

GRAMMAR Tips

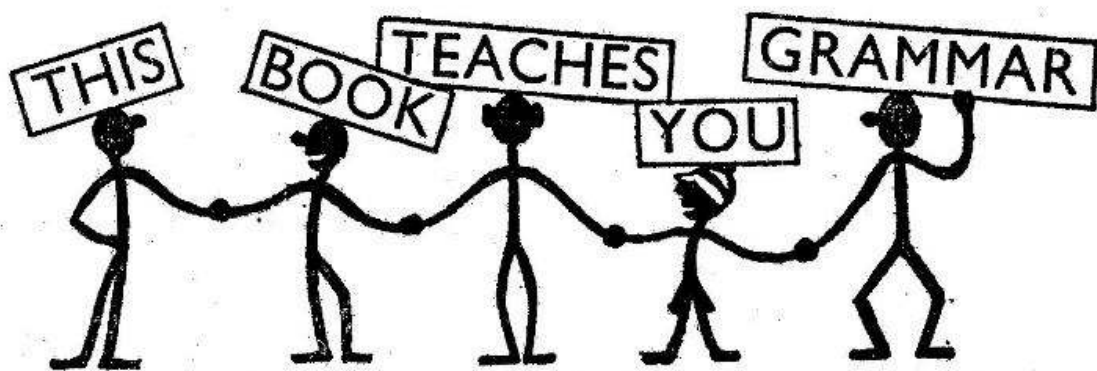


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The Structure of a Sentence

S ubject	V erb	O bject (or rest of the sentence)
I	am	happy
Sarah	sits	on a chair.
Camille	writes	a letter.

EXAMPLE

“Parts of speech” are the basic **types of words** that English has.

Some say there are **9** parts of speech. The ninth would be the **articles and determiners**

The **8** Parts of Speech

Verb An action: like run, jump, or read; or a state of being: like is or was.

Noun A thing, or idea: rock, dog, John, democracy, birthday, gravity

Adverb Tells how an action occurred: quickly, slowly, carefully

Adjective Tells about a noun: big, red, Fred's

Pronoun Used to replace a noun: it, I, them

Preposition Describes relationship: on, over, for, beside

Conjunction Joins words or phrases: and, or, because

Interjection A word of surprise: Wow! Oh my!

www.HGPublishing.com/Grammar

Practice at: <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/parts-of-speech-quiz.htm>

TYPES OF DETERMINERS

Articles

a
an
the



Possessives

my, your,
his, her, its,
our, their,
whose



Demonstratives

this
that
these
those



Numerals

one
two
three
four



Ordinals

first
second
third
fourth



Quantifiers

a few, another,
several, much,
many, a lot of, any,
some, very



Practice **quantifiers** at: https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/mengen.htm

Practice **cardinal (numerals)** and **ordinal numbers** at :
https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/Various/Cardinal_ordinal_numbers.htm

Articles

- An article is indefinite (a, an) or definite (the)
- An article is placed before a noun, or before a modifier (adjective) and a noun. In many cases, no article is used before a noun.

Type of Article	Rule	Example
Indefinite articles A, an	<p>The indefinite articles express a non-specific thing or a person.</p> <p>A, an are used with singular countable nouns.</p> <p>-Use <i>a</i> before a consonant or consonant sound.</p> <p>-Use <i>an</i> before a vowel or a silent <i>h</i>.</p>	<p>A banana is a fruit. A mother often tells a long bedtime story to a child. Mom went to a university. (consonant sound you)</p> <p>An apple, an egg, an iPad, an orange... She is an honest person. (<i>h</i> is silent)</p>
Definite article The	We use the definite article <i>the</i> with singular and plural nouns to refer to specific people or things.	There is a teacher in the classroom. The teacher is Mrs. Morris.
No article	No article is used in front of plural nouns when you make a generalization.	Cars were expensive a few years ago. Dogs are like children for many people.
<p>No article is needed in front of the name of sports, school subjects, languages, lakes and bays, single mountains, continents, provinces, states, cities, countries, streets.</p>		

Practice at: <https://www.englishpage.com/articles/index.htm>

Nouns

- Nouns and pronouns can act as a subject in a sentence.
- We use nouns to identify people, places and things. There are four types of nouns.

Type	Used to identify	Examples
Common	Physical things	Bed, car, table, tree
Proper	Names, places, days, months, holidays, languages and nationalities	Joe, Varennes, Monday, August, Easter, French, British
Abstract	Feelings, qualities and concepts	Joy, Willingness, work
Collective	More than one person or thing	Class, crowd, group, gang

Plural of Nouns

Noun	Rule	Examples	
		Singular	Plural
Most nouns	Add <i>s</i>	Book, pencil, cellphone, lamp	Books, pencils, cellphones, lamps
Nouns ending with consonant + <i>y</i>	Drop the <i>y</i> and add <i>ies</i>	Fly, enemy, lady, library	Flies, enemies, ladies, libraries
Nouns ending with <i>ch, s, sh, x, or z</i>	Add <i>es</i> .	Bench, eyelash, fox, quiz	Benches, eyelashes, foxes, quizzes
Most nouns ending with <i>f</i> or <i>fe</i>	Change the <i>f</i> or <i>fe</i> for <i>ves</i> .	Loaf, life	Loaves, lives
Exceptions			
Nouns that change their form in the plural.	Learn the plural	Child, man, mouse, person	Children, men, mice, people
Nouns that do not change	Leave in the way it is.	Dish, moose, sheep, tuna, salmon, deer, News, jeans, species, series	

Singular – Plural Nouns Exercises

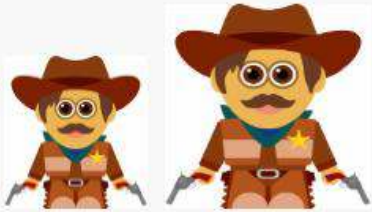
A. Transform each of the following words into plurals:

1. Day : _____
2. Tax : _____
3. Taxi : _____
4. Lady : _____
5. Mountain : _____

B. Choose the correct plural for each of the words that follows:

1. **Choice**
a. Choices b. Choices c. Choiceies
2. **Box**
a.Boxs b. Boxies c. Boxes
3. **Thief**
a.Thiefies a. Thiefs c. Thieves
4. **Army**
a.Armys b. Armies c. Army
5. **Owl**
a.Owls b. Owlies c. Owelds

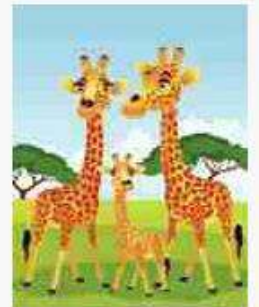
Add an 's'. Same rule for words ending in -ffe.



Sheriffs

C. Choose the best word to fit into each of the following sentences:

1. The men sharpened their _____ before throwing them at the targets.
A – knife B – knives C – knives
2. Please eat the rest of your _____.
A – pease B – Peas C – Peies
3. I'd like you to stop leaving your _____ on the floor.
A – Socks B – Sockses C – Sox
4. We saw a lot of _____ at the park.
A – Deers B – Deeries C – Deer
5. This recipe calls for a lot of _____.
A – Tomatos B – Tomatoes C – Tomaties



Giraffes

See answers p.23

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable Nouns

- Take a number or place a/an in front
ex:(a bike, an apple, two fingers)
- Have a plural form
ex:(two dollars, three men)
- Take plural verbs when used in the plural
ex:(three salmon went up the river)
- Are often preceded by words like
ex: (too) many, a couple of, (a) few

Uncountable Nouns

- Cannot take a number or a/an in front
- Stay in the singular form (with exceptions)
ex:(advice, information, work)
- Always take a singular verb
ex:(There is snow on the porch)
- Include many substances and abstract nouns
ex:(gold, water, coffee) or (trouble, happiness, anger)

****Note**** some nouns can be both countable and uncountable, depending on their meaning

Countable: The detective found some hairs at the crime scene.

Uncountable: Yesterday I dyed my hair.



Practice at:

<https://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/count1.htm>

Possessive Form

We use the possessive form to indicate that something belongs to a person, an animal or a region.

Noun	Rule	Examples
Singular nouns	Add an apostrophe + S ('s)	A boy's coat, the lion's head, Montreal's airport
Plural nouns that do not end with s	Add an apostrophe + S ('s)	The children's mother, the salmon's tail...
Plural nouns and some names that end with s	Add an apostrophe	My brothers' game, Steve Jobs' work
Inanimate objects	Use of	The color of the Carpet.

Practice: Write the possessive form of the nouns and complete the sentences.

Example: The car of John... = John's car is new.

1. The room of the girl...

2. I found the shoe of Nancy ...

3. The parents of the children were ...

See answers p.23

For more noun practices visit:

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/substantiv.htm

Pronouns

- Nouns and pronouns can act as a subject in a sentence.
- A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun (they, them).
- A possessive pronoun (hers) and possessive adjective (her dog) express possession.

<u>Subject pronouns</u>	<u>Object pronouns</u>	<u>Possessive pronoun</u>
<p>Rule</p> <p>The subject pronouns replace nouns. Use subject pronouns so you do not repeat the noun.</p>	<p>Rule</p> <p>Each subject pronoun has an object pronoun. The object pronouns are the objects of verbs.</p>	<p>Rule</p> <p>The possessive pronouns describe possession.</p>
<p>Example</p> <p>I don't have any money. You are not alone. He was anxious. She is an accountant. It is beautiful. We need some space. You are lucky. They love hockey.</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>Give me a tissue. See you next class. Sarah loves him a lot. Jane loves her watch. I like it very much. The teacher is proud of us. I thought about inviting you. I saw them at the park.</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>This book is mine. The pencil is yours. This class is his. These earrings are hers. Its batteries are dead. (the batteries of my flashlight) This project is ours. Yours is over there. The house is theirs.</p>



Practice at: https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/pronomen.htm

Extra : Indefinite Pronouns

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Example</u>
Everybody / everyone	All	Everybody helped to clean the gym.
Everything		Everything's Gonna be Alright.
Everywhere		Everywhere I go I see your face.
Somebody / someone	Unknown or unimportant	Someone helped me.
Something		Something went wrong.
Somewhere		I have to go somewhere.
Anybody / anyone	Practically every, or no particular one	Anybody has talent.
Anything	Any – becomes negative when used with a negative verb.	I'll do anything for you.
Anywhere		I'll live anywhere but here!
Nobody / no one	Negative	There was nobody home.
Nothing		There is nothing left to say.
Nowhere		They came from nowhere and attacked us.

***Else** – we often use the word else with these pronouns.

Someone **else** helped me. There is nothing **else** that we can do.

Practice at: <https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/indefinite-pronouns-exercise-1.html>

Adjectives

- We use adjectives to add information about people, places and things.
- **Place:** we usually place adjectives before nouns (Kim loves **sweet** fruits.)
- **Order:** when we use two or more adjectives, they generally follow this order:

Order of Adjectives									
Determiner	Opinion	Size	Shape	Age	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
A		small			red				suitcase 
The				new	blue		silk		T-shirt 
An	ugly						wooden		chair 
This			round	new				kitchen	table 
A	comfortable			new			velvet		dress 
These	lovely			old			ceramic		mugs 
That	beautiful					German		sports	car 
Those	amazing		heart-shaped		red				balloons 
A	wonderful			old		French			clock 



Adjectives never take a plural form in English.

Adjective

Possessive Adjectives

We use possessives to show that someone owns something or is related to someone.

<u>Possessive Forms</u>	<u>Rule</u>	<u>Example</u>
My	The possessive adjectives are <i>always</i> used with a noun to describe possession. They cannot stand alone. Place: before the noun	My dog likes to chase squirrels.
Your		I like your sweater.
His		Let's go to his home.
Her		Her sister is annoying.
Its		The lion caught its prey.
Our		Where is our Math class?
Your		When is your vacation?
Their		Their vacation ends next week.

Practice at: https://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-possessive-adjectives.php

Verbal Adjectives

Verbal adjectives are derived from verbs.

<u>Verbs as adjectives</u>	<u>Rule</u>	<u>Example</u>
The <i>-ing</i> form Ex: relaxing	Many verbs can be changed into <i>-ing</i> adjectives These adjectives express the characteristic of a person, thing or situation.	She has a smiling face My sister can be so irritating . Letty loves to wear sparkling clothes.
The <i>-ed</i> form Ex: relaxed	Many verbs can be changed into <i>-ed</i> adjectives These adjectives express a feeling or emotion.	People were excited to meet the band. Tommy is always thrilled when he sees her.

Practice at: <http://esl.fis.edu/grammar/multi/eding.htm>

Verb Tense Overview

Tense	Verb To Be	
	Affirmative	Negative
Simple Present	I am ('m) You are ('re) She / He / It is ('s) We / You / They are ('re)	I am ('m) not You are ('re) not She / He / It is ('s) not We / You / They are ('re) not
Simple Past	I was You were She / He / It was We / You / They were	I was not (wasn't) You were not (weren't) She / He / It was not (wasn't) We / You / They were not (weren't)
Future with <i>Will</i>	I / You / She / He / it We / You / They	I / You / She / He / it We / You / They
Future with <i>Be Going To</i>	I am ('m) You are ('re) She / He / It is ('s) We / You / They are ('re)	I am ('m) not You are ('re) not She / He / It is ('s) not We / You / They are ('re) not
Other Verbs		
	Affirmative	Negative
Simple Present Ex: to eat	I / You eat. She / He / It eats. We / You / They eat.	I / You do not (don't) eat She / He / It does not (doesn't) eat We / You / They do not (don't) eat
Simple Past (regular verbs) Ex: to love	I / You / She / He / It We / You / They	I / You / She / He / It We / You / They
Simple Past (irregular verbs) Ex: to feel	I / You / She / He / It We / You / They	I / You / She / He / It We / You / They
Present Continuous Ex: to run	I am ('m) You are ('re) She / He / It is ('s) We / You / They are ('re)	I am ('m) not You are ('re) not She / He / It is ('s) not We / You / They are ('re) not
Past Continuous Ex: to drink	I was You were She / He / It was We / You / They were	I was not (wasn't) You were not (weren't) She / He / It was not (wasn't) We / You / They were not (weren't)
Modals	I / You / She / He / It Can Call. We / You / They have to move.	I / You / She / He / It cannot (can't) Call. We / You / They do not (don't) have to move.

Question Formation

Tense	Verb To Be	
	Yes / No Questions	Information Questions
Simple Present	Am I Are You Is She / He / It Are We / You / They	excited? Where am I? Who are you? When is she / he / it at home? Why are we / you / they late?
Simple Past	Was I Were you Was she / he / it Were we / you / they	happy? Where was I? Who were you with? When was she / he / it at home? Why were we / you / they late?
Future with <i>Will</i>	Will I / you / she / he / it Will we / you / they	be fast? When will I / you / she / he / it When will we / you / they
Future with <i>Be Going To</i>	Am I Are you Is she / he / it Are we / you / they	going to be there on time? Where am I going to be ? Who are you going to be ? When is she / he / it going to be ? Why are we / you / they going to be ?
Other Verbs		
	Affirmative	Negative
Simple Present Ex: to work	Do I Do you Does she / he / it Do we / you / they	work? Where do I How do you When does she / he / it Why are we / you / they
Simple Past (all verbs) Ex: to hear	Did I / you / she / he / it Did we / you / they	hear it? Where did I How did you When did she / he / it Why did we / you / they
Present Continuous Ex: to watch	Am I Are You Is She / He / It Are We / You / They	watching? Where am I? Who are you? When is she / he / it? Why are we / you / they?
Past Continuous Ex: to sleep	Was I Were You Was She / He / It Were We / You / They	sleeping? Where was I? How were you? When was she / he / it? Why were we / you / they?
Modals	Can I / you / she / he / it Must we / you / they	see? When can I / you / she / he / it Why must we / you / they

Practice verbs and question formation at: <http://esl.fis.edu/grammar/index-q.htm> and https://www.english-4u.de/tenses_exercises.html or <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbtenseintro.html>

Modal Verbs

Modal auxiliaries (or modals) are used together with main verbs to change the meaning or tone of a sentence.

MODAL VERBS

Type	Modal Verbs	Examples
ABILITY	Can, Could	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• David can speak three languages.• He could speak fluent French when he was 5.
PERMISSION	Can, Could, May	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can I sit in that chair please?• Could I open the window?• May I borrow your dictionary?
ADVICE	Should	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You should visit your dentist at least twice a year.• You should try to lose weight.
OBLIGATION	Must, Have to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I must memorize all of these rules about tenses.• You have to take off your shoes before you get into the mosque.
POSSIBILITY	Might, May, Could, Can	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It looks nice, but it might be very expensive.• Richard may be coming to see us tomorrow.



Practice at : <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/modal-verbs> and <http://esl.fis.edu/grammar/multi/modal2.htm>

Question Words

We use question words at the beginning of an interrogative sentence to ask for information.

Question Words ?

	What ? It's used to ask about specific thing, people, animal, object.		Which ? It's used to ask about choice, alternative.
	Where ? It's used to ask about place, position.		Who ? It's used to ask about people, person.
	When ? It's used to ask about time, occasion, moment.		Whose ? It's used to ask about who the possessor of something.
	Why ? It's used to ask about reason, explanation.		How ? It's used to ask about condition, quality, may, manner, form events and the way things.

HOW MUCH

Refers to a **quantity** or a **price**.

How much time do you have to finish the test?

How much is the jacket on display in the window?

How many

- Asking about quantity
- Used with **countable nouns**
- How many people were there?



HOW OFTEN

Refers to **frequency**.

How often does she study?

How often do you visit your grandmother?

Practice at: <http://exercices.alloprof.qc.ca/nqw/web/anglais/ea0010/>

EXTRA: things that we didn't have time to see in class and are pertinent for your progression of learning.

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

We use comparative adjectives to **compare two things**, and superlative adjectives to compare **more than two things**.

adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
One-syllable adjectives	<p>Add <i>er + than</i></p> <p>ex: Small – smaller than → Taylor is smaller than Fred.</p> <p>It's possible to not add than in this situation: ex: tall – taller → Fred is tall, but Simon is taller.</p>	<p>Superlatives sentences usually use THE because there is only one superlative.</p> <p>Add <i>est</i> and place <i>the</i> before <i>the</i> adjective.</p> <p>ex: tall – the tallest → Taylor is the smallest. → Fred is tall, Taylor is tall, but Simon is the tallest.</p>
	<p>*** if the adjective ends with one vowel and a consonant, <u>double the final consonant</u>**</p> <p>ex: hot – hotter than ... ex: big – the biggest</p>	
Two-syllable adjectives ending in y	<p>Change the <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>er + than</i>.</p> <p>ex: funny – funnier than</p>	<p>Change the <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>est</i>. Place <i>the</i> before the adjective.</p> <p>ex: tiny – the tiniest</p>
Most other adjectives with two	<p>Add <i>more / less</i> before the adjective + <i>than</i></p> <p>ex: The exam was more / less difficult than we expected.</p>	<p>Add <i>the most / the least</i> before the adjective.</p> <p>ex: George is the most / least intelligent person I know.</p>
Exceptions	<p>Good → better than →</p> <p>Bad → worse than →</p> <p>Ill → worse than →</p> <p>Little → less than →</p> <p>Well → better than →</p> <p>Fun → more fun than →</p>	<p>the best</p> <p>the worst</p> <p>the worst</p> <p>the least</p> <p>the best</p> <p>the most fun</p>

