

6TH-8TH
grade

middle school MENTOR SENTENCES



GRAMMAR CONCEPTS FOCUSED BUNDLES



concepts
BUNDLE

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PURCHASE THE
BUNDLE FOR
SAVINGS

TWO FULL
YEARS OF
MIDDLE SCHOOL
MENTOR
SENTENCES
CONCEPT
BASED LESSONS



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middle school

MENTOR SENTENCES

exclusive facebook group

middle school
MENTOR
SENTENCES



WITH MARTINA CAHILL - THE HUNGRY TEACHER



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COMPLETE CCSS STANDARD ALIGNMENT, SKILLS TAUGHT EACH WEEK, AND ALL TEXTS.

NOUNS lessons

LESSON	Text	CCSS Standard	Concepts Taught in Interactive Notebook Lessons
1	<i>The Call of the Wild</i> by Jack London	6.1a, 6.1b, 6.1d	• Types of pronouns
2	<i>Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief</i> by Rick Riordan	6.2, 7.2, 8.2	• Common and proper nouns
3	<i>The Giver</i> by Lois Lowry	6.1b, 6.1d	• Intensive and vague pronouns
4	<i>All American Boys</i> by Jason Reynolds	6.1a	• Proper pronoun case
5	<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> by Harper Lee	6.2, 7.2, 8.2	• Proper nouns rules
6	<i>Noggin</i> by John Corey Whaley	6.1c	• Plural noun rules
7	<i>Matched</i> by Ally Condie	6.1, 7.1, 8.1	• Abstract and concrete nouns
8	<i>Ungifted</i> by Gordon Korman	6.2, 7.2, 8.2	• Common and proper nouns
9	<i>They Both Die at the End</i> by Adam Silvera	6.1c	• Plural nouns
10	<i>All the Bright Places</i> by Jennifer Niven	6.1, 7.1, 8.1	• Abstract and concrete nouns
11	<i>Refugee</i> by Alan Gratz	6.1b, 6.1d	• Vague pronouns
12	<i>The Summer I Turned Pretty</i> by Jenny Han	6.1a, 6.1b, 6.1d	• The Seven Types of Pronouns

NOUNS assessments

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6TH-8TH grade middle school

MENTOR SENTENCES

GRAMMAR CONCEPTS FOCUSED BUNDLES

12 hour LESSONS

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MENTOR SENTENCES

tuesday lessons

GRAMMAR CONCEPTS FOCUSED BUNDLES

12 hour LESSONS

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MENTOR SENTENCES

friday assessments

6TH-8TH GRADE CCSS LANGUAGE STANDARDS

12 hour ASSESSMENTS

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MENTOR SENTENCES, WEEKLY EXAMPLES/ DAILY EXAMPLES, AND MENTOR SENTENCE RESOURCES.

FOCUSED INTERACTIVE NOTEBOOK LESSONS FOR TUESDAYS TO TEACH NEW GRAMMAR SKILLS AND PREPARE STUDENTS FOR FRIDAY ASSESSMENTS.

FRIDAY ASSESSMENTS AND ANSWER KEYS

MENTOR SENTENCES TO PROJECT.

ALL ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN EACH QUARTER: SENTENCES, FOCUSED LESSONS WITH EXAMPLES, ASSESSMENTS WITH KEYS, AND PROJECTION SENTENCES.

6TH-8TH grade middle school

MENTOR SENTENCES

sentences for projection

12 hour SENTENCES

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EXAMPLES FROM MY MIDDLE SCHOOL ELA CLASSROOM

NOUNS MENTOR sentence 1

He was glad for one thing: the rope was off his neck. That had given them an unfair advantage; but now that it was off, he would show them.

-*Call of the Wild* by Jack London

MONDAY MUSINGS: WHAT DO YOU NOTICE ABOUT THIS WEEK'S MENTOR SENTENCE? USE YOUR MONDAY MUSINGS CHART PAPER TO HELP YOU.

TEACHER TUESDAY: LEARN ABOUT THE GRAMMAR SKILLS AND LABEL THE ENTIRE SENTENCE.

He was glad for one thing: the rope was off his neck. That had given them an unfair advantage; but now that it was off, he would show them.

WORK ON IT WEDNESDAY: MAKE THE MENTOR SENTENCE BETTER. IMPROVE ANY OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH, PUNCTUATION, FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE, ETC. TO MAKE AN IMPROVED MENTOR SENTENCE.

THINKING THURSDAY: CREATE A NEW SENTENCE THAT USES THE SAME PATTERN AS THE MENTOR SENTENCE. USE THE GRAMMAR SKILLS WE LEARNED THIS WEEK AS WELL.

OPTION ONE HAS THE MENTOR SENTENCE AND SPACE FOR EACH DAY OF THE WEEK FOR STUDENTS TO DO THEIR MENTOR SENTENCE WORK. (FRIDAY IS ASSESSMENT DAY AND A SEPARATE DOCUMENT).

THIS OPTION HAS ALL THE DIRECTIONS FOR STUDENTS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES EACH WEEK.

SENTENCE IS REWRITTEN ON TUESDAY, WITH MORE SPACE, SO THEY CAN LABEL ALL PARTS OF THE SENTENCE.

CUT AND GLUE OPTION TO SAVE PAPER

He was glad for one thing: the rope was off his neck. That had given them an unfair advantage; but now that it was off, he would show them.

-Call of the Wild by Jack London

He was glad for one thing: the rope was off his neck. That had given them an unfair advantage; but now that it was off, he would show them.

-Call of the Wild by Jack London

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-Call of the Wild by Jack London

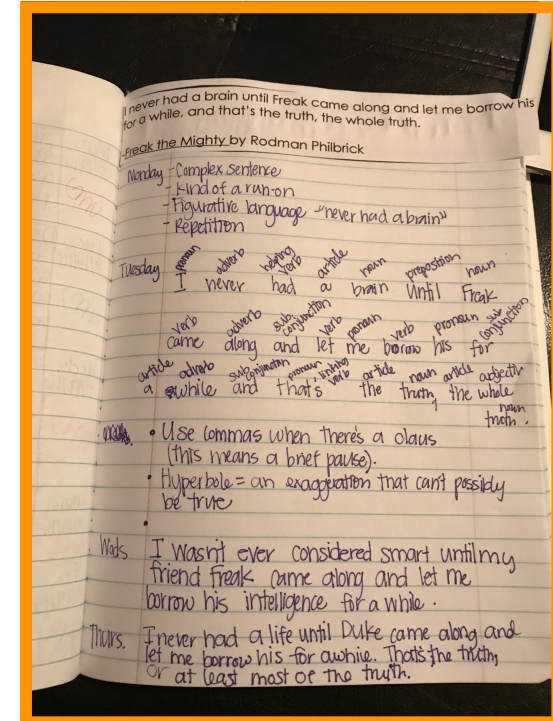
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OPTION TWO IS A FULL PAGE OF THE MENTOR SENTENCES. THERE ARE EIGHT COPIES OF THE MENTOR SENTENCE, FOR STUDENTS TO CUT AND GLUE THE MENTOR SENTENCE AT THE TOP OF A PAGE IN THEIR NOTEBOOK. THE SAME ACTIVITIES WILL BE COMPLETE, BUT STUDENTS WILL NEED THE REFERENCE SHEETS (FOUND IN THIS RESOURCE) OR A CHART PAPER TO REFERENCE (ALSO FOUND IN THIS RESOURCE).

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMPLE

EXAMPLES OF WHAT MENTOR SENTENCES LOOK LIKE IN MY 7TH AND 8TH GRADE ENGLISH CLASSROOM.

NOTEBOOK EXAMPLE



MENTOR SENTENCE SLIDES FOR TEACHERS TO PROJECT

NOUNS MENTOR
sentence 1

He was glad for one thing: the rope was off his neck. That had given them an unfair advantage; but now that it was off, he would show them.

-*Call of the Wild* by Jack London

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OPTION THREE IS A POWERPOINT SAVED AS A PDF FOR TEACHERS TO PROJECT. THIS OPTION IS VERY SIMILAR TO OPTION TWO, HOWEVER IT DOESN'T REQUIRE ANY CUTTING AND GLUING, AND STUDENTS WILL HAVE TO WRITE THE SENTENCE DOWN AT THE START OF EACH WEEK.

ANSWER KEYS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR EACH SENTENCE

NOUNS MENTOR sentence 1

He was glad for one thing: the rope was off his neck. That had given them an unfair advantage; but now that it was off, he would show them.

-Call of the Wild by Jack London

Monday:

- Semi colon and colon; what's the difference between their use
- Sentence 1: compound sentence
- Sentence 2: compound sentence
- Use of pronouns
- That is a pronoun and an conjunction

Tuesday:

he- pronoun
was- linking verb
glad - adjective
for -conjunction or preposition
one - adjective
thing - noun (object of the preposition)
the -noun modifier (determiner)
rope - noun
was - linking verb
off - preposition
his - possessive pronoun
neck- noun (object of the preposition)

that - pronoun
had - helping verb
given - verb
them - pronoun
an - noun modifier (determiner)
unfair - adjective
advantage - noun
but - coordinating conjunction
now - adverb
that - preposition or conjunction
it - pronoun
was - linking verb
off - adverb
he - pronoun
would - modal verb
show - verb
them - pronoun

Tuesday teaching:

Possible grammar skill to focus on:

- Using colons and semi-colons.
- The difference between a compound sentence and a complex sentence.
- Different types of pronouns (it, he, them, his).

Wednesday:

- Buck was glad for one thing: the rope was off his neck. The rope had given the men an unfair advantage; but now that the rope was off, Buck would show the men.
 - Changed the pronouns

Thursday:

- Mrs. Cahill was so relieved: the students were finally doing their work. It had take her almost year; but now that they were independent, they were working so well on their own.

EVERY MENTOR SENTENCE COMES WITH AN ANSWER KEY:

POSSIBLE THINGS STUDENTS MIGHT NOTICE ON THEIR MONDAY MUSINGS:

COMPLETELY LABELED PARTS OF SPEECH FOR TUESDAY:

TEACHING POINTS FOR TUESDAY (STUDENTS WILL BE ASSESSED ON THESE SKILLS ON FRIDAYS):

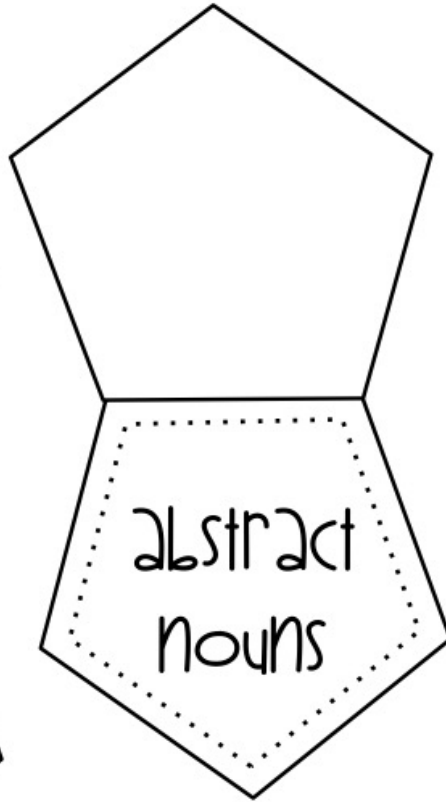
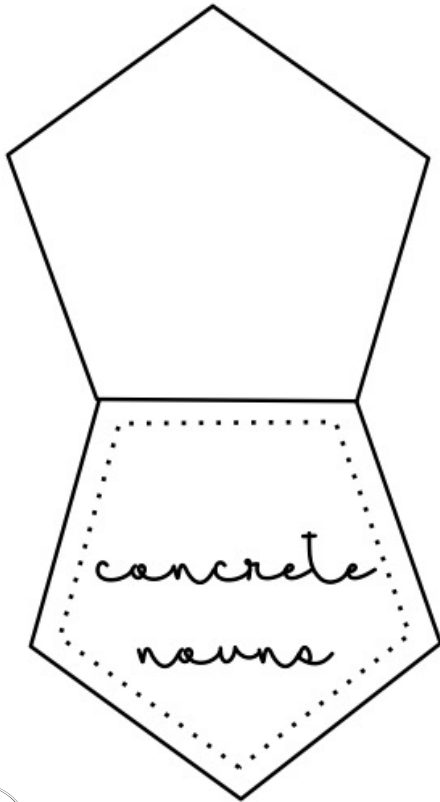
POSSIBLE REVISION SENTENCE FOR WEDNESDAY:

POSSIBLE NEW, ORIGINAL SENTENCE FOR THURSDAY.

EXAMPLES FROM MY MIDDLE SCHOOL ELA CLASSROOM

nouns 10

CONCRETE AND ABSTRACT NOUNS

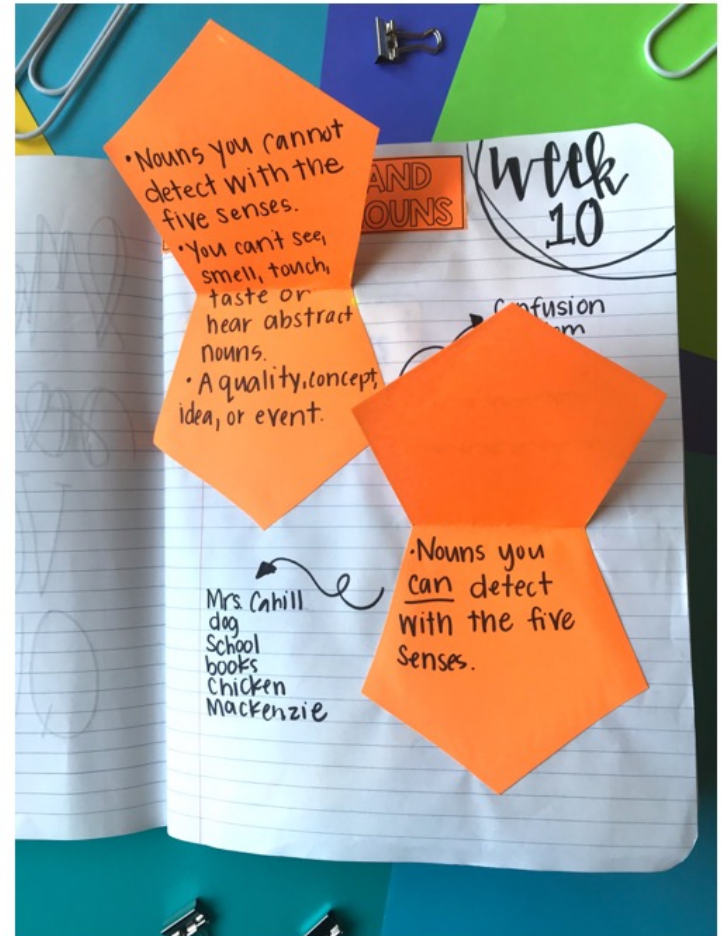


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Focused lessons for Tuesday instruction with all examples and answer keys.

nouns 10

EXAMPLE



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EXAMPLES FROM MY MIDDLE SCHOOL ELA CLASSROOM

nouns 6

EXAMPLE

PLURAL NOUN RULES

MOST NOUNS

NOUNS THAT END IN CH, SH, S, X, OR

NOUNS THAT END VOWEL AND S

NOUNS THAT END CONSONANT AN

NOUNS THAT END IN F OR FE

NOUNS THAT EN

NOUNS T

nouns 8

COMMON AND PROPER NOUNS

COMMON NOUNS	PROPER NOUNS
rule 1 Names of people and pets	rule 2 Geographical locations
rule 4 Astronomical names	rule 3 Months, days of the week, and holidays
rule 5 Newspapers, magazine, journals, and books	rule 6 Organizations and companies

nouns 11

EXAMPLE

WEEK 11

VAGUE PRONOUNS

ANTECEDENTS

A vague pronoun reference might include words such as, "it, that, this, and which" and can leave the reader wondering what or whom the pronoun is referring to.

TOO MANY ANTECEDENTS

HIDDEN ANTECEDENTS

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FOCUSED LESSONS FOR TUESDAY INSTRUCTION WITH ALL EXAMPLES AND ANSWER KEYS.

EXAMPLES FROM MY MIDDLE SCHOOL ELA CLASSROOM

hours ASSESSMENT 3

NAME: _____

DATE: _____ PERIOD: _____

Add intensive pronouns to following sentences, to create emphasis

1. I gave _____ plenty of time to get to work.
2. You should let _____ into the house.
3. Jim bought _____ a shirt.
4. The dog scratched _____.
5. We treated _____ to pizza.
6. You can make _____ at home.

Write two sentences that use intensive pronouns

1. _____
2. _____

Replace the vague pronouns in the following sentences to make them less vague:

1. I heated **it** up in the microwave. _____
2. Kylie and Emma put **her** dog in the back yard. _____
3. The student's paper showed little revision between drafts. **It** lowered his grade.

4. When Lily saw her friend, **she** smiled _____

AN ASSESSMENT FOR EACH MENTOR SENTENCE IS INCLUDED. THE ASSESSMENTS ARE BASED ON THE TUESDAY TEACHING POINTS OUTLINE EACH WEEK.

ANSWER KEYS FOR ALL ASSESSMENTS INCLUDED:

hours ASSESSMENT 3

NAME: _____

DATE: _____ PERIOD: _____

Add intensive pronouns to following sentences, to create emphasis

1. I gave **myself** plenty of time to get to work.
2. You should let **yourselves** into the house.
3. Jim bought **himself** a shirt.
4. The dog scratched **itself**.
5. We treated **ourselves** to pizza.
6. You can make **yourself** at home.

Write two sentences that use intensive pronouns

1. **Answers will vary**
2. **Answers will vary**

Replace the vague pronouns in the following sentences to make them less vague:

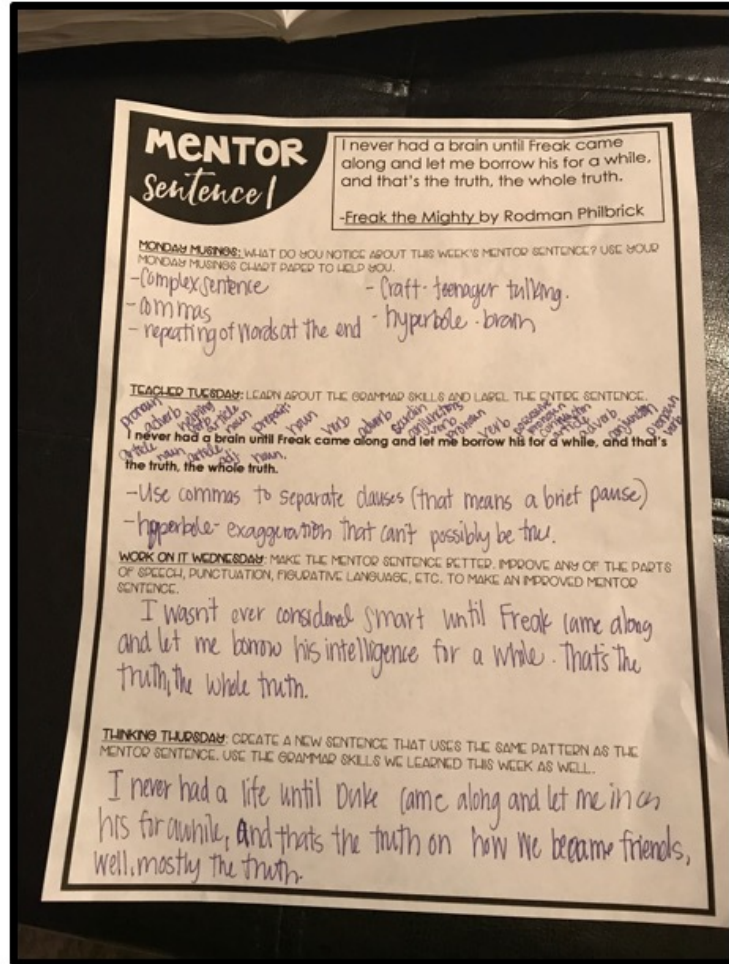
1. I heated **it** up in the microwave. **The coffee**
2. Kylie and Emma put **her** dog in the back yard. **Emma's**
3. The student's paper showed little revision between drafts. **It** lowered his grade.
The lack of revisions
4. When Lily saw her friend, **she** smiled **Her friend**

EXAMPLES FROM MY MIDDLE SCHOOL ELA CLASSROOM

MIDDLE SCHOOL example

EXAMPLES OF WHAT MENTOR SENTENCES LOOK LIKE IN MY 7TH AND 8TH GRADE ENGLISH CLASSES.

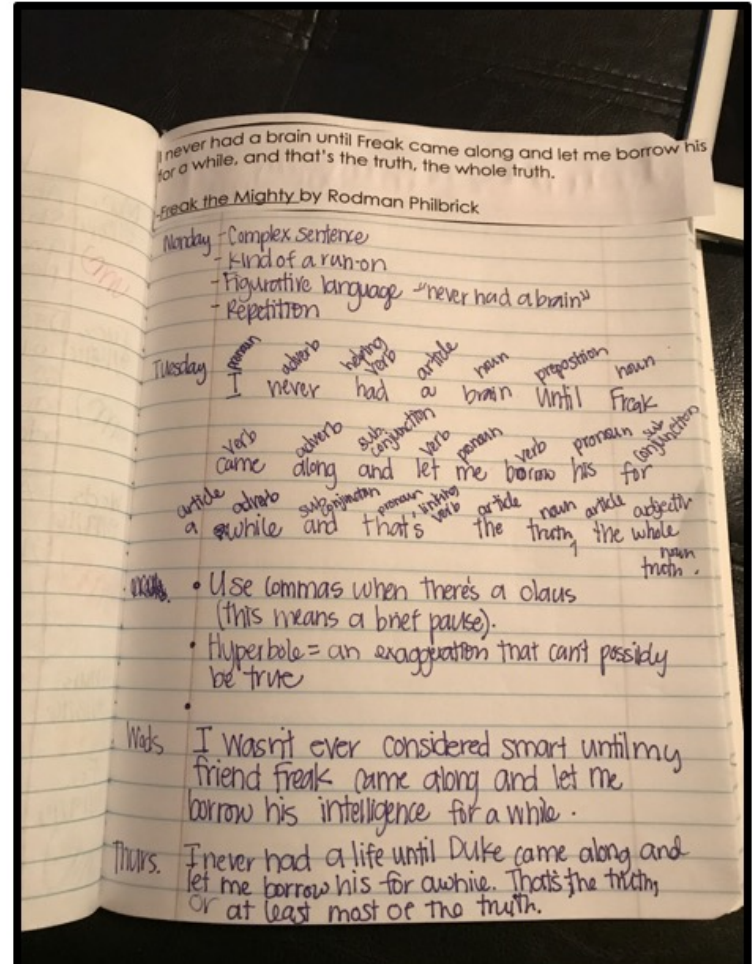
worksheet example



MIDDLE SCHOOL example

EXAMPLES OF WHAT MENTOR SENTENCES LOOK LIKE IN MY 7TH AND 8TH GRADE ENGLISH CLASSES.

