

## Test Hints for Sentences 81-90

Here are the primary skills and content that will be assessed for DOL Sentences 81-90.

As always, we will build on what we learned in Sentences 1-80. Anything emphasized in 1-80 is fair game for this assessment.

### Indefinite Pronouns - Possessives

Pronouns like *anyone* and *nobody* do not refer to any definite person or thing. They are called **indefinite pronouns**. All indefinite pronouns are in the 3rd person.

Most indefinite pronouns are singular in number. They refer to only one person or thing. Here they are:

#### Singular Indefinite Pronouns

another	each	everything	one
anybody	either	neither	somebody
anyone	everybody	nobody	someone
anything	everyone	no one	

A few indefinite pronouns are plural.

#### Plural Indefinite Pronouns

both	many	few	several
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When forming the **possessive** of an indefinite pronoun, add an **apostrophe** and **s**.

- ✍ someone's car
- ✍ anybody's book

### Coordinate Conjunctions - SCNB #1

Let us review coordinate conjunctions again. We covered this in SCNB #1. Below are the coordinate conjunctions:

#### Coordinate Conjunctions

and	or	but	for	nor	yet
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When joining **two** sentences, use a comma with a coordinate conjunction.

1. *Jan signed her letter to the editor, **but she asked that her name not be printed.***
2. *Will Tom recover quickly from his knee surgery, **or will he sit out the whole season?***
3. *Now he sat in the warm sun, **and he cheered his teammates on.***

When joining **two** sentence parts, do **NOT** use a comma with a coordinate conjunction.

Note that sentences 1-3 are the same except for the absence of the second subject. The coordinate conjunction now joins two verbs, not two sentences, and is, therefore, not separated by a comma.

1. *Jan signed her letter to the editor **but asked that her name not be printed.***
2. *Will Tom recover quickly from his knee surgery **or sit out the whole season?***
3. *Now he sat in the warm sun **and cheered his teammates on.***

### Review

**Capitalization of Family Relationships** - see Test Hints 11-20

**Writing the seasons** - see Test Hints 11-20

**Punctuating Dates and Addresses** - see Test Hints 31-40

**Punctuation and Capitalization of Divided Quotations** - see Test Hints 71-80

**Capitalization of Titles** - see Test Hints 1-10

Always capitalize **verbs** in a title:

- ✍ "Sonics **Are** Opening on the Road"
- ✍ "Operation Enduring Freedom **Is** on Schedule"

**Conjunctive Adverbs** - see Test Hints 1-10

Remember, words like "however" and expressions like "for example" can work with a semicolon or independently as sentence interrupters.

- ✍ Sometimes it can be difficult; for example, good summer jobs can be hard to find.
- ✍ Sometimes it can be difficult, for example, to find a good summer job.
- ✍ It was a cold autumn day; however, it was quite sunny.
- ✍ It was a cold autumn day, however, that was actually quite sunny.

### Irregular Verbs

**find**, finding, found, have found

**leave**, leaving, left, have left

**lose**, losing, lost, have lost

**pay**, paying, paid, have paid

**spend**, spending, spent, have spent

**tell**, telling, told, have told