

**27 GRAMMAR DRILLS
TO HELP YOU PASS THE CATW**

Created and Compiled
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27 GRAMMAR DRILLS TO HELP YOU PASS THE CATW

C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER 1: PRACTICING SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Identifying and Fixing Sentence Fragments	
Exercise 1	3
Exercise 2	4
Combining Ideas: Using Coordinating Conjunctions	
Exercise 3	5
Exercise 4	6
Combining Ideas: Subordinating Conjunctions	
Exercise 5	7
Exercise 6	7
Exercise 7	8
Combining Ideas: Using Semicolons and Conjunctive Adverbs	
Exercise 8	9
Exercise 9	10
Fixing Sentence Errors: Run-on Sentences and Comma Splices	
Exercise 10	11
Combining Ideas: Using Conjunctions, Semicolons, and Conjunctive Adverbs	
Exercise 11	13
Proofreading for Sentence Structure Errors	
Exercise 12	15

CHAPTER 2: PRACTICING VERB TENSES

Practicing Subject-Verb Agreement	
Exercise 13	17
Practicing Present Perfect Verb Tense	
Exercise 14	18
Practicing Past Perfect Verb Tense	
Exercise 15	19
Practicing Present Progressive Verb Tense	
Exercise 16	20

Exercise 17	20
Practicing Past Progressive Verb Tense	
Exercise 18	21
Using Past Participles as Adjectives	
Exercise 19	22
Proofreading for Verb Tense Errors (Part 1)	
Exercise 20	23
Exercise 21	24
Proofreading for Verb Tense Errors (Part 2)	
Exercise 22	25

CHAPTER 3: PRACTICING TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF QUOTATION

Practicing Basic Capitalization Skills	
Exercise 23	28
Practicing Capitalizing and Punctuating Quotations	
Exercise 24	29

CHAPTER 4: PRACTICING PROOFREADING SKILLS

Exercise 25	31
Exercise 26	32
Exercise 27	35

CHAPTER 1:
PRACTICING SENTENCE STRUCTURE
Identifying and Fixing Sentence Fragments

Every sentence must have a subject and a verb that make a complete thought.

Incomplete sentences—groups of words missing either a subject or a verb-- are called **sentence fragments**. Common sentence fragments are formed when:

a) a gerund (-ing noun/subject) is present.

Example: Trying to work on balancing school and work schedules.

b) a subordinating conjunction makes a sentence dependent.

Example: If we plan to meet in the courtyard.

c) **Note:** In the CATW, many fragments appear in the first line of the summary.

Example: In the essay, “Deciding On a College Major” by Nathan Lessen-Harding.

EXERCISE 1

Instructions: Below are twenty sentences. Ten are complete sentences and ten are sentence fragments. Identify the ten complete sentences by circling S; identify the ten fragments by circling: F.

1. In Francis Coleman’s essay “College Freshmen 1101.” **S or F**
2. After reading Coleman’s essay about the freshman experience. **S or F**
3. Coleman’s argument addresses issues familiar to me. **S or F**
4. As we all get through our first year at college. **S or F**
5. The first year at college is an adjustment process. **S or F**
6. Enduring the first year at college is a challenge. **S or F**
7. Endurance, an important skill to cultivate in college. **S or F**
8. After working nine hours on homework over the long weekend. **S or F**
9. Going to college while working full-time pays off in the long run.. **S or F**
10. Student concerns include finances, study skills, and time management. **S or F**
11. “College Freshmen 1101” explores concerns shared by new students. **S or F**
12. In Coleman’s essay, “College Freshmen 1101.” **S or F**
13. Francis Coleman, in her essay “College Freshmen 1101.” **S or F**
14. Francis Coleman explains in her essay “College Freshmen 1101.” **S or F**
15. As a new student, I can relate to “College Freshmen 1101.” **S or F**
16. Being a college freshman at New York City College of Technology. **S or F**
17. Many freshmen drop out because they find registration too frustrating. **S or F**
18. Because they can’t handle registration, many freshmen drop out. **S or F**
19. “College Freshmen 1101” speaks to my experience. **S or F**
20. The article “College Freshmen 1101” written by Francis Coleman. **S or F**

There are two ways to fix a sentence fragment.

1. Combine the fragment with a complete sentence (an independent clause):
 - a) Trying to work on balancing school and work schedules, we all sat down and made time management plans.

- b) If we plan to meet in the courtyard, we should make a specific time.
 - c) In the essay, “Deciding On a College Major” by Nathan Lessen-Harding, the challenges of assessing personal skills are addressed
2. Adding the missing elements to make the sentence complete.
- a) We are trying to work on balancing school and work schedules.
 - b) We plan to meet in the courtyard.
 - c) The essay “Deciding On a College Major” by Nathan Lessen-Harding makes a good argument.

EXERCISE 2

Instructions: Proofread the introductory paragraph and first body paragraph for sentence fragments.

1) Many people deal with loss by posting events on social media. (2) However, many others do not. (3) In this essay “#RIP: Grieving My Dog Offline.” (4) Spencer Bokak-Lindall explores his struggle to decide if he should post on Facebook. (5) Or if he should grieve the loss of his dog by himself. (6) In my opinion, people tend to post too much personal information on Facebook and Twitter. (7) Because they care too much about the perspective others have of their own lives.

(8) First, because Facebook profiles include photos, comments, and a stream of events documenting our daily lives. (9) We often feel closer to our hundreds of friends. (10) Than we actually are. (11) When people post information about dying relatives or pets. (12) There is no set rule on how to respond. (13) A thumbs up doesn't seem quite right in regards to death. Ignoring a post about death doesn't seem right either. (14) In Bokak-Lindall's essay about losing his dog. (15) He worries that posting about his dog. (16) Will be “fishing for pity.” (17) I don't think this is always true. (18) But sometimes, people do post too much. (19) Because they need the attention and pity these posts bring. (20) Through pictures and posts and “memories” of times gone by. (21) In other words, when people constantly display their personal lives and losses for validation. (22) They lose track of their inner feelings.

CHAPTER 1:
SENTENCE STRUCTURE
Combining Sentences with Coordinating Conjunctions

Two independent clauses may be joined with a coordinating conjunction. The two sentences must be divided with a comma before the coordinating conjunction.

The coordinating conjunctions are: **for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so.**

Note: These words also serve as different roles in sentences, so do not always put a comma before them in a sentence.

EXERCISE 3

Instructions: In the ten sentences below, add commas between the two independent clauses.

Example: I believe social media has some disadvantages, but the advantages far outweigh them.