notebook example



CHARTS FROM MY MIDDLE SCHOOL ELA CLASSROOM

CHART PAPER example

CHART PAPERS MY MIDDLE SCHOOLERS USE

Monday Musings

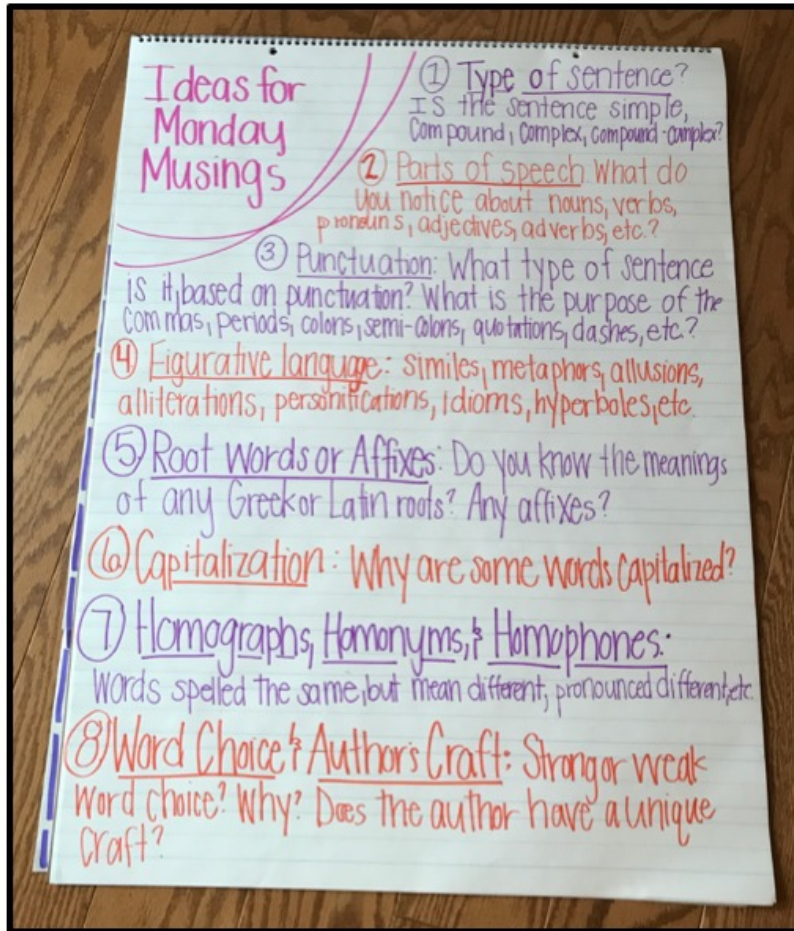
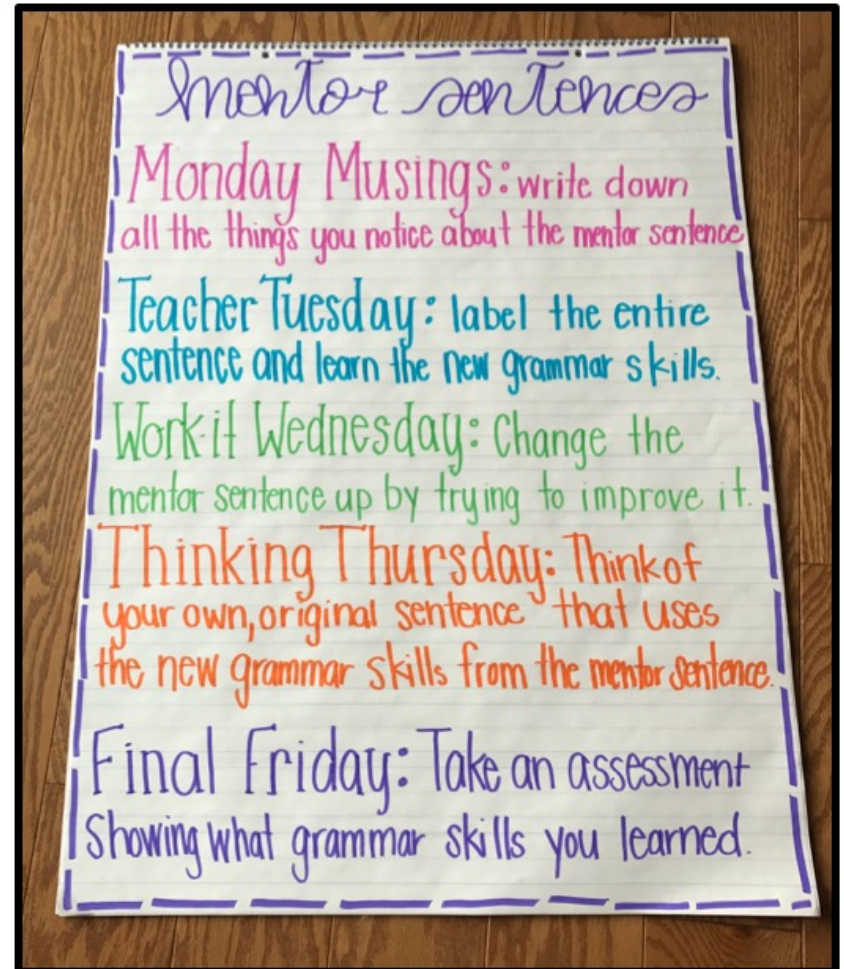


CHART PAPER example

CHART PAPERS MY MIDDLE SCHOOLERS USE

mentor sentences



SHEETS FOR STUDENTS TO REFERENCE FOR EACH DAILY ACTIVITY FOR MENTOR SENTENCE AND MONDAY MUSINGS REFERENCE SHEET FOR IDEAS TO NOTICE ON MONDAY. COLOR AND BLACK AND WHITE OPTIONS.

