

Interactive Grammar Notebooks

Lesson 0.5: Parts of Speech

nouns

adjectives

verbs

adverbs

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Lesson 0.5: Parts of Speech

prepositions

conjunctions

interjections

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Lesson 1-1

Hard & Fast Rules for *Capitalization*

Rule	Examples	INB Page #
1. Do capitalize the first letter of a proper noun, a name for a person, place, thing, or event.		
2. Do capitalize all significant words in titles of books, magazines, stories, movies, and other media. Always capitalize the first and last words. Do NOT capitalize articles (a, an, the), prepositions (as, at, of, on, for, in), or conjunctions (and, but, or) that contain four letters or fewer.		
3. Do capitalize the first letter of a sentence, even in a quotation.		
4. Do capitalize names of relatives that indicate family relationship when used with the person's name or alone as the name you call that person.		
5. Do capitalize a title that precedes a name, but do not capitalize a title that follows a name or is used as a general word. Do capitalize titles when addressing someone directly.		
6. Do capitalize countries, nationalities, and languages.		

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Lesson 1-1

Hard & Fast Rules Practice *Capitalization*

Each sentence below contains mistakes. Use your "Hard & Fast Rules" sheet to identify the mistakes and correct them in the space below. Then, identify which rule(s) apply to the sentence.

1. On the way to visit my Aunt in california, we crossed the golden gate bridge.

2. From the backseat I heard dad shout, "wake up, kids, and take in this view!"

3. Grandma florence, whose other son is a Senator, started talking way too fast in french.

4. Then, I realized that this was the same bridge from the Theme Song to the television show *full house*.

5. My brother never looked up from the book he was reading, *the Hunger Games*.

6. my mother said, "what a beautiful sight!" and then she hugged dad.

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Lesson 1-2

Hard & Fast Rules for *Commas*

Rule	Examples	INB Page #
1. Do use a comma to separate three or more items or elements in a series.		
2. Do use a comma between two adjectives only when the word <i>and</i> could be inserted in its place.		
3. Do use a comma before and after a word or phrase that renames the noun (appositives).		
4. Do use a comma when a sentence begins with an introductory word or phrase such as <i>well, yes, therefore, for example, or on the other hand</i> .		
5. Do use a comma before and after a word used as an interrupter, such as <i>however</i> .		
6. Do use a comma between a city and state and after the state if the sentence continues.		
7. Do use a comma to separate the day of the month from the year and after the year.		
8. Do use a comma when a sentence begins with a prepositional phrase, adverbial clause, or dependent clause.		
9. Do use a comma to interrupt direct quotations or before or after a direct quotation.		

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Lesson 1-2

Hard & Fast Rules Practice *Commas*

Each sentence below contains mistakes. Use your "Hard & Fast Rules" sheet to identify the mistakes and correct them in the space below. Then, identify which rule(s) apply to the sentence.

1. During World War II the U.S. and allies fought against Germany Italy and Japan.

2. Adolf Hitler the leader of Nazi Germany was one of Europe's greatest enemies.

3. On the morning of December 7 1941 the Japanese attacked a naval base in Pearl Harbor Hawaii.

4. President Franklin D. Roosevelt said "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

5. World War II would become a treacherous bloody battle.

6. However peace was restored in Europe and in the Pacific.

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Lesson 1-3

Hard & Fast Rules for Using *Apostrophes*

Rule	Examples	INB Page #
1. Do NOT use for numbers that are plural nouns.		
2. Do NOT use for capital letters that are plural nouns or abbreviations.		
3. DO use for contractions in the place of missing letters.		
4. DO use 's to show possession when something belongs to one person or thing.		
5. DO use after the plural s to show possession when something belongs to more than one person or thing. Make the noun plural first, then add the apostrophe.		
6. DO use 's to show possession of a name that ends in s.		
7. Its and it's are special cases. its = something belongs to it it's = contraction for it is or it has		

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Lesson 1-3

Hard & Fast Rules Practice *Apostrophes*

Each sentence below contains mistakes. Use your "Hard & Fast Rules" sheet to identify the mistakes and correct them in the space below. Then, identify which rule(s) apply to the sentence.

1. Jeremys brand new fishing pole is already broken.

2. Dont overuse the apostrophe!

3. The American Civil War was fought between the North and the South in the 1860's.

4. Its a good idea to avoid the lions habitat.

5. My cousins and I went to see James' new lab puppies.

6. There are several old VCR's just sitting in the attic.

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Lesson 1-4

Hard & Fast Rules for Using *Quotation Marks*

Rule	Examples	INB Page #
1. Quotation marks should only be used for direct quotes, not indirect quotes.		
2. Use a comma before and after the direct quotation in a sentence. Commas always go inside quotation marks.		
3. Use a comma to interrupt direct quotations or before or after a direct quotation.		
4. When a question is asked inside quotations, use a question mark instead of a comma. In the case of a statement, always use a comma in place of the period.		
5. Use quotation marks for titles of publications that are parts of bigger publications. The bigger publication is underlined or written in italics.		
6. When a question ends with a title in quotations, place the question mark outside of the quotation marks. This is the only time that punctuation is placed outside of the quotation marks.		

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Lesson 1-4

Hard & Fast Rules Practice *Quotation Marks*

Each sentence below contains mistakes. Use your "Hard & Fast Rules" sheet to identify the mistakes and correct them in the space below. Then, identify which rule(s) apply to the sentence.

1. My teacher said that "it's important to follow grammar rules."

2. Have you read the poem, Annabel Lee?

3. Mark shouted, Call 911, before running back outside!

4. Thursday is fine, Mom said, for the birthday party.

5. In class we are reading "The Crucible."

6. Do we start school on Wednesday, asked Cara?

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Lesson 1-5

Hard & Fast Rules for Using *Numbers*

Rule	Examples	INB Page #
1. Spell out numbers that require only one word. Use numerals for numbers requiring more than one word. The same rule also applies to ordinal numbers.		
2. Do not begin a sentence with a numeral. To avoid, do not spell out a long number. Instead, reword the sentence.		
3. Spell out centuries and decades. Use numerals for years.		
4. Do not abbreviate units of measurement. Write out the word <i>percent</i> .		
5. When two numbers are next to each other, write out the word with fewer letters. Or, write out the first number.		
6. Be consistent within the same sentence with the same types of numbers, even if you must break rule #1.		

