

English 2 2024

Class 1

Student Notes

Welcome to class 1 of English 2! Today we will begin our class by reviewing a little bit of the history of traditional English grammar. We will also begin our study of capitalization. In English 1 we focused a lot on using correct grammar. In this class, we want to begin using our grammatical skills to write papers and essays. As there will be quite a few writing assignments in this class, you will want to be g

Let's begin with the history. Traditional English grammar is the _____ of explaining language which has been used since classical times. In English 1 we learned that the word *logos* means word. Jesus himself is the