MONDAY

musings

WHAT ARE SOME THINGS I CAN NOTICE IN THE MENTOR SENTENCE?

MONDAY

musings

WHAT ARE SOME THINGS I CAN NOTICE ABOUT MENTOR SENTENCES?

- 1

TYPE OF SENTENCE
IS THE SENTENCE SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX, OR COMPOUND-COMPLEX?
- 2

PARTS OF SPEECH
WHAT DO YOU NOTICE ABOUT NOUNS, VERBS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, ETC.?
- 3

PUNCTUATION
WHAT TYPE OF SENTENCE IS IT, BASED ON THE PUNCTUATION? WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE PERIODS, COMMAS, EXCLAMATION POINTS, QUESTION MARKS, PARENTHESES, QUOTATION MARKS, COLONS, SEMI-COLONS, ETC.?
- 4

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
DO YOU NOTICE ANY SIMILES, METAPHORS, HYPERBOLES, ALLUSIONS, ALLITERATIONS, ONOMATOPOEIAS, PERSONIFICATION, OR IDIOMS IN THE SENTENCE? WHAT IS THEIR LITERAL MEANING AND WHAT IS THEIR PURPOSE IN THE SENTENCE.
- 5

ROOT WORDS AND AFFIXES
DO YOU NOTICE ANY GREEK OR LATIN ROOTS? DO YOU NOTICE ANY AFFIXES? WHAT ARE THE MEANINGS?
- 6

CAPITALIZATION
WHAT DO YOU NOTICE ABOUT CAPITALIZATION? WHY DID THE AUTHOR CAPITALIZE THE WORDS OR PHRASES THEY CAPITALIZED?
- 7

HOMOPHONES, HOMONYMS, HOMOGRAPHS, HETEROGRAPHS, HETERONYMS, SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS
NOTICE ANY WORDS THAT HAVE THE SAME SPELLING AS OTHER WORDS, BUT CAN HAVE DIFFERENT MEANINGS? WORDS THAT ARE SPELLED DIFFERENT THAN OTHER WORDS, BUT SOUND THE SAME? WORDS THAT ARE SPELLED THE SAME, BUT PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY BECAUSE OF CONTEXT?
- 8

WORD CHOICE OR AUTHOR'S CRAFT
DOES THE AUTHOR HAVE STRONG OR WEAK WORD CHOICE? WHY DID THEY USE THOSE WORDS? DO THEY HAVE A SPECIFIC CRAFT THAT IS UNIQUE ABOUT THEIR WRITINGS?

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DAY	ACTIVITY
M	<p>MONDAY MUSINGS</p> <p>STUDENTS WRITE DOWN WHAT THEY NOTICE ABOUT THE MENTOR SENTENCE.</p>
T	<p>TEACHER TUESDAY</p> <p>THE TEACHER EXPLICITLY TEACHES THE GRAMMAR FOCUS, AND STUDENTS AND TEACHER LABEL THE ENTIRE SENTENCE.</p>
W	<p>WEDNESDAY WORK IT</p> <p>STUDENTS DO SOME PRACTICE WORK WITH THE GRAMMAR SKILL. STUDENTS TRY TO MAKE THE SENTENCE BETTER BY CHANGING SOMETHING.</p>
R	<p>THINKING THURSDAY</p> <p>STUDENTS THINK OF THEIR OWN SENTENCE THAT USES THE GRAMMAR SKILLS.</p>
F	<p>FINAL FRIDAY</p> <p>STUDENTS ARE ASSESSED ON THE MENTOR SENTENCE AND/OR WRITE A PARAGRAPH THAT USES THE NEW GRAMMAR SKILLS.</p>

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LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

TYPES OF SENTENCES

consisting of only one clause.

PARTS OF SPEECH DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

PARTS OF SPEECH

CLAUSE	Definition: a group of words having its own subject and predicate
	Example: <u>When it rained</u> , they went inside.
	Clause 1 Clause 2
SUBORDINATE CLAUSE	Definition: Will begin with a subordinating conjunction

PARTS OF SPEECH DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

PARTS OF SPEECH

ADJECTIVE	Definition: Identifies a person, place, thing, or idea.
	Example: <u>Elaina</u> was late for class again.
ADVERB	Definition: Modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.
	Example: She takes the place of a noun.
CONJUNCTION	Definition: Connects words or phrases.
	Example: She is going to Target.

PUNCTUATION DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

PUNCTUATION

PERIOD

Definition:

PUNCTUATION DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

PUNCTUATION

COLON	Definition: A punctuation mark (:) used to introduce a descriptive explanation, or a list.
	Example: The little boy announced that he wanted the following birthday: two sweaters, a new tent, and three toy cars.
SEMI-COLON	Definition: The punctuation mark (;) used to indicate a major division in a sentence where a more distinct separation is felt between two items on a list than is indicated by a comma; between the two parts of a compound sentence.
	Example: Dad is going bald; his hair is getting thinner and thinning.
APOSTROPHE	Definition: a punctuation mark (') used to indicate either possession or the omission of letters or numbers (i.e. contraction).
	Example: Harry's book ; boys' coats; can't
ELIPSES	Definition: a literary device that is used in narratives to omit parts of a sentence or event, which gives the reader a chance to fill the gaps while acting or reading it out
	Example: So...what happened?
HYPHEN	Definition: is a mark of punctuation used to set off a word or phrase from an independent clause or to set off a parenthetical phrase.
	Example: She hyphenates her first name, Anne-Marie.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

SMILE	Definition: Compares two unlike things using "like" or "as."
	Example: "Myra's head is as empty as a flower pot."
METAPHOR	Definition: Comparing two things that are not alike to suggest they have something in common.
	Example: "It was said that Green Lake was "Heaven on earth." Katherine's peaches were "food for the angels."
HYPERBOLES	Definition: an exaggeration that can't possibly be true.
	Example: "Mama was crying, and the rain <u>made it seem like the world was crying</u> ."
ALLITERATIONS	Definition: The repetition of beginning consonant sounds in neighboring words or syllables.
	Example: Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Pepper.
ONOMATOPEIA	Definition: Naming a thing or an action by imitating the sound associated with it.
	Example: "Boom" or "buzz."
PERSONIFICATION	Definition: Giving something unhuman, actual human qualities.
	Example: "I go. <u>You must have ants in your pants</u> ," or "The wind <u>whispered</u> into a glide, a very fast glide that..."
ALLUSION	Definition: An allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place, person, or event.
	Example: "Don't act like a Romeo in front of her." - "Romeo" reference to Shakespeare's Romeo.
ADAGE	Definition: a proverb or short statement expressing a general truth.
	Example: "Slow and steady wins the race."

LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

LANGUAGE

HOMOPHONES	Definition: two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling.
	Example: new and knew.
HOMONYMS	Definition: two or more words having the same spelling but different meanings and origins.
	Example: "Pen." This can mean both a holding area for animals and a writing instrument
HOMOGRAPHS	Definition: two or more words spelled the same but not necessarily pronounced the same and having different meanings and origins.
	Example: wind: The wind blew the sign over. She bought him a wind up toy.
SYNONYMS	Definition: a word or phrase that means the same as another word or phrase.

VERBS

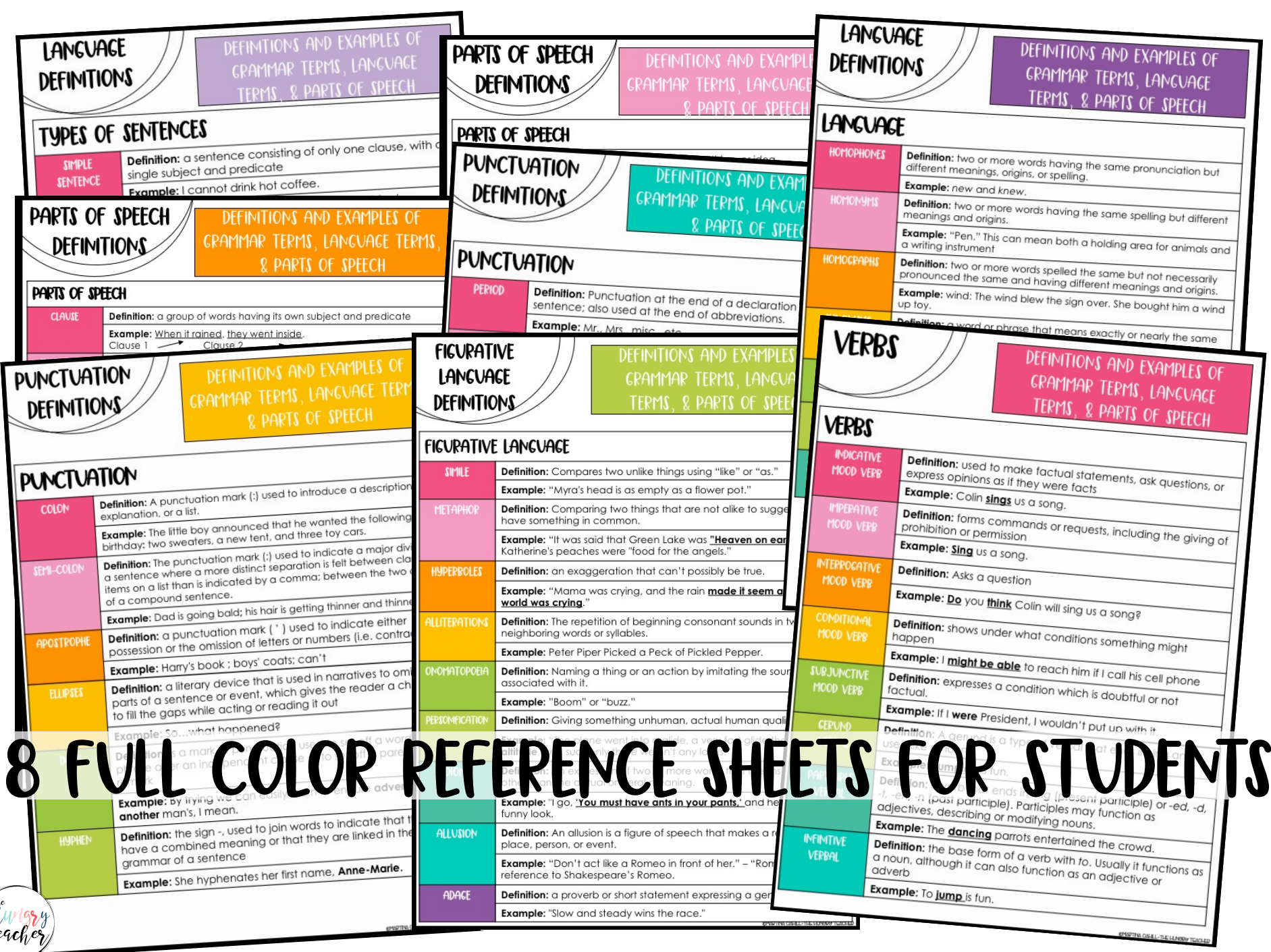
DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

VERBS

INDICATIVE MOOD VERB	Definition: used to make factual statements, ask questions, or express opinions as if they were facts
	Example: Colin <u>sings</u> us a song.
IMPERATIVE MOOD VERB	Definition: forms commands or requests, including the giving of prohibition or permission
	Example: <u>Sing</u> us a song.
INTERROGATIVE MOOD VERB	Definition: Asks a question
	Example: <u>Do you think</u> Colin will sing us a song?
CONDITIONAL MOOD VERB	Definition: shows under what conditions something might happen
	Example: I <u>might be able</u> to reach him if I call his cell phone
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD VERB	Definition: expresses a condition which is doubtful or not factual.
	Example: <u>If I were</u> President, I wouldn't put up with it.
VERBAL	Definition: a word that is derived from a verb.
	Example: <u>Jumping</u> is fun.
PARTICIPLE VERBAL	Definition: a verb that ends in -ing (present participle) or -ed, -d, -t, -en, -n (past participle). Participles may function as adjectives, describing or modifying nouns.
	Example: The <u>dancing</u> parrots entertained the crowd.
INFINTIVE VERBAL	Definition: the base form of a verb with to. Usually it functions as a noun, although it can also function as an adjective or adverb
	Example: To <u>jump</u> is fun.

8 BLACK AND WHITE REFERENCE SHEETS FOR STUDENTS





LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

TYPES OF SENTENCES

SIMPLE SENTENCE
Definition: a sentence consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate
Example: I cannot drink hot coffee.

PARTS OF SPEECH DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

PARTS OF SPEECH

CLAUSE
Definition: a group of words having its own subject and predicate
Example: When it rained, they went inside.
Clause 1 → Clause 2 →

PARTS OF SPEECH DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

PARTS OF SPEECH

PUNCTUATION DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

PUNCTUATION

PERIOD
Definition: Punctuation at the end of a declaration sentence; also used at the end of abbreviations.
Example: Mr., Mrs., misc., etc.

LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

LANGUAGE

HOMOPHONES
Definition: two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling.
Example: new and knew.

HOMONYMS
Definition: two or more words having the same spelling but different meanings and origins.
Example: "Pen." This can mean both a holding area for animals and a writing instrument

HOMOGRAPHY
Definition: two or more words spelled the same but not necessarily pronounced the same and having different meanings and origins.
Example: wind: The wind blew the sign over. She bought him a wind up toy.

DEFINITION: a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same

PUNCTUATION DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

PUNCTUATION

COLON
Definition: A punctuation mark (:) used to introduce a description, explanation, or a list.
Example: The little boy announced that he wanted the following birthday: two sweaters, a new tent, and three toy cars.

SEMI-COLON
Definition: The punctuation mark (;) used to indicate a major division in a sentence where a more distinct separation is felt between clauses or items on a list than is indicated by a comma; between the two parts of a compound sentence.
Example: Dad is going bald; his hair is getting thinner and thinner.

APOSTROPHE
Definition: a punctuation mark (') used to indicate either possession or the omission of letters or numbers (i.e. contraction).
Example: Harry's book ; boys' coats; can't

ELLIPSES
Definition: a literary device that is used in narratives to omit parts of a sentence or event, which gives the reader a chance to fill the gaps while acting or reading it out
Example: So...what happened?

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

SIMILE
Definition: Compares two unlike things using "like" or "as."
Example: "Myra's head is as empty as a flower pot."

METAPHOR
Definition: Comparing two things that are not alike to suggest they have something in common.
Example: "It was said that Green Lake was "Heaven on earth" Katherine's peaches were "food for the angels."

HYPERBOLES
Definition: an exaggeration that can't possibly be true.
Example: "Mama was crying, and the rain made it seem as if the world was crying."

ALLITERATIONS
Definition: The repetition of beginning consonant sounds in two or more neighboring words or syllables.
Example: Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Pepper.

ONomatopoeia
Definition: Naming a thing or an action by imitating the sound associated with it.
Example: "Boom" or "buzz."

PERSONIFICATION
Definition: Giving something unhuman, actual human qualities.
Example: "I go, 'You must have ants in your pants,' and he gives me a funny look."

ALLUSION
Definition: An allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place, person, or event.
Example: "Don't act like a Romeo in front of her." - "Romeo" is a reference to Shakespeare's Romeo.

ADAGE
Definition: a proverb or short statement expressing a general truth.
Example: "Slow and steady wins the race."

VERBS

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

VERBS

INDICATIVE MOOD VERB
Definition: used to make factual statements, ask questions, or express opinions as if they were facts
Example: Colin sings us a song.

IMPERATIVE MOOD VERB
Definition: forms commands or requests, including the giving of prohibition or permission
Example: Sing us a song.

INTERROGATIVE MOOD VERB
Definition: Asks a question
Example: Do you think Colin will sing us a song?

CONDITIONAL MOOD VERB
Definition: shows under what conditions something might happen
Example: I might be able to reach him if I call his cell phone

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD VERB
Definition: expresses a condition which is doubtful or not factual.
Example: If I were President, I wouldn't put up with it

GERUND
Definition: A gerund is a type of verb that functions as a noun.
Example: jumping is fun.

PARTICIPLE
Definition: A participle is a verb form that functions as an adjective, describing or modifying nouns.
Example: The dancing parrots entertained the crowd.

INFINITIVE VERBAL
Definition: the base form of a verb with to. Usually it functions as a noun, although it can also function as an adjective or adverb
Example: To jump is fun.

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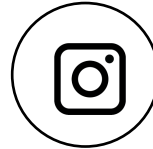
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