

Fix It![®] Grammar

Little Mermaid

STUDENT BOOK

LEVEL 6

Pamela White

Fourth Edition, January 2022
Institute for Excellence in Writing, L.L.C.

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Instructions

The list below shows the components to each *Fix It! Grammar* weekly exercise.

Although in Levels 1–4 students could choose to either Mark It or Fix It first, in Levels 5 and 6, students must complete the passages in this order: **Read It, Mark It, Fix It**. After Week 2 students should number the sentence openers after the passage has been marked and fixed.

Students should discuss their work with the teacher after working through each daily passage. However, older students may work with their teacher on a weekly basis. Students should actively be involved in comparing their work with the Teacher's Manual. The repetition of finding and fixing their own mistakes allows them to recognize and avoid those mistakes in the future.

Fix It! Grammar should be treated as a game. Keep it fun!

Learn It! On the first day of the new Week, read through the Learn It section. Each Learn It covers a concept that the student will practice in future passages. Instructions for marking and fixing passages are included in each Learn It.

Read It! Read the day's passage.
Look up the bolded vocabulary word in a dictionary and pick the definition that fits the context of the story. Maintain a list of vocabulary words and their definitions.
The vocabulary definitions are printed in the Teacher's Manual.

Mark It! Mark the passage using the guide at the top of the daily practice page.

Fix It! Correct the passage using the guide at the top of the daily practice page. The Teacher's Manual includes detailed explanations for grammar concepts and punctuation in each daily passage.

Rewrite It! After marking, correcting, and discussing the passage with the teacher, copy the corrected passage on the lines provided or into a separate notebook.

- Copy the corrected story, not the editing marks.
- Indent and use capital letters properly.
- Copy the corrected punctuation.

Appendix I Complete Story Familiarize yourself with the story that you will be editing by reading the complete story found in Appendix I.


Appendix II Grammar Glossary Reference the Grammar Glossary found in Appendix II of the Teacher's Manual for more information about the concepts taught in the *Fix It! Grammar* series.

Editing Marks

 indent

 insert


 delete

 capitalize

 lowercase

 reverse order

 add a space

 close the space

Helpful Hints

Use different colors for **Mark It** and **Fix It**.

Additional Resource

Fix It! Grammar Cards are an optional product that will enhance the *Fix It! Grammar* learning experience.

Fix It! Grammar Cards

Thirty full color grammar cards highlight key *Fix It! Grammar* concepts for quick and easy reference.

For a more relaxed and entertaining way to drill and review grammar concepts learned, instructions for a download of multiple game ideas are included in the card pack.

Fix It! Grammar Cards are beautifully designed and come in a sturdy card box for easy storage.

IEW.com/FIX-GC



On the chart below *Fix It! Grammar Cards* are listed in the order that the information is taught in this book.

WEEK

Fix It! Grammar Cards for Little Mermaid Level 6

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Editing Marks, Capitalization, Indentation, Subject-Verb Pair, Preposition, Prepositional Phrase, Conjunction, Coordinating Conjunction, Clause, Dependent Clause, www Word |
| 2 | Adverb, Sentence Openers, #3 -ly Adverb Opener, #4 -ing Opener, Apostrophes |
| 3 | Run-On |
| 4 | Number Words/Numerals |
| 5 | Adjective, Commas with Adjectives before a Noun, Quotation, Interjection |
| 13 | Verb, Linking Verb, Helping Verb, Noun, Pronoun |

Not Used Indefinite Pronoun, Title, Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

Scope and Sequence

Week numbers indicate when a concept is introduced or specifically reinforced in a lesson. Once introduced the concept is practiced throughout the book.

