

English Grammar Potion Making



Thank you for joining my class!

Worksheets and Keys

1. Abstract Nouns and Concrete Nouns
2. Countable Nouns, Uncountable Nouns, Collective Nouns and Double Nouns
3. Common Nouns and Proper Nouns
4. Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns
5. The Definite Article “The”
6. Indefinite Articles “A” and “An” or Zero Article
7. Subjective Case Personal Pronouns
8. Simple Present Tense
9. Simple Present Tense and Adverbs of Frequency
10. Adjectives
11. Stative Verbs, Predicate Nouns, and Predicate Adjectives
12. Indirect Object and Objective Case Personal Pronouns
13: Declarative, Imperative, Exclamatory, Introductory Interrogative Sentences, and Direct Speech
14. Present Progressive Tense
15. Present Progressive Tense “To Be” “To Have” and “To do”
16. Simple Past Regular and Irregular Verbs
17. Past Progressive Tense
18. Simple Future Tense
19. Future Progressive Tense
20. Coordinate Adjectives and Cumulative Adjectives

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Use this list when classifying words.



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Lesson 1: Abstract Nouns and Concrete Nouns

Put a check mark ✓ in the correct noun classification.

	Abstract Nouns	Concrete Nouns
sad		
pencil		
hope		
table		
dog		
movie		
theory		
joy		
boy		
plant		
dream		
religion		
comb		
insect		
dragons		
fatigue		
envy		

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Lesson 1: Abstract Nouns and Concrete Nouns Key

Put a check mark ✓ in the correct noun classification.

	Abstract Nouns	Concrete Nouns
sad	✓	
pencil		✓
hope	✓	
table		✓
dog		✓
movie		✓
theory	✓	
joy	✓	
boy		✓
plant		✓
dream	✓	
religion	✓	
comb		✓
insect	✓	
dragons		✓
fatigue	✓	
envy	✓	

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Lesson 2: Countable Nouns, Uncountable Nouns, Collective Nouns, and Double Nouns

Put a check mark ✓ in the correct noun classification.

Nouns can have more than one classification!

	Countable	Uncountable	Collective	Abstract	Concrete
hive					
flock					
joy					
man					
lady					
puppy					
freedom					
table					
picture					
flour					
litter					
donkey					
father					
free					
hunger					
education					
cartoon					

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Lesson 2: Countable Nouns, Uncountable Nouns, Collective Nouns, and Double Nouns **Key**

Put a check mark ✓ in the correct noun classification.

Nouns can have more than one classification!

	Countable	Uncountable	Collective	Abstract	Concrete
hive			✓		✓
flock			✓		✓
joy		✓		✓	
man	✓				✓
lady	✓				✓
puppy	✓				✓
freedom		✓		✓	
table	✓				✓
picture	✓				✓
flour		✓			✓
litter			✓		✓
donkey	✓				✓
father	✓				✓
free		✓		✓	
hunger		✓		✓	
education		✓		✓	
cartoon	✓				✓

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Lesson 3: Common Nouns and Proper Nouns

Put a check mark ✓ in the correct noun classification.

	Common	Proper	Concrete	Abstract	Countable	Uncountable	Collective
Thor							
city							
Chicago							
lamp							
November							
Hercules							
China							
country							
dresser							
pillow							
money							
chaos							
water							
bread							
mail							
boredom							
Damien							
<i>Titanic</i>							
Monday							
<i>Golden Arrow</i> (train)							
<i>The Wright Flyer</i> (plane)							

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Lesson 3: Common Nouns and Proper Nouns Key

Put a check mark ✓ in the correct noun classification.

	Common	Proper	Concrete	Abstract	Countable	Uncountable	Collective
Thor		✓	✓		✓		
city	✓		✓		✓		
Chicago		✓	✓		✓		
lamp	✓		✓		✓		
November		✓		✓	✓		
Hercules		✓	✓		✓		
China		✓	✓		✓		
country	✓		✓		✓		
dresser	✓		✓		✓		
pillow	✓		✓		✓		
money	✓		✓			✓	
chaos	✓			✓		✓	
water	✓		✓			✓	
bread	✓		✓			✓	
mail	✓		✓			✓	
boredom	✓			✓		✓	
Damien		✓	✓		✓		
<i>Titanic</i>	✓		✓		✓		
Monday		✓		✓	✓		
<i>Golden Arrow</i> (train)		✓	✓		✓		
<i>The Wright Flyer</i> (plane)		✓	✓		✓		

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Lesson 4: Plural Nouns and Singular Nouns

1. Add **-s** to most nouns.
2. Add **-es** to nouns ending in **ch**, **sh**, **x**, **s**, **z**, and **ss**.
 - If **ch** says the /k/ sound, add **-s**.
3. Sometimes double the final **s** or **z** before adding **-es**.

Write the plural of the countable noun and the rule.

snake	snakes	Add -s to most nouns.
brush		
quiz		
apple		
box		
class		
bus		
cow		
doctor		
couch		
gas		
broom		
address		
pass		
bird		
fizz		
bench		
wallet		
wish		
watch		
tax		
bridge		
peach		
princess		

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Lesson 4: Plural Nouns and Singular Nouns Key

1. Add **-s** to most nouns.
2. Add **-es** to nouns ending in **ch, sh, x, s, z,** and **ss**.
 - If **ch** says the /k/ sound, add **-s**.
3. Sometimes double the final **s** or **z** before adding **-es**.

Write the plural of the countable noun and the rule.

snake	snakes	Add -s to most nouns.
brush	brushes	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
quiz	quizzes	Sometimes double the final s or z before adding -es .
apple	apples	Add -s to most nouns.
box	boxes	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
class	classes	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
bus	busses	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
cow	cows	Add -s to most nouns.
doctor	doctors	Add -s to most nouns.
couch	couches	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
gas	gasses	Sometimes double the final s or z before adding -es .
broom	brooms	Add -s to most nouns.
address	addresses	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
pass	passes	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
bird	birds	Add -s to most nouns.
fizz	fizzes	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
bench	benches	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
wallet	wallets	Add -s to most nouns.
wish	wishes	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
watch	watches	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
tax	taxes	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
bridge	bridges	Add -s to most nouns.
peach	peaches	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .
princess	princesses	Add -es to nouns ending in ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss .

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Lesson 4: Plural Nouns and Singular Nouns

4. When a noun ends in a **consonant + y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **-es**.
5. When a noun ends in a **vowel + y**, add **-s**.
6. Some nouns ending in **f** or **fe** change the **f** to **v** and add **-es**.
 - Other nouns ending in **f** simply add **-s**.

Write the plural of the countable noun and the rule.

enemy	enemies	When a noun ends in a consonant + y , change the y to i and add -es .
day		
loaf		
story		
chimney		
thief		
calf		
life		
pony		
donkey		
delay		
army		
family		
belief		
sheriff		
body		
delay		
key		
essay		
berry		
theory		
giraffe		
chief		
puppy		

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Lesson 4: Plural Nouns and Singular Nouns Key

4. When a noun ends in a **consonant + y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **-es**.
5. When a noun ends in a **vowel + y**, add **-s**.
6. Some nouns ending in **f** or **fe** change the **f** to **v** and add **-es**.
 - Other nouns ending in **f** simply add **-s**.

Write the plural of the countable noun and the rule.

enemy	enemies	When a noun ends in a consonant + y , change the y to i and add -es .
day	days	When a noun ends in a vowel + y , add -s .
loaf	loaves	Some nouns ending in f or fe change the f to v and add -es .
story	stories	When a noun ends in a consonant + y , change the y to i and add -es .
chimney	chimneys	When a noun ends in a vowel + y , add -s .
thief	thieves	Some nouns ending in f or fe change the f to v and add -es .
calf	calves	Some nouns ending in f or fe change the f to v and add -es .
life	lives	Some nouns ending in f or fe change the f to v and add -es .
pony	ponies	When a noun ends in a consonant + y , change the y to i and add -es .
donkey	donkeys	When a noun ends in a vowel + y , add -s .
delay	delays	When a noun ends in a vowel + y , add -s .
army	armies	When a noun ends in a consonant + y , change the y to i and add -es .
family	families	When a noun ends in a consonant + y , change the y to i and add -es .
belief	beliefs	Other nouns ending in f simply add -s .
sheriff	sheriffs	Other nouns ending in f simply add -s .
body	bodies	When a noun ends in a consonant + y , change the y to i and add -es .
delay	delays	When a noun ends in a vowel + y , add -s .
key	keys	When a noun ends in a vowel + y , add -s .
essay	essays	When a noun ends in a vowel + y , add -s .
berry	berries	When a noun ends in a consonant + y , change the y to i and add -es .
theory	theories	When a noun ends in a consonant + y , change the y to i and add -es .
giraffe	giraffes	Other nouns ending in f simply add -s .
chief	chiefs	Other nouns ending in f simply add -s .
puppy	puppies	When a noun ends in a consonant + y , change the y to i and add -es .

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Lesson 4: Plural Nouns and Singular Nouns

7. Nouns ending in **consonant + o** may add **-es** or **-s**.
 - Some nouns ending in **consonant + o** add **-es**.
 - Some nouns ending in **consonant + o** add **-s**.
 - Some nouns can end in either **-es** or **-s**.
8. When a noun ends in a **vowel + o**, add **-s**.
9. **Irregular nouns** have **irregular plural forms**.
 - Some nouns do not follow the regular spelling rules.

Write the plural of the countable noun and the rule.

albino	albinos	Some nouns ending in consonant + o add -s .
radio		
person		
armadillo		
bronco		
zoo		
studio		
foot		
mouse		
goose		
casino		
embryo		
combo		
hero		
video		
woman		
man		
child		
volcano		
tomato		
igloo		
stereo		

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Lesson 4: Plural Nouns and Singular Nouns Key

7. Nouns ending in **consonant + o** may add **-es** or **-s**.
 - Some nouns ending in **consonant + o** add **-es**.
 - Some nouns ending in **consonant + o** add **-s**.
 - Some nouns can end in either **-es** or **-s**.
8. When a noun ends in a **vowel + o**, add **-s**.
9. **Irregular nouns** have **irregular plural forms**.
 - Some nouns do not follow the regular spelling rules.

Write the plural of the countable noun and the rule.

albino	albinos	Some nouns ending in consonant + o add -s .
radio	radios	When a noun ends in a vowel + o , add -s .
person	people	Some nouns do not follow the regular spelling rules.
armadillo	armadillos	Some nouns ending in consonant + o add -s .
bronco	brancos	Some nouns ending in consonant + o add -s .
zoo	zoos	When a noun ends in a vowel + o , add -s .
studio	studios	When a noun ends in a vowel + o , add -s .
foot	feet	Some nouns do not follow the regular spelling rules.
mouse	mice	Some nouns do not follow the regular spelling rules.
goose	geese	Some nouns do not follow the regular spelling rules.
casino	casinos	Some nouns ending in consonant + o add -s .
embryo	embryos	When a noun ends in a vowel + o , add -s .
combo	combos	Some nouns ending in consonant + o add -s .
hero	heroes	Some nouns ending in consonant + o add -es .
video	videos	When a noun ends in a vowel + o , add -s .
woman	women	Some nouns do not follow the regular spelling rules.
man	men	Some nouns do not follow the regular spelling rules.
child	children	Some nouns do not follow the regular spelling rules.
volcano	volcanoes/ volcanos	Some nouns can end in either -es or -s .
tomato	tomatoes	Some nouns ending in consonant + o add -es .
igloo	igloos	When a noun ends in a vowel + o , add -s .
stereo	stereos	When a noun ends in a vowel + o , add -s .

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Lesson 4: Plural Nouns and Singular Nouns

10. Some **irregular nouns** have the same form whether they are singular or plural.

- You can add a **number** to show how many.

Foreign Language Noun Plural Spelling

- on** changes to **-a**.
- us** changes to **-i**.

Write the plural of the countable noun and the rule.

aircraft	2 aircraft	You can add a number to show how many.
alumnus		
deer		
fish		
bacillus		
bison		
cactus		
fungus		
jeans		
sheep		
offspring		
pants		
nucleus		
syllabus		
pliers		
reindeer		
salmon		
politics		
phenomenon		
salmon		
trousers		
caribou		

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Lesson 4: Plural Nouns and Singular Nouns Key

10. Some **irregular nouns** have the same form whether they are singular or plural.

- You can add a **number** to show how many.

Foreign Language Noun Plural Spelling

- on** changes to **-a**.
- us** changes to **-i**.

Write the plural of the countable noun and the rule.

aircraft	2 aircraft	You can add a number to show how many.
alumnus	alumni	-us changes to -i .
deer	2 deer	You can add a number to show how many.
fish	2 fish	You can add a number to show how many.
bacillus	bacilli	-us changes to -i .
bison	2 bison	You can add a number to show how many.
cactus	cacti	-us changes to -i .
fungus	fungi	-us changes to -i .
jeans	2 jeans	You can add a number to show how many.
sheep	2 sheep	You can add a number to show how many.
offspring	2 offspring	You can add a number to show how many.
pants	2 pants	You can add a number to show how many.
nucleus	nuclei	-us changes to -i .
syllabus	syllabi	-us changes to -i .
pliers	2 pliers	You can add a number to show how many.
reindeer	2 reindeer	You can add a number to show how many.
salmon	2 salmon	You can add a number to show how many.
politics	politics	Some irregular nouns have the same form whether they are singular or plural.
phenomenon	phenomena	-on changes to -a .
salmon	2 salmon	You can add a number to show how many.
trousers	2 trousers	You can add a number to show how many.
caribou	2 caribou	You can add a number to show how many.

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Lesson 4: Plural Nouns and Singular Nouns

Foreign Languages Noun Plural Spelling

3. **-is** changes to **-es**.
4. **-um** changes to **-a**.
 - Some words also have regular English plurals depending on context.
5. **-ex** or **-ix** changes to **-ices**.
 - Some words also have regular English plurals.
6. **-a** changes to **-ae**.
 - Some words also have regular English plurals.
7. **-eau** changes to **-eaux** or adds **-s**.

Write the plural of the countable noun and the rule.

axis	axes	-is changes to -es .
bacterium		
index		
crisis		
curriculum		
codex		
vortex		
oasis		
parenthesis		
tableau		
formula		
larva		

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Lesson 4: Plural Nouns and Singular Nouns Key

Foreign Languages Noun Plural Spelling

3. **-is** changes to **-es**.
4. **-um** changes to **-a**.
 - Some words also have regular English plurals depending on context.
5. **-ex** or **-ix** changes to **-ices**.
 - Some words also have regular English plurals.
6. **-a** changes to **-ae**.
 - Some words also have regular English plurals.
7. **-eau** changes to **-eaux** or adds **-s**.

Write the plural of the countable noun and the rule.

axis	axes	-is changes to -es .
bacterium	bacteria	-um changes to -a .
index	indices/ indexes	-ex or -ix changes to -ices . Some words also have regular English plurals.
crisis	crises	-is changes to -es .
curriculum	curricula/ curriculum	-um changes to -a . Some words also have regular English plurals depending on context.
codex	codices	-ex or -ix changes to -ices .
vortex	vortices/ vortexes	-ex or -ix changes to -ices . Some words also have regular English plurals.
oasis	oases	-is changes to -es .
parenthesis	parentheses	-is changes to -es .
tableau	tableaux	-eau changes to -eaux or adds -s .
formula	formulae/ formulas	-a changes to -ae . Some words also have regular English plurals depending on context.
larva	larvae	-a changes to -ae .

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Lesson 5: Definite Article “The” Jeopardy



The professor (teacher) will break the class into four teams. Each team gets a buzzer. The professor (teacher) chooses a team to select the first category. Give the team 10 sec to 1 minute to discuss the answer. If correct, the house wins the points, but if the answer is not correct, the other teams can buzz in.

Add up the points at the end of the game. The winner of this round of Jeopardy receives a team point. Keep the team’s points visible. We have many more games to play.

Parts of Speech	Classifications of Nouns	Plural Spelling Rules
100	100	100
200	200	200
300	300	300
400	400	400
500	500	500

Class Activities

Talk to each other about a gift you want for Christmas. If you can identify this gift amongst all the toys at the store, use “**the**.” Describe the gift. If the gift you want is not at the store, use **a** or **an** in front of the noun.

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Lesson 5: Definite Article “The” Jeopardy



Parts of Speech

- 100 What part of speech names people, places, things, and concepts?
- 200 What part of speech replaces the entire noun phrase?
- 300 What part of speech describes a physical or emotional description of the noun or pronoun?
- 400 What part of speech tells you what action and state of being the subject did or does?
- 500 What part of speech modifies verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and clauses?

Classifications of Nouns

- 100 Is “pizza” an abstract noun or concrete noun?
- 200 What is a proper noun?
- 300 Is “sorrow” an abstract noun or concrete noun?
- 400 Is the “flour” you bake with a countable noun, uncountable noun or collective noun?
- 500 How would you classify the noun books?

Plural Spelling Rules

The teacher could write the singular noun on the board!

- 100 What is the spelling rule to make “pumpkin” plural?
- 200 What is the spelling rule to make “stitch” plural?
- 300 What is the spelling rule to make “bunny” plural?
- 400 What is the spelling rule to make “berry” plural?
- 500 What is the spelling rule to make “monkey” plural?

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Team Points

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Lesson 5: Definite Article “The” Jeopardy 🧙‍♂️ Key

Parts of Speech

100 What part of speech names people, places, things, and concepts? **Noun**

200 What part of speech replaces the entire noun phrase? **Pronoun**

300 What part of speech describes a physical or emotional description of the noun or pronoun?

Adjectives

400 What part of speech tells you what action and state of being the subject did or does? **Verb**

500 What part of speech modifies verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and clauses? **Adverbs**

Classifications of Nouns

100 Is “pizza” an abstract noun or concrete noun? **Concrete**

200 What is a proper noun? **A specific people, places, things, concepts, and ideas**

300 Is “sorrow” an abstract noun or concrete noun? **Abstract**

400 Is the “flour” you bake with a countable noun, uncountable noun or collective noun?

Uncountable

500 How would you classify the noun books? **Noun, Concrete, Countable, Plural, Common**

Plural Spelling Rules

The teacher could write the singular noun on the board!

100 What is the spelling rule to make “pumpkin” plural? **(pumpkins)** For most countable nouns, add **-s**.

200 What is the spelling rule to make “stitch” plural? **(stitches)** Add **-es** to nouns ending in **ch, sh, x, s, z, and ss**.

300 What is the spelling rule to make “bunny” plural? **(bunnies)** When a noun ends in a **consonant + y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **-es**.

400 What is the spelling rule to make “berry” plural? **(berries)** When a noun ends in a **consonant + y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **-es**.

500 What is the spelling rule to make “monkey” plural? **(monkeys)** When a noun ends in a **vowel + y**, add **-s**.

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Lesson 6: Indefinite Articles “A” and “An” or Zero Article

If you can use “the,” write “the” in front of the noun.

Take note you can use “the” with certain non-count nouns.

I am waiting for the tea.

If you can use “a” or “an,” write “a” or “an” in front of the noun.

	“The”	“A/An”
bat	The bat	
cat		
map		
kid		
pot		
mop		
America		
owl		
ant		
tea		
earth		
Mark		
University of Iowa		
English		
Target		

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Lesson 6: Indefinite Articles “A” and “An” or Zero Article **Key**

If you can use “the,” write “the” in front of the noun.

Take note you can use “the” with certain non-count nouns.

I am waiting for the tea.

If you can use “a” or “an,” write “a” or “an” in front of the noun.

	“The”	“A/An”
bat	The bat	A bat
cat	The cat	A cat
map	The map	A map
kid	The kid	A kid
pot	The pot	A pot
mop	The mop	A mop
America		
owl	The owl	An owl
ant	The ant	An ant
tea	The tea	
earth	The earth	
Mark		
University of Iowa	The University of Iowa	
English		
Target		

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Lesson 7: Subjective Case Personal Pronouns

Singular personal pronouns:

Fill in the blanks with 1st person, 2nd person, or 3rd person.

1. When you refer to only yourself: _____

I read books.

2. Directing your conversation towards a particular person: _____

You like pizza

3. Referencing a person or thing that is not in the conversation: _____

He plays soccer.

Plural personal pronouns:

Fill in the blanks with 1st person, 2nd person, or 3rd person

4. When you refer to yourself and others: _____

We watch movies.

5. Referencing people or things that are not in the conversation: _____

They ride bikes.

6. Directing your conversation towards people: _____

You enjoy music.

Change the noun phrase into a subjective case personal pronoun. Then, choose the correct answer between singular or plural and 1st person, 2nd person, or 3rd person.

Note: Pronouns replace the entire noun phrase, not just the noun.

Noun Phase	Replace with pronoun	Singular or Plural	Person
The boys	They	Plural	3 rd person
The laundry			
A puppy			
An antelope			
The bottles			
Batman			
Leo			
Mark and Jimmy			
I (tricky)			
Mark and I			

Note (Tricky): Remember, don't talk about yourself in the third person! Always use the pronoun.

Laundry is a collective noun, which means it is singular even though it includes all the clothes.

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Lesson 7: Subjective Case Personal Pronouns **Key**

Singular personal pronouns:

Fill in the blanks with 1st person, 2nd person, or 3rd person.

1. When you refer to only yourself: **1st person**

I read books.

2. Directing your conversation towards a particular person: **2nd person**

You like pizza

3. Referencing a person or thing that is not in the conversation: **3rd person**

He plays soccer.

Plural personal pronouns:

Fill in the blanks with 1st person, 2nd person, or 3rd person

4. When you refer to yourself and others: **1st person**

We watch movies.

5. Referencing people or things that are not in the conversation: **3rd person**

They ride bikes.

6. Directing your conversation towards people: **2nd person**

You enjoy music.

Change the noun phrase into a subjective case personal pronoun. Then, choose the correct answer between singular or plural and 1st person, 2nd person, or 3rd person.

Note: Pronouns replace the entire noun phrase, not just the noun.

Noun Phase	Replace with pronoun	Singular or Plural	Person
The boys	They	Plural	3 rd person
The laundry	it	people treat the collective noun as singular unit.	3 rd person
A puppy	he/ she/ it	singular	3 rd person
An antelope	he/ she/ it	singular	3 rd person
The bottles	they	plural	3 rd person
Batman	he	singular	3 rd person
Leo	he	singular	3 rd person
Mark and Jimmy	they	plural	3 rd person
I (tricky)	I (tricky)	singular	1 st person
Mark and I	we	plural	1 st person

Note (Tricky): Remember, don't talk about yourself in the third person! Always use the pronoun.

Laundry is a collective noun, which means it is singular even though it includes all the clothes.

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 8: Present Simple Tense

Definite article	Countable noun	Collective noun	Indefinite article
Singular noun	Proper noun	Abstract noun	Plural noun
Concrete noun	Uncountable noun	Dynamic verbs	Transitive verb
Intransitive verb	Stative verb		

Draw boxes around the phrases. Use your shelf or word bank to classify each word.

Example: The witch studies potions.

The: determiner, definite article

witch: noun, concrete, common, countable, singular

studies: verb, dynamic, transitive

potions: noun, concrete, common, countable, plural

1. The man drives the car.

The: _____

man: _____

drives: _____

car: _____

2. She hides the money.

She: _____

hides: _____

the: _____

money: _____

3. Children play baseball.

Children: _____

play: _____

baseball: _____

4. Jorin jumps the fence.

Jorin: _____

jumps: _____

the: _____

fence: _____

English Grammar Potion Making

5. The kid picks a puppy.

The: _____

kid: _____

picks: _____

a: _____

puppy: _____

Correct the Apprentice's Grammar

Write the sentence correctly. If the sentence is grammatical, write *correct*. Hint: 2 wrong

Example: The witches casts a spell.

The witches cast a spell. OR The witch casts a spell.

1. The goblins runs the bank.

2. The knight fights the shadow king.

3. The broom clean the floors.

4. The man cooks a potion.

5. The ingredients smell sweet.

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 8: Present Simple Tense **Key**

Definite article	Countable noun	Collective noun	Indefinite article
Singular noun	Proper noun	Abstract noun	Plural noun
Concrete noun	Uncountable noun	Dynamic verbs	Transitive verb
Intransitive verb	Stative verb		

Draw boxes around the phrases. Use your shelf or word bank to classify each word.

Example: The witch studies potions.

The: determiner, definite article
witch: noun, concrete, common, countable, singular
studies: verb, dynamic, transitive
potions: noun, concrete, common, countable, plural

1. The man drives the car.

The: **determiner, definite article**
man: **noun, concrete, common, countable, singular**
drives: **verb, dynamic, transitive**
car: **noun, concrete, common, countable, singular**

2. She hides the money.

She: **subjective case personal pronoun**
hides: **verb, dynamic, transitive**
the: **determiner, definite article**
money: **noun, concrete, common, uncountable (mass noun)**

Note: Use dollars or coins to count money.

3. Children play baseball.

Children: **noun, concrete, common, countable, plural**
play: **verb, dynamic, transitive**
baseball: **noun, concrete, common, uncountable**

Note: When referring to the physical ball, baseball is countable (a baseball, two baseballs.)
When referring to the sport it is uncountable.

4. Jorin jumps the fence.

Jorin: **noun, concrete, proper, countable, singular**

English Grammar Potion Making

jumps: verb, dynamic, transitive

the: determiner, definite article

fence: noun, concrete, common, countable, singular

5. The kid picks a puppy.

The: determiner, definite article

kid: noun, concrete, common, countable, singular

picks: verb, dynamic, transitive

a: determiner, indefinite article

puppy: noun, concrete, common, countable, singular

Correct the Apprentice's Grammar

Write the sentence correctly. If the sentence is grammatical, write *correct*. Hint: 2 wrong

Example: The witches casts a spell.

The witches cast a spell. OR The witch casts a spell.

1. The goblins runs the bank.

The goblins run the bank.

6. The knight fights the shadow king.

Correct

2. The broom clean the floors.

The broom cleans the floors.

3. The man cooks a potion.

Correct

4. The ingredients smell sweet.

Correct

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 9: Simple Present and Adverb of Frequency

Draw the boxes around the phrases. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. James writes a paper weekly.



James: proper noun, countable noun, singular noun, concrete noun

writes: _____

a: _____

paper: _____

weekly: _____

2. They work nightly.

They: _____

work: _____

nightly: _____

3. The cats often attack the dogs.

The: _____

cats: _____

often: _____

attack: _____

the: _____

dogs: _____

4. The ninjas rarely fight dragons.

The: _____

ninjas: _____

rarely: _____

fight: _____

dragons: _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 9: Simple Present Tense and Adverbs of Frequency **Key**

Draw boxes around the phrases. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. James writes a paper weekly.

James: proper noun, countable noun-singular, concrete noun

writes: dynamic verb, transitive verb

a: determiner, indefinite article

paper: concrete noun, countable noun, singular noun, common noun

weekly: adverb, adverb of frequency, definite adverb of frequency

2. They work nightly.

They: pronoun, subjective case personal pronoun,

work: dynamic verb, intransitive verb

nightly: adverb, adverb of frequency, definite adverb of frequency

3. The cats often attack the dogs.

The: determiner, definite article

cats: concrete noun, countable noun, plural noun, common noun

often: adverb of frequency, indefinite adverb of frequency

attack: dynamic verb, transitive verb

the: determiner, definite article

dogs: concrete noun, countable noun, plural noun, common noun

4. The ninjas rarely fight dragons.

The: determiner, definite article

ninjas: concrete noun, countable noun, plural noun, common noun

rarely: adverb of frequency, indefinite adverb of frequency

fight: dynamic verb, transitive verb

dragons: concrete noun, countable noun, plural noun, common noun

Note: Definite Adverbs of Frequency = schedule/regular occurrences (daily, weekly, nightly, monthly)

Indefinite Adverbs of Frequency = unspecific/approximate frequency (always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never)

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 10: Adjectives

Draw boxes around the phrases. Purple box is for an adjective phrase.

1. A small child joins the soccer team.
2. She loves the small brown puppies.
3. The tiny monsters eat hot dogs.
4. The yellow birds sing.
5. A square old table broke.
6. The little yellow kitten rides the large horse.

Write sentences in simple present tense with attributive adjectives.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 10: Adjectives Key

Draw boxes around the phrases. Purple box is for an adjective phrase.

1. A small child joins the soccer team.

2. She loves the small brown puppies.

3. The tiny monsters eat hot dogs.

4. The yellow birds sing.

5. A square old table broke.

6. The little yellow kitten rides the large horse.

Write sentences in simple present tense with attributive adjectives.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 10: Adjectives

Draw boxes around the different types of phrases. Purple box is for an adjective phrase. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

Ex: The small brown horses kick the large ball.

1. The dangerous large monkeys threw large dirty trash cans.

The: _____

dangerous: _____

large: _____

monkeys: _____

threw: _____

large: _____

dirty: _____

trash: _____

cans: _____

2. The brave brown rabbits frequently kick the dog.

The: _____

brave: _____

brown: _____

rabbits: _____

frequently: _____

kick: _____

the: _____

dog: _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 10: Adjectives Key

Draw boxes around the different types of phrases. Purple box is for an adjective phrase. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

Ex: The small brown horses kick the large ball.

1. The dangerous large monkeys threw large dirty trash cans.

The: **determiner, definite article**

dangerous: **attributive adjective**

large: **attributive adjective**

monkeys: **noun, concrete, countable, plural, common**

threw: **verb, dynamic, transitive**

large: **attributive adjective**

dirty: **attributive adjective**

trash: **attributive adjective**

cans: **noun, concrete, countable, plural, common**

2. The brave brown rabbits frequently kick the dog.

The: **determiner, definite article**

brave: **attributive adjective**

brown: **attributive adjective**

rabbits: **noun, concrete, countable, plural, common**

frequently: **adverb of frequency, indefinite adverb of frequency**

kick: **verb, dynamic, transitive**

dog: **noun, concrete, countable, singular, common**

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 11: Stative Verbs, Predicate Nouns, and Predicate Adjectives

Answer each question with the verb “to be.”

