

INTRODUCTION

Effective communication is vital to academic and professional success. Students must be able to acquire and refine communication skills, including the ability to speak and write correctly, in order to be successful in school and in the workplace. *Basic Grammar Series* was designed specifically to promote learning for students who require more time to master grammar concepts.

Each of the ten books in *Basic Grammar Series* focuses on a single grammar concept, and lessons are presented with age-appropriate activities at a low readability level for ease of understanding and comprehension. Each book builds upon skills learned in previous books, reinforcing earlier learning while introducing new concepts.

Each book contains several activity sheets, which can be completed alone or in a small group, in class or at home. These activity sheets have clear and simple rules, instructions, and activities that can include manipulating letters and words, understanding pictorial clues, and solving problems. Additionally, each book contains multiple assessment activities, designed to measure students' mastery of skills and concepts. These assessments follow the format of a standardized test, and require students to eliminate incorrect options, choose the correct answer, and fill in the appropriate circle. The assessment activities can also be used as pretests to determine students' prior knowledge of specific skills.

RESEARCH AND STANDARDS

Teaching grammar skills, strategies, and rules to students with reading and writing difficulties, as well as to English as a Second Language (ESL) students, is vital according to recent research. Students with better textual intelligence are better readers, writers, and communicators.

"Textual intelligence (TI) ... refers to our knowledge about how texts ... work. TI requires that students understand the difference between usage—where and when, or under what conditions a word or its meaning is appropriately used—and grammar—the rules that govern the structural relationships between words in sentences" (Burke, 2001, p. 57). Students must understand how words and sentence structures work in order to write well and to understand others' writing.

As The National Council of Teachers of English (1998–2005) stated, grammar is the "language that lets us talk about language. It names the type of words and word groups that comprise sentences in English and other languages. It helps with understanding what makes sentences and paragraphs clear, interesting, and precise It lets us understand that all languages and all dialects follow grammatical patterns" (para. 2).

Larsen-Freeman (1997) noted, "While grammar can be thought of as static knowledge, it can also be considered a process The goal is for students to be able to use grammar in an unself-conscious fashion to achieve their communicative ends. As with any skill, achieving this goal takes practice" (p. 5). However, "We know that the learning curve for grammatical structures is not a smoothly ascending linear one, but rather is characterized by peaks and valleys, backslidings and restructurings" (p. 4). Therefore, "If the goals of language instruction include teaching students to use grammar accurately, meaningfully, and appropriately, then a compelling case can be made for teaching grammar" (p. 6).

Basic Grammar Series includes instruction in specific areas of grammar through meaningful and appropriate activities. When used as a supplemental resource, *Basic Grammar Series* can be an effective way to teach, reinforce, and review the skills students need in order to develop grammar awareness in their writing and to strengthen their reading comprehension.

The activities in *Basic Grammar Series* are designed so students can evaluate and apply grammar skills. Hudson (2001) said activities that incorporate these strategies “feed much more directly into the child’s growing repertoire of productive skills than exercises in grammatical analysis do. In short, they are more closely integrated into the teaching of writing, so the skills acquired in isolation are more likely to transfer directly into a usable skill” (para. 13).

Basic Grammar Series meets both state and national standards regarding language skills, including Standards for the English Language Arts, sponsored by The National Council of Teachers of English and the International Reading Association. As students complete the activities in this book, they will

- learn and use a variety of grammar strategies to improve writing, reading, and communication skills;
- apply knowledge of language structure and language conventions, including sentence structures, types of sentences, parts of speech, and subject/verb agreement;
- develop competency in the English language arts for those students whose first language is not English; and
- use spoken, written, and visual language to improve writing, reading, and speaking skills.

Burke, J. (2001). Developing students’ textual intelligence through grammar. *Voices from the Middle*, 8(3), 56-61. Retrieved October 28, 2005, from <http://www.ncte.org/library/files/Free/Journals/vm/VM0083Developing.pdf>

Grammar. (1998–2005). Urbana, IL: The National Council of Teachers of English. Retrieved October 28, 2005 from <http://www.ncte.org/collections/grammar>

Hudson, R. (2001). Grammar teaching and writing skills: The research evidence. *Syntax in the Schools*, 17, 1-6. Retrieved October 28, 2005, from <http://www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/home/dick/writing.htm>

Larsen-Freeman, D. (1997). Grammar and its teaching: Challenging the myths. *ERIC Digest*. Retrieved October 28, 2005, from <http://www.eric.ed.gov:80/ERICWebPortal/contentdelivery/servlet/ERICServlet?accno=ED406829>

STANDARDS COVERED

Basic Grammar Series – Sentence Basics meets the following standards:

- Students will learn and use a variety of grammar strategies.
- Students will identify sentences.
- Students will identify types of sentences.
- Students will correctly write different types of sentences.
- Students will identify parts of a sentence.
- Students will identify and write complete sentences.

SENTENCE BASICS

Objectives

- Students will recognize phrases and sentences.
- Students will identify attributes of sentences.
- Students will identify the two main parts of a sentence.
- Students will locate the subject and predicate of a sentence.
- Students will recognize asking, telling, command, and exclamatory sentences.

Vocabulary

asking sentence – a sentence that asks for information; also called a question

command sentence – a sentence that tells others to do something

exclamatory sentence – a sentence that shows strong emotion

predicate – the does what part of a sentence

sentence – a group of words that expresses a complete thought

subject – the who or what part of a sentence

telling sentence – a sentence that tells information; also called a statement

Suggested Activities

Write the first part of two sentences on the board: The boy _____. The girl _____. Have a male student come to the front of the room and do something, such as hop on one foot or walk from one side of the room to the other. Complete the sentence on the board by writing what he does. Ask the students to identify the who or what part of the sentence and the does what part of the sentence. Follow the same procedure with a female student. After both sentences have been completed, allow other students to participate.

Write three subject statements on index cards. Have students complete the sentences by making up the predicates. Then, write three predicates on index cards, and have students complete the sentence by making up a subject.

Have each student read a story and identify several sentences. Then, ask the students to share their sentences. Write them on the board. Have the students categorize the sentences as asking, telling, command, or exclamatory. Ask the students to identify characteristics of each type of sentence.

Ask students to give directions to do something. Write the directions on the board. Point out that the directions are commands. The subject of the sentence is you, even though it is not written in the sentence. Explain that this is called the understood you, which means that people understand that the subject is you without saying it.