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Parts of Speech

Noun/Pronoun Function													13	14																
Pronoun													13														27			
Verb																														
action, linking, helping													13																	
-ing word									9								17													
transitive/intransitive																		18					23							
mood																				20										
voice																							24					29		
Conjunction																														
coordinating		1		4																	21									
subordinating														15													27			
correlative																		19		21										
Adjective																														
possessive		2																												
cumulative					5																									
coordinate					5																									
participle									9								17													

Punctuation

Commas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			11	12			16			19			22	23							
Apostrophe		2																											
Semicolon						6									15										26				
Italics																		18											
Em Dash																					22				26				
Parentheses																					22				26				
Colon																									26				

Clauses

Main Clause	1																												
Dependent Clause	1	3																											
adjective clause	1	3				7																				28	29		
noun clause	1	3										13															28		
adverb clause	1	3													16											27	29		

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Phrases

Prepositional	1	2	4																								27		
Participial		2					7	8	9	10																			
Appositive							7																						
Gerund									9				13																
Infinitive											11	13																	

Verbals

Participle									9	10						17													29
Gerund									9				13			17													29
Infinitive											11	13																	29

Nonessential/Essential Elements

Adjective Clause							7					12														25			
Appositive Phrase							7					12														25			
Participial Phrase							7	8				12														25			

Transitions

Prepositional Phrase				4																							25			
Conjunctive Adverb						6																					25			
Openers						6																					25			
Interrupters																						22				25				

Other Concepts

Capitalization	1																												
End Mark	1																												
Indentation	1																												
Subject-Verb Pairs	1													14															
Number Words/Numerals				4																									
Misplaced Modifier										10				14	15														
Parallelism																						21							
Expletive																											26		
Sentence Fragment																													28

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Run-Ons

Fused Sentence			3																											
Comma Splice			3																											
Fix																														
period			3			6									15		17													
comma + cc				4		6									15		17													
semicolon						6									15		17													
www word															15		17													

Usage

farther/further												12																		
and then												12																		
sit/set																		18												
rise/raise																		18												
die/dye																		18												
lie/lay																		18												
like/as																							23							

Sentence Openers

#1 Subject		2																												
#2 Prepositional		2															18										27			
#3 -ly Adverb		2																				23								
#4 -ing		2					8		10																					
#5 Clausal		2														16	17										27			
#6 Vss		2																												
#T Transitional						6																								

Vocabulary

1 azure merpeople pliant amber	2 artistically tutored delicate spacious	3 bestowed singular rendering venerable	4 luminous endure reticent recounted	5 picturesque verdant cavorting timorous	6 loftier apathetic resplendent forlorn
7 dignified attire tinted becalmed	8 crest commemorated celestial amiable	9 turbulent unfurling baleful asunder	10 imminent splintering consumed floundered	11 dissipated boarding school bay vital	12 shrouding confounded dispirited divulged
13 despondent confidante gilded ventured	14 unflaggingly precariously ruefully aspired	15 resolved perish transitory cherish	16 inconceivable rationally lamented loathe	17 gala iridescent harmonious fervently	18 acclamation mournfully reverberating intimidates
19 dominions tentacles twitched fallow	20 chortled cackled resolve trepidation	21 resolute excruciatingly exhorted fade	22 trifle abnegate implored unflinchingly	23 pernicious translucent ensured listless	24 metamorphosed presaged arrayed solace
25 assuage plaintively perilous elapsed	26 exquisite implausible auspicious obligate	27 converse sublime earnest feigned	28 impending contentedly reveled searing	29 anguished relinquished plunge hasten	30 contemplated flung mellifluous magnanimous

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SAMPLE

Learn It!

Capitalization

Capitalize the first word of a sentence.
Capitalize proper nouns and proper adjectives.
Capitalize the personal pronoun *I*.

Capitalize *Sea King*, *Little Mermaid*, and *Sea Witch* in this story because they are used as names, proper nouns.

End Mark

Use a period at the end of a statement.
Use a question mark at the end of a question.
Use an exclamation mark at the end of a sentence that expresses strong emotion.

Indentation

An **indentation** shows the start of a new paragraph. In fiction (stories) there are four reasons to start a new paragraph: new speaker, new topic, new place, new time.

Fix It!

Place three short lines below letters that should be capitalized.
Draw a slanted line through letters that should be lowercase.
Place the correct end mark at the end of each sentence.
Add the ¶ symbol (known as a pilcrow) in front of each sentence that should start a new paragraph. When you rewrite the passage, indent.

