverb	Audrey has a bad cold; consequently, she won't be able to play in the game tonight.
With a Transitional Expression	Jim is an excellent student; as a matter of fact, he is at the top of the class.
With Items That Already Have Commas	Tammy, who has always been active in student government, is running for class president; but it looks as if Jo may win.

The Colon

Use a colon in situations such as those shown in the following chart.

SOME USES OF THE COLON	
Lists	All the garnishes on the platter were edible: carrot curls, radish roses, and parsley sprigs.
Quotations	The host raised his glass: "Happy holidays to all!"
Summary Sentences	The doctor prescribed a strict diet: Fats and salt were almost entirely prohibited.
Formal Appositives	We finally decided on the perfect choice: Brenda.
Numerals Giving Time	6:15 A.M. 9:25 P.M.
Periodical References	<i>Omni</i> 28:182 (volume: page number)
Biblical References	Genesis 3:15 (chapter: verse)

EXERCISE A: Using Semicolons Correctly. In the sentences below, commas are used where semicolons are needed. Circle these commas to show that semicolons are needed instead.

EXAMPLE: The group included Sam, an artist, Tim, a musician, and Stan, an actor.

- Paul has studied piano for three years, he will give a recital soon.
- Louise missed her bus, as a result, she will be quite late.
- I enjoy fruit, cheese, or nuts, which are healthful snacks, but they will never replace pastries.
- Martha greatly admires her older sister, she is a brain surgeon.
- Jack's best sport is basketball, his brother excels at soccer.

EXERCISE B: Using Colons Correctly. Add colons where they are needed.

EXAMPLE: The loudspeaker crackled "The 530 flight to New York is now boarding."
The loudspeaker crackled: "The 5:30 flight to New York is now boarding."

- The doctor warned against high-cholesterol foods eggs, butter, and steak.
- We have a choice of two trains the 810, a local, or the 825, an express.
- The quotation in Acts 4 II is from Psalms 117 22.
- Alison paused "I wonder which way to turn."
- There is only one candidate I can support Terry.

MAKING VERBS AGREE WITH SUBJECTS—I

LEARN! A verb must agree with its subject in number and person. The points that follow explain some of the difficulties in using this rule.

Rule 1. Modifiers coming between the verb and the subject do not affect the number of the verb.

A stack of ungraded papers was lying on my desk.

Rule 2. An introductory *there* [called an *expletive*] is never a subject.

There are three good reasons for this.

Rule 3. A verb agrees with its subject and not necessarily with a predicate nominative.

A great attraction was the side shows.

The side shows were a great attraction.

Rule 4. A collective noun requires a singular verb if the group acts as a unit, and a plural verb if the members are thought of as acting separately.

The club has not met for a month.

The club are undecided about the proposal.

PRACTICE! (1) Underline subjects. (2) Cross out incorrect verbs.

1. A chocolate sundae with all the trimmings (were, was) set before him.
2. There (was, were) mountains on all sides of us.
3. The greatest obstacle to our forces (is, are) the enemy tanks.
4. This crew (have, has) won eight straight races this spring.
5. Erick, one of our substitutes, (was, were) playing center.
6. Dad's greatest comfort (is, are) his ten sons and daughters.
7. Our freshman class (come, comes) from every state in the Union.
8. There (was, were) four newspapers in our city until this year.
9. The general, with all his staff, (has, have) come for the annual review.
10. Another difficulty facing you (is, are) the customs officers.
11. The company (was, were) enjoying themselves at games and talk.
12. There (has, have) been five different persons here to see you.

USE! Write sentences to illustrate rules 1-3.

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PROOFREAD! Let no thoughtless errors escape you.

HEAR! Practice these sentences orally. Grow used to the right forms.

USING PARENTHESES, DASHES, AND BRACKETS

LEARN! Study these rules for using parentheses, dashes, and brackets.

Rule 1. Use parentheses to mark numbered or lettered divisions within sentences or paragraphs.

Define these terms: (1) congruent, (2) tangent, (3) parabolic.

Rule 2. Use parentheses to enclose explanatory or purely incidental matter.

Bill Higgins (he lives just around the corner) should be here soon.

Rule 3. Use a dash to show a break in thought or sentence structure.

He was a — oh, you know what I mean.

Rule 4. Use dashes to emphasize parenthetical matter.

The old man — what a derelict he was! — drew near.

If the parenthetical matter is a question or an exclamation (as above), punctuate it to indicate that fact.

Rule 5. Use a dash to indicate a summarizing clause.

Tennis shoes, golf clubs, sweat shirts — all lay in a heap.

Rule 6. Use dashes to show hesitation: You — you — you must be wrong.

Rule 7. Use a dash to emphasize appositives or other explanatory matter.

I met Ron Jackson — the one person I didn't want to see.

Rule 8. Use dashes to set off a series of appositives.

