

English/ Per. ____
Ryan

Name
Date
Grammar Unit
S2 P1

Definitions

Directions: Write out at least one time each on a separate sheet of paper and **MEMORIZE** the following definitions. You do not have to write out what is in parenthesis.

Assignment 1- Subjects and Verbs

1. **Verb – shows action or state of being.**
(Linking verbs are state of being verbs.)

Test: Put “he”, “it” or “they” in front of the verb. (If the word is a verb, it will make a sentence.)

(Memory Device - Hit the verb.)

2. **Helping verbs** support root verbs.

Ex. He **had been studying** for the test.

Helping Root Verb
Verbs

The root verb determines if the verb is action or linking

(Memory Device: **BeHave Dave**)



Helping verbs – be, am, is, are, was, were, being, been

have, has, had

do, did, does

***may, might, must, can, could, shall, should, will, would**

* These words are **only helping verb** and can never stand alone.

Memory Device - * (**M**y **m**other **m**akes **c**hocolate **c**ookies **s**ever **s**wiftly **w**orld wide.)

2. Linking Verbs – (State of being) link the subject with the word(s) following the verb. (Linking verbs are like an equal sign in math.)

Ex. He is an actor.



He = actor

Roots

1. **Be (am, is, are, was, were, being, been)**
2. **Become**
3. **Grow**
4. **Seem**
5. **Appear**
6. **Smell**
7. **Sound**
8. **Taste**
9. **Feel**
10. **Look**

(Memory Device – **B**ig **b**oys **g**row **s**ad **a**fter **s**even **s**isters **t**ake **f**ighting **l**essons.)

3. Subject – to find the subject, ask who or what before the verb.



Ex. The boy ran home.

Who or what ran?

The answer is boy. So boy is the subject of the sentence.

4. Sentence – a group of words containing a subject, either expressed or understood, and verb that expresses a complete thought

Quiz 1

Assignment 2 – Subjects and Verbs

5. **Sentence Fragment – not a complete sentence**

6. **Natural Order – when the subject comes before the verb**

S V

Ex. The children walked to school.

7. **Inverted Order – when the verb or part of the verb comes before the subject**

V S V

Ex. Did the children walk to school?

V S

Away flew the bird.

8. **Noun – the name of a person, place, thing, or idea**

9. **Pronoun – takes the place of a noun**

Subjective form – I, we, you, he, she, it they, who

Ex. **I** went to the store. (Subject)

John is taller than **I**. (Subject) The sentence really is: John is taller than I am tall.

It is **I**. (Predicate Pronoun)

Objective form – (to) me, us, you, him, her, it, them, whom

Ex. Give **it** to me. – Direct Object

Give the book to **her**. – Object of the Preposition

Mother gave **me** money. – Indirect Object

Possessive Form – (adjectives) my, mine, our, ours, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, their, theirs, whose

Ex. That is **his** house.

The house is **his**.

10. Conjunction – a joining or connecting word. Ex. And, but, or, nor

**Paired conjunctions – Ex. Either - or
Neither - not
Both - and
Not only – but also**

Quiz 2

Booklet 6

Verbs

1. P. 32 Pr.1, 2, 3
2. P. 33 Pr. 4

Subjects and Verbs

3. P. 33 Pr. 5
Worksheet - subjects and verbs 1
Worksheet – subject and verbs 2

Quiz 3

Nouns

4. P. 35 Pr. 7

Nouns, Pronouns, and Verbs

5. P. 35 Pr.8 #1-10

Natural and Inverted Order

6. P. 38 Pr.11 #1-10
P.38-9 Pr.12 #1-5 - Directions: Underline the verb twice and the subject once.
Then write natural or inverted order.
P.39 Pr. 13, 14

Conjunctions

7. P. 40 Pr. 15
P. 42 Pr. 18

Sentences and Sentence Fragments

Worksheet Sentence Fragments 1

Quiz 4 - Sentence Fragment

Quiz 5 – All topics in this sections

Assignment 3 – Modifiers

Modifiers – make clear or limit the meaning of another word. The modifiers are adjectives and adverbs.



Just a nap.

Just (Ad**j**ective) a **n**ap (nouns and pronouns)

11. Adjective – modify a noun or a pronoun

They answers :

Which
What kind of
How many
How much
of the word(s) it modifies.

Ex. She is a **beautiful** girl.

What kind of girl? Beautiful girl. Beautiful is an adjective modifying the noun girl.

She is **beautiful**. Beautiful is a predicate adjective modifying the pronoun she.

The most common adjectives are: a, an, the.

12. Adverb – modify a verb, and adjective or another adverb

It answers:

When

Where

How

How often

Why

of the word(s) it modifies.

Ex. He ran **quickly**. Ran how? Ran quickly. Quickly is an adverb that modifies the verb ran.

He ran **very** quickly. How quickly? Very quickly. Very is an adverb modifying the adverb quickly.

