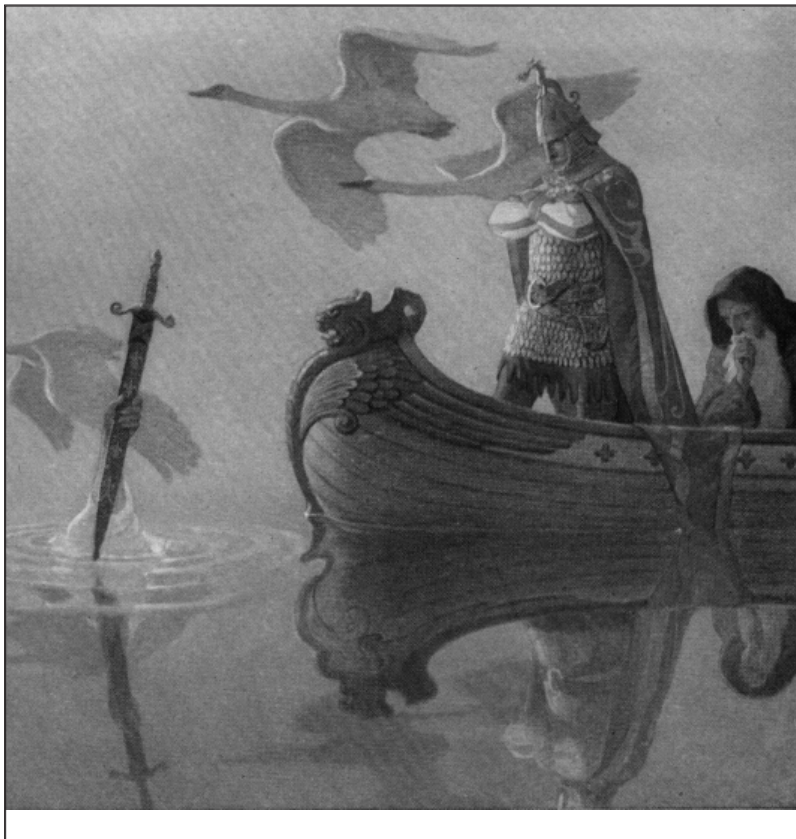




*Language Arts for
Intermediate Students*

by Kathy Weitz



BARDS & POETS II

Grammar Flashcards



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BARDS & POETS II 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 II* Student Book Appendix.

Sentence

Parts of Speech

Noun

Pronoun

Parts of Speech Lesson 1.1

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 1.1

“stands in” for a noun

Noun Lesson 1.1

names a person, place, thing, or idea

Verb

Adjective

Adverb

Preposition

Adjective
Lesson 1.1

describes or defines a noun or a pronoun, telling

what kind?

how many?

which one?

Verb
Lesson 1.1

shows action, being, or state

Preposition
Lesson 1.1

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

Adverb
Lesson 1.1

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

where?

how?

when?

to what extent?

why?

Conjunction

Interjection

Capitalization Rules

Basic Comma Rules

Interjection Lesson II

shows sudden or strong emotion

Conjunction Lesson I.I

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

Basic Comma Rules Lesson I.I

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 I.I

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 1.2

who or what the sentence is about

Direct Quotation
Lesson 1.1

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 1.2

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 2.2

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 - Person

Property - Gender

Property - Number

Property - Person
Lesson 2.2

first person - the speaker

second person - the person or object spoken to

third person - the person or object spoken of

Noun Properties
Lesson 2.2

gender

person

number

case

Property - Number
Lesson 2.3

singular - only one

plural - more than one

Property - Gender
Lesson 2.2

masculine - denotes males

feminine - denotes females

common - denotes either males or females

neuter - denotes neither males nor females

Antecedent

Pronoun Properties

Pronoun Classes

Verb Classes By Use

Pronoun Properties
Lesson 5.2

gender

person

number

case

Antecedent
Lesson 5.2

noun for which the pronoun “stands in”

Verb Classes By Use
Lesson 6.2

transitive verb - requires an object

intransitive verb - does not require an object

linking verb - joins the subject to a noun or adjective in the predicate

Pronoun Classes
Lesson 5.2

personal

possessive

relative

interrogative

Verb Classes By Form

Linking Verbs

Verb Properties

Auxiliaries (Helping Verbs)

Linking Verbs Lesson 6.2

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*

Verb Classes By Form Lesson 6.2

regular - forms past tense by adding -d or -ed

irregular - forms past tense in some way other than by adding -d or -ed

Auxiliaries (Helping Verbs) Lesson 6.2

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*

Verb Properties Lesson 6.2

person

number

tense

voice

mood (mode)

Verb Property - Tense

Adjective Classes

Common Prepositions

Verbal

Adjective Classes Lesson 9.2

descriptive adjective - describes a noun; telling *what kind?*

definitive adjective - limits or defines; telling *which one?* or *how many?*

Verb Property - Tense Lesson 6.3

tells the time of an action or event

Present - occurring or existing now

Present Perfect - past but connected with present and/or future

Past - occurring or existing before the present

Past Perfect - ended or completed in the past

Future - yet to occur or exist

Future Perfect - finished or ended before a certain future time

Verbal Lesson 10.4

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

Common Prepositions Lesson 9.4

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 13.2

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 10.4

Participles - verbal adjectives

Gerunds - verbal nouns

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

Phrase
Lesson 13.3

a group of words working together in a sentence that

does not have both a subject and a predicate

Clause
Lesson 13.3

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 13.3

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

(sometimes called a *Dependent Clause*)

Principal Clause
Lesson 13.3

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

(sometimes called an *Independent Clause*)

Compound Sentence
Lesson 13.4

has two or more principal clauses

Simple Sentence
Lesson 13.4

has a single clause

Complex Sentence

Compound-Complex Sentence

Compound-Complex Sentence
Lesson 13.4

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

Complex Sentence
Lesson 13.4

has a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses