1. Cut out the cards. Store these instructions and the cards in a box, coupon organizer, or set of envelopes or pouches with tabs or labels marked LEARNING, MASTERED, and NOT LEARNED.

2. Have the child practice 5–10 cards at a time (which are stored as LEARNING).

3. Once the child has mastered a card (can say the answer without hesitation the first time), store the card as MASTERED. Review the mastered cards once every one to two weeks.

Note: For the grammar cards, words in blue are for your reference. The child does not need to say the words in blue as part of the memorized grammar rules.
Each day the child should practice either the geography or grammar cards for five to six minutes. It is recommended that children have all the geography and grammar cards mastered by the end of Level 7. However, some children master all of them much earlier. As soon as the child masters all the cards, have the child review them weekly.

Note

The geography cards do not cover every country or area of the world. Many more countries are taught in the high school cards.
What is a noun?

What is a verb?

What is a pronoun?
Give six examples.

What is a subject?
A noun is a word for a person, place, or thing.

A verb is an action or being word.

Examples: JUMP and AM

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun.

Examples: HE, SHE, WE, I, YOU, IT, THEY, THEM, HER, HIM, HIS, MY, etc.

(The child needs to give at least six examples of pronouns.)

A subject is who or what is acting or being in the sentence.
When do you capitalize a family name, such as Mom, Dad, Aunt, or Grandmother?

When is an independent clause? Give an example.

What are the four sentence types?

What is a dependent clause? Give an example.
You capitalize a family name when it does not come after a pronoun and could be replaced with the person’s name.

An independent clause can stand on its own as a sentence. Examples:
1. The sun rises in the east.
2. I like to read.

A dependent clause contains a subject and verb but indicates more to come. It does not express a complete thought and cannot be a sentence on its own. Examples:
1. When the sun rises
2. Because I like to read.

The four sentence types are statement (declarative), question (interrogative), command (imperative), and exclamation (exclamatory).
What is a direct object?

What is a comma splice?

What are three ways to fix a comma splice?

What is an interjection?
A direct object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of a verb in a sentence.

Example: In the sentence “I hug Mom,” MOM is the direct object.

An interjection is a word or short phrase used in informal writing that shows a short burst of feeling.

Examples: WOW! HEY! and OH!

You can fix a comma splice in these ways:

1. Use a period between the independent clauses to create two sentences. “Mom is kind. I love her.”

2. Use a semicolon between independent clauses that contain closely related ideas. “Mom is kind; I love her.”

3. Use a comma and a coordinating conjunction between the two clauses. “Mom is kind, and I love her.”
Point to the following states and say the capital city of each state:
- Colorado, Arkansas, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, and New Mexico.
- California, Texas, Utah, Oklahoma, Florida, and North Dakota.