

Dear Class of 2020,

I hope you are spending your days full of fun, laughter, rest, and good food!

In preparation of the 7th grade Humanities year, please complete the following summer assignments:

1. Grammar exercises
2. Read a book of your choice! (We'll be sharing these, so make sure you read it to the end.)
3. Create a "time capsule". Place three items of your choice in a small box (shoe box is fine). These items should represent aspects of culture. How you define culture is up to you.

Respond to the following questions in 2-3 complete sentences:

- a. What does each item say about the culture you live in?
- b. What questions might a future archaeologist have based on the items?
- c. Imagine opening your time capsule in 50 years, how has culture changed? Will your items be relevant?

*Your responses should be handwritten on a separate paper.

All assignments are due on the first day of school.

I look forward to learning about all of you in the coming school year ahead!

Best,

Michelle Yi Martin

1. FUNCTIONS OF THE NOUN

SUBJECT: The subject of a sentence is the noun or pronoun that is doing the action of the verb. Subjects and verbs are the building blocks of sentences.

^S
Roberta was graduated from medical school ten years ago.

DIRECT OBJECT: A direct object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of its verb.

^{DO}
Roberta treats many people during an average day.

INDIRECT OBJECT: An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that indirectly receives, or is affected by, the action of a verb.

^{IO}
Roberta always gives her patients her full attention.

PREDICATE NOUN or PREDICATE NOMINATIVE: A predicate noun is a noun or pronoun that comes after a linking verb and renames or identifies the subject.

^{PN}
Today Roberta is an experienced doctor.

APPOSITIVE: An appositive is a noun or pronoun that comes directly after another noun or pronoun and renames that noun or pronoun.

^{APP}
Roberta shares her office with another doctor, Paula Wong.

OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION: An object of a preposition is a noun or pronoun that appears at the end of a prepositional phrase. The preposition connects it to the rest of the sentence.

^{OP}
Roberta's office is located in a big city.

PREDICATE ADJECTIVE: A predicate adjective is an adjective that comes after a linking verb and describes or limits the subject.

^{PA} ^{PA}
Roberta is happy and successful.

A. *Directions:* Write the function* of the underlined noun or pronoun in the space provided at the end of each sentence. If the underlined word is a predicate adjective, write "predicate adjective" in the space.

EXAMPLE: Hester ate her dinner. subject

1. Mr. Springer, my teacher, was absent. _____
2. My little brother broke my radio. _____
3. The desert can be a beautiful place. _____
4. Jenny blew out the candles on her cake. _____
5. She seemed an old woman after her accident.

6. Eric appeared very tired after the game. _____
7. Elizabeth wrote a report about whales. _____
8. Alan is a superb chess player. _____
9. He ate two boxes of popcorn at the movie. _____
10. Yesterday was the coldest day of the year. _____
11. She read them an Eskimo folk tale. _____
12. Julia handed him the note after school. _____
13. We lost the game in overtime. _____
14. My gerbil, Derby, loves sunflower seeds. _____
15. Folk music is popular with all kinds of people.

16. Gregory's boss gave him an excellent recommendation.

17. It rained all day without stopping. _____
18. July is often the hottest month of the year. _____
19. Why did you come to class so late? _____
20. They presented the committee their demands.

*Subject, Direct Object, Indirect Object, Predicate Noun, Predicate Adjective, Appositive, Object of the Preposition

B. *Directions:* Label the function of each underlined noun or pronoun in the following sentences. Label predicate adjectives, too.

