

***Easy Grammar Ultimate Series: 180 Daily Teaching Lessons—Grade 8***

*Teacher Edition*

Sample

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**Easy Grammar Ultimate Series: 180 Daily Teaching Lessons – Grade 8**  
**Capitalization**  
**Scope & Sequence**

PLEASE READ: Concepts are set up cyclically to enhance mastery. Numbers following each listing below indicate in which lessons (DAYS) a concept is taught, expanded, or reviewed. For example, in lessons 51, 57, 68-69, 89, 100, 104, 115-116, 125, 131, 144, 163, and 174, students will learn or practice capitalizing ethnic groups, races, and/or nationalities.



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**Easy Grammar Ultimate Series: 180 Daily Teaching Lessons – Grade 8**  
**Punctuation**  
**Scope and Sequence**

PLEASE READ: Concepts are set up cyclically to enhance mastery. Numbers below indicate in which lessons (DAYS) a concept is taught, expanded, or reviewed. For example, students will learn or practice the use of an apostrophe with a singular possessive noun in lessons 10, 13, 15-17, 20, 25, 30, 44, 57-58, 60, 74, 94, 98, 111, 129, 131-132, 147, 157, 160-161, 166. Such repetition reinforces rules and facilitates learning at the mastery level.



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Sample

**Easy Grammar Ultimate Series: 180 Daily Teaching Lessons – Grade 8**  
**Grammar and Other Concepts**  
**Scope and Sequence**

PLEASE READ: Concepts are set up repetitively. Numbers below indicate in which lessons **(DAYS)** a concept is taught, expanded, or reviewed. For example, students will learn or practice differentiating between independent and dependent clauses in lessons 1, 5, 42, 54, 61, 81, 98, 104, 108, 118, 129, 146, and 169. This is vital to understanding compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences as well as discerning sentences, fragments, and run-ons. Spiraling and cyclical learning reinforce usage and aid mastery.



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## DAY 2

### CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize names of geographic places. Ex.— San Diego Mt. Hood

Capitalize directions if they are part of a geographic place. Ex.— North Dakota

1. marco lives in charleston, south carolina, near the atlantic ocean.

### PUNCTUATION:

Use a period with initials and some abbreviations. Check a reference to determine use.

If a sentence ends with an abbreviation, do not place an extra period.

Acronyms (initials that spell out words) and most government agencies don't use periods.

Ex.— They joined FAD, Fathers Against Drugs.

2. Give Mrs Carr information about the FBI
- 

### PHRASES:

A phrase is two or more words; it doesn't contain both a subject *and* a verb.

A participial phrase may begin with a present participle. The present participle adds *ing* to a verb. Ex.— meet = *meeting*

A participial phrase can begin with a present participle (verb + *ing* + word[s]).

Ex.— meeting after the concert

3. a. Write the present participle of *to climb*. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Write a participial phrase beginning with the present participle of *to climb*.
- 

### SUBJECT/VERB:

The subject of a sentence tells *who* or *what* the sentence is about. The verb tells *what is* (*was* or *will be*) or *what happens* (*happened* or *will happen*).

Ex.— Bobby laughed. My cereal is soggy.

The subject of an imperative sentence (command) is a stated you or "You understood" (You).

Ex.— You stay with me. = You stay with me.  
Stay with me. = (You) stay with me.

Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

4. a. The doctor looked at her throat.      b. Listen carefully.

### SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Molly is not shy. \_\_\_\_\_  
Molly is not quiet. \_\_\_\_\_

**CAPITALIZATION:**

Capitalize a region of the country. Ex.— Great Plains

1. some early colonists settled the west, the land just beyond the appalachian mountains.

**PUNCTUATION:**

Place a question mark at the end of an interrogative sentence (question). Ex.— Is it true?

Place an exclamation point at the end of an exclamatory sentence (one showing strong emotion).

Place an exclamation point after an interjection (a word or phrase showing strong emotion).

Ex.— No! This isn't happening!

2. Yikes Look out \_\_\_\_\_

**PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS**

An *infinitive* = to + verb Ex.— to paint to throw

A regular verb adds *ed* to the past tense and to the past participle.

<u>INFINITIVE</u> to rub	<u>PAST TENSE</u> rubbed	<u>PAST PARTICIPLE</u> (had) rubbed
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An irregular verb does not add *ed* to the past tense and to the past participle.

<u>INFINITIVE</u> to go	<u>PAST TENSE</u> went	<u>PAST PARTICIPLE</u> (had) gone
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Write **RV** if the verb is regular; write **IV** if the verb is irregular.

3. a. \_\_\_\_\_ to eat      c. \_\_\_\_\_ to do      e. \_\_\_\_\_ to smile      g. \_\_\_\_\_ to fall  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_ to cry      d. \_\_\_\_\_ to sit      f. \_\_\_\_\_ to rush      h. \_\_\_\_\_ to swim

**PHRASES:**

A phrase is two or more words; it doesn't contain both a subject and a verb.

*Had, have, or has* + verb produces the past participle form. Note that the participle is a verb form, not a tense.

Ex.— to find = (*had*) found

A participial phrase may begin with a past participle, and it will be followed by a word or words.

