

Example assessment at beginning of the year. Figure 1.

On the beach, we saw a large conk shell.

Preposition Article Noun Pronoun Verb Article Adjective Adjective Noun

Noun

Exercise to show the difference between a common (regular) noun and Proper (name of a specific thing) noun.

Common Noun
A student sang loudly.
I crossed the river.
He ate cereal.

Proper Noun
William sang loudly
I crossed the Hudson River
He ate Special K.

Follow up work:

- Interview with names of family members and pets.
- Write a story with only proper nouns.
- Write own sentences / switch with partner.
- Teach a child in 6 - 9.
- Write a poem with rules for common / proper nouns.

Figure 2.

Exercise to show the difference between a common (regular) noun, Proper (name of a specific thing) noun and collective (singular words that stand for a group) noun.

Common Noun
A student sang loudly.
I crossed the river.
He ate cereal.

Proper Noun
William sang loudly
I crossed the Hudson River
He ate Special K.

Collective Noun
My family is very emotional
They enlisted in the army.
An angry mob was approaching.

Follow up work:

- Create your own Ruth Hellarish book (generally a picture book).
- Write own sentences.
- Find and copy down collective nouns from personal reading.

Figure 3.

Exercise to show the difference between an abstract (something you can not look or touch. Concept, quality or idea.) and concrete (made up by common, proper, collective nouns) nouns.

Abstract Noun

“Give me liberty, or give me death.”

I have great admiration for you.

Is this a dream?

Concrete. Noun

A student sang loudly.

I crossed the Hudson River

He ate cereal.

Follow up work:

- Create your own artwork that is abstract to express emotion.
- Write own sentences.
- Find and copy down collective nouns from personal reading.

Figure 4.

Adjectives

Exercise to show the difference between a descriptive (Insert Definition.), Article (Insert Definition) and Numeral (Insert Definition)Adjectives.

Descriptive Adjectives

Happy children laughed.

Article Adjectives

The children laughed.

Numeral Adjectives

Eight children laughed.

Follow up work:

- Fill in appropriate adjectives in sentences.
- Find some examples in your personal reading.

Figure 5.

Exercise to show the difference between a Indefinite (Insert Definition), Demonstrative (Insert Definition) and Possessive (Insert Definition)Adjectives.

Indefinite Adjectives

I read some books.

Demonstrative Adjectives

I read those books.

Follow up work:

- Fill in appropriate adjectives in sentences.
- Find some examples in your personal reading.

Possessive Adjectives

I read your books.

Figure 6 .

Exercise to show the difference between a Interrogative (Insert Definition) and Proper (Insert Definition) Adjectives.

Interrogative Adjectives

Whose book is on the table?

Proper Adjectives

A Spanish book is on the table.

Follow up work:

- Fill in appropriate adjectives in sentences.
- Find some examples in your personal reading.

Figure 7 .

Pronoun

Christine her house the animals the dragon crocodile Christine the elephant

When she arrived there that morning they were all running around, because it had escaped. She asked her and him where they saw it last. One of the others said he saw it go out the door.

the giraffe the dragon crocodile the other nuns and monks

The above sentence originally has no Antecedent and therefore it did not make sense. The pronoun must have the antecedent (original noun) before the pronoun.

What Person?	Nominative	Objective	Possessive
First person (singular) -	I,	me,	mine
Second person (singular) -	you	you	you
Third person (singular) -	she, he, it	her, him, it	hers, his, it
First person (plural) -	we	us	ours
Second person (plural) -	you	you	you
Third person (plural) -	they	them	theirs

Figure 9 .

Adverbs

I ate my dinner quickly. (quickly is an adverb with manner)

I ate my dinner too quickly. (quickly is an adverb with manner) (too is an adverb of degree)

I ate my dinner much too quickly. (quickly is an adverb with manner) (much too is an adverb of degree)

The degree can continue to increase. It can also go in reverse order. Example would be not very.






He was very sore. (very (adverb) modifies sore (adjective).)

They feel so sorry about being late. (so (adverb) modifies sorry (adjective).)

Preposition

Green text is the prepositional phrase.

 is the actual preposition.

A couple  of young wolves
 of the pack were cantering
 down a path looking
 for open ground  in which
to fight.

Conjunction

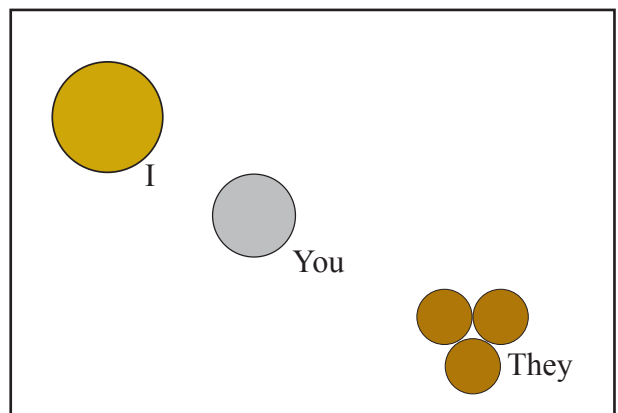
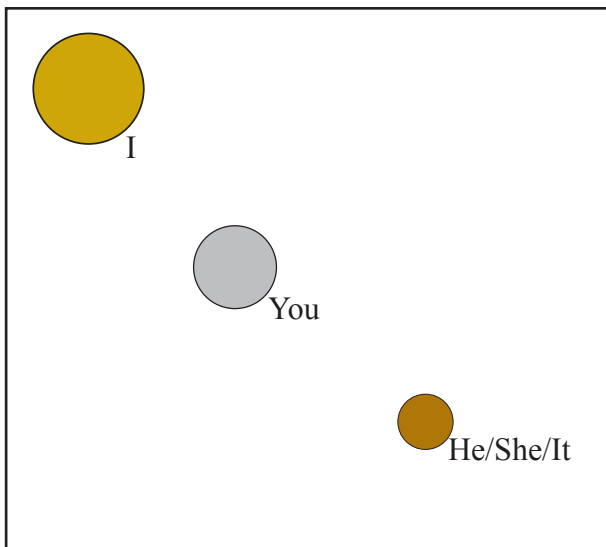
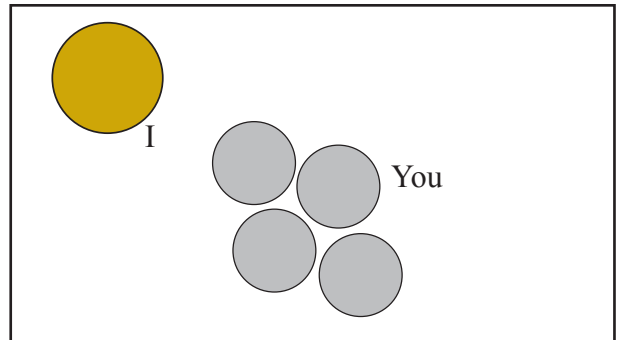
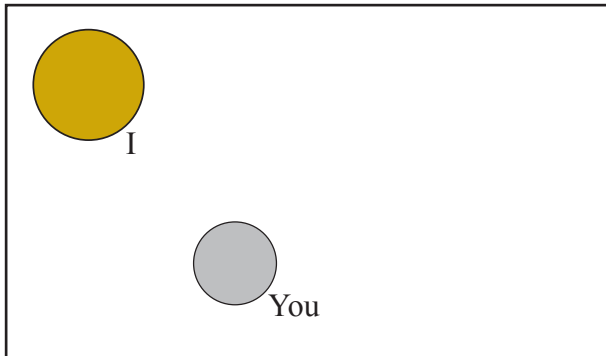
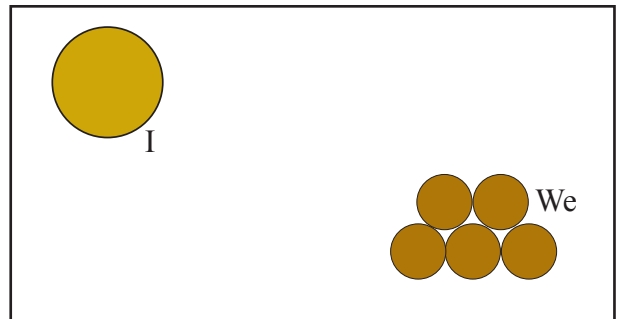
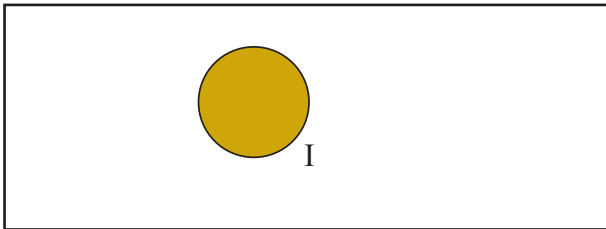
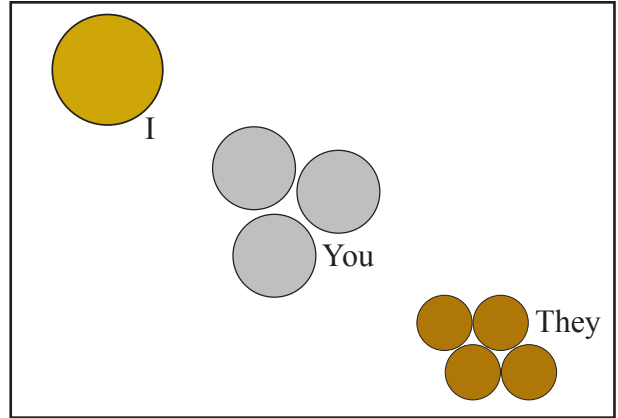
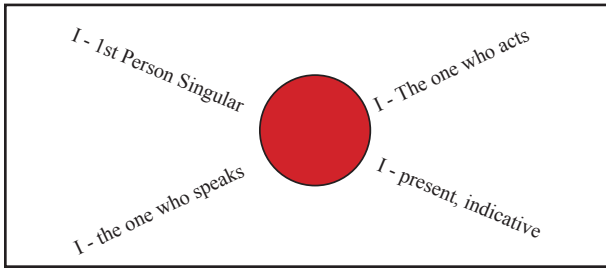
I like chocolate cookies and vanilla ice cream.

I like chocolate cookies but not vanilla ice cream.

I like either chocolate cookies or not vanilla ice cream.

I like chocolate cookies if there is vanilla ice cream.

Study of the Verb - Personal Pronoun for verb conjugation.