My belongings — clothes, books, and tools — were lost.

Remember that parentheses set off *unimportant* matter; dashes, *emphatic*.

Rule 9. Use brackets to enclose comments, criticisms, or corrections inserted by someone other than the original writer or speaker.

When he [Lincoln] was President, times were critical.

Rule 10. Use a bracketed *sic* [meaning "thus in the original"] to show that an error in quoted material is not an error in quoting, but one that occurs in the original text: In December, 1914 [sic], the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor.

Rule 11. Within a sentence, place a needed comma or other mark after the second parenthesis mark or bracket, and not before the first one.

Right: Ed, our captain (you know him), chose the north goal.

Wrong: Ed, our captain, (you know him) chose the north goal.

If an independent sentence is placed in parentheses or brackets, place the end punctuation inside the second parenthesis or bracket.

Take advantage of our money-saving offer. (See the enclosed circular.)

PRACTICE! Insert dashes, parentheses, brackets, and other needed marks.

1. In going over your work, always remember to check these items: 1 spelling

2 punctuation 3 capitalization.

16.8 Apostrophes

CHECKING THE USE OF APOSTROPHES		
Incorrect	Explanation	Correction
Jame's car	the owner is not <i>Jame</i> , but <i>James</i> .	James's
one boys' book	The owner is not <i>boys</i> , but <i>boy</i> .	boy's
two girl's lunches	The owner is not <i>girl</i> , but <i>girls</i> .	girls'

EXERCISE A: Using Apostrophes with Single-Word Possessive Nouns. Copy the underlined nouns, which may be singular or plural, putting them into the possessive form when necessary. For sentences that do not require possessive forms, just write the underlined word.

EXAMPLE: We will have to borrow Jeff book.
Jeff's

1. The kittens string was tangled after they finished playing.
2. The lass blond curls framed her cherubic face.
3. The skater sloppy leaps cost him the competition.
4. The bright canary yellow of the taxis provided a splash of color against the gray of the city buildings.
5. The town main offices were located off First Street.
6. Mavis eyes certainly were her nicest feature.
7. We listened to the waves as they rolled into shore.
8. The babies cries filled the tiny nursery.
9. Next the tourists visited Charles Dickens home.
10. The people reactions to the announcement varied.

Scanned with CamScanner

1.3 Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjectives

An adjective is a word used to describe a noun or pronoun or to give a noun or pronoun a more specific meaning. Like nouns, adjectives can be compound—that is, they can be made up of more than one word—or proper. Proper adjectives are formed from proper nouns and always begin with a capital letter. A pronoun is used as an adjective if it modifies a noun. The chart below summarizes the kinds of pronouns used as adjectives and their use.

Possessive Adjectives	Demonstrative Adjectives	Interrogative Adjectives	Indefinite Adjectives			
			Singular	Plural	Either	
my your his her	this that these those	which what whose	another each either neither	both few many several	all any more	most other some

EXERCISE A: Recognizing Compound Adjectives and Proper Adjectives. Underline the compound or proper adjective in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: The first European settlement in Delaware was made by Swedes.

- The meat-packing industry is very large in Brazil.
- The river flows from the Canadian Rockies to the Pacific.
- Jim gave Rita his whole-hearted support.
- It took three years to build the underground tunnel.
- Dad served Hawaiian pineapple for desert.
- Kim took a headlong dive into the lake.
- We ordered French dressing on our salads.
- The attendant served dinner on the cross-country flight.
- This juice comes from Algerian oranges.
- Sara saw a Shakespearean play last Friday.

EXERCISE B: Adding Pronouns Used as Adjectives. Fill in each blank with the kind of adjective given in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: Bill hung his coat in the closet. (possessive)

- _____ people are planning to visit Washington, D.C., for the Apple-Blossom Festival. (indefinite)
- This sweater costs more than _____ one. (demonstrative)
- _____ apples are best for baking? (interrogative)
- _____ car is blocking the driveway? (interrogative)
- Joan brought _____ cousin to the school picnic. (possessive)
- Are _____ bananas ripe yet? (demonstrative)
- Judy and Frank gave _____ report on Wednesday. (possessive)
- _____ couples are going to Diane's house. (indefinite)
- Do you remember where you put _____ umbrella? (possessive)
- _____ reporter wanted the assignment. (indefinite)

Name: _____

Student Reading Log

Instructions: Check out a book from HomeLink in the office if you do not have a book you are currently reading. Note a minimum of thirty-minutes of reading, the genre and title of the book read, what pages were read, and acquire a parent signature.

Date:	Book Title:	Book Author:	Book Genre:	Time Started & Beginning Page #:	Time Ended & Ending Page #:	Total Pages Read:

I verify that the student has completed a minimum of thirty minutes of reading, as noted above.

Parent signature: _____ Date: _____