

Hartford Jt. #1 School District

Basic Grammar Rules

4 Types of Sentences

Declarative: A sentence that makes a statement. They end with a period.

Interrogative: A sentence that asks a question. They end with a question mark.

Exclamatory: A sentence that shows excitement or emotion. They end with exclamation marks.

Imperative: A sentence that gives a command or makes a request. They end with a period.

Subject/Predicate Notes

Subject-----Ask...Who or what is the sentence about?

The subject is always a noun or pronoun.

Noun- A person, place, thing, or idea.

Pronoun- I, we, they, she, he etc.

Predicate-----Ask...What is the subject doing?

The predicate is always an action, linking verb, or verb phrase.

Ex. Is, are, was, has, have, had, am, be, been, were, can, may, would, could, should, will

The teacher is making us take notes.

Simple subject-----teacher (only the main noun)

Complete subject-----The teacher

Simple predicate-----is making (only the main verbs)

Complete predicate-----is making us take notes.

Always put the divider line before the verb.

Subject/Predicate notes cont.

How to locate the SUBJECT and PREDICATE of a sentence.....

Locating the subject.

Step 1.....Read the entire sentence.

Step 2.....Ask yourself who or what the sentence is about. When you find this noun or pronoun, you have found the simple subject.

Locating the predicate.

Step 1.....To find the predicate, you have to ask yourself what the subject is doing. The simple predicate is the main verb.

Step 2.....When you have located the verb, draw a divider line before the verb. This divider line separates the complete subject from the complete predicate.

COMPOUND SUBJECT= 2 or more main nouns in the subject.

COMPOUND PREDICATE=2 or more main verbs in the predicate.

NOUNS

NOUNS - Words that name a PERSON, PLACE, THING OR IDEA.

Examples of ideas: imagination, love, joy, kindness, answer, time, curiosity, fame, ideas, questions, career, thought, work, peace, respect, excellence, education, cost, strength.

TWO TYPES OF NOUNS.....**COMMON** and **PROPER**.

COMMON NOUNS----General type of noun. They aren't capitalized.

PROPER NOUNS---Specific type of noun. They are always capitalized.

Common and Proper nouns can be either concrete or abstract.

CONCRETE NOUNS---Nouns that you can use your senses to identify.

ABSTRACT NOUNS---Nouns that you can't see, feel, hear, taste, or smell. Ex. An idea.

SINGULAR NOUN---1 person, 1 place, 1 thing, or 1 idea.

PLURAL NOUNS---2 or more persons, places, things, or ideas.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS---A word that means a collection of things.

Verb Notes

Action Verbs (AV)- Words that show action.

They stand alone.

AV

The boy ran.

EX. Run, jump, play, ask, listen, think, hear, buy, give, whistle, hum

Linking Verbs (LV)- They link/connect two parts of the sentence.

They don't show action.

They also stand alone.

LV

Mrs. K. is my teacher.

Common linking verbs....Is, are, was, has, have, had, am, be, been, were

Helping Verbs (HV)-They help the main verb, in a verb phrase, make sense.

Common helping verbs...Is, are, was, has, have, had, am, be, been, were, would, could, should, may, might, will, can, do, did, shall

Hv mv hv mv hv hv mv

Ex. (Is running) (are going) (have been shopping)

Main Verbs (MV)- The last verb in a verb phrase. They often look like action verbs, but they are labeled main verbs because they are in a verb phrase.

Verb Phrases- Two or more verbs working together.

Hv mv hv mv hv mv

Ex. (can ask) (will study) (might finish)

Common helping verbs...Is, are, was, has, have, had, am, be, been, were, would, could, should, may, might, will, can, do, did, shall

Verb Tenses

Past tense- Verbs that show something had already happened.

Present tense- Verbs that are happening now.

Future tense- Verbs that will happen in the future.

Verb Tenses

<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Present Participle</u>	<u>Future Participle</u>
	(Verb Phrase)		(Verb Phrase)	(Verb Phrase)
	(has, had, have, did)		(am, is, are)	(will, might, may)
Ran	have run	run	am running	will run
Walked	had walked	walk	is walking	may walk

<u>Jogged</u>	<u>has jogged</u>	<u>jog</u>	<u>are jogging</u>	<u>might jog</u>
<u>Wrote</u>	<u>have written</u>	<u>write</u>	<u>am writing</u>	<u>will write</u>

Adjectives

An adjective describes or modifies a noun or a pronoun.

Ex. The warm sun is shining.
Hungry children eat lunch.

He is nice.
She is funny.

WHAT KIND? Happy person
WHICH ONE? That book
HOW MANY? Three students

Proper Adjectives: A proper adjective is formed from a Proper noun.

Ex. Polish, Mexican, German

Demonstrative Adjectives: THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE

Predicate Adjectives: Adjectives in the predicate that describe the subject. They follow linking verbs.

Articles: A, AN, THE

Numerical adjectives: Numbers or words that replace numbers.

Adverbs

Adverbs are words that describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

Common adverbs that do not end in ly.

Somewhat	always	quite	often
Yesterday	seldom	very	today
Everywhere	first	just	later
Then	rather	well	away
Already	almost	also	here
Tomorrow	nearby	now	there
Late	still	soon	fast

The placement of an adverb in a sentence can vary,

Common adverbs that do end in ly.

Badly	grossly	perfectly	strongly
Boldly	happily	properly	sweetly
Bravely	loudly	quickly	swiftly
Eagerly	merrily	quietly	truly
Easily	openly	softly	widely

DO NOT CONFUSE ADVERBS WITH ADJECTIVES.

REMEMBER: Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns.
Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

Adverbs

Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

Pro AV adv.
*Ex. She ran quickly. Describe verb

Pro Iv adv. adj.
*She is often happy. Describe adj.

Pro AV adv. adv.
*She ran very fast. Describe adv.

Adverbs answer the questions How? When? Where? and To what extent?

adv. N AV adv.
*The student talked loudly. How? Describes verb.

Pro AV adv.
*He studied yesterday. When? Describes verb.

Pro AV adv.
*She went there. Where? Describes verb.

Pro Iv adv. adj.
*He is very funny. To what extent? Describes Adj.

- Most adverbs end in ly

Prepositions

Preposition---A word which relates a noun or pronoun to

another word in a sentence.

They are always in a phrase. (2 or more words)

They tend to answer “Where?”

Prepositional Phrase---They are about 2-5 words. Includes a preposition, articles or adjectives, and the object of the preposition. (Noun or Pronoun)

Common Prepositions

About	by	over
Above	down	past
Across	during	through
Against	for	throughout
Along	from	to
Around	in	toward
At	inside	under
Before	into	until
Behind	near	up
Below	of	upon
Beneath	off	with
Beside	out	without