Simple Solutions.

Minutes a Day–Mastery for a Lifetime!
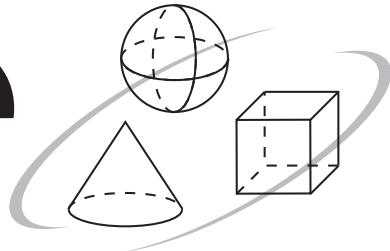
ENGLISH 2

Help Pages

Help Pages

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

Rules for Spelling

1. For words ending in *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, or *sh*, add –*es* to make the plural.

2. When a word ends in a consonant plus *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add –*es* to make the plural.

3. To make compound words, join two words, usually without changing the spelling of either word.

4. When adding a suffix to a word, the spelling of the word may change. The suffix does not usually change.

5. If a word ends in –*e* and you want to add a suffix that begins with a vowel, drop the –*e* before adding the suffix.

6. When a word has 1 syllable and ends in one consonant with a vowel in front of it, double the final consonant before adding a suffix that begins with a vowel.

Pronouns

singular reflexive pronouns: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself

plural reflexive pronouns: ourselves, yourselves, themselves

Help Pages

Contractions	
cannot	can't
do not	don't
does not	doesn't
he will	he'll
I have	I've
she is	she's
we are	we're

Prefixes	
un–	means "not"
re–	means "again"
pre–	means "before"

Suffixes	
-er/-or	means "someone who does something"
-ful	means "full of"
-less	means "without"
-est	means "the most" or "the best"

Parts of Speech	
noun	a word that names a person, place, or thing
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 by telling what kind or how many
adverb	describes a verb by telling how. Most adverbs end in -ly.
conjunction	a word that connects words or phrases in a sentence (and, or, but, so)

Help Pages

Vocabulary

sentence	a group of words that tells a complete thought
subject	tells *who* or *what* the sentence is about
predicate	tells what the subject *does* or *is*

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 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 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, Arizona

Rules for Showing Ownership

singular noun	add an apostrophe + -*s*
noun that names more than one	add an apostrophe after the –*s*

Help Pages

Verb Tenses	
present tense verbs	Most present tense verbs end in –*s* when the subject is singular. (run ➜ runs)
past tense verbs	These verbs tell an action that has already happened. Usually –*ed* is added to show past tense. (pull ➜ pulled)

Irregular Verbs	
Present	**Past**
come	came
do	did
give	gave
go	went
run	ran
see	saw

Rules for Using Capital Letters	
to begin a sentence	names of people
writing *I*	product names (Hershey, Pepsi, Cheerios)
days of the week	product names (Hershey, Pepsi, Cheerios)
months of the year	titles of people (Dr., Mrs.)
geographic names (West Coast, Rocky Mountains)	

Help Pages

Collective Nouns
team of horses
herd of elephants
swarm of bees
flock of sheep
deck of cards
pack of wolves
school of fish
bunch of bananas
gaggle of geese
litter of puppies
fleet of ships
mob of kangaroos
colony of bats
sloth of bears
pride of lions
quiver of arrows
brood of chickens
colony of penguins
prickle of porcupines