

Grammar Explorations with Questie features a comical, engaging character who gets confused and relies on the student to help solve grammatical problems. Each activity is based on a simple story, contains groups of sentences that exemplify grammar conventions, and ends in the solution of Questie's problem. Lots of student interaction, such as clicking choices and objects, dragging text and objects, and typing and editing text, is included. You won't find a more humorous, interactive, and effective grammar program.

### Series Benefits

- All sentences focus on correcting common language mistakes
- An integrated assessment activity, featuring an interactive game combines topics from the previous activities
- Helping Questie solve humorous problems is motivational for all students
- Each activity culminates in the editing and improving of a writing piece

### Series Applications

- Excellent supplement to language instruction
- Includes comments from a student's grammar log in each student's portfolio
- Students also learn about punctuation and effective writing
- Incorporates learning-by-teaching approach

### Series Management

- Tracks and bookmarks students' progress

	Enrichment	Core	Remedial
K			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

## ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

### Key Features include:

- Common and proper adjectives
- Adverb and adjectives
- Vivid and specific verbs

## CONJUNCTIONS & PREPOSITIONS

### Key Features include:

- Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions
- Prepositions
- Point of view

## NOUNS & PRONOUNS

### Key Features include:

- Singular, plural, possessive, common and proper nouns
- Possessive, indefinite, subject, and object pronouns
- Pronoun and antecedent agreement

## SENTENCES

### Key Features include:

- Simple sentences, sentence parts
- Clauses and phrases
- Sentence variety

## VERBS

### Key Features include:

- Action, helping, and linking verbs
- Principle parts of verbs
- Verb tense, and verb agreement

**Clauses & Phrases**

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb and is part of a larger sentence, called a phrase.

In the following sentence, one clause is highlighted.  
I can come to your house after I finish my homework.  
The subject in the clause is I. The verb in the clause is finish.

There's another group of words in that sentence that does not contain a subject and a verb.  
I can come to your house after I finish my homework.  
The words to your house tell more about the main verb in the sentence, come. They tell where the subject can come. Phrases can tell more about many different parts of the sentence.

A group of words that does not contain both a subject and a verb is called a phrase.

Concept instruction helps students solve Questie's problems.

In each of the following sentences, either a clause or a phrase is highlighted.  
Drag highlighted clauses to the Clause Closet.  
Drag highlighted phrases to the Phrase Funnel.

- The mall **near my house** has a great pretzel store.
- When the pretzels come out of the oven,** they are brushed with butter and then seasoned.
- Before they cool,** they are sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon.
- My dad bought a pretzel **after he tasted a sample.**
- As a birthday present,** my mom bought my dad a gift certificate for a year's worth of pretzels.

Students get the opportunity to practice on non-scored exercises before being assessed and scored on concepts.

**Personal Editing Guide**

**TOPIC**  
A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. There are four types of sentences. They all begin with a capital letter and end with an end mark, a punctuation mark that shows the end of a thought.

- Sentences that make a **statement** are called **declarative sentences**. They end with a **period**.
- Sentences that give **commands** are called **imperative sentences**. They end with a **period**.
- Sentences that ask a **question** are called **interrogative sentences**. They end with a **question mark**.
- Sentences that show **excitement** or other strong feelings are called **exclamatory sentences**. They end with an **exclamation mark**.

**WHAT YOU WROTE**  
Always use a capital letter at the start of a sentence, and for the names of people and places. The right punctuation can really help to make things clear. An ! shows excitement, a ? is used at the end of a question and a . is used any other time.

I will use what I learned to make the things I write make more sense. Exciting thoughts can end with an ! and questions with a ? That way people who read it will better understand what I mean.

The student compiles a "Personal Editing Guide" across the program's activities.

PRICING		\$69.95	\$169.95	\$599.95
Title	Platform	One Computer	Labs (5)	Net/Site (unlimited)
Adjectives & Adverbs	MAC/WIN CD	2020	2020L	2020S
Conjunctions & Prepositions	MAC/WIN CD	2030	2030L	2030S
Nouns & Pronouns	MAC/WIN CD	2000	2000L	2000S
Sentences	MAC/WIN CD	1990	1990L	1990S
Verbs	MAC/WIN CD	2010	2010L	2010S
<b>BUNDLE &amp; SAVE</b>		<b>\$315.95</b>	<b>\$765.95</b>	<b>\$2,699.95</b>
Includes all 5 Titles	MAC/WIN CD	1985B	1985BL	1985BS