Where are you from?

1. _____

Describe yourself.

2. _____

3. _____

Rename yourself.

4. _____

Tell me your favorite possession.

5. _____

Tell me what you do well.

6. _____

Draw a picture of yourself!

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 12: Indirect Object, Objective Case Personal Pronouns

Draw boxes around the different types of phrases. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. She delivers her a package.

She: _____

delivers: _____

her: _____

a: _____

package: _____

2. The man buys the girl a present.

The: _____

man: _____

buys: _____

girl: _____

her: _____

a: _____

present: _____

3. The students cook the teacher a three-course meal.

The: _____

students: _____

cook: _____

teacher: _____

a: _____

three-course: _____

meal: _____

English Grammar Potion Making

4. The teacher teaches the students English.

The: _____

teacher: _____

teaches: _____

students: _____

English: _____

5. The teacher teaches them English.

The: _____

teacher: _____

teaches: _____

students: _____

them: _____

English: _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 12: Indirect Object, Objective Case Personal Pronouns **Key**

Draw boxes around the different types of phrases. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. She delivers her a package.

She: pronoun, subjective case personal pronoun

delivers: verb, dynamic, transitive

her: pronoun, objective case personal pronoun (Note: Indirect Object)

a: determiner, indefinite article

package: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

2. The man buys the girl a present.

The: determiner, definite article

man: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

buys: verb, dynamic, transitive

girl: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

a: determiner, indefinite article

present: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

3. The students cook the teacher a three-course meal.

The: determiner, definite article

students: noun, concrete, countable, plural, common

cook: verb, dynamic, transitive

teacher: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

a: determiner, indefinite article

three-course: adjective, attributive

meal: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

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4. The teacher teaches the students English.

The: determiner, definite article

teacher: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

teaches: verbs, dynamic, transitive

students: noun, concrete, countable, plural, common

English: noun, abstract, non-count, Proper

5. The teacher teaches them English.

The: determiner, definite article

teacher: noun, countable, singular, common

teaches: verb, dynamic, transitive

them: pronoun, objective case personal pronoun

English: noun, abstract, non-count, proper

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 13: Declarative and Imperative Sentences

Write three sentences below: one declarative and two imperative sentences. Draw boxes around the different types of phrases. Classify your words. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

Ex: Do homework!

Do: verb, dynamic, transitive

Homework: noun, concrete, collective, common

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 14: Present Progressive Tense (Present Continuous Tense)

Draw boxes around each type of phrase. Write each phrase on a line. Answer the question.

Ex:

The	elegant	unicorns	are trotting.
-----	---------	----------	---------------

Subject: the elegant unicorn

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): are trotting

1. I am boiling the students a tonic.

Subject: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Indirect Object: _____

Direct Object: _____

What tense? _____

2. Jill Spellman is spewing hateful words.

Subject: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object: _____

What tense? _____

3. The professor is lending Jill Spellman an old dusty textbook.

Subject: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Indirect Object: _____

Direct Object: _____

What tense? _____

4. Jeremy Gill is a professor.

Subject: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Predicate Nominative: _____

What tense? (Review Question) _____

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Lesson 14: Present Progressive Tense (Present Continuous Tense) Key

Draw boxes around each type of phrase. Classify the words in the sentence or write each phrase on a line.

Ex: The elegant unicorns are trotting.

Subject: **the elegant unicorn**

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): **are trotting**

1. I am boiling the students a tonic.

Subject: **I**

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): **am boiling the students a tonic**

Indirect Object: **the students**

Direct Object: **a tonic**

What tense? **Present progressive (present continuous)**

2. Jill Spellman is spewing hateful words.

Subject: **Jill Spellman**

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): **is spewing hateful words**

Direct Object: **hateful words**

What tense? **Present progressive (present continuous)**

3. The professor is lending Jill Spellman an old dusty textbook.

Subject: **The professor**

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): **is lending Jill Spellman an old dusty textbook**

Indirect Object: **Jill Spellman**

Direct Object: **an old dusty textbook**

What tense? **Present progressive (present continuous)**

4. Jeremy Gill is a professor.

Subject: **Jeremy Gill**

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): **is a professor**

Predicate Nominative: **a professor**

What tense? (Review Question) **Simple present**

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 15: Present Progressive Tense “to be,” “to have,” and “to do”

Draw boxes around the different types of phrases. Classify the words in the sentence or write each phrase on a line. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. They are doing a great job.

They: _____

are: _____

doing: _____

a: _____

great: _____

job: _____

2. I am having a large meaty sandwich.

Subject: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object: _____

3. He is being kind.

Subject: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Predicate Adjective: _____

Write your own sentence.

4. _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 15: Present Progressive Tense “to be,” “to have,” and “to do” Key

Draw boxes around the different types of phrases. Classify the words in the sentence or write each phrase on a line. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. They are doing a great job.

They: subjective case personal pronoun

are: helping verb, primary auxiliary verb

doing: verb, dynamic, transitive

a: determiner, indefinite article

great: adjective, descriptive adjective, attributive adjective

job: noun, concrete, countable, common

2. I am having a large meaty sandwich.

Subject: I

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): am having a large meaty sandwich

Direct Object: a large meaty sandwich

3. He is being kind.

Subject: He

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): is being kind

Predicate Adjective: kind

Write your own sentence.

4. _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 16: Simple Past Regular and Irregular Verbs

Draw boxes around each type of phrase. Classify the words in the sentence or write each phrase on a line. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. She lived a beautiful life.

She: _____

lived: _____

a: _____

beautiful: _____

life: _____

2. Sabretooth tigers roamed North America.

Sabretooth tigers: _____

roamed: _____

North America: _____

3. The forest witches worshipped the sun god.

The: _____

forest: _____

witches: _____

worshipped: _____

sun god: _____

4. The young wizards caught a strange creature.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): _____

5. A feathery creature ate the dead ferrets.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 16: Simple Past Regular and Irregular Verbs **Key**

Draw boxes around each type of phrase. Classify the words in the sentence or write each phrase on a line. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. She lived a beautiful life.

