

NAME

Lesson 9.5.7
pp. 101–102

Conjunctions and Interjections

EXERCISE 1 Identifying Conjunctions

In the paragraph below, underline each conjunction.

EXAMPLE Since I do not link earthquakes and the Midwest, I was surprised that huge quakes had occurred there, and they had altered the landscape.

¹ A series of four shocks took place there in December 1811 and January 1812, and they are called the New Madrid earthquakes. ² Because of the widespread damage and changes to the landscape they caused, the New Madrid quakes rank among the most severe in North American history. ³ Neither the earthquake in Alaska in 1964 nor the one in San Francisco in 1906 produced such large areas of strong shaking. ⁴ The quakes are named for New Madrid, Missouri, but the first two struck northeast Arkansas. ⁵ Ground either rose up or sank beneath water that came through cracks in the earth. ⁶ There were huge waves on the Mississippi River, so boats were washed high up on shore. ⁷ Riverbanks caved in, and whole islands disappeared. ⁸ The third and fourth earthquakes took place a month later. ⁹ The final shocks destroyed the town of New Madrid, and many houses were badly damaged as far away as St. Louis.

EXERCISE 2 Using Interjections to Revise Sentences

Revise the following sentences on the lines below, adding interjections to provide more emotion.

Remember to use a comma or an exclamation point to set off an interjection from the rest of the sentence.

Example:

Ugh! I had a terrible night of sleep!

1. Did you feel that earthquake last night?

2. I slept right through it.

3. You must be a sound sleeper.

4. How severe was it?

5. A cup of hot tea spilled on me.