S for subject

DO for direct object

IO for indirect object

OP for object of the preposition

PN for predicate noun

APP for appositive

PA for predicate adjective

EXAMPLE: ^SHeather left without her ^{OP}book.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF ATLANTIS

1. Atlantis is a legendary lost continent in the Atlantic Ocean.
2. It was first mentioned by the Athenian philosopher, Plato.
3. In his tale, Atlantis was an empire of ten kingdoms.
4. The people of Atlantis were powerful and wealthy.
5. Eventually they conquered other lands in the area.
6. The people of Athens resisted their attacks and defeated them.
7. The gods punished Atlantis for its wars against its neighbors.
8. They sent it violent earthquakes and floods.
9. Atlantis sank beneath the sea in a single day and a night.
10. Supposedly, these events occurred 9,000 years before the rule of the Athenian statesman, Solon.
11. Plato provided future generations a compelling tale of mystery and adventure.
12. All kinds of people, archaeologists, geologists, and mystics, have investigated the "truth" about the lost island.
13. The numerous theories about Atlantis are often fanciful.
14. According to one, the biblical paradise, Eden, was located there.
15. According to another, the Indian colonists of the great pre-Columbian civilizations came from this land.
16. Oceanographers discovered a Minoan city on the Greek island, Thira.
17. Thira was buried by volcanic ash in 1500 B.C.
18. Perhaps it was part of the lost civilization of Atlantis.
19. The legend of Atlantis has given many writers inspiration.

20. The submerged continent is a subject of Jules Verne's *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.

C. *Directions:* Underline the nouns and pronouns in the following sentences. (Don't underline possessive pronouns.) Then label the function of each of these nouns and pronouns. Also, underline and label any predicate adjectives.

S for subject

DO for direct object

IO for indirect object

OP for object of the preposition

PN for predicate noun

APP for appositive

PA for predicate adjective

EXAMPLE: ^SRobert ate his ^{DO}dinner in the ^{OP}kitchen.

1. The members of the school band were excited about their performance.
2. Her grandmother sent her a beautiful gift.
3. Florence, a skillful gymnast, got the highest score.
4. Roger is a good math student, but he was confused today.
5. The tour provided us information about colonial America.
6. Rebecca played her favorite piece, a Rachmaninoff prelude.
7. Where did Alfonso ever get that ridiculous hat?
8. I searched the house everywhere and never found my keys.
9. Sarah's hamster is tiny and cute.
10. The phone rang, and no one answered it.
11. My daughter has an extensive collection of fossils.
12. He promised his teacher an outline of his paper by Monday.
13. At her party they showed *Wait Until Dark*, a very scary movie.
14. My friend is an excellent swimmer, but she hates diving.
15. My brother, Billy, made me a copy of my favorite tape.
16. How could you lose your jacket in the middle of the winter?
17. The newspaper boy always brings us the paper late.
18. The grocery store was a madhouse before Thanksgiving.
19. The coach put ice on Juan's sprained ankle.
20. The director of the play, my father, did not give me a big part.

- A. *Directions:* Write the abbreviation for the correct part of speech above each of the underlined words in the following sentences. If a noun functions as either an adjective or adverb, label it according to its function.

N for noun

ADV for adverb

PRO for pronoun

PREP for preposition

V for verb

CONJ for conjunction

ADJ for adjective

INT for interjection

EXAMPLE: Jennifer ^Vkicked the ^Nball hard.

1. Emily won the raffle at the auction.
2. She got a giant python and a bicycle for her birthday.
3. Ben was very excited about his project.
4. Jed's soccer shoes were completely destroyed by his new puppy.
5. They were absolutely stunned by her announcement.
6. Louisa was not pleased with her dessert and refused to eat it.
7. Philip loves his new coach, but he also misses his old one.
8. The Arabian stallion ran swiftly across the field.
9. The hike was very difficult in the rain.
10. Their ski trip was very successful, but they arrived home late.
11. The ball landed in the neighbor's yard and then rolled into the pond.
12. The baseball game lasted until after dark, and no one could see the ball.
13. She was breathless and could not finish the grueling race.
14. The Civil War ended in 1865, but the issues dividing the country lasted longer.
15. *Invasion of the Body Snatchers* is a frightening movie about giant pea pods.
16. Soon she will need a larger violin.
17. Clyde quickly gulped down his breakfast and left immediately for school.
18. My schedule is very heavy this week.
19. Help! I left Jane's costume on the bus.

