

Sentence

Parts of Speech

Noun

Pronoun

Parts of Speech

Lesson 1.1

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Verb
4. Adjective
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

Sentence

Lesson 1.1

- ✓ begins with a capital letter.
- ✓ ends with end punctuation
- ✓ expresses a complete thought
- ✓ has both
 - a subject, telling *who or what the sentence is about*
 - a predicate, telling *what the subject is or does*

Pronoun

Lesson 1.1

“stands in” for a noun

Noun

Lesson 1.1

names a person, place, thing, or idea

Verb

Adjective

Adverb

Preposition

Adjective

Lesson 1.1

describes or defines a noun or a pronoun, telling

what kind?

how many?

which one?

Verb

Lesson 1.1

shows action, being, or state

Preposition

Lesson 1.1

connects a noun or a pronoun to another word in the sentence

Adverb

Lesson 1.1

modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, telling

where?

when?

why?

how?

to what extent?

Conjunction

Interjection

Capitalisation Rules

Basic Comma Rules

Interjection

Lesson 1.1

shows sudden or strong emotion

Conjunction

Lesson 1.1

connects words, phrases, or clauses

(most common: *and, but, or*)

Basic Comma Rules

Lesson 1.1

Separate by commas:

- ✓ a series – three or more words of the same rank used together
- ✓ a direct quotation
- ✓ the salutation of an informal letter

Capitalisation Rules

Lesson 1.1

Capitalise:

- ✓ the first word of every sentence
- ✓ proper nouns
- ✓ titles
- ✓ I
- ✓ O!
- ✓ dates and days of the week

Direct Quotation

Subject

Predicate

Declarative Sentence

Subject

Lesson 1.2

tells who or what the sentence is about

Direct Quotation

Lesson 1.1

relates what a speaker said or thought, repeating his or her actual words

Declarative Sentence

Lesson 1.4

makes a statement or gives information

✓ ends with a full stop (.)

Predicate

Lesson 1.1

tells what the subject is or does

Exclamatory Sentence

Imperative Sentence

Interrogative Sentence

Noun Classes

Imperative Sentence

Lesson 1.4

tells or commands someone to do something

- ✓ may end with a full stop (.) or an exclamation mark (!)

Exclamatory Sentence

Lesson 1.4

expresses strong or sudden emotion

- ✓ ends with an exclamation mark (!)

Noun Classes

Lesson 2.2

common noun – a name common to a class of persons, places, things, or ideas

proper noun – a name of some particular person, place, thing, or idea

- ✓ proper nouns must be capitalised

Interrogative Sentence

Lesson 1.4

asks a question

- ✓ ends with a question mark (?)

Noun Properties

Property – Person

Property – Gender

Property – Number

Property – Person

Lesson 2.2

first person – the speaker

second person – the person or object spoken to

third person – the person or object spoken of

Noun Properties

Lesson 2.2

gender

person

number

case

Property – Number

Lesson 2.3

singular – only one

plural – more than one

Property – Gender

Lesson 2.2

masculine – denotes males

feminine – denotes females

common – denotes either males or females

neuter – denotes neither males or females

Antecedent

Pronoun Properties

Pronoun Classes

Verb Classes By Use

Pronoun Properties

Lesson 5.2

gender
person
number
case

Antecedent

Lesson 5.2

noun for which the pronoun “stands in”

Verb Classes By Use

Lesson 6.2

transitive verb – requires an object
intransitive verb – does not require an object
linking verb – joins predicate to noun or adjective in the subject

Pronoun Classes

Lesson 5.2

personal
possessive
relative
interrogative

Verb Classes By Form

Linking Verbs

Verb Properties

Auxiliaries

Linking Verbs

Lesson 6.2

join the subject to a noun or adjective in the predicate

Forms of *be*: *am, is, was, were, be, being, been*

Verbs of feeling, seeming, and becoming

Verbs of sensing: *taste, feel, smell, sound, look, appear*

Verb Classes By Form

Lesson 6.2

regular – forms past tense by adding -d or -ed

irregular – forms past tense in some way other than by adding -d or -ed

Auxiliaries

Lesson 6.2

transitive verb – requires an object

intransitive verb – does not require an object

linking verb – joins predicate to noun or adjective in the subject

Verb Properties

Lesson 6.2

person

number

tense

voice

mood (mode)

Verb Property – Tense

Adjective Classes

Common Prepositions

Verbal

Adjective Classes

Lesson 9.2

descriptive adjective: describes a noun; telling *what kind?*
definitive adjective: limits or defines; telling *which one?* or *how many?*

Verb Property – Tense

Lesson 6.3

tells the time of an action or event
Present – occurring or existing now
Present Perfect – past but connected with the present and/or future
Past – occurring or existing before the present
Past Perfect – ended or completed in the past
Future – yet to occur or exist
Future Perfect – finished or ended before a certain future time

Verbal

Lesson 10.4

derived from a verb; has properties of a verb and of an adjective,
noun or adverb

Common Prepositions

Lesson 9.4

aboard	among	between	from	over	underneath
above	around	beyond	in	past	until
about	at	but	into	since	unto
across	before	by	like	through	up
after	behind	down	near	throughout	upon
against	below	during	of	to	with
along	beneath	except	off	toward	within
amid	beside	for	on	under	without

Verbal Classes

Conjunction Classes

Clause

Phrase

Conjunction Classes

Lesson 13.2

coordinate – joins elements of the same rank or name
subordinate – joins elements of different ranks or names
correlative – coordinates or subordinates used in pairs

Verbal Classes

Lesson 10.4

Participles – verbal adjectives
Gerunds – verbal nouns
Infinitives – *to* + *verb* – used as noun, adjective, or adverb

Phrase

Lesson 13.3

a group of words working together in a sentence that does not have both a subject and a predicate

Clause

Lesson 13.3

a group of words working together in a sentence that has both a subject and a predicate

Principal Clause

Subordinate Clause

Simple Sentence

Compound Sentence

Subordinate Clause

Lesson 13.3

does not make complete sense when separated from the rest of the sentence

(sometimes called a *Dependent Clause*)

Principal Clause

Lesson 13.3

still makes complete sense when separated from the rest of the sentence

(sometimes called an *Independent Clause*)

Compound Sentence

Lesson 13.4

has two or more principal clauses

Simple Sentence

Lesson 13.4

has a single clause

Complex Sentence

**Compound-Complex
Sentence**

Compound-Complex Sentence

Lesson 13.4

has two or more principal clauses and one or more subordinate clauses

Complex Sentence

Lesson 13.4

has a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses