

Section 3

Lesson 11

Using Semicolons

(143)

1. Use a semicolon between independent clauses that do not use a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

Some people are outgoing and friendly; others are shy and reserved.

2. Use a semicolon between independent clauses that contain commas even if the clauses are connected with a coordinating conjunction.

You may know that Spanish, French, and Italian are Romance languages; but Romanian is also considered a Romance language.

3. Use a semicolon between independent clauses that are connected by transitional words. Some common transitional words are *however*, *for example*, *for instance*, *namely*, *nevertheless*, *therefore*, *that is*, *then*, and *thus*.

The truck was delayed; therefore, we don't have the advertised tables unloaded yet.

I checked out several books; however, I've been too busy to read any of them.

4. Use semicolons to separate a series of items that already contain commas.

Our chorus has sung at churches in Hartwell, Georgia; Pickens, South Carolina; and Crossville, Tennessee.

The girls who sang in the trio were Joy, my oldest sister; Anita, Joy's friend; and Brenda, Anita's cousin.



Put semicolons where needed. Write the number(s) of the rule that applies.

1. ___ Wise men think without talking foolish men talk without thinking.
2. ___ Most of the kittens have been sold or given away but there are three left: a black one, a gray one, and a calico.
3. ___ Computers have made writing a report easier than ever for example, errors can be quickly corrected, and a paragraph moved from one place to another.
4. ___ This place looks vastly different than it used to for instance, before the tornado went through here nine years ago, tall trees lined the river.
5. ___ Kirsten has pen pals in Savannah, Georgia Albuquerque, New Mexico and Salt Lake City, Utah.
6. ___ We went early to the farmer's market then we browsed several antique shops.
7. ___ I must get out to the garden the weeds are about to overtake it.
8. ___ The speakers at the conference were Ruth Powers, a writer Alex Williamson, an illustrator and Marshall Ellison, a representative from a publishing company.
9. ___ As Christians we are constantly being observed therefore, we should live righteously.

We Remember

 **Bracket the dependent clauses and underline the independent clauses.** [6] (75)

10. Black Heritage Trail, which is located in Boston, Massachusetts, includes a former Underground Railroad station.
11. Although it was extremely dangerous, some freed slaves returned to the South to free other slaves.

 **Complete the statements.** [7, 8] (76, 78)

12. Adverb clauses are introduced by _____ .
13. _____ introduce adjective clauses.


 **Bracket the adjective clauses. Draw an arrow from each to the word it modifies.** [7] (76, 77)

14. Levi Coffin, a Quaker who helped more than 3,000 slaves escape, was called the president of the Underground Railroad.
15. The Emancipation Proclamation, which gave southern slaves freedom, was issued on January 1, 1863, a day that the slaves called the Day of Jubilee.

 **Bracket the adverb clauses. Circle the subordinating conjunctions.** [8] (77-79)

16. Slavery was not totally abolished until the Thirteenth Amendment was passed in 1865.
17. People in the North were not very familiar with Negro spirituals before the slaves were emancipated.

Three Verbals			
	<i>form</i>	<i>function</i>	<i>example</i>
participle	ends in <i>-en, -ed, -ing, -d, -t</i>	adjective	a <u>burning</u> building
gerund	ends in <i>-ing</i>	noun	<u>Running</u> is good exercise
infinitive	preceded by <i>to</i>	noun	Kris likes <u>to read</u> .

 **Write *participle, gerund, or infinitive*.**

18. _____ a verb form used as a noun; ends in *-ing*
19. _____ a verb form used as an adjective; often ends in *-ing, -d, -ed, -t, or -en*
20. _____ a verb form often used as a noun; preceded by the word *to*

 **Underline the infinitives. Label each with its function: *s, pn, do, op, or ap*.** [9] (71-74)

21. Many slaves learned to read in spite of the laws against it.
22. In the southern states, slaves were not allowed to marry or to own property.
23. To know Christ was the aim of the Apostle Paul's life.

24. The greatest commandment is to love.



Diagram the sentences. Diagram titles as one word.

25. The greatest commandment is to love.

26. Neither Virginia nor Kaye wanted to ski.

27. John Newton, who wrote “Amazing Grace,” had been a slave trader.

28. While the overseer was nearby, the slaves were cautious.

Penmanship



Use your best handwriting.

○ 29. Write each spelling word once.

Spelling . . . the meaning

words dealing with size

average	humongous	midget	petty
diminutive	infinitesimal	miniature	prodigious
enormous	massive	minute	smidgen
gargantuan	mediocre	negligible	titanic
gigantic	microscopic	petite	trivial



Write the correct spelling word.

30. **in** _ _ _ _ _ immeasurably small
31. **mi** _ _ _ _ _ visible only with a microscope
32. **di** _ _ _ _ _ exceptionally small
33. **ne** _ _ _ _ _ unimportant; trifling
34. **hu** _ _ _ _ _ very large or great
35. **pe** _ _ _ _ _ having little or no importance
36. **pr** _ _ _ _ _ extraordinary in bulk; enormous
37. **av** _ _ _ _ _ the usual in size or amount
38. **ti** _ _ _ _ _ having great force or power; colossal
39. **ma** _ _ _ _ _ large; solid; heavy
40. **pe** _ _ _ _ _ small; slim
41. **ga** _ _ _ _ _ of tremendous size; colossal
42. **mi** _ _ _ _ _ tiny; of small importance
43. **tr** _ _ _ _ _ commonplace; ordinary
44. **gi** _ _ _ _ _ immense
45. **mi** _ _ _ _ _ an unusually small person
46. **sm** _ _ _ _ _ a small amount
47. **me** _ _ _ _ _ ordinary
48. **en** _ _ _ _ _ extraordinarily huge; vast
49. **mi** _ _ _ _ _ a copy on a much reduced scale

Lesson 12

Capitalization Review

(126-133)

1. Capitalize proper nouns and words formed from proper nouns.

names of people

words that refer to the Bible

continents	religions, organizations, and businesses
countries	monuments, buildings, and bridges
states, counties, cities, and towns	nationalities and races
regions of a country	language of a country
streets and highways	school courses that contain numbers
heavenly bodies	names of trains, ships, and aircraft
holidays	names and abbreviations of months and days
documents	brand names
historical events and eras	abbreviations formed from proper nouns
proper adjectives	names and pronouns that refer to God

- ✗ Do *not* capitalize *earth* unless it is used in a list with other planets.

Copernicus first advanced the idea that the earth is not the center of the solar system.

Mercury, Venus, and Earth are the three planets nearest the sun.

- ✗ Do *not* capitalize seasons unless they are part of a proper name or are personified.

We planted our garden early in the spring. Old Man Winter has arrived.

- ✗ Do *not* capitalize the common noun following a brand name.

The back door has a Yale lock.

- ✗ Do *not* capitalize the second part of a street name that is a hyphenated number.

Valerie moved to an apartment on Twenty-second Street.

2. Capitalize a person's title and abbreviations of titles *only* when they come before a name or are used in place of a name.

Dr. William Bradford

Queen Victoria

Governor Jacobs

"Good morning, Senator."

Miss Jones

Hon. Warren Burger

- ✗ *Exception:* Always capitalize *President* when it refers to the President of the United States.

Algernon Delacourt is the president of Dela Manufacturing, Inc.

3. Capitalize words such as *grandmother*, *sister*, and *father* when they are used in place of a name or as part of a name. *Exception:* if the word is preceded by a possessive word, do not capitalize it unless it is part of a name.

Uncle Charlie

Grandma Miller

Let's ask Mother what to do.

James and his father are working on the car.

4. Capitalize the pronoun *I* and the interjection *O*.

5. Capitalize the first and last words and important words in titles of works of art and literature.

The Call of the Wild (book)

Today's News Herald (newspaper)

Twilight in the Wilderness (painting)

"Jesus Loves Me" (song)

Lesson 12

✘ *Exception:* In titles of magazines and newspapers, the word *the* is not capitalized even if it is part of the name.

6. Capitalize a common noun or adjective only when it is part of a proper name.

Darla attends Walnut Grove High School, which is located three blocks east of the elementary school.

7. Capitalize the first word in a sentence, paragraph, or direct quotation. Always capitalize the first word in a line of poetry.



