

# Fix It!<sup>TM</sup> 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

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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](http://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	<b>Fix It! Grammar Cards for <i>Little Mermaid</i> Level 6</b>
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







## 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 unflinching 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, 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

## D ependent C ause

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!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

1 coordinating conjunction (cc)

5 prepositional phrases

2 [main clauses]

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

1 adverb clause (AC)

4 subject-verb pairs (s v)

**Fix It!**

1 indent

1 capital

1 comma

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!**


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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

5 prepositional phrases  
 2 [main clauses]  
 1 *who/which* clause (w/w)  
 3 subject-verb pairs (s v)

**Fix It!**

2 capitals  
 1 comma

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!**


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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 2 coordinating conjunctions (cc)
- 4 prepositional phrases
- 3 [main clauses]
- 1 *that* clause (that)
- 1 adverb clause (AC)
- 5 subject-verb pairs (s v)

**Fix It!**

- 1 capital
- 1 comma

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!**

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**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!**

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## 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                                      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!**

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**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!**

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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

1 coordinating conjunction (cc)

3 prepositional phrases

5 [main clauses]

1 adverb clause (AC)

6 subject-verb pairs (s v)

4 openers

**Fix It!**

1 capital

2 commas

2 apostrophes

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!**


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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

1 coordinating conjunction (cc)

6 prepositional phrases

2 [main clauses]

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

3 subject-verb pairs (s v)

2 openers

**Fix It!**

1 capital

3 commas

1 apostrophe

1 usage

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!**





**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

3 coordinating conjunctions (cc)

4 prepositional phrases

3 [main clauses]

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

1 adverb clause (AC)

6 subject-verb pairs (s v)

2 openers

**Fix It!**

1 indent

3 commas

1 run-on

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!**

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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 2 coordinating conjunctions (cc)
- 3 prepositional phrases
- 2 [main clauses]
- 1 *that* clause (that)
- 1 adverb clause (AC)
- 4 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 2 openers

**Fix It!**

- 1 indent
- 3 commas
- 1 apostrophe

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!**

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**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!**


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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 1 coordinating conjunction (cc)
- 4 prepositional phrases
- 2 [main clauses]
- 1 *that* clause (that)
- 1 adverb clause (AC)
- 4 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 2 openers

**Fix It!**

- 1 indent
- 4 capitals
- 3 commas
- 1 apostrophe

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!**

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## Learn It!

### Unclear Pronoun

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun. Without pronouns, a passage would sound repetitive, even strange. An **antecedent** is the word the pronoun refers to. If the antecedent is not mentioned or if it is unclear, confusion occurs.

She ran on the beach and yelled, “Give us that!”

Who is she? Who is us? What is that? This is confusing because the pronouns are missing antecedents.

The princess and her friend prepared for the prince’s arrival. She was excited.

Who was excited, the princess or her friend? The antecedent is unclear. Usually, a pronoun refers to the last-mentioned noun that it agrees with, but that is not always the case. If the antecedent is unclear, use a noun, not a pronoun.

### Review It!

#### Sentence Openers #2 and #5

A **#2 prepositional opener** begins with a preposition and ends with a noun.

An **invisible #2 opener** begins with a phrase indicating time. The preposition *on* or *during* is implied. When *on* or *during* is inserted, the words follow the pattern.

A **#5 clausal opener** begins with a subordinating conjunction (www word) and includes a subject and a verb.

A **reduced #5 opener** is an adverb clause opener reduced to a phrase. The subject and *be* verb are implied. When the implied words are inserted, the implied subject of the adverb clause is the same as the subject of the main clause and the words follow the pattern.

Number each sentence as a #2 prepositional opener or a #5 clausal opener.

Label the subjects and verbs in the #5 clausal openers. If the subject and *be* verb are implied, insert them.

Label the nouns in the #2 prepositional openers. If the preposition is implied, insert it.

- [ ] The day of her first class, Little Mermaid was nervous.
- [ ] Although hoping to learn about human behavior, she did not know what to expect.
- [ ] When the instructor entered the classroom, Little Mermaid looked alert.
- [ ] When teaching, the instructor gave many examples.
- [ ] At first, however, he asked students to tell about their families.

#### ② prepositional

Pattern:  
preposition + noun  
(no verb)

comma if 5+ words  
or transitional

#### ⑤ clausal

Pattern:  
www word +  
subject + verb

comma after clause  
AC,MC

To distinguish a #2 prepositional opener from a #5 clausal opener, check for a verb: if there is a verb, it is a #5; if there is not a verb, it is a #2.

A reduced #5 will not have a visible verb, only an implied one. If you can insert a subject and verb, it is a #5.

- [ ] As she listened to the others, Little Mermaid smiled.
- [ ] While waiting their turn, the students listened attentively.
- [ ] That afternoon the instructor assigned a paper.
- [ ] In the evening Little Mermaid did her homework.

### Think About It!

A prepositional phrase has a distinct pattern. **PATTERN preposition + noun (no verb)**

A prepositional phrase must begin with a preposition.

If a word group begins with the word *at*, *in* or *of*, the word group must be a prepositional phrase because *at*, *in*, and *of* are prepositions.

If a word group begins with the words *when*, *while*, or *where*, it cannot be a prepositional phrase because *when*, *while*, and *where* are never prepositions.

If a prepositional phrase refers to time, the preposition *on* or *during* can be dropped.

A prepositional phrase must end with a noun.

If a word on the preposition list is not followed by a noun, it is functioning as a different part of speech, probably an adverb or a conjunction. When a word functions as a preposition, a noun follows. This means every prepositional phrase must contain at least two words: a preposition and a noun.

A prepositional phrase does not include a verb.

If there is a verb (stated or implied), the words probably form an adverb clause, e.g., as she listened, after listening.

If there is not a verb, the words form a prepositional phrase, e.g., as a student.

### Find It!

Find the six words that can begin either an adverb clause or a prepositional phrase.

Subordinating conjunctions (www word) begin adverb clauses.

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

Prepositions begin prepositional phrases.

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

**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

3 [main clauses]  
 1 *who/which* clause (w/w)  
 1 *that* clause (that)  
 1 adverb clause (AC)  
 6 subject-verb pairs (s v)  
 3 openers

**Fix It!**

1 faulty parallelism  
 1 passive voice  
 1 unclear pronoun

That evening the magnificent ship was boarded  
 by them. In the moonlight, when everyone was asleep,  
 Little Mermaid watched for her sisters who swam to the  
 surface, and waved to her. Nodding and with smiles she  
 wished she could **converse** with them.

**Rewrite It!**


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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 3 [main clauses]
- 2 *that* clauses (that)
- 1 adverb clause (AC)
- 8 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 3 openers

**Fix It!**

- 2 run-ons
- 1 expletive
- 1 unclear pronoun

Ultimately they sailed into the harbor where church bells rang, and trumpets sounded, there were festivals and balls that entertained the guests every day when the princess arrived, she acknowledged that she had never witnessed more **sublime** beauty.

**Rewrite It!**

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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 5 [main clauses]
- 1 *who/which* clause (w/w)
- 1 *that* clause (that)
- 1 adverb clause (AC)
- 8 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 2 openers

**Fix It!**

- 2 run-ons
- 1 faulty parallelism
- 1 unclear pronoun
- 1 usage

The princess' laughing blue eyes shone both with truth and purity. "It was you" exclaimed the prince. "Who found me, when I lay/laid lifeless on the beach, my **earnest** hopes are fulfilled," He rushed to tell her the news oblivious, that Little Mermaid had saved him from drowning.

**Rewrite It!**

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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 4 [main clauses]
- 2 adverb clauses (AC)
- 6 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 4 openers

**Fix It!**

- 1 run-on
- 1 illegal #4 (misplaced)
- 1 rewrite reduced AC
- 1 passive voice
- 1 unclear pronoun

Riding through the streets the next day, the wedding was proclaimed by the heralds. She wearing a golden silk gown held the brides train. Although devastated by the event, she **feigned** delight to please the prince, after marrying the church bells rang joyously.

**Rewrite It!**

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