

**Digital and
Printable Version**

TEACHING GRAMMAR, USAGE, AND MECHANICS



**GOOGLE SLIDES,
FORMS, SHEETS,
AND PRINTABLE
PDFS. A FULL
YEAR OF
LESSONS
AND TESTS**



GRADE 7



Aligned to Common Core Standards

Language Conventions Lesson #35

Mechanics Lesson

“Today we are studying how to punctuate **quotations within quotations**. Remember that both direct quotations and many titles are placed within quotation marks. Now let’s read the mechanics lesson, highlight the key points of the text, and study the examples.”

When quotations or quoted titles are placed within quoted speech, use single quotation marks (‘__’) at the beginning and end of the inside quotations. Use double quotation marks (“__”) at the beginning and end of the entire quotation. **Example:** Beth said, “I agree with Tom’s statement that ‘the case is closed.’”

“Now read the guided practice sentence on your lesson. Apply the mechanics rules to write the sentence correctly. [Allow time.] ‘Can anyone share how the rule was applied correctly in the sentence? What needed revision? Revise your answer if you made any mistakes. [Correct the sentence on the display].”

Mechanics Guided Practice Answers: I replied, “Lincoln referred to all people when he said ‘dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal’ in his famous ‘Gettysburg Address.’”

Grammar and Usage Lesson

“Today we are studying **vague pronoun references**. Remember that a pronoun takes the place of a noun and identifies its antecedent. An *antecedent* is the noun or pronoun that the pronoun refers to or re-names. Now let’s read the grammar and usage lesson, highlight the key points of the text, and study the examples.”

Avoid using these two vague pronoun references:

1. Demonstrative pronouns (*this, that, these, or those*) are used on their own. Revise by adding a noun following the pronoun. **Example:** ~~That is beautiful.~~ That painting is beautiful.
2. The antecedent is an adjective. Revise by changing the pronoun reference from an adjective to a noun. **Example:** I called ~~Jesse’s work~~ Jesse at his work, but he never answered.

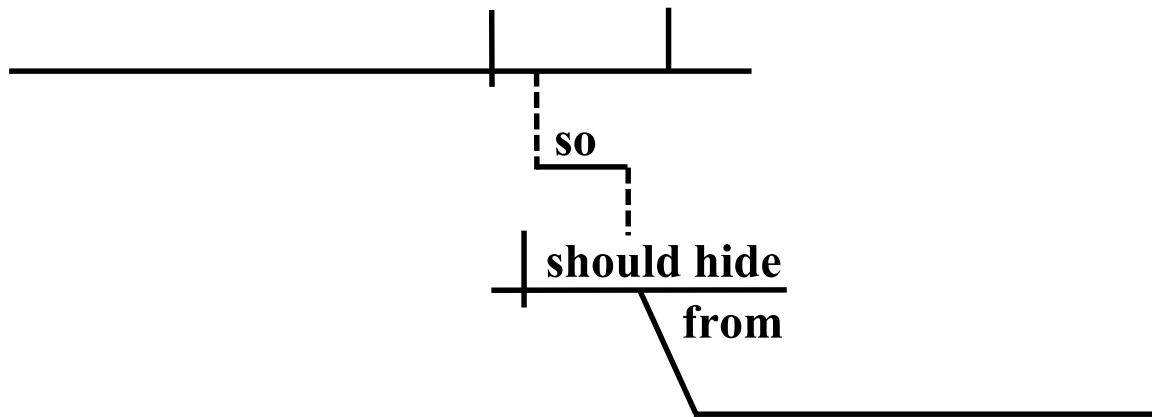
“Now read the guided practice sentence on your lesson. Apply the grammar and usage lesson to write the sentence correctly. [Allow time.] ‘Can anyone share what you have written? Revise your answer if you made any mistakes. [Correct the sentence on the display].”

Grammar and Usage Guided Practice Answers: Get paper from your binder and write on the paper. I like Amy’s friend, but Amy doesn’t.

Language Conventions Lesson #35

Sentence Diagram Lesson and Corrections

“Now read the directions for the sentence diagram on your lesson. ‘Revise the vague pronoun reference in this sentence diagram: “It can see me, so I should hide from it””
[Allow time.]



“Compare your diagram to that on the display and revise any errors.”

Mentor Text Lesson

“This mentor text, written by Clarence Darrow (the famous American attorney), uses a vague pronoun reference to create humor in this sentence. Let’s read it carefully: ‘When I was a boy I was told that anybody could become President. Now I’m beginning to believe it.’ Which exceptional writing features can you identify?”

Writing Application Lesson

“Now let’s apply what we’ve learned to respond to this quote and compose a sentence with a restrictive relative clause on the writing application section of your lesson. [Allow time. Ask a few students to share and then write one exemplary sentence on the display].”

Dictations and Corrections

“Apply the mechanics rules to write this sentence dictation correctly on your lesson: ‘He said, “I believe in ‘...one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all”’ (*Pledge of Allegiance*).”

“Apply the grammar and usage lesson to revise this Sentence Dictation on your lesson: ‘I listened to my parents’ advice, but they did not help.’”

“Now compare your sentences to the dictations on the display and revise any errors.”

Language Conventions Lesson #35

Mechanics

When quotations or quoted titles are placed within quoted speech, use single quotation marks (‘ __ ’) at the beginning and end of the inside quotations. Use double quotation marks (“ __ ”) at the beginning and end of the entire quotation.

Example: Beth said, “I agree with Tom’s statement that ‘the case is closed.’”

Guided Practice: I replied, “Lincoln referred to all people when he said dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal in his famous ‘Gettysburg Address.’”

Grammar and Usage

Avoid using these two vague pronoun references:

1. Demonstrative pronouns (*this, that, these, or those*) are used on their own. Revise by adding a noun following the pronoun.

Example: ~~That is beautiful.~~ That painting is beautiful.

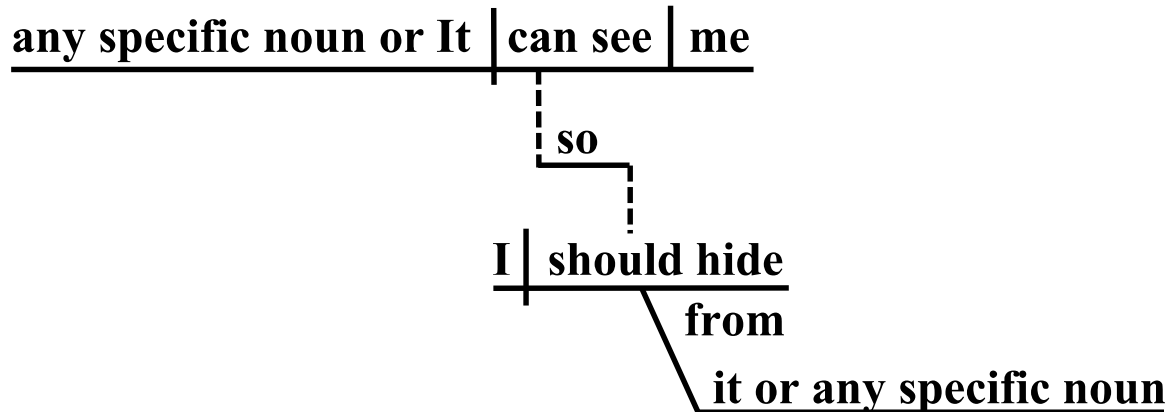
2. The antecedent is an adjective. Revise by changing the pronoun reference from an adjective to a noun.

Example: I called ~~Jesse’s work~~ Jesse at his work, but he never answered.

Guided Practice: Get paper from your binder and write on it. I like Amy’s friend, but she doesn’t.

Language Conventions Lesson #35

Sentence Diagram Answers



Mentor Text

“When I was a boy I was told that anybody could become President. Now I’m beginning to believe it.”

Clarence Darrow (1857–1938)

Writing Application Lesson

Mechanics Dictation

He said, “I believe in ‘...one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all’” (*Pledge of Allegiance*).

Grammar and Usage Dictation

I listened to my parents’ advice, but their advice did not help.

