

Quarter 1 Grammar Study Guide

Topic:	Things to Remember:
Capitalization Rules	<p>*Be able to identify correctly capitalized sentences.</p> <p>Use MINTS to help you remember the rules.</p> <p>M- months (and days of the week & holidays; not seasons)</p> <p>I- the pronoun I</p> <p>N- names (and other proper nouns)</p> <p>T- titles</p> <p>S- start of sentences</p>
Parts of Speech	<p>*Be able to identify parts of speech in a sentence.</p> <p>Nouns- person, place, thing, or idea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be common (general) or proper (specific) <p>Pronouns- takes the place of a noun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be singular or plural <p>Verbs- can show action, can link a noun to a state of being, or can help clarify a main verb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action verbs- tell what the noun is doing • Linking verbs- links a noun to its state of being • Helping verbs- helps a main verb get clarity <p>Adverbs- modify or describe verbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How, where, when, how much, how often <p>Adjectives- modify or describe nouns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look, feel, smell, taste, sound, what kind, or how many
Subjects & Predicates	<p>*Be able to identify a simple subject, complete subject, simple predicate, or complete predicate in a sentence.</p> <p>Subject- who or what a sentence is about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple subject- just the noun or pronoun • Complete subject- the noun or pronoun AND its modifiers <p>Predicate- tells what the subject does or the state of being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple predicate- just the verb • Complete predicate- the verb AND its modifiers
Run-On Sentences & Sentence Fragments	<p>*Be able to identify a well-written complete sentence. Be able to choose the best revision of a run-on or fragment.</p> <p>Complete sentence- a sentence must have a subject and a predicate for it to be complete</p> <p>Run-on sentence- two subjects and two predicates without proper punctuation or separation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be fixed by separating with punctuation and/or a conjunction <p>Sentence fragment- incomplete thoughts or sentences missing a subject or a predicate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be fixed by adding it to a related sentence nearby or adding the missing part

Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes

ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLES
zoo	animal	Zookeeper Zoologist
thermo	heat	Thermostat Thermal
aud	hear	Auditorium Audio
frag/frac	break	Fraction Fragment
graph	write/print/draw	Paragraph Biography
PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
trans-	across/beyond	Transplant Translate
ex-/exo-	out of/outside	Exterior External
in-	not	Incomplete Insane
re-	again or back	Rewatch Rebuild
auto-	self	Automatic Autopilot
SUFFIXES	MEANING	EXAMPLES
-ology	the study of	Geology Zoology
-ant	one who	Immigrant Applicant
-ible	able to/capable of	Reversible Flexible
-able	able to/capable of	Believable Comfortable
-phobia	fear	Zoophobia Claustrophobia