

## 1.1 Nouns & Verbs

- Nouns and Verbs are the most basic parts of a sentence. Nouns are what the sentence is about, and consist of people, places, things, and ideas (ex: dog, policewoman, London, sadness). Verbs describe the actions of the sentence or the state of being (run, swim, think, is).

Practice: In the following sentences, highlight the nouns and underline the verbs:

- 1) Suzy and Rick walked down the street to the bus stop, sitting at the bench when the pair arrived.
- 2) Suzy saw a pigeon perching on the building across the street, and she was thrilled.
- 3) "Look!" Suzy said to Rick, and she pointed with joy to the bird as it flew away into the horizon.



1.2 - Word of the Week:  
TENTATIVE

Dictionary Definition:

Synonym #1:

Synonym #2

Picture:

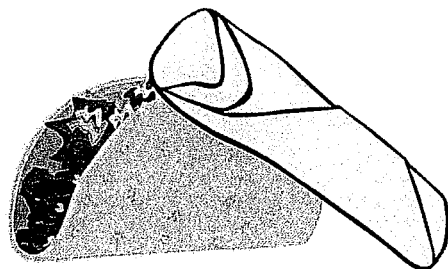
Meaningful Sentence:

## 1.3 End Marks

- The three end mark punctuations in English are the period ( . ), the exclamation mark ( ! ), and the question mark ( ? ).
- Periods are used to end statements. (ex: I like dogs.)
- Question marks are used to end questions/interrogative sentences. (ex: Do you like dogs?)
- Exclamation marks end sentences that give an urgent command OR show strong emotion. (ex: I love dogs so much! Pet a dog immediately!)

Practice: After each sentence, add the appropriate end mark that best fits the sentence.

1. Have you been to the new restaurant downtown
2. I heard it serves Mexican food
3. I'm so excited and can't wait to go
4. My friend Sammi says it has excellent tacos and sopa
5. Find the menu right now
6. Can you call them and place an order to pick up
7. I will have the cheese enchiladas



## 1.4 Similes

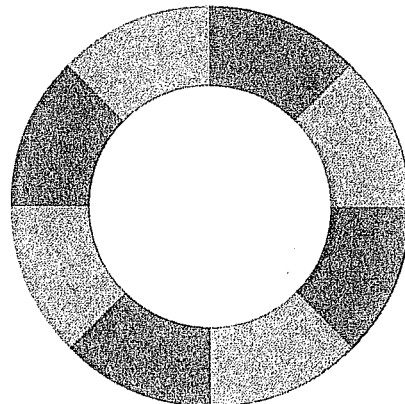
- Similes are comparisons between two ideas, objects, or people that use the word *like* or *as*
- Example: Julie felt as fresh a spring daisy

Practice: Identify the simile in the following excerpt:

“George was a hard-working man. He loved to take out his neighbors trash, rake their yards, and, when it was snowy, shovel their driveways. Healthy as an ox, he performed lots of chores for his neighbors!”

Practice:

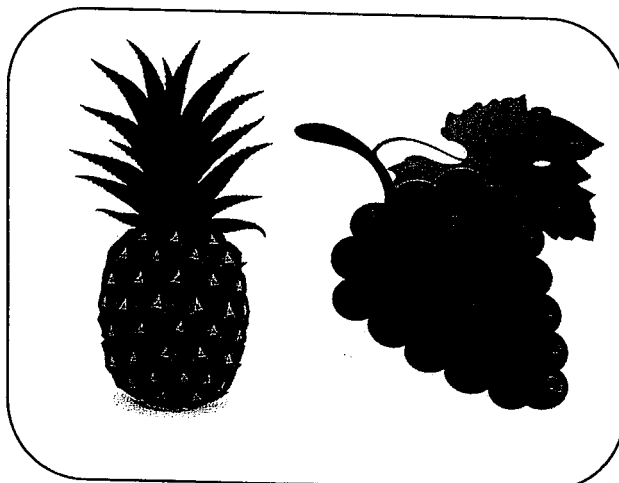
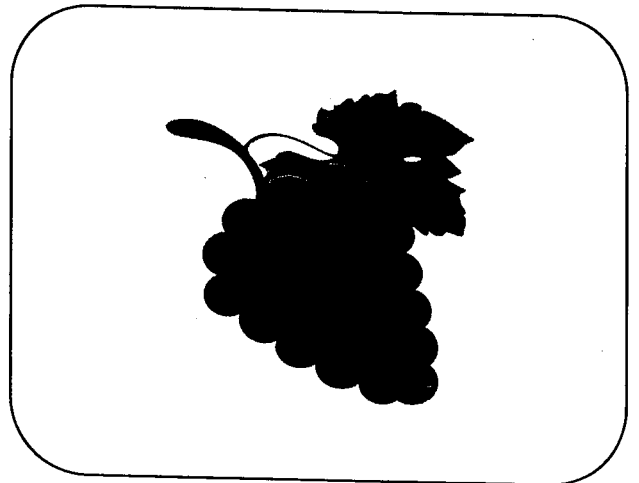
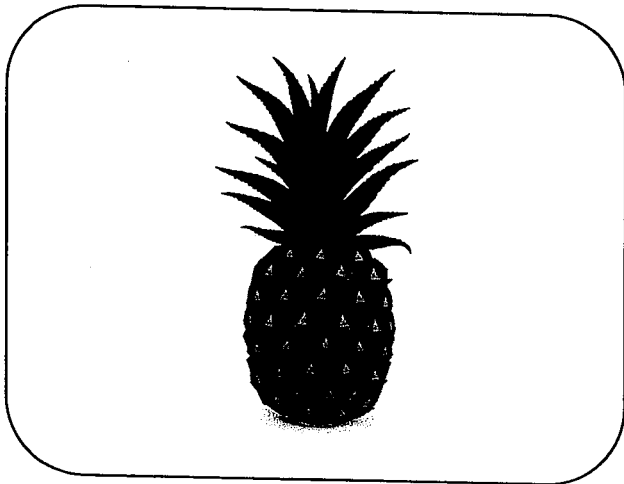
Write your own simile comparing something/some quality to a summer day and explain what the comparison shows.



## 1.5 Critical Thinking Puzzle of the Week

There are three boxes. One is labeled "GRAPES" another is labeled "PINEAPPLES". The last one is labeled "GRAPES AND PINEAPPLES". You know that each is labeled incorrectly. You may ask me to pick one fruit from one box which you choose.

How can you label the boxes correctly?

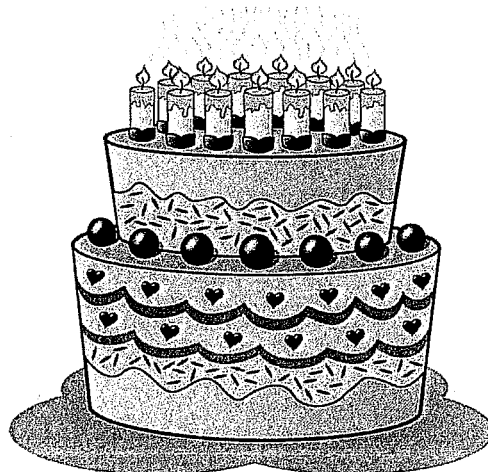


## 2.1 Adjectives

- An adjective modifies or clarifies a noun or a pronoun (ex: Blue shirt, one dog, this pizza)
- Adjectives can come before **or** after the noun (ex: This is delicious pizza, this pizza is delicious)

Practice: In the following sentence, identify the two adjectives in the sentence AND fill in the blank with an adjective of your own.

- 1) Stephen was a skilled chef and good friend, so when his brother asked him for a \_\_\_\_\_ favor, he agreed.
- 2) The favor was not too difficult: bake a delicious cake for his brother's \_\_\_\_\_ birthday party.
- 3) Stephen spent five hours making that cake, but it was all worth it when his brother gave him a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ reward in return.



2.2 – Word of the Week:  
ANTICIPATE

Dictionary Definition:

Synonym #1:

Synonym #2

Picture:

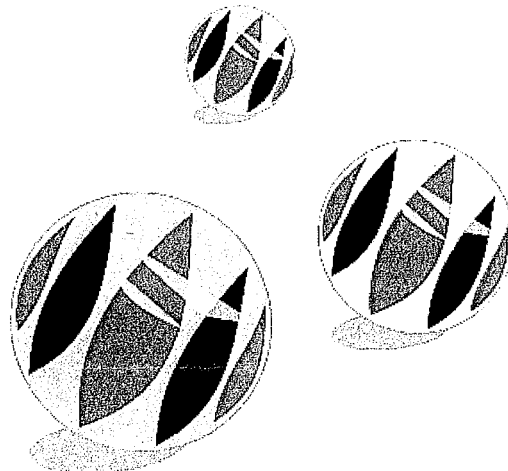
Meaningful Sentence:

## 2.3 Semicolons

- Use a semicolon ( ; ) to connect two independent clauses that are closely connected in meaning. (ex: Jim enjoys exploring rainforests; Pam is more interested in office spaces.)
- If the two independent clauses don't make sense as a single sentence, they should be punctuated separately with periods: (ex: Jim enjoys exploring rainforests. Pam likes her coffee with two sugars and no cream.)

Practice: In the following sentences, place the semicolon in the appropriate place. If no semicolon is required, leave the sentence as it is.

- 1) Trina and Trent wanted to head on a vacation they were tired of work.
- 2) Trina wanted to go somewhere cold Trent wanted to go somewhere warm.
- 3) Trina thought that skiing sounded fun and would be a good time.
- 4) Trent just wanted to lay on a beach he also wanted to drink a tropical drink from a pineapple.
- 5) The two debated about what would be a good compromise New Zealand seemed like a nice choice.
- 6) Trina and Trent were happy and ready to take on the world!





## 2.4 Alliteration

- Alliteration occurs when several words in a row have the first consonant sound repeated
- Ex: Peter piper picked a peck of purple peppers
- In this case, the “p” consonant sound is repeated

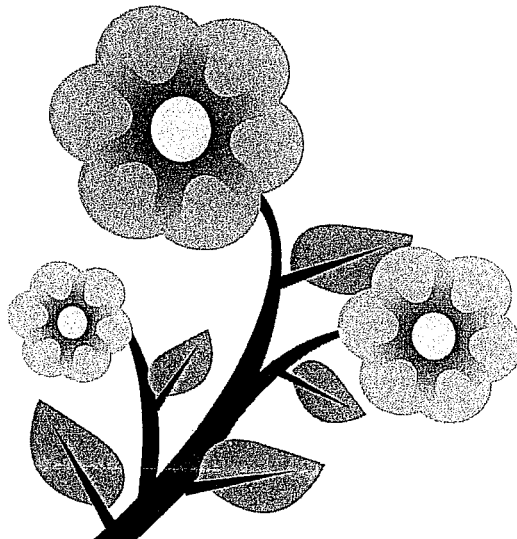
Practice #1: Find the alliteration within the poem below

Flowers in the wind

Singing, swaying, cycling in the breeze

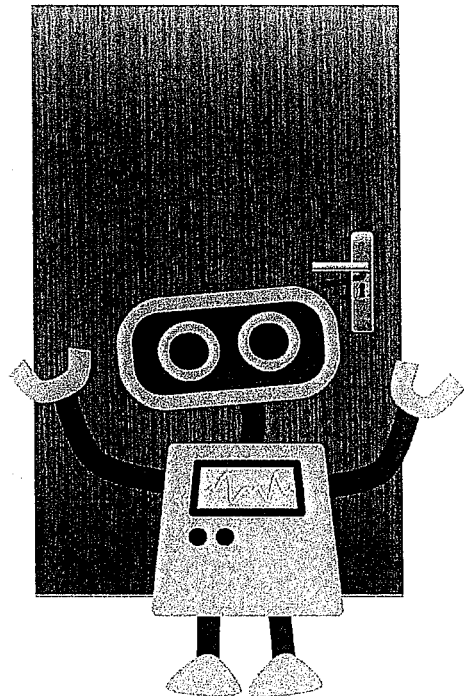
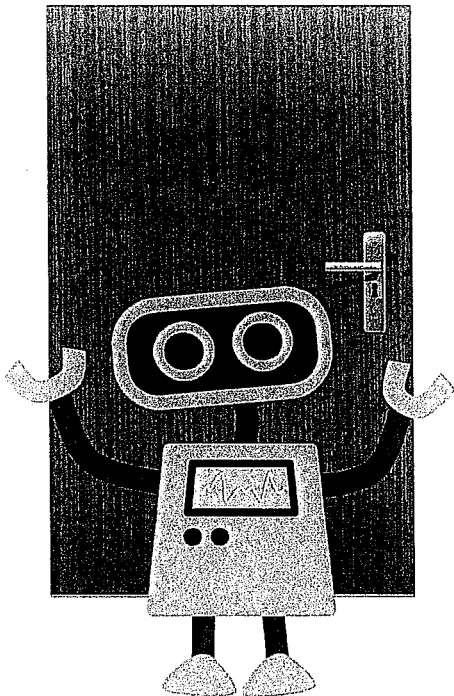
Their petals are graceful and tall

Practice #2: Write an alliteration that uses the “k” sound as its sound. Try to make it a complete thought that uses at least five words.



## 2.5 Critical Thinking Puzzle of the Week

- You are trapped in a room with two doors. One leads to certain death and the other leads to freedom. You don't know which is which.
- There are two wardens guarding the doors. They will let you choose one door, but upon doing so you must go through it.
- You can, however, ask one warden one question. The problem is one warden always tells the truth; the other always lies, and you don't know which is which.
- What is the question you ask to figure out which door is safe?

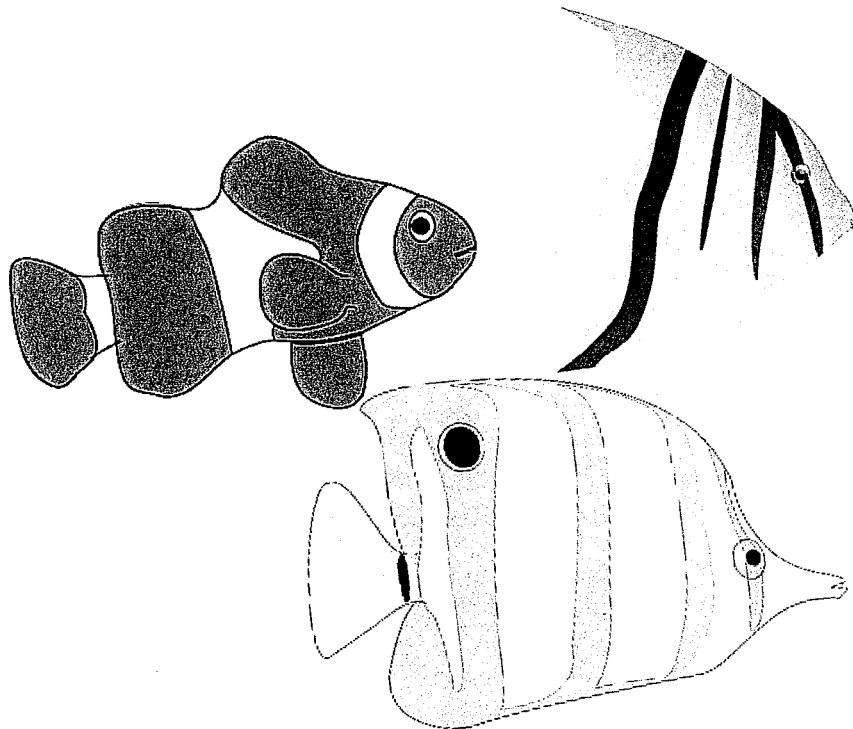


## 3.1 Adverbs

- Adverbs modify or describe adjectives or other adverbs
- Usually thought of as “-ly” words (ex: quickly, slowly, hungrily), but many do not end in “-ly” (ex: very, often, sometimes)

Practice: Identify the two adverbs in each sentence and fill in the blank with an appropriate adverb.

- 1) Emily quickly drove to the pet store, as she had often looked at the fish there and \_\_\_\_\_ saved enough to buy some for herself.
- 2) She had never owned a fish before, but it seemed quite easy, and she was \_\_\_\_\_ excited.
- 3) Emily \_\_\_\_\_ looked at the fish available before carefully selecting a deeply blue betta fish.



3.2 – Word of the Week:  
TREACHEROUS

Dictionary Definition:

Synonym #1:

Synonym #2

Picture:

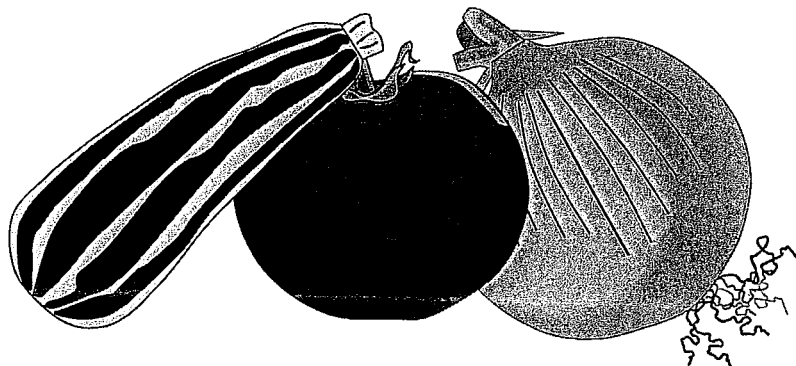
Meaningful Sentence:

## 3.3 Colons

- Use a colon ( : ) to introduce a list of items after an independent clause (ex: I like to eat many foods: mac 'n' cheese, pizza, and chicken nuggets.)
- Also use a colon to separate hours and minutes (ex: 3:15 PM) and on warnings and labels (ex: Warning: The ice is thin; Note: Shake before using)

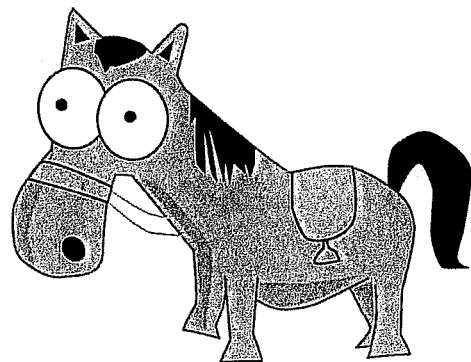
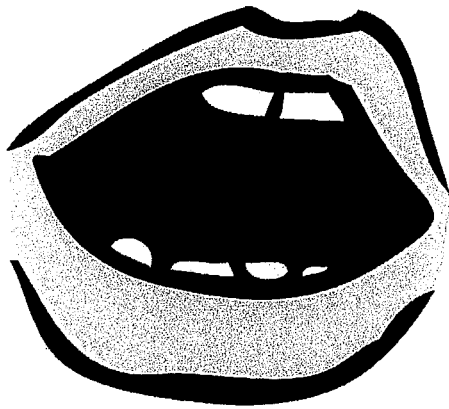
Practice: Insert colons where appropriate in the following sentences. If no colon is required, leave sentence as it is.

- 1) Sally thought about what she needed from the grocery store ground chicken, zucchini, and onions.
- 2) She left her house around 410 in the afternoon.
- 3) Many people were also out, and she got stuck in traffic.
- 4) Sally sighed she was frustrated, she was tired, and she was hungry.
- 5) Instead of grocery shopping, she finally decided at 530 to give up, find a fast food restaurant, and go home.
- 6) On the coffee she ordered from the restaurant, the note read "Caution Coffee hot when fresh."



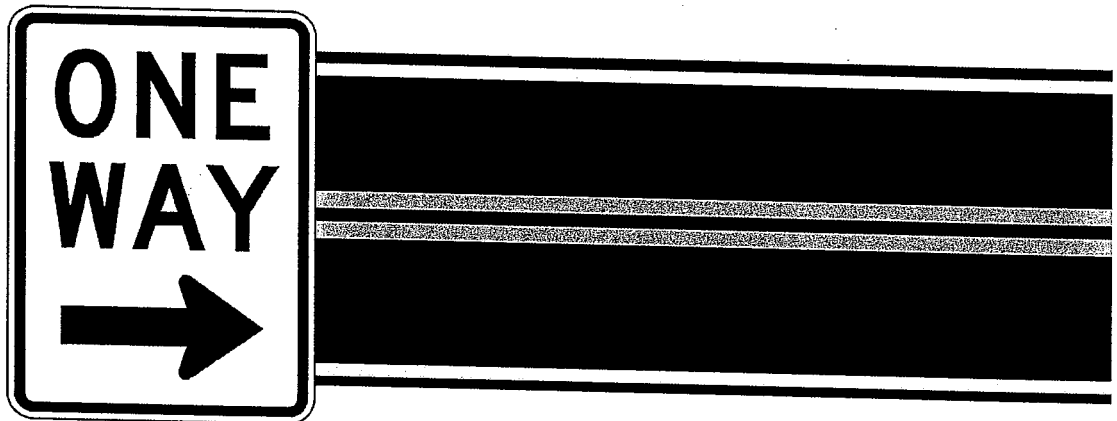
## 3.4 Hyperbole

- Hyperbole is when a situation, event, or feeling is exaggerated to large proportions. This is usually done to make a specific point.
- Ex: “Wow! I’m so hungry I could eat a horse!”
- The speaker would not literally eat a horse (you’d have to have quite a big stomach!), but the point is that the speaker feels very hungry
- Practice #1: Identify the hyperbole in the following excerpt:  
“Jose was parched after his run. As it turned out, a six mile run was quite the work-out, and having forgotten a water bottle, he felt like he could drink an entire river to quench his thirst. “
- Practice #2: Write a hyperbole that makes the point of a person being very lonely.



### 3.5 Critical Thinking Puzzle of the Week

- A police officer saw a car driver clearly going the wrong way down a one-way street, but did not try to stop him. Why not?

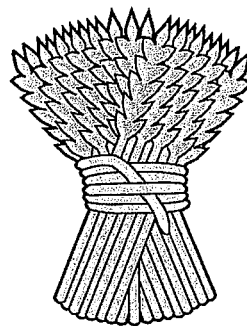


## 4.1 Conjunctions

- Conjunctions are words that link together words, phrases, and clauses
- Coordinating conjunctions link together words or phrases of equal grammatical rank
- Ex: Dogs and cats, He likes dogs, and she likes cats
- There are seven coordinating conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
- An easy way to remember these is FANBOYS

Practice: Add in the appropriate coordinating conjunction in each blank

- 1) I like to raise sheep \_\_\_\_\_ chickens.
- 2) Maria wants to grow corn, \_\_\_\_\_ her brother wants to grow wheat.
- 3) Planting corn turned out to be ideal, \_\_\_\_\_ her brother eventually agreed.
- 4) The crops grew much that year, \_\_\_\_\_ the family grew rich.
- 5) They had two options: they could expand the farm \_\_\_\_\_ they could move to the city.





4.2 – Word of the Week:  
RETRIEVE

Dictionary Definition:

Synonym #1:

Synonym #2

Picture:

Meaningful Sentence:

## 4.3 Comma Rule DO-NOT

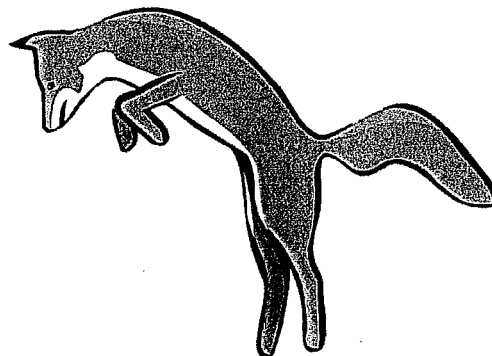
- When using commas in a sentence, DO NOT separate the subject and the verb with a comma.
- The subject and the verb must remain together as a complete pair, although commas may be used in other ways in the sentence correctly.

INCORRECT: The fluffy dog, jumped over the flaming obstacle to win the race.

CORRECT: The fluffy dog jumped over the flaming obstacle to win the race.

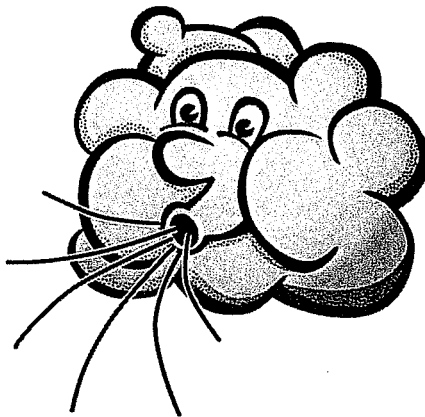
Practice: The following sentences below each have one comma that shouldn't be there. Rewrite the sentence to its correct version.

1. The swift, lithe fox, was adored by all the visitors to the zoo.
2. Her name, was Betsy, and she loved to perform tricks.
3. People from all over the world came, to see Betsy juggle hoola hoops.
4. One of the most talented foxes ever, she, remains at the zoo today, spoiled and happy.



## 4.4 Imagery

- When writers use imagery, they use words or phrases in a description that emphasizes one of the five senses.
- This is usually to make the reader feel a particular emotion or to make them think more deeply about the passage.
- Practice #1: Identify the imagery in the following excerpt: “Shelley felt free finally. After leaving the school, she felt the crisp, refreshing wind on her face, like a million microscopic snowflakes were rejuvenating her.”
- Practice #2: Write an excerpt that uses imagery to make the reader feel happy.



## 4.5 Critical Thinking Puzzle of the Week

- Acting on an anonymous phone call, the police raid a house to arrest a suspected murderer. They don't know what he looks like but they know his name is John and that he is inside the house. The police bust in on a carpenter, a taxi driver, a mechanic and a fireman all playing poker. Without hesitation or communication of any kind, they immediately arrest the fireman. How do they know they've got their man?