Language Conventions Lesson #32

Mechanics

When using dialogue or a direct quotation, the first word of a complete sentence must be capitalized, even if it is in the middle of a sentence.

Example: Ray did say, “We saw it.”

Dialogue and direct quotations are not capitalized if they are only part of a sentence.

Example: I do believe him that it “was the best solution to our problems.”

Both parts of a divided quotation are enclosed within quotation marks. The first word of the second part is not capitalized unless it begins a new sentence.

Example: “This book,” my mother said, “is good.”

Guided Practice: My coach whispered, “This game is over.” He continued, “Before it has even started.”

Grammar and Usage

The two reciprocal pronouns, *each other* and *one another*, are used to describe the same action shared by two or more things or people. Usually, *each other* is used to refer to two people; *one another* is used to refer to more than two people.

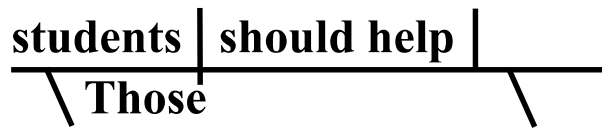
Examples: Jenna, Rosie, and Tanya love one another. Leo and Viktor irritate each other.

Guided Practice: The teammates gave one another praise for their victory. They had to depend upon each other to pull out the win.

Language Conventions Lesson #32

Sentence Diagram

Reciprocal pronouns are placed to the right of the predicate after the second vertical line in the object place. Add this reciprocal pronoun to the sentence diagram: “each other.”



Writing Application

Apply what you have learned to respond to this quote.

Mechanics Dictation

Apply the mechanics rules to write the sentence dictation.

Grammar and Usage Dictation

Apply the grammar and usage lesson to write the sentence dictation.

Language Conventions Lesson #33

Mechanics

Direct quotations must include original capitalization and punctuation. Periods, commas, and exclamation points go inside the closing quotation marks.

Example: Lee said, “It’s scary.”

Question marks go inside the quotation marks if they are part of the quoted sentence, but outside if you, the writer, ask a question about the quotation.

Examples: Did he say, “No, I won’t”? “Is it mine?” she asked.

Guided Practice: Tommy asked, “May I have some?” “Did he have to ask that question?” “Wow!”

Grammar and Usage

A pronoun must clearly and specifically refer to just one noun or pronoun (the antecedent). Generally, the pronoun refers to the noun or pronoun immediately before the pronoun.

Example: I listen to my teacher (the antecedent) and follow her (the pronoun) advice.

To avoid pronoun antecedent problems:

1. Keep pronouns close to their references or use synonyms.
2. Don’t have a pronoun refer to the object of a prepositional phrase.

Example: The box of pencils was found in *their* place.

Revision: The box of pencils was found in *its* place.

3. Don’t have a pronoun refer to a possessive antecedent.

Example: Are *theirs* the best cookies? They certainly are.

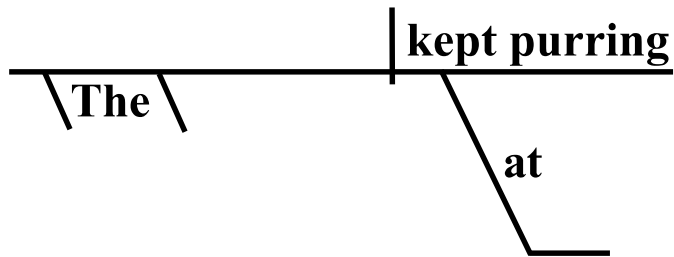
Revision: Are their *cookies* the best? They certainly are.

Guided Practice: Fido’s food was in the bag. It was expensive.

Language Conventions Lesson #33

Sentence Diagram

Revise this sentence diagram to eliminate the pronoun antecedent problem: “The woman’s cat kept purring at her.”



In what ways could you revise the sentence to eliminate the pronoun antecedent problem?

Writing Application

Apply what you have learned to respond to this quote.

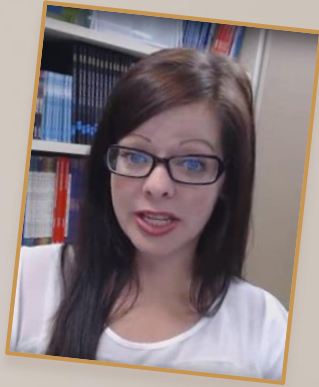
Mechanics Dictation

Apply the mechanics rules to write the sentence dictation.

Grammar and Usage Dictation

Apply the grammar and usage lesson to write the sentence dictation.


She goes by the name, Ann Smith. Seemingly, a kind and nerdy online grammar [REDACTED] teacher, our agency [REDACTED] has unmasked her real identity as an enemy secret agent.



*Ms. Ann Smith
Grammar Teacher*

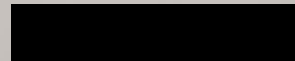
Our secretary has ordered [REDACTED] [REDACTED] to learn the true identity of Ms. Smith. Your mission, should you choose to accept it, is to infiltrate her online grammar class as a student and pressure her to turn to our side and become a double agent.

CLICK TO PLAY

Look for secret key clues  throughout her grammar lesson to discover Ann Smith's identity and her mission, and report your results to the Secretary via coded messages.

As always, should you be [REDACTED] identified, the Secretary will disavow any knowledge of your actions.

This message will self-destruct in 5 seconds.



TOP SECRET



LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #5

Mechanics

Use the semicolon between two sentences joined by a coordinating conjunction when one or more commas appear in the first sentence.

A semicolon (;) can be used to join a string of long phrases.

Examples: John introduced me to his cousin from Orange County; his high school girl friend; and his childhood friend.

A semicolon (;) can be used to join a string of phrases with commas within the phrases.

Examples: Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois in the Midwest; Idaho, Oregon, and California in the West; and Tennessee and Alabama in the South all have long rivers.

Guided Practice: Anna studied hard for her exam, Bob didn't study at all. Anna passed; Bob didn't.

CLUE #2
HOW OLD IS ANN SMITH?

LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #5

Grammar and Usage

Possessive pronouns show ownership and may be used before a noun or without a noun.

Before a noun—*my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their*

When a possessive pronoun is used before a noun, it modifies the noun. The connected verb must match the noun, not the pronoun.

Example: Our house seems small.

Without a noun—*mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs*

When a possessive pronoun is used without a noun, the verb must match the noun which the pronoun represents.

Example: Mary said that my jacket is nice, but hers is nicer.

Guided Practice: Mine basket was filled with sunflowers; her basket was filled with his roses; theirs were filled with daisies.

CLUE #2
HOW OLD IS ANN SMITH?

LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #5

Grammar and Usage

IDENTIFY THE PRONOUNS IN EACH LINE AND THEIR PRONOUN CASES: **S** FOR SUBJECT, **O** FOR OBJECT, AND **P** FOR POSSESSIVE. DRAG THE BARS INTO THE **SECRET FILE** TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

PRONOUNS

S,O,P

“Hello,” answered me friend.

“Are you the owner of the car for sale?” asks the caller.

“It is me. Who is calling?”

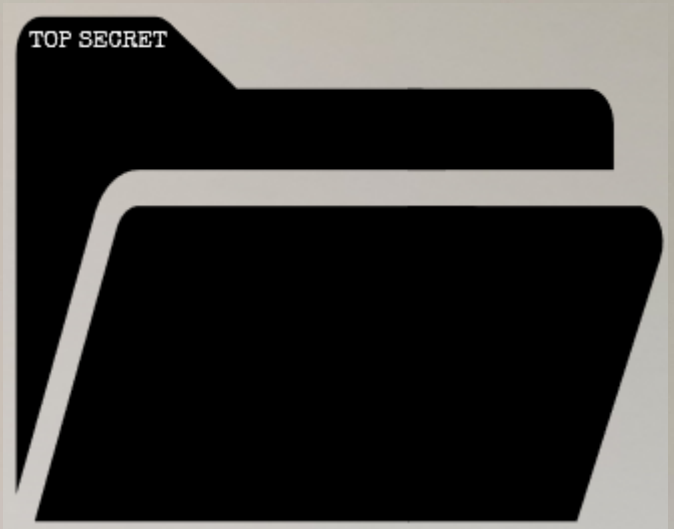
“Call me Sam. Have you sold your car yet? My wife and me would like to see your.”

“Well, your both can see it if they want to today.”

“We will come right over if your don’t mind we doing so.”

“Me and my car will be here.”

my	P
you	S
It, I, Who	S,S,S
me, you	O,S
your, my, I	P,P,S
yours or your car	P
you, it	S,O
you	S
We	S
you, us	S,O
My car and I	P,S



SECRET RECORDING... 
PLAY THE SONG AND FINISH THE LINE:

A pronoun is used to take a noun's place in the subject, possessive, or case.

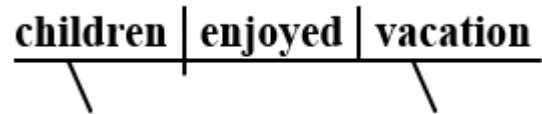
CLICK TO PLAY

LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #5

Sentence Diagram

Possessive pronouns are placed below the nouns they modify in sentence diagrams. Add these words to the sentence diagram: "our" and "their."

children | enjoyed | vacation



TOP SECRET

Writing Application

Apply what you have learned to respond to this quote.

Mechanics Dictation

Apply the mechanics rules to write the sentence dictation.

Grammar and Usage Dictation

Apply what you have learned to respond to this quote.

LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #6

Mechanics

To form a singular possessive noun, add on an apostrophe then an s ('s) to the end of the noun.

Example: Tim's wallet

For nouns ending in s, it is not necessary to add on another s after the apostrophe.

Example: Charles' hat

A singular possessive noun can also modify a **gerund** (a verb form ending in "ing" that serves as a noun).

Example: Len's training

Guided Practice: Chriss' coat was black, and so was Mike's.

LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #6

Grammar and Usage

An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun and answers Which one? How many? or What kind? When using more than one adjective to modify the same noun or pronoun in a sentence, follow this order of adjectival functions: Which One-How Many-What Kind.

Examples: these (Which one?) two (How many?) handsome (What kind?) men

Place adjectives before nouns, even when they are compound adjectives. A compound adjective joins two or more adjectives with a hyphen (-) to modify a single noun or pronoun. Don't use a hyphen if you can use the word *and* between the two adjectives.

Examples: world-famous hot dogs; warm, comfortable coat (warm and comfortable)

Guided Practice: The four friendly students drove this car to the park beautiful.



LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #6

Grammar and Usage

IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF ADJECTIVE FOR EACH OF THE ADJECTIVAL PHRASES LISTED BELOW, AND DRAG THE BARS INTO THE **SECRET FILE** TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

four plates, crazy clown, those pieces, few jobs, happy news, small crack, that one, several dots, this fruit

Which One	How Many	What Kind
this fruit	four plates	happy news
that one	few jobs	small crack
those pieces	several dots	crazy clown

TOP SECRET

LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #6

Grammar and Usage

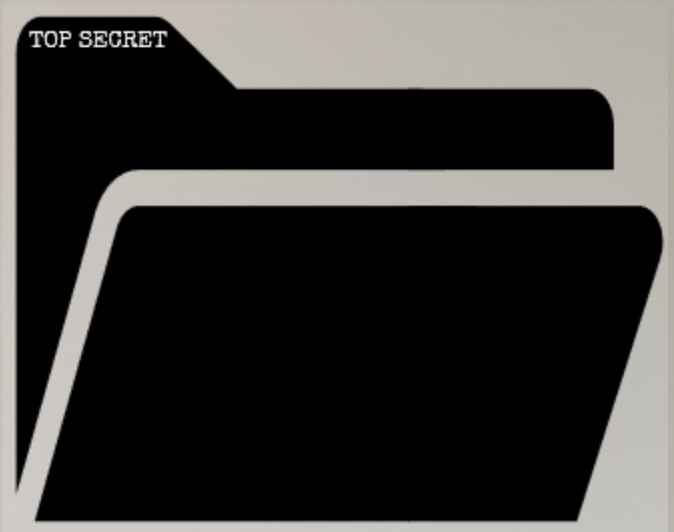
IDENTIFY THE ADJECTIVES AND TYPES OF ADJECTIVES IN EACH LINE:
WO FOR WHICH ONE; **HW** FOR HOW MANY; AND **WK** FOR WHAT KIND.
DRAG THE BARS INTO THE **SECRET FILE** TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

ADJECTIVES

WO, HM, WK

The first time I received a special letter from her, I noticed the bright green fifty-cent stamp in the upper right corner of the half-opened envelope. That one letter with the big stamp was from my best pal and only Spanish-speaking person I had ever met. This sweet girl became the most well-known author in far-away Peru.

first	WO
special	WK
bright	WK
fifty-cent	WK
upper, right	WO, WO
half-opened, That	WK, WO
one, big	HM, WK
best, only	WK, HM
Spanish-speaking	WK
This, sweet	WO, WK
most, well-known	WK, WK
far-away	WK



SECRET RECORDING... 
PLAY THE SONG AND FINISH THE
LINE:

An adjective modifies a noun with
Which One, How Many, or

CLICK TO PLAY

LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #6

Grammar and Usage

IDENTIFY THE PROPER ORDER OF ADJECTIVES FOR EACH OF THE ADJECTIVAL PHRASES LISTED BELOW, AND DRAG THE BARS INTO THE **SECRET FILE** TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

realistic only her hope

her only realistic hope

mean that twelve-year-old kid

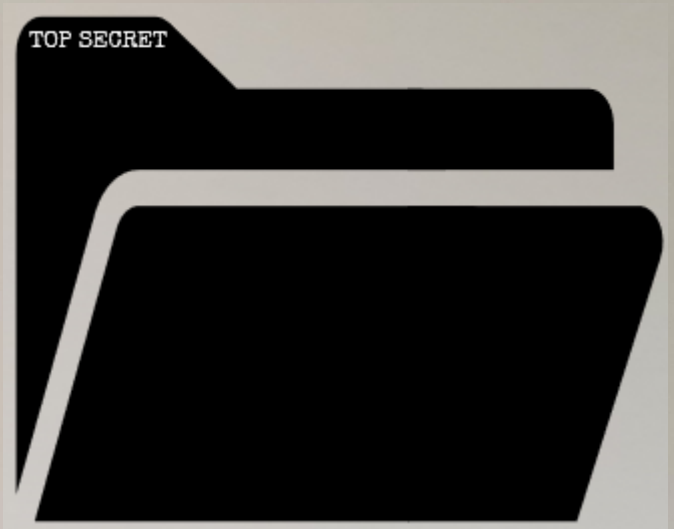
that mean twelve-year-old kid


those scary countless and sleepless nights

those countless and sleepless, scary nights

two Martian these invaders

These two Martian invaders



STAMP OUT WEAK, 
GENERAL ADJECTIVES,
SUCH AS LAZY LOUIE'S
COLLECTION.

R.I.P.
Lazy Louie
1832-1861
He used weak
adjectives
instead
of specific
nouns. He
should have
avoided...

nice, very,
great,
special,
totally,
real, glad,
happy, sad,
good, bad,
pretty, ugly

YOU SHOULD, TOO, OF COURSE.

LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #6

Sentence Diagram

Adjectives are placed below the parts of speech they modify in sentence diagrams. Add these words to the sentence diagram: “many,” “five,” “those,” and “smart.”

students

read books

PRIVATE

Writing Application

Apply what you have learned to respond to this quote.

Mechanics Dictation

Apply the mechanics rules to write the sentence dictation.

Grammar and Usage Dictation

Apply what you have learned to respond to this quote.

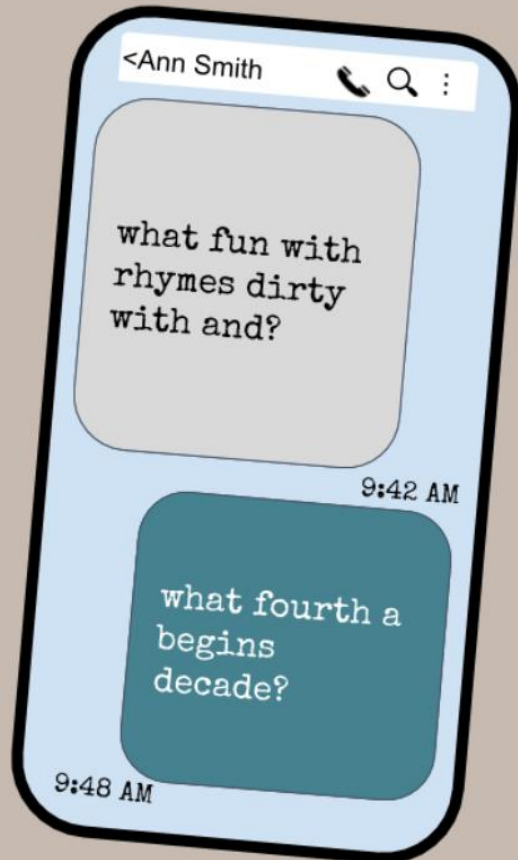
CRACK THE CODE!



We've hacked Ann Smith's text message to an associate. Decipher the code and then delete the rectangles to check your work.

What rhymes with
dirty and with
fun?

What begins a
fourth decade?



CLUE #2

HOW OLD IS ANN SMITH?

ANSWER:

CLASSIFIED

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Test: Lessons 25–28

Matching Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ___ 1. Coordinating conjunction commas | A. He was a tall, handsome man in a dark, gray suit. |
| ___ 2. Indefinite pronoun | B. Both are interesting, even though none is rich. |
| ___ 3. Comma to set off phrase | C. Boys laugh the most, but they also cry too much. |
| ___ 4. Interrogative pronoun | D. We arrived, later than I thought, but we made it. |
| ___ 5. Dependent clause commas | E. If you cough, cover your mouth until you stop. |
| ___ 6. Demonstrative pronouns | AB. This right here is nicer than those over there. |
| ___ 7. Coordinate adjectives | AC. They told him themselves. |
| ___ 8. Reflexive pronoun | AD. Who asked for the map? |

Sentence Application Directions: Answer in complete sentences.

9. Write a long compound sentence. _____

10. Write a sentence including both singular and plural indefinite pronouns. _____

11. Write a sentence ending with a phrase that is separate from the main clause. _____

12. Write a sentence with an interrogative pronoun ending in “_ever.” _____

13. Write a sentence beginning with a dependent clause. _____

14. Write a sentence with two demonstrative pronouns. _____

15. Write a sentence with a series of three coordinate adjectives. _____

16. Write a sentence with a reflexive pronoun. _____

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Test: Lessons 29–32

Matching Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ___ 1. Hierarchical adjectives | A. who, whom, whose, and that, but <i>not</i> which |
| ___ 2. Intensive pronouns | B. Don't capitalize the second part of quotation. |
| ___ 3. Nonrestrictive relative clause pronouns | C. Pedro, whose house is green, lives there. |
| ___ 4. Nonrestrictive relative clause | D. No one can find the part that I need. |
| ___ 5. Restrictive clause relative pronouns | E. You yourself know the answer. |
| ___ 6. Restrictive relative clause | AB. who, whom, whose, and which, but <i>not</i> that |
| ___ 7. Divided quotation | AC. An old thin-skinned yellow peach |
| ___ 8. Reciprocal pronouns | AD. each other, one another |

Sentence Application Directions: Answer in complete sentences.

9. Write a sentence including hierarchical adjectives. _____

10. Write a sentence including an intensive pronoun. _____

11. Write a sentence including a nonrestrictive relative clause beginning with *which*. _____

12. Write a sentence including a nonrestrictive relative clause modifying a person. _____

13. Write a sentence including a restrictive clause beginning with *whose*. _____

14. Write a sentence including a restrictive relative clause modifying a thing. _____

15. Write a sentence with a divided quotation. _____

16. Write a sentence including a reciprocal pronoun. _____

GRAMMAR, USAGE, AND MECHANICS #30: DANGLING/MISPLACED MODIFIERS



A **dangling modifier** or a **misplaced modifier** does not clearly modify what the writer intends to modify.

CONNECT TO WRITING

A dangling modifier is an adjective or adverb that does not have a clear connection to the word, phrase, or clause to which it refers. A dangling modifier usually takes the form of a present participle (“__ing”), a past participle (“__d,” “__t,” “__ed,” “__en”), or an infinitive (*to* + the base form of a verb). To eliminate the dangling modifier, place the “do-er” of the sentence as the subject of the independent clause or combine the phrase and independent clause.

Example: Removed from her desk, Paula put the backpack on the floor. (Her backpack was removed from the desk; not *Paula*.)

A misplaced modifier does not modify what the writer intends because of where it is placed in the sentence. To eliminate misplaced modifiers, place them close to the words that they modify.

Examples: I only ate the fresh vegetables. In this sentence only is the modifier. (The writer does not mean that the *only* thing she does with fresh vegetables is to eat them.)

**GRAMMAR, USAGE, AND MECHANICS #30:
DANGLING/MISPLACED MODIFIERS**

PRACTICE

Re-write the two example sentences in the previous slide by revising the dangling or misplaced modifiers.

WRITE

Re-write these sentences by revising the dangling or misplaced modifiers.

After reading the comic book, the movie was not nearly as exciting as I had hoped.

Debra almost spent \$100 for that new pair of shoes. In fact, she spent exactly \$99.99.

GRAMMAR, USAGE, AND MECHANICS #31: SHORT COMPARATIVE MODIFIERS



A **short comparative modifier** uses “__er” for a one-syllable modifier to compare two things.

Example: big–bigger

CONNECT TO WRITING

A modifier describes the meaning of another word or words and makes it more specific or limits its meaning or meanings.

Example: I ate the *big* piece. The word *big* is a modifier, making *piece* more specific.

Some two-syllable comparative modifiers use “__er” and some use *more (less)*. If adding “__er” sounds strange, use *more (less)* instead.

These comparative modifiers are irregular.

Single Modifier Comparative

good/well

better

bad/badly

worse (not *worser*)

much/many

more

GRAMMAR, USAGE, AND MECHANICS #31: SHORT COMPARATIVE MODIFIERS

PRACTICE

Write the correct comparative modifiers in the spaces provided.

1. Earth is close to the sun than is Mars.

2. Sammy works more hard than any club member.

3. He dresses in his uniform most often than the members of his troop.

4. Of my brother and my sister, my brother acts worse.

5. She is sadder than I, but she is happier than my brother.

WRITE

Write your own sentence with a one-syllable “__er” comparative modifier and a second sentence with a two-syllable *more* comparative modifier. Don't use any modifiers from this worksheet.



Diagnostic Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Assessment

45. By the time the clock strikes three, we _ for four long hours. *

- have studied
- will study
- study
- are studied
- will have studied

Self-correcting
Google forms tests

46. Which sentence is written correctly? *

- A friend, named John, said "The game is almost over."
- A friend named John, said "The game is almost over."
- A friend named John said "The game is almost over."
- A friend, named John said, "The game is almost over."
- A friend named John said, "The game is almost over."

Diagnostic Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Assessment Matrix																
Student Names	Proper	Commc	Pronou	Adjecti	Verbs	Adverb	Prepos	Coordi	Subord	Correlat	Proper	Proper	Proper	Proper	Comr	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Student Name																

Grade 8 GUM Unit Test: Lessons 1-4

Matching: Select the circle in each row which best matches the numbered words in the left column. * 8 points

1. Asian-American, peace	2. For example	3. Used in place of a noun	4. I wonder who left the jar open.	5. U.N., SWAT	6. Organizes with numbers and letters	7. Act upon a verb or identify or refer to a subject	8. Receives the action of the verb
e.g.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Noun	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Abbreviation; acronym	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. Write a sentence including both singular and plural personal pronouns. * 1 point

.....
















13. Write an indirect question. Then answer with an intentional fragment. * 1 point

.....

Google sheets



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