1. Experts such as J. Fishman believe that social media causes depression yet the evidence is not substantial enough to convince me.
2. One reason for depression, they say, is the misperception that our lives are not as exciting as other people's lives and this results in a general feeling of underachievement.
3. According to Fishman's data, today's college freshmen are more prone to depression than previous generations and he believes the current generation is more influenced by social media.
4. I understand these concerns but my experience is very different from the evidence that Fishman cites.
5. My friends use Facebook and Twitter to stay in contact with friends who attend distant colleges so I think I would be more depressed if I didn't have social media.
6. I will concede that Facebook and Twitter give insecure people an opportunity to falsely reinvent themselves but this disguise wears thin especially on a college campus.
7. In my opinion, Facebook and Twitter create opportunities to be less depressed for they provide access to friends at all times of day.
8. Some experts, such as Fishman, may argue that 700 friends are not all truly friends but my Facebook and Twitter friends have pulled me out of the doldrums in the past.
9. Key to Fishman's argument is the term "current generation" for we must create our own experts who can speak to our own experience and create a new definition of "friendship."
10. However, Fishman's article convinces me that depression among freshmen is rising so I will look out for this in my peers and pay attention to my own mood.

EXERCISE 4

Instructions: Add the correct coordinating conjunction and its required comma to the following ten pairs of independent clauses. Consider the different relationships created by the different conjunctions. They are not interchangeable.

1. Stephanie Rosenblum’s “But Will It Make You Happy” challenges consumerism.
She believes we should own no more than one hundred items.

2. Rosenblum argues that the more we buy the more we want.
Purchasing one item leads to wanting other items.

3. I agree that our culture constantly feeds us ads.
These ads lead us to believe that we need to buy items to find fulfillment.

4. We fall into a cycle of distraction.
We work more to buy more instead of working to find personal fulfillment.

5. By jumping off of the spending bandwagon, we gain control of our lives.
Companies don’t own us.

6. To be a rebel in a consumerist society is to refuse to buy.
Not everyone wants to be a rebel.

7. Rosenblum has changed my way of thinking.
I don’t know that I’ll revise my life entirely.

8. I will reconsider how I spend my money.
That may be exactly the place to start.

CHAPTER 1:
PRACTICING SENTENCE STRUCTURE
Combining Sentences Using Subordinating Conjunctions

Two clauses can also be joined with a **subordinating conjunction**. Here is a list of common subordinating conjunctions:

after	although	as	because	before	even	if	once
since	though	unless	until	when	whenever	where	whether
while	So that	rather than	provided that	even though	as if	even if	if only

When a subordinating conjunction is added, one clause becomes a dependent clause. When the first clause is made dependent, there is a comma between the clauses. When the second clause is made dependent, there is no comma. Subordinating conjunctions that are formed with two words, only serve as subordinating conjunctions when used together.

1. When the first clause is subordinated, insert a comma before the second clause.
Example: Because recycling laws are growing stricter, new situations are arising in New York City apartments.
2. When the second clause is subordinated, do not add a comma.
Example: New situations are arising in New York City apartments because recycling laws are growing stricter,

EXERCISE 5

Instructions: Add a comma to the following sentences that have a subordinated first clause.

1. Even if landlords aren't "green" by nature new laws require residences to recycle.
2. Because fines are given to lawbreakers our landlord has been sending threatening emails.
3. Since he can't tell who is not properly recycling he has threatened us all with fines.
4. Although this practice is illegal he has the power to evict us if we don't pay.
5. When we take down our recycling we see many people who violate recycling laws.

EXERCISE 6

Instructions: Add a subordinating conjunction to the second clause. You do not need a comma. Consider the relationship created by the word you are adding.

1. Our landlord installed a camera over the trash bins _____ he wants to see who is violating recycling laws.
2. One tenant challenged him for violating our privacy _____ strangers walking down the sidewalk are also being filmed.
3. We don't know what came of this charge _____ we chose to stay out of the argument.
4. We hope the situation eases up _____ we don't all end up in court.

5. We have not had this much trouble _____ we moved here ten years ago

EXERCISE 7

Instructions: Combine the two sentences with a subordinating conjunction found in the list above. You can change the order of the two clauses; but don't rewrite them completely. Answers may vary.

1. E-cigarettes are less harmful than regular cigarettes. They are no less addictive.

2. Two new smoke shops opened on my block in one month. A trend is definitely starting.

3. This technology is new. We don't really know the long-term effects of e-cigarettes.

4. A person will be more likely to return to smoking. They transfer their old addiction to a new one.

5. Secondhand e-smoke is not being discussed as much. I am glad no one I know smokes e-cigarettes.

6. Some e-cigarette companies promote themselves as working to help addicts. They are offering them a healthy alternative.

7. They are offering this service. They are also making a profit.

8. Addictions often make us buy things we don't need. Consumers should always be suspicious.

9. The best alternative is to quit smoking altogether. For profit companies don't want consumers to believe this.

CHAPTER 1:
PRACTICING SENTENCE STRUCTURE
Combining Sentences with Semicolons and Conjunctive Adverbs

Two independent clauses can also be joined with semicolons and conjunctive adverbs.

Semi-colons

Semi-colons function similarly to periods. The writer should have a reason for connecting the two ideas with a semicolon in order for this choice to work. The second independent clause in a sentence joined with semi-colons **does not** start with a capital letter unless it is a proper noun.

EXERCISE 8

Instructions: Connect the following sentences with a semi-colon.

Example: Staying awake all night to finish a task doesn't produce fine results; mediocre results sometimes are better than none.

1. The disappearance of bees is frightening our eco-system is eroding at a rapid pace.

2. Bats too are dying off in fast number a fungus is clogging their nostrils and making them wake up too early from winter hibernation.

3. Polar bears are staying under the water longer than usual fish are harder to find.

4. Our unusually hot September seems ominous winter may one day be a memory.

5. Friends find such facts overwhelming I want to educate myself and make changes.

Conjunctive Adverbs

These words allow for a more fluid transition between the two independent clauses joined with a semi-colon. Like coordinating and subordinating conjunctions, these words show specific relationships and have their own punctuation rule.

Conjunctive adverbs may feel "formal," but they are frequently used in academic writing because they lead the reader to see the relationship between ideas that is being argued.

Here are some conjunctive adverbs and their common relationship.

To add to a point: additionally, also, equally, furthermore, in addition, moreover

To make a comparison: comparatively, in addition, in comparison, similarly, likewise

To show contrast: conversely, however, in contrast, otherwise, on the other hand

To emphasize a point: indeed, namely, in fact, of course

To show result: consequently, hence, finally, subsequently, therefore, thus

- Horses were replaced by more powerful tractors; consequently, crop sizes rose while more destruction and force ruined the soil.
- Unemployment for American males is rising; moreover, many of the jobs considered traditionally “masculine,” such as construction, are on the decline.

EXERCISE 9

Instructions: Add a conjunctive adverb and semi-colon to correct the run-on sentences and comma splices.

1. In the column “The Rituals of Modern Death,” Doctor Haider Javed Warraich claims that death should be a spiritual experience, modern deaths in hospitals often take on a business like manner.

2. Studies show humans need a spiritual release when nearing death, modern death scenarios in hospitals rarely meet this requirement.

3. Warraich dislikes the nature shows hospitals typically play just before someone dies, he prefers the power of silence.

4. The business of dying unsettles me, I don’t blame hospital settings for being business like in their approach.

5. I believe families should plan as best as possible this will ease tension for all involved.

CHAPTER 1:
PRACTICING SENTENCE STRUCTURE
Fixing Sentence Errors: Run-On Sentences and Comma Splices

EXERCISE 10

Instructions: Fix the following run-on sentences and comma splices by adding coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs, and/or semi-colons.

1. In the essay “Is College Worth It? Clearly, Studies Show,” David Leonhardt argues that students who finish four year degrees make about \$500,000 more through the course of their lifetimes this makes the cost of tuition worth the investment.

2. Leonhardt argues that the media specialists questioning the worth of a college education are from financial classes that don’t hesitate to send their own kids to college he challenges us to consider who those “specialists” are trying to discourage from enrolling college.

3. Leonhardt’s argument makes sense however I believe in another factor.

4. In my opinion, a college education should not be valued on financial worth, learning widens one’s life experience and perspective.

5. Widening our life experiences make hardships more bearable hardships are a part of everyone’s life.

6. Leonhardt asks if college is “worth it,” he is only measuring one benefit of a degree.

7. Leonhardt's research emphasizes the fact that financial gains come after a four-year degree the gains do not come back to students with a two-year degree.

8. Recent national funding has been targeted to students completing a two-year degree, Leonhardt does not address this.

9. I believe finishing a two-year degree, a four-year degree, or a graduate degree pays off in many areas, these areas include personal maturity, responsibility and discipline, and intellectual growth.

10. I would like to make a lot of money after I graduate I am glad I am getting my degree.

CHAPTER 1:
PRACTICING SENTENCE STRUCTURE

**Combining Ideas: Using Coordinating and Subordinating Conjunctions, Semicolons,
and Conjunctive Adverbs**

EXERCISE 11

Instructions: Join the pairs of sentences below using the connecting words to create logical relationships. Each pair has a coordinating conjunction, a subordinating conjunction, and a conjunctive adverb. You may have to switch the order of the sentences. Do not rewrite the sentences.

Example:

- a) The economy is down.
- b) Men are not finding jobs.

(so) The economy is down, so men are not finding jobs.
(because) Men are not finding jobs because the economy is down.
(consequently) The economy is down; consequently, men are not finding jobs.

1.

- a) Unemployment numbers for men are rising.
- b) Male dominated jobs, such as construction and manufacturing are declining.

(and) _____

(while) _____

(consequently) _____

2. a) Jobs in health care and personal services are more available

b) Some men would rather live on unemployment than take a job that has traditionally been seen as more feminine.

(but)) _____

(however) _____

(instead)) _____

3.

a) My uncle was unemployed for two years.

b) He took a job in a field completely different from his previous banking job.

(so) _____

(after) _____

(consequently) _____

4.

a) He started doing organic farming.

b) He makes less money.

(for) _____

(since) _____

(hence) _____

5.

(a) Leaving his bank job was difficult.

(b) He was unhappy there.

(yet) _____

(although) _____

(on the other hand)) _____

CHAPTER 1:
SENTENCE STRUCTURE
Proofreading for Sentence Structure Errors

EXERCISE 12

Instructions: In the sample student essay below are run-on sentences, fragments, and comma splices. Proofread the whole essay and make changes where necessary.

Nowadays, social media has a big impact on our everyday lives, we post so much about our personal lives. Spencer Bokot-Lindall questions the whole process. In Lindall's essay, "#RIP: Grieving My Dog Offline." He describes his terrible loss of his dog Ginny. During his grieving process, Lindall is confronted with a decision to post or not to post on Facebook about his loss of Ginny, he goes through books and tries to pick a nice quote like other people. Such as his friends who have lost people and pets. But ultimately Lindall can't come to terms with writing a post and gets tongue-tied and overwhelmed by a haunting sense of self-absorption and how he is already anticipating the likes and pity he'll receive from others. I believe we all grieve in our own manner and show emotion in ways that make us comfortable, we do this in order deal in our own ways with losses in life.

In today's generation, we're so absorbed by the technology around us, we feel as if it is our duty to show the world every minute detail of our lives we need the ethereal world of social media to make our image of ourselves "real." Lindall's essay suggests we don't always need to post pictures of what we eat or what we've lost, the essay shows that we've lost our sense of reality and how we have a choice in the posts what we share. Similarly, I have a friend who recently lost her mother, she posted pictures of her mother, one picture each day for sixty days and at first I found it touching but after a couple of weeks I began to feel annoyed. While she was doing this for her own grieving process I began to feel manipulated and at the same time I felt guilty for feeling that way. As Lindall writes, there is a discomfort to public display of grief and I believe the rules are still being created, I am not sure if my response to my friend's prolonged display of grief was right or wrong. I just think when it comes to personal matters, some people are more private than others, we should let people cope in their own ways.

If people don't reconcile or post their sorrows on social media. It doesn't mean they never cared for what was lost. Ways people grieve might be running, taking a swim, hanging out with good friends, going to a concert, redecorating a room, or going on vacation personally I

think interacting with people is important and virtual friends might not fit the bill. Grieving “off-line” just means that, like Lindall, a person needs time alone to grieve just because the grieving isn’t recorded for the world to see doesn’t mean a person doesn’t care or feel touched by the loss of a person or job or pet.

Lastly, and some may not like this, not everyone feels so personal about their pets. A person may love her dog dearly but losing that dog may not be the most devastating event in her life maybe that is even a sign of mental stability. Lindall was a young eighth grader when he got Ginny and was in college when Ginny died maybe he didn’t have the same emotional attachment to Ginny at age 21 as he did when he was 15. Lindall’s father chides him for not posting but I think his father should have stayed out of it, maybe his father was even dealing with the loss of his son in college, the “empty nest syndrome” some call that. In other words, telling others how to grieve is not okay and we need to respect the varied attachments others have to people and pets and stop labelling people as “normal” or “not normal” based on their Facebook and social media activity.

