

## Punctuation



- The **period** is used
- At the end of statements
  - After an initial or a name
  - After many abbreviations

## What Are Verbs?

A verb is a word that tells about action or says that

Action

State of Being

## What Are Adjectives?

An **adjective** is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun. It may come before or after the noun it describes.

### Kinds of Adjectives

There

Adjective

Adjective

Adjective

More

pronouns

They

many

## What Are Adverbs?

An **adverb** is a word that modifies a verb or an adjective. It tells *how*, *where*, or *when*. Many adverbs are adjectives that end in *-ly*.

quickly angrily

here inside

very soon now

### Comparisons

Adverbs change to show

*-er* when two people or

things are compared.

red

fastest

*-ly* use the word *more*

for things. They use the

word *most* for three or more.

very most happily

completely.

best

## What Are Nouns?

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, or thing.



There are two kinds of nouns: common and proper.

A **Common Noun** names the general group of persons, places, or things. It begins with a lower case letter.

A **Proper Noun** names a specific person, place, and thing. It begins with a capital letter.



# English Language Reference Pack

These resources were created by Lisa Marie Fletcher at [The Canadian Homeschooler](#). They were designed to help parents and teachers in their lessons. They are free for you to use. I just ask that you send people to my site if you would like to share it with friends.

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All the best on your learning journey.

Lisa Marie - The Canadian Homeschooler



# What Are Nouns?

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There are two kinds of nouns: common and proper.

**A Common Noun:** names the general group of persons, places, or things. It begins with a lower case letter.

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Common Noun: girl  
Proper Noun: Jasmine

Common Noun: gorilla  
Proper Noun: King Kong

# Plural Noun Rules

When a noun describes more than one person, place, or thing, it is called a **Plural Noun**.

There are six rules to know how to transform a noun into a plural noun.

- ① To form the plural of most nouns, *add s*.

cat --> cats      dog --> dogs

apple --> apples      boy --> boys

- ② If the singular noun ends with an s, sh, ch, or x - *add es*.

gas --> gases      bush --> bushes

lunch --> lunches      fox --> foxes

- ③ If the singular noun ends with a consonant + y - *change the y to i and add -es*.

candy --> candies

baby --> babies

- ④ Most nouns that end in f or fe - *add s*. For a few - *change the f to v and add es*.

chef --> chefs

knife --> knives

- ⑤ Some nouns are the same when singular and plural.

sheep --> sheep

moose --> moose

- ⑥ Some nouns form their plurals in special ways.

child --> children      man --> men

foot --> feet      mouse --> mice

# Showing Possession

A **possessive noun** is a noun that shows ownership.

To make a singular noun show possession, add an apostrophe and an s.

Annie --> Annie's

Dad --> Dad's

baby --> baby's

robot --> robot's

To make a plural noun that ends in s show possession, just add an apostrophe.

aliens --> aliens'

boys --> boys'

fathers --> fathers'

doctors --> doctors'

To make a plural noun that doesn't end in s show possession, add an apostrophe and an s.

mice --> mice's

geese --> geese's

women --> women's

children --> children's



# Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word used in the place of a noun.

Singular Pronouns			
Person Speaking	I	my, mine	me
Person Spoken To	you	your, yours	you
Other Person, Place, or Thing	he she it	his her, hers its	him her it
Plural Pronouns			
Person Speaking	we	our, ours	us
Person Spoken To	you	your, yours	you
Other Person, Place, or Thing	they	their, theirs	them

# What Are Verbs?

A **verb** is a word that tells about action or says that something is.

Action	State of Being
run	are
read	am
like	was
think	is
build	were

A verb may be a single word or a group of words. A verb with more than one word is made of a **main verb** and one or more **helping verbs**.

## The Helping Verbs Rules

1. Always use helping verbs with these four verbs:

*been seen done gone*

2. Verbs that end in *-en* must be used with helping verbs.

*fallen broken risen*

3. Verbs that end in *-ing* must be used with helping verbs.

*helping doing running*

# What Are Adjectives?

An **adjective** is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun. It may come before or after the word it describes.

## Kinds of Adjectives

There are three main kinds of adjectives: c

Adjectives that tell *WHAT KIND*.

<i>red</i>	<i>long</i>	<i>funny</i>	<i>dangerous</i>
<i>tall</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>dirty</i>	<i>washable</i>
<i>sweet</i>	<i>square</i>	<i>wild</i>	<i>thin</i>

Adjectives that tell *HOW MANY*.

*two*   *some*   *several*   *five*



Adjectives that tell *WHICH ONES*.

*this*   *those*   *these*   *that*

More than one adjective can be used for each noun or pronoun. Usually, if there is more than one adjective, they are separated by a comma (except for **how many** adjectives.)



# What Are Adverbs?

An **adverb** is a word that modifies a verb or an adjective. It tells *how*, *where*, or *when*. Many adverbs are adjectives that end in *-ly*.

*HOW: well quickly angrily*

*WHERE: far there inside*

*WHEN: yesterday soon now*

## Making Comparisons

There are three main ways adverbs change to show comparisons.

1. Some short adverbs add *-er* when two people or things are being compared. They add *-est* when three or more are compared.

*fast faster fastest*

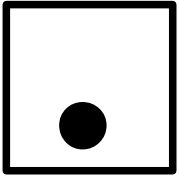
2. Most adverbs that end in *-ly* use the word *more* in comparing two people or things. They use the word *most* in comparing three or more.

*happily more happily most happily*

3. Some change their forms completely.

*well better best*

# Punctuation



The **period** is used:

- At the end of statements & most commands.
- After an initial of a name.
- After many abbreviations
- After each numeral or letter that shows a division of an outline.



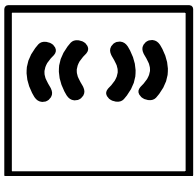
The **question mark** is used:

- At the end of every question.



The **exclamation point** is used:

- At the end of an exclamation or a command that shows strong feeling.



The **quotation marks** are used:

- Before and after the words of every direct quotation.
- Around the titles of poems, stories, and other short works.



The **apostrophe** is used:

- To show possession.
- In contractions.

# Punctuation



The **comma** is used:

- To signal a pause in a sentence.
- In dates, to separate the day for the month from the year.
- To separate the name of a city from the state or country in which it is located.
- To set off the name of a person spoken to.
- After yes, no, or well at the beginning of a sentence

**Capital Letters** are used:

- At the beginning of every proper noun.
- For initials.
- Titles and their abbreviations.
- The word I.
- Days, holidays, and months
- Names of building and streets.
- Names of cities, states, and countries.
- Names for people of particular countries.
- Beginning every sentence.
- Beginning of every direct quotation.
- First word in most lines of poetry.
- First word in the greeting and closing of a letter.
- First word, last word, and important words of a title.