



Language Arts for
Intermediate Students

by Kathy Weitz



BARDS & POETS I
Grammar Flashcards



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BARDS & POETS I GRAMMAR FLASHCARDS

Print or copy the flashcards onto cardstock (double-sided). Because every printer is different, you will need to use your particular printer's settings to make sure the paper feeds properly so that the fronts and backs match up. I suggest that you manually feed the cardstock into the printer, and print the pages one at a time, beginning with page 4. Always print a test copy on scrap paper first.

Instructions for use are provided in the Bards & Poets I Student Book Appendix.

Sentence

Parts of Speech

Noun

Pronoun

Parts of Speech

Lesson 2.3

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Verb
4. Adjective
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

Sentence

Lesson 1.1

- ✓ begins with capital letter
- ✓ ends with end punctuation
- ✓ expresses a complete thought
- ✓ has both
 - a subject, telling who or what the sentence is about
 - a predicate, telling what the subject is or does

Pronoun

Lesson 6.2

“stands in” for a noun

Noun

Lesson 3.2

names a person, place, thing, or idea

Verb

Adjective

Adverb

Preposition

Adjective
Lesson 5.2

describes or defines a noun or a pronoun, telling

what kind?
how many?
which one?

Verb
Lesson 3.3

shows action, being, or state

Preposition
Lesson 8.2

connects a noun or a pronoun to another word in the sentence

Adverb
Lesson 7.3

modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, telling

where?
when?
why?
how?
to what extent?

Conjunction

Interjection

Capitalization Rules

Basic Comma Rules

Interjection Lesson 10.2

shows sudden or strong emotion

Conjunction Lesson 9.2

connects words, phrases, or clauses
(most common: and, but, or)

Basic Comma Rules Lesson 1.3

Separate by commas:

- ✓ a series - three or more words of the same rank used together
- ✓ a direct quotation
- ✓ between two independent clauses joined by the conjunctions **and, but, nor, for, or yet**
- ✓ the salutation of an informal letter

Capitalization Rules Lesson 1.2

Capitalize:

- ✓ the first word of every sentence
- ✓ proper nouns
- ✓ titles
- ✓ I
- ✓ O!
- ✓ dates and days of the week

Direct Quotation

Subject

Predicate

Declarative Sentence

Subject
Lesson 3.4

who or what the sentence is about

Direct Quotation
Lesson 2.2

relates what a speaker said or thought, repeating his or her actual words

Declarative Sentence
Lesson 1.4

makes a statement or gives information

✓ ends with a period (.)

Predicate
Lesson 3.4

what the subject is or does

Exclamatory Sentence

Imperative Sentence

Interrogative Sentence

Noun Classes

Imperative Sentence Lesson 1.4

tells or commands someone to do something

✓ may end with a period (.) or an exclamation point (!)

Exclamatory Sentence Lesson 1.4

expresses strong or sudden emotion

✓ ends with an exclamation point (!)

Noun Classes Lesson 4.2

common noun - a name common to a class of persons, places, things, or ideas

proper noun - name of some particular person, place, thing, or idea

✓ proper nouns must be capitalized

Interrogative Sentence Lesson 1.4

asks a question

✓ ends with a question mark (?)

Noun Properties

Property - Number

Antecedent

Linking Verbs

Property - Number
Lesson 4.3

singular - only one

plural - more than one

Noun Properties
Lesson 4.3

gender

person

number

case

Linking Verbs
Lesson 6.3

join the subject to a noun or adjective in the predicate

Forms of be: am, is, was, were, be, being, been

Verbs of feeling, seeming, and becoming

Verbs of sensing: taste, feel, smell, sound, look, appear

Antecedent
Lesson 6.2

noun for which the pronoun “stands in”

Auxiliaries (Helping Verbs)

Adjective Classes

Common Prepositions

Verbal

Adjective Classes

Lesson 5.3

descriptive adjective - describes a noun; telling what kind?
definitive adjective - limits or defines; telling which one? or how many?

Auxiliaries (Helping Verbs)

Lesson 3.4

verbs used in the conjugation of other verbs (sometimes called helping verbs)

Forms of be: am, is, are, were, was, be, being, been

3 D's: do, does, did

3 H's: have, has, had

3 M's: may, might, must

3 doubles: can-could, shall-should, will-would

Verbal

Lesson 18.2

derived from a verb; has properties of a verb and of an adjective, noun or adverb

Common Prepositions

Lesson 8.2

aboard	among	between	from	over	underneath
above	around	beyond	in	past	until
about	at	but	into	since	unto
across	before	by	like	through	up
after	behind	down	near	throughout	upon
against	below	during	of	to	with
along	beneath	except	off	toward	within
amid	beside	for	on	under	without

Verbal Classes

Conjunction Classes

Clause

Phrase

Conjunction Classes
Lesson 23.2

coordinate - joins elements of the same rank or name

subordinate - joins elements of different ranks or names

correlative - coordinates or subordinates used in pairs

Verbal Classes
Lesson 18.2

Participles - verbal adjectives

Gerunds - verbal nouns

Infinitives - to + verb - used as noun, adjective, or adverb

Phrase
Lesson 22.2

a group of words working together in a sentence that

does not have both a subject and a predicate

Clause
Lesson 22.2

a group of words working together in a sentence

that has both a subject and a predicate

Principal Clause

Subordinate Clause

Simple Sentence

Compound Sentence

Subordinate Clause
Lesson 22.2

does not make complete sense when separated from the rest of the sentence

(sometimes called a Dependent Clause)

Principal Clause

Lesson 22.2

still makes complete sense when separated from the rest of the sentence

(sometimes called an Independent Clause)

Compound Sentence
Lesson 25.2

has two or more principal clauses

Simple Sentence
Lesson 25.2

has a single clause

Complex Sentence

Compound-Complex
Sentence

Compound-Complex Sentence
Lesson 25.2

has two or more principal clauses and one or more subordinate clauses

Complex Sentence
Lesson 25.2

has a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses