

Hello, English Class! I pray you are doing well. Here is the work for the next 2 weeks. We are going to do some vocabulary and grammar work.

In Christ,

Mrs. KO =)

Monday, 5/4 & Tuesday, 5/5 Capitalization.

Wednesday, 5/6 and Thursday, 5/7 Vocabulary – Find 5 words you don't know that have 7 letters or more. Define them. Write sentences with them.

Friday, 5/8 Nominative and Objective Case Pronouns

Monday, 5/11 & Tuesday, 5/12 Who or Whom?

Wednesday, 5/13 & Thursday 5/14 Good or Well

Friday, 5/15 None

Capitalization Retype the paragraph with the correct capitalization. Or copy and paste and make corrections.

Taken from *Story of the Sun* - Written by Ned Jensen

long ago, a curious young boy lived in a far-off land. to the east there were mountains. to the west there was a large sea. as each day began, the curious young boy sat and looked to the east. he watched the sun rise over the mountains. as each day ended, he looked west. he watched the sun sink into the sea. the curious boy's name was ichiro. ichiro wondered where the sun came from. and he wondered where it went each night. the harder ichiro thought, the more confused he became. he wondered how many suns there really are. would there ever be a time when a new sun would not rise from the east? ichiro was smart. he knew that the sun brought light. he knew that without the sun, everything would be dark. he also knew that the sun brought warmth. he loved to feel the warm sun on his brown skin. ichiro worried about a day when a new sun might not rise. he worried about living in a land of darkness. he worried about being cold. ichiro learned about a wise old woman. he was told she knew the answers to everything. so he decided to visit her. the wise woman lived in a village. the village was near the mountains. it was near where the sun rose each morning. one morning ichiro awoke early. he climbed on his giant pet emu and rode swiftly to the east. in a few hours, he entered the village. the wise woman greeted ichiro warmly. she took him into her hut. and she began to answer his questions about the sun. first she explained where the sun came from. "do you see that large mountain? the one that is towering above all other mountains?" she asked, pointing east. ichiro replied, "yes, i do. in fact i see the sun rise over the mountain each morning."

The nominative case is used for subjects and predicate nominatives. These pronouns are I, you, he, she, it, we, and they. Read the following sentences. Write the pronoun that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Troy and (I, me) are going for a run after school.
2. (We, Us) want to get in shape for track season.
3. That was (she, her) on the phone.
4. Sadie is an excellent painter. The winner of the art contest was (her, she).
5. (He, Him) and Grant are going on a tour of the museum.
6. The class marshals will be Layla and (I, me).
7. You and (I, me) should work on our project this afternoon.
8. The students on the basketball team are (they, them).

The objective case pronouns are used for direct objects, indirect objects, and objects of a preposition. These pronouns include me, you, him, her, it, us, and them. Write the pronoun that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Abigail told (we, us) to meet her in the gym.
2. Please bring Anna and (I, me) to the movies tonight.
3. Did you ask your mother and (I, me) ?
4. Show (he, him) what you learned today.
5. Will you go with (I, me) tonight?
6. Lamont drives Barbara and (I, me) crazy.
7. The competition came down to (he, him) and (I, me).
8. We are having dinner with (they, them) tonight.

Read the following sentences. Write the correct pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. The teacher (who, whom) gave us our notes is Mr. Chin.
2. To (who, whom) do you want to send this e-mail?
3. (Who, Whom) will be at the assembly?
4. (Who, Whom) did you ask for help?
5. About (who, whom) are you speaking?
6. I don't know (who, whom) the instructor is.
7. Mr. Alexander, (who, whom) is my favorite teacher, returned our quizzes.
8. Carly is the woman to (who, whom) you address your questions.

The words good and well are often used incorrectly. Good is always an adjective. Well is usually an adverb, but when it means “attractive” or “in good health,” it is an adjective.

Read the following sentences. Write the word that best completes each sentence.

1. I was absent yesterday because I didn't feel (good, well).
2. You did a (good, well) job raking the lawn.
3. Eric, you don't look (good, well). Do you want to go see the nurse?
4. I didn't do very (good, well) on that quiz.
5. That's a (good, well) way to do it.
6. Melanie plays (good, well) after a (good, well) night's rest.

Write six sentences using good and well correctly. Write three that use good and three that use well