

## DAY 74

### CAPITALIZATION:

1. in 1827, william hazlitt wrote in *the monthly magazine*, “no young man believes he shall ever die.”

### PUNCTUATION:

Use underlining or quotation marks.

2. a) Gloom (short story) d) Trails (work of art)  
b) Shiloh (movie) e) Stadium Press (newspaper)  
c) Leave It to Beaver (television show) f) Sun Living (article)

### VOCABULARY:

Words have come into our language from other languages.

Chinese or Japanese—*bonsai, tycoon*

Norse—*skill*

Dutch/Afrikaans—*cookie, yacht*

Spanish—*chocolate, chili*

Select one of the above languages and write an additional word that has become part of English.

3. Language: \_\_\_\_\_ Word: \_\_\_\_\_

### SENTENCE COMBINING:

4. The eruption of Krakatoa created a tsunami.  
A tsunami is a tidal wave. The wave was 120  
feet high. It traveled at 300 miles per hour. It  
hit the coast of Java. This occurred in 1883.

---

---

---

---

### BEYOND EASY GRAMMAR: SYNTAX

A complex sentence is formed by joining dissimilar clauses.

- a) Independent Clause + Dependent Clause

**Ex.—** Heat the oven to 350 degrees before you bake brownies.

**independent clause**

**dependent clause**

- b) Dependent Clause + Independent Clause

**Ex.—** Before you bake brownies, heat the oven to 350 degrees.

**dependent clause**

**independent clause**

- c) Part of an Independent Clause + Dependent Clause + Part of an Independent Clause

**Ex.—** The girl who delivers our mail knows my aunt.

**dependent clause**

**CAPITALIZATION:**

1. todd reported to his world religion class, "the feast of sacrifice is celebrated in the islamic faith."

**PUNCTUATION:**

In punctuating lists, do not use a colon if the list begins with a preposition.

**Ex.—** The committee will consist of a teacher, the vice-principal, four students, and two parents.

2. The group will participate in team building activities softball balloon toss and tug of war

**PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS**

**Catenative verbs are a type of verb placed before an infinitive that is stated or implied.**

**Ex.—** The train appears (to be) moving.

Cool water will help (to) ease the pain.

**Some catenative verbs can join a verb to a present participle.**

**Ex.—** He began talking.

**These can be used as catenative verbs: *to appear, to begin, to come, to expect, to fail, to get, to go, to happen, to help, to manage, to seem, to stop***

**Sometimes, a catenative verb will have a direct object.**

**Ex.—** I managed to splice two wires together.

Write a sentence using a catenative verb.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS**

**Use *I, he, she, they, we, or who* as a subject or a predicate nominative.** (You and it may also be used.)

**Ex.—** On Saturday, **they** will hike. (subject)

The judge is **she** who just entered. (predicate nominative) **Proof:** She is the judge.

Write an appropriate pronoun.

4. The first teenagers to finish the race were \_\_\_\_\_.

**BEYOND EASY GRAMMAR: ETYMOLOGY**

Nouns ~ Number:

- a) Nouns ending in y preceded by a **consonant** change *y* to *i* and add *es*.      **fly - flies**
- b) Nouns ending in y preceded by a **vowel** add *s*.      **relay - relays**
- c) Some nouns ending in f or fe change endings to *ve* and add *s*.      **leaf - leaves      wife - wives**
- d) Some nouns ending in f or fe form the plural regularly by adding *s*.      **gulf - gulfs**
- e) Nouns ending in o preceded by a **consonant** usually add *es*.      **potato - potatoes**
- f) Nouns ending in o preceded by a **vowel** usually add *s*.      **folio - folios**
- g) Some nouns are highly irregular.      **child - children      foot - feet**  
    **woman - women      goose - geese**

## DAY 158

### CAPITALIZATION:

1. "the sioux chief, sitting bull," said professor raines, "surrendered to the u.s. army on july 20, 1917."

### PUNCTUATION:

**Do not use a hyphen with two closely related words if one is an adverb ending in *ly*.**

**Ex.—** Their seriously ill grandmother lives in Saudi Arabia.

2. He allowed his gas level to become dangerously low and he consequently ran out of gas

### PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES/ADVERBS

**Bad/Badly:**

**Bad** is an adjective; it appears with a noun. **Bad** is used after a linking verb as a predicate adjective. **Ex.—** Because he has laryngitis, his voice sounds bad.

**Badly** is an adverb; it tells *how*. **Ex.—** We played **badly**.

**Do not use *badly* to express state of health.**

Incorrect: I feel badly.

Correct: I feel bad.

Circle the correct word.

3. a) I played (bad, badly ) today.  
b) She reacted (bad, badly ) to the news.  
c) Josh has felt ( bad, badly ) since his root canal a few hours ago.

### PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

**Transitive and Intransitive Verbs:**

**A transitive verb has a direct object.**

**DO**

**Ex.—** Jana makes mahogany jewelry boxes.

**An intransitive verb does not have a direct object.**

**Ex.—** My grandmother swims daily. (no direct object)

Write a sentence with a transitive verb. Label the direct object—**DO**.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

### BEYOND EASY GRAMMAR: ETYMOLOGY

**Pronouns:** A pronoun that shows possession is in the **possessive case**. It limits by denoting possession.

#### **Personal Pronouns - Possessive Case**

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>First Person</i>	my, mine	our, ours
<i>Second Person</i>	your, yours	your, yours
<i>Third Person</i>	his, her, hers, its	their, theirs

## DAY 176

### CAPITALIZATION:

1. in 1069 a.d., pope nicholas ii recognized the norman influence in southern italy in the treaty of melfi.

### PUNCTUATION:

An interjection at the beginning of a sentence may use a comma.

**Ex.—** Oh, I lost my credit card!

2. Oh said Lori I saw Kitty Carlisle in a classic movie entitled She Loves Me Not

### PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns are used to begin dependent or relative clauses. Pronouns that can begin subordinate clauses are *who*, *that*, *whose*, *which*, and *whom*. *Whom* is used after *to*, *for*, or *with*.

**Ex.—** A student *who is conscientious* usually completes assignments.

Land *that they bought ten years ago* is now valuable.

The art, *which was added recently*, is contemporary.

A person *with whom she carools* received a major raise.

Write a sentence with a subordinate clause beginning with *which*.

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### SENTENCE COMBINING:

4. President Harry Truman helped to create the United Nations. He also helped to create the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He also established the Marshall Plan. That plan helped to rebuild Europe after WWII.

---

---

---

---

### BEYOND EASY GRAMMAR: PROSODY

**Iambic Verse:** In Iambic verse, the accent is placed on the even syllables.

**Iambus** is composed of a short and a long syllable. **Ex.—** untie = un tie

- 1) iambic of 1 foot: *to flow*
- 2) iambic of 2 feet: *For me / this fame*
- 3) iambic of 3 feet: *Give me / the sky / aglow*
- 4) iambic of 4 feet: *But lo / relight / the flame / of youth*
- 5) iambic of 5 feet or **pentameter**: *Her hope / of praise and fame / subdues / the grave*
- 6) iambic of 6 feet or **hexameter**: *Engage / to fight / this knight / or flee / away / in haste*
- 7) iambic of 7 feet or **heptameter**: *But go / with me / to share / a place /  
In time / and space / alone.*

(Greene, 1868)