**10H Grammar Unit 2**

**Types of Sentences, Punctuation and Capitalization**

**Types of Sentences**

**Simple Sentence #1-A simple sentence, which is also an independent clause by itself, contains a subject, a verb, and expresses a complete thought.**

**Examples:**

1. I like milk. “I”=subject, “like”=verb, and it presents a complete thought.

**Simple Sentence #2-A simple sentence with a compound subject.**

**Examples:**

1. Ellis and San went to the movies. “Ellis, Sam”=compound subject, “went”=verb, and it presents a complete thought.

**Simple Sentence #3 -A simple sentence with a compound verb.**

**Examples:**

1. Ellis punched and kicked his sister in the face. “Graham”=subject, “kicked, punched”=compound verb, presents complete thought.

**Simple Sentence #4-A simple sentence with a compound subject and a compound verb.**

**Examples:**

1. Karen and Kristine enjoy and covet their mother’s attention. “Karen, Kristine”=compound subject “enjoy, covet”=compound verb, presents complete thought

**Compound sentences have two simple sentences joined with either a comma conjunction or semicolon. Here are the two sentence patterns:**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 Ind. Clause comma & conjunction Ind. Clause

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 Ind. clause semi-colon Ind. Clause

***Directions:*** *Place either a comma or semi colon in each sentence. Hint-if there is a conjunction, you use a comma.*

1. I like school it is fun.
2. Graham and Michael are always goofy and I think they are hilarious.
3. Neil is a player life is his game.
4. Mrs. Reddy is always right Mrs. Jones is always wrong.
5. I love coffee but I hate black coffee.

**Complex sentences have a sentence containing one or more dependent clauses in addition to the main clause.**

Complex sentences also have patterns.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Dep. Clause comma Ind. Clause**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ind. Clause Dep. Clause**

***Directions:*** *Place the comma or semi colon in the appropriate spot.*

1. If you have not seen or read *Gone Girl* I highly recommend it.
2. I highly recommend watching or seeing *Gone Girl* if you are unfamiliar with it.
3. If the dependent clause comes first place a comma.
4. Do not place a comma if the dependent clause comes second.

***A compound-complex sentence is made from two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. As it stands, you are right, and I am wrong.***

***Directions:*** *Put an S next the simple sentence with a 1, 2, 3, or 4 depending on the simple sentence pattern, a CX next to complex, a C next to compound and a CC next to compound complex.*

1. Cuba’s capital is Havana.\_\_\_\_\_
2. While Edward reads novels, Nick reads comics, but Hudson only reads magazines. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The heavy branches of an oak tree hung over our table and shaded us from the sun. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. When you are looking at a work by Monet, stand back at least fifteen or twenty feet. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The car was stuck in the mud for a long time, much to my dismay, and the rain just kept falling. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Seashells filled Nik’s suitcase and spilled onto the floor. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. According to our records, your next appointment isn’t until next month. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. The door of the morning room was open as I went through the hall, and I caught a glimpse of Sydney messing about with her collection of old silver. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Because opinions are still divided, further discussion will be necessary. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. The clock’s minute hand is moving, but the second hand has stopped. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Capitalization**

**Rule 1: Capitalize Geographical Names**

 **cities and towns** (Atlanta, Tokyo, Moscow)

 **states and counties** (Georgia, Orange County)

 **countries and continents** (China, Africa, North America, Antarctica)

 **streets and highways** (Main Street, the Maine Turnpike)

 **landforms** (the Appalachian Mountains, the Grand Canyon)

 **specific places or monuments** (Times Square, Kennedy High School)

 **bodies of water** (Lake Lanier, North Platte River, Atlantic Ocean)

 **forests and parks** (Rainier National Forest, Blue Mountain National Park)

 **sections of a country or continent** (the South, the Far East)

 adjectives referring to **sections of a country** or **continent** (a Western college, Southern cooking)

Do not capitalize words that indicate direction.

Circle the letters that need to be capitalized.

1. We are in roswell, georgia at milton high school.
2. I love visiting blue ridge national park in the south.

**Rule 2: Capitalize days of the week, months, holidays, and holy days. Do not capitalize seasons of the year.**

Circle the letters that need to be capitalized.

1. My favorite day of the week is saturday.
2. I love thanksgiving in the fall, especially in california.
3. Have you had tacos from rubios on the west coast?

**Rule 3: Capitalize titles**

Capitalize a person's title when the title precedes the name. (President Lincoln, Doctor Don Jones, Senator Durbin)

Capitalize words showing family relationship when they are substituted for proper nouns. If you can replace it with their first name and it makes sense, capitalize it.

a. Did you bring my water bottle, Mom?

b. I knew Dad was a great athlete when he was in college.