She: pronoun, subjective case personal pronoun

lived: verb, dynamic, transitive

a: determiner, indefinite article

beautiful: attributive, descriptive, adjective

life: noun, abstract (concept), countable (in this context), singular, common

2. Sabretooth tigers roamed North America.

Sabretooth tigers: noun, concrete, countable, plural, common

roamed: verb, dynamic, transitive

North America: noun, concrete, countable, singular, proper

3. The forest witches worshipped the sun god.

The: determiner, definite article

forest: attributive, descriptive, adjective

witches: noun, concrete, countable, plural, common

worshipped: verb, dynamic, transitive

sun god: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

4. The young wizards caught a strange creature

Subject (Noun Phrase): The young wizards

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): caught a strange creature

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): a strange creature

5. A feathery creature ate the dead ferrets.

Subject (Noun Phrase): A feathery creature

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): ate the dead ferrets

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): the dead ferrets

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 17: Past Progressive Tense

Draw boxes around each type of phrase. Classify the words in the sentence. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. The large animals were drooling.

The: _____

large: _____

animals: _____

were: _____

drooling: _____

2. The competitive athlete was tracking the team.

The: _____

competitive: _____

athlete: _____

was: _____

tracking: _____

team: _____

3. They were recovering dirty pets.

They: _____

were: _____

recovering: _____

dirty: _____

pets: _____

4. Bryce was collecting rare ingredients.

Bryce: _____

was: _____

collecting: _____

rare: _____

ingredients: _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 17: Past Progressive Tense Key

Draw boxes in different colors for each type of phrase. Classify the words in the sentence. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. The large animals were drooling.

The: determiner, definite article

large: adjective, attributive, descriptive

animals: noun, concrete, countable, plural, common

were: auxiliary verb, primary auxiliary

drooling: verb, present participle, dynamic, intransitive

2. The competitive athlete was tracking the team.

The: determiner, definite article

competitive: adjective, attributive, descriptive

athlete: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

was: auxiliary verb, primary auxiliary

tracking: verb, present participle dynamic, transitive

team: noun, concrete, collective, common, countable, singular

Note: "Team" is collective because it represents many people. It is still one team making it singular. You can argue collective nouns are countable nouns because it can be singular and plural.

3. They were recovering dirty pets.

They: pronoun, subjective case personal pronoun

were: auxiliary verb, primary auxiliary

recovering: verb, present participle, dynamic, transitive

dirty: adjective, attributive, descriptive

pets: noun, concrete, countable, plural, common

4. Bryce was collecting rare ingredients.

Bryce: noun, concrete, countable, singular, proper

was: auxiliary verb, primary auxiliary

collecting: verb, present participle, dynamic, transitive

rare: adjective, attributive, descriptive

ingredients: noun, concrete, countable, plural, common

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 18: Simple Future Tense

Draw boxes around each type of phrase. Classify the words in the sentence or write each phrase on a line. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. I will be an amazing herbalist.

I: _____

will: _____

be: _____

an: _____

amazing: _____

herbalist: _____

Subject: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Predicate Nominative: _____

2. The boys will drive the old car.

The: _____

boys: _____

will: _____

drive: _____

old: _____

car: _____

Subject: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object: _____

3. The ancient forest will grow.

The: _____

ancient: _____

forest: _____

will: _____

grow: _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Subject: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

4. It will give Mark answers.

It: _____

will: _____

give: _____

Mark: _____

answers: _____

5. The smart professor will catch you.

The: _____

smart: _____

professor: _____

will: _____

catch: _____

you: _____

6. We will perform the play weekly.

We: _____

will: _____

perform: _____

the: _____

play: _____

weekly: _____

7. Giants will plow the rocky fields.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 18: Simple Future Tense Key

Draw boxes around each type of phrase. Classify the words in the sentence or write each phrase on a line. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. I will be an amazing herbalist.

I: pronoun, subjective case personal pronoun

will: auxiliary verb, modal auxiliary

be: verb, bare infinitive, stative, linking

an: determiner, indefinite article

amazing: adjective, attributive, descriptive

herbalist: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

Subject: I

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): will be an amazing herbalist

Predicate Nominative: an amazing herbalist

2. The boys will drive the old car.

The: determiner, definite article

boys: noun, concrete, countable, plural, common

will: auxiliary verb, modal auxiliary

drive: verb, bare infinitive, dynamic, transitive

old: adjective, attributive, descriptive

car: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

Subject: the boys

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): will drive the old car

Direct Object: the old car

3. The ancient forest will grow.

The: determiner, definite article

ancient: adjective, attributive, descriptive

forest: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

will: auxiliary verb, modal auxiliary

English Grammar Potion Making

grow: verb, bare infinitive, dynamic, intransitive

Subject: the ancient forest

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): will grow

4. It will give Mark answers.

It: pronoun, subjective case personal pronoun

will: auxiliary verb, modal auxiliary

give: verb, bare infinitive, dynamic, transitive

Mark: noun, concrete, countable, singular, proper

answers: noun, concrete, countable, plural, common

5. The smart professor will catch you.

The: determiner, definite article

smart: adjective, attributive, descriptive

professor: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

will: auxiliary verb, modal auxiliary

catch: verb, bare infinitive, dynamic, transitive

you: pronoun, objective case personal pronoun

6. We will perform the play weekly.

We: pronoun, subjective case personal pronoun

will: auxiliary verb, modal auxiliary

perform: verb, bare infinitive, dynamic, transitive

the: determiner, definite article

play: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

weekly: adverb, adverb of frequency, definite adverb of frequency

7. Giants will plow the rocky fields.

Subject (Noun Phrase): giants

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): will plow the rocky fields

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): the rocky fields

Note: "You" is functioning as a direct object. "You" can function as the subject. Classify based on how it functions in the sentence.

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 19: Future Progressive Tense

Draw boxes around each type of phrase. Classify the words in the sentence and write each phrase on a line. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. They will be painting landscapes in January.