To conclude, grief is a personal matter and how a person grieves is a matter of choice. Lindall’s essay drives home a point about the choices people make regarding how they deal with grief and my opinion aligns with his I don’t judge others for grieving or not grieving I don’t try to manipulate people for attention. Let people grieve in a manner that fits their personality and their genuine emotions.

CHAPTER 2:
PRACTICING VERB TENSES
Practicing Subject-Verb Agreement

EXERCISE 13

Instructions: Circle the correct form of the verb below. Many are “to be” verbs.

1. Problems that (affect/affects) our community (is/are) rent control and theft.
2. The main problem that (affect/affects) our community (is/are) rent control.
3. The mayor (suggest/suggests) stronger measures on crime (is/are) the best method for creating change.
4. The school board (suggest/suggests) raising academic standards for high school graduates.
5. Our graduates (is/am/are) not prepared for college-level math.
6. The members of the school board (suggest/suggests) raising academic standards for high school graduates.
7. I too (believe/believes) we need tougher academic standards in high school.
8. As a graduate, I (is/am/are) not prepared for college-level math.
9. Good teachers also (is/am/are) necessary to effectively implement higher standards.
10. A good teacher also (is/am/are) necessary to effectively implement higher standards.
11. Elizabeth Kolbert’s essay “Spoiled Rotten” (is/am/are) saying that American parents (spoil/spoils) their children.
12. I (is/am/are) not certain this statement (is/are) true.
13. American parents (is/are/am) frustrated by the advertisements that (is/are/am) constantly aimed at their children.
14. My own parents (is/are/am) a good example of parents who handled discipline well.
15. My parents (know/knows) how to balance reward and punishment.
16. When I (was/were) a kid, I (receive/received/receives) gifts and presents.
17. However, my parents (did/do/does) not use gifts to discipline.
18. As an adult, I (do/does) not use material objects as a way to gain respect or attention from others.
19. This perspective toward action and reward (is/am/are) healthy, and I (thank/thanks) my parents for raising me this way.
20. I (is/am/are) unconvinced that all American parents (spoil/spoils) their children as Kolbert (suggest/suggests) in her article.

CHAPTER 2:
PRACTICING VERB TENSES
Practicing Present Perfect Verb Tense

Present perfect tenses are formed with the present form of “to have” and the past participle of a verb. Many verbs have irregular past participles.

USAGE: Use the present perfect tense to show

1. an action that began in the past and has continued until now

Example: The mayor spoke about that issue.

Example: He has spoken about that issue. His words are still relevant.

2. or an action that has just happened

Example: I have just taken my CATW exam.

Example: I have already finished my homework.

EXERCISE 14

Instructions: Circle the verb tense that best fits the sentence below. Read the whole sentence for context.

1. Jobs for men (declined/have declined/has declined) because technology (replaced/have replaced/has replaced) traditionally male jobs.
2. Traditional male jobs once (included/have included/has included) construction, factory line assembly, and jobs in the machinery industry.
3. In contrast, traditionally female jobs (increased/have increased/has increased).
4. These jobs currently (include/have included/has included) administrative positions, teaching positions, and retail and secretarial jobs.
5. Among my high school friends, three out of ten males (find/have found/has found) work since graduation.
6. Not surprisingly, eight of ten female friends (find/have found/has found) work in jobs including retail jobs and administrative positions.
7. What this (meant/has meant/have meant) is that my male friends (have gone/has gone) back to school full-time while my female friends (have gone, has gone) to school part-time.
8. My personal experience (illustrate, has illustrated, have illustrated) exactly what the article is arguing.
9. I (seen/have already seen/has already seen) how men must adjust to our new economy.
10. I hope what I (witness/have witnessed/has witnessed) will encourage everyone to continue with (his or her/their) college education.

CHAPTER 2:
PRACTICING VERB TENSES
Practicing Past Perfect Verb Tense

Past perfect tenses are formed with the past form of “to have” and the past participle of a verb. Many verbs have irregular past participles.

USAGE: Use the past perfect tense to show that something happened at an earlier time than another action in the same sentence or sentences.

EXAMPLES:

We **had** already **finished** our exam when the proctor said, “Pencils down!”
The job **had** already **been filled** before John sent in the application.

EXERCISE 15

Instructions: Circle the verb tense that best fits the sentence below. Read the whole sentence for context.

1. I (have thought/had thought) about job availability before we read Derek Thompson’s essay “The Curious Rise of the Non-Working Male.”
2. My first thoughts (have veered/had veered) against Derek Thompson’s ideas, but then I changed my mind.
3. Thompson’s suggestion that not working is easier now than in previous generations has made reconsider what I (has thought/had thought) in the past.
4. According to Thompson, unemployment, which formerly (have been/had been) a cause of isolation, now gives people an excuse for leisure.
5. Thompson also says some social benefits that (has once been/have once been/had once been) unavailable, including disability and unemployment, now make living without work easier.
6. But I (have seen/had seen) people struggle to live on the low income these “benefits” provide.
7. My friend Ariel (has applied/have applied/had applied) for disability due to a work injury before she researched how much money she would receive.
8. Many who have received such benefits (has already been/have already been/had already been) forced to live in difficult economic positions.
9. I am not sure Thompson is correct when he suggests that men (have grown/had grown) more used to not working due to the rise in social benefits and the rise of online socialization.
10. Men’s jobs (have begun/had begun) to decline before the rise of the internet in the 1990s.

CHAPTER 2:
PRACTICING VERB TENSES
Practicing Present Progressive Verb Tense

Present progressive verb tenses join a conjugated “to be” verb in the present tense with an -ing verb.

USAGE: Use the present progressive tense to indicate ongoing or continuing action.

EXAMPLES:

We **are going** to keep working on our grammar skills even after we pass the CATW.

I **am studying** grammar every day until I take the test.

EXERCISE 16

Instructions: Circle the correct verb in the parentheses.

1. Most students (am/is/are) pursuing four year degrees at City Tech.
2. In his article “Is College Worth It,” David Leonhardt (am/is/are) suggesting that four year degrees are most beneficial.
3. The difference in life earnings between college and non-college graduates (am/is/are) staggering.
4. According to Leonhardt, college graduates (am/is/are) improving their financial status by finishing their degrees.
5. According to Leonhardt’s article, four year degrees (is/are) earning young people \$500,000 more during their lifetime than non-college graduates.
6. Two-year degrees (am/is/are) gratifying in terms of intellectual gain and certifications.
7. However, two year degrees (am/is/are) not showing the same financial benefits.
8. Unfinished college degrees, according to Leonhardt, (am/is/are) not bringing any financial benefit.
9. I (am/is/are) planning to finish my degree as soon as possible.
10. Frankie and Caroline (am/is/are) working to finish their degrees as soon as possible.

EXERCISE 17

Instructions: Change the verb tense in the following sentences to make them present progressive and notice the change in meaning of the sentence.

1. Leonhardt’s essay makes students think about their academic progress.
2. Students are told they will not find jobs.
3. Our economy makes finding jobs difficult.
4. Leonhardt says jobs are harder to find without a four-year degree.
5. Leonhardt refers to work by experts from MIT, including David Autor.
6. David Autor suggests too few students graduate from college.
7. I argue that intellectual gains get overshadowed in today’s economy.

CHAPTER 2:
PRACTICING VERB TENSES
Practicing Past Progressive Verb Tense

Past progressive verb tenses join a conjugated “to be” verb in the past tense with an -ing verb.

USAGE: Use the past progressive tense to indicate continuing action in the past.

EXAMPLES:

- We **were studying** for our math exam when the fire started.
- I **was preparing** so hard for my math exam, I failed my writing exam.

EXERCISE 18

Instructions: Circle the correct verb tense in the parentheses.

1. Leonhardt’s article (was/were) suggesting that two year degrees do not lead to better paying jobs.
2. Leonhardt’s article (was/were) discouraging the first time read it.
3. I (was/were) considering getting a two-year degree in dental hygiene.
4. I believe my high school counselors (was/were) encouraging me to get a two-year degree because they (was/were) assuming I would not finish a four-year degree.
5. They (was/were) hoping to encourage me and other students simply to get a degree.
6. My friend Amelia (was/were) working in retail while completing her degree.
7. She (was/were) expecting to get a better job after graduation.
8. Amelia (was/were) finishing a degree in math education.
9. To her surprise, she (was/were) still working in retail three years after graduation.
10. Leonhardt’s article (was/were) demanding that we consider long term gains and not just immediate financial improvement.

CHAPTER 2:
PRACTICING VERB TENSES
Using Past Participles as Adjectives

USAGE: Verbs in the past tense (past participles) are sometimes used as adjectives. These show up with linking verbs that connect description with the subject of the sentence. Remember the common linking verbs:

be
act
appear
become
feel
get
look
seem
smell
sound

EXAMPLES:

When I am tired, writing is harder.

The essay is finished.

The students seemed frustrated with their results.

My ideas become clearer after reading convincing writers.

We felt misunderstood.

EXERCISE 19

Instructions: Correct the past participles in the sentences below.

1. So many women seem unsatisfy with their appearance.
2. Jennifer Weiner's article "The Pressure to Look Good" argues that society is hard on women than men in the area of personal appearance.
3. According to Weiner, women are judge harshly by both men and women.
4. Weiner also suggests that social media outlets seem determine to make women feel even worse.
5. When my sister got marry, she became obsess with losing weight.
6. She was worry and stress about her appearance in the photos.
7. On Twitter and Facebook, women are "body-shame" by men and women alike.
8. After reading Weiner's article, I am determine to be more sensitive to this problem and am anger by its prevalence.
9. A passion argument often is a heart-feeling argument.
10. However, emotions don't always make for a well-consider argument.

CHAPTER 2:
PRACTICING VERB TENSES
Proofreading for Verb Tense (Part 1)

EXERCISE 20

Instructions: Proofread the following body paragraphs for subject/verb agreement:

To begin with, children in the U.S. gets rewarded for not doing their chores or taking care of their responsibilities and even misbehaving. American children often cries. They cry, beg, and plea for forgiveness once their parents is disciplining them for either doing something they shouldn't done or for not taking care of their responsibilities. Usually parents fall for the "sad puppy cry" and melt when they sees how much remorse is in their child's eyes. American parents are quick to give in for the sneaky little tricks their children has up their sleeves. In fact, the parents ends up buying their children toys or their favorite sweets as an, "I accept your apology but don't ever do it again" kind of response. I have seen this in action with my younger cousins, who is ages five, seven, fifteen, and seventeen. All of them is very spoiled and does not appreciate anything that is given to them except for the oldest one who is learning how to become much more useful around the house, helping his mother or even helping his younger siblings. I have seen my aunt tells the youngest ones to clean up for themselves, but they always giggles and laughs at what she says. My aunt would try to discipline them, but she is too nice and lets them do whatever they pleases. For the fifteen year old, obviously people would think that just because he is one of the middle children, that he would be a goody-two-shoes and help out his mother and do his chores before being told. However, this young teen sit all day, playing videogames, and if his mother do not call him to eat dinner, he probably would starves himself.

In comparison, in the Matsigenka tribe in Kolbert's essay the children is chastised with an "itch-inducing" plant for not getting the memo of what their responsibilities is. Matsigenka parents perhaps feels remorse doing that to their own children, but they knows the punishment is for the children's own good. In addition, the Matsigenka children in Kolbert's article, develops necessary survival skills at the age of three. Once the children hits puberty, the Matsigenka kids have mastered skills such as cutting wood and grass, fishing, hunting, and cooking. The Matsigenka kids learn by observing their elders and doing what they do. For this reason, parents in the United States does not realize how much rewarding a child after doing a mistake and not

disciplining them enough affect this child heavily in his or her future. Unlike the Matsigenka parents who encourages their children to do what is right with consistent discipline. In conclusion, American parents should not pamper or “spoil” their children by rewarding them for no purpose, but should show them the right way to act, so they can learn to become responsible adults.

EXERCISE 21

Instructions: Proofread for subject/verb agreement including past-participle errors.

To begin with, I believe that the way children are encourage and raise around the environment can prepare them for adulthood. My believe is that different parents has their own way of parenting their kids In order to prepare the kids for adulthood, parents should discipline their kids in order for them to become more responsible and helpful. Different cultures and environments result in parents who each has their own way to encourage their kids’ success. For example, the Matsigenka family encourage their kids to be useful. The Matsigenka kids are encourage to have adult responsibilities like Yanira, a six year old who find ways to be useful around the village. For example, Yanira sweeping twice a day and help stacking the “kapashi.” Likewise, I can compare my experience to the Matsigenka family because I was raise with encouragement and discipline by my parents who help me be more responsible and prepare in adulthood. I was teached at the age of eight to have responsibilities, such as cleaning dishes. These different chores helps me be more mature and prepare for adulthood. These chores teached me to feel growed up and teached me how to be discipline and focus. Therefore, parents who disciplines their kids also prepares them for adulthood. These children are more satisfy and well-adjust, and are responsible and provide contentment to their families and themselves.

