

Quarter 3 Week 1 Assignment Sheet

Writing 8

Ms. Sandlin

Middle School Writing

2/13/24

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

<b>Day One/Wednesday:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Edit your rough draft with a different color of ink. Insert one example of <u>parallelism</u> in your introductory paragraph. Insert <u>four different parts of speech</u> (adjective, adverb, verb, preposition) as a first word in any sentence in any paragraph in your essay. Insert a minimum of three <u>transitions</u> throughout your essay.</li><li>- Using your grading sheet and a pencil, assign yourself a number score that you feel would be an appropriate grade for each point. This will later be written over in ink by the advisor. (Students already have a copy of the grading sheet.)</li></ul>
Parent Initial: _____
<b>Day Two/Thursday:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Complete the MLA practice handout.</li><li>- Complete the <i>punctuation</i> review handout.</li></ul>
Parent Initial: _____
<b>Day Three/Friday:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Complete the <i>using Capital Letters II</i> handout.</li><li>- Complete (front and back) <i>hyphens</i> handout.</li></ul>
Parent Initial: _____
<b>Day Four/Monday:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Complete the <i>Reviewing Punctuation II</i> handout.</li><li>- Study any course resources for the punctuation test.</li></ul>
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: \_\_\_\_\_



## REVIEWING PUNCTUATION

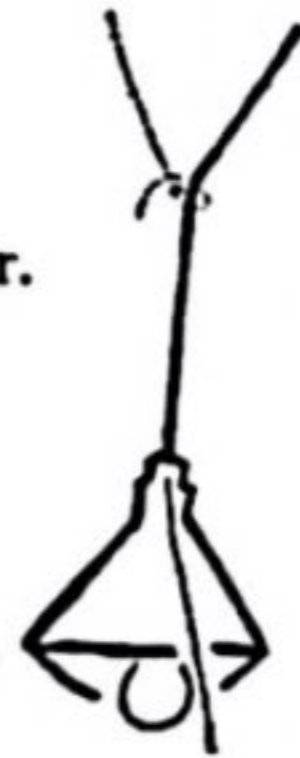
**DIRECTIONS:** Insert punctuation where it is needed.

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Will you please send the pamphlet to the above address   | LEA              |
| 2. How foolish it was for me to lose my temper  | F                |
| 3. Sixteen year old boys and girls may apply for a drivers license  | F                |
| 4. Tina you may be sure will bring us an on the spot report   | o                |
| 5. William I want the letters now not next week said Miss Lane  | I                |
| 6. Ernest pale and shaking sank into a chair and no one else moved  | I                |
| 7. These are my favorites Bing Crosby Perry Como and Vic Damone but Lila prefers Mario Lanza Frankie Laine and Mel Torme.               | I<br>c<br>(<br>t |
| 8. Laura exclaimed Theyre playing Bidin My Time   | I                |
| 9. Farther along the river turned abruptly to the left  | I                |
| 10. Plastering painting papering varnishing all these had to be done but John thank goodness offered to help                            | )<br>I<br>:      |
| 11. If youd written me said Henry I might have changed my plans   | :                |
| 12. Forty four men were accused of un American activities   | .                |
| 13. Who wrote the short story The Killers asked Van   | PR               |
| 14. Monica brought nuts and mints Valerie wafers and punch  | .                |
| 15. Address the letter to Mr EN Wasley 2104 South Andover Street Marysville Ohio said Aunt Sally  | .                |
| 16. Ill meet you at the corner of Twenty first and Ashland at 530 PM.   | .                |
| 17. Did Geraldine say I dont need your help   | .                |
| 18. Yes my brother Jack has just finished reading James Micheners book Tales of the South Pacific he says that it is highly interesting | .                |
| 19. The process of settling loose dirt by applying water is called puddling I believe   | I                |
| 20. If you will bring me some candy I prefer toffee Ill iron your shirt   | .                |
| 21. Im tired of my sister in laws giving me her worn out clothing   | I                |
| 22. Stay tuned ladies and gentlemen for the latest up to the minute news  | .                |