Circle the letters that should be capitalized. The number in brackets tells how many letters you should have circled in each sentence.

1. in the garden of gethsemane, jesus prayed, "o father, thy will be done." [7]
2. the deepest known place on earth is the mariana trench, located in the pacific ocean near guam, a territory of the united states. [8]
3. oliver wendell holmes, who wrote "the wonderful one-hoss shay," earned his m.d. degree from harvard medical school in cambridge, massachusetts. [14]
4. uncle karl teaches german, algebra I, and social studies at northeast high school. [7]
5. the many blacks who escaped cruel slavery in the South used the north star as their guide to freedom. [3]
6. as the governor stopped at his secretary's desk, she said, "good morning, governor. at ten o'clock, you have a meeting scheduled with the mayor." [4]
7. last thursday, father took kent and me to the los angeles international airport where the president was to arrive; although we didn't get to see mr. bush, we watched from a distance as *air force one* landed. [14]
8. have you been to that new christian bookstore at the corner of lindner road and sixty-seventh street? [6]
9. don's brother ray exclaimed, "mr. robbins may be rich, but he doesn't act like it; he drives a beat-up dodge minivan." [5]
10. though the scripture does not say when christ will return, we should be ready at all times. [3]
11. pluto, mercury, mars, and earth are some of the smallest planets in the milky way galaxy. [7]

We Remember



Complete the sentences by adding adjective and adverb clauses.
Use the introductory word in the parentheses.

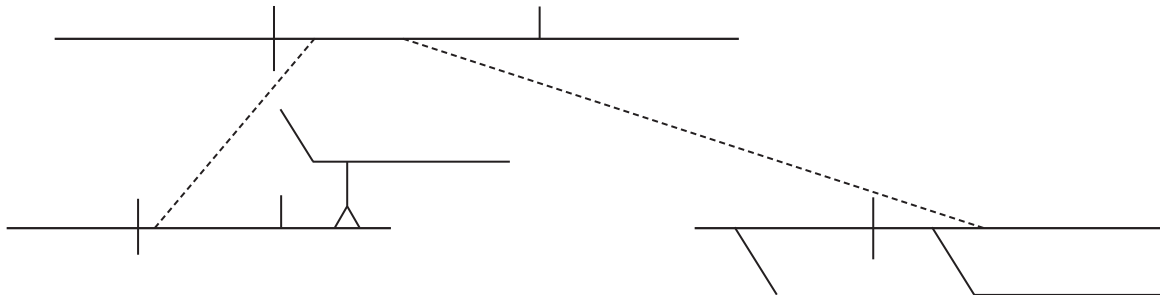
[7, 8] (76-79)

- 12. **(because)** I was late _____

- 13. **(that)** I just finished reading the book _____

 **Diagram the sentence.**

14. Because Abby wanted to read, Gabriel taught her after the others had gone to bed.



 **Underline the infinitives. Label each with its function: s, pn, do, op, or ap.** [9] (71-74)

15. His plan, to scare his sister with a snake, backfired when she refused to scream.
 16. Peter tried to walk on the water, but he began to sink when he looked away from Jesus.
 17. "To clean this house is my job for the day," Marcia said.
 18. We are planning to visit Washington, Oregon, and California on our trip to the West Coast.

 **Add semicolons where needed.** [11] (143)


19. Because newspapers wouldn't print advertisements on Sundays, slave owners could not inform others about an escape right away therefore, running away on Saturday gave slaves a head start.
 20. "For to me to live is Christ to die is gain," said the Apostle Paul.
 21. Charles Dickens, the famous English author of *A Tale of Two Cities*, *Great Expectations*, *David Copperfield*, and other novels, visited America in 1842 and he was very critical of slavery.

 **Write a sentence about yourself using a compound pronoun.** (30)

- 22. _____

 **Underline the interrogative pronoun and circle the demonstrative pronoun.** (29)

23. These are the routes that were the most frequently used by the runaways.
 24. What was the reason for more slaves being in the South than in the North?