CHAPTER 2:
PRACTICING VERB TENSES
Proofreading for Verb Tense (Part 2)

EXERCISE 22

Instructions: *In these first three paragraphs of a typical five-part essay, fix the verb tense errors where necessary.*

(1) People like humor. (2) Humor brings strangers together, relieve tension, and reveal intelligence. (3) However, in his *Laughing Times* article “Jokes Hurt,” Hal Jones reconsidering the old theory that humor relies on cruelty. (4) Jones believe jokes and humor both, ultimately, derive from and cause pain. (5) According to “Jokes Hurt,” someone is always the butt of the joke. (6) On the contrary, I belief the benefits of humor outweighs the occasional barb.

(7) In many social settings, humor break the ice and is appreciated. (8) People feel awkward in new situations. (9) A funny person reliefs the anxiety of everyone in the room. (10) In my opinion, the occasional laugh at the expense of someone or some force not present bring benefit to more people than the subject attacked in the joke. (11) Jones has a point. (12) Humor can certainly be cruel. (13) However, in my experience, this cruelty often are said in jest or said lightheartedly. (14) For example, imagine a group of strangers get trapped inside a subway car during one of New York City’s notorious blackouts. (15) That group of people are anxious because they don’t know what has happen above the ground. (16) Fear and anxiety logically arise among this group of strangers. (17) A lighthearted joke in such a situation could bring strangers together through a shared realization. (18) The humorous connection might gives them perspective on the situation. (19) True, the humorous comment might uses cruelty to insult the city’s transit system or the city’s power supplier, but the larger effect of that joke reduce fear and lessen the negative effects of the stressful situation. (20) These strangers would be more relaxed. (21) In addition, when people feels connected, they are less likely to harm each other. (22) To wrap up, social settings, planned and unplanned, often benefits from humor.

(23) Additionally, humor show intelligence. (24) In many cases, funny people is more able to see the larger perspective of a situation. (25) People mired in their day or in their own troubles often don’t has the awareness to see the humor all around them. (26) Also, humor are drawn from making creative connections between people or events. (27) For example, third and

fourth year college students sometimes laugh at students who is new to the college. (28) The older students see the frustrations new students has during registration or when learning how to balance work and school and laugh. (29) This makes them laughs though the less experience students do not find this funny. (30) Because of their understanding of the larger perspective, the experience students is realizing how much they have learn and how small these bureaucratic frustrations are as they has already moved onto even bigger academic challenges. (31) Hal Jones might say the experience students are making fun of the less experience students. (32) Thus, their humor is based on cruelty. (33) However, I believe the older students is realizing what they knows. (34) They is applying their wider experience and intelligence through the creative act of comedy. (35) In long run, the benefits of humor serves everyone.

CHAPTER 3:
PRACTICING TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF QUOTATION
Practicing Capitalization Skills

USAGE: Here are some guidelines for capitalizing letters in your essays:

1. The first words of a sentence.
Example: Passing the CATW test is required for full matriculation into the CUNY system.
2. The pronoun "I"
Example: Even though I did well in high school English, I have to retake this writing exam.
3. Proper nouns (the names of specific people, places, organizations, and sometimes things)
Examples: New York City College of Technology in Brooklyn, New York in downtown Brooklyn on Jay Street.
4. Family relationships (when used as proper names)
Example: Dad, Jack, Aunt Mary, and Bill went to Coney Island.
5. The names of God, specific deities, religious figures, and holy books
Example: Classic Hindu texts such as the *Bhagadva Gita* are becoming popular in the United States partly due to the popularity of yoga.
6. Professional titles preceding names, but not titles that follow names
Examples: I insisted on proving to Professor Harding that Stephen King is a comic writer. I proved to Dr. Harding, professor of English, that Stephen King is a comic writer.
7. Directions that are names (North, South, East, and West when used as sections of the country, but not as compass directions)
Examples: I told him how to get to East New York.
I told him to walk east on 14th Street to get to the East Village in Manhattan.
8. The days of the week, the months of the year, and holidays
Example: Particularly hard are Mondays that come after a long weekend.
9. The names of countries, nationalities, and specific languages
Example: His Argentinean Spanish sounded very different than the Mexican Spanish my grandmother speaks.
10. Members of national, political, racial, social, civic, and athletic groups
Examples: New York Yankees, African-Americans, Anti-Semitic, PSC-CUNY, Student Government Association, Honors Society
11. Periods and events (but not century numbers):
Examples: the Recession, nineteenth century
12. Trademarks
Examples: Google, Microsoft Word, I-phone
13. The first word in a direct quote
Example: In her article, Caroline Winter asks: "So what effect has capitalizing "I" but not "you," or any other pronoun, had on English speakers?"
14. The major words in the titles of books, articles, and songs (but not short prepositions or the articles "the," "a," or "an," if they are not the first word of the title)
Example: Caroline Winter's article "Me, Myself, and I" appears in the *New York Times*.
See also: Purdue Online Writing Lab handout: "A Little Help With Capitals."

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/592/01/>

EXERCISE 23

Instructions: Capitalize the letters in the sentences below as necessary.

1. In her New York times article, “me, myself, and I,” Caroline winter explores why english alone uses the capital I as a pronoun.
2. In english, the word “capital” relates to “head,” winter says, which indicates wealth, social status and advantage.
3. In her times article, winter points out that americans use terms such as financial capital, head of the table, capitalist society, and even political, social, and financial capital.
4. Winter suggests the reason for capital i as a pronoun appearing in english is due to the process of the printing press.
5. The lower case pronoun “i,” which comes from “ich” couldn’t stand alone on the printed page in 13th and 14th century england.
6. The first consistent use of the capital i, winter says, appears in manuscripts of geoffrey chaucer’s *canturbury tales*.
7. Caroline winter asserts that as english-speaking countries became superpowers, second only at that time to mandarin, the use of the capital i, was also an indication of a mindset.
8. i surmise that this rule remained as english came to what was called the new world and was maintained in American english.
9. nowadays, College students bent over their i-phones and macbook air computers at new york city College of Technology struggle with capital letters in part because grammar rules for text messaging are so casual.
10. however, during fall and spring semesters, in other words, during the months of september through december and february through june, these rules just have to take precedence.

CHAPTER 3:
PRACTICING TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF QUOTATION
Practicing Capitalizing and Punctuating Quotations

USAGE: The primary function of quotations is to properly credit exact language taken from outside sources, whether spoken or written. In addition to curbing accidental plagiarism, quotations clarify the transition between your ideas and the ideas of an outside source.

Among many rules for using quotation marks, these are most relevant to the CATW:

1. Quotation marks always come in pairs. Clearly indicate the beginning and end of direct quotations with a quotation mark.
Example: In her essay “Happily Ever After: Study Finds More Reasons to Get and Stay Married,” Claire Cain Miller offers the best formula for a long-lasting marriage: “Find a spouse who is your best friend.”
2. Capitalize the first letter of a direct quote when the quoted material is a complete sentence.
Example: Miller cites one study that proves: “Those who consider their spouse or partner to be their best friend get about twice as much life satisfaction from marriage as others.”
3. Don’t use a capital letter when the quoted material is a fragment or piece of the original sentence.
Example: According to Miller, marriages pay off in the long run, “particularly during the most stressful periods, like midlife crises.”
4. If a direct quotation is interrupted mid-sentence, don’t capitalize the second part of the quotation.
Example: “Those who consider their spouse or partner to be their best friend,” says Shawn Grover, “get about twice as much life satisfaction from marriage as others.”
5. In the above examples, notice that the period or comma punctuation comes before the final quotation mark.
6. Use direct quotations of short phrases when the source material uses language that is particularly well stated or beautiful.
7. Use an indirect quotation (or paraphrase) when you merely need to summarize key incidents or details of the text. (Think of the summaries you must write for the CATW essay.)

EXERCISE 24

Instructions: Add capital letters and proofread and correct punctuation marks in the following sentences.

1. Reading Claire cain miller’s essay Happily ever after: Study finds more reasons to get and stay Married” makes me angry.
2. I wonder what she means when she says, stable marriages are more common among educated, high-income people, and increasingly out of reach for those who are not.
3. Why would “educated, high income couples, as she calls them, have a higher chance of staying married than couples in a different economic bracket?

4. Miller refers to Mr. Shawn Grover's study, which suggests that "Marriage may be most important when there is that stress in life" and that we need our partners precisely "when things are going wrong.
5. miller's essay ends on a philosophical note when she says friendship is "the key element in lasting relationships
6. Miller believes we need this friendship simply to endure the "push and pull of daily life
7. After considering miller's argument, i think a new "definition" of marriage should be prioritized in the U.S.
8. when I consider miller's argument, I can see that too many people approach marriage without care and end up experiencing what miller calls a "mid-life crisis" with a partner who has an entirely different set of values and beliefs
9. Marrying my "Best Friend," as Miller would suggest, has benefits that outweigh negatives.
10. The essay Happily Ever After offers reasons for marriage declining, but ultimately, miller argues, if people want to be together, friendship is key.

CHAPTER 4:
PRACTICING PROOFREADING SKILLS

EXERCISE 25

Instructions: The following student essay has errors in sentence structure, quotation, and capitalization. Proofread and make changes were necessary.

Marriage is a decision made by either a male or female thinking he or she and their spouse is both ready to start a family together. This process of marriage isn't a game where you can just buy flowers and live happily this is the next level which includes raising a kid and paying the bills together. In the article "Happily Ever After: Study Finds More Reasons to Get and Stay Married" by Claire Cain Miller discusses how marriage leads to a happier and healthier life. There are many advantages of being married such as living together, paying bills together, and even finding comfort when life is stressful Miller concludes that being married makes people happier than people who aren't married, in my opinion, marriage does not make people's life happier.

First, conflicts can be increased in marriage because relationships cause lots of different stresses. It is true that higher salary affects the stability of a marriage, this is also stated by Claire in her article. I can see how combining higher salaries would create fewer financial conflicts due to two salaries coming in but what about other conflicts that may come up such as responsibilities with laundry? Regardless of money, couples argue about duties and chores that must be done. Another example would be dishes or changing the baby's diapers. Let's say that a woman who is bringing in \$50,000 salary a year ends up getting a divorce because she wants a baby and her husband does not, this situation can prove that money does not solve all the issues because regardless of money she had to get a divorce. In some cases money can save the problem in other cases no it won't. in short, buying food for dinner may be one conflict that could be easily solved with money but deciding and relying on each other for chores and deciding on having children are issues that require more than money. Money plays a huge role in a family but money can't solve everything or bring happiness. As I stated above, unlike miller, I believe marriage has the potential to bring happiness but even when there is enough money marriage and happiness and money do not go hand in hand.

Yes, there are some financial benefits for low income families who get married. Such as affordable housing, food stamps, health care benefits and even green cards but if the married couples are just doing the marriage for these benefits they will not necessarily find happiness as miller suggests. My father's friend and this woman from England met through a dating site, but that isn't the suspicious part yet. The suspicious part is that they dated for about six months and met once a week on Skype, which totals about 24 times they even saw each other before they ended up marrying. Did she marry him just so she could come to America. Not surprisingly this marriage did not bring happiness but they are still married because she wants to get her green card and she will not go away until she has it. These are not couples who are marrying their best friends, so maybe this is different than what miller is arguing, but happiness is an illusion I don't want any part of it.

Finally, I get tired of people expecting young people to get married to prove they're "grown up," marriage itself is a choice and we should respect other people's choices. I will say that marriage does bring happiness to some lucky people I have friends and family with marriages that prove this, I do think that when people marry their friends they have someone standing beside them when life gets tough. But when miller states that more and more young people are choosing not get married I believe her and even understand why this is so. Being married to someone who does not have your back can make things even tougher, young people like me have too many examples of people getting married and being miserable regardless of how much money or education they have. In other words, maybe happiness is a choice and maybe it will be easier to find happiness without marriage.

Marriage can be "happily ever after." As Claire Cain Miller explores, marrying a best friend has its benefits, but overall marriage does not always bring happiness. Marriages can cause stress over everyday issues, make finances worse, and make life miserable for people who get married just because everyone tells them they should do this, let's think about what happiness and marriage truly mean.

EXERCISE 26

Instructions: The following student essay has errors in verb tense, quotation, and capitalization. Proofread and make changes were necessary.

Acceptance on social media can seem very important. In the article “RIP: grieving my dog Offline” by Spencer Bokot-Lindall, the author states that an experience isn’t insignificant just because it isn’t posted on social media. The author also speaks about whether or not people feel acceptance or disapproval from others online. When personal loss is brought up in the article, Bokot-Lindall explains, there are pressure to post on social media so others will know the importance of the event. He finishes the article by saying that people should learn to cope on their own internally and “offline,” and that being alone can be better and more healing than having others externally validate our emotions with a comment or “thumbs up.” After considering this essay, I believe the pressure to share personal experiences makes us depend a little too much on attention from others and that “sharing” in this way makes us less independent.

On social media, people feel the need to prove that certain experiences are important. That happens when we post about a personal loss, a significant birthday, life event, or vacation. Personally, when I’ve told someone about an important event in my life, such as when I got accepted into college, I’ve received responses such as, “Why didn’t I know about that?” instead of, “That sounds wonderful. Tell me about it.” There are an indication that if they didn’t already know about an event in my life, it must not have meant that much to me. In other words, if an event is important, it must go on Facebook. In the text, Bokot-Lindall experiences a similar pressure when his childhood dog died, and he felt like he had to post the event online in order to prove to his friends that the dog meant something to him. Putting up such information on Facebook doesn’t make the event more or less important. As long as the people close to the occasion, in Bokot-Lindall’s case family members or family friends who know the dog, posting on social media should not be a requirement. As it is, however, the pressure to post makes us depend on outside attention to show the world that a particular life event is important.

In addition, people are so dependent on feeling accepted or known for having an exciting life, social media becomes a time-consuming distraction. Comments and likes on photos and posts are such a big part of this generation’s life focus, we have changed how we experience events from the start. People snap and pin a ridiculous amount of photos, myself included. Also, we worry too much about how we look in our photos or about getting a great angle, instead of experiencing what we are doing in the moment, all because we focus on being accepted and known for living an enviable life. We have all delete pictures of beautiful events or places just

because we didn't look that good or because we is with people who may not make us look beautiful and successful. In the article, Bokak-Lindall is worry that if he posts the wrong thing about his dog he'll be seen as over-emotional and "fishing for pity. " But if he doesn't post, he'll be seen as not caring at all about his dog. His friends even went onto his page and found pictures for him! Bokak-Lindall spend so much time worrying about whether or not to post about his dog, he end up writing an article about this very topic. All in all, I feels our real lives deserves more attention and social media be a time consuming distraction that we depend on far too much.

The final reason a person feel pressure on social media is we haves expectations for others, which may not be realistic. If one person post something, everyone else follows. If one close friend posts or comments on another friend's page, we is offended if that person doesn't pay the same attention to us. Facebook become a virtual playground with the mentality of elementary school. I knowed couples that get into unnecessary fights because of posts or pictures, lifelong friendships to end because of jealousies and attention given, or even allegiance to political beliefs become a bigger factor than may be necessary, fights and disputes happen over issues that might not have beens as explosive if people was communicating face to face. An actual conversation might have expand the understanding of both parties involve. In the essay, this is illustrate after the author decide not to post about his dog and his father ask, Did you just not care that much? This is so mean! The father had to know his son care about his dog. Though this scenario may not have ended in a family feud, it is one other case how social media creates social expectations that is random or unrealistic and make us feel more and more like grieving by ourselves is not really grieving. In short, we feel that we have to "share" and are dependent on gaining approval from others to make our personal life events "real" or validate.

To finish, social media have positive qualities, but as bokak-lindall brings up in his essay, we getting too dependent on getting attention and approval on social media instead of really thinking about what are important in our lives on our own. We needs validation that major life events are known and important, get so obsessed and distracted by making sure our lives is "seen" and perhaps even envied, and is distracted enough by Twitter and Facebook to get involve in virtual fights and quarrels and disappointments because of unrealistic expectations I hope as my generation matures, we will get perspective on how to use social media in a way that benefits us more than it distracts and divides us.

EXERCISE 27

Instructions: The following student essay has errors in verb tense, quotation, and capitalization. Proofread and make changes were necessary.

Emotions is what everyone experience. Grief is one of these emotions that should not be taken lightly. In “#RIP: Grieving my dog Offline,” by spencer bokat-lindall, the author discuss how he resent the idea of revealing his grief and loss on Facebook. Bokat-Lindall explore how people find their own ways to deal with loss and find peace. Bokat-Lindall state that posting online about one’s grief are not a requirement to prove the real feelings someone is experience. I believe that people don’t has to share their experience of pain and loss on social media.

Not everyone are uncomfortable sharing personal loss on social media. Some people feels more comfortable putting their deepest thoughts up there for everyone to sees. I have a friend name Arnie who tell me a story of how he loses a friend. The friend was killed in a car accident totally unexpectedly. Arnie posted the loss on Facebook right away and got almost 200 likes and some comments and he say this help him grieve. My other friend Jude lose a brother in a similar manner. Jude tell no one. Because his brother live in a different state, no one in his life knowed at all as Jude goed through the grieving process. But Jude say that was the best thing he could have did. Pity would have makes him go crazy. People grieves in different ways. Jude’s loss be as painful as Arnie’s loss, but they grieves in different ways and that is okay. No one should say Jude feel nothing because he didn’t post his loss on Facebook. In my mind, losing people is not quite the same as losing a pet. However, we could compare this to Bokat-Lindall’s essay when he say, “There was something refreshing about experiencing a significant event in my own terms rather than in a virtual panopticon of my peers. What this statement means is a person might experience loss as deeply or even deeper without an audience of online friends. Jude’s response are as right as Arnie’s, and if we judges Jude differently, we is to blame. In other words, not everyone is comfortable sharing loss on social media, and others should not judge this personal process.

To continue, there is so many ways a person can deal with grief. After reading bokat-lindall’s article, I have discover that crying, keeping grief to one’s self, and going out to socialize is all ways to battle sadness and depression. Sometimes when I be reading the news in that paper I gets on the train, I see a picture of a family that loses a member from many things such as gun

shots, hit-and-run accidents, or domestic violence. These is horrible losses and these poor people doesn't have the choice of keeping their loss private; it out there for the world to see. In cases were there are no choice, people gets critical of the media making things so public. It a dilemma no one have an answer to. We all wants to know what is going on, but we all knows that we is invading privacy. When it come to newspaper, we see this as a dilemma. We should transfer this thinking to social media. People should be able to choose their method of grieving, staying alone, going out with friends, building a personal shrine, or standing on the corner and screaming, and we should supports that person in whatever way they want. Bokat-Lindall talk about his friends who lose pets and post long-winded tributes with pictures and quotes, and this make him feels like he should do the same. In my view, the way we grieve should be choice and social media should not be a requirement. We has a choice and should feel free to exercise this choice.

Finally, social media should not be necessary to validate or make pain "real" to our friends and family. Messages about one's grief can spread without the use of Facebook and Twitter. People gets creative sometimes with pictures and videos and poetry and makes loss into an event. But I worries that death notices will become a competitive event. "Fishing for pity," as Bokat-Lindall label it, make people uncomfortable and it are a line easily crossed. Death should be a time to memorialize loss and not to glorify our suffering, and sometimes people who does post on social media steps over this line. I don't thinks it is wrong to post. I just don't think it is a requirement and people needs to question their motivation, whichever route they takes.

I'll close by saying that grieving are a personal process and everyone have a choice in whether they display or doesn't display their grief online. The essay "#RIP: Grieving My Dog Offline," got me thinking of this topic in a new way. I realizes that people grieves differently, must feel free to choose in different situations, and should not expect everyone else to grieve the same way. I hope we continue to respect each other's feelings as new rules is made every day for socializing on and offline.