**PROOFREAD!** Let no careless errors escape you.

## USING CAPITAL LETTERS: II—Continued

4. For thirty-four years john marshall was chief justice of the supreme court.
5. I learned that andrew jackson was nicknamed "old hickory."
6. Students of our university were privileged to hear an outstanding address by chancellor james brown, who was grandfather's classmate at yale.
7. During world war II prime minister churchill, premier stalin, and president roosevelt held several meetings.
8. This evening I shall hear a lecture by dr. george w. swift, who is a professor of economics, in a large university in the southwest.
9. The roman ruler augustus was born 63 b.c. and died a.d. 14.
10. In 1066 harold the saxon was defeated by william the conqueror.
11. Tonight j. s. ellsworth became president of the rotary club.
12. In june my sister received her m.a. degree.
13. Uncle bill's usual signature is H. W. A. barnes.
14. Among the speakers were a judge, a professor, and a general.
15. Today melvin, art, m.d., talked to our science class.
16. The president will address congress tomorrow.
17. After ten years in the south, we returned north.
18. He is a captain in the united states army.
19. As a boy, dad wanted to become a doctor.
20. I stared at the name on the card: q. doaksely, esq.
21. Today we had tests in chemistry, french, and art I.
22. My cousin has three degrees: m.s., m.d., and ph.d.



**USE!** Write sentences to illustrate rules 2-8. Note the drawing.

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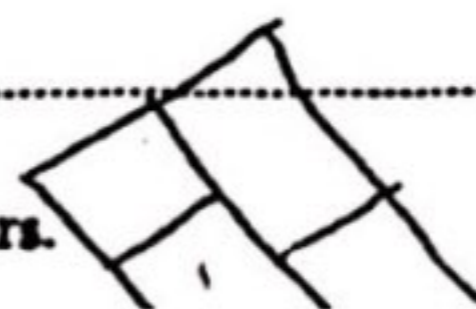
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**PROOFREAD!** Check your paper for careless errors.



## USING HYPHENS

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**LEARN!** Study these rules for the use of hyphens.

**Rule 1.** Use a hyphen if you must divide a word at the end of a line, but divide only between syllables. Note these special cautions:

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- a. Do not divide proper nouns.
- b. Do not divide words of one syllable.
- c. Do not make one-letter divisions: *about, easy*; not *a-bout, eas-y*.
- d. Do not divide before a final syllable in which the vowel is silent. Write, for example, *candle*, not *can-dle*; *marked*, not *mark-ed*.
- e. Try to avoid carrying over a two-letter syllable.

Use the dictionary as a guide to syllabication.

**Rule 2.** Use hyphens in the following types of compound words:

- a. Compound cardinal and ordinal numbers: *twenty-one, twenty-first*
- b. Fractions used as adjectives: *two-thirds majority*
- c. Compound direct adjectives: *happy-go-lucky attitude*
- d. Compounds of a noun and a prepositional phrase: *jack-in-the-pulpit*
- e. Compounds ending in a proper noun: *pre-Christian*
- f. Compound titles containing *ex* or *elect*: *ex-mayor, captain-elect*
- g. Compounds beginning with the prefix *self*: *self-service*
- h. Special compounds, such as *tie-up, drive-in, jump-off*

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Dictionaries vary in hyphenation. Use one dictionary consistently.

**Rule 3.** Use a hyphen to show the omission of a connecting word.

*Clayton-Bulwer Treaty*    pages 36-45

**PRACTICE!** Insert hyphens where they are needed.

1. Their love affair was of the on again off again variety.
2. David is a well meaning boy, but he is rather self centered.
3. At twenty one I had a one half interest in my father's business.
4. Our neighbors buy on the dollar down and six months to pay plan.
5. Olympic track and field events are discussed on pages 9 10.
6. She is a well dressed woman who pays unheard of prices for hats.
7. My brother in law is twenty two years old.
8. The one step is danced in two four time.
9. It takes a sure footed dog to climb an eight foot ladder.
10. Use only one fourth cup of flour and one third cup of milk.
11. The ex ambassador was appointed in pre Roosevelt days.
12. The East West game will be played in Los Angeles.

**USE!** Write sentences to illustrate rules 1 and 3.

**PROOFREAD!** Correct any careless errors that you have made.

# Integrate Language Skills

## Vocabulary Development Lesson

### Word Analysis: Anglo-Saxon Suffix -ness

In his sonnet "On the Grasshopper and the Cricket," Keats describes a person half lost in drowsiness. *Drowsiness* ends in the Anglo-Saxon suffix *-ness*, meaning "in the state or condition of." When added to the adjective *drowsy*, the suffix *-ness* forms the noun *drowsiness*, meaning "in the state of being drowsy or sleepy."

For each definition below, add *-ness* to the adjective in italics to create a noun.

