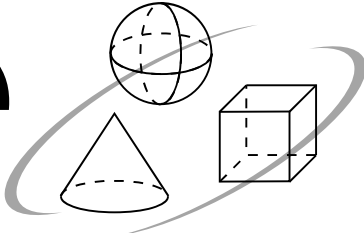


Simple Solutions.



Minutes a Day—Mastery for a Lifetime!

Standards-Based ENGLISH GRAMMAR & Mechanics

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Vocabulary	
abstract noun	something you can't see or touch (e.g., friendship, love, fear)
antonym	a word that means the opposite of another word
collective noun	a noun that names a group; it acts as a singular noun; the verb must agree
concrete noun	something you can see, feel, taste, hear, and smell (e.g., book, house, bicycle)
homophone	words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings
literal language	something that means what it says (e.g., Roberta helped herself to a piece of cake.)
non-literal language	a word or expression that means something different from what it says. (e.g., I took my math test and it was a piece of cake. "Piece of cake" means it was very easy.)
sentence	a group of words that tells a complete thought
subject	tells <i>whom</i> or <i>what</i> the sentence is about
synonym	a word that means the same or almost the same as another word

Rules for Showing Ownership	
single noun	Add an <i>apostrophe</i> + <i>-s</i>
noun that names more than one	Add <i>-s</i> + <i>apostrophe</i>

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Parts of Speech	
noun	a word that names a person, place, or thing common noun: names any person, place or thing (e.g., teacher, library, car) proper noun: names a particular person, place or thing (e.g., Mrs. Johnson, Clark Library, Ford Mustang)
verb	a word that shows action or a state of being; a verb is the main word in the predicate of the sentence
pronoun	a word that takes the place of a noun
adjective	a word that describes a noun
article	a special type of adjective; there are only 3 (a, an, the)
preposition	a word that relates a noun or pronoun to other words in a sentence (See list of common prepositions)
adverb	a word that describes a verb (often ends in -ly)
conjunction	a word that connects words or phrases in a sentence <u>coordinating conjunctions:</u> and, or, but, so <u>subordinating conjunctions:</u> after, as, although, before, because, if, since, until, when, while

Helping Verbs
have
has
had
will

Forms of the Verb Be		
Present	Past	Future
am	was	will be
is	were	
are		

Kinds of Sentences		
statement	tells something	.
question	asks something	?
command	tells someone to do something	. or !
exclamation	shows emotion	!

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Spelling Rules	
1.	Words ending in <i>s</i> , <i>x</i> , <i>z</i> , <i>ch</i> , or <i>sh</i> , add <i>-es</i> to make the plural.
2.	If a word has only one syllable or just one vowel, double the ending consonant before adding <i>-er</i> or <i>-est</i> .
3.	To make compound words, usually join two words without changing the spelling of either word.
4.	When adding a suffix to a word, the spelling of the word sometimes changes; the suffix does not usually change.
5.	If a word ends in <i>e</i> and the suffix begins with a vowel, drop the <i>e</i> before adding the suffix.
6.	If a word ends in a consonant plus <i>y</i> , change the <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>-es</i> .
7.	In most words that end in <i>-f</i> or <i>-fe</i> , change the <i>-f</i> or <i>-fe</i> to <i>-ves</i> when making them plural.
8.	When adding <i>-ly</i> or <i>-ness</i> to words that end in <i>y</i> , change the <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> if the letter before the <i>y</i> is a consonant.

Subject Pronouns	
singular	I, you, he, she, it
plural	we, you, they
Object Pronouns	
singular	me, you, him, her, it
plural	us, you, them
Possessive Pronouns	
singular	my, your, his, her, its
plural	our, your, their

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Verb Tenses	
present tense verbs	Verbs that tell what is happening now end in s when the subject is singular.
past tense verbs	Verbs that tell an action that has already happened usually add <i>-ed</i> to show past time.
future tense verbs	Verbs that tell about an action that is going to happen need the helping verb <i>will</i> to show future time. Example: go → will go

Rules for Using Quotation Marks
Use quotation marks (“ ”) around what someone says.
Put a comma after words like <i>said</i> and <i>asked</i> before a quote.
The first word inside the quotation marks has a capital letter.
Put the end mark inside the quotation marks.