Ex.— found in an alley

4. a. Write the past participle of *to strike*. \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. Write a participial phrase beginning with the past participle of *to strike*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

5. Men in ancient Babylonia perfumed their hair. \_\_\_\_\_  
 They also used oil to kill lice. Used by Permission \_\_\_\_\_



DAY 4

CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize initials. Ex.— SWAT team J. E. Phillips  
Capitalize a title with a name. Ex.— Uncle Mike Councilman Vargas

- 1. did aunt jo attend the ceremony in alabama that honored jefferson f. davis of the south?

PUNCTUATION:

Use an apostrophe ( ' ) in a contraction. Ex.— hasn't = has not

- 2. Wont Mrs Cort agree to meet with K T Rone

PHRASES:

A phrase is two or more words; it doesn't contain both a subject and a verb.

A verb tells what is (was or will be) or what happens (happened or will happen).

Sometimes, the verb is one word. Ex.— Jana smiled.

Sometimes, the verb contains two or more words. This is called a verb phrase.

Ex.— I should have eaten.

Auxiliary verbs help to form a verb phrase.

Auxiliary (helping) verbs include do, does, did, has, have, had, may, might, must, could, should, would, can, shall, will, is, am, are, was, were, be, being, and been. The final word in a verb phrase is called the main verb. Ex.— I should have eaten.

- 3. a. Underline the verb phrase twice: He must have taken his dog with him.  
b. Write the main verb of the sentence above. \_\_\_\_\_

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS

Adverbs can tell where and when. Adverbs telling where or when usually modify (go over to) a verb.

Ex.— Josh looked down. (Down tells where Josh looked.)  
Maria reads daily. (Daily tells when Maria reads.)

Place ◆ above any adverbs that tell when and X above any adverbs that tell where.

- 4. Yesterday, Hans went somewhere with his dad.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

- 5. Many ants take food from fungi. \_\_\_\_\_  
Many beetles take food from fungi. \_\_\_\_\_  
Many termites take food from fungi. \_\_\_\_\_

**CAPITALIZATION:**

Capitalize the pronoun *I*.

Capitalize a descriptive word (adjective) that is derived from a proper noun.

Ex.— Sweden — Swedish meatballs

1. several chinese tourists and i visited pioneer park in salt lake city, utah.

**PUNCTUATION:**

Place a comma after each item in a series of three or more—but not after the last item. Journalists usually omit the comma before the conjunction; however, the comma is usually maintained in academics. Ex.— Bo, Jo, Tad, and I left.

2. Mitt Romney John McCain Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton were candidates in 2008
- 

**CLAUSES:**

A clause contains a subject *and* a verb.

A dependent clause cannot stand alone as a complete thought.

Ex.— Although a deer ran across the road

An independent clause can stand alone as a complete thought (sentence).

Ex.— That store owner accepts coupons.

Write **DC** if the clause is dependent; write **IC** if the clause is independent.

3. a. \_\_\_\_ Before we leave.                      c. \_\_\_\_ We will leave at noon.  
b. \_\_\_\_ When they shop.                      d. \_\_\_\_ They have fun shopping.

**PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS**

Finish these auxiliary (helping) verbs.

4. a. d\_\_\_\_ do\_\_\_\_ di\_\_\_\_  
b. ha\_\_\_\_ hav\_\_\_\_ ha\_\_\_\_  
c. ma\_\_\_\_ mi\_\_\_\_ mu\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_ould \_\_\_\_ould \_\_\_\_ould  
e. ca\_\_\_\_ sha\_\_\_\_ wi\_\_\_\_  
f. i\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_ ar\_\_\_\_ wa\_\_\_\_ we\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_ bei\_\_\_\_ be\_\_\_\_

**SENTENCE COMBINING:**

5. The Incas made a type of flour from potatoes. \_\_\_\_\_  
They called the flour chuno. \_\_\_\_\_

## DAY 6

### CAPITALIZATION:

Capitalize the first word, the last word, and all important words in any title. Do not capitalize *a, an, the, and, but, or, nor*, or prepositions of four or fewer letters unless they are the first or last word. Capitalize both parts of a hyphenated title.

Ex.— “The Magic Button”

Capitalize each title.

1. a. dutch country cookbook      b. “baking with berries”      c. “playing in the sand”

### PUNCTUATION:

Place a colon ( : ) after the title of a list. If the list occurs in a sentence, place a colon before the list of items. Use a colon to separate hours and minutes with time.

Ex.— Performers:

- Ashley
- Millie
- Koko

Ex.— Those who will perform at 7:30 include the following: Ashley, Millie, and Koko.

2. Ms Lu has ordered the following placemats tablecloths and napkins
- 

### PARTS OF SPEECH:      NOUNS

Common nouns refer to any person, place, thing, or idea. A type is still a common noun.

Ex.— home      mansion

A proper noun refers to a specific person, place, or thing; it is capitalized. (Although it has become popular in advertising not to capitalize all proper nouns, they are capitalized in academics.)

Ex.— country (common noun)      Spain (proper noun)

Write **CN** for common noun; write **PN** for proper noun.

3. a. \_\_\_\_\_ MIAMI      b. \_\_\_\_\_ MARY      c. \_\_\_\_\_ MUG      d. \_\_\_\_\_ ALABAMA

### PARTS OF SPEECH:      ADJECTIVES

An adjective can be a descriptive word. Ex.— sharp blade

Write a descriptive adjective for each noun.

4. a. \_\_\_\_\_ water      c. \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ baby      d. \_\_\_\_\_ shower

### SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Natural honey contains vitamins and minerals. \_\_\_\_\_

Table sugar does not. \_\_\_\_\_