

126 USING QUOTATION MARKS WITH QUOTATIONS AND EXPRESSIONS

Quotation marks identify spoken or written words that you are including in your writing.

A **direct quotation** represents a person's exact speech or thoughts. An **indirect quotation** reports the general meaning of what a person said or thought.

Enclose direct quotations in quotation marks.	Omar said, "We are studying Jamestown."
Indirect quotations do not require quotation marks.	Sara said that it was settled in 1607.

A writer will generally identify a speaker by using words such as *he asked* or *she said* with a quotation. These **expressions**, called *speaker tags*, can introduce, interrupt, or conclude a quotation.

Place a comma after an introductory expression .	Omar said, "The settlers were from England."
Place a comma, a question mark, or an exclamation point inside the ending quotation marks with a concluding expression .	"What else do you know about the settlers?" asked Sara.
In a one-sentence quotation with an interrupting expression , use a second set of quotation marks to enclose the second part of the quotation.	"They came on three ships," said Omar, "and were men and boys."
In a two-part quotation consisting of two full sentences, place a period after the interrupting expression , and then write the second quoted sentence as a full quotation.	"One of them was John Rolfe," said Sara. "He married Pocahontas."

PRACTICE A Labeling Direct and Indirect Quotations

Read each sentence. Then, on the line, write D if the sentence contains a direct quotation. Write I if it contains an indirect quotation.

Example: April said that she likes TV comedies.

Answer: I

- Vince said, "I like action shows." _____
- "Why do you like them?" asked April. _____
- Vince said, "I think they are exciting." _____
- April said that some of them are all right. _____
- Pointing to his phone, Vince said, "You should watch this one." _____
- "When does it start streaming?" asked April. "I'll give it a try." _____
- Vince said that it began streaming on Monday. _____
- "You should check out this new comedy," April said, pointing to her phone. _____

PRACTICE B Punctuating Expressions

Rewrite each sentence, adding commas and quotation marks where needed.

Example: Fatima asked Will you be on our team?

Answer: Fatima asked, "Will you be on our team?"

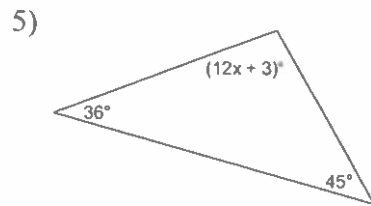
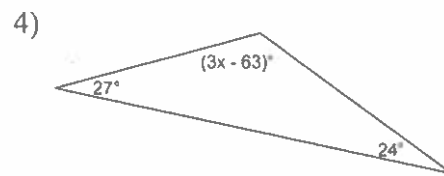
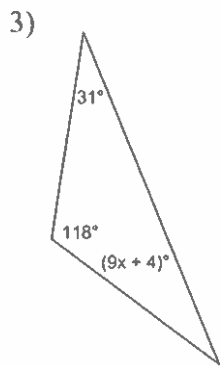
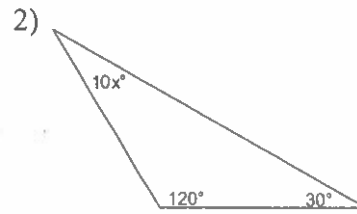
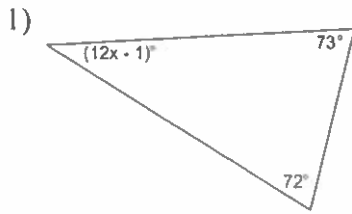
- Ella asked What project are you doing? _____
- We're not sure yet said Diego. _____
- I'd like to study whale migration said Abby. _____

Writing and Speaking Application

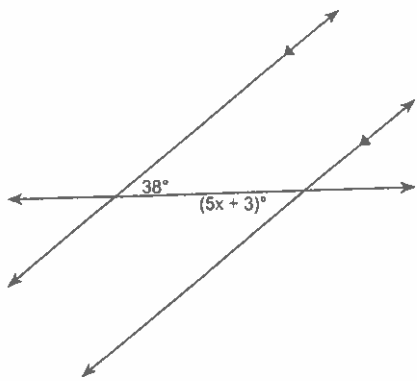
Write a brief conversation among three or four people. Circle your quotation marks. With a partner, take turns reading your conversations. Then, discuss how quotation marks are used.

Answer the following, showing all of your work.

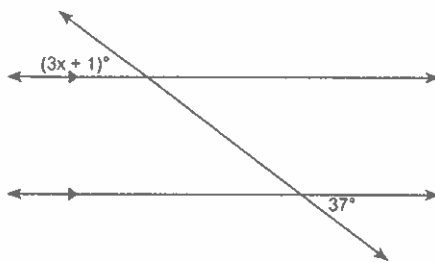
Date _____ Period _____

Find the value of x .Find the value of x .

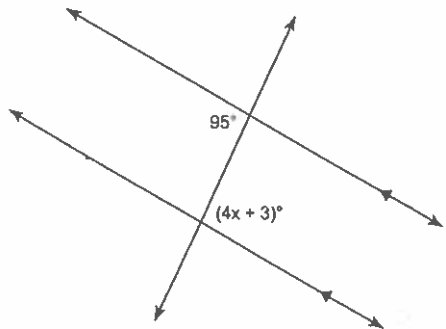
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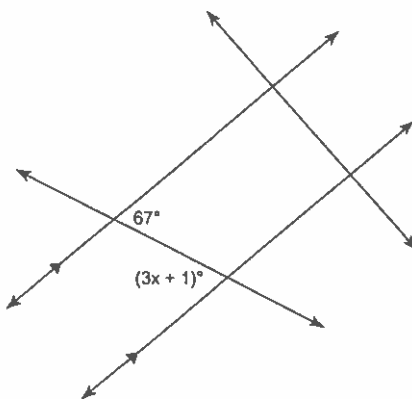
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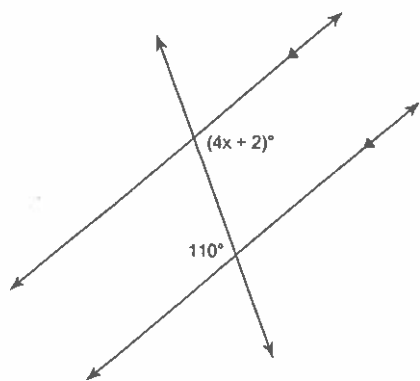
8)



9)



10)





Name: _____

Date: _____

COUNTING ATOMS

WORKSHEET

- Chemical formulas can have three components.
 - The _____ which are represented by a single uppercase letter or represented by an uppercase letter followed by a lowercase letter. This tells you the types of elements in the compound.
 - The _____ which are numbers that are found on the lower _____ - hand side of each element symbol. This tells you the number of _____ of this element in the molecule. If an element symbol has no subscript next to it, then this indicates that there is only _____ atom of this element in the molecule.
 - The _____ which surround some groups of atoms indicate that the numbers of all of the atoms inside the bracket need to be _____ by the _____ on the outside of the bracket found on the lower _____ - hand side of that bracket.
- Record the number of each atom in each molecule, then record the total number of atoms in the molecule:

1) NaOH	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

2) HNO ₃	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

3) Li ₂ O	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

4) Li ₂ SO ₄	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

5) NH ₄ Cl	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

6) CaClO ₃	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

7) H ₂ COCH ₂	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

8) Mg(OH) ₂	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

9) Al(OH) ₃	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

10) NH ₄ C ₂ H ₃ O ₂	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

11) NaC ₂ H ₃ O ₂	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

12) (NH ₄) ₃ PO ₄	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

13) Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

14) Fe ₂ (CO ₃) ₃	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	

15) Al ₂ (SO ₃) ₃	
Element	# of Atoms
Total	



GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY ACTIVITY 4

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

In the 100s B.C., an ancient Greek historian named Herodotus made a list of the most spectacular human-made structures of his time. Years later, other Greek historians wrote about these “wonders.” During the Middle Ages the list was revised to include structures from other parts of the world that the Greeks would not have known about. The structures on the list were impressive works of architecture and engineering, often with some religious meaning. Today, only one of the Seven Wonders exists—the Great Pyramid of Giza.

Wonder	Location
1. Great Pyramid of Giza	In Giza, the royal burial place outside the ancient capital of Memphis, near present-day Cairo, Egypt
2. Hanging Gardens of Babylon	On the east bank of the Euphrates River south of present-day Baghdad, Iraq
3. Statue of Zeus at Olympus	In the ancient town of Olympia, west of modern Athens, Greece
4. Temple of Artemis at Ephesus	In the ancient city of Ephesus near present-day Selcuk, Turkey
5. Mausoleum at Halicarnassus	In the city of Bodrum, Turkey, on the Aegean Sea
6. Colossus of Rhodes (a statue)	In the harbor of Rhodes, a Greek island in the Aegean Sea
7. Lighthouse of Alexandria	On the ancient island of Pharos, today a part of the city of Alexandria, Egypt

The Wonders of Greece

Of the seven wonders on the list, two were located in ancient Greece: the Statue of Zeus at Olympus and the Colossus of Rhodes.

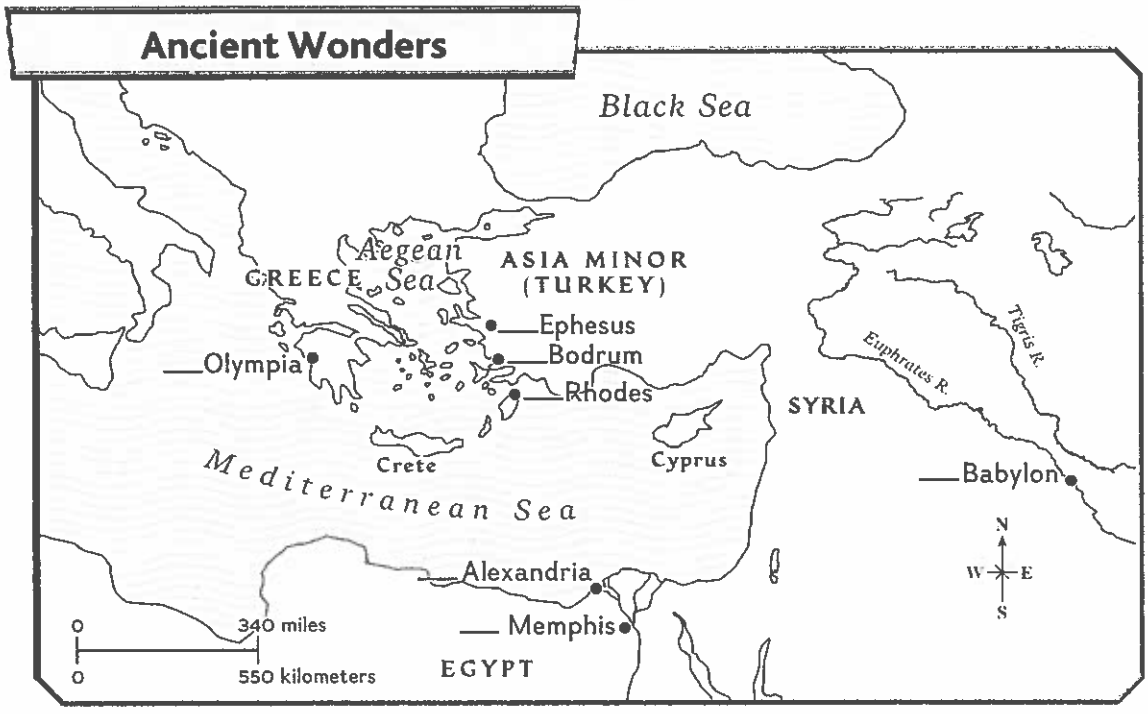
The Statue of Zeus was a 40-foot-tall (12 m) structure built in 457 B.C. to honor the god Zeus. The sculpture, carved from ivory, showed Zeus seated on a throne, draped in a gold robe. The god wore a wreath around his head and held a scepter in one hand and a figure of his messenger, Nike, in the other. The statue sat in an ornate temple in Olympia until a fire destroyed it in A.D. 462.

The Colossus of Rhodes was built in the early 200s B.C., near the harbor of Rhodes. The statue was in honor of the sun god Helios and was almost as tall as the Statue of Liberty. An earthquake destroyed it 56 years after it was built.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY ACTIVITY 4 (continued)

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

Directions: Answer the following questions. Write your answers on the map or in the spaces provided.



CHAPTER 4

1. **Map Activity** On the map above, write the number of each of the ancient wonders in its appropriate location.
2. Which structures were located in Asia Minor (Turkey)? _____

3. Which of the Seven Wonders can you actually visit today? _____

4. Which of the structures appear to be related to religion? _____

5. **Evaluating** If you were to choose seven wonders of today's world, what would you pick? Why?

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