

SAMPLER

Essential

Conventions

Teacher Resource Guide


Reinforcing and Expanding

Check Mate™

Rules with:

 ***Daily Quick-Fix
Sentences***

 ***Tip Sheets for
Additional Rules***

 ***Glossary of
Essential Terms***

Level
C

Gary B. Chadwell

Ellipsis

Dialogue

“

Phrase

Appositive

!

Predicate

?

Daily Exercises

Focus on Check Mate Rules 1.A, 1.B, and 1.C: Avoid sentence fragments, run-ons, and comma splices.

Sentence Theme: Music and the arts

(Focused Practice)

1. Bel canto literally “beautiful singing.” (1 fix)
2. The Baroque period about drama and ornamentation. The dramatic, busy styles of the era’s fashion and architecture its inspiration. (2 sentences/2 fixes)
3. A very abstract and fragmented style of painting, the invention of Cubism by Picasso and Georges Braque an important development in 20th century art. (1 fix)

(Mixed Practice)

4. african americans contributed greatly to american music of the 20th century originating from the blues of the rural south black music grew into a number of music styles, from r&b to hip hop.
(2 sentences/8 fixes) Rules 1.A, 1.B, 2.A, 2.B, 2.E, 3.E
5. A dance choreographers work involve creating original dances and interpret traditional dances in a new way, for example Bob Fosse the choreographer of Broadway musicals like Cabaret and Chicago, invented stylish suggestive moves that included turned-in knees the sideways shuffle and rolled shoulders.
(2 sentences/12 fixes) Rules 1.C, 1.D, 2.A, 3.A, 3.C, 3.E, 3.F, 4.A, 5.A, 7.A

Extended Passage

The first camera was called a *camera obscura*, it consisted of a room with a small opening in one wall that allowed the image outside to be projected onto the opposite wall then the person in the room would trace the image. nobody knows who invented it but the ideas behind it were mentioned as early as the 4th century by aristotle and mozi Various scholars from the 16th century like girolamo cardano Erasmus Reinhold and gemma frisius left records of the contraption. (5 sentences/16 fixes) Rules 1.B, 1.C, 2.A, 2.B, 3.A, 3.B

ANSWER KEY

Daily Quick-Fix Sentences

A.K. Set 1

Daily Exercises

(Focused Practice)

1. Bel canto literally ^{means} “beautiful singing.” (1 fix)
2. The Baroque period ^{was} about drama and ornamentation. The dramatic, busy styles of the era’s fashion and architecture ^{were} its inspiration. (2 sentences/2 fixes)
3. A very abstract and fragmented style of painting, the invention of Cubism by Picasso and Georges Braque ^{was} an important development in 20th century art. (1fix)

(Mixed Practice)

4. african-americans contributed greatly to american music of the 20th century, originating from the blues of the rural south, black music grew into a number of music styles, from r&b to hip hop. (2 sentences/8 fixes) Rules 1.A, 1.B, 2.A, 2.B, 2.E, 3.E
5. A dance choreographer’s work involve s creating original dances and interpreting ing traditional dances in a new way, for example, Bob Fosse, the choreographer of Broadway musicals like Cabaret and Chicago, invented stylish, suggestive moves that included turned-in knees, the sideways shuffle, and rolled shoulders. (2 sentences/12 fixes) Rules 1.C, 1.D, 2.A, 3.A, 3.C, 3.E, 3.F, 4.A, 5.A, 7.A

Extended Passage

The first camera was called a *camera obscura*, it consisted of a room with a small opening in one wall that allowed the image outside to be projected onto the opposite wall, then the person in the room would trace the image. nobody knows who invented it, but the ideas behind it were mentioned as early as the 4th century by aristotle and mozi. Various scholars from the 16th century like girolamo cardano, Erasmus Reinhold, and gemma frisius left records of the contraption.

(5 sentences/16 fixes) Rules 1.B, 1.C, 2.A, 2.B, 3.A, 3.B

★ To the Teacher:

Don't forget! There are ACES (Applications, Challenges, Extensions, and Samples) activities for this and other *Check Mate* rules starting on page 48 of this Teacher Resource Guide.

Daily Exercises

Focus on Check Mate Rule 6.B: Use a semicolon to join two closely related independent clauses or to separate items in a series that already have commas.

Sentence Theme: Literature and drama

(Focused Practice)

1. All English poets, Thomas Hardy was born on June 2, 1840, Oscar Wilde on October 16, 1854, and Rudyard Kipling on December 30, 1865. (4 fixes)
2. After Frederick Douglass wrote a moving book about his experience as a slave, skeptics questioned its authenticity, few believed a black man could have written it. (2 fixes)
3. Graham Greene, author of The Quiet American, also wrote two unsuccessful books. He later disowned them. (3 fixes)

(Mixed Practice)

4. Waiting for godot a play by the irish playwright Samuel Beckett centers around two characters stuck on a road, waiting for a person named Godot. Godots mysterious absence inspired many interpretations of the play philosophers historians and psychologists all understood it differently.
(2 sentences/9 fixes) Rules 2.B, 2.C, 3.A, 3.F, 4.A, 5.A, 6.B
5. In poetics, aristotle defines catharsis as the affect that a greek tragedy has on the audience of alleviating it of the despair that the play inspires. It can also however refer to the tragic heros own experience. For example towards the end of the play oedipus rex, Oedipus cuts out his own eyeballs to rid himself of his sins.
(3 sentences/13 fixes) Rules 2.B, 2.C, 3.E, 3.F, 4.A, 4.B, 5.A, 8.A

Extended Passage

While the marvels presented in science fiction don't actually exist in real life, there still based on the writers practical knowledge of his or her world. For example mary shelley the british author credited with writing the first science fiction novel in 1818 used contemporary ideas about electricity to explain how dr. frankenstein brought his monster back to life. Because electricity was considered to be the life force in the 19th century, shelleys readers might have believed that a jolt of it could revive a corpse. (3 sentences/12 fixes) Rules 2.B, 2.E, 3.E, 3.F, 5.A, 8.A

ANSWER KEY

Daily Quick-Fix Sentences



Daily Exercises

(Focused Practice)

1. All English poets, Thomas Hardy was born on June 2, 1840^y; Oscar Wilde on October 16, 1854^y; and Rudyard Kipling on December 30, 1865. (4 fixes)
2. After Frederick Douglass wrote a moving book about his experience as a slave, skeptics questioned its authenticity^y; few believed a black man could have written it. (2 fixes)
3. Graham Greene, author of The Quiet American, also wrote two unsuccessful books^y; ^hHe later disowned them. (3 fixes)

(Mixed Practice)

4. Waiting for godot^y, a play by the irish playwright Samuel Beckett^y, centers around two characters stuck on a road, waiting for a person named Godot. Godot's mysterious absence inspired many interpretations of the play^y; philosophers^y, historians^y, and psychologists all understood it differently. (2 sentences/9 fixes) Rules 2.B, 2.C, 3.A, 3.F, 4.A, 5.A, 6.B
5. In poetics^y, aristotle defines "catharsis" as the ^{effect} ~~affect~~ that a greek tragedy has on the spectators of alleviating them of the despair that the play inspires. It can also^y however^y refer to the tragic hero's own experience. For example^y, towards the end of the play oedipus rex^y, Oedipus cuts out his own eyeballs to rid himself of his sins. (3 sentences/13 fixes) Rules 2.B, 2.C, 3.E, 3.F, 4.A, 4.B, 5.A, 8.A

Extended Passage

While the marvels presented in science fiction don't actually exist in real life, ^{they're} ~~there~~ still based on the writer's practical knowledge of his or her world. For example, mary shelley^y, the british author credited with writing the first science fiction novel in 1818^y, used contemporary ideas about electricity to explain how dr. frankenstein brought his monster back to life. Because electricity was considered to be the life force in the 19th century, shelley's readers might have believed that a jolt of it could revive a corpse. (3 sentences/12 fixes) Rules 2.B, 2.E, 3.E, 3.F, 5.A, 8.A

★ **To the Teacher:**

Don't forget! There are ACES (Applications, Challenges, Extensions, and Samples) activities for this and other *Check Mate* rules starting on page 48 of this Teacher Resource Guide.

Essential Conventions Check Mate - Level C

Tip Sheet 

RULE #4. QUOTATION MARKS

● SPECIAL REMINDERS

Quotation marks give the writer a way for characters to express themselves in narratives and for bringing the words of others into a piece of expository writing. The following reminders will help make your writing clear and easy to follow.

● INTERRUPTED QUOTES

When a quoted sentence is interrupted by an expression such as *she said* or *I asked*, the second part of the quote begins with a lower case letter.



"I'm on a diet," Sheila said, "so I'll pass on the cake."

● QUOTE WITHIN A QUOTE

Use single quotation marks when a quote appears inside a quote. That is, open and close the main quote with double quotation marks, and enclose any quote that appears *within* the main quote with single quotation marks.



Taylor asked Vincent, "When you say 'all in,' do you mean you are betting everything?"



"I hate it when the only advice I get from my mom is 'Do your best,'" said Eunice.

● PARTIAL QUOTES

If a direct quote is only a phrase or partial quote, do not set it off with commas.



My voice teacher always reminds me "practice makes perfect."

● INDIRECT QUOTES

Do not use quotation marks when a person's exact words are not being repeated.



Jonathan said that he would never go back to that restaurant. (Jonathan's *exact* words are not being quoted.)

Glossary of Essential Terms

Acronym – An acronym is an abbreviation made up of the first letter or first sounds of several words. An acronym is usually pronounced as a word like NASA (for National Aeronautical and Space Admistration) or RAM (for random access memory). See FANBOYS below. (An initialism is a type of abbreviation in which each of the letters is pronounced separately like NBA or AFL-CIO.)

Adjective – An adjective is a word that modifies (describes) a noun or pronoun [Example: The *determined* candidate stayed up the night before the election, making phone calls to people whose votes he needed.].

Adverb – An adverb is a word that modifies (describes) verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They tell how, when, where, why, how much, or how often [Example: The distraught mother ran through the store, *frantically* calling her son’s name.].

Adverbial Clause – An adverbial clause functions as an adverb. Since it is a clause, it has a subject and a predicate. It modifies a verb [Example: “All human beings should learn *before they die* what they are running from, and to, and why.” (James Thurber)]. There are also adverbial phrases that modify verbs [Example: Now I’d like you to sing *with gusto*. OR The woman who lives *next door* has far too many cats than is normal.].

Antecedent – A pronoun is used in place of a noun. The noun that a pronoun refers to is called its antecedent. The pronoun antecedent is also called a *pronoun referent*. The noun usually goes before the pronoun (“ante” means before) [Example: The *football players* were excused from the last two periods on Friday because *they* had an away game. Note: In this sentence the pronoun “they” refers to the noun “football players;” therefore, its antecedent is “football players.”].

Apostrophe (’) – An apostrophe is used within a word to show possession [Example: Abraham *Lincoln’s* legacy is of saving the Union and freeing the slaves], to indicate that one or more letters have been left out of a word [Example: *shouldn’t* instead of should not], or to make plural forms of letters, numbers, and symbols [Examples: Please underline all *!’s* and *?’s* in your partner’s paper. I’ll only give *A’s* to those who used these punctuation marks correctly]. (See the Tip Sheet: Apostrophes-Specialized Rules.)

Appositive – An appositive is a word or phrase in a sentence that describes or renames a noun or pronoun. The appositive immediately follows the noun it renames and is usually set off with commas [Example: “Me and My Bobby McGee,” *a song performed by Janis Joplin*, topped the U.S. singles chart in 1971.].

Essential Conventions Check Mate

Teacher Resource Guide Sampler

This Sampler contains excerpts from the *Check Mate* Teacher Resource Guide. Its purpose is to allow you to preview and try some activities in the classroom before purchasing the full set of masters offered in the Guide. Try it with your students! We're confident you'll find it useful!

All Teacher Resource Guides contain:

1. Daily Quick-Fix Sentences (Sampler pages 2-5)

The Daily Quick-Fix Sentences provide reproducible masters for practice with the essential conventions presented in *Check Mate*. The Teacher Resource Guide has 20 sets of exercises and accompanying Answer Keys. For each set of Daily Quick-Fix Sentences there are:

- Focused Practices (exercises 1-3)
- Mixed Practices (exercises 4-5)
- Extended Practice
- ACES (suggestions for using the conventions in authentic writing activities)

2. Tip Sheets (Sampler page 6)

The Teacher Resource Guide contains over two dozen reproducible Tip Sheets. Tip Sheets offer additional rules, reminders, and suggestions to reinforce and extend those in the *Check Mate* student folder.

3. Glossary of Essential Terms (Sampler page 7)

The Teacher Resource Guide provides a reproducible glossary with clear, accessible definitions for dozens of critical language terms.

→ For more *FREE* Daily Quick-Fix Sentences, Tip Sheets, and Glossary Terms visit:

collinsed.com/resources.htm

→ To learn about the full line of *Essential Conventions* materials for grades 2-12, visit:

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