 **Identify the underlined word as a *participle* (part) or a *gerund* (ger).** [2, 4] (65-70)

25. _____ One day while on a return mission to the South, Harriet Tubman noticed her owner coming toward her. Quickly she let go of the live chickens she had in her arms. She avoided capture by chasing them. The man laughed at the sight and did not recognize her.

 **Correct the sentences.** [1] (148-153)

26. The author of the article about African-Americans was Alton Hornsby Ph.D.
 27. Mrs. Reed told her husband, "The Dr. said he would come sometime around 5 o'clock p.m."

28. 2 men in Philadelphia, William Still and Robert Purvis, helped about 9,000 slaves escape.

Penmanship



Copy the stanza and chorus of “Nobody Knows d’ Trouble I’s Seen” in your best handwriting.

29. Sometimes I’s up, sometimes I’s down,
Sometimes I’s almos’ to d’ groun’.
Nobody knows d’ trouble I’s seen, Nobody but Jesus;
Nobody knows d’ trouble I’s seen—Glory, Hallelujah!

Spelling . . . the usage



Write the correct spelling word in the blank.

miniature **gargantuan** **negligible** **petty**

30. You boys shouldn’t argue over such _____ differences.
31. Phil happily pattered his _____ tractor over the rug.
32. Can you imagine the _____ walls of water the Israelites passed between?
33. The difference in quality was _____, so we bought the cheaper mower.

enormous **infinitesimal** **petite** **trivial**

34. My sister is small and _____ but also smart and capable.
35. That ice cream cone was _____; I feel quite full now.
36. Marie was extra tired; even _____ things like burning the cookies upset her.
37. An atom is so _____ even a light microscope will not bring it into focus.

titanic **smidgen** **massive** **diminutive**

38. Chipmunks are _____ animals.
39. Do you think we can move that _____ desk?
40. Put just a _____ of salt in; it doesn’t take much.
41. That engine can put out a _____ amount of power.

humongous **mediocre** **prodigious** **midget**

42. Samson’s _____ strength enabled him to perform some amazing tasks.
43. Jim was fascinated by the _____, who was even shorter than he.
44. Your grades should be more than just _____.
45. Kerwin took such a _____ bite he could hardly chew.

microscopic **average** **minute** **gigantic**

46. A bit of dirt in your eye may be _____, but it can cause a lot of irritation.
47. Robert is good at remembering and taking care of all the _____ details.

48. Their house is so _____ that even ten children wouldn't fill it up.
 49. Being taller than the _____ person is often an advantage.

Lesson 13

Using Colons

(143, 144)

1. Use a colon to introduce a list.

These are the four counties with the greatest population: Cumberland, Penobscot, York, and Kennebec.

For the camping trip, bring these items: sleeping bag, flashlight, and warm clothing.

- ✗ Do not use a colon to separate a verb from its complements.

Wrong: Please leave: your name, phone number, and a brief message after the beep.

(The colon separates the verb leave from its direct objects.)

Right: Please leave your name, phone number, and a brief message after the beep.

- ✗ Do not use a colon to separate a preposition from its objects.

Wrong: Carla sent thank-you notes to: Grandma, Aunt Kay, and Mrs. Yost.

(The colon separates the preposition to from its objects.)

Right: Carla sent thank-you notes to Grandma, Aunt Kay, and Mrs. Yost.

2. Use a colon to introduce a formally announced statement or quotation, especially if the words before the colon form a complete sentence.

These are two of the marks of a Christian: giving and forgiving.

The speaker quoted from the Declaration of Independence: "All men are created equal."

3. Use a colon in Bible references to separate the chapter and verse.

John 3:16

Psalm 119:105

1 Corinthians 10:13

4. Use a colon in references of time to separate the hour and minute.

7:00 a.m.

12:35 p.m.

9:45 yesterday morning

5. Use a colon after the greeting of a business letter.

Dear Madam:

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Dear Senator:



Put colons where needed.

- Every morning in family devotions, we quote 1 Corinthians 13 4-7.
- The quote for the day comes from Aesop "No act of kindness, no matter how small, is ever wasted."
- The waiter said, "We have the following pies banana cream, cherry, lemon meringue, and pecan."
- Because he leaves for work at 4 30 a.m., Lee goes to bed by 7 30 p.m.