

# SHURLEY ENGLISH

HOMESCHOOLING



Level **2**

STUDENT  
WORKBOOK

*By Brenda Shurley*

# **SHURLEY ENGLISH**

***HOMESCHOOL MADE EASY***

**LEVEL 2**

***Student Book***

**By  
Brenda Shurley**

01-19  
Shurley English Homeschooling  
Level 2 Student Workbook  
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**JINGLE**

**SECTION**



## Jingle Section

### Jingle 1: Sentence Jingle

A sentence, sentence, sentence  
Is complete, complete, complete  
When 5 simple rules  
It meets, meets, meets.

Add a capital letter, letter  
And an end mark, mark.  
Now, we're finished, and aren't we smart!  
Now, our sentence has all its parts!

It has a subject, subject, subject  
And a verb, verb, verb.  
It makes sense, sense, sense  
With every word, word, word.

**REMEMBER**  
Subject, Verb, Com-plete sense,  
Capital letter, and an end mark, too.  
That's what a sentence is all about!

### Jingle 2: Noun Jingle

This little noun  
Floating around  
Names a person, place, or thing.  
With a knick knack, paddy wack,  
These are English rules.  
Isn't language fun and cool?

### Jingle 3: Verb Jingle

A verb shows action,  
There's no doubt!  
It tells what the subject  
does,  
Like sing and shout.

Action verbs are fun to do.  
Now, it's time to name a few.  
So, clap your hands  
And join our rhyme;  
Say those verbs  
In record time!

Wiggle, jiggle, turn around;  
Raise your arms  
And stomp the ground.  
Shake your finger  
And wink your eye;  
Wave those action verbs good-bye.

## Jingle Section

### Jingle 4: Adverb Jingle

An adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.  
An adverb asks *How? When? Where?*  
To find an adverb: **Go, Ask, Get.**  
Where do I **go**? To a verb, adjective, or another adverb.  
What do I **ask**? How? When? Where?  
What do I **get**? An ADVERB! (Clap) (Clap) That's what!

### Jingle 5: Adjective Jingle

An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun.  
An adjective asks *What kind? Which one? How many?*  
To find an adjective: **Go, Ask, Get.**  
Where do I **go**? To a noun or pronoun.  
What do I **ask**? What kind? Which one? How many?  
What do I **get**? An ADJECTIVE! (Clap) (Clap) That's what!

### Jingle 6: Article Adjective Jingle

We are the article adjectives,  
Teeny, tiny adjectives:  
**A, AN, THE - A, AN, THE.**

We are called article adjectives and noun markers;  
We are memorized and used every day.  
So, if you spot us, you can mark us  
With the label A.

We are the article adjectives,  
Teeny, tiny adjectives:  
**A, AN, THE - A, AN, THE.**

## Jingle Section

### Jingle 7: Preposition Jingle

A PREP PREP PREPOSITION  
Is a special group of words  
That connects a  
NOUN, NOUN, NOUN  
Or a PRO, PRO, PRONOUN  
To the rest of the sentence.

### Jingle 8: Object of the Prep Jingle

Dum De Dum Dum!  
An O-P is a N-O-U-N or a P-R-O  
After the P-R-E-P  
In a S-E-N-T-E-N-C-E.  
Dum De Dum Dum - DONE!

### Jingle 9: Pronoun Jingle

This little pronoun,  
Floating around,  
Takes the place of a little old noun.  
With a knick knack, paddy wack,  
These are English rules.  
Isn't language fun and cool?

### Jingle 10: Subject Pronoun Jingle

There are seven subject pronouns  
That are easy as can be:  
I and we, (clap 2 times)  
He and she, (clap 2 times)  
It and they and you. (clap 3 times)

### Jingle 11: Possessive Pronoun Jingle

There are seven possessive pronouns  
That are easy as can be:  
My and our, (clap 2 times)  
His and her, (clap 2 times)  
Its and their and your. (clap 3 times)

**REFERENCE**

**SECTION**

## Vocabulary Reference – Level 2

<b>Chapter 2, Vocabulary Words #1</b>	<b>Chapter 2, Vocabulary Words #2</b>
(enthusiastic, eager, gallop, crawl)	(impolite, respectful, salute, tribute)

<b>Chapter 3, Vocabulary Words #1</b>	<b>Chapter 3, Vocabulary Words #2</b>
(magnificent, splendid, brisk, sluggish)	(cautious, hasty, fly, soar)

<b>Chapter 4, Vocabulary Words #1</b>	<b>Chapter 4, Vocabulary Words #2</b>
(clumsy, graceful, often, frequent)	(dangle, suspend, modern, antique)

<b>Chapter 5, Vocabulary Words #1</b>	<b>Chapter 5, Vocabulary Words #2</b>
(vanish, disappear, mournful, delightful)	(calm, excited, annoy, irritate)

<b>Chapter 6, Vocabulary Words #1</b>	<b>Chapter 6, Vocabulary Words #2</b>
(scamper, scurry, simple, complex)	(brilliant, dull, rage, anger)

<b>Chapter 7, Vocabulary Words #1</b>	<b>Chapter 7, Vocabulary Words #2</b>
(cargo, freight, arrive, depart)	(build, collapse, overhead, above)

<b>Chapter 8, Vocabulary Words #1</b>	<b>Chapter 8, Vocabulary Words #2</b>
(weary, energetic, nibble, munch)	(gush, trickle, flicker, flash)

<b>Chapter 9, Vocabulary Words #1</b>	<b>Chapter 9, Vocabulary Words #2</b>
(expert, beginner, unchanging, constant)	(keep, abandon, immerse, plunge)

<b>Chapter 10, Vocabulary Words #1</b>	<b>Chapter 10, Vocabulary Words #2</b>
(old, youthful, canyon, gorge)	(dangerous, harmless, bewilder, confuse)

<b>Chapter 11, Vocabulary Words #1</b>	<b>Chapter 11, Vocabulary Words #2</b>
(clog, block, exhausted, refreshed)	(alert, aware, tardy, punctual)

<b>Chapter 12, Vocabulary Words #1</b>	<b>Chapter 12, Vocabulary Words #2</b>
(stride, waddle, beneath, below)	(cranky, grouchy, nimble, slow)



**Vocabulary Reference – Level 2 (continued)**

<b>Chapter 13, Vocabulary Words #1</b> (deep, shallow, appear, emerge)	<b>Chapter 13, Vocabulary Words #2</b> (stable, unsteady, collect, gather)
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<b>Chapter 14, Vocabulary Words #1</b> (begin, retire, burrow, tunnel)	<b>Chapter 14, Vocabulary Words #2</b> (advice, counsel, junior, senior)
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<b>Chapter 15, Vocabulary Words #1</b> (contented, dissatisfied, rehearse, practice)	<b>Chapter 15, Vocabulary Words #2</b> (crisp, soggy, performance, recital)
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<b>Chapter 16, Vocabulary Words #1</b> (coast, shore, edge, middle)	<b>Chapter 16, Vocabulary Words #2</b> (awaited, unexpected, favorite, preferred)
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<b>Chapter 17, Vocabulary Words #1</b> (fresh, moldy, desolate, barren)	<b>Chapter 17, Vocabulary Words #2</b> (huge, enormous, ease, effort)
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<b>Chapter 18, Vocabulary Words #1</b> (distant, remote, restless, patient)	<b>Chapter 18, Vocabulary Words #2</b> (arrogant, proud, wide, narrow)
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<b>Chapter 19, Vocabulary Words #1</b> (shout, murmur, shelf, ledge)	<b>Chapter 19, Vocabulary Words #2</b> (shine, sparkle, victory, defeat)
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<b>Chapter 20, Vocabulary Words #1</b> (rely, depend, clear, murky)	<b>Chapter 20, Vocabulary Words #2</b> (relaxed, anxious, damage, injure)
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<b>Chapter 21, Vocabulary Words #1</b> (frisky, lively, whisper, howl)	<b>Chapter 21, Vocabulary Words #2</b> (pale, colorful, thrive, flourish)
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<b>Chapter 22, Vocabulary Words #1</b> (smooth, rough, meticulous, thorough)	<b>Chapter 22, Vocabulary Words #2</b> (stretch, shrink, question, inquire)
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<b>Chapter 23, Vocabulary Words #1</b> (lazy, industrious, assistant, helper)	<b>Chapter 23, Vocabulary Words #2</b> (gentle, rowdy, annual, yearly)
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<b>Chapter 24, Vocabulary Words #1</b> (sweet, bitter, continuous, ceaseless)	<b>Chapter 24, Vocabulary Words #2</b> (polite, rude, limp, hobble)
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<b>State Information for the 50 States</b>			
<b>Chapter</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>Postal Abbreviation</b>
1. C 1	Alabama	Montgomery	AL
2. C 2	Alaska	Juneau	AK
3. C 3	Arizona	Phoenix	AZ
4. C 4	Arkansas	Little Rock	AR
5. C 5	California	Sacramento	CA
6. C 6	Colorado	Denver	CO
7. C 7	Connecticut	Hartford	CT
8. C 8	Delaware	Dover	DE
9. C 9	Florida	Tallahassee	FL
10. C 9	Georgia	Atlanta	GA
11. C 10	Hawaii	Honolulu	HI
12. C 10	Idaho	Boise	ID
13. C 11	Illinois	Springfield	IL
14. C 11	Indiana	Indianapolis	IN
15. C 12	Iowa	Des Moines	IA
16. C 12	Kansas	Topeka	KS
17. C 13	Kentucky	Frankfort	KY
18. C 13	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	LA
19. C 14	Maine	Augusta	ME
20. C 14	Maryland	Annapolis	MD
21. C 15	Massachusetts	Boston	MA
22. C 15	Michigan	Lansing	MI
23. C 16	Minnesota	St. Paul	MN
24. C 16	Mississippi	Jackson	MS
25. C 17	Missouri	Jefferson City	MO
26. C 17	Montana	Helena	MT
27. C 18	Nebraska	Lincoln	NE
28. C 18	Nevada	Carson City	NV
29. C 19	New Hampshire	Concord	NH
30. C 19	New Jersey	Trenton	NJ
31. C 20	New Mexico	Santa Fe	NM
32. C 20	New York	Albany	NY
33. C 21	North Carolina	Raleigh	NC
34. C 21	North Dakota	Bismarck	ND
35. C 22	Ohio	Columbus	OH
36. C 22	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	OK
37. C 23	Oregon	Salem	OR
38. C 23	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	PA
39. C 24	Rhode Island	Providence	RI
40. C 24	South Carolina	Columbia	SC
41. C 25	South Dakota	Pierre	SD
42. C 25	Tennessee	Nashville	TN
43. C 26	Texas	Austin	TX
44. C 26	Utah	Salt Lake City	UT
45. C 27	Vermont	Montpelier	VT
46. C 27	Virginia	Richmond	VA
47. C 27	Washington	Olympia	WA
48. C 27	West Virginia	Charleston	WV
49. C 27	Wisconsin	Madison	WI
50. C 27	Wyoming	Cheyenne	WY

**Card Sample for State Information**

1. What is the state on the front of this card? **Alabama**
2. What is the capital of Alabama? **Montgomery**
3. What is the postal abbreviation of Alabama? **AL**

**Reference 1: Beginning Setup Plan for Homeschool**

You should use this plan to keep things in order!

1. Have separate color-coded pocket folders for each subject.
2. Put unfinished work in the right-hand side and finished work in the left-hand side of each subject folder.
3. Put notes to study, graded tests, and study guides in the brads so you will have them to study for scheduled tests.
4. Have a paper folder to store extra clean sheets of paper. Keep it full at all times.
5. Have an assignment folder to be reviewed every day.

**Things to keep in your assignment folder:**

- A. Keep a monthly calendar of assignments, test dates, report-due dates, project-due dates, extra activities, dates and times, review dates, etc.
  - B. Keep a grade sheet to record the grades received in each subject.  
*(You might also consider keeping your grades on the inside cover of each subject folder. However you keep your grades, just remember to record them accurately. Your grades are your business, so keep up with them! Grades help you know which areas need attention.)*
  - C. Make a list every day of the things you want to do so you can keep track of what you finish and what you have not finished. Move the unfinished items to your new list the next day.  
*(Making this list takes time, but it's your road map to success. You will always know at a glance what you set out to accomplish and what still needs to be done.)*
6. Keep all necessary school supplies in a handy, heavy-duty Ziploc bag or a pencil bag.

## Reference 2: What is Journal Writing?

**Journal Writing** is a written record of your personal thoughts and feelings about things or people that are important to you. Recording your thoughts in a journal is a good way to remember how you felt about what was happening in your life at a particular time. You can record your dreams, memories, feelings, and experiences. You can ask questions and answer some of them. It is fun to go back later and read what you have written because it shows how you have changed in different areas of your life. A journal can also be an excellent place to look for future writing topics, creative stories, poems, etc. Writing in a journal is an easy and enjoyable way to practice your writing skills without worrying about a writing grade.

### What do I write about?

Journals are personal, but sometimes it helps to have ideas to get you started. Remember, in a journal, you do not have to stick to one topic. Write about someone or something you like. Write about what you did last weekend or on vacation. Write about what you hope to do this week or on your next vacation. Write about home, school, friends, hobbies, special talents (*yours or someone else's*), or present and future hopes and fears. Write about what is wrong in your world and what you would do to “fix” it. Write about the good things and the bad things in your world.

If you think about a past event and want to write an opinion about it now, put it in your journal. If you want to give your opinion about a present or future event that could have an impact on your life or the way that you see things, put it in your journal. If something bothers you, record it in your journal. If something interests you, record it. If you just want to record something that doesn't seem important at all, write it in your journal. After all, it is your journal!

### How do I get started writing in my personal journal?

You need to put the day's date on the title line of your paper: **Month, Day, Year**. Skip the next line and begin your entry. You might write one or two sentences, a paragraph, a whole page, or several pages. Except for the journal date, no particular organizational style is required for journal writing. You decide how best to organize and express your thoughts. Feel free to include sketches, diagrams, lists, etc., if they will help you remember your thoughts about a topic or an event. You will also need a spiral notebook, a pen, a quiet place, and at least 5-10 minutes of uninterrupted writing time.

**Note:** Use a pen if possible. Pencils have erasers and lead points that break, both of which slow down your thoughts. Any drawings you might include do not have to be masterpieces—stick figures will do nicely.

Reference 3: Alphabetical Order				
<b>Directions:</b> Put each group of words in alphabetical order. Use numbers to show the order in each column.				
Math Words	“M” Words	Farm Words	Language Words	“J” Words
<u>1</u> 1. add	<u>2</u> 3. melon	<u>2</u> 5. tractor	<u>1</u> 7. noun	<u>1</u> 9. juice
<u>2</u> 2. subtract	<u>1</u> 4. meadow	<u>1</u> 6. barn	<u>2</u> 8. verb	<u>2</u> 10. jump

Reference 4: Synonyms and Antonyms		
<b>Definitions:</b> Synonyms are words that have similar, or almost the same, meanings. Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.		
<b>Directions:</b> Identify each pair of words as synonyms or antonyms by putting parentheses ( ) around <b>syn</b> or <b>ant</b> .		
1. small, tiny	(syn) ant	2. gentle, kind
	(syn) ant	3. wild, tame
		syn (ant)

Reference 5: A Four-Step Vocabulary Plan
<p>(1) Write a title for the vocabulary words in each chapter. Example: <b>Chapter 1, Vocabulary Words</b></p> <p>(2) Write each vocabulary word in your vocabulary notebook.</p> <p>(3) Look up each vocabulary word in a dictionary or thesaurus.</p> <p>(4) Write the meaning beside each vocabulary word.</p>

Reference 6: A and An Choices	
<p>Rule 1: Use the word <b>a</b> when the next word begins with a consonant sound. (Example: <i>a delicious orange</i>.)</p> <p>Rule 2: Use the word <b>an</b> when the next word begins with a vowel sound. (Example: <i>an orange</i>.)</p>	
<b>Sample Sentences:</b> Write <b>a</b> or <b>an</b> in the blanks.	
<p>1. Mary was <u>an</u> artist.</p> <p>2. Mary was <u>a</u> talented artist.</p>	<p>3. Thomas sang <u>a</u> beautiful song.</p> <p>4. Thomas sang <u>an</u> amazing song.</p>



**Reference 7: Question and Answer Flow Sentence**

**Question and Answer Flow Sentence: The three young lions roared loudly.**

1. What roared loudly? lions - SN
2. What is being said about lions? lions roared - V
3. Roared how? loudly - Adv
4. What kind of lions? young - Adj
5. How many lions? three - Adj
6. The - A

**Classified Sentence:**      **A   Adj   Adj   SN   V   Adv**  
 The three young lions roared loudly.

**Reference 8: Three Kinds of Sentences and the End Mark Flows**

1. A **declarative** sentence makes a statement.  
 It is labeled with a **D**.  
 Example: Beth looked hungrily at the cookies.  
 (Period, statement, declarative sentence)
2. An **interrogative** sentence asks a question.  
 It is labeled with an **Int**.  
 Example: Did you swim in the ocean?  
 (Question mark, question, interrogative sentence)
3. An **exclamatory** sentence expresses strong feeling.  
 It is labeled with an **E**.  
 Example: That huge tree fell on his garage!  
 (Exclamation point, strong feeling, exclamatory sentence)

**Directions:** Read each sentence, recite the end-flow in parentheses, and put the end mark and the abbreviation for the sentence type in the blank at the end of each sentence.

1. Sarah collects stamps . **D**  
 (Period, statement, declarative sentence)
2. How old are you ? **Int**  
 (Question mark, question, interrogative sentence)
3. Our team won the race ! **E**  
 (Exclamation point, strong feeling, exclamatory sentence)

**Reference 9: Practice Sentence**

Labels:	A	Adj	Adj	SN	V	Adv	Adv
Practice:	<b>The</b>	<b>little</b>	<b>green</b>	<b>snake</b>	<b>crawled</b>	<b>away</b>	<b>quickly.</b>

**Reference 10: Improved Sentence**

Labels:	<b>A</b>	<b>Adj</b>	<b>Adj</b>	<b>SN</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>Adv</b>	<b>Adv</b>
Practice:	The	little	green	snake	crawled	away	quickly.
Improved:	<b>A</b>	<b>large</b>	<b>hissing</b>	<b>reptile</b>	<b>slithered</b>	<b>away</b>	<b>slowly.</b>
	(word change)	(antonym)	(word change)	(synonym)	(synonym)	(no change)	(antonym)

Wouldn't it be great if students could learn complex grammar and writing skills easily and remember them year after year? Well, they can with Shurley English! This innovative, easy-to-follow program successfully teaches students of all learning abilities through lessons that constantly expose them to "see it, hear it, say it, do it" activities. Yes! Shurley English reaches all of the learning styles of students while using repetition, fun, and student-teacher interaction to help them learn difficult English skills.

Knowledge of complex grammar and writing skills is not learned over night. It is learned over time from the simplest to the most complex tasks. The process is actually a series of small, incremental, and sequential steps that must be learned precisely and thoroughly during the learning process. The Shurley English program uses a concrete set of questions about each word in a sentence to teach students how all the parts of a sentence fit together. The teacher models each new step by following a scripted lesson from the teacher's manual. Then, the students actively participate with the teacher as the steps are practiced. The students are taught how to merge a strong skills foundation with the writing process. Shurley English opens unlimited learning potential for every student.

The most important effect of Shurley English on students may not only be their increased grasp of language and improved grammar and writing skills, but their heightened self-confidence and self-esteem. Not only do the students gain confidence in English, but they carry this improved attitude into other subject areas as well.

Many homeschool students and educators have already realized the exciting results of using Shurley English! You can too! Join the perceptive group of homeschoolers who have chosen Shurley English to meet the academic needs of their children. Shurley English is truly English Made Easy!

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