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Lesson 1-5

Hard & Fast Rules Practice *Numbers*

Each sentence below contains mistakes. Use your "Hard & Fast Rules" sheet to identify the mistakes and correct them in the space below. Then, identify which rule(s) apply to the sentence.

1. Many wars took place during the 20th century.

2. Last year, 8% of students were more than 6 ft. tall.

3. 102 girls signed up for cheer camp.

4. Only ten students passed the test while 41 students failed it.

5. There are 30 20-in. monitors in the computer lab.

6. I counted to see that I was the fifty-eighth person on the list.

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Lesson 1-6

Hard & Fast Rules for Making *Plural Nouns*

If a noun ends with-	Then-	Examples
1) s ch sh x z	add -es	
2) consonant + y	change y to i add -es	
3) vowel+ y	add -s	
4) f or fe	add -s or change f to v add -es	
5) consonant + o	add -es	
6) us (Latin origin)	change us to i	
<u>Some Common Irregular Plurals:</u>		<u>Some Nouns Do Not Change:</u>

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Lesson 1-6

Hard & Fast Rules Practice *Plural Nouns*

For each noun on the left, write its plural form on the right. Then, list the rule number that you used.

kiss	
toy	
thesaurus	
library	
hoof	
embargo	
ash	
scarf	
convoy	
syllabus	
veto	
study	

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Lesson 1-7

Hard & Fast Rules for Using *Commonly Confused Words*

Words & Meanings

Examples

accept - to receive

except - with the exclusion of

affect - to influence or change (verb)

effect - result (noun)

beside - close to or next to

besides - except for; in addition

capital - major city or primary

capitol - a government building

its - the possessive form of *it*

it's - contraction for *it is* or *it has*

principal - administrator of a school

principle - moral conviction or basic truth

sense - perception or understanding

since - indication of past time; because

than - compared to

then - at that time; next

their - possessive form of *they*

there - in that place

they're - contraction form of *they are*

whose - possessive for *of who*

who's - contraction for *who is*

your - possessive for *you*

you're - contraction for *you are*

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Lesson 1-7

Hard & Fast Rules Practice *Confused Words*

Read each sentence below. Decide which one of the commonly confused words following the sentence belongs. Rewrite the sentences with the correct words.

1. The accident did not _____ Sarah's decision to _____ the scholarship. affect/effect, accept/except

2. Ever _____ gym class, _____ shoes have been emanating an awful odor! sense/since, your/you're

3. The _____ asked, "_____ skipping class?" principal/principle, who's/whose

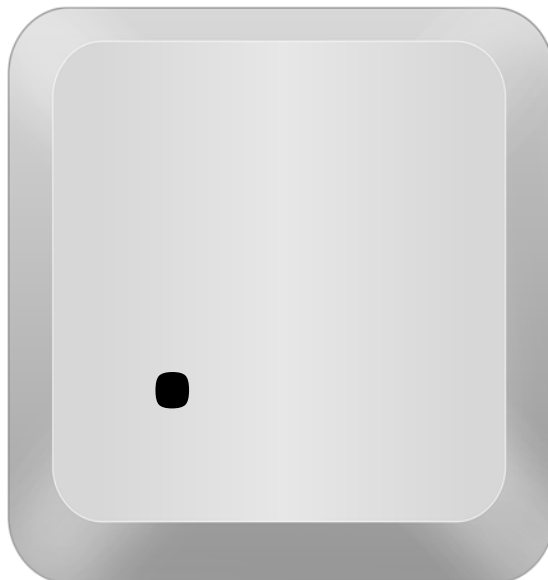
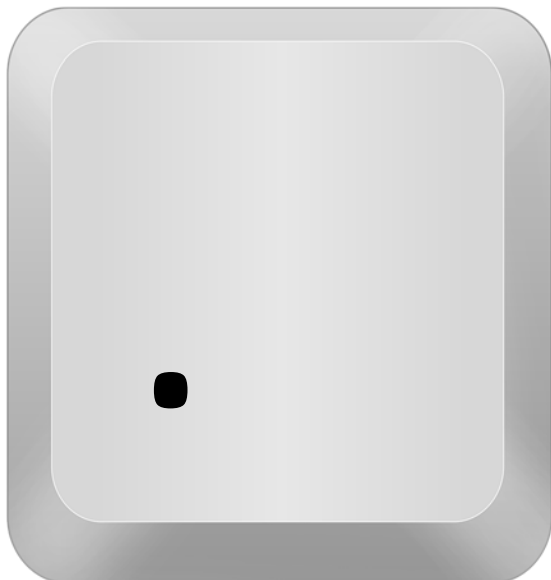
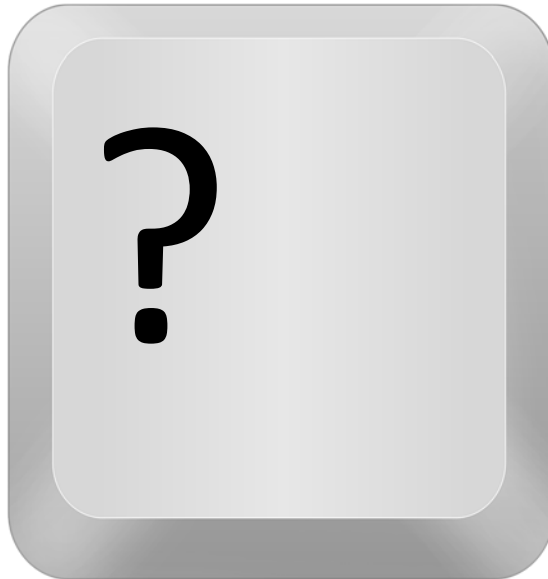
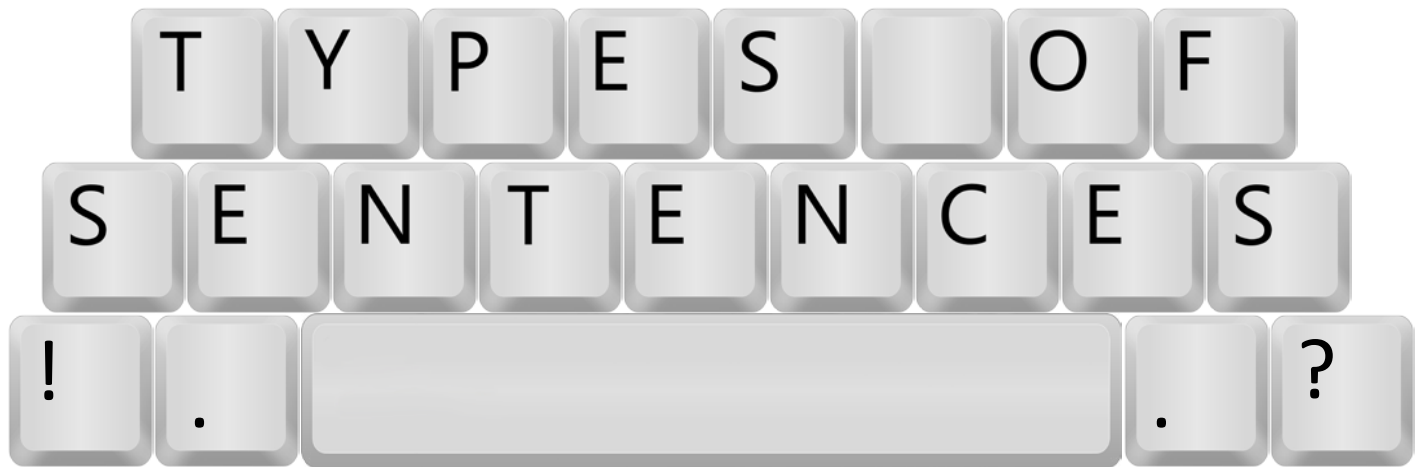
4. I put my glasses down _____ the book and now _____ gone! beside/besides, their/there/they're

5. We toured the legislative offices at the state _____ building. capital/capitol

6. _____ more important to study _____ it is to party. It's/Its, than/then

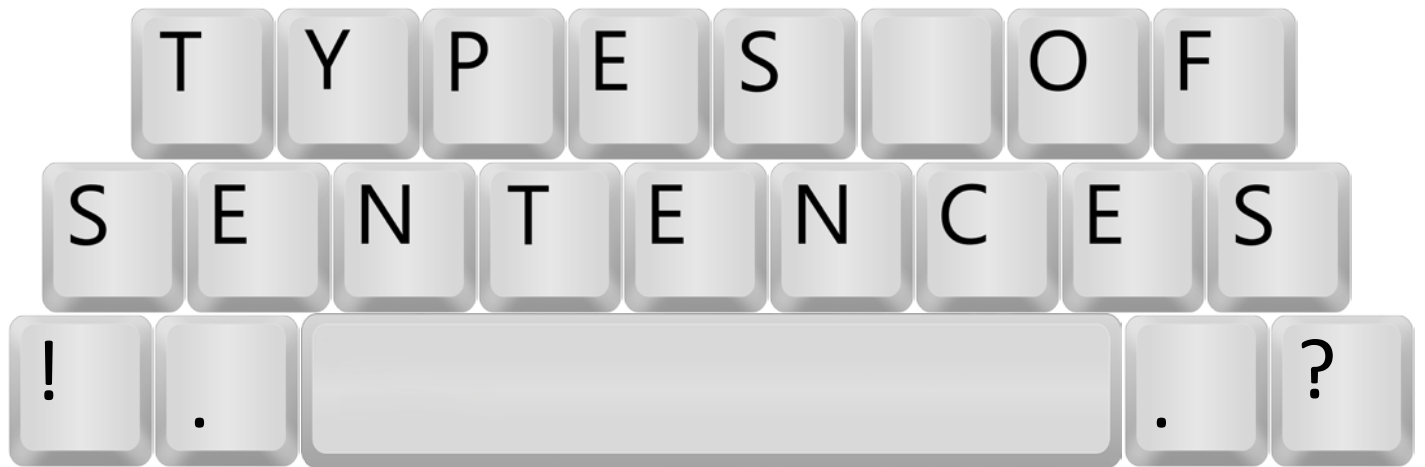
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Lesson 2-1 Four Types of Sentences (Activity 1)



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Lesson 2-1: Four Types of Sentences (Activity 1)

A large, empty, rounded rectangular box with a light gray background and a darker gray border, intended for writing.A large, empty, rounded rectangular box with a light gray background and a darker gray border, intended for writing.A large, empty, rounded rectangular box with a light gray background and a darker gray border, intended for writing.A large, empty, rounded rectangular box with a light gray background and a darker gray border, intended for writing.

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Lesson 2-1: Four Types of Sentences

Activity 2

Are you coming to my
Back to School Party __ It's
going to be a blast __ The party
starts at 6:00pm on Friday
night __ Don't forget to bring a
friend with you __ Please bring
a party snack as well __ My
cousin, Charlie, is bringing
several of his church friends
__ They are all boys, and they
are all cute __ Do you like guys
with blonde hair or brown hair
better __ I don't care, as long
as they have brown eyes __ I
better see you there __

Key

Declarative (3)

Imperative (2)

Interrogative (2)

Exclamatory (3)

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Lesson 2-2: Subject & Predicate

The big black dog licked the coffee mug.	

Subject

Predicate

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Lesson 2-2: Subject & Predicate

Activity 2

My hard-working dad pushed the lawn mower.

The art museum opens on Monday.

The cherry popsicle drips down onto my shirt.

The mall is a fun place to meet friends.

Our trip to Disney World was a blast!

Ella's little sister will swim in the race today.



glue this section only)



glue this section only)



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Lesson 2-2: Subject and Predicate

Activity 2

complete subject

complete predicate

↑ ----- (glue this section only) ----- ↓		
↑ ----- (glue this section only) ----- ↓		

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Lesson 2-2: Subject and Predicate

Activity 2

simple subject

simple predicate

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Lesson 2-3: Compound Subjects & Compound Predicates

Compound Subjects

S + S + P

S + S + S + S + P

S + S + S + P

Compound Subjects & Compound Predicates

Tori reads nightly.

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Lesson 2-3: Compound Subjects & Compound Predicates

Compound Predicates

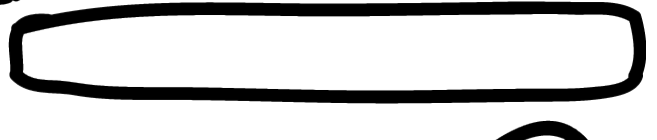
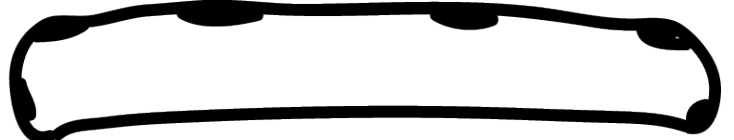
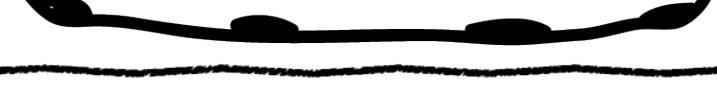
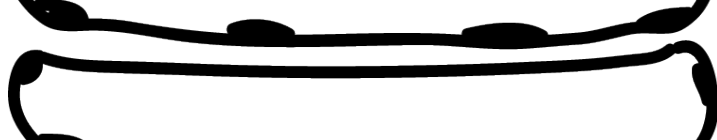
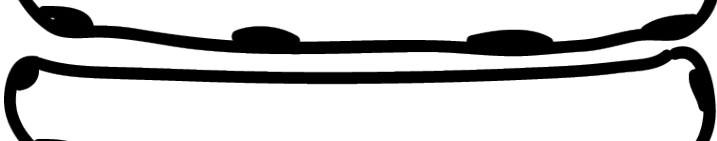
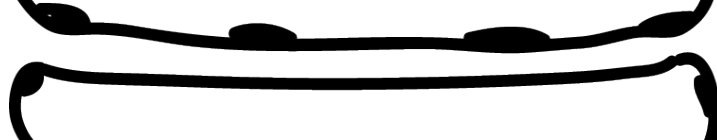
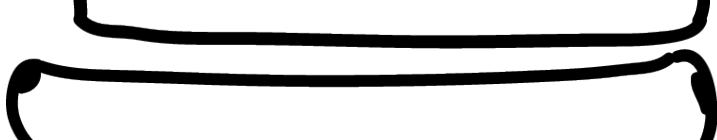
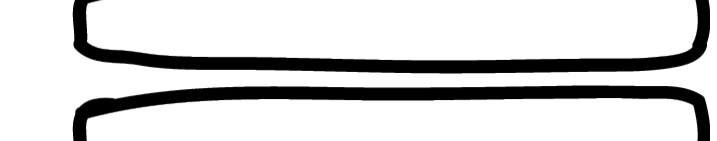
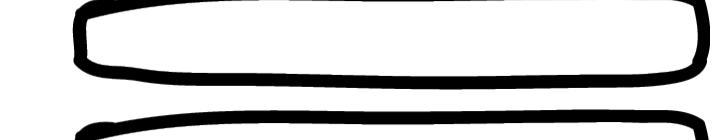
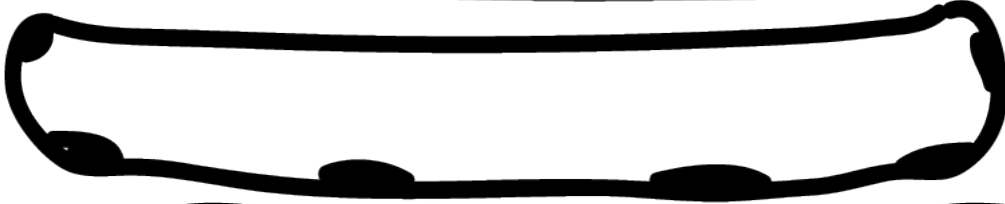
S + P + P

S + P + P + P + P

S + P + P + P

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Lesson 2-4: Simple & Compound Sentences



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Lesson 2-5: Independent & Dependent Clauses

Dependent Clauses



Subordinate
Conjunction

Independent Clauses



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Lesson 2-5: Independent & Dependent Clauses

Activity 2

I am not doing the dishes tonight

Matthew was late for choir

I ran drills at football practice

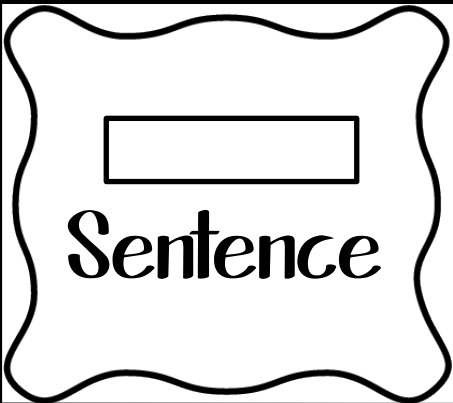

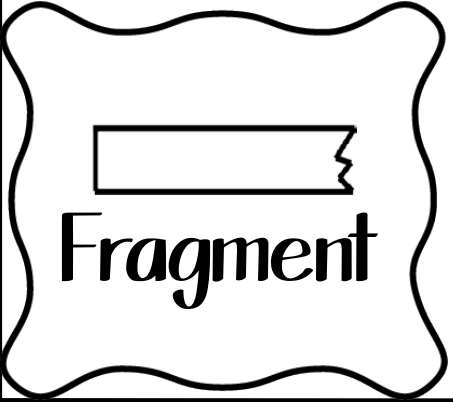

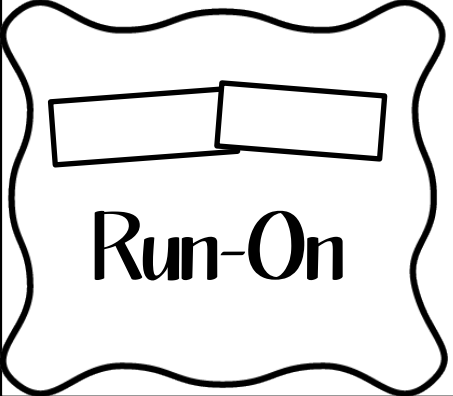

Elsa stood mesmerized on the stage

You may play outside

You need to go back to the store.

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Lesson 2-6: Sentences, Fragments, & Run-Ons

  Sentence	
  Fragment	
  Run-On	

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Lesson 3-1: Common & Proper Nouns



University Boulevard	waitress
mountains	state
Applebees	England
school	store
soda	Private Jones
Spanish	Ford Motors

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Lesson 3-2: Concrete & Abstract Nouns



Noun	Concrete or Abstract?	Prove It
pizza	concrete	I can smell, taste, see, and feel pizza.
freedom		
puppy		
luck		
October		
Mrs. Gilbert		

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Lesson 3-3: Plural Nouns, Activity 1

Plural Nouns: When -s won't cut it!

