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 proper noun
pos n = possessive common noun
pro = personal pronoun
      nom = nominative
      obj = objective
      pos = possessive
ind pro = indefinite pronoun
ref pro = reflexive pronoun
rp = relative pronoun
adj = adjective
art = article
adv = adverb
prep = preposition
int = interjection
av = action verb
lv = linking verb
hv = helping verb
      pres = present tense
      past = past tense
      f = future tense
      per = perfect tense
      prog = progressive tense
cor conj = correlative conjunction
cc = coordinating conjunction
sc = subordinating conjunction

Tuesday Abbreviations

_____ = complete subject
S = simple subject
_____ = complete predicate
V = simple predicate
( ) = prepositional phrase

op = object of preposition
com = complement
nda = noun of direct address

Wednesday Abbreviations

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

Proofreading Marks:
(Write in each symbol as your
teacher goes over it with you in class.)
capitalize:
insert apostrophe:
insert quotation marks:
insert semicolon:
insert comma:
insert end punctuation:
italicize:

Sample

Monday: Identify each noun (proper, common, possessive), pronoun (type), verb (type and tense), article, adjective, preposition, conjunction (type), adverb, and interjection.

<div style="text-align:center">

   N   av/past   prep   *adj*   *adj*   n

emma stepped in sticky pink gum

</div>

Tuesday: Identify sentence parts including simple and complete subject, simple and complete predicate, any complements, prepositional phrases, objects of prepositions, and nouns of direct address.

      S   V   op

<u>emma</u> <u>stepped</u> (in sticky pink gum)

Wednesday: Identify the clauses (independent or dependent), sentence type (simple, compound, complex), and purpose (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory or imperative). Then write out the sentence with the correct punctuation and capitalization.

                   ind cl
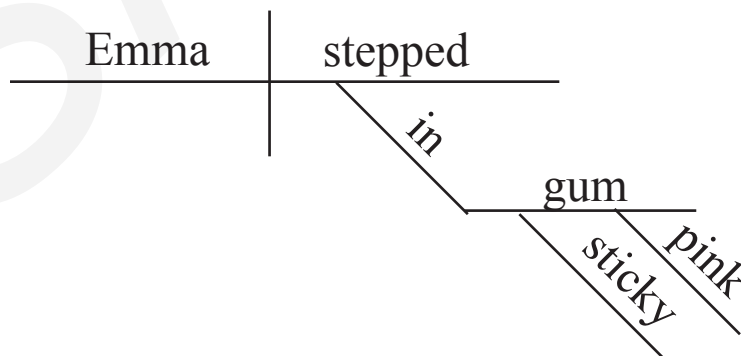
[emma stepped in sticky pink gum]   *s/dec*

Emma stepped in sticky, pink gum.

Thursday: Write a new sentence that meets or exceeds the criteria below.
proper noun, two adjectives, action verb, same purpose, type of verb, and sentence type as this week's sentence

Alex found a small, yellow kitten.

Friday: Fill in the blank spaces in the sentence diagram.

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
  - 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
  - relative (rp): starts adj. dependent clauses
    - that, which, who, whom, whose

ADVERB (adv)
- modifies adjectives (really cute), verbs (ran quickly), and other adverbs (very easily)
- tells How? When? Where? To what extent?
- Not is always an adverb.

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 adv. 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.
    - correlative (cor conj)
        - not only/but also, neither/nor, either/or, both/and

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

VERB
- shows action or state of being
- types
    - action (av)
        - shows action
        - She <u>wrote</u> 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
        - Grammar <u>is</u> fun. (Grammar = fun)
        - The flower <u>smells</u> pretty. (flower = pretty) The dog <u>smells</u> the flower. (action)
    - helping (hv)
        - "helps" an action verb or linking verb
        - If a verb phrase has four verbs, the first three are helping. If it has three verbs, the first two are helping. And so on.
        - can be helping: is, be, am, are, was, were, been, being, will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, have, has, had, do, does, did, ought
        - We <u>have been</u> taking notes all day. (<u>Taking</u> is action.)
        - She <u>will</u> be cold without a jacket. (<u>Be</u> is linking.)

- tenses
  - present (pres)
    - happening now (jump, talk, eat)
  - past (past)
    - happened previously (jumped, talked, ate, fell)
  - future (f)
    - will happen in the future (will jump, shall talk)
  - present perfect (pres per)
    - *have* or *has* plus past participle (have jumped, has talked)
  - past perfect (past per)
    - *had* plus past participle (had jumped, had talked)
  - future perfect (f per)
    - *will have* or *shall have* plus past participle (will have jumped, shall have talked)
  - present progressive (pres prog)
    - *is, are,* or *am* plus present participle (am jumping, is jumping, are jumping)
  - past progressive (past prog)
    - *was* or *were* plus present participle (was jumping, were jumping)
  - future progressive (f prog)
    - *will be* or *shall be* plus present participle (will be jumping, shall be jumping)

Tuesday Notes

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

COMPLETE SUBJECT (underlined once)
- simple subject plus its modifiers
- ex: <u>The dog with spots</u> likes to bark loudly.
- Dependent clauses modifying the subject are part of the complete subject of the independent clause. (<u>The dog that has spots</u> likes to bark.)

VERB (OR SIMPLE PREDICATE) (V)
- the verb or verb phrase in the complete predicate
- The dog with spots <u>likes</u> to bark loudly.

Week One
(starting _____/_____)

Monday: Identify each noun (proper, common, possessive), pronoun (type), verb (type and tense), article, adjective, preposition, conjunction (type), adverb, and interjection.

toms mouth watered for the apple

Tuesday: Identify sentence parts including simple and complete subject, simple and complete predicate, any complements, prepositional phrases, objects of prepositions, and nouns of direct address.

toms mouth watered for the apple

Wednesday: Identify the clauses (independent or dependent), sentence type (simple, compound, complex), and purpose (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory or imperative). Then write out the sentence with the correct punctuation and capitalization.

toms mouth watered for the apple

_____

_____

Thursday: Write a new sentence that meets or exceeds the criteria below.
possessive noun, preposition, same purpose, type of verb, and sentence type as this week's sentence

_____

_____

Friday: Fill in the blank spaces in the sentence diagram.