### **DAY 156**

# **CAPITALIZATION:**

1.	does all of the I	ower klamath	lake or klamath	national wildlife	refuge lie	within oregon?
----	-------------------	--------------	-----------------	-------------------	------------	----------------

PI	IN	C	П	Δ1	ΓIO	N.

Commas are needed for nonessential clauses (nonrestrictive clauses). These provide additional information and are not important to the meaning of the sentence.

**Ex.**— The officer who testified had been part of the task force in question. (essential) The officer, who volunteers at his church, arrived first at the accident. (nonessential)

Place an **X** if the sentence contains a nonessential clause. Add needed commas.

2.	a	The woman who called the police was the burglar's mother.
	b	Her sister who lives in Alabama is an investment banker.
	C.	The flowers which were delivered in the afternoon were for her birthday.

## PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS

A direct object receives the action of the verb.

A noun can indirectly receive action; to or for can be placed mentally before an indirect object.

for IO DC

**Ex.**— The child made / her mommy a noodle necklace.

Underline the subject once and the verb/verb phrase twice. Label the direct object –  $\underline{DO}$  and the indirect object –  $\underline{IO}$ .

3. The president of marketing showed the employees new pamphlets.

### PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Nominative pronouns serve as a subject or a predicate nominative. Nominative pronouns are *I*, *he*, *she*, *we*, *they*, *who*, *it*, and *you*.

Objective pronouns serve as objects of a preposition, direct objects, or indirect objects. Objective pronouns are me, him, her, us, them, whom, it, and you.

Circle the correct pronoun.

4. Neither Ann nor (I, me) went to the concert.

#### **SENTENCE COMBINING:**

Sarah Fulton helped men remove makeup after the Boston Tea Party.
She cared for wounded soldiers after the Battle of Bunker Hill.
She was an American patriot during the Revolutionary War.

_				
_				