When a word ends with:
s ch sh x z

When a word
ends with:
f fe

When a word
ends with:
consonant + o

When a word ends with:
consonant + y

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Lesson 3-3: Plural Nouns, Activity 2

Singular	Plural	Rule #
dish		
hero		
country		
goddess		
shelf		
life		
watch		
tragedy		
echo		
society		
glass		

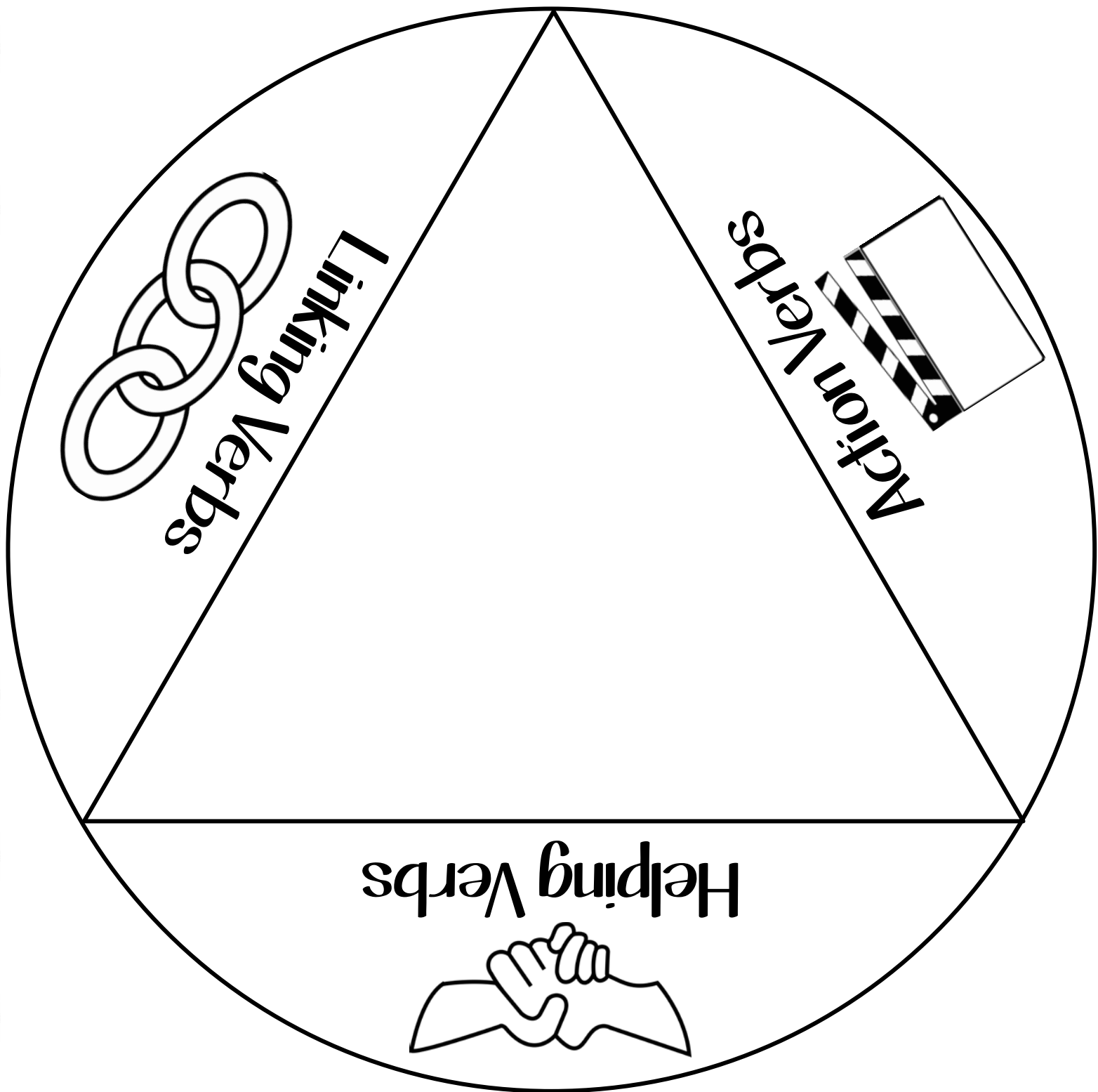
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Lesson 3-4: Possessive Nouns

Singular	most nouns girl car street kitten Laura
	two nouns share Mindy and Tom's car
Possessive Nouns	
Plural	most nouns boys trucks hats animals boxes
	plurals don't end in -s women children geese aircraft
	two nouns do not share Mindy's and Tom's cars

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Lesson 4-1: Action, Linking, & Helping Verbs



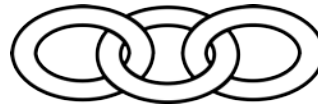
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Lesson 4-1: Action, Linking, & Helping Verbs

Action Verbs



Linking Verbs



Helping Verbs



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Lesson 4-1: Action, Linking, & Helping Verbs

Common Linking Verbs



am	appear
are	become
is	feel
was	grow
were	sound
be	seem
being	look
been	taste



Common Helping Verbs

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

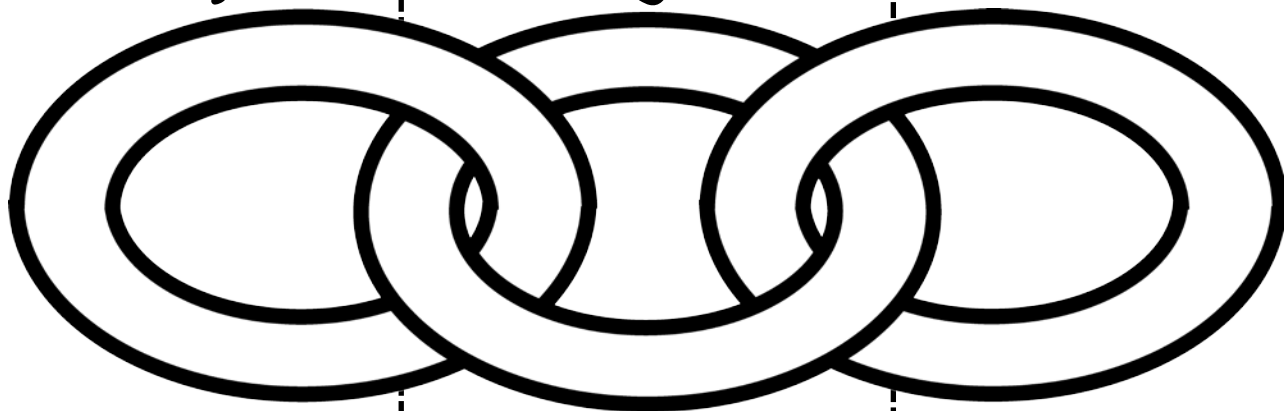
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Lesson 4-2: Predicate Nominatives & Predicate Adjectives