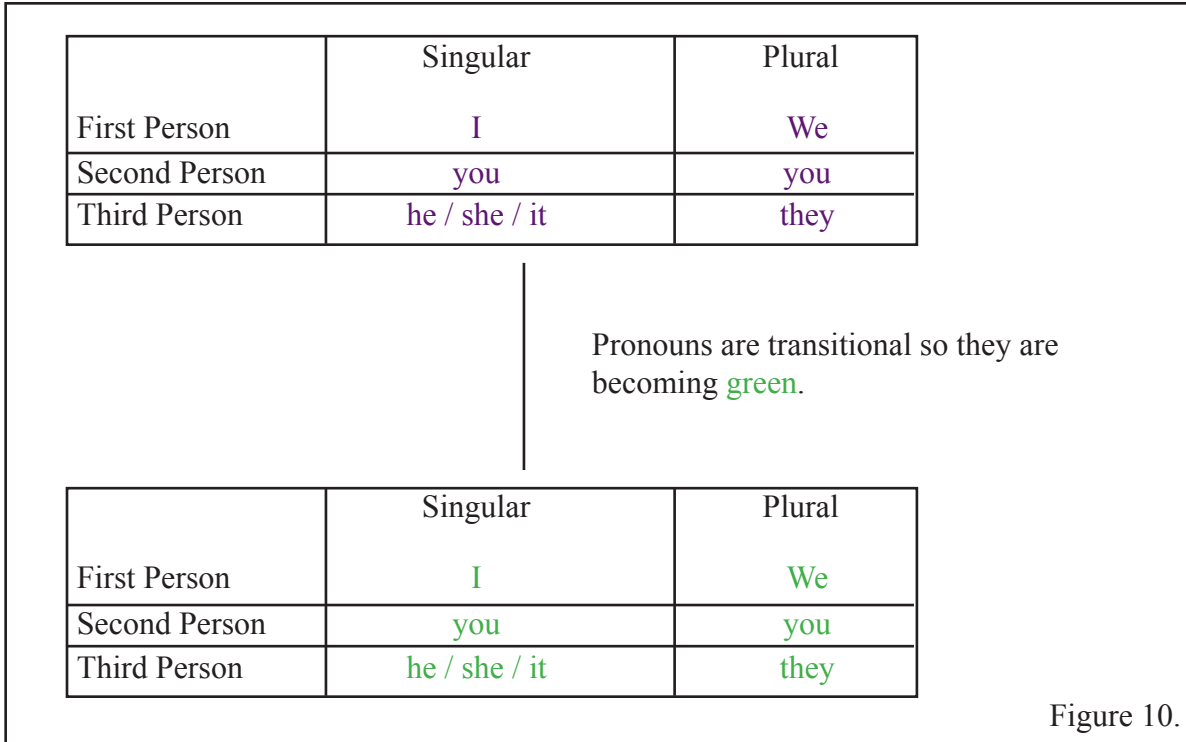


Figure 10.

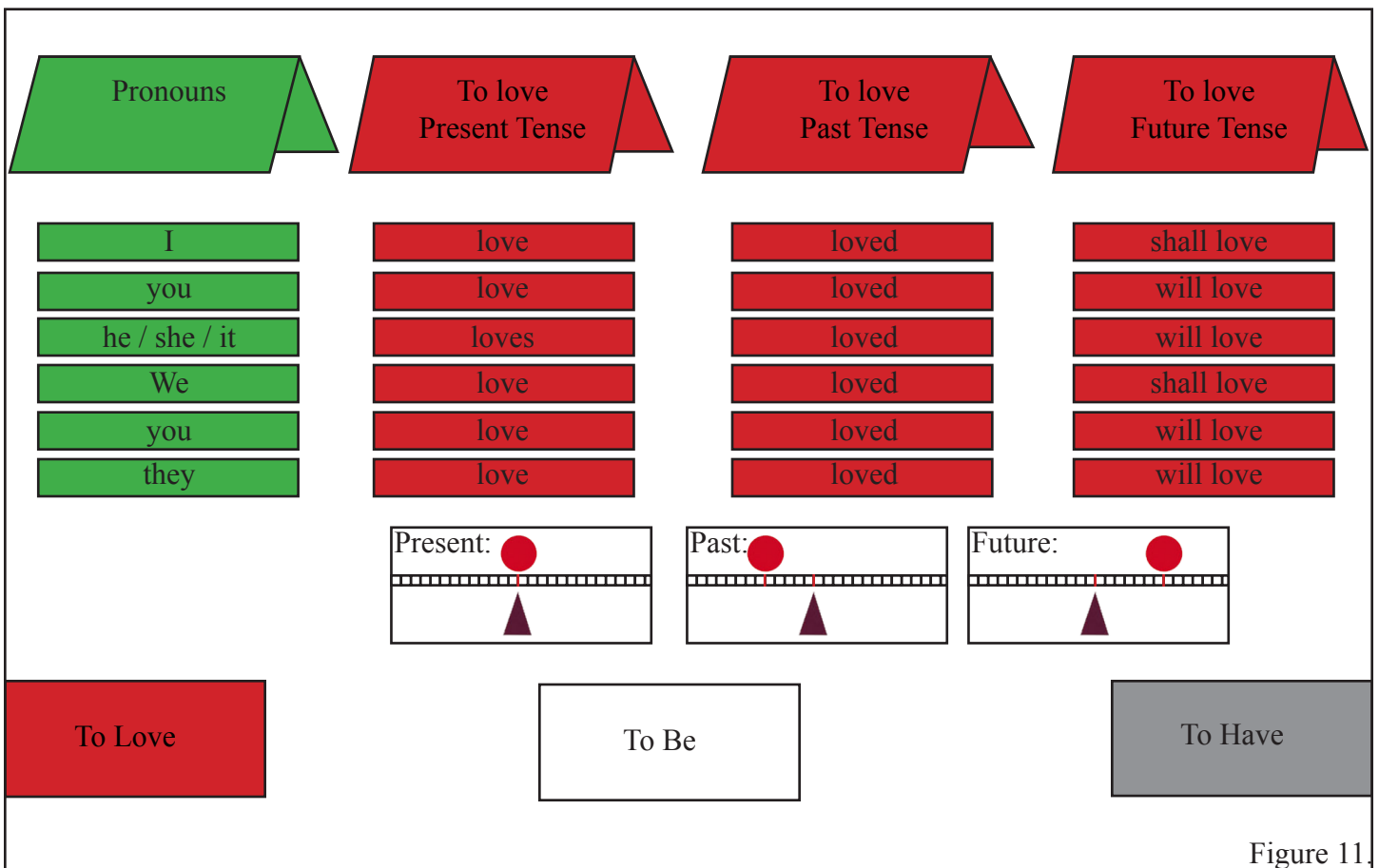
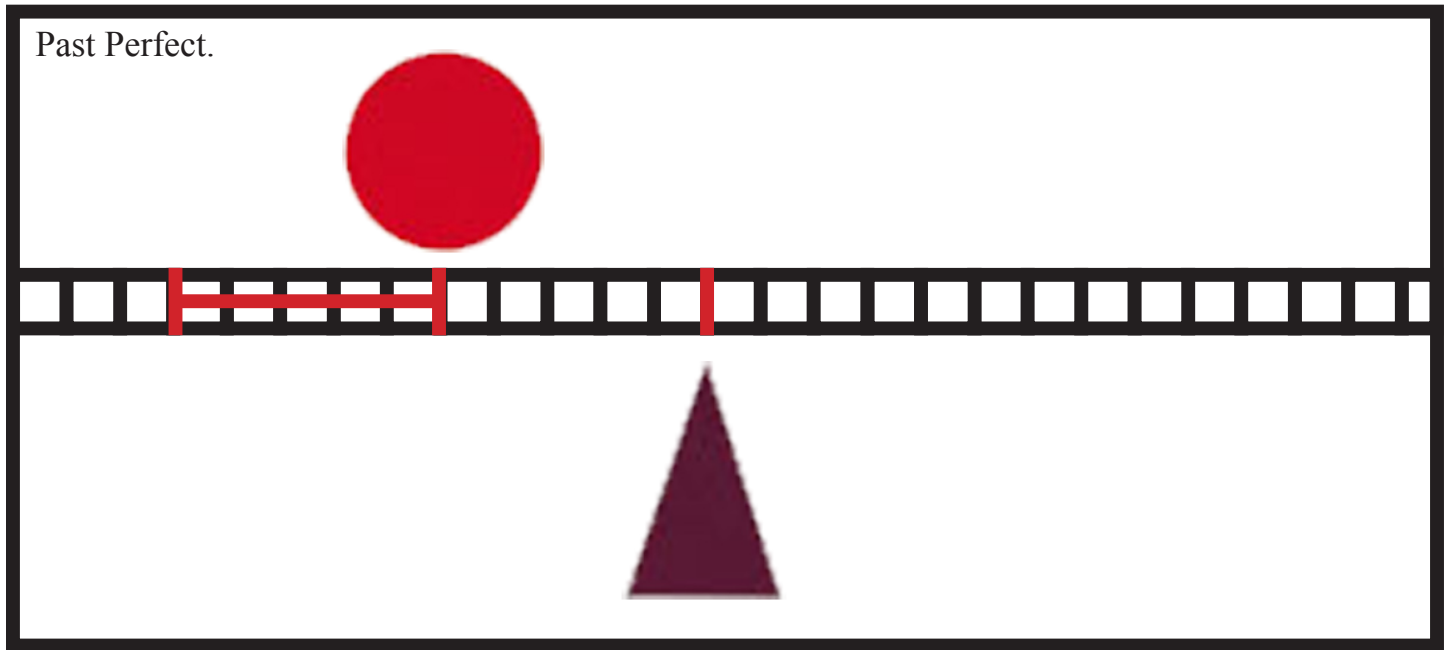


Figure 11.

	Infinitive	Past Tense	Past Participle	Present Participle
regular.	to dance	I danced	She (has) danced	She (is) dancing
	to act	I acted	He (has) acted	She (is) acting
	to watch	I watched	He watched	watching
irregular	to eat	ate	eaten	eating
	to sleep	slept	slept	sleeping
	to take	took	taken	taking



Past Perfect.
 After I had worked on this for a week, I asked to be paid.

Pronoun

I

Perfect Tense.

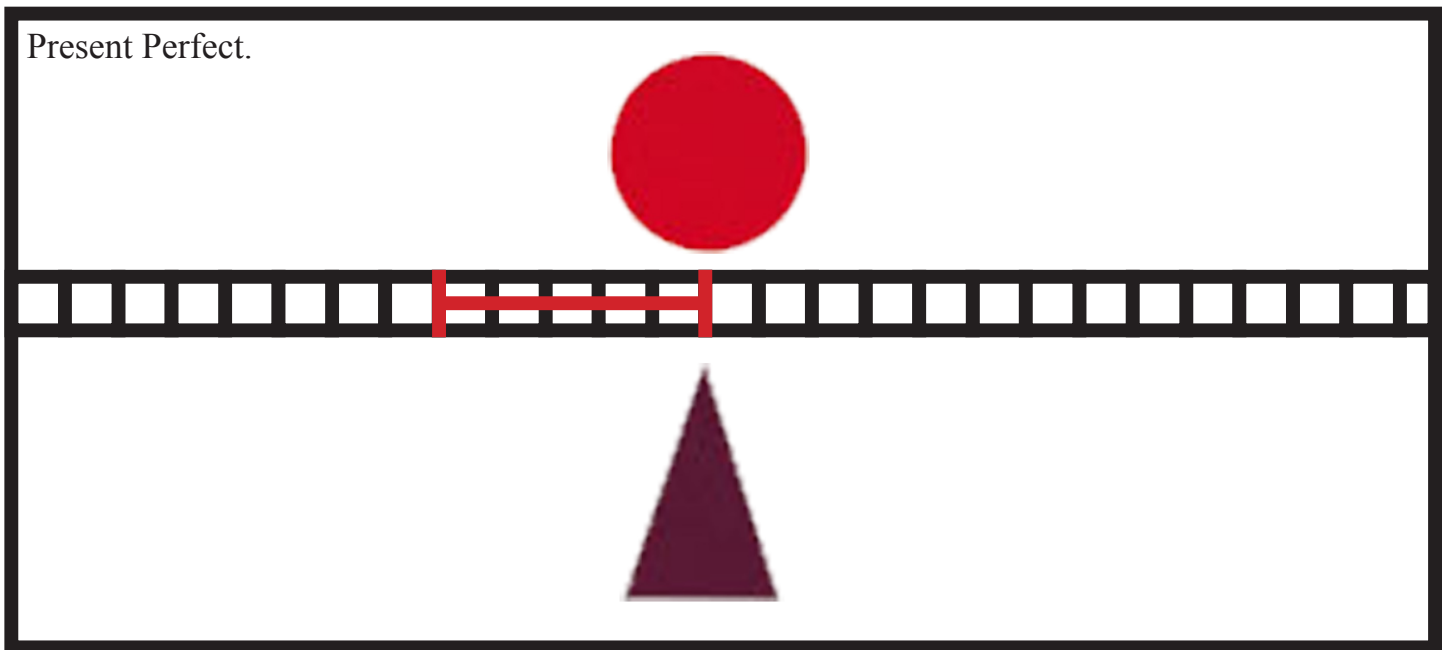
To Have

had

Past Participle

worked

Present Perfect Tense.



Perfect Tense.

Past Perfect.

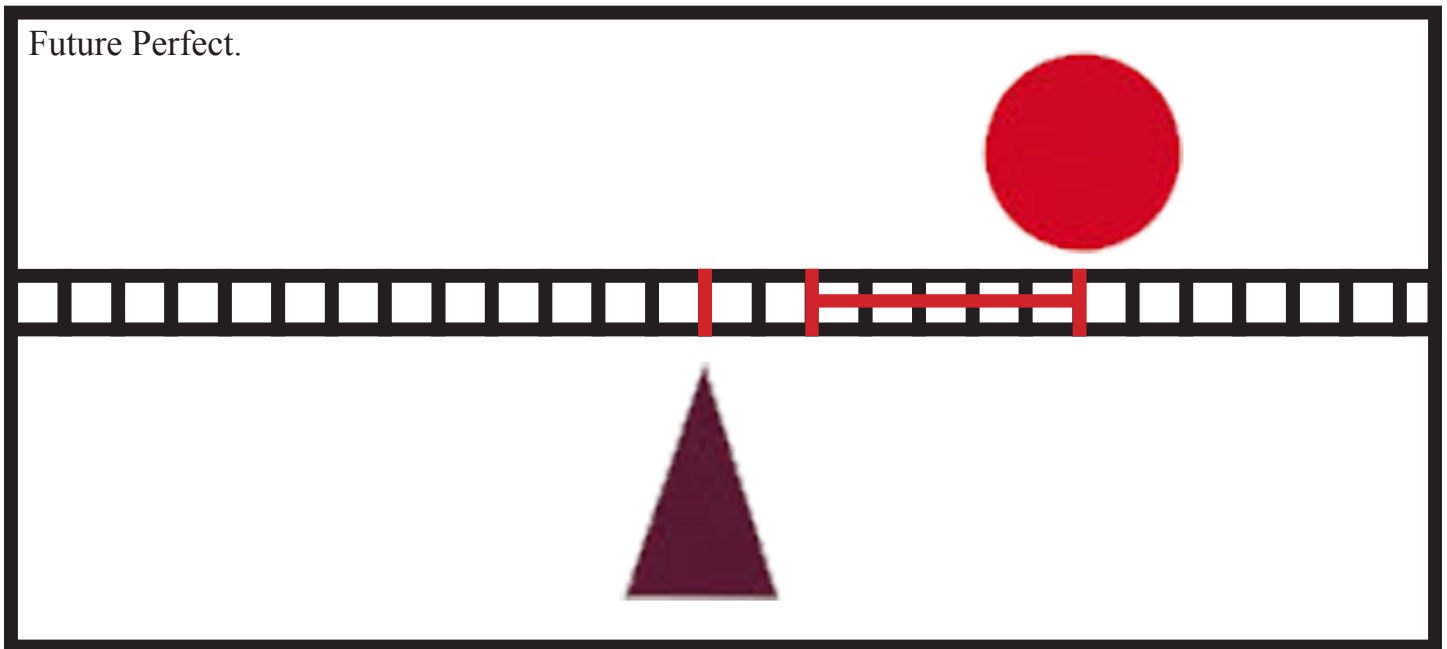
After I had worked on this for a week, I asked to be paid.

Pronoun	To Have	Past Participle
I	had	worked

Present Perfect.

I have worked on this many times.

Pronoun	have	Past Participle
I	worked	



I shall have worked here for seven weeks by the time this program ends.

Perfect Tense.

Past Perfect.

After I had worked on this for a week, I asked to be paid.

Pronoun	To Have	Past Participle
I	had	worked

Present Perfect.

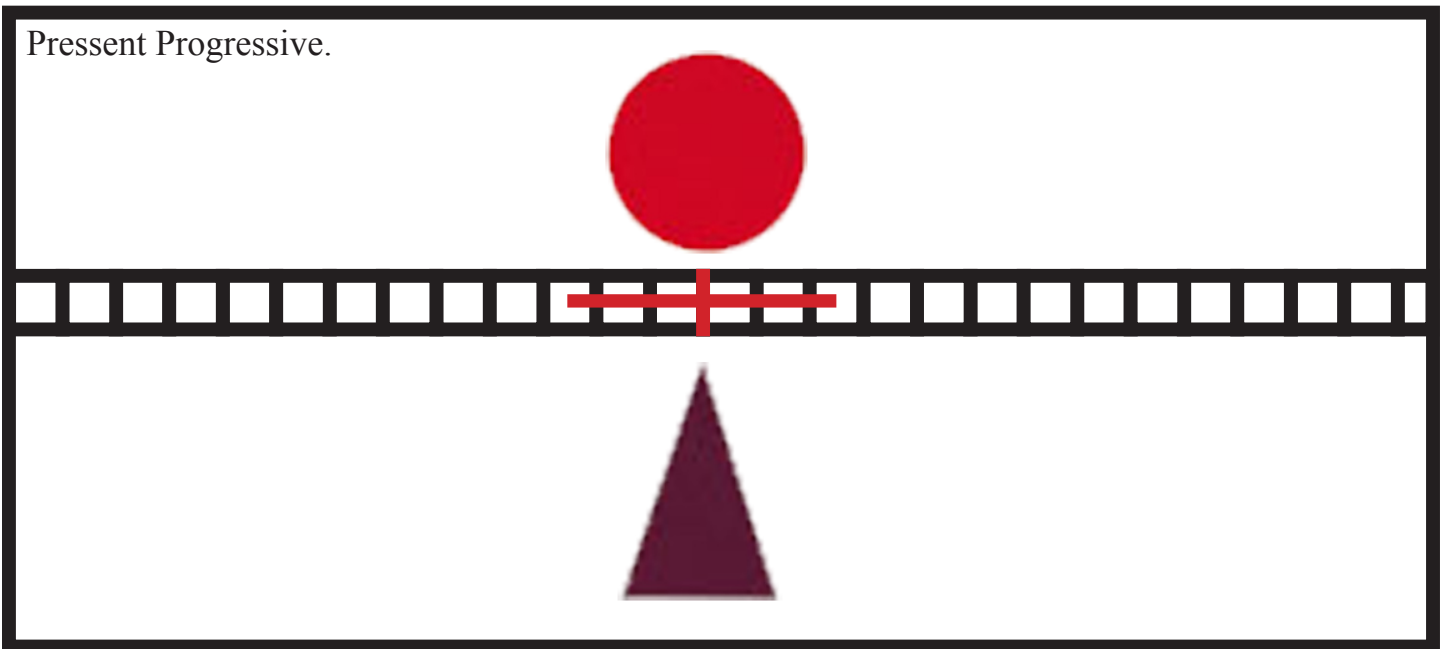
I have worked on this many times.

I	have	worked
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Present Progressive.

I am working on this project.

I	shall have	worked
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Progressive Tense.

Pronoun

To Be

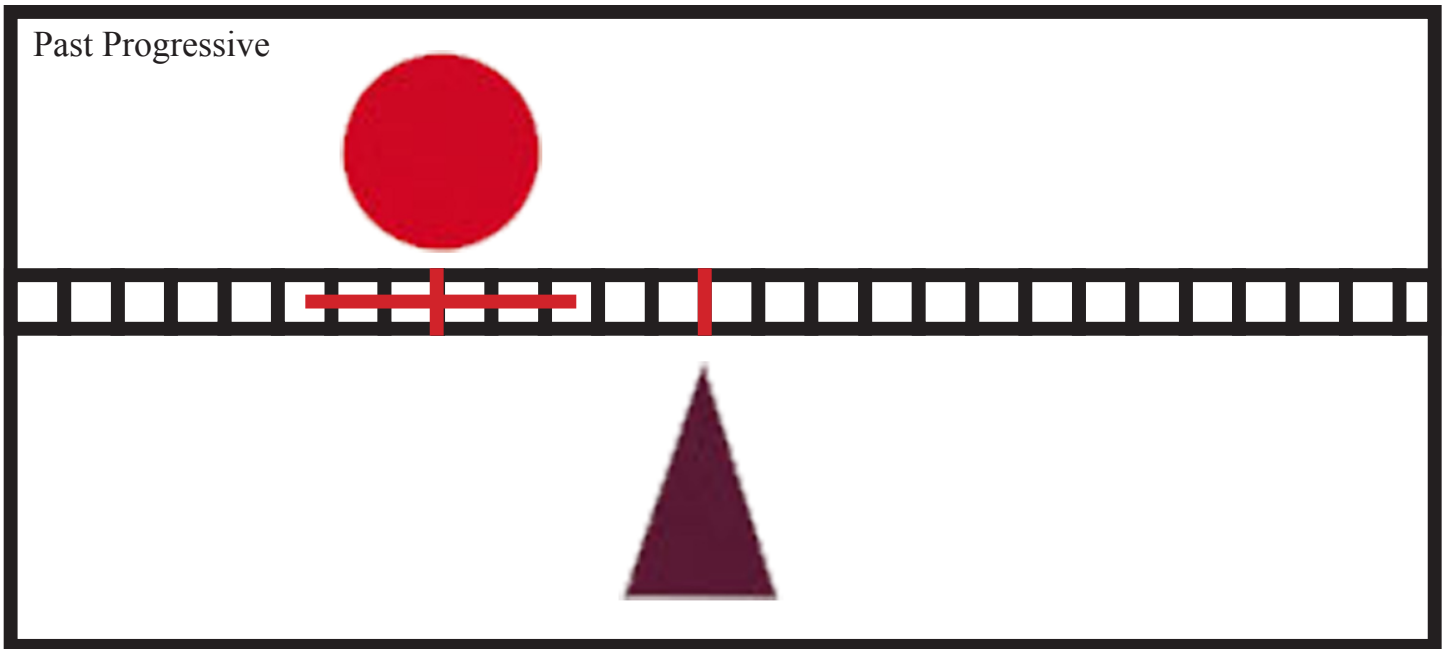
Present Participle

Present Progressive.
I am working on this project.