Capitalize words showing family relationship when they are part of a person's title.

a. I have always wondered why Aunt Sally was so crazy.

b. We went to Disneyland with Uncle Barry last year.

Capitalize the first and last words and all important words in titles of books, magazines, newspapers, short stories, poems, movies, television shows, historical and government documents, historical events, works of art, time periods, and musical compositions.

Examples: *Atlanta Journal Constitution*, *Football Digest*, Gettysburg Address, Bill of Rights, *Catcher in the Rye,* Declaration of Independence

Do not capitalize articles, conjunctions, prepositions, or linking verbs unless they are the first or last words of titles.

Circle the letters that need to be capitalized.

1. It is almost time for a new president; president obama has served two consecutive terms.
2. I asked my mom to call me on sunday.
3. I never knew dad was such a great cook of southern food.

**Rule 4: Capitalize races, nationalities, languages and religions.**

Circle the letters that need to be capitalized.

1. are you asian or european?
2. I can speak russian, japanese, and spanish but not on wednesdays.
3. I read a book about a buddhist monk; it was written in chinese.

**Rule 5: Capitalize nouns/pronouns which refer to a Supreme being (God, Jehovah, Allah, She, His).**

Circle the letters that need to be capitalized.

1. Miriam always believed that god would look out for her family.
2. jehovah is another name for god in the jewish religion.

**Rule 6: Capitalize the titles of specific academic courses, and capitalize all academic courses that are languages.** Examples: Advanced Placement Chemistry, English, French, Sociology 101, Accelerated European History

Do not capitalize fields of study like chemistry, math, science, language arts, social studies etc…) Circle the letters that need to be capitalized.

Circle the letters that need to be capitalized.

1. I hope many of you will qualify for advanced placement english language next year.
2. How is your math teacher at university of georgia?

**Rule 7: Capitalize student class distinction only if it is part of a specific title, event, or organization.**

Circle the letters that need to be capitalized.

1. many sophomores are planning on attending the senior prom this year.
2. After her excellent junior year, Catherine was invited to join the national beta club.

**Underline/Quote/Italics**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Underline the Big Stuff** | **“Quotes are for the Small Stuff”** | ***Italics*** |
| titles of books, newspapers, magazines, plays, films/movies, television programs, and records/compact discs/albums | titles of poems, short stories, essays, songs, chapters of books, and articles found in newspapers or magazines | Think of underlining and italics as the same thing. You underline when you HAND WRITE and you italicize when you TYPE |

1. A. Ben's entire family gathers to watch the television show "The Office."

B. Ben's entire family gathers to watch the television show The Office.

C. Ben's entire family gathers to watch the television show *The Office*.

2. A. We discussed Steinbeck’s novel Cannery Row in class today.

B. We discussed Steinbeck’s novel "Cannery Row" in class today.

C. We discussed Steinbeck's novel *Cannery Row* in class today.

3. A. We listened to the song "Sleeping" from the CD "No Passage."

B. We listened to the song "Sleeping" from the CD *No Passage*.

C. We listened to the song Sleeping from the CD "No Passage."

**Comma & Semicolon**

**C&S Rule 1: Use commas to separate items in a series.**

***Directions:*** *Place the commas in the appropriate spot.*

1. I love coffee tea and soda.
2. I know this summer I will go to the beach go paddle boarding and swim in the ocean.
3. Drew plays the drums trumpet flute banjo cello and clarinet.

**C&S Rule 2: Commas are used to separate adjectives that are not part of the noun.**

**C & S Rule 3: Use comma before the coordinating conjunctions (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So) when they join independent clauses.**

**Directions:** Place the commas in the appropriate spot.

1. The big black grizzly bear ate a sandwich cake and chips.
2. Mrs. Jones traveled to Daytona but Ms. Miller went to Johnson City.
3. The beautiful magnificent pine tree fell.

**C & S Rule 4: Use a semicolon to join two related independent clauses. Please notice that this is when FANBOYS is not present.**

**Directions:** Place a semicolon in the appropriate spot.

1. I am awful at math she is great at literature.
2. Call me tomorrow you can give me an answer then.
3. We have paid our dues we expect all the privileges listed in the contract.

**C&S Rule 5: Use a comma after an introductory dependent clause that is followed by an independent clause.**

**\*Tip: WORDS THAT FREQUENTLY BEGIN DEPENDENT CLAUSES**

*after although before that since when while if as because*

**\*Tip: DO NOT use a comma after an independent clause that is followed be a dependent clause.**

**Directions:** Place a comma in the appropriate spot.

1. When you forget your homework you receive a lower grade.
2. You receive a lower grade when you forget your homework.
3. If you forget your book you will be deducted points.
4. You will be deducted points if you forget your book.