20. Some tourists are afraid of heights, so they never climb to the tops of the pyramids in Egypt.

B. *Directions:* Label the part of speech of every word in the following sentences. If a noun functions as either an adjective or adverb, label it according to its function. You do not have to label articles.

PRO for noun	ADV for adverb
PRO for pronoun	PREP for preposition
V for verb	CONJ for conjunction
ADJ for adjective	INT for interjection

PRO V ADV PREP ADJ N
EXAMPLE: I sat down on a broken chair.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

1. Yellowstone became our first and largest national park in 1872.
2. It is located in the northwest corner of Wyoming.
3. Men have been living there since the last ice age.
4. The first white man in Yellowstone was John Colter.
5. He came and trapped animals there in 1807.
6. Alas! Forty years later the scarcity of furs brought trapping to an end.
7. Soon a new type of exploration began.
8. It was based on curiosity.
9. Few believed the bizarre tales about this strange land.
10. Men talked of boiling-hot water that jetted 180 feet out of the earth.
11. Today the geyser Old Faithful is well known.
12. A geyser acts like a pressure cooker on a kitchen stove.
13. Deep in the earth boiling water produces steam.
14. Eventually, enough steam accumulates, and an explosion occurs that throws forth jets of heated water and steam.
15. Yellowstone also has many other fabulous attractions.
16. There are hot springs, canyons, rivers, lakes, and unbelievable wildlife.
17. Grizzly and brown bears, elk, and bison roam through the park.

18. Wait! Do not get too close to them.
19. They may seem cute and gentle, but they can be dangerous.
20. With all these attractions Yellowstone is our most popular national park.

3. SENTENCES

SENTENCE: A **sentence** is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. In its most basic form this complete thought is called an **independent clause** or **simple sentence**.

World War II began in 1940.

SENTENCE FRAGMENT: A **sentence fragment** is a group of words that does not express a complete thought. Sentence fragments do not finish the ideas or thoughts they begin; they leave you hanging.

Whether you believe it or not.

RUN-ON SENTENCE: A **run-on sentence** consists of two or more sentences that are linked together without the correct punctuation.

I like peanut butter, it is my favorite food.*

COMPOUND SENTENCE: A **compound sentence** consists of two or more simple sentences (independent clauses) joined by a coordinating conjunction.

Plants take in carbon dioxide, and they give off oxygen.

A. *Directions:* In the space at the end of each group of words, write **F** if it is a fragment, **R** if it is a run-on, and **S** if it is a sentence.

EXAMPLE: Yes, over there. F

1. The talent show beginning with a ventriloquist. _____
2. Without a doubt traffic will be heavy, we will leave early. _____
3. Whatever you decide. _____
4. Cranberries one of the main agricultural products of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. _____
5. On account of the blowing winds, freezing temperatures, and heavily falling precipitation. _____

*The correct way to write this sentence is as *two* sentences: I like peanut butter. It is my favorite food.

6. Standing under the arbor with his hat in hand. ____
7. On behalf of the entire class, Mary Ellen accepted the prize, she had been the chairperson and had coordinated the fund drive. ____
8. Andrew Wyeth, the son of the well-known illustrator N.C. Wyeth, the father of the painter Jamie Wyeth, and a famous painter himself. ____
9. A small religious group known as the Shakers. ____
10. Beside the fountain stood the man, thin and dark. ____
11. Herman Melville, an American author, writing *Moby Dick* despite critical attacks. ____
12. Laurence Olivier started acting in school at the age of ten, after seventy years of acting he was one of the world's best-known Shakespearean actors. ____
13. There are many. ____
14. Everybody helped to finish the work. ____
15. After Emily Bronte wrote *Wuthering Heights*. ____
16. Inspired by an evening of hearing and telling ghost stories, Mary Shelley wrote the novel *Frankenstein* from start to finish in one night. ____
17. The Red Baron having flown many successful missions for Germany and having survived many "dog fights" with other planes during World War I. ____
18. Because of the students' interest in the battlefield sites of the Civil War. ____
19. Sam Shepard, seen in movies such as *Country* and *Crimes of the Heart*, is a respected playwright. ____
20. Where after school? ____

B. *Directions:* Revise the following groups of words into one or two complete sentences. You may have to add words, capitalize letters, and change or insert punctuation.

