**ELA Notes** Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Conventions: A writing trait that refers to spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and grammar

Homophone: Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. (Ex: know, no)

* **There** – used to talk about a place (Ex: Go there to buy the books.)
* **Their** – used to show belonging, possession, and ownership (Ex: Those are their books.)
* **They’re** – the contraction of they are (They’re reading books.)
* **Two** – the word form of the number (Ex: I would like two apples please.)
* **Too** – another word for also OR used to show there is an excess of/too much of something (Ex: I would like apples too. There are too many apples in the bag.)
* **To** – used for everything else (Ex: Go to the orchard to pick apples.)
* **Your** – used to show belonging, possession, and ownership (Ex: Is that your jacket?)
* **You’re** – the contraction of you are (Ex: You’re wearing your jacket.)

Noun: a person, place, or thing (ex: dog, Canada, couch, language, class)

* **Common noun**: any non-specific person, place, or thing (Ex: cat, dog, store, teacher)
* **Proper noun**: a specific person, place, or thing that starts with a capital letter including names of people, places, businesses, TV shows, movies, books, months of the year, days of the week, etc. (Ex: Miramichi, January, Tuesday, Alan, Nala, Riverdale, The Hunger Games, Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone)
* **Singular noun**: only one of the noun (Ex: cat)
* **Plural noun**: more than one of the noun (Ex: cats)
* **Pronoun**: a word that takes the place of a noun (Ex: she, he, it, I)

Verb: an action (Ex: run, throwing, melt, fly)

Adjective: describes something (Ex: sweet, hand-made, sparkly, blue, large)

* Sentence Example with a Noun, Verb, and Adjective: Laura ate the delicious cupcake.
* Noun = Laura, cupcake
* Verb = ate
* Adjective = delicious

Contraction: two words combined into one shorter word by removing certain letters from the second word and replacing them with an apostrophe (Ex: it is = it’s, are not = aren’t, should have = should’ve)

Possessive Apostrophe: used to show that a noun owns/possesses/belongs something

* Use ‘s for singular nouns and plural nouns NOT ending in S (Ex: That is the cat’s dish. Those are the children’s toys.)
* Use ‘ only for plural nouns ending in S (Ex: That is the cats’ dishes).

Run-on Sentence: One sentence runs into another sentence without any punctuation in between them. There are two full thoughts that need to be separated somehow. (Ex: The weather is beautiful today I can’t wait to go outside and play.) Fix a run-on sentence by:

1. Turn the two full thoughts into separate sentences (Ex: The weather is beautiful today. I can’t wait to go outside and play.)
2. Use a coordinating conjunction with a comma between the two full thoughts. (Ex: The weather is beautiful today, so I can’t wait to go outside and play.
3. Use a semi-colon between the two full thoughts. The weather is beautiful today; I can’t wait to go outside and play.

Coordinating Conjunction: Connecting words that link two full thoughts together (Ex: FANBOYS - for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)

Sentence Fragment: A group of words that start with a capital letter and end with a period but is missing the subject or verb. It is not a complete thought, so it is not a sentence. (Ex: Watching the tv.) This example is missing the subject. Who is watching the TV? Fix a fragment by:

1. Adding the missing subject
2. Adding the missing verb