

Simple Solutions.



Minutes a Day-Mastery for a Lifetime!

Level 3

English Grammar & Writing Mechanics

Help Pages

Help Pages

Vocabulary	
Sentence	a group of words that tells a complete thought
Subject	tells <i>who</i> or <i>what</i> the sentence is about
Predicate	tells what the subject <i>does</i> or <i>is</i>
Synonym	a word that means the same or almost the same as another word
Antonym	a word that means the opposite of another word
Homophone	words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings

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
Article	a special type of adjective; there are only 3 (a, an, the)
Adverb	a word that describes a verb (often ends in <i>-ly</i>)
Conjunction	a word that connects words or phrases in a sentence (and, or, but, so)

Forms of the Verb <i>Be</i>		
Present	Past	Future
am	was	will be
is	were	
are		

Help Pages

Kinds of Sentences		
Statement	tells something	.
Question	asks something	?
Command	tells someone to do something	. or !
Exclamation	shows emotion	!

Editing Marks	
Make capital	≡
Add end punctuation	⦿ ! ?
Add something	∧
Make lower case	/
Take something out	∩
Check Spelling	sp
Indent	¶

Helping Verbs
have
has
had
will

Steps in the Writing Process		
1.	Prewriting	getting ideas for writing
2.	Drafting	putting your ideas into writing
3.	Revising	adding / taking out ideas to make your writing better
4.	Editing	using editing marks to correct mistakes
5.	Publishing	sharing your writing with others

Help Pages

Spelling Rules

1. Words ending in *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, or *sh*, add *-es* to make the plural.
2. If a word has only one syllable or just one vowel, double the ending consonant before adding *-er* or *-est*.
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 *e* and you want to add a suffix that begins with a vowel, drop the *e* before adding the suffix.
6. When a word ends in a consonant plus *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *-es*.

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

Help Pages

Verb Tenses	
Present Time Verbs	Most present time verbs end in <i>-s</i> when the subject is singular. (run runs)
Past Time 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 add the helping verb <i>will</i> to show future time.

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

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> .
The first word inside the quotation marks has a capital letter.
Put the end mark inside the quotation marks.

Help Pages

Irregular Verbs		
Present	Past	With <i>has, have, or had</i>
come	came	<i>has, have, or had</i> come
do	did	<i>has, have, or had</i> done
draw	drew	<i>has, have, or had</i> drawn
eat	ate	<i>has, have, or had</i> eaten
give	gave	<i>has, have, or had</i> given
go	went	<i>has, have, or had</i> gone
grow	grew	<i>has, have, or had</i> grown
know	knew	<i>has, have, or had</i> known
run	ran	<i>has, have, or had</i> run
see	saw	<i>has, have, or had</i> seen
take	took	<i>has, have, or had</i> taken
write	wrote	<i>has, have, or had</i> written