Predicate Nominative

Subject

Linking Verb

Noun

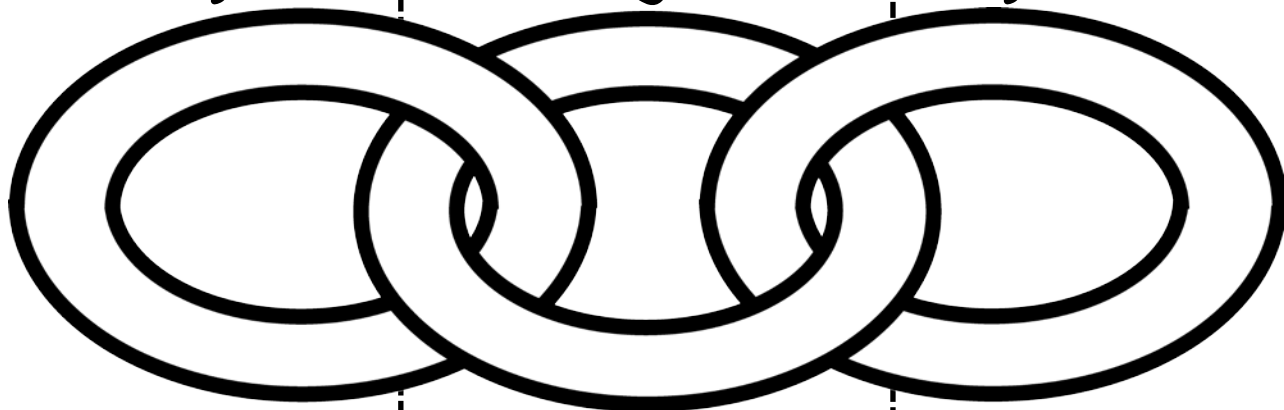


Predicate Adjective

Subject

Linking Verb

Adjective



Sorting Sentences

1. My headache became worse.
2. Charlie seems upset about his grades.
3. Baton Rouge is the capital of Louisiana.
4. The platypus is a mammal.
5. This job seems difficult.
6. John is the president of Student Council.

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Lesson 4-3: The Tense Fence

Tense Fences

Present Tense

Present Perfect Tense

Past Tense

Past Perfect Tense

Future Tense

Future Perfect Tense

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Lesson 4-3: The Tense Fence

Tense Fences

Mandy will go to the dentist on Friday.

By the end of this month, the baby will have been born.

Betty went to the museum when she was five.

Erin had left early when she got stuck in traffic.

Jessie will have eaten dinner before the play.

Grandfather wanted to get ice cream.

Jennifer is a straight A student.

The baby birds will eat when their mother returns.

I have dreams of becoming an astronaut.

Jeremy had finished his algebra homework.

Dr. Jones had assigned the take home test before Christmas break.

We learned how to crochet at camp last week.

The shoes will have gotten dirty at the rodeo.

Martin hikes through the forest to the pond.

The girls swim in the river.

Marcia shall buy two shirts and one pair of shorts.

Julie has slept every night this week.

Barbara and Carrie have borrowed from me before.

Interactive Grammar Notebooks

Lesson 4-4: Infinitives & Participles (Principal Parts)

Activity 1

Principal Parts of Verbs

<p>The four basic forms of a verb are called the principal parts of the verb.</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Infinitive</th><th>Present Participle</th><th>Past Participle</th><th>Past Participle</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>play</td><td>is playing</td><td>played</td><td>have played</td></tr><tr><td>jump</td><td>is jumping</td><td>jumped</td><td>have jumped</td></tr></tbody></table>				Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Past Participle	play	is playing	played	have played	jump	is jumping	jumped	have jumped
Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Past Participle												
play	is playing	played	have played												
jump	is jumping	jumped	have jumped												
Infinitive															
Present Participle															
Past															
Past Participle															

Interactive Grammar Notebooks
Lesson 4-4: Infinitives & Participles (Principal Parts)
Activity 2

(present
participle)

(past)

I cook supper for my family.

(past
participle)

(present
participle)

(past)

Dad Rakes the lawn every Sunday.

(past
participle)

(present
participle)

(past)

Mom drives me to practice.

(past
participle)

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Lesson 4-4: Infinitives & Participles (Principal Parts)

Activity 3

Common Irregular Verbs			
infinitive	present participle	past	past participle
begin			
blow			
break			
bring			
build			
choose			
come			
draw			
drink			
drive			
eat			
fall			
fly			
freeze			
give			
go			
grow			
hear			
hold			
know			

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Lesson 4-4: Infinitives & Participles (Principal Parts)

