

C: Reproducible Sentence List

7th Grade DGP

Weeks 1-15

Monday: Write out this week's sentence and identify each word as noun (type), pronoun (type, case, person), verb (type and tense), adverb, adjective, article, preposition, conjunction (type), interjection, infinitive, gerund, or participle.

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

Wednesday: Write out this week's sentence and identify clauses (independent, adverb dependent, adjective dependent), sentence type (simple, compound, complex, compound-complex), and purpose (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative).

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.	_____	he stretched out his arms to the crystalline radiant sky
2.	_____	take your place young man said he (Use dialogue portion only for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.)
3.	_____	he passed the tree in safety but new perils lay before him
4.	_____	during his brief interview with mr fogg passepartout had been carefully observing him
5.	_____	his plans were bold and fiery and his conceptions glowed with barbaric luster
6.	_____	this is certainly a beautiful country
7.	_____	this man talked with manuel and money chinked between them
8.	_____	when you throw a rock into the water it will speed on the fastest course to the bottom of the water
9.	_____	the master had retired to rest before we came in
10.	_____	there was no other like it in any of the stores and she had turned all of them inside out
11.	_____	had my eyes deceived me
12.	_____	e b white who wrote the book stuart little got the idea for the book while he was sleeping on a train
13.	_____	an opening in the trees now cheered him with the hopes that the church bridge was at hand
14.	_____	which one of the boys brought his pen for todays writing lesson
15.	_____	if you know starkfield massachusetts you know the post office

C: Reproducible Sentence List

7th Grade DGP

Weeks 16-30

Monday: Write out this week's sentence and identify each word as noun (type), pronoun (type, case, person), verb (type and tense), adverb, adjective, article, preposition, conjunction (type), interjection, infinitive, gerund, or participle.

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

Wednesday: Write out this week's sentence and identify clauses (independent, adverb dependent, adjective dependent), sentence type (simple, compound, complex, compound-complex), and purpose (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative).

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

- | | | |
|-----|-------|--|
| 16. | _____ | the mysterious event caused much speculation at the church on the following sunday |
| 17. | _____ | this was strange and unexpected intelligence what could it mean |
| 18. | _____ | on my passage i paid particular attention to the direction which the steamboats took to go to philadelphia |
| 19. | _____ | he had no money and was obliged to go and hire himself again to the goldsmith who worked him very hard and gave him very little money |
| 20. | _____ | both julia and elise who are sisters enjoy swimming but neither may swim by herself |
| 21. | _____ | oh give us the man who sings at his work |
| 22. | _____ | his name even went into immortal print for the village paper magnified him |
| 23. | _____ | almanzo the main character in the book farmer boy gets up early for farming and he goes to school when he has time |
| 24. | _____ | he put on over his shirt his wifes wadded nankeen jacket and over that he put his own cloth coat |
| 25. | _____ | it cast its eyes upon the roads which were growing from long troughs of liquid mud to proper thoroughfares |
| 26. | _____ | the evening of their expected arrival came |
| 27. | _____ | the old lady pulled her spectacles down and looked over them about the room then she put them up and looked out under them |
| 28. | _____ | edgar allan poes short story the black cat which deals with feelings of guilt was first published on august 19 1843 in the saturday evening post |
| 29. | _____ | oh please dear children stop your cruel play one of the frogs said (Use dialogue portion only for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.) |
| 30. | _____ | mom the grants wont give elizabeth and me any of that german chocolate theyre keeping it for themselves |

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
ref pro = reflexive pronoun
rp = relative pronoun
ind pro = indefinite pronoun
int pro = interrogative pronoun
dem pro = demonstrative 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
inf = infinitive
ger = gerund
part = participle

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
obj inf = object of infinitive
inf ph = infinitive phrase
app = appositive
app ph = appositive phrase
nda = noun of direct address

Wednesday Abbreviations

[] = clause
ind cl = independent clause
adv dep cl = adverb dependent clause
adj dep cl = adjective dependent clause
ss = simple sentence
cd = compound sentence
cx = complex sentence
cd-cx = compound-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
 - 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
 - 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
 - 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.

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)

ADVERB (adv)

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

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
 - 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 helps to make a statement
 - 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)
 - present perfect progressive (pres per prog)
 - *have* or *has* plus *been* plus present participle (have been jumping, has been jumping)
 - past perfect progressive (past per prog)
 - *had* plus *been* plus present participle (had been jumping)
 - future perfect progressive (f per prog)
 - *will have* or *shall have* plus *been* plus present participle (will have been jumping; shall have been jumping)

VERBAL

- word formed from a verb but acting as a noun, adjective, or adverb
 - gerund (ger)
 - verb acting like noun
 - ends in -ing
 - Reading is fun. (subject) I enjoy shopping. (direct object) Use pencils for drawing. (object of preposition)
 - participle (part)
 - verb acting like adjective
 - ends in -ing or -ed (or other past tense ending)
 - I have running shoes. Frightened, I ran down the street. It's an unspoken rule.
 - infinitive (inf)
 - to + verb
 - can act like noun (I like to eat), adjective (It's the best place to eat), or adverb (I need a pen to write a letter)

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, pronoun, gerund, or infinitive
- 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.

APPOSITIVE PHRASE (app ph)

- noun or pronoun (along with modifiers) that follows and renames another noun or pronoun
- Ansley, my daughter, loves to dance.

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.

INFINITIVE PHRASE (inf ph)

- infinitive plus its modifiers and objects
- He likes to eat pepperoni pizza.

OBJECT OF INFINITIVE (obj inf)

- follows infinitive and tells “what?”
- I want to eat pizza. “to eat what?” pizza (object of infinitive)

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 or subordinating conjunction.
 - dependent (dep cl): also called subordinate clause
 - The dependent clause can never stand alone.
 - A dependent clause starts with a relative pronoun or a subordinating conjunction.
 - types
 - adverb (adv dep cl)
 - usually starts with a subordinating conjunction
 - acts like an adverb
 - We will eat when the bell rings. (modifies eat)
 - We will eat is independent.
 - adjective (adj dep cl)
 - usually starts with a relative pronoun
 - acts like an adjective
 - She likes the guy who sits in front of her. (modifies guy)
 - She likes the guy is independent.

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
- compound-complex sentence (cd-cx) = two or more independent clauses + 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 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 are 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 participial phrase,** (Running down the hall, he tripped and fell.)
7. **introductory prepositional phrase,** (After English class, we go to lunch.)
8. **, nonessential appositive,** (We read *The Great Gatsby*, a novel, in class. essential: We read the novel *The Great Gatsby* in class.)
9. **, nonessential adjective clause***,** (Jane, who drives a red car, is nice. essential: All students who skip school should be suspended.)
10. **items, in, series** (Please buy apples, oranges, and bananas. I like the warm, fuzzy blanket.)
11. **, noun of direct address,** (Tom, would you hand me the phone? Please don't sit there, Sue.)
12. **day of week, month date, year,** (The baby is expected on Sunday, February 27, 2000, in Georgia.)
13. **city, state,** (We moved to Peachtree City, Georgia, in 1975.)
14. **introductory word,** (Well, I hope these rules come in handy. However, you must use them.)
15. **, 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