The **extremely** tired boy went to bed early. How tired? Extremely tired. Extremely is an adverb modifying the adjective tired.

Why was he elected? **Why** is an adverb modifying “was”.

13. Prepositional Phrase – consists of the preposition, the object of the preposition, and all its modifiers. Prepositional phrase act as adjectives and adverbs.

Ex. Our friends moved **into a beautiful house**. “Into a beautiful house” is a prepositional phrase that acts as an adverb. It answers the question moved where?

Into – preposition

a – adjective

beautiful – adjective

house – object of the preposition “into”

14. Preposition – shows the relationship of the noun or pronoun following it to some other word in the sentence.

Test – (Many prepositions will fit in the following.)

The plane flew _____ the clouds.

On the following list, * words may not work in the above test sentence.

15. Phrase – a group of words that does not contain a subject and a verb.

Quiz 6

Assignment 4 - Prepositions

1. about
2. above
3. across
4. after
5. against
6. along
7. among
8. around
9. at
10. because of
11. before

12. behind
13. below
14. beneath
15. beside
16. between
17. beyond
18. **but (except) ***
19. by
20. down
21. **during***

22. **except***
23. for
24. from
25. in
26. inside
27. into
28. near
29. **of**
30. off
31. on

32. onto
33. out
34. out of
35. over
36. past
37. round
38. **since***
39. through
40. throughout

41. **Till ***
42. To
43. Toward
44. Under
45. Underneath
46. Until
47. Up
48. Upon
49. With
50. Within
51. **Without ***

Quiz 6 a, b, c, d, e,

Booklet 7

Adjectives

- 9. P.43 - 4 pr. 1-2
- 10. P.45 pr. 3

Quiz 7

Adverbs

- 11.P. 46 pr. 5 - 6 Directions: Underline the adverbs once and draw van arrow to the word it modifies
- 12.P. 47 pr. 7

Quiz 8

Adjectives and Adverbs

- 13.P. 47 pr. 8
- 14.P.48 pr. 9

Quiz 9

- 15.P.50 Pr. 11
- 16.P.51-51 pr 14

Quiz 10- Adjectives – Adverbs – Prepositional Phrases

Assignment 5 – Completers

16. Completers - the basic sentence consists of the subject, the verb and the completer.

17. Direct Object – to find the direct object ask “whom” or “what” after an **action** verb.



Ex. Mary played **softball**.

Played who? Played what? The answer is softball. So softball is the direct object.

18. Indirect Object – to find the indirect object ask “to whom or what” or “for whom or what” after the **action** verb

S V IO DO

Ex. Mother gave me a sweater. (SVIO)

Gave to whom or for what?

Gave for whom or what?

The answer is gave to me.

Me is the indirect object.

19. Predicate Noun – to find a predicate noun, ask “who” or “what” after a **linking** verb. It will rename the subject.



S LV PN

Ex. Miss Ryan is a teacher. (SVN)



Miss Ryan = teacher

20. Predicate pronoun - to find a predicate pronoun, ask “who” or “what” after a **linking** verb. It will rename the subject



S LV PP

Ex. My teacher is she. (SVP)



Teacher = she

Is who or what?

Is she.

She is a predicate pronoun.

The predicate pronoun is subjective.

You must use: I, we, you, he, she, it, they, who

21. Predicate Adjectives – follow a linking verb and modifies the subject.

Of the subject, it answers:

**Which
What kind of
How many
How much**

S LV PA
Ex. That horse is magnificent. (SVA)



What kind of horse? The answer is magnificent. It is a predicate adjective.

22. To analyze a sentence:

1. Put all of the **prepositional phrases in parenthesis.**
2. Locate the **verb.**
3. Determine whether the verb is **action or linking.**
4. Locate the **subject.**
5. Locate the **completers.**

Memory device – **Pet Val's cat.**

P – Put prepositional phrases in parenthesis

V- Locate verb

A - Action Verb ?

L- Linking Verb?

S- Subject?

C - Completer

Quiz 11

Booklet 8

Direct Objects

23.P. 54 Pr. 2

Indirect and Direct Objects

24.P.56 pr. 3

Quiz 12

Quiz 13

Predicate Noun

25.P. 58 pr. 6

Predicate Adjective

26.P. 59 Pr.9

Direct Object, Predicate Noun, Predicate Pronoun Predicate Adjective

27.P.60 Pr 10

Parts of a Simple Sentence

28.P. 60 pr. 11

Quiz 14

Quiz 15

Assignment 6 – Compound Sentences

29. Clause - a group of words containing a subject and verb

30. Independent Clause – a group of words containing a subject and verb that can stand alone as a sentence

31. Dependent Clause – a group of words containing a subject and a verb that can **Not** stand alone as a sentence

32. Simple Sentence – has one independent clause

33. Compound Sentence – has **two** or more independent clauses

Booklet 10

Compound Sentences

34. P. 71 Pr. 1

35. P. 72 pr. 2 Directions: Underline the subject once and the verb twice. The follow the directions on the sheet.

36. P. 73. Pr. 3

Quiz 16

Assignment 7 - Agreement

37. Agreement

Use **plural verbs for most compound subjects connected by “and”**.