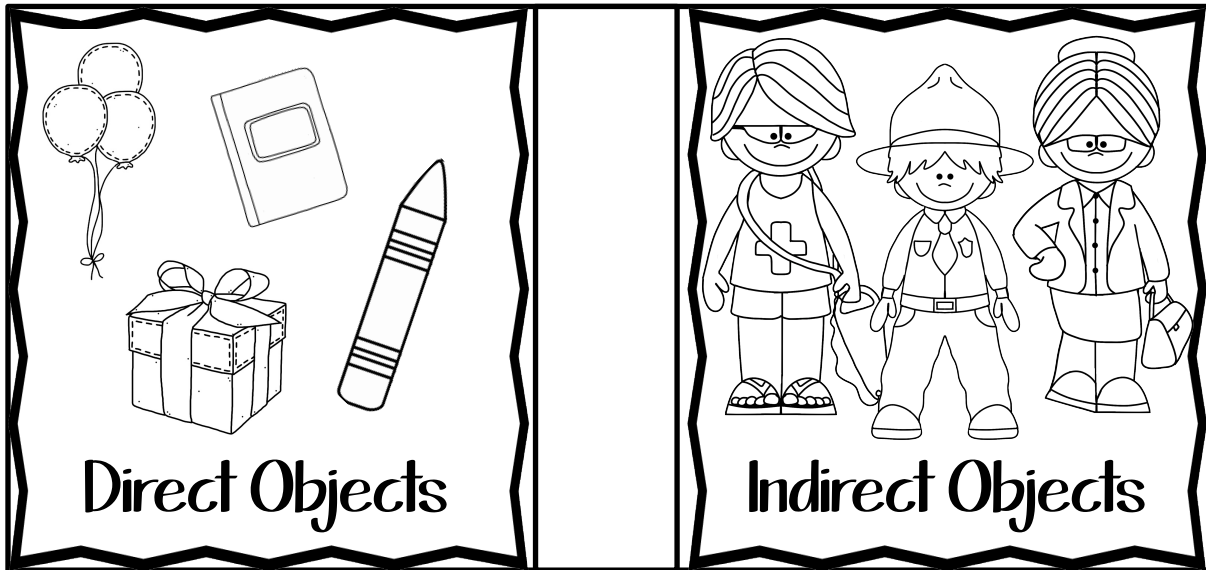
Activity 3

Common Irregular Verbs			
infinitive	present participle	past	past participle
lead			
lend			
make			
pay			
ride			
ring			
run			
see			
shrink			
sink			
sing			
speak			
steal			
swim			
take			
throw			
wear			
win			
write			

Interactive Grammar Notebooks

Lesson 4-5: Direct & Indirect Objects

Direct & Indirect Objects



What is the direct object?	What is the direct object?
Mom sang me a lullaby.	Joey gave the package to the mailman.
What is the indirect object?	What is the indirect object?

What is the direct object?	What is the direct object?
Mrs. Miller assigned us homework.	Mary bought her son a new car.
What is the indirect object?	What is the indirect object?

Interactive Grammar Notebooks

Lesson 5-1: Prepositions

Prepositions

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

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Lesson 5-1: Prepositions

A
Prepositional
Phrase
Can
Tell...

When

Where

How

Why

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Lesson 5-2: Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional Phrase

on the

shelf

Object of the
Preposition

Prepositional Phrase: begins with a preposition and ends with a noun (the object of the preposition)

Object of the Preposition: the noun that follows the preposition

Add a noun (object of the preposition) to each prepositional phrase.

1. The mechanic's shop is just around the
2. Please drop me off near the
3. I prefer to eat my cookies with
4. Marissa babysat her siblings during the
5. The crepe myrtle trees were planted next to the

Add a preposition to each prepositional phrase.

1. The teacher asked the student to sit the chair.
2. I bought some milk the grocery store.
3. The roses Natalie picked are her boyfriend.
4. John likes to play his toys.
5. Make sure you sneeze a tissue.

Interactive Grammar Notebooks

Lesson 5-3: Adverb Phrases & Adjective Phrases

A Prepositional Phrase Can Modify	ADJECTIVE PHRASE	What kind? Which one? How much? How many?	Noun
			Pronoun
	ADVERB PHRASE	How? When? Where? How often? To what extent?	Verb
			Adjective
			Adverb

noun - this is a book of poetry

pronoun - the boss greeted everyone at the meeting

verb - She arrived in the morning.

adjective - Dad is happy with his new golf clubs.

adverb - Carla studies late at night.

Interactive Grammar Notebooks

Lesson 6-1: Pronouns

Types of Pronouns

Personal
Pronouns

Possessive
Pronouns

Indefinite
Pronouns

Types of Pronouns

Demonstrative
Pronouns

Reflexive
Pronouns

Interrogative
Pronouns

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Lesson 6-2: Identifying Pronouns

Identifying Pronouns

Jessica decided that she would rather go swimming this weekend instead of going fishing.

The decision was completely hers.

Jessica drove herself to the lake.

Which lake did Jessica drive to?

That is her favorite lake!

Once there, Jessica wished someone had come along.

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Lesson 7-1: Kinds of Adjectives

describers
(plain old adjectives)

proper adjectives
(formed from proper nouns)

demonstrative adjectives
(this, that, these, those)

articles
(a, an, the)

Kinds of
Adjectives

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Lesson 7-2: Degrees of Comparison

Degrees of Comparison

good

better

best

bright

fancy

cheerful

interesting

Degrees of Comparison

Positive

Comparative

Superlative

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Lesson 8-1 Adverbs, Activity 1

How often?

How long?

When?

How? -ly

Where?

How much?

To what extent?

Adverbs

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Lesson 8-1 Adverbs, Activity 2

How often?
OR How long?

When?



Where?

How? -ly

How? -ly

When?



Where?

How much? OR
To What Extent?

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Lesson 8.2: More Adverb Phrases

More Adverb Phrases

An adverb phrase can begin with the preposition *with*

An adverb phrase can begin with the preposition *without*

An adverb phrase can be a simile that uses the word *like*

An adverb phrase can be a simile that uses the word *as*

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Lesson 8.3: Double Negatives

Double Negatives

Negative Words:

no
not
none
no one
nobody
nothing
neither
nowhere
never
barely
hardly
(-n/f)

I don't have nothing but the clothes on my back.

Julia didn't want nobody to see her.

I never see no fruit on sale in this store.

My jacket isn't nowhere!

