

Test Hints for Sentences 11-20

Here are the primary skills and content that will be assessed for Sentences 11-20.

We will build on what we learned in Sentences 1-10. Anything emphasized in 1-10 is fair game for this assessment.

To begin with, let's review the follow structures from the previous assessment:

☞ *My favorite hobby is fishing; Jerry prefers bowling.*

There are two independent clauses:

☞ *My favorite hobby is fishing.*

☞ *Jerry prefers bowling.*

The two independent clauses are joined with a **semicolon**.

Here is another item. Note the only change is the addition of "however."

☞ *My favorite hobby is fishing; however, Jerry prefers bowling.*

There are still two independent clauses, and the two independent clauses are still joined with a **semicolon**. The word "however" functions as an introductory word and must be set off by a comma. We learned that when used like this, "however" is known as a conjunctive adverb, meaning it looks like a conjunction but is really just an adverb. Don't be fooled by this structure.

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### Usage: Then • Than

**Than** is used in a comparison; **then** tells when.

☞ *Then he cried and said that his big brother was bigger **than** my big brother.*

### Usage: It's • Its

**Its** is the possessive form of it. **It's** is the contraction of "it is."

☞ ***It's** obviously a watchdog; it prefers to watch thieves rather than bark for **its** master.*

### Usage: To • Too • Two

**To** is the preposition. **To** also is used to form an infinitive. **Too** is an adverb meaning "very, excessive, or also." **Two** is the number.

☞ *The **two** divers were careful not **to** swim **to** the sunken ship **too** quickly.*

### Hyphen

The **hyphen** is used to join words in compound numbers from **twenty-one** to **ninety-nine** when it is necessary to write them out.

☞ *We hope to sell **fifty-six** subscriptions.*

### Writing Time

A **colon** is used between the parts of a number which indicate time. **Periods** are used to indicate **A.M.** or **P.M.**

☞ 8:32 A.M. 11:03 P.M.

### Quotations

- A direct quotation begins with a **capital letter**.
- A direct quotation is set off from the rest of the sentence by **commas**.  
☞ *"Let's have a game of ping-pong," suggested Paul.*  
☞ *Susan replied, "I think I can beat you this time."*
- A **question mark** or an **exclamation point** should be placed inside the closing quotation marks if the quotation itself is a question or exclamation.  
☞ *Shirley asked, "Did you enjoy your trip to Orting?"*

## Writing the Seasons

Do not capitalize the names of the seasons.

✎ *Next **summer** I am going to Wild Waves.*

## Capitalization of Family Relationships

Capitalize **mother**, **father**, **grandmother**, and **grandfather** when used in place of a person's name.

✎ *Has **Mother** arrived yet?*

Do not capitalize mother, father, grandmother, and grandfather when preceded by a possessive.

✎ *Has **my mother** arrived yet?*

✎ *Has **Chris's grandfather** arrived yet?*

Capitalize **uncle** and **aunt** when used with a person's name.

✎ *We hope to see **Aunt Jean** and **Uncle Walt** at Thanksgiving*

## Irregular Verbs

A verb has four parts: *present, present participle, past, and past participle.*

For regular verbs like *talk*, the four parts are:

**talk, talking, talked, have talked**

It is the irregular verbs that generally cause the problems. The parts of the verb *rise* are:

**rise, rising, rose, have risen**

Below are some irregular verbs to learn:

begin, beginning, began, have begun

give, giving, gave, have given

go, going, went, have gone

run, running, ran, have run

see, seeing, saw, have seen

take, taking, took, have taken

write, writing, wrote, have written

## Sentence Structure

Make sure you review sentence structure in your Dr. Grammar Booklet (page 23). You need to be able to create a **simple sentence**, a **compound sentence**, and a **complex sentence**.

Sentences 11-20

Simple Sentences = 14, 16

Compound Sentences = 11, 13

Complex Sentences = 12, 17, 18, 20

## Pronoun in Objective Case

In Sentence 20, the objective case of pronouns is presented. Make sure you understand this concept.

## Be prepared to write sentences with these Dr. Grammar requests:

parts of speech

verb phrase

coordinate and subordinate conjunctions

prepositional phrase

pronoun in nominative and objective case

simple, compound, and complex sentences