



COMMON PREPOSITIONS

- About
- Above
- Abroad
- According to
- Across
- After
- Against
- Ago
- Ahead of
- Along
- Amidst
- Among
- Amongst
- Apart
- Around
- As
- As far as
- As well as
- Aside
- At
- Away
- Because of
- Before
- Behind
- Below
- Beneath
- Beside
- Besides
- Between
- Beyond
- By
- By means of
- By way of
- Close to
- Despite
- Down
- Due to
- During
- Except
- For
- From
- Hence
- In
- In accordance with
- In addition to
- In case of
- In front of
- In lieu of
- In place of
- In regard to
- In spite of
- In to
- Inside
- Instead of
- Into
- Like
- Near
- Next
- Next to
- Notwithstanding
- Of
- Off
- On
- On account of
- On behalf of
- On to
- On top of
- Onto
- Opposite
- Out
- Out from
- Out of
- Outside
- Over
- Owing to
- Till
- To
- Past
- Per
- Up
- Upon
- Via
- Prior to
- Round
- Since
- Than
- Through
- Throughout
- Toward
- Towards
- Under
- Underneath
- Unlike
- Until
- Unto
- With
- With a view to
- Within
- Without
- Worth



CLAUSE CLUE WORDS

SUBORDINATE OR DEPENDENT

1. The following words are often found at the beginning of NOUN CLAUSES:

who	whoever	whom	whomever	how	why
which	whichever	that	what	whatever	

2. The following words are called relative pronouns, and they are often found at the beginning of ADJECTIVE CLAUSES:

Who	whose	whom	which	that
-----	-------	------	-------	------

3. AND subordinating conjunctions are often used to introduce ADVERB CLAUSES (some common ones are listed below):

after	although	as	as if
as long as	as though	because	before
even if	even though	if	if only
in order that	now that	once	rather than
since	so that	than	that
though	till	unless	until
when	whenever	where	whereas
wherever	while		

INDEPENDENT

1. Coordinating Conjunctions connect two independent clauses. They are listed below:

FANBOYS are used with a comma to connect two independent clauses.

F [for (similar in meaning to because)] A (and) N (nor) B (but) O (or) Y [yet (similar in meaning to still)] S (so)

2. Conjunctive adverbs are used with a semicolon and a comma to connect two independent clauses. Common ones:

Accordingly	furthermore	instead	nevertheless	besides	however
Meanwhile	otherwise	indeed	consequently	moreover	therefore
As a result	for example	for instance	that is	in addition	in other words
In conclusion	in fact				

Chapter 17: The Clause

The Noun Clause

A **noun clause** is a subordinate clause used as a noun. A noun clause may be used as a subject, a complement (predicate nominative, direct object, indirect object), or an object of a preposition.

Subject: *What I saw* was the end of the race.

Predicate nominative: The winner was *whoever finished first*.

Direct object: I don't know *what the prize was*.

Indirect object: They give *whoever finishes the race* a certificate.

Object of preposition: They gave juice to *whoever wanted it*.

Noun clauses are usually introduced by *that, what, whatever, who, whoever, whom, whomever, and how*. Noun clauses sometimes do not have a stated introductory word.

She said *she was exhausted*. [The introductory word *that* is understood.]

Circle the clue word + double

Exercise A Underline the noun clause in each of the following sentences.

1. That Carver was pleased with his results was evident on his face.
2. I think that we can read about his experiments with peanuts.
3. Whether he went to college depended on unjust laws.
4. A good education was what Carver had always wanted.
5. He knew he would do his best in college.
6. He shared his ideas with whoever would listen.
7. The successful person is whoever has talent and works hard.
8. That person will do whatever is necessary to succeed.
9. Carver could not get whatever he wanted.
10. That he succeeded is a great credit to his personality and genius.

Exercise B On the line provided, write **S** if the italicized noun clause is used as a subject, **PN** if it is used as a predicate nominative, **DO** if it is used as a direct object, **IO** if it is used as an indirect object, or **OP** if it is used as an object of a preposition.

- _____ 1. I said ^{that} *I had already heard the news*.
- _____ 2. Curie was given an award for *what she had accomplished*.
- _____ 3. *That she changed modern science* is evident.
- _____ 4. We sent *whomever we contacted* a letter of appreciation.
- _____ 5. Our representative will be *whoever shows the most initiative*.

Chapter 17: The Clause

The Adjective Clause

An **adjective clause** is a subordinate clause used as an adjective to modify a noun or pronoun.

Water *that has a strong current* is sometimes called white water. [The adjective clause *that has a strong current* modifies *Water*.]

Adjective clauses are often introduced by **relative pronouns**: *who, whom, whose, which, and that*. In many cases, the relative pronoun in the clause may be omitted. The pronoun is understood and still has a function in the clause.

The white water *they rafted* was dangerous. [The relative pronoun *that* is understood.]

Exercise A Circle the relative pronoun in each of the following clauses.

1. which can be dangerous
2. who want to go rafting
3. that we traveled through
4. who was our guide
5. whom I got the information from
6. that was mentioned in the advertisement
7. who was on the raft with us
8. whom I came to know very well
9. which we needed
10. that turned over in the rapids

Exercise B *Circle the clue word (relative pronoun) + double underline* the adjective clause in each of the following sentences.

1. A guide who has been carefully trained takes new rafters out.
2. Areas of the river that can be hazardous are marked on the chart.
3. You must learn techniques that minimize danger.
4. Guides who are especially skilled reassure inexperienced people.
5. They look forward to the trip, which will be exhilarating.
6. Some beginners have spectators take photos they can enjoy later.
7. Some spend hours writing reports friends will read.
8. All those who love a challenge in the outdoors should consider rafting.
9. Several people whom I respect have recommended the sport to me.
10. It is a sport I might try if I become a braver person!

Chapter 17: The Clause

The Adverb Clause

An **adverb clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb. An adverb clause tells *how, when, where, why, how much, to what extent, or under what condition* the action of the main verb takes place.

When people enter a museum, they sometimes don't know where to go first. [The adverb clause tells when people don't know where to go.]

Adverb clauses are often introduced by **subordinating conjunctions**: *after, although, as, as if, as long as, as soon as, because, before, even though, if, in order that, once, since, so that, than, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, wherever, whether, and while.*

Exercise A Circle the subordinating conjunction in each of the following clauses.

1. as if I needed any encouragement
2. although we were late
3. even though it was dark
4. so that Ricardo could join us
5. unless the museum closes early
6. until we meet up with the others
7. whether the sun shines
8. when the clock strikes six
9. since the sixteenth century
10. after they turned over in the rapids

Exercise B *Circle the clue word (subordinating conjunction) and double underline the adverb clause in each of the following sentences. Then tell whether the clause tells when, where, why, how, to what extent, or under what condition. on the line provided.*

Example: We visit the museum when there is free admission.
when there is free admission—under what condition

1. You should study the museum guide before you go anywhere.

2. Some people stop where the prehistoric animal skeletons stand.

3. If you are curious about dinosaurs, you can learn a lot about them.

4. Because dinosaurs can be hard to imagine, museum models are helpful.

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Chapter 18: The Clause

Exercise A: In the following sentences, use the line provided to identify the italicized clause as I for independent if the clause expresses a complete thought. If the clause is subordinate, circle the clause clue word and double underline the subordinate clause (not a complete thought). On the line provided, identify the subordinate clauses as N for Noun, ADJ. for Adjective, and ADV for adverb.

- _____ 1. In 1859, there lived in Australia an Englishman *whose name was Thomas Austin*.
- _____ 2. Austin loved to hunt, so *he imported twenty-four rabbits from England*.
- _____ 3. Austin released the rabbits on his property, and *the rabbits multiplied quickly*.
- _____ 4. *Since rabbits had no natural enemies in Australia*, their numbers grew and grew.
- _____ 5. *That Austin's experiment was a mistake* soon became obvious.
- _____ 6. The rabbit problem became so bad *that millions of them could be found on a single farm*.
- _____ 7. The rabbits ate much of Australia's plant life, *which led to starvation among many native animals*.
- _____ 8. The government and private citizens hired rabbit hunters, but *these hunters couldn't rid the country of its plague of rabbits*.
- _____ 9. *The rabbits remained a problem for decades* before the government came up with a solution.
- _____ 10. They found a rabbit-destroying virus, and *they released it into the wild*.

Exercise B: Same as above.

- _____ 1. Smallpox once killed thousands of people every year, but *now the disease has been completely defeated*.
- _____ 2. The beginning of the end for smallpox came in the late 1700s *when Edward Jenner, a country doctor, noticed something peculiar*.
- _____ 3. Milkmaids *who had had the mild disease cowpox* never caught smallpox.
- _____ 4. *If a person catches cowpox*, Jenner decided, that person will be immune to smallpox.
- _____ 5. Jenner tested his theory on a young boy whom he vaccinated with cowpox.
- _____ 6. *The boy caught cowpox*, but then he was immune to smallpox.
- _____ 7. The English government believed *that Jenner's discovery was important*.
- _____ 8. However, many people were afraid of vaccination *because they were superstitious*.
- _____ 9. Fortunately, science won out, and *health officials around the world vaccinated people*.
- _____ 10. Their job was finished in the twentieth century, *when smallpox was virtually wiped off the face of the earth*.

Capitalization A

EXERCISE In each of the following sentences, circle any letter that should be capitalized.

Example 1. was william the conqueror at the battle of hastings?

1. elena quintanilla and her grandmother, sra. vasconcelos, recently opened a bakery.
2. nora was able to identify all the countries in south america and africa except for paraguay.
3. the u.s. capitol building and the washington monument are in washington, d.c.
4. uncle pat, who is a physical therapist, shares an office with arianna wexler, m.d.
5. next year, mattie's sister sondra is going to the university of virginia in charlottesville.
6. on a clear, dark night, i can identify the constellations orion and cassiopeia.
7. judge matthews told me that the two lawyers are actually good friends.
8. how many pages of chapter 17 does mr. kazen expect us to read tonight?
9. does your aunt read *the new york times*, *the wall street journal*, or both newspapers?
10. if you have a few extra days, i recommend that you also tour the headquarters of the fbi; the library of congress; and arlington national cemetery, where you can see the tomb of the unknown soldier and the grave of president kennedy.
11. my grandfather tried to join the navy when he was only seventeen.
12. the civilian conservation corps cleared these trails and built these cabins during the great depression.
13. we stopped at the convenience store next to tan's cleaners on forty-fifth street.
14. on saturday, we went shopping at the midtown mall; then we watched a movie on tv.
15. the parakeets, budgie and bridget, belong to my sister louisa.
16. in many cities, you can dial 911 to reach the police, the fire department, or an emergency medical service.
17. we have studied the myths and gods of ancient greece; soon we will read homer's *iliad*.
18. michael held up the shoe and asked aaron, "were you looking for this?"
19. t. s. eliot (1888–1965) was born an american but became a british subject in 1927.
20. the soldiers rewarded for their bravery included two lieutenants and colonel simmons.

Comma Review A

- 14f.** Use commas to separate items in a series.
- 14g.** Use commas to separate two or more adjectives preceding a noun.
- 14h.** Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction (*and, but, for, nor, or, so, or yet*) when it joins independent clauses in a compound sentence.
- 14i.** Use commas to set off an expression that interrupts a sentence.
- 14j.** Use a comma after certain introductory elements.
- 14k.** Use commas in certain conventional situations.

EXERCISE Insert commas where they are needed in the following sentences.

Example 1. The younger, more delicate kittens, on the other hand, will be adopted out to families who already have at least one cat.

1. The costly fragile items will be moved first.
2. In a box under the coffee table you will find the books that you requested.
3. Well I'm not sure I would go on that trip if I were you.
4. The audience members by the way have never seen a musical production like this one.
5. Dr. Gravatz are you ready for your next patient?
6. The singers learned the music memorized the words and rehearsed the songs daily.
7. We asked how to solve the problem how to indicate the answer and where to print the results.
8. Joanna Killeen was born on November 10 1961.
9. Jeffrey Hellmer a world-class pianist studied in Rochester New York.
10. Barney doesn't play trombone nor does he play trumpet.

Review B: Commas

EXERCISE Insert commas where they are needed in the following sentences.

Example 1. I have aunts, uncles, and cousins in Phoenix, Arizona.

1. We stayed up too late last night so we were unable to wake up at 6:00 A.M.
2. The small shy puppy walked slowly into the room.
3. My mother usually packs oranges apples or peaches with our lunches.
4. We copied our notes over made study cards and called out questions to each other.
5. After getting busy signals for nearly an hour the customer gave up trying to call.
6. Looking in every place he could think of the young boy continued to search for his baseball glove.
7. Our family moved from Tempe Arizona to San Diego California.
8. I asked the salesclerk which computer I should buy which printer was best and which monitor would be most practical.
9. The coach was not upset about the loss nor was he discouraged.
10. Siamack is a composer of classical music and Shekoufeh is a jazz pianist.
11. Should we stay home and clean go shopping for clothes or mow the lawn?
12. Glover Gill a composer of modern classical music celebrated his forty-second birthday on March 20 2000.
13. Yes Janelle says that she enjoys the long warm summers in Pensacola Florida.
14. Kendra will be visiting us this summer I believe.
15. The children were quite tired for they had played kickball for several hours.
16. We sent my aunt's gift to 302 Main Street Port Allen Louisiana.
17. The author brainstormed made an outline and then wrote her essay.
18. After we put the dishes away Irena showed us photographs from her trip to Los Angeles California.
19. I went walking in the dark cold moonless night.
20. My best friend from kindergarten Joanna still lives in my neighborhood.

Commas A

EXERCISE In each of the following sentences, insert any missing commas.

Example 1. You will need cinnamon, allspice, nutmeg, and ginger for these spice cookies.

1. Ms. Fuller could I use the office telephone to call my parents please?
2. No thank you I don't need a ride to practice tomorrow.
3. We can drop you off at the corner and you can catch the four o'clock bus.
4. Each night before she goes to bed Anita brushes her hair.
5. My choir performances are on Thursday Friday and Saturday evenings.
6. My twin baby brothers were born on January 1 2008 very early in the morning.
7. The flood the worst in over thirty years caused millions of dollars in damage.
8. When my grandfather was young and lived on the farm he had to walk five miles to school.
9. At the end of the second block go right and look for a white house with a purple door.
10. Do you like pizza with a thin crisp crust or do you prefer a thick chewy crust?
11. I was planning to sleep late on Saturday but my parents had other plans.
12. If you will bring the groceries in from the car I will put them away.
13. She served the cake to her grandmother her aunt and uncle and the two little boys her brother had invited to the party.
14. My brother Jim who was trying to climb the fence fell down and hurt his knee.
15. On a cold January night nothing is as nice as a cup of hot cocoa.
16. Unfortunately two of the rats that used to live in that cage Mitch and Twitch escaped.
17. My mother who has a gift for languages speaks fluent Arabic Italian and German in addition to English.
18. Your homework and your chores of course must be finished before you go to Samantha's house.
19. Ms. Filson the concert band director has scheduled three rehearsals next week.
20. According to an article in the newspaper yesterday's temperature was 102 degrees.



Apostrophes A

15n. To form the possessive case of a singular noun, add an apostrophe and an *s*.

A proper noun ending in *s* may take only an apostrophe to form the possessive case if the addition of 's would make the name awkward to pronounce.

EXAMPLES a day's pay James's bookbag Odysseus's journey

15o. To form the possessive case of a plural noun ending in *s*, add only the apostrophe.

To form the possessive of a plural noun that does not end in *s*, add an apostrophe and an *s*.

EXAMPLES the Smiths's house the students's lockers men's clothing people's rights

EXERCISE Form either the singular possessive or the plural possessive of each of the following items by adding an apostrophe or an apostrophe and an *s* where needed. Write your answers on the lines provided.

Example _____ *boy's mittens* 1. boy mittens (*singular possessive*)

- _____ 1. teachers books (*plural possessive*)
- _____ 2. Davis desk (*singular possessive*)
- _____ 3. teenagers magazines (*plural possessive*)
- _____ 4. tree branches (*singular possessive*)
- _____ 5. Pattersons dog (*plural possessive*)
- _____ 6. girls lunches (*plural possessive*)
- _____ 7. mice cheese (*plural possessive*)
- _____ 8. cities lights (*plural possessive*)
- _____ 9. cars engines (*plural possessive*)
- _____ 10. chair legs (*singular possessive*)
- _____ 11. workers duties (*plural possessive*)
- _____ 12. CD marketability (*singular possessive*)
- _____ 13. foxes homes (*plural possessive*)
- _____ 14. restaurants atmosphere (*plural possessive*)
- _____ 15. Lewis invention (*singular possessive*)
- _____ 16. day wait (*singular possessive*)
- _____ 17. hood ornament (*singular possessive*)
- _____ 18. Hercules strength (*singular possessive*)
- _____ 19. Jill house (*singular possessive*)
- _____ 20. bands songs (*plural possessive*)

Apostrophes

EXERCISE In each of the following sentences, insert apostrophes where necessary.

Example 1. Carmen's uncle's bicycle is in the shop; one of its wheel rims was bent when he ran into the curb.

1. We would've arrived in Chicago much sooner, but four hours delay at the Atlanta airport caused us to miss our connection.
2. This afternoon's meeting will be brief; we'll discuss next week's dance.
3. William should catch a ride with Daniel and Nick's father.
4. The Ashes cat's names are Tinker and Bella; they're treated like members of the family.
5. In my opinion, you've overused /s in your writing.
6. The performance begins promptly at eight o'clock; please don't be late or you'll have to stand at the back of the theater until intermission.
7. From '98 until the end of '99, my family lived in San Diego at my aunt's house.
8. Last summer's heat wave was extraordinary; some of Uncle Ted's crops died.
9. I'm going to shop around before I buy a jacket; I'd like to get my money's worth.
10. Did you hear that someone's gold earrings were found in the restaurant?
11. My parents' store closed in 2000.
12. This sleeve's cuff is frayed and the collar's too tight.
13. What's the name of the man whose son's car was involved in the accident?
14. After a long day's hike, we'll reach the river, where we'll set up camp and get a good night's rest.
15. Tess's canary's cage needs cleaning; I hope she'll do that right after school.
16. Each player's moves were carefully planned; neither disturbed the other's composure.
17. Who's interested in seeing the two o'clock show?
18. Isn't Doris's van large enough to carry everyone's equipment?
19. The Camera Club's posters inspired six new students to attend its meeting.
20. Lena's aquarium has a pump and filter to supply her fish's oxygen needs.

Semicolons A

- 14l.** Use a semicolon between independent clauses in a sentence when they are not joined by *and*, *but*, *for*, *nor*, *or*, *so*, or *yet*.

EXAMPLE Cotton is grown in the South; it is cultivated for its fibers.

- 14m.** Use a semicolon between independent clauses that are joined by a conjunctive adverb or a transitional expression.

EXAMPLE Cotton did not do well when planted in the same fields each year; consequently, crop rotation was eventually instituted.

- 14n.** A semicolon (rather than a comma) may be needed to separate independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction when the clauses contain commas.

EXAMPLE Cotton is a low, bushy plant, by the way; and its fibers, which are attached to the seeds, are contained in a boll.

EXERCISE In the following sentences, add semicolons where they are needed.

Example 1. In home economics we have been studying fabrics; wool is one of my favorites.

1. Wool is a great fabric for cold weather it keeps me warm even when it gets wet.
2. My wool sweater is soft, warm, and comfortable it was hand-knit in Norway.
3. Wool must be cut from the sheep, carded, spun, and dyed nevertheless, the result is worth the effort.
4. I like to wear wool for skating, sledding, and hiking however, my sister, who is allergic to wool, never wears it at all.
5. I also like to wear rayon and other synthetic materials therefore, I buy many different types of fabrics.
6. Nylon is a strong material however, I always seem to get runs in my nylon hose.
7. Some people prefer to wear cotton my father thinks it's the most comfortable material.
8. I like denim in fact, several of my jackets are made of denim.
9. I have bought wool sweaters for my brother, my mom, and my grandfather and my grandmother, a lady with excellent taste, once sent me a wool vest for my birthday.
10. I have learned a lot about fabrics I will be able to make informed decisions about what kinds of material to buy.

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Colons

14o. Use a colon before a list of items, especially after expressions like *as follows* or *the following*.

EXAMPLE Please report to me on the following days: Monday, Tuesday, and Friday.

14p. Use a colon before a statement that explains or clarifies a preceding statement.

EXAMPLE I agree with what Mrs. Chan said: "Tell the truth and you will be happy."

14q. Use a colon before a long, formal statement or quotation.

EXAMPLE It was left to me to state the conclusion: "It is clear from what we have heard here tonight that this pipeline should never be built. Our lives and the lives of our children and of their children for generations to come depend on preserving the supply of clean water."

14r. Use a colon in certain conventional situations.

(1) Use a colon between the hour and the minute.

EXAMPLES 11:05 A.M. 8:30 P.M.

(2) Use a colon after the salutation of a business letter.

EXAMPLES Dear Ms. Acevedo: To Whom It May Concerns:

(3) Use a colon between chapter and verse in Biblical references and between titles and subtitles.

EXAMPLES John 3:16 Psalms 3:5 *Light: Medicine of the Future*

EXERCISE In the following sentences, add colons where they are needed.

Example 1. We are reading *The Environment: Whose Responsibility?*

1. Our teacher introduced Mr. Burkhardt "It is my honor and my pleasure to introduce Mr. Steve Burkhardt. He is a close friend, a mentor, and an accomplished scientist. Please welcome him."
2. Mr. Burkhardt told us something important We must save the elephants.
3. He also told me the following items are valued by some people elephant meat, elephant tusks, elephant hides, and elephant hair.
4. I read this fact The elephant is on the world's endangered species list.
5. Is the elephant mentioned in Genesis 1 24?
6. My concerns are as follows The herds are disappearing, illegal killing is continuing, and the rural people of Africa still need these elephants to survive.
7. I always remember what is written in Leviticus 19 17-18.
8. We will listen to a lecture at 8 30 P.M.
9. My father always taught me this Respect life in every form.
10. We will learn more about elephants in tomorrow's lecture, which begins at 9 00 A.M.

Review C: Semicolons and Colons

EXERCISE Insert semicolons and colons where they are needed in the following sentences.

Example 1. The speaker hasn't arrived, therefore, the meeting will be postponed until 8:00 P.M.

1. Indira wanted to become an engineer nevertheless, she continued to study literature.
2. Terrence, the captain, flew the plane and Robert, the first officer, contacted the control tower for landing instructions.
3. The pastor explained Zechariah 9 9 to our study group.
4. Our teacher grew up in Wyoming however, she studied in Montana.
5. My grandfather's rule of thumb was this Treat others fairly, honestly, and respectfully.
6. The movie doesn't start until 3 30 P.M. nevertheless, it's a good idea to arrive early.
7. María is the best tennis player in our class in fact, she is the best in our entire school.
8. We read scary stories for half the night as a result, we were too frightened to sleep.
9. At 8 00 P.M., the guests will arrive we should get ready to greet them.
10. Carmen hopes to become a veterinarian consequently, she is studying hard in science class.
11. The clouds are beginning to move off to the east perhaps the afternoon will be sunny.
12. For a pleasant train ride, remember to bring the following items a good book, some healthful snacks, and a small pillow.
13. Nakai is a serious swimmer you can find him at the pool almost every morning.
14. The mayor made her priorities quite clear "I will not rest until this city's traffic problems have improved. I will not stop for breath until we have doubled the size of our police department. I will not let up until our schools are no longer in crisis."
15. The letter began, "Dear Ms. Kimball Thank you for your prompt response to our inquiry."
16. The book is titled *Great Danes A Complete Breed Profile* it contains helpful information on nutrition, training, and temperament.
17. Already the drought has affected three states Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.
18. Justin lined up the ingredients for his salad lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, and onion.
19. Edwina is driven by a great dream She hopes to one day pilot a space shuttle.
20. Lunch will be served at 1 00 the menu includes chicken enchiladas, Spanish rice, and fajitas.

Quotation Marks and Other Punctuation A

EXERCISE On the lines provided, rewrite each of the following sentences, inserting quotation marks, commas, and end marks where necessary. Also, make any necessary changes in capitalization.

Example 1. Does anyone Sam asked know the words to The Star-Spangled Banner

"Does anyone," Sam asked, "know the words to 'The Star Spangled Banner'?"

1. My favorite part of the movie Karen said was the surprise ending _____

2. Natalie, Sherman asked did Celia speak to you yet _____

3. She runs fast, Natalie replied she can always beat me. _____

4. One of the lines is On the eighteenth of April in '75 said Paul. _____

5. The sign says abierto, which means open said Miguel. _____

6. Peter told Cam, the swim meet has been postponed a week _____

7. Did you hear, Micah asked Celie that I won the raffle _____

8. That's great news! Ruth said. the weather will be perfect. _____

9. At my house, we're not allowed to say Yuck! about any food, said Tim _____

10. Which chapter is better, Planting Flowers or Garden Care _____

Quotation Marks B

15j. When you write dialogue (conversation), begin a new paragraph each time the speaker changes.

15k. When a quotation consists of several sentences, place quotation marks only at the beginning and at the end of the whole quotation.

15l. Use quotation marks to enclose titles and subtitles of short works such as short stories, poems, essays, articles, songs, episodes of television series, and chapters and other parts of books.

EXAMPLES “The Scarlet Ibis” “The Circular Ruins” [short stories]

Mary asked, “Do you think that we can go to the parade on Sunday? I heard that Shelly will be there.”

“Sure we can,” answered Mary’s mother.

EXERCISE A In the following dialogue, add punctuation marks where they are needed. Also, insert a paragraph symbol (§) where each new paragraph should begin, and put a slash mark through any letter that is capitalized but should not be.

Example [1] § “I hope,” said Meagan, “that we don’t get lost.”

[1] The trail guide said Watch for the blue markers. [2] Where can we find them Kristy asked.

[3] Usually, you will find them on trees, he replied, But sometimes they are on rocks. [4] It depends on the terrain. [5] Just don’t go very far without having one in view. [6] Can you show

us asked David What one looks like [7] Yes said the guide. There is a blue marker on the right-

hand post of that sign over there. [8] If, during your hike, you can’t find where the next marker is,

retrace your steps to the previous marker. Then, try to find the trail again. [9] Are there any

questions [10] Yes, I have one, replied Ángel. Do we have to go

EXERCISE B In the following sentences, add quotation marks where they are needed.

Example 1. The students in Mr. Robling’s class read Edgar Allan Poe’s poem “The Raven.”

11. My brother can play the song Greensleeves on the guitar.

12. Piri Thomas wrote the short story Amigo Brothers.

13. My favorite chapter in our history book is The Age of Revolution.

14. The students couldn’t help laughing as they read the poem Jabberwocky.

15. Ernest Hemingway’s short story A Day’s Wait has a surprise ending.

Underlining (Italics) A

- 15a.** Use underlining (italics) for titles and subtitles of books, plays, periodicals, works of art, films, television series, and long musical compositions and recordings.

Underline (italicize) an article at the beginning of a title only if it is officially part of the title.

EXAMPLES *The Little Prince* [book] *Hamlet* [play]
Reader's Digest [periodical] *Mona Lisa* [work of art]
Cars [film] *Dateline* [television series]
The Nutcracker Suite [long musical composition]

EXERCISE In each of the following sentences, underline the word or word group that should be italicized.

Example 1. We watched the video Bambi with my little sister and her friends.

1. Have you read the latest issue of Sports Illustrated?
2. Our class just finished acting out a scene from Romeo and Juliet.
3. I have read The Pearl by John Steinbeck.
4. One of my favorite paintings is Christina's World.
5. Did you read that story in the Chicago Tribune?
6. Copland's composition Appalachian Spring has become a classic.
7. Is Newsweek the most popular weekly newsmagazine?
8. I borrowed a copy of the Dickens classic A Tale of Two Cities.
9. Mister Rogers' Neighborhood is a children's series on PBS.
10. Do you know what the myth of Prometheus has to do with Frankenstein, Mary Shelley's famous book?
11. Is there a film version of The Hobbit?
12. Picasso's painting Guernica is a powerful antiwar statement.
13. Did you see the article about me in the Ann Arbor News?
14. My favorite old television show is Gilligan's Island.
15. The final scene of the opera La Bohème made Mimi cry.
16. Darryl's subscription to Boys' Life has expired.
17. The Drama Club is presenting Arthur Miller's play The Crucible.
18. The Humphrey Bogart film Casablanca also features Ingrid Bergman.
19. Is Alice's Adventures in Wonderland your favorite book?
20. Has this week's Time magazine arrived yet?

Punctuation Review

EXERCISE In the following letter, add necessary end marks, commas, semicolons, colons, apostrophes, hyphens, dashes, parentheses, and quotation marks. Underline any words that should be italicized.

Example [1] The game was scheduled for 7:00, however, it was postponed because of the rain.

[1] 302 B East Twenty third Avenue

[2] Dry Lake CA 93546

[3] May 3 2009

[4] Action Photo Magazine

3201 Fleet Street

Winston CO 80308

[5] Dear Sir or Madam

[6] Ive been a reader and an admirer of your magazine ever since I received my first camera in 1996 I believe on my tenth birthday [7] When I saw the title of your contest Super Action Sports Shots I knew I had to enter [8] Please find enclosed the following items the required entry form two slides of my entry one glossy print and a statement of authenticity

[9] As you can see from the print the picture I am submitting has all the elements for which Action Photo Magazine is known bright colors a balanced composition and most importantly action [10] The photographs subject a bicycle and its rider flying upside down through the air is Im sure you will agree eye catching [11] Im happy to inform you that my brother his name is Eli and he is only nine received only slight bruises upon landing however I cannot say the same for the bicycle [12] The people in the lower left hand corner of the photograph were never in any danger I assure you [13] Isnt it an amazing picture

[14] This was a spur of the moment shot Im thankful I had my camera ready [15] My brother was riding too fast and simply did not see the dip in the trail [16] How I wish Id been able to capture the expression on his face as he and his bike became airborne [17] The one good result of this incident in addition to a great photograph of course is that my brother really understands the importance of a helmet [18] Better safe than sorry is now his motto

[19] Thank you for considering my entry and for making Action Photo Magazine the worlds best photography magazine

[20] Sincerely

Cynthia Humphries