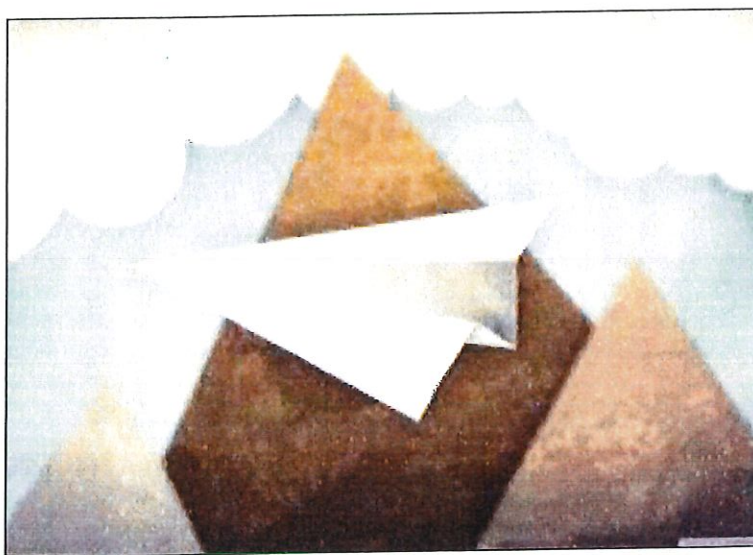


Homework Helper Packet



*Keep this in your homework folder



Sentence Types

Simple Sentence

- Contains a subject and a predicate
- Expresses a complete thought.

Examples:

The boys went to the park.

We like pizza.

Tip:

A simple sentence is also called an independent clause.

Compound Sentence

- Contains two or more independent clauses.
- Clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction.

Examples:

The boys went to the park, but they did not go to the zoo.

We like pizza, and we like spaghetti.

Tip:

Look for these conjunctions:
for, and, nor, but, or, yet.

Complex Sentence

- Contains an independent clause and a dependent clause.
- Dependent clause begins with a subordinating conjunction.

Examples:

Because the boys went to the park, they did not go to the zoo.

The boys did not go to the zoo because they went to the park.

Tip:

Look for these subordinating conjunctions:
after, before, because, although, when, since, if, whenever, unless, while, so that, even though, wherever.

Verb Tenses

Aspect	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
Meaning	a common aspect	a process	priority	priority + process
Meaning	When?	At what time?	By what time?	Since what time? How long?
Period of time	usually, often, always, seldom, every day (week, month, year)	now, at the moment	ever, never, just, already, nor...yet by 3:00pm	since 3:00 pm, for a long time, for a month...
Present +	verb, verbs	am, is, are +verb -ing	have, has +verb -ed	have, has +been +verb -ing
Present ?	do, does...v	inversion	inversion	inversion
Present .	do, does + not + verb	am, is, are +not + verb -ing	have, has + not +verb -ed	have, has +not +been + verb -ing
Period of time	yesterday, last week (month, year), long ago	yesterday at 3:00pm, yesterday from 6:00 until 7:00, when you came...	yesterday by 3:00pm, before some time in the past...	yesterday since 3:00pm, for some time in the past
Past +	verb -ed	was, were + verb -ing	had +verb -ing	had +been +verb -ing
Past ?	did...verb	inversion	inversion	inversion
Past .	did +not +verb	was, were +not +verb -ing	had +not +verb -ed	had +not +been +verb -ing
Period of time	tomorrow, next week (month, year)	tomorrow at 3:00pm, tomorrow from 6:00 until 7:00, when you come	tomorrow by 3:00pm, by some time in the future	tomorrow since 3:00pm, for some time in the future
Future +	will + verb	will +be +verb -ing	will +have +verb -ing	will +have +been +verb -ing
Future ?	will. Verb	inversion	inversion	inversion
Future .	won't + verb	won't +be +verb -ing	won't +have +verb -ing	won't +have +been +verb -ing

Grammar Symbols



Article/Determiner

Always used with a noun and gives some information.

a – indefinite
an – indefinite
the – definite (to limit)



Common Noun

A general person, place, or thing:

guitar – singular
guitars – plural
prince – masculine
princess – feminine



Proper Noun

Names specific nouns. Always capitalized.

Walden Green
April
Lake Michigan
Toyota



Abstract Noun

A person, place, or thing that is not concrete.

love
courage
peace
fear



Spiritual Noun

All nouns referring to *God*, and *Deity*



Collective Noun

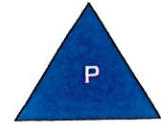
Groups of nouns as in

flock
herd
colony
swarm
pack
school of fish
jury
committee
audience
society



Adjective

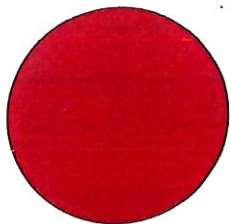
beautiful scene (descriptive)
this/that tree (demonstrative)
what/which horse (interrogative)
the man whose shirt was blue (relative)
some peanuts, any kangaroos (indefinite)
the same song (identifying)
three men (numerical)
the very likeness (intensive)
Asian country (proper adjective)



Possessive Adjective

An adjective that specifies ownership of the noun.

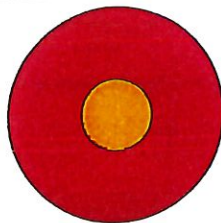
my hand
your nose
his ring
her eyes
their house
our school
its tail



Transitive Verb

Expresses an action, then followed by a direct object.

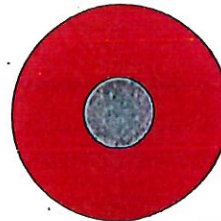
I threw a ball.
 The shelf **holds** books.



Intransitive Verb

Expresses an action, but are *not* followed by a direct object.

The bell **rang**.
 The shelf **holds**.



Auxiliary Verb

A "helping verb" that accompanies the main action of the sentence.

is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been, has, have, had, do, does, did, will, shall, should, would, can, could, may, might, must



Linking Verb

Connects the subject with a subject complement – noun or adjective.

The farmer **is** Jeff.
 The sunset **was** good.

Grammar Symbols



Infinitive

May function in the sentence as a noun, as adjective, or an adverb.

It is a verbal
(words functioning as a verb).

*I like **to write**.*

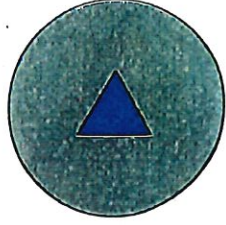
*He likes **to read**.*

***To learn** is important.*

*I decided **not to go**.*

*She needs **to sneeze**.*

Note: It is *not* a verb. You cannot add s, es, ed, or ing to the end. Ever!



Participle

A verbal that functions as an adjective.

*The **barking** dog.*

*The **crying** baby.*

*The **broken** arm.*

*The **shining** sun.*

*The **flipped** car.*



Gerund

A verbal that functions as a noun.

Ends in "ing."

*I go **swimming**.*

***Fishing** is fun.*

*That is ballet **dancing**.*

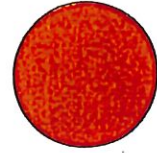
***Hiking** is difficult.*

***Reading** helps you.
(subject of sentence)*

*Her favorite hobby is **reading**.
(complement of sentence)*

*I enjoy **reading**.
(object of sentence)*

*A good thing for your health is **not smoking**.*



Adverb

Modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a phrase, or a clause. An adverb answers questions such as "how," "when," "where," "how much."

*quickly
loudly
there
fast
happily
always
beside
anymore
yesterday
well
soon
here*



Preposition

Links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence.

*by, for, on, in, at, near
(simple)*

*upon, into, without
(compound)*

*regarding, excepting
(participial)*

*because of, in spite of
(phrasal)*



Conjunction

Connects two words, sentences, phrases or clauses together.

Coordinating:
and, but, for, or, nor, yet

Correlative:
*both-and, either-or,
not only-but also,
neither-nor*



Pronoun

Replaces a noun or another pronoun.

*mine, his, hers, its, ours
(possessive)*

*I, he, she, it, we, they
(personal)*

*that, those, these, this
(demonstrative)*

*who, whose, which
(relative)*

*many, all
(indefinite)*

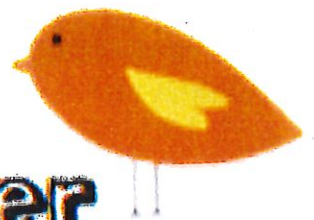


Interjection

Added to a sentence to convey emotion.

*Yikes!
Ouch!
Hey!
Aha!
Yeah!
Uh-oh!
Ooops!
Shhh!*

How To Place Adjectives In Order



Easy to change

1. Opinion

Beautiful

2. Size

Large

3. Age

Young

4. Shape

Round

5. Color

Brown

6. Origin

British

7. Material

Wool

More difficult to change