I

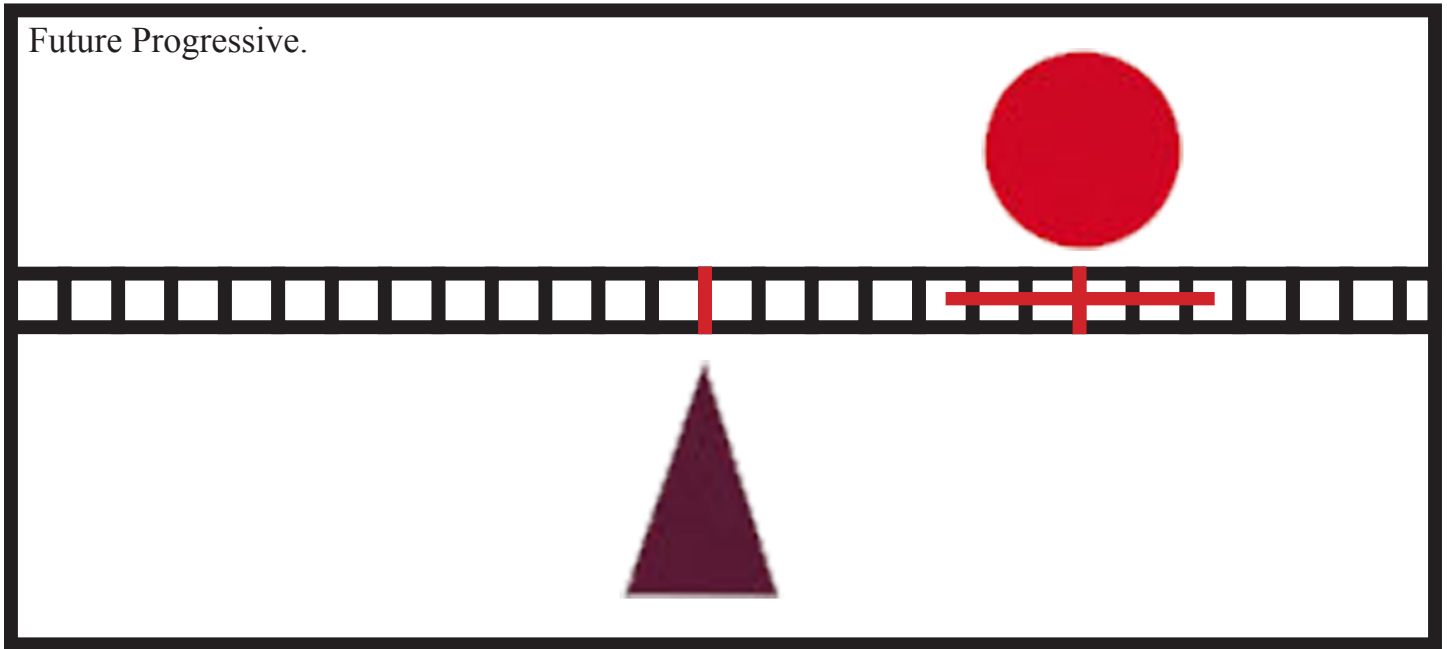
am

working

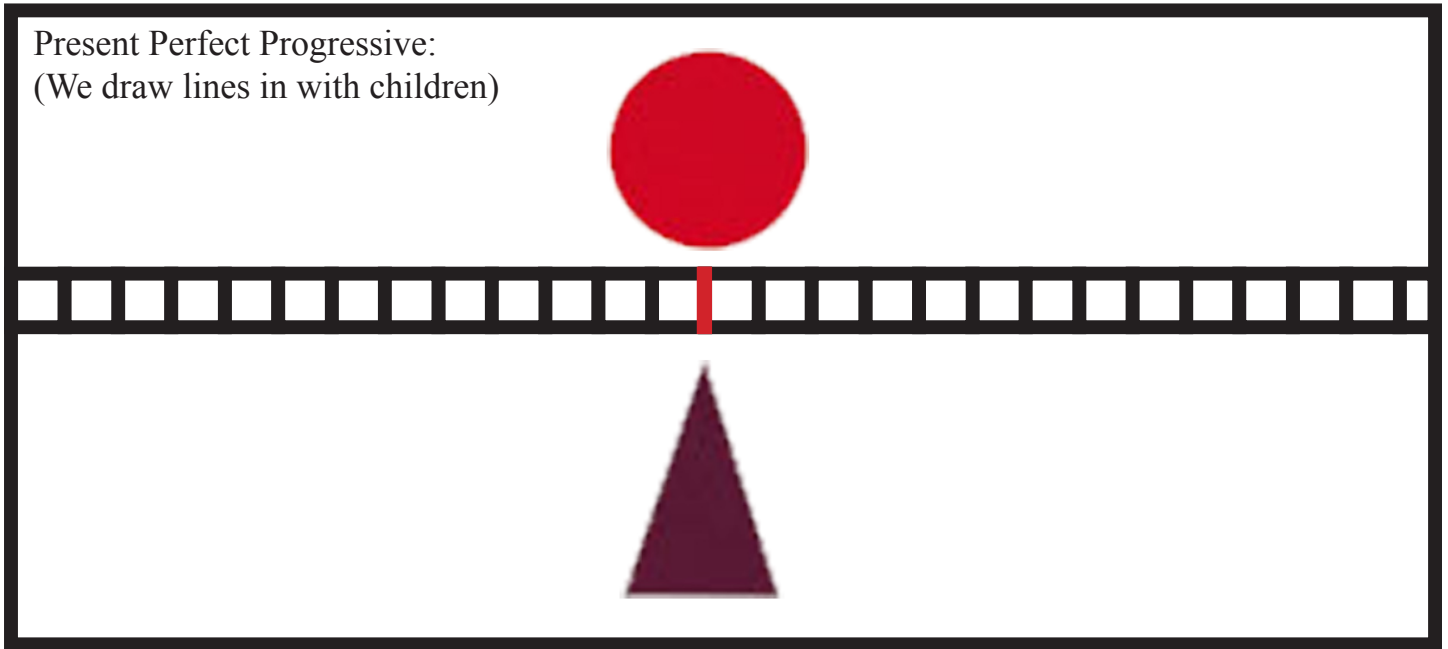


Past Progressive

	Pronoun	To Be	Present Participle
Present Progressive. I <u>am working</u> on this project.	I	am	working
Past Progressive. I <u>was working</u> on this project last month	I	was	working



	Pronoun	To Be	Present Participle
Present Progressive. I <u>am working</u> on this project.	I	am	working
Present Progressive. I <u>was working</u> on this project last month	I	was	working
Present Progressive. This project is so big, I <u>shall be working</u> on it for at least two weeks.	I	shall be	working



Present Perfect Progressive:
(We draw lines in with children)

Perfect Progressive Tense.

Pronoun

To have

been

Present Participle

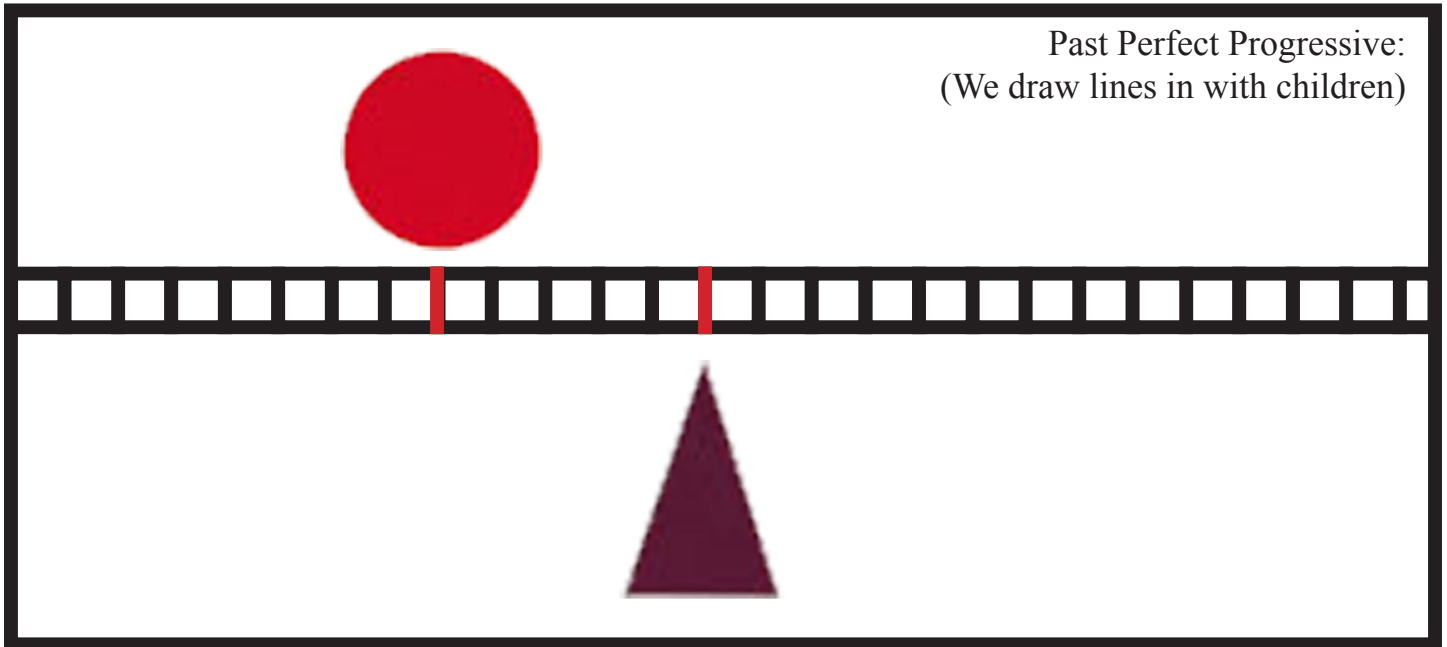
Present Perfect Progressive
I have been working on this
project since May.

I

have

been

working

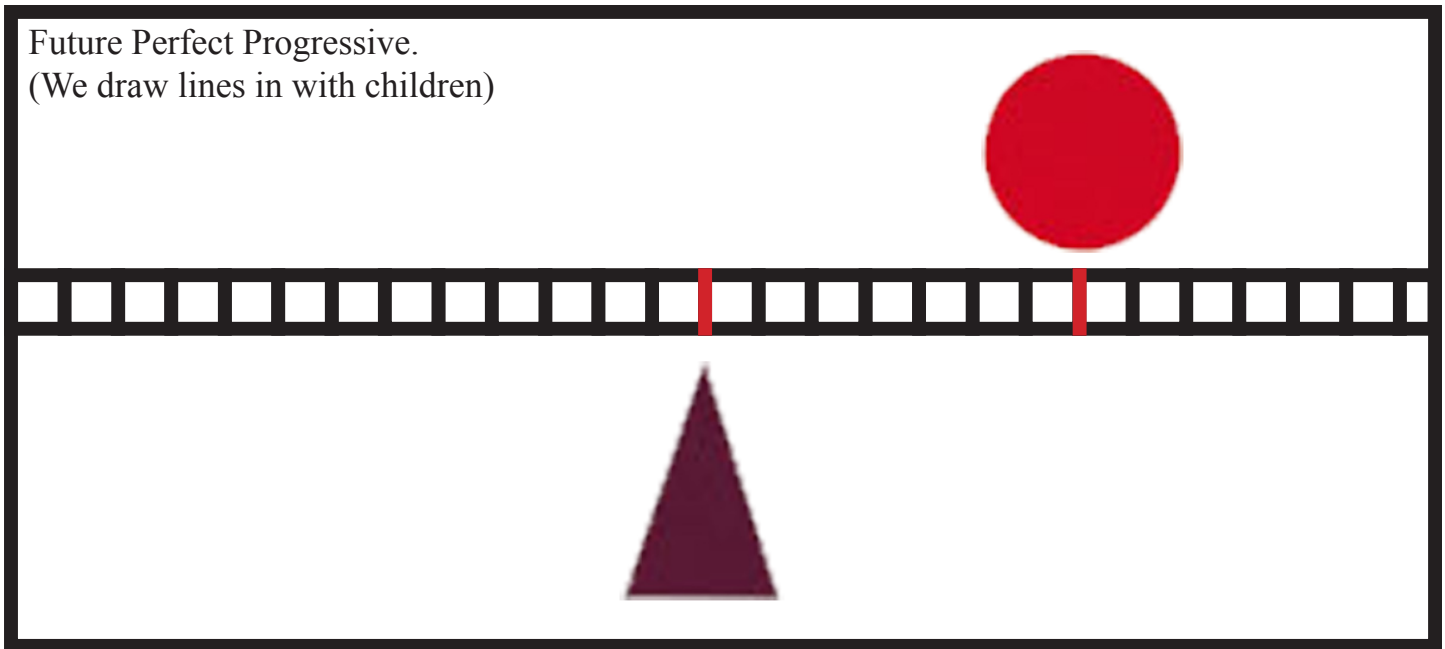


Perfect Progressive Tense.

Present Perfect Progressive
I have been working on this project since May.

Past Perfect Progressive
I had been working on this project until he interrupted me.

	Pronoun	To have	been	Present Participle
Present Perfect Progressive	I	have	been	working
Past Perfect Progressive	I	had	been	working



Perfect Progressive Tense.

Present Perfect Progressive
I have been working on this project since May.

Past Perfect Progressive
I had been working on this project until he interrupted me.

Future Perfect Progressive
By this time next week, Jordan and Ida will have been working together for a year

	Pronoun	To have	been	Present Participle
Present Perfect Progressive	I	have	been	working
Past Perfect Progressive	I	had	been	working
Future Perfect Progressive	I	will have	been	working