

# Quarter 1 Grammar Study Guide

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

# 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