

CAPITALIZATION:

1. dear cozy,
 did you go to the little league world series held in williamsport, pa?
 a friend always,
 hannah

PUNCTUATION:

Underline letter(s), word(s), or numeral(s) out of context. An underlined item will be italicized in printed work. Ex.— Use an, not a, in your title. Use *an*, not *a*, in your title.

2. Britt said Carlos the s in your name most definitely is illegible
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PREFIXES/ROOTS/SUFFIXES:

A prefix is placed **before** a root (base); a suffix is placed **after** a root (base).
 A root (base) is a word or a part of a word that forms the basic meaning.

Derm is a root that means *skin*; *ist* and *ologist* are suffixes meaning person.

3. a. What kind of doctor is a dermatologist? _____
 b. Write another word using *derm* and explain it. _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS

Adverbs have forms for comparing: positive, comparative, and superlative.

The comparative form compares 2 items; the superlative compares 3 or more items.
Most one-syllable adverbs add *er* for comparative and *est* for superlative.

Ex.— Todd runs **fast**, but I run **faster**. Dad runs **fastest** of all of us.

A few change completely. Ex.— I didn't feel **well**, but I'm feeling **better** now.

Adverbs of two or more syllables usually use *more* for comparing 2 and *most* for comparing 3 or more.

<u>POSITIVE</u>	<u>COMPARATIVE</u>	<u>SUPERLATIVE</u>
hard	harder	hardest
well	better (worse)	best (worst)
often	more often	most often
suddenly	more suddenly	most suddenly

Circle the correct adverb form.

4. a. I worked (more carefully, most carefully) on the second pumpkin.
 b. Chase repairs cars (faster, fastest) than his boss.
 c. They own three homes; they go to their mountain home (oftenest, most often).

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. The Millau Viaduct is a bridge. _____
 It is located in France. _____
 It reaches a height of 1,125 feet. _____