

Introduction

You are starting a year-long program called Daily Grammar Practice (or DGP for short). Think of grammar like a bottle of vitamins. If you take one a day, they'll be good for you. If you take the whole bottle at once, you'll just get sick! Doing DGP is like taking a grammar vitamin each day. You'll have one little thing to do each day, but it will be good for you. It will really help you to understand grammar.

Each week, you will do a new page of your workbook. Follow the directions for each day. Your whole class might do the work together, or your teacher might tell you to do the work by yourself. Either way, your teacher will check each day to see if you have tried the assignment. It's okay if you get some of the answers wrong, but you should try your best. Your class will then go over the correct answers together. If you have made any errors, you should correct them in your workbook.

You will spend only a few minutes each day on DGP. If you have any questions, you should be sure to ask. For the first few weeks, the daily tasks will probably be difficult, but don't worry! The more DGP you do, the easier it will become.

This workbook includes some pages that will help you do your DGP. First, you will find a page that shows you how to mark your answers. Next, you will see a sample of what your work should look like each week. Finally, you will see help pages for you to look back at as often as you need to.

Good luck with DGP. Remember that if you try your best every day, you will learn all you need to know about grammar.

How to Mark Your Sentences

Monday Abbreviations

n = common noun
N = proper noun
pos n = possessive noun
pro = personal pronoun
 nom = nominative
 obj = objective
 pos = possessive
ind pro = indefinite pronoun
ref pro = reflexive pronoun
adj = adjective
Adj = proper adjective
prep = preposition
int = interjection
cc = coordinating conjunction
sc = subordinating conjunction

Tuesday Abbreviations

av = action verb
lv = linking verb
hv = helping verb
 pres = present tense
 past = past tense
 f = future tense
 per = perfect tense
adv = adverb
S = simple subject
___ = complete subject
___ = complete predicate

Wednesday Abbreviations

[] = clause
ind cl = independent clause
dep cl = dependent clause
ss = simple sentence
cd = compound sentence
cx = complex sentence
dec = declarative
imp = imperative
exc = exclamatory
int = interrogative

Help Pages

Monday Notes

NOUN

- person, place, thing, idea
- common (n): names a general noun; begins with lower case letter (city)
- proper (N): names a specific noun; begins with capital letter (Detroit)
- possessive (pos n, pos N): shows ownership (girl's, Roger's)

PRONOUN (pro)

- takes the place of a noun
- types
 - personal (1st person: pronouns having to do with “me”; 2nd person: pronouns having to do with “you”; 3rd person: pronouns having to do with everyone else)
 - singular nominative (nom): I, you, he, she, it
 - plural nominative (nom): we, you, they
 - singular objective (obj): me, you, him, her, it
 - plural objective (obj): us, you, them
 - singular possessive (pos): my, your, his, her, its, mine, yours
 - plural possessive (pos): our, your, their, ours, yours, theirs
 - indefinite (ind): doesn't refer to a definite person or thing
 - each, either, neither, few, some, all, most, several, few, many, none, one, someone, no one, everyone, anyone, somebody, nobody, everybody, anybody, more, much, another, both, any, other, etc.
 - reflexive (ref): reflects back to “self”
 - myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
 - not words: hisself, ourself, theirselves

ADJECTIVE (adj)

- modifies nouns (I have a green pen.) and pronouns (They are happy.)
- tells Which one? How many? What kind?
- articles (art): a, an, the
- proper adjective (Adj): proper noun used as an adjective (American flag)

PREPOSITION (prep)

- shows relationship between a noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence
- across, after, against, around, at, before, below, between, by, during, except, for, from, in, of, off, on, over, since, through, to, under, until, with, according to, because of, instead of, etc.
- We went to school. We went up the stairs.

CONJUNCTION

- joins words, phrases, and clauses
- types
 - coordinating (cc)
 - FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
 - subordinating (sc)
 - starts dependent clauses (and therefore must be followed by subject and verb)
 - after, since, before, while, because, although, so that, if, when, whenever, as, even though, until, unless, as if, etc.

INTERJECTION (int)

- expresses emotion but has no real connection with the rest of the sentence
- set apart from sentence by comma or exclamation point
- No, I'm not finished with my homework. Wow! What a great new car!

Tuesday Notes

SIMPLE SUBJECT (S)

- the "who" or "what" of the verb
- ex: The dog with spots likes to bark loudly.
- must be noun or pronoun
- can never be in a prepositional phrase
- There and here are never the subject of a sentence.
- The subject can be an "understood you": Bring me the remote control, please. (You bring it.)

COMPLETE SUBJECT (underlined once)

- simple subject plus its modifiers
- ex: The dog with spots likes to bark loudly.
- Dependent clauses modifying the subject are part of the complete subject of the independent clause. (The dog that has spots likes to bark.)

SIMPLE PREDICATE/VERB

- shows action or state of being
- types
 - action (av)
 - shows action
 - She wrote a note.
 - linking (lv)
 - links two words together
 - can be linking: is, be, am, are, was, were, been, being, appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, etc.
 - English is fun. (English = fun)
 - The flower smells pretty. (flower = pretty) The dog smells the flower. (action)

Week One

(starting _____/_____)

Monday: Identify each noun (type), pronoun (type), interjection, adjective, preposition, and conjunction (type) in the following sentence. Use an arrow to show which word each adjective describes.

some students at oak street school recently learned about sea animals

Tuesday: Identify each simple subject and each verb (type and tense) and any adverbs in the following sentence. Use an arrow to show which word each adverb describes. Then underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice.

some students at oak street school recently learned about sea animals

Wednesday: Identify the clauses (independent or dependent), sentence type (simple, compound, complex), and sentence purpose (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative).

some students at oak street school recently learned about sea animals

Thursday: Write the sentence with correct punctuation and capitalization.

Friday: Write a new sentence that includes the criteria below.

adjective, proper noun, common noun, action verb, same purpose as this week's sentence