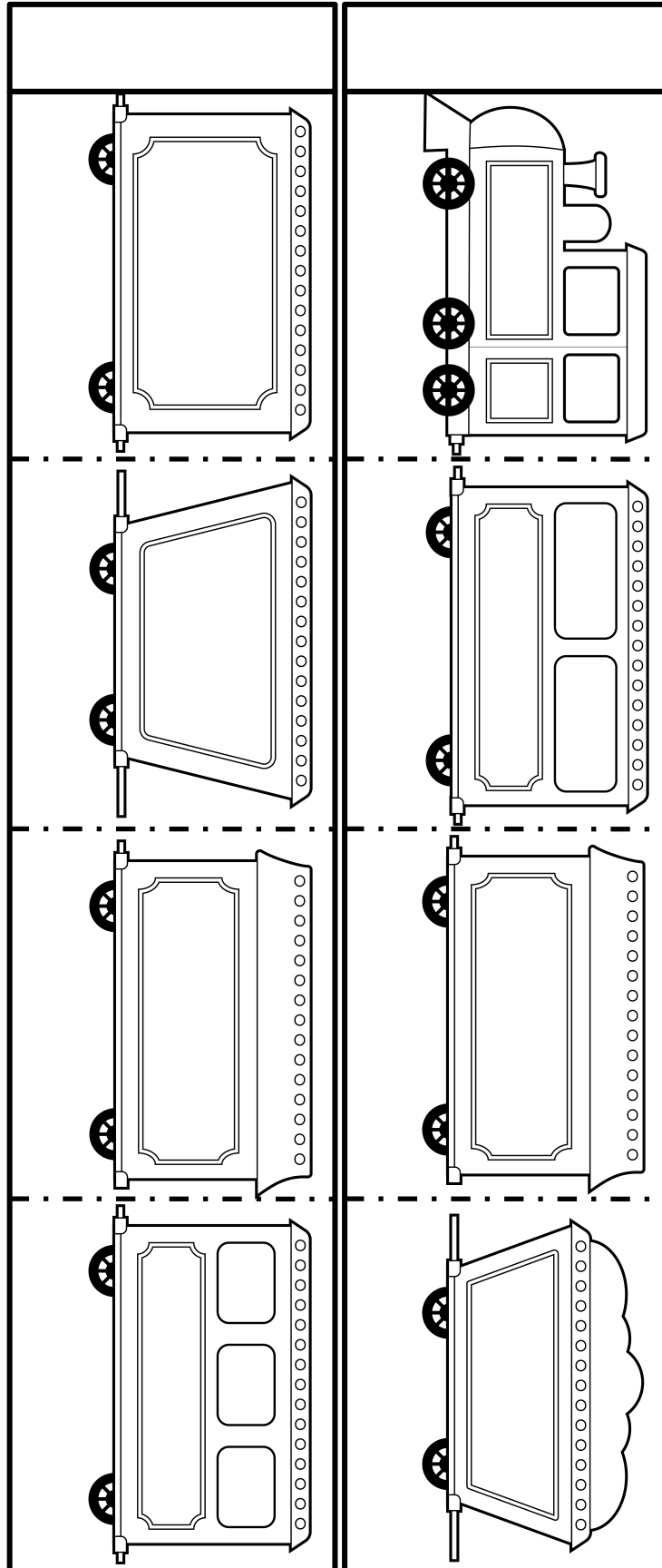
We barely got no sleep last night.

The dog never fights with neither one of the cats.

Jason didn't tell no one his idea.

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Lesson 9.1 Coordinating Conjunctions

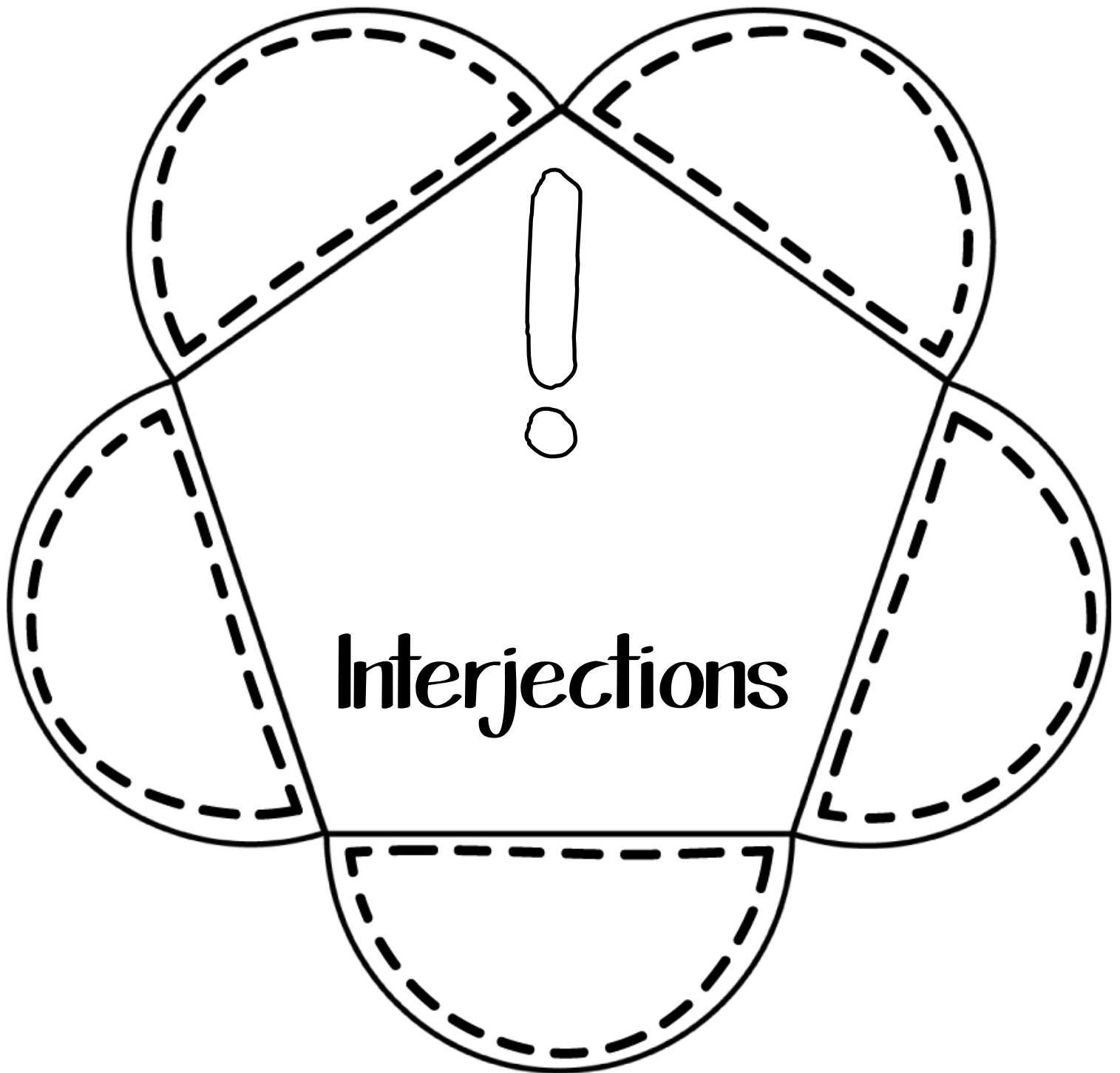


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Lesson 9.2 Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative	both	and	Conjunctions
	either	or	
	neither	nor	
	not only	but	
	whether	or	

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Lesson 9.3 Interjections



Interactive Grammar Notebooks Lesson 3-3: Plural Nouns, Activity 1 ALTERNATE

Plural Nouns: When -s won't cut it!

When a word ends with:
s ch sh x z

When a word
ends with:
f fe

When a word
ends with:
us (Latin)

When a word ends with:
consonant + y