

Language Arts Review

Grammar

Parts of Speech:

***Noun- person, place, thing or idea

***Verb- action word or forms of the word "be" (are, was, am, were, is...)

***Pronoun- I, she, he, they, we, us...

**Adjective- describes a noun

**Adverb- describes a verb

**Article- "a" "an" and "the"

Conjunction

Preposition

Interjection

Verb tenses:

PAST- has already happened (I ran to the bus.) "ran" is past tense

PRESENT- is happening right now (I run to the bus. I am running to the bus)

FUTURE- will happen (I will run to the bus.)

Sentences:

- 4 kinds:
- 1) statement--- tells about something. Ends with a period.
 - 2) command--- gives an order, tells someone to do something.
 - 3) question--- asks a question. Ends with a question mark. (?)
 - 4) exclamation--- shows emotion. Ends with an exclamation point. (!)

A sentence must have: A CAPITAL letter at the beginning. Punctuation at the end.

A noun and a verb.

Parts of a sentence: SUBJECT- contains the main noun
PREDICATE- contains the main verb

The young ^N puppy / ^V ran across the park.
subject Predicate

fragment- an incomplete sentence, part of a sentence

Possessive Nouns:

The cat's toys. (only one cat owns the toys)

[cat]'s toys

The cats' toys. (more than one cat owns the toys)

[cats]' toys

Capital Letters:

- First word in a sentence
- Proper nouns: Names of people and places (ex. San Francisco, Harry Potter, Asia...)
- Names of holidays (New Year's Eve, Christmas, Halloween)
- Titles of books (James and the Giant Peach)

Commas:

- separate items in a list
Ex. In my desk I found a library book, two pencils, a practice book and a paper clip.
- dates *Ex.* Sunday, January 17, 2008
- between cities and states *Ex.* Oakland, California

Synonyms- two words with the SAME meaning (mad, angry)

Antonyms- two words with OPPOSITE meaning (clean, dirty)

Homophones- words that SOUND the same but have different meanings.

hear / here our / hour new / knew

not / knot

★

they're—"they are"
there
their--- "our" "his" "her"

its--- "his" "her" (ex. The dog wagged its tail.)

it's--- "it is" (It's raining outside)

Prefixes- added *at the beginning of* a word

re- "to do again" (rewind, recycle)

uni- "one" (unicycle)

bi- "two" (bicycle)

tri- "three" (tricycle, triangle)

un- (unhappy, unusual)

dis- "not" "opposite of" (disapprove, disagree, dishonest)

non- (nonfiction, nonsense)

Suffixes- added to the *end* of a word

-ful "full of" (wonderful, powerful)

-less "without" (powerless, homeless)

-ward “in the direction of” (homeward, seaward, backward)

-er “one who..” (teacher, ice skater)

-ness “having” (kindness, goodness)

-er -est (small, smaller, smallest)

-y -ly (stormy, lovely)

-ed -ing

Spelling-

For words that end in a VOWEL CONSONANT (Ex. stop and trap) double the consonant before adding -ed or -ing

stop--- stopping, stopped

trap--- trapping, trapped

Syllables-

Clap the number of beats a word has. In VC-CV words there is a break between the consonants.

Ex. butter = but - ter wonder = won - der

Types of Reference Books

atlas—book of maps

dictionary—a book with the definitions of words

guide words- the first and last word on a dictionary page (ABC order)

thesaurus— a book of synonyms, looks like a dictionary

encyclopedias— A set of books that have information on many topics. (Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia.)

almanac—a book of facts about one year.

Terms to know:

Fantasy- make-believe

Realism- something that could really happen

inference- guess

prediction- a guess

plural- more than one

error- a mistake

revise- make changes to something to make it better