

Appendix B

Grammar Flashcards

Grammar Flashcards

These flashcards can be cut out and laminated, or copied onto cardstock (double-sided).

I like to color-code flashcards for my children: Ethan has green cardstock, Grace has blue, Daniel has red, Connor has orange. Each child has a set of flashcards for grammar and a set for spelling (we use Spell to Read and Write). I punch a hole in the top right corner and use O-rings to keep the cards that my student has already learned together. It's easy to sort the cards into the ones that need more work, the ones we are currently learning, and the ones that are mastered and only need occasional review.

Flashcards are an excellent way to promote mastery learning of grammar terms. We find them to be a very convenient and expedient way to complete our memory work for grammar.

Adjective

Linking Verb

Adverb

Preposition

Linking Verb

A Linking Verb links the subject to some other word in the sentence.

1. Forms of be: am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been
2. verbs of seeming and becoming
3. verbs of sensing: taste, feel, smell, sound, look, appear

Adjective

An Adjective is a word used to modify or describe a noun or a pronoun.

Adjectives answer the questions:

- what kind? how much?
- which one? how much?
- how many?

Preposition

A Preposition is a word that relates a noun or a pronoun to another word in the sentence.

Adverb

An Adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Adverbs answer the questions

- where? how often?
- when? to what extent?
- how?

*Common
Prepositions*

Interjection

Conjunction

Interjection

An Interjection is a word that expresses surprise or emotion.

Interjections usually, but not always, require an exclamation point (!) after them.

Common Prepositions

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

Conjunction

A Conjunction is a word that connects or joins words, phrases, or clauses.

The most common conjunctions are:
and, but, and or.

Some other words that may be used as conjunctions: for, yet, nor, so, if, after, until, therefore, however

Sentence

Declarative
Sentence

Imperative
Sentence

Interrogative
Sentence

Declarative Sentence

A Declarative Sentence is a statement of fact.

It ends with a period.

Sentence

Three Ways to Identify a Sentence:

1. It begins with a capital letter and ends with end punctuation.
2. It expresses a complete thought.
3. It has both a subject that tells who or what the sentence is about, and a predicate that tells what the subject is or does.

Interrogative Sentence

An Interrogative Sentence asks a question.

It ends with a question mark. (?)

Imperative Sentence

An Imperative Sentence tells or commands someone to do something.

It ends with an exclamation point (!) or period.

Exclamatory
Sentence

Capitalization
Rules

Direct Quote

Indirect Quote

Capitalization Rules

Capitalize:

1. The first word of every sentence
2. Names of people and places
3. Titles
4. I
5. O!
6. Dates and days of the week

Exclamatory Sentence

An Exclamatory Sentence is a sentence that expresses sudden or strong feelings.

It ends with an exclamation point (!)

Indirect Quote

An Indirect Quote is when the narrator tells what the speaker says without using the actual words of the speaker.

Direct Quote

A Direct Quote repeats the actual words of the speaker and requires quotation marks.

Parts of Speech

Noun

Common Noun
Proper Noun

Pronoun

Noun

A Noun is a name for a person, place, thing, or idea

Parts of Speech

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Verb
4. Adjective
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection
9. Participle

Pronoun

A Pronoun is a word that stands in for a noun.

Common Noun Proper Noun

A Common Noun is a name common to a group of persons, places, things, or ideas.

A Proper Noun names a particular person, place, thing, or idea.

Subject

Verb

Predicate

Helping
Verbs

Verb

A Verb is a word that shows action, being, or state.

Subject

The subject is the noun or pronoun that tells who or what the sentence is about.

Helping Verbs

Forms of be: am, is, are, were, was,
be, being, been

3 H's: have, has, had

3 D's: do, does, did

3 M's: may, might, must

3 doubles: can-could

shall-should

will-would

Predicate

The Predicate is the verb or verb phrase that tells what the subject is or does.