

C: Reproducible Sentence List

6th Grade DGP

Weeks 1-15

Monday: Write out this week's sentence and identify each word as noun (common, proper, possessive), pronoun (type, case, person), verb (helping, linking, action, tense), adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction (coordinating, subordinating, correlative), or interjection.

Tuesday: Write out this week's sentence and identify sentence parts including subject (complete and simple), complete predicate, verb (transitive or intransitive), direct object, indirect object, predicate nominative, predicate adjective, appositive, noun of direct address, and prepositional phrase (adjective or adverb).

Wednesday: Write out this week's sentence and identify each clause as independent or dependent; identify the sentence type as simple, compound, or complex; and identify the sentence purpose as declarative, imperative, interrogative, or exclamatory.

Thursday: Write out this week's sentence and add capitalization and punctuation including end punctuation, commas, semicolons, apostrophes, underlining, and quotation marks.

Week #	Date	Sentence
1.	_____	tom sawyer is a young playful adventurous boy
2.	_____	he had come like a thief in the night
3.	_____	smoke drifted lazily from a multitude of chimneys
4.	_____	hitch your wagon to a star
5.	_____	we students will learn grammar and we will write many essays
6.	_____	from that moment i understood the pathway from slavery to freedom
7.	_____	did each of the girls in the class write a poem for herself
8.	_____	we sailed out of miles river for baltimore on a saturday morning
9.	_____	the man sprang for his throat but buck was too quick for him
10.	_____	are both sounder and old yeller books about dogs
11.	_____	he gratefully opened to the lesson for the afternoon and poured ink upon the page
12.	_____	he came to the village and called at a peasants hut but the man was not at home
13.	_____	be not simply good be good for something
14.	_____	whos the author of the poem the raven
15.	_____	e b white who was born on july 11 1899 in mount vernon new york is the author of charlottes web

C: Reproducible Sentence List

6th Grade DGP

Weeks 16-30

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- | | | |
|-----|-------|---|
| 16. | _____ | sary jane gave the lady of shalott a sharp look and put away her nankeen vests |
| 17. | _____ | someone has robbed me cried the miser wildly (Use dialogue portion only for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.) |
| 18. | _____ | the count laid his hand on franzs shoulder |
| 19. | _____ | ah dear sister how can i answer this question |
| 20. | _____ | this was alberts favorite lounging place |
| 21. | _____ | its springtime and you wont get any more cold weather the man replied (Use dialogue portion only for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.) |
| 22. | _____ | in the book james and the giant peach james travels to new york in a peach and he lands on top of the empire state building |
| 23. | _____ | you dont get harmony when everybody sings the same note |
| 24. | _____ | signor pastrini had promised them a banquet he gave them a tolerable repast |
| 25. | _____ | the smiths like laura ingalls wilders books because they are autobiographical |
| 26. | _____ | which of the books will you read austin and me after we finish our homework |
| 27. | _____ | this is a beautiful river he said to his companion (Use dialogue portion only for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.) |
| 28. | _____ | oh mariah that is a great story you will like it very much |
| 29. | _____ | to whom did you give that collection of american plays |
| 30. | _____ | if you go to the bookstore buy sarah and me magazines poetry and novels |

B. Marking Guide

Monday Abbreviations

n = common noun
N = proper noun
pos n = possessive noun
pro = personal pronoun
 1 = first person
 2 = second person
 3 = third person
nom = nominative
obj = objective
pos = possessive
ind pro = indefinite pronoun
int pro = interrogative pronoun
dem pro = demonstrative pronoun
ref pro = reflexive pronoun
rp = relative pronoun
adj = adjective
Adj = proper adjective
art = article
av = action verb
lv = linking verb
hv = helping verb
 pres = present tense
 past = past tense
 f = future tense
 per = perfect tense
 prog = progressive tense
adv = adverb
prep = preposition
cc = coordinating conjunction
sc = subordinating conjunction
cor conj = correlative conjunction

Tuesday Abbreviations

S = simple subject
___ = complete subject
vt = transitive verb
vi = intransitive verb

___ = complete predicate
do = direct object
io = indirect object
pn = predicate nominative
pa = predicate adjective
op = object of preposition
() = phrase
adj prep ph = adjective prepositional phrase
adv prep ph = adverb prepositional phrase
app = appositive
nda = noun of direct address