When two subjects are connected by **“or, nor” make the verb agree with the nearer subject**.

“Each, every,” and similar words are singular.

Booklet 13

Agreement

38.P. 94 pr. 4

39.P. 97 pr. 8

Quiz 17

Assignment 8 - Nouns

Noun – the name of a person, place, or thing

40. Noun Plurals

To form a **plural**:

Add “s” Ex. One boy – two boys

Add “es” to words ending in “s, x, z, ch, sh”
(Sexy zebras change shoes.) Ex. One box – two boxes

Change “y” to “i” and add “es” to words ending in “y” preceded by a consonant Ex. One baby – two babies

Change “f” or “fe” to “v” and add “es” Ex. One knife – two knives

Change the spelling Ex. One children – two children

No change Ex. One deer – two deer

Possessives are adjectives.

Only use apostrophes (‘) for adjectives.

41. Singular Possessive is an **adjective**



To form the possessive singular add ‘s

Ex. Cat – noun

Cat’s tail - adjective

42. The Plural Possessive is an **adjective**.

To form the **plural possessive**:

Make it plural

If it ends in “s”, add ‘

If it does not end in “s” add ‘s

Ex. One man

Two men

Two men's hats

One girl

Two girls

Two girls' hats

Booklet 15

Nouns

43. P.111 pr. 1

44. P. 114 pr. 7

45. P. 115 pr. 8

Quiz 18

Assignment 9 – Capitalization

46. Capitalize

Always **capitalize**:

The first word in a sentence

I, O

Salutations in a letter

Proper Nouns

Titles – Gone with the Wind

Proper Adjectives

School subjects that are languages or numbered courses

47. Colon (:) is used before a list

48. Semicolon (;) is used between independent clauses

Booklet 16

Capitals

p. 118 Practice 1-2

p. 119 Practice 3 - 4

Quiz 19

Assignment 10 - Pronouns

49. Pronoun – takes the place of a noun (Review from page 3)

Subjective form – I, we, you, he, she, it they, who

Ex. **I** went to the store. (Subject)

John is taller than **I**. (Subject) The sentence really is: John is taller than I am tall.

It is **I**. (Predicate Pronoun)

Objective form – (to) me, us, you, him, her, it, them, whom

Ex. Give **it** to me. – Direct Object

Give the book to **her**. – Object of the Preposition

Mother gave **me** money. – Indirect Object

Possessive Form – my, mine, our, ours, your, yours, his, hers, its, their, theirs, whose

Ex. That is **his** house.

The house is **his**.

Booklet 17

Pronouns

50.P.120 Pr. 1

51.P.122 pr.4

52.P.122 pr. 5

53.P.123 pr.6

54.P.123 pr.7

55.P.124 pr.9

Quiz 20

Assignment 10 - Punctuation

56. Interjections are exclamations which may be followed by an exclamation point or by a comma.

Ex. **Wow!** We won the game!
Ouch! Stop pinching me.
Oh! I am sorry about that.
Whew, I'm glad the tests are over.

57. Comma – Rules

Use a comma to separate:

I – **Independent clauses** in a compound sentence

I – **Items in a series**

A – **To avoid misunderstandings**

D – **Dates and addresses**

A – **Appositives**

P – **Parenthetical expressions**

Y – **Yes, and no as answers**

I – **Introductory expressions**

O – **Oh**

N- **Name of the person addressed**

N – **Numbers**

Memory device – In Ireland at Dairy Queen, a pretty young intelligent child is often noticing nuts.

58. Quotation Marks

Use **quotation marks** when:

You are reporting **exactly what someone said**

You are naming a **painting**

You are naming a **song**

You are naming a **short literary work**

You are naming a **television show**

Booklet 19

Punctuation

59. P. 141 pr. 5

60. P. 142 pr. 7

61. p. 144 pr. 8

62. P. 145 pr. 9

Quiz 21

Quiz 22

Quiz 23

Assignment 12 - Sentence Patterns

63. The **basic sentence** is made up of the **subject, the verb and the completer**.

After an **action verb**, you can have a **direct object** or an **indirect object** and **direct object**.

Ex. He threw the ball. (SVO)

He threw John the ball.(SVIO)

After a **linking verb**, you can have a **predicate noun, a predicate pronoun or a predicate adjective**.

Ex. He is an actor. (SVN)

The actor is he. (SVP)

He is handsome. (SVA)

Sentence Patterns

64. Worksheet

Quiz 24—Usage and Sentence Patterns

Unit Exam