Rules for Using Commas
1. Use commas to separate words or phrases in a series. Example: I'll take a dozen eggs, a watermelon, two loaves of bread, and a ham.
2. Use a comma to separate two words or two numbers, when writing a date. Example: Monday, February 21, 2011
3. Use a comma when writing a friendly letter. Begin with a greeting. Put a comma after the greeting. Examples: Dear Mrs. Jones, Dear Sir, Dear Uncle Tony,
4. Use a comma when ending a friendly letter with a closing. Put a comma after the closing. Examples: Your friend, Sincerely,
5. Use a comma when writing an address. Put a comma between the city and the state. Examples: Cleveland, OH Phoenix, AZ

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Irregular Verbs		
Present	Past	With <i>has, have, or had</i>
am	was	<i>has, have, or had been</i>
are	were	<i>has, have, or had been</i>
begin	began	<i>has, have, or had begun</i>
blow	blew	<i>has, have, or had blown</i>
break	broke	<i>has, have, or had broken</i>
build	built	<i>has, have, or had built</i>
choose	chose	<i>has, have, or had chosen</i>
cut	cut	<i>has, have, or had cut</i>
dig	dug	<i>has, have, or had dug</i>
do	did	<i>has, have, or had done</i>
drink	drank	<i>has, have, or had drunk</i>
drive	drove	<i>has, have, or had driven</i>
eat	ate	<i>has, have, or had eaten</i>
give	gave	<i>has, have, or had given</i>
go	went	<i>has, have, or had gone</i>
grow	grew	<i>has, have, or had grown</i>
is	was	<i>has, have, or had been</i>
make	made	<i>has, have, or had made</i>
sing	sang	<i>has, have, or had sung</i>
steal	stole	<i>has, have, or had stolen</i>
sweep	swept	<i>has, have, or had swept</i>
swim	swam	<i>has, have, or had swum</i>
take	took	<i>has, have, or had taken</i>
tell	told	<i>has, have, or had told</i>
think	thought	<i>has, have, or had thought</i>
throw	threw	<i>has, have, or had thrown</i>
shut	shut	<i>has, have, or had shut</i>
sink	sank	<i>has, have, or had sunk</i>
sleep	slept	<i>has, have, or had slept</i>
slide	slid	<i>has, have, or had slid</i>
teach	taught	<i>has, have, or had taught</i>
wear	wore	<i>has, have, or had worn</i>
win	won	<i>has, have, or had won</i>
write	wrote	<i>has, have, or had written</i>

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Contraction	Words that make up the Contraction
can't	cannot
couldn't	could not
didn't	did not
don't	do not
I'll	I will
I'm	I am
it's	it is
isn't	is not
let's	let us

Contraction	Words that make up the Contraction
musn't	must not
she'll	she will
they're	they are
they've	they have
we're	we are
we've	we have
what's	what is
who'll	who will
you'll	you will

Some Common Prepositions

about	around	by	in	on	to
above	before	down	inside	out	under
across	behind	during	into	outside	until
after	below	except	near	past	up
along	beside	for	of	through	with
among	between	from	off	throughout	without

Collective Nouns

brood of chickens	pack of wolves
gaggle of geese	pride of lions
herd of elephants	pod of whales
litter of puppies	range of mountains
mob of kangaroos	swarm of bees
team of horses	

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Prefix	Meaning or Use	Examples
<i>pre-</i>	before	prewash, precook
<i>re-</i>	again	rewrite, redo
<i>un-</i>	not	uncover, unwrap
<i>mis-</i>	badly	misbehave, misuse
<i>dis-</i>	not	disagree, disrespect
<i>non-</i>	not or without	nonstop, nonfat

Suffix	Meaning or Use	Examples
<i>-ing</i>	shows present tense	walking, running
<i>-ed</i>	shows past tense	stayed, jumped
<i>-er</i>	more	redder, bigger
<i>-est</i>	most	slowest, nicest
<i>-ful</i>	full of or tending to	playful, careful
<i>-er / -or</i>	one who does something	teacher, actor
<i>-less</i>	without	homeless, useless
<i>-able</i>	able to	enjoyable, likeable