Adverbs

- Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, phrases and sentences.
- Some adverbs are formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective (normal>normally ; rapid>rapidly)
















<p><u>Adverbs of time</u></p> <p>Ever Now Soon Tomorrow Tonight Yesterday ...</p> <p>Place them at the beginning or end of a sentence.</p>	<p><u>Adverbs of frequency</u></p> <p>Often Sometimes Usually Always Daily ...</p> <p>Place them before the main verb but after the verb to be.</p>	<p><u>Adverbs of manner</u></p> <p>Quickly Slowly Well Carefully Easily Perfectly Extremely Very Well Really</p> <p>Place them after the main verb or the verb to be.</p>
<p><u>Sequence adverb</u></p> <p>First Second Next Finally Lastly ...</p> <p>Place them at the beginning of a sentence.</p>	<p><u>Adverb of place</u></p> <p>Far Near Somewhere Everywhere There Here Nowhere ...</p> <p>An adverb of place has many positions.</p>	<p><u>Adverb of quantity</u></p> <p>Mostly Enough Almost Much ...</p> <p>Place them at the beginning or end of a sentence or after <i>to be</i>.</p>

Prepositions and Adverbs: Position

<p>above</p>  <p>She is above the clouds.</p>	<p>across</p>  <p>The big doors are across the street from us.</p>	<p>among</p>  <p>There is one red apple among the green ones.</p>	<p>around (1)</p>  <p>The girls are peeking around the corner.</p>	<p>around (2)</p>  <p>The child's arms are wrapped around the tree.</p>
<p>at</p>  <p>They are at the mall.</p>	<p>at the bottom of</p>  <p>The woman is at the bottom of the stairs.</p>	<p>behind / in back of</p>  <p>His fingers are behind his back. His hand is in back of his body.</p>	<p>below</p>  <p>The sofa is below the frame.</p>	<p>beside / by / next to</p>  <p>Each person is standing beside / by / next to a box.</p>
<p>between</p>  <p>He is between two rock faces.</p>	<p>in</p>  <p>Someone's hand is in the cookie jar!</p>	<p>inside</p>  <p>The smaller doll is inside the larger doll.</p>	<p>near</p>  <p>The ball is near the line.</p>	<p>on (1)</p>  <p>She is lying on the beach.</p>
<p>on (3)</p>  <p>The motorcyclist is on his bike.</p>	<p>on top of</p>  <p>We're on top of the mountain.</p>	<p>over</p>  <p>The hand is over the candle.</p>	<p>outside</p>  <p>The washroom is outside the house.</p>	<p>on (2)</p>  <p>Damn. Now I have a spot on my shirt.</p>
<p>under / underneath</p>  <p>His hand is under / underneath his laptop.</p>				

Prepositions

Prepositions and Adverbs: Movement and Manner

<p>across</p>  <p>She is running across the finish line.</p>	<p>around</p>  <p>The ride goes around twenty times.</p>	<p>along</p>  <p>He is walking along the river.</p>	<p>away from</p>  <p>They are walking away from us.</p>
<p>down</p>  <p>The skier went down the mountain.</p>	<p>into</p>  <p>The boy is looking into the bag.</p>	<p>out of</p>  <p>He is knocking out of at the door.</p>	<p>over</p>  <p>The taxi is driving over the bridge.</p>
<p>past</p>  <p>The sedan went past the SUV.</p>	<p>through</p>  <p>The arrow went through the apple.</p>	<p>under</p>  <p>The train is passing under the bridge.</p>	<p>up</p>  <p>She is climbing up the stairs.</p>
<p>as</p>  <p>He is dressed (up) as Santa Claus.</p>	<p>in (1)</p>  <p>The woman is dressed in red.</p>	<p>in (2)</p>  <p>The father yelled in anger.</p>	<p>on</p>  <p>They went there on foot.</p>

Punctuation

<u>Punctuation</u>	<u>Uses</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Period (.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To end a sentence - To separate initials - To end an abbreviation 	<p>We are ready.</p> <p>J.K. Rowling</p> <p>Park Ave. (avenue)</p>
Comma (,)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To separate items in a list - To separate phases in a sentence - To separate place names - To separate numbers in a date 	<p>Joe is wearing a hat, gloves, a scarf, thick socks and winter boots.</p> <p>I listened, but I didn't understand.</p> <p>I visited Toronto, Ontario.</p> <p>May 07, 2020</p>
Exclamation mark (!)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To show surprise or other emotion - To warn 	<p>Wow! Great job!</p> <p>Watch out!</p>
Question mark (?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To indicate a question 	<p>How old are you?</p>
Apostrophe (')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To show possession - To indicate a missing letter in a contraction 	<p>My sister's keeper.</p> <p>She doesn't mind doing it later.</p>
Quotation marks (" ")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To indicate a dialogue 	<p>"I like chocolate" Sarah said.</p>
Colon (:)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To introduce a list - To introduce a direct quotation 	<p>I will need these items: a bathing suit, a towel, sunglasses, and sun cream.</p> <p>Jane said: "He's just not that into you."</p>
Semicolon (;)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To separate two independent sentences that are related. - To separate a complex list that has commas. 	<p>They took an extra-long vacation; they had to work harder during the year.</p> <p>The weather forecast is depressing; tomorrow, rain; Tuesday, hail; Wednesday, more snow...</p>

Capitalization

Used for	Examples
The first word of a sentence	Everyone is confined.
Proper nouns (names, places, months, days, languages, holidays, nationalities)	Francesca Morris was born in Longueuil, Quebec, on August 13, 1990. She speaks French and English; she is Canadian and she loves Christmas.
The pronoun "I"	I like to read books.
Titles and Street names	Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. I live at 123 Chemin du Petit-Bois, Varennes.

Practice Punctuation and Capitalization.

Read the text bellow about National Patriots' Day in Quebec and add punctuation and capitalisation where it's needed.

national patriots day french *Journée nationale des patriotes* is a statutory holiday observed annually in the canadian province of quebec, on the monday preceding 25 may The holiday was established by the lieutenant governor of Quebec-in-Council in 2003, according to the parti quebecois premier bernard landry "to underline the importance of the struggle of the patriots of 1837–1838 for the national recognition of our people for its political liberty and to obtain a democratic system of government". before 2003 the monday preceding 25 may of each year was unofficially the *Fête de Dollard* a commemoration initiated in the 1920s to coincide with victoria day a federal holiday occurring annually on the same date¹

See answer key p.24

¹ Wikipedia

Answer Key

Plural of Nouns

p. 5

Answers A.:

1. Days
2. Taxes
3. Taxis
4. Ladies
5. Mountains

Answers B.:

1. -a
2. -c
3. -c
4. -b
5. -a

Answers C.:

1. -C
2. -B
3. -A
4. -C
5. -B

Possessive Forms

p.8

1. The girl's room is messy. (the rest of the sentence can vary)
2. I found Nancy's shoe under her bed. (the rest of the sentence can vary)
3. The children's parents were sad to see them leave for school. (the rest of the sentence can vary)

Punctuation and Capitalization

p.21

National Patriots' Day (French: *Journée nationale des patriotes*) is a statutory holiday observed annually in the Canadian province of Quebec, on the Monday preceding 25 May. The holiday was established by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec-in-Council in 2003, according to the Parti Québécois premier Bernard Landry: "to underline the importance of the struggle of the patriots of 1837–1838 for the national recognition of our people, for its political liberty and to obtain a democratic system of government." Before 2003, the Monday preceding 25 May of each year was unofficially the *Fête de Dollard*, a commemoration initiated in the 1920s to coincide with Victoria Day, a federal holiday occurring annually on the same date.