EXAMPLE: After Luis left the store

After Luis left the store, he carried the groceries home.

1. Before the airplane landed
-

2. The first electric vacuum cleaner was patented in 1901, by 1927 vacuum cleaners were in more than half of the electrified homes in America _____

3. Watching football every Sunday _____

4. In the Middle Ages town dwellers used the main rooms of their houses for many purposes, cooking, sleeping, eating, and conducting business all happened in the same room. _____

5. Outraged by the insensitive treatment _____

6. The cottage near the jetty on the beach _____

7. Thomas Hardy trained as an architect, consequently, in his novels he often gives precise and vivid descriptions of buildings. _____

8. Although I take the bus to school in the morning _____

9. Beatrix Potter spent many years writing books for children, however writing was not her only career. _____

10. Whenever Josie goes skateboarding _____

11. The wrestling team excited by the upcoming vacation _____

12. Before the twentieth century smoking was restricted in large houses to smoking rooms now smoking is restricted or prohibited in many public places _____

13. Underneath the dirty socks in the locker _____

14. Housed in the Smithsonian, the Hope Diamond _____

15. Since the faucet sprang a leak _____

C. *Directions:* Depending on what type of sentence it is, write **simple** or **compound** in the space provided after each of the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: I love Lucy and Ethel. simple

1. Janet and Michael spent time with Jack's sons.

2. Please take notes on the following: character, setting, and atmosphere. _____
3. Whitney visited Houston with her mother, Cissy, and then went on to Dallas and Brownsville. _____
4. Paul felt like a new man after exercise. _____
5. The wheelchair participants began the marathon before the runners, and the crowd cheered them on. _____
6. When will you be arriving in Tucson, and when do you think your luggage will arrive? _____
7. The class will go to Sturbridge Village on Monday, or they will go to Plimouth Plantation on Friday. _____
8. Stevie plays a woodwind instrument in the school orchestra, but his friend plays a percussion instrument. _____
9. Bono saw me in detention and asked, "You, too?"

10. Mr. Soto outlined the rules, and we listened.

11. During the ride to school, Mrs. Gibbons asked her son about his report card. _____
12. Every night Gladys peeled an orange, but she didn't remove the pips. _____
13. On vacation Stewart always took his rod and reel to the lake.

14. During the game Eric clapped and whistled loudly; the fans yelled cheers. _____

15. Why are there so many stories about mythical kingdoms?

16. Ice skaters spend hours practicing their routines; precision is essential in competition. _____
17. Starfish can regenerate from limbs, and for many years oyster fishermen cut up starfish and unwittingly created more of them.

18. Sand bars appear at low tide and expose the eggs of crabs to their main predator, the seagull. _____
19. Samantha arrived early at school, for she wanted to run laps before classes. _____
20. Pouring rain frequently obscures the driver's vision.

4. PUNCTUATION

END PUNCTUATION: **End punctuation** signals the end of a sentence.

Periods, question marks, and exclamation points are the three types of end punctuation. Periods are used at the end of statements (declarative sentences). They are also used at the end of commands (imperative sentences) and indirect questions. Question marks are used at the end of questions (interrogative sentences). Exclamation points are used at the end of exclamations (words or sentences that express strong or sudden feeling).

Where is he going?

He is going to the carnival.

I told him not to go!

COMMA: **Commas**, which are used either alone or in pairs, show you how to read sentences and make them easier to understand. The comma is the most frequently-used form of punctuation.

My older brother brought pizza, popcorn, and soda to the party.

APOSTROPHE: The **apostrophe** indicates the place where letters have been removed in contractions (do not/don't). The apostrophe is also used to form the possessive of nouns (Bill's hat/the girls' team).

Whatever you do, don't sit on Jill's hat.