¶ The Merpeople regarded sea king as ruler of the Kingdom.

Coordinating Conjunctions

FANBOYS

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Prepositions

aboard, about, above, according to, across, after, against, along, amid, among, around, as, at, because of, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, beyond, by, concerning, despite, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, instead of, into, like, minus, near, of, off, on, onto, opposite, out, outside, over, past, regarding, since, through, throughout, to, toward, under, underneath, unlike, until, unto, up, upon, with, within, without

Conjunction

A **conjunction** connects words, phrases, or clauses. A **coordinating conjunction** (cc) connects the same type of words, phrases, or clauses. The items must be grammatically the same: two or more adjectives, two or more prepositional phrases, and so forth.

Prepositional Phrase

A **prepositional phrase** begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun, which is called the object of the preposition. A prepositional phrase adds imagery or information to a sentence because the entire phrase functions as an adjective describing a noun or as an adverb modifying a verb or an adjective.

A **preposition** is the first word in a prepositional phrase. It shows the relationship between its object (a noun or pronoun) and another word in the sentence. An **object of the preposition** is the last word in a prepositional phrase. It is always a noun or pronoun.

✗ Do not put a comma in front of a prepositional phrase.

Mark It!

Write cc above each coordinating conjunction.
Underline each prepositional phrase.

Fix It!

Insert or remove commas. Follow the comma rules.

cc
Under the sea they wove baskets and mats, with strands of seaweed.

Pattern:

preposition + noun
(no verb)

Verb Test:

I ____.

It ____.

Subject and Verb

A **verb** shows action, links the subject to another word, or helps another verb.

Every verb has a subject. The subject and verb (s v) belong together. A **subject** is a noun or pronoun that performs a verb action. It tells who or what the clause is about.

Find It! Read the sentence and look for the verb.
Ask, "Who or what ____ (verb)?"

Mark It! Write v above each verb and s above each subject.

Clause

A **clause** is a group of related words that contains both a subject and a verb.

Label the subject-verb pairs to determine how many clauses are in each sentence.

Focus on the word that begins the clause and on its placement in the sentence to determine if it is a main clause or a dependent clause.

A **main clause** expresses a complete thought, so it can stand alone as a sentence. Place square brackets around each main clause [MC].

s v
[Fish glided through the palace windows].
Every sentence must have a main clause.

A **dependent clause** does not express a complete thought, so it cannot stand alone as a sentence. Place parentheses around each dependent clause. There are three types of dependent clauses: adjective, noun, adverb.

An **adjective clause** describes the noun it follows. If an adjective clause begins with a form of *who* or *which*, write **w/w** above the word *who* or *which*. If an adjective clause begins with *that*, write **that** above the word *that*.

s w/w s v v v
[The structure, (which was built of coral), rested on the sea floor].
begins with *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, *when*, *where*, *that* (relative pronoun)

use commas unless essential

A **noun clause** functions as a noun. It usually acts as a subject or an object.

s v that s v
[Little Mermaid noticed] (that the sun sparkled above the surface).
commonly begins with *that* (relative pronoun)

do not use commas

An **adverb clause** modifies a verb in the sentence. Write **AC** above the **www** word.

AC s v
(Because she longed to visit the world above the sea),

s v v AC s v
[Little Mermaid could not wait] (until she turned fifteen).
begins with a **www** word (subordinating conjunction)

use a comma after but not before **AC**, **MC** **MC AC**

MC Main Clause

Contains:

subject + verb

stands alone

DC Dependent Clause

Contains:

subject + verb

cannot stand alone

www Word:

when, while,
where, as, since,
if, although,
because, after,
before, until,
unless, whenever,
whereas, than,
as if, as soon as,
as much as, even
though, so that

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	1 coordinating conjunction (cc)	1 indent
	5 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	1 capital
	2 [main clauses]	1 comma
	1 <i>who/which</i> clause (w/w)	
	1 adverb clause (AC)	
	4 subject-verb pairs (s v)	

Beneath the surface of the sea, the water, which
 appeared as **azure** as the petals, of the loveliest Cornflower
 and as clear as the purest glass, was very deep. It was
 deeper than any anchor cable could reach.