They: _____

will: _____

be: _____

painting: _____

landscapes: _____

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object: _____

Prepositional Phrase: _____

2. At 5:00, he will be showing you a new house.

He: _____

will: _____

be: _____

showing: _____

you: _____

a: _____

new: _____

house: _____

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Indirect Object: _____

Direct Object: _____

Prepositional Phrase: _____

English Grammar Potion Making

3. Within the year, the Alchemist Academy will be announcing the new magic program.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object: _____

Adjective Phrase: _____

Prepositional Phrase: _____

Note: "Magic" is a noun adjunct, but for this lesson, treat it as an adjective.

4. The goblin will be counting the treasure each month.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object: _____

Prepositional Phrase: _____

5. By June, the spiders will be spinning massive sticky webs.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object: _____

Adjective Phrase: _____

Prepositional Phrase: _____

English Grammar Potion Making

Lesson 19: Future Progressive Tense Key

Draw boxes around each type of phrase. Classify the words in the sentence and write each phrase on a line. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. They will be painting landscapes in January.

They: pronoun, subjective case personal pronoun

will: auxiliary verb, modal auxiliary

be: auxiliary verb, primary auxiliary

painting: verb, present participle, dynamic, transitive

landscapes: noun, concrete, countable, plural, common

Subject (Noun Phrase): They

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): will be painting

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): will be painting landscapes

Direct Object: landscapes

Prepositional Phrase: in January

2. At 5:00, he will be showing you a new house.

He: pronoun, subjective case personal pronoun

will: auxiliary verb, modal auxiliary

be: auxiliary verb, primary auxiliary

showing: verb, present participle, dynamic, transitive

you: pronoun, personal pronoun, objective case

a: determiner, indefinite article

new: adjective, attributive, descriptive

house: noun, concrete, countable, singular, common

Subject (Noun Phrase): he

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): will be showing

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): will be showing you a new house

Indirect Object: you

Direct Object: a new house

Prepositional Phrase: at 5:00

English Grammar Potion Making

3. Within the year, the Alchemist Academy will be announcing the new magic program.

Subject (Noun Phrase): the Alchemist Academy

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): will be announcing

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): will be announcing the new magic program

Direct Object: the new magic program

Adjective Phrase: new magic

Prepositional Phrase: within the year

Note: "Magic" is a noun adjunct, but for this lesson, treat it as an adjective

4. The goblin will be counting the treasure each month.

Subject (Noun Phrase): the goblin

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): will be counting

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): will be counting the treasure each month

Direct Object: the treasure

Prepositional Phrase: each month

5. By June, the spiders will be spinning massive sticky webs.

Subject (Noun Phrase): the spiders

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): will be spinning

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): will be spinning massive sticky webs

Direct Object: massive sticky webs

Adjective Phrase: massive sticky

Prepositional Phrase: by June

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Lesson 20: Coordinate Adjectives and Cumulative Adjectives

Draw boxes around each type of phrase. Classify the words in the sentence or write each phrase on a line. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. Africa is a large and beautiful continent.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): _____

Tense: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Predicate Nominative (Noun Phrase): _____

Adjective Phrase: _____

2. The magical brilliant wizard will be casting dangerous and complex spells in a month.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Adjective Phrase: _____

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): _____

Tense: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): _____

Adjective Phrase: _____

Preposition Phrase: _____

3. The sweet tangy candy was melting.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Adjective Phrase: _____

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): _____

Tense: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

4. The professor gave stinky Mike an old blue textbook.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): _____

Tense: _____

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Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Indirect Object (Noun Phrase): _____

Adjective Phrase: _____

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): _____

Adjective Phrase: _____

5. She is marking the cold rough stony walls.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): _____

Tense: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): _____

Adjective Phrase: _____

6. The creepy grouchy giant was babbling.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Adjective Phrase: _____

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): _____

Tense: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

7. The strong and gentle warrior wanted cool clear water.

Subject (Noun Phrase): _____

Adjective Phrase: _____

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): _____

Tense: _____

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): _____

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): _____

Adjective Phrase: _____

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Lesson 20: Coordinate Adjectives and Cumulative Adjectives **Key**

Draw boxes around each type of phrase. Classify the words in the sentence or write each phrase on a line. Use only the classification we talked about from the shelf.

1. Africa is a large and beautiful continent.

Subject (Noun Phrase): Africa

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): is

Tense: simple present

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): is a large and beautiful continent

Predicate Nominative (Noun Phrase): a large and beautiful continent

Adjective Phrase: large and beautiful

2. The magical brilliant wizard will be casting dangerous and complex spells in a month.

Subject (Noun Phrase): The magical brilliant wizard

Adjective Phrase: magical brilliant

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): will be casting

Tense: Future progressive

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): will be casting dangerous and complex spells in a month

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): dangerous and complex spells

Adjective Phrase: dangerous and complex

Preposition Phrase: in a month

3. The sweet tangy candy was melting.

Subject (Noun Phrase): The sweet tangy candy

Adjective Phrase: sweet tangy

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): was melting

Tense: past progressive

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): was melting

4. The professor gave stinky Mike an old blue textbook.

Subject (Noun Phrase): The professor

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): gave

Tense: simple past

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Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): **gave stinky Mike an old blue textbook**

Indirect Object (Noun Phrase): **stinky Mike**

Adjective Phrase: **stinky**

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): **an old blue textbook**

Adjective Phrase: **old blue**

5. She is marking the cold rough stony walls.

Subject (Noun Phrase): **She**

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): **is marking**

Tense: **Present progressive**

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): **is marking the cold rough stony walls**

Direct Object (Noun Phrase): **the cold rough stony walls**

Adjective Phrase: **cold rough stony**

6. The creepy grouchy giant was babbling.

Subject (Noun Phrase): **The creepy grouchy giant**

Adjective Phrase: **creepy grouchy**

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): **was babbling**

Tense: **past progressive**

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): **was babbling**

7. The strong and gentle warrior wanted cool clear water.

Subject (Noun Phrase): **The strong and gentle warrior**

Adjective Phrase: **strong and gentle**

Verb Phrase (Simple Predicate): **wanted**

Tense: **Simple past**

Verb Phrase (Complete Predicate): **wanted cool clear water**

Direct object (Noun Phrase): **cool clear water**

Adjective Phrase: **cool clear**