1. state of being *happy*
2. state of acting *friendly*
3. state of being *thoughtful*
4. state of being *shrill* in tone
5. state of being *weary*

### Concept Development: Antonyms

In your notebook, write the lettered word that is most nearly opposite to the first word.

1. wrought: (a) created, (b) seen, (c) destroyed
2. ceasing: (a) escaping, (b) rewarding, (c) beginning
3. drowsiness: (a) frankness, (b) alertness, (c) quietness
4. woe: (a) terror, (b) ease, (c) joy

### Spelling Strategy

When adding a suffix to a word ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* to *i* and then add the suffix: *drowsy* + *-ness* = *drowsiness*

Add the suffix in italics to each word below, and then use the new word in a sentence.

1. grassy + *-er*
2. heavy + *-ly*
3. marry + *-ed*

## Grammar Lesson

### Hyphens

A hyphen (-) is often used to connect two or more modifiers that are used together. You should use a hyphen to connect a compound modifier that comes *before* a noun. If the compound modifier comes *after* the noun, however, the hyphen is dropped.

In these examples, the compound modifier is in italics and the noun is underlined.

**Before noun:** The grasshopper jumped from hedge to hedge in the *new-mown* meadow.

**After noun:** The grasshopper's song was *well* *rehearsed*.

**Practice** Copy the following sentences in your notebook. Insert hyphens where they are needed.

1. We revel in the never ending poetry of earth.
2. The pleasure seeking grasshopper rests under a plant.
3. The weed ridden meadow is full of insects.
4. The hills are frost covered and silent.
5. The cricket's song has an ever increasing tempo.

**Writing Application** Write sentences that contain these hyphenated compound modifiers.

1. long-lost
2. tear-stained

## UNIT 1—CHECK TEST A. PUNCTUATION, ABBREVIATIONS, NUMBERS

A. DIRECTIONS: Insert needed punctuation in the following sentences.

1. Mr Armins brother in law is a student at NYU New York University isnt he
2. Fred the older boy he is fifteen leaves at 830 AM Don an hour later.
3. [Letter forms] Gentlemen Dear Mother Very truly yours
4. The action of my book Far Road takes place in but I'm boring you!
5. How well self conscious Martha read The Highwayman
6. I I think that I deserve a one fourth increase in salary.
7. Louise there are two p's not two s's in the word disappear.
8. The captain of the Sea Queen refused to accept the stranger's IOU.
9. You must hurry Mother admonished your train leaves in ten minutes.
10. A loud, angry shout went up and the intruder, turning pale, fled.
11. Yes far too many swells spoiled Harry's description of the trip.
12. Before Dan had worn a thin ragged shirt however, now he had a new one.
13. When Mother asked Has five oclock struck said Lou I answered Yes.
14. The Wrigley Building the Merchandise Mart and the Chicago Public Library these without doubt are busy places in Chicago.
15. This novel is laid in pre Christian times.
16. The FCC acting swiftly licensed station KLY, of 55 Oak Street Ames Ohio.
17. Here are the dates: Friday, June 6 Monday, July 8 and Tuesday, August 4.
18. Which ex mayor do you mean? Col Ray M Hughes Captain Beck Lew Diggs
19. Both childrens verses were from John 6 12 "I am the bread of life."
20. The editor in chiefs career here began when he was twenty four.
21. What great battle occurred AD 732
22. Include the following information 1 age, 2 education, 3 family.
23. Will you wait until after the parent faculty meeting, please

B. DIRECTIONS: Correct errors in the use of abbreviations and numbers.

1. The chief owners are Maj. Bland and William Watts, Esquire.
2. The person holding Number 17 should report at 3 P.M. o'clock.
3. I hadn't visited my old home at 321 South 6th Street for 5 years.
4. In the past three yrs., the price of Xmas trees has increased 45%.
5. Roy E. Ives, Doctor of Divinity, Ft. Bond, Vt., arrived this A.M.

**PROOFREAD!** Check your paper carefully before handing it in.

## PUNCTUATION (cont.)



### Ellipsis

1. To show omitted words.  
Example: He...went home.
2. To indicate a pause in dialogue.  
Example: Maria and I were...uh...well, just playing.



### Apostrophe

1. To show possession.
  - a. For a singular possessive not ending in "s," add an apostrophe and "s."  
Examples: Bill's bike, tomorrow's jobs, the student's book
  - b. For a possessive of a plural ending in "s," add only an apostrophe after the "s."  
Examples: The two students' books, Mays' farm
  - c. For a possessive of the singular form of a word ending in "s," add an apostrophe after the "s" or an apostrophe and an "s."  
Example: Mrs. Cross' dog or Mrs. Cross's dog
  - d. To show joint possession, add an apostrophe to the last name listed.  
Examples: John and Nancy's houses (both jointly own the houses)  
John's and Nancy's houses (each owns their own house)
  - e. In compound words, add the apostrophe to the last word.  
Examples: sister-in-law's, no one else's
2. In place of omitted letters or numbers.  
Examples: isn't (is not), '59 Chevy (1959 Chevy)
3. To form the plurals of symbols, numbers, or letters.  
Examples: 1960's, three A's, two Ph.D.'s

### Do *not* use an apostrophe:

1. To simply indicate plurals.  
Examples: The McKees are coming over tonight.  
The two cats are both white.
2. With the personal pronouns his, hers, its, ours, and theirs. (Note: The word "it's" is a contraction meaning "it is" or "it has.")  
Example: The purse is hers.



## PUNCTUATION (cont.)

### Colon (cont.)

2. To separate subtitles.  
Example: The Book: How to Read It
3. To emphasize a phrase or word.  
Example: He's not heavy: he's my brother.
4. After a business letter salutation.  
Example: Dear Sir:
5. To separate numbers in ratios and telling time.  
Examples: Mix it 3:1. It is now 7:45 A.M.



### Semicolon

1. To set off independent clauses which are not linked by a conjunction.  
Example: Peace is difficult; war is hell.
2. To separate clauses containing commas.  
Example: He was tired; therefore, he quit.



### Hyphen

1. To show duration.  
Examples: 1949-50, Rome-London
2. To make a compound word.  
Examples: 14-year-old student, full-time job
3. To join numbers in a fraction.  
Examples: three-fifths, one thirty-seconds
4. To combine capital letters with a noun or participle.  
Examples: T-shirt, PG-rated
5. To separate syllables in a word.  
Example: wa-ter, com-put-er



### Dash

1. To emphasize a word or phrase.  
Example: The girl—the pretty one—is here.
2. To show omissions.  
Example: She called him a —.

## PUNCTUATION *(cont.)*

### Comma *(cont.)*

7. After the closing in a letter.  
Example: Yours truly,
8. When names are inverted.  
Example: Smith, Joe
9. To separate city and state.  
Example: Los Angeles, California,
10. To separate two independent clauses linked by a conjunction (and, but, or).  
Example: I like him, and he is tall.
11. After a dependent clause that comes before a main clause.  
Example: After the game, we went home.
12. To set off explanatory clauses.  
Example: Bill, the tall one, is here.
13. To make large numbers easier to read.  
Example: 43,126
14. To set off mild interjections.  
Examples: Yes, I will be going.  
Oh my, what happened here?
15. To separate the name of a person being addressed.  
Examples: Gretchen, please come here.  
I'm not sure about that, Keegan.



### Exclamation Point

1. To show strong emotion.  
Example: She is the best!
2. After strong interjections.  
Example: Help!



### Parenthesis

1. To set off supplementary material.  
Example: The map (see illustration) is good.
2. To add explanatory information.  
Example: Joe (the bad guy) is dead.
3. To enclose numbers in a list.  
Example: Her car is (1) old, (2) too slow, and (3) in need of repair.



### Colon

1. To introduce a series.  
Example: He has three things: money, brains, and charm.

# PUNCTUATION

Punctuation marks are used as follows:



## Period

1. At the end of a sentence.  
Example: Birds fly.
2. After most abbreviations.  
Examples: Mr., St.
3. In decimals.  
Example: 5.95, 3.15



## Question Mark

1. At the end of a question.  
Example: Who is he?
2. To express doubt.  
Example: He weighs 250 pounds?



## Quotation Marks

1. To show dialogue.  
Example: She said, "Hello."
2. To indicate titles of short works, like a poem, short story, or song.  
Example: He read the poem "The Shadow."
3. To set apart special words or slang.  
Example: He is "nuts."
4. To set off direct quotes.  
Example: She told me that she "never lied."



## Comma

1. To separate words or phrases in a series.  
Example: He likes candy, cake, and ice cream.
2. To separate multiple adjectives.  
Example: The big, bad, ugly wolf
3. To set off dialogue.  
Example: She said, "Hello."
4. To separate dates.  
Example: July 4, 1776
5. To enclose a title after a person's name.  
Example: Renee Andrews, Ph.D.
6. After the greeting in an informal letter.  
Example: Dear Mary,