QUOTATION MARKS: **Quotation marks** indicate the exact words a person is saying. They enclose, or set off, a direct quotation. Quotation marks are also used to enclose the titles of short works such as short stories, short poems, paintings, songs, articles, speeches, chapters, and essays.

Bill shrugged and said, "If you want to go, take the car."

SEMICOLON: A **semicolon** is used in place of a coordinating conjunction to join two independent clauses and to emphasize the close relationship between the two. The semicolon is also used before such words as *accordingly*, *besides*, *consequently*, *hence*, *however*, *moreover*, *nevertheless*, *otherwise*, and *therefore*.

My mother plays the flute; my father plays the piano.

I was late for class; however, they hadn't begun the test yet.

COLON: A **colon** signals the importance of the information that follows it; it is used after the salutation in a business letter, before a list of specifics, and after the expressions *as follows* and *the following*. Colons

are also used to separate; they are placed between the hour and minutes when writing the time (5:18 p.m.), and between the volume and number or volume and page number of a periodical (*Atlantic Monthly* 97:6 or *Newsworthy* 17:5-9).

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your recent letter.

A. *Directions:* Insert the correct punctuation where it is needed in the following sentences. You may add 's when necessary.

EXAMPLE: "Why won't we read the story called 'The Lottery,' Ms. Knox?"

1. I dont really like Chips jacket said Hank
2. For the meal Mr. Perry cooked the following stuffed turkey mashed potatoes creamed onions and steamed green beans
3. I made the 150 p.m. mail pick-up with my letter to Poughkeepsie New York
4. No the article The Cold Facts about ice fishing is not in Sports Illustrated 34 9
5. When will your family be travelling to Italy Yugoslavia and Switzerland Earl
6. Help Ill never remember that President Kennedy was shot on November 22 1963
7. Jessies coach said sternly Just what do you think youre doing
8. Congress passed the Homestead Act in 1862 consequently people began to settle the plains of the West
9. I wont sing Shell Be Coming Around the Mountain with you
10. The batter hit the ball it landed high in the bleachers
11. Make sure you bring the following a flashlight sleeping bag canteen and tarpaulin
12. Come here Marina and do this word problem at the board said her mathematics teacher Miss Finnegan
13. Boil me in oil but I will never read The Autobiography of a Fast Food Fry Clerk
14. Ms. Tashigata brought her only dog Miss Misty Misfit to the dog show and won the blue ribbon in her class
15. Hasnt Henry finished Stephen Crane story The Open Boat
16. On December 7 1941 the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor destroying much of the American naval fleet however the Americans rapidly replaced ships and went on to win the war
17. My mom goes to The Womens Health Club she likes to play racket ball there
18. When will you come over to Nancys house asked Jill

19. Why wont he learn that he cant just play basketball all the time hell never have time to do other activities
20. Your oldest brother Jim wanted to borrow my history book its on my desk

B. *Directions:* Circle any punctuation marks in the following letter that are used incorrectly. Add the punctuation needed to make the sentence correct.

1087 W. 57th Street
Boston. Massachusetts
January 22, 1988

The No Nonsense Stationery Company, Inc,
34 Grove Lane
Old Falls, Virginia

Dear Sir, or Madam:

Last March I placed an order for two gross of your no, 2 long envelopes and since then I have waited patiently to receive the envelopes. Every day I go to my mailbox as I walk I wonder to my dog; 'Where are they. Will they be in the box today. So far I've heard nothing from you. Did you receive my order? Im beginning to think you havent received it. If you had, you would have done the following; pull the box of envelopes, off the shelf, wrap them in brown paper, address them correctly and mail them! I havent received any package from you therefore I am writing to complain.

I am disappointed in your service! When I read about your company in *Mailing for Money* 9;1, I thought your company could supply what I wanted. Well! I was wrong. A reputable magazine like "Mailing for Money" shouldnt be accepting advertising from a shoddy company like your's. Its bad enough that I was misled but the magazine should protect others from making my mistake. All I have to say to you is "Take your envelopes and stuff them."

Sincerely.
I. M. N. Raged