CHAPTER 1 MEMORY WORK

Five Parts of a Complete Sentence

1. Subject
2. Verb
3. Complete sense
4. Capital letter
5. End mark

Four Kinds of Sentences

1. Declarative (.) Label: D
2. Imperative (.) Label: Imp
3. Interrogative (?) Label: Int
4. Exclamatory (!) Label: E

Noun- A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.
   The noun that performs the subject job is called a subject noun.
   Question: Who? What?
   Label: SN

Verb- A verb tells what is being said about the subject. It tells what the subject does or what the subject is in a sentence.
   Question: What is being said about the subject?
   Label: V

Adverb- An adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.
   Questions: How? When? Where?
   Label: Adv

CHAPTER 2 MEMORY WORK

Adjective- An adjective modifies (describes) a noun or pronoun.
   Question: What kind? Which one? How many?
   Label: Adj

Article Adjectives- A, AN, THE
   Label: A

Declarative Sentence- A declarative sentence makes a statement and ends with a period.
   Label: D

Complete Subject: The complete subject is the subject and all the words that tell about the subject.

Complete Predicate: The complete predicate is the verb and all the words that tell about the verb.

Be Verbs: AM, ARE, IS, WAS, WERE, BE, BEING, BEEN
CHAPTER 3 MEMORY WORK

Preposition - A preposition is a word used with a noun or pronoun to show place, position, time, or means.
   Question: To find the preposition, say the preposition word and ask WHAT or WHOM.
   Label: P

Object of the Preposition - The object of the preposition is the noun or pronoun following a preposition.
   To find an object of the preposition, say the preposition and ask WHAT or WHOM.
   Label: OP

Prepositional Phrase - A prepositional phrase starts with a preposition and ends with the object of the preposition.
   Label: (Place a parenthesis around prepositional phrases)
   Adverbial prepositional phrases modify verbs, adjectives, or adverbs
   Adjectival prepositional phrases modify nouns or pronouns

Prepositions list - Posted on Weebly

Exclamatory Sentence - An exclamatory sentence shows strong feeling and ends with an exclamation point.
   Label: E

Phrase - A phrase is a group of words that does not contain a subject AND a verb and acts like a single part of speech in the sentence.

Clause - A clause is a group of words that contains BOTH a subject AND a verb.

CHAPTER 4 MEMORY WORK

Pronoun - A pronoun takes the place of any noun in a sentence and represents a person place, thing, or idea.
   A subject pronoun takes the place of a subject noun.
   Question: Ask the subject question WHO or WHAT
   Label: SP

Imperative Sentence - An imperative sentence has an understood subject, gives a command, and ends with a period.
   Label: Imp

Understood Subject Pronoun - the understood subject pronoun is identified with the labels (You) - SP

Possessive Pronoun - A possessive pronoun takes the place of a possessive noun.
   Most common: MY, OUR, HIS, HER, ITS, THEIR, YOUR
   DOES NOT use an apostrophe
   Part of speech: adjective
   Label: PPA
CHAPTER 5 MEMORY WORK

Conjunction- A conjunction is a word that joins words or groups of words together.
Label: C

Coordinate conjunctions: Conjunctions that join things of the same kind or of equal importance (two subjects, two verbs, two simple sentences). The parts that are joined are called compound parts.
Label: The label C is placed in front of regular labels of the compound parts.
(CSN, CSP, CV, CAdj, CAdv, COP)
FANBOYS: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

Independent Clause- An independent clause contains a subject and verb, and expresses a complete thought.

Dependent Clause- A dependent clause contains a subject and verb but does not express a complete thought. A dependent clause CANNOT stand alone as a sentence. Dependent clauses most often begin with a subordinating conjunction.

Subordinating conjunctions- A subordinating conjunction is a word or phrase that introduces a dependent clause, joining it to a main clause.
Examples: WHEN, WHILE, WHERE, AS, SINCE, IF, ALTHOUGH, WHEREAS, UNLESS, BECAUSE, EVEN THOUGH, RATHER THAN, IN ORDER THAT, SO THAT, AS LONG AS

CHAPTER 6 MEMORY WORK

Interjection- An interjection is one or more words used to express mild or strong emotion. A mild interjection is followed by a comma or period; a strong interjection is followed by an exclamation point.
Label: I

CHAPTER 7 MEMORY WORK

Helping Verb- When two or more verbs make up the simple predicate of a sentence, the verbs in front of the main verb are known as helping verbs. The main verb and helping verb are called a verb phrase.
Label: HV
AM, ARE, IS, WAS, WERE, BE, BEING, BEEN
HAS, HAVE, HAD, DO, DOES, DID, MAY MUST, MIGHT
SHOULD, WOULD, WOULD, SHALL, WILL, CAN

Interrogative sentence- An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark.
Label: Int
Note: Some interrogative sentences begin with helping verbs.
CHAPTER 8 MEMORY WORK

Possessive Noun- A possessive noun is the name of a person, place, or thing that shows ownership.
   Uses an apostrophe to make the possessive form. (zebra’s stripes; zebras’ stripes)
   Part of speech: Adjective
   Label: PNA

CHAPTER 9 MEMORY WORK

Direct object- A direct object receives the action of the verb. Direct objects are nouns or pronouns.
   Question: To find the direct object, ask WHAT or WHOM after the verb
   Label: DO

Transitive verb: A transitive verb is an action verb that is followed by a direct object in a sentence.
   Label: V-t

Sentence pattern 2: SN V-t DO

CHAPTER 11 MEMORY WORK

Indirect Object- An indirect object receives what the direct object names. Indirect objects are nouns or pronouns. It is located between the verb-transitive and the direct object.
   Question: To find an indirect object ask TO/FOR WHOM or TO/FOR WHAT after the direct object.
   Label: IO

Sentence pattern 3: SN V-t IO DO

Object pronouns- Object pronouns are used as objects of prepositions, direct objects, and indirect objects.
   ME, US, HIM, HER, IT, THEM, YOU

CHAPTER 13 MEMORY WORK

Predicate noun/pronoun- A predicate noun or pronoun is located after a linking verb and means the same thing as a simple subject.
PEP English Grammar

Label: PrN or PrP
Question: Ask WHAT or WHO after the verb

Linking Verb: A linking verb is a verb that expresses a state of being instead of an action.
Label: LV
AM ARE IS WAS WERE BEING BEEN APPEAR BECOME FEEL GROW LOOK REMAIN SEEM SMELL SOUND TASTE

Sentence Pattern 4: SN LV PrN

CHAPTER 15 MEMORY WORK

Predicate adjective- A predicate adjective is located after a linking verb and describes the simple subject.
Question: To find a predicate adjective ask WHAT KIND of subject
Label: PA

Sentence pattern 5: SN LV PA

Linking verb review: AM ARE IS WAS WERE BEING BEEN APPEAR BECOME FEEL GROW LOOK REMAIN SEEM SMELL SOUND TASTE