Rewrite It! _____

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	5 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	2 capitals
	2 [main clauses]	1 comma
	1 <i>who/which</i> clause (w/w)	
	3 subject-verb pairs (s v)	

Many Church towers would have to be placed
on top of each other to stretch from the bottom
of the sea, to the water's surface. The beings who
lived there were **Merpeople**.

Rewrite It! _____

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	2 coordinating conjunctions (cc)	1 capital
	4 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	1 comma
	3 [main clauses]	
	1 <i>that</i> clause (that)	
	1 adverb clause (AC)	
	5 subject-verb pairs (s v)	

More could be found at the bottom of the Sea, than bare sand. The most marvelous trees and plants grew there.

They had such **pliant** trunks, stems, and leaves that the slightest movement of the water caused them to move as if they were alive.

Rewrite It! _____

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

2 coordinating conjunctions (cc)

7 prepositional phrases

4 [main clauses]

1 *that* clause (that)

5 subject-verb pairs (s v)

Fix It!

3 capitals

1 comma

Large and small fishes slipped among their branches, in the same way that birds flew among the trees upon the land.

At the deepest spot stood sea king's Palace. The walls were built of coral, and the tall pointed windows were made of the clearest **amber**.

Rewrite It!

Learn It!

Sentence Opener

A **sentence opener** is a descriptive word, phrase, or clause that is added to the beginning of a sentence.

① subject s v

[The mermaids enjoyed life under the sea].

begins with the subject of the sentence (may include article or adjective)

② prepositional s v

In the deep dark sea, [they swam with fish].

begins with a prepositional phrase

PATTERN preposition + noun (no verb)

“ if 5 + words or transition
no comma if the main clause has the verb before the subject

③ -ly adverb s v

Strikingly, [the yellow boxfish had large black spots].

begins with an -ly adverb

“ if adverb modifies sentence (It was ____ that ____.)

④ -ing s v

Playing tag with the fish, [the mermaids laughed].

begins with a participial phrase

PATTERN -ing word/phrase, main clause

“ after phrase (The thing after the comma must be the thing doing the inging.)

⑤ clausal AC s v s v

(While they played tag with the fish), [the starfish watched].

begins with a www word (subordinating conjunction)

PATTERN www word + subject + verb

“ after clause (AC, MC)

⑥ vss s v

[They loved the sea].

2–5 words, complete sentence with subject + verb

Mark It! Determine the type of opener that begins the sentence and number it.
Number every sentence opener except questions and quoted sentences.
Number the openers after the passage has been marked and fixed.

Fix It! Insert or remove commas. Follow the comma rules.

Apostrophe

An **apostrophe** (') is used to indicate missing letters or ownership.

A **contraction** combines two words into one. It uses an apostrophe to show where a letter or letters have been removed.

Little Mermaid declared, "I'll have my turn!"

A **possessive adjective** shows ownership and answers the question *whose*.

Little Mermaid's longing grew after her sisters' trips above the sea.

Practice It!

To form a singular possessive adjective

Write the singular form of the noun: mermaid, man.

Add an apostrophe + s: mermaid's, man's.

To form a plural possessive adjective

Write the plural form of the noun: mermaids, men.

If the plural noun ends in s, add an apostrophe after the s: mermaids'.

If the plural noun does not end in s, add an apostrophe + s: men's.

singular noun	singular possessive	plural noun	plural possessive
mermaid	<i>mermaid's</i>	<i>mermaids</i>	<i>mermaids'</i>
man	<i>man's</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>men's</i>
girl			
child			
princess			
person			
fish			

Think About It!

Plural nouns and possessive adjectives sound the same. However, they do not look the same. Plural nouns do not use an apostrophe. Possessive adjectives do.

The students submitted their papers.

Both *students* and *papers* are plural nouns.

The teacher graded the student's paper.

Whose paper? student's, singular possessive adjective

The teacher graded one paper belonging to one student.

The teacher graded the students' papers.

Whose papers? students', plural possessive adjective

The teacher graded papers (plural) belonging to more than one student.

Read It!**Mark It!****Fix It!**

Number the sentence openers after the passage has been marked and fixed.

1 vocabulary

1 coordinating conjunction (cc)

1 capital

4 prepositional phrases

2 commas

2 [main clauses]

1 apostrophe

2 *who/which* clauses

2 adverb clauses (AC)

6 subject-verb pairs (s v)

2 openers

Artistically, the roof was formed of shells, which
opened and closed as the water flowed over them.

Their appearance was magnificent because, in each shell
lay a gleaming pearl, which would be a prize gem
in a Queens crown.

Rewrite It!

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

1 coordinating conjunction (cc)

2 prepositional phrases

3 [main clauses]

1 *who/which* clause (w/w)

1 adverb clause (AC)

5 subject-verb pairs (s v)

2 openers

Fix It!

1 indent

1 capital

2 commas

3 apostrophes

For many year's, Sea King had been a widower, so his aged Mother kept house for him. Truly she deserved praise because she also **tutored** the young sea princess's, who were her granddaughters'.

Rewrite It!

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	1 coordinating conjunction (cc)	1 capital
	3 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	2 commas
	5 [main clauses]	2 apostrophes
	1 adverb clause (AC)	
	6 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	4 openers	

Although all six were lovely Mermaids the youngest was the most beautiful. Her skin was as **delicate** as a rose petal, and her eyes were as blue as the deepest sea. Like her sisters, she didnt have feet. She had a fishes tail.

Rewrite It! _____

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	1 coordinating conjunction (cc)	1 capital
	6 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	3 commas
	2 [main clauses]	1 apostrophe
	1 <i>who/which</i> clause (w/w)	1 usage
	3 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	2 openers	

Throughout the day, they played in the **spacious** halls of the palace, which had living flowers growing out of the walls. Opening the large amber windows the Grandmother allowed the fishes to swim, into the palace and nibble from the mermaids hand.

Rewrite It! _____

Learn It!

Dependent Clauses

One of the keys to punctuating sentences properly is being able to identify dependent clauses accurately. Every dependent clause functions as either an adverb, an adjective, or a noun.

Visually see the clauses by placing main clauses in square brackets and dependent clauses in parentheses. Identify the clause by focusing on the word that begins the clause and the clause's placement in the sentence. Once you determine if a dependent clause is an adverb, an adjective, or a noun, it is easy to punctuate it.

An **adverb clause** begins with a *www* word (subordinating conjunction) and includes a subject and a verb. It modifies a verb in the sentence by telling when, where, why, how. The acronym *www.asia.b* reminds you of the eight most common *www* words. However, other words may function as *www* words.

Memorize It!

when while where as since if although because
after before until unless whenever whereas than
as if as soon as as much as even though so that

AC S V S V V
[Since the king liked the sea], [he did not discuss the other world].
The dependent clause begins with *since*. This is an adverb clause that modifies the verb *discuss* and tells why.

S V AC S V
[A fountain sprayed water] (where the statue stood).
The dependent clause begins with *where*. This is an adverb clause that modifies the verb *sprayed* and tells where.

- Use a comma after an adverb clause that comes before a MC. **AC, MC**
- Do not use a comma before an adverb clause. **MC AC**

An **adjective clause** begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, when, where, that). An adjective clause comes immediately after a noun and describes that noun.

S V S V
[Little Mermaid dug in her garden], (where the statue stood).
The dependent clause begins with *where* and comes immediately after the noun *garden* and describes it. You can test to see if this *where* clause is an adjective clause by inserting *which was* before the clause: Little Mermaid dug in her garden, (which was) where the statue stood. It is nonessential because without the clause Little Mermaid still dug in her garden.

S W/W S V V
[The mermaid (who loved adventure) longed to visit the other world].
The dependent clause begins with *who* and comes immediately after the noun *mermaid* and describes it. This is essential because it defines which mermaid longed to visit the other world. (Week 7 further explains essential and nonessential.)

- use commas unless essential

Dependent Clause

Adverb Clause

Pattern:

www word +
subject + verb

First Word:

when, while,
where, as, since,
if, although,
because, after,
before, until,
unless, whenever,
whereas, than,
as if, as soon as,
as much as, even
though, so that

Commas:

after, not before

Marking:

AC

Adjective Clause

Location:

describes the noun
it follows

First Word:

who, whom,
whose, which,
when, where,
that

Commas:

unless essential

Marking:

w/w if it begins with
who or *which*

A **noun clause** functions as a noun. It usually acts as a subject or an object. Many noun clauses begin with *that*, but they can also begin with other words, including *how*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *whether*, *which*, *who*, *why*.

Noun Clause

First word:

that, invisible that

Commas:

no commas

direct object (of main clause)

s v that s v v

[Little Mermaid knew] (that she would love the other world).

The dependent clause begins with *that*. Little Mermaid knew what? *that she would love the other world*. This *that* clause functions as the direct object of the main clause, a noun.

s (of main clause) v

that s v

[(That she longed for another world) was understandable].

The dependent clause begins with *that*. What was understandable? *That she longed for another world*. This *that* clause functions as the subject of the main clause, a noun.

direct object (of main clause)

s v that s v

[Little Mermaid felt] ((that) her garden needed more flowers).

An **invisible noun clause** occurs when the word *that* is understood, not stated directly.

✗ do not use commas

Run-On

A **run-on** occurs when a sentence has main clauses that are not connected properly. There are two types of run-ons: fused sentence and comma splice.

A **fused sentence** is two main clauses placed in one sentence without any punctuation between them.

Fused sentence:

MC MC

Little Mermaid planted flowers she fertilized them with seaweed.

A **comma splice** is two main clauses placed in one sentence with only a comma between them.

Comma Splice:

MC, MC

A statue graced her garden, a weeping willow grew beside it.

Period

A period is the simplest way to fix a run-on.

These patterns are always wrong!

Fix:

MC. MC.

Little Mermaid planted flowers. She fertilized them with seaweed.
Place a period at the end of each main clause.

Fix It! Fix the run-on.

A statue graced her garden. a weeping willow grew beside it.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	3 coordinating conjunctions (cc)	1 indent
	4 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	3 commas
	3 [main clauses]	1 run-on
	1 <i>who/which</i> clause (w/w)	
	1 adverb clause (AC)	
	6 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	2 openers	

To each princess Sea King **bestowed** a garden plot where she could dig and plant, as she pleased, the older princesses arranged their flowerbeds in the shapes of whales and mermaids, but the youngest only planted flowers which were flaming red like a sunset.

Rewrite It! _____

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	2 coordinating conjunctions (cc)	1 indent
	3 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	3 commas
	2 [main clauses]	1 apostrophe
	1 <i>that</i> clause (that)	
	1 adverb clause (AC)	
	4 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	2 openers	

Being quiet and pensive the youngest mermaid was a **singular** child. Whereas her sisters were thrilled with the treasure's, that they obtained from the wrecks of vessels the youngest princess cherished only her lovely flowers and a marble statue.

Rewrite It! _____

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!3 prepositional phrases

2 [main clauses]

1 *who/which* clause (w/w)

1 adverb clause (AC)

4 subject-verb pairs (s v)

2 openers

Fix It!

3 commas

1 run-on

The pure white stone statue which had fallen
 to the seabed when a ship had sunk was the **rendering**
 of a handsome boy beside the statue, the youngest
 mermaid had planted a rose-colored weeping willow.

Rewrite It!

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	1 coordinating conjunction (cc)	1 indent
	4 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	4 capitals
	2 [main clauses]	3 commas
	1 <i>that</i> clause (that)	1 apostrophe
	1 adverb clause (AC)	
	4 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	2 openers	

Freely, it had grown and hung its fresh branches
 over the statue. Since little mermaid was enchanted
 with the World, above the sea she persuaded her
venerable Grandmother to tell her all that she knew
 of the towns.

Rewrite It! _____