Wednesday Abbreviations

[] = clause
ind cl = independent clause
dep cl = dependent clause
ss = simple sentence
cd = compound sentence
cx = complex sentence
dec = declarative
imp = imperative
exc = exclamatory
int = interrogative

Thursday Proofreading Marks

(Write in each symbol as your teacher goes over it with you in class.)

capitalize:
insert apostrophe:
insert quotation marks:
insert semicolon:
insert comma:
insert end punctuation:
italicize:

Chapter 3: Materials

A. Help Pages

Monday Notes (Parts of Speech)

NOUN

- person, place, thing, idea
- common (n): names a general noun; begins with lower case letter (city)
- proper (N): names a specific noun; begins with capital letter (Detroit)
- possessive (pos n, pos N): shows ownership (girl's, Roger's)

PRONOUN (pro)

- takes the place of a noun
- types
 - personal (1st person: pronouns having to do with "me"; 2nd person: pronouns having to do with "you"; 3rd person: pronouns having to do with everyone else)
 - singular nominative (nom): I, you, he, she, it
 - plural nominative (nom): we, you, they
 - singular objective (obj): me, you, him, her, it
 - plural objective (obj): us, you, them
 - singular possessive (pos): my, your, his, her, its, mine, yours
 - plural possessive (pos): our, your, their, ours, yours, theirs
 - interrogative (int): asks a question
 - Which? Whose? What? Whom? Who?
 - demonstrative (dem): demonstrates which one
 - this, that, these, those
 - indefinite (ind): doesn't refer to a definite person or thing
 - each, either, neither, few, some, all, most, several, few, many, none, one, someone, no one, everyone, anyone, somebody, nobody, everybody, anybody, more, much, another, both, any, other, etc.
 - reflexive (ref): reflects back to "self"
 - myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
 - not words: hisself, ourself, theirselves
 - relative (rp): starts adj. dependent clauses
 - that, which, who, whom, whose

ADVERB (adv)

- modifies adjectives (really cute), verbs (run quickly), and other adverbs (very easily)
- tells How? When? Where? To what extent?
- Not and never are always adverbs.

ADJECTIVE (adj)

- modifies nouns (I have a green pen.) and pronouns (They are happy.)
- tells Which one? How many? What kind?
- articles (art): a, an, the
- proper adjective (Adj): proper noun used as an adjective (American flag)

PREPOSITION (prep)

- shows relationship between a noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence
- across, after, against, around, at, before, below, between, by, during, except, for, from, in, of, off, on, over, since, through, to, under, until, with, according to, because of, instead of, etc.
- We went to school. We went up the stairs.

CONJUNCTION

- joins words, phrases, and clauses
- types
 - coordinating (cc)
 - FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
 - subordinating (sc)
 - starts adv. dependent clauses (and therefore must be followed by subject and verb)
 - after, since, before, while, because, although, so that, if, when, whenever, as, even though, until, unless, as if, etc.
 - correlative (cor conj)
 - not only/but also, neither/nor, either/or, both/and

INTERJECTION (int)

- expresses emotion but has no real connection with the rest of the sentence
- set apart from sentence by comma or exclamation point
- No, I'm not finished with my homework. Wow! What a great new car!

VERB

- shows action or state of being
- types
 - action (av)
 - shows action
 - She wrote a note.
 - linking (lv)
 - links two words together
 - can be linking: is, be, am, are, was, were, been, being, appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, etc.
 - English is fun. (English = fun)
 - The flower smells pretty. (flower = pretty) The dog smells the flower. (action)

- helping (hv)
 - “helps” an action verb or linking verb
 - If a verb phrase has four verbs, the first three are helping. If it has three verbs, the first two are helping. And so on.
 - can be helping: is, be, am, are, was, were, been, being, will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, have, has, had, do, does, did
 - We have been taking notes all day. (Taking is action.)
 - She will be cold without a jacket. (Be is linking.)
- tenses
 - present (pres)
 - happening now (jump, talk, eat)
 - past (past)
 - happened previously (jumped, talked, ate, fell)
 - future (f)
 - will happen in the future (will jump, shall talk)
 - present perfect (pres per)
 - *have* or *has* plus past participle (have jumped, has talked)
 - past perfect (past per)
 - *had* plus past participle (had jumped, had talked)
 - future perfect (f per)
 - *will have* or *shall have* plus past participle (will have jumped, shall have talked)
 - present progressive (pres prog)
 - *is*, *are*, or *am* plus present participle (am jumping, is jumping, are jumping)
 - past progressive (past prog)
 - *was* or *were* plus present participle (was jumping, were jumping)
 - future progressive (f prog)
 - *will be* or *shall be* plus present participle (will be jumping, shall be jumping)

Tuesday Notes

(Sentence Parts and Phrases)

SIMPLE SUBJECT (S)

- the "who" or "what" of the verb
- ex: The dog with spots likes to bark loudly.
- must be noun or pronoun
- can never be in a prepositional phrase
- There and here are never the subject of a sentence.
- The subject can be an "understood you": Bring me the remote control, please. (You bring it.)

COMPLETE SUBJECT (underlined once)

- simple subject plus its modifiers
- ex: The dog with spots likes to bark loudly.
- Dependent clauses modifying the subject are part of the complete subject of the independent clause. (The dog that has spots likes to bark.)

SIMPLE PREDICATE/VERB

- transitive verb (vt): takes a direct object (We love English.)
- intransitive verb (vi): does not take a direct object (Please sit down.)
- All linking verbs are intransitive.

COMPLETE PREDICATE (underlined twice)

- verb plus its modifiers
- The dog with spots likes to bark loudly.
- Dependent clauses modifying the verb are part of the complete predicate of the independent clause. (The dog likes to bark when I'm asleep.)

COMPLEMENT

- completes the meaning of the subject and verb
- types
 - direct object (do)
 - is a noun or pronoun and is never in a prepositional phrase
 - follows an action verb
 - To find it, say "subject, verb, what?" or "subject, verb, whom?"
 - I like English. "I like what?" English (direct object)
 - indirect object (io)
 - is a noun or pronoun and is never in a prepositional phrase
 - comes before a direct object and after the verb
 - To find it, say "subject, verb, direct object, to or for whom or what?"
 - He gave me the paper. "He gave paper to whom?" me (indirect object)
 - predicate nominative (pn)
 - is a noun or pronoun
 - follows linking verb and renames subject
 - To find it, say "subject, linking verb, what or who?"
 - He is a nice guy. "He is what?" guy (predicate nominative)

- predicate adjective (pa)
 - is an adjective
 - follows linking verb and describes subject
 - To find it, say “subject, linking verb, what?”
 - He is nice. “He is what?” nice (predicate adjective)

APPOSITIVE (app)

- noun or pronoun that follows and renames another noun or pronoun
- My son Beck likes trains.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE (prep ph)

- group of words beginning with preposition and ending with noun or pronoun
- can act as adjective (I want a room with a view.) or adverb (His house is on the lake.)
- must be next to noun or pronoun it modifies

OBJECT OF PREPOSITION (op)

- follows preposition and tells “what?” or “whom?”
- The key is under the rug. “under what?” rug (object of preposition)
- If there’s no object, it’s not a preposition: Please stand up. (Up is an adverb.)

NOUN OF DIRECT ADDRESS (nda)

- person being spoken to in a sentence
- Mom, I’m hungry. Go clean your room, Rebekah.

Wednesday Notes

(Clauses and Sentence Type)

CLAUSES

- Each clause must have a subject and verb.
- types
 - independent (ind cl): also called main clause
 - Every sentence must have at least one independent clause.
 - The independent clause can usually stand alone.
 - An independent clause does not start with a relative pronoun, subordinating conjunction, or noun clause identifier.
 - dependent (dep cl): also called subordinate clause
 - The dependent clause can never stand alone.
 - A dependent clause starts with a relative pronoun, a subordinating conjunction, or a noun clause identifier.
 - We will eat when the bell rings. (modifies eat)

SENTENCE TYPES

- simple sentence (s) = one independent clause
- compound sentence (cd) = two or more independent clauses
- complex sentence (cx) = one independent clause + one or more dependent clauses

SENTENCE PURPOSE

- A declarative sentence makes a statement and ends in a period. (dec)
- An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends in a question mark. (int)
- An imperative sentence gives a command and ends in a period. (imp)
- An exclamatory sentence expresses strong feelings and ends in an exclamation point. (exc)
- A declarative, interrogative, or imperative sentence can be exclamatory if it expresses strong feelings and ends in an exclamation point.

Thursday Notes

(Punctuation and Capitalization)

CAPITALIZATION

- Capitalize proper nouns:
 - days of the week, months, holidays, historical events, etc.
 - names of people, companies, organizations, etc.
 - names of states, countries, cities, islands, bodies of water, mountains, streets, parks, stores, etc.
 - nationalities, races, religions
 - brand names of products
 - titles of books, magazines, stories, poems, songs, etc.
 - names of ships, trains, monuments, planets, etc.
- Always capitalize the word I.
- Capitalize the first word of each sentence.
- Capitalize the first word of a quotation.

SEMICOLON

- joins two independent clauses without a coordinating conjunction
 - He likes apples; she likes oranges.
 - He goes to Harvard; however, she goes to Yale.
- can be used in series with commas for clarity
 - We went to London, England; Paris, France; Madrid, Spain; and Rome, Italy.

APOSTROPHE

- Use apostrophes to make words possessive and to make contractions.
- Don't use apostrophes to make words plural.
- Possessive pronouns don't use apostrophes. (hers, its, ours, yours, etc.)
- Be sure you have a real word before your apostrophe: children's toys, not childrens' toys.
- If the word is plural and ends in *s*, add apostrophe only: dogs' owners.
- Treat singular nouns ending in *s* just like any other singular noun: boss's, Brutus's.

UNDERLINING/ITALICIZING

- Underlining and italicizing mean the same thing.
- Underline or italicize titles of long things: newspapers, magazines, CDs, movies, novels, plays, musical compositions, etc.
- Underline or italicize names of ships, planes, trains, and artwork.
- Underline or italicize foreign expressions.

QUOTATION MARKS

- Quote titles of short things: short stories, poems, songs, articles, episodes of TV shows, etc.
- Quote dialogue and words copied from other sources.
- Commas and periods that follow quoted words always go inside closing quotation marks. (I said, "Go home.")

- Colons and semicolons that follow quoted words always go outside closing quotation marks. (We're "friends"; we don't date.)
- Use single quotations marks only to enclose quotes within quotes.
- Use double quotations marks in all other situations. (He's a real "team player.")

COMMAS

(Rule numbers are significant for reference purposes only.)

1. **adverb dependent clause*, independent clause** (If it rains, we'll go inside.)
2. **independent clause (no comma) adverb dependent clause** (We'll go inside if it rains.)
3. **independent clause, cc** independent clause** (Joe likes pizza, but Fred likes tacos.)
4. **subject verb (no comma) cc verb** (Joe likes pizza but does not like vegetables.)
5. **independent clause; independent clause** (Joe likes pizza; Fred likes tacos.)
6. **introductory prepositional phrase,** (After English class, we go to lunch.)
7. **, nonessential appositive,** (We read *The Great Gatsby*, a novel, in class. essential: We read the novel *The Great Gatsby* in class.)
8. **, nonessential adjective clause***,** (Jane, who drives a red car, is nice. essential: All students who skip school should be suspended.)
9. **items, in, series** (Please buy apples, oranges, and bananas. I like the warm, fuzzy blanket.)
10. **, noun of direct address,** (Tom, would you hand me the phone? Please don't sit there, Sue.)
11. **day of week, month date, year,** (The baby is expected on Sunday, February 27, 2000, in Georgia.)
12. **city, state,** (We moved to Peachtree City, Georgia, in 1975.)
13. **introductory word,** (Well, I hope these rules come in handy. However, you must use them.)
14. **, interrupter,** (These rules, I think, will help you if you use them.)

*adverb dependent clause = subordinating conjunction + subject + verb

<u>common subordinating conjunctions:</u>	because	after	until
	as	though	so that
	since	whenever	before
	if	even	unless
	while	as if	when
	although	even though	

**coordinating conjunctions = FANBOYS

for and nor but or yet so
 NOT coordinating conjunctions: then, however, therefore

***adjective dependent clause = relative pronoun + subject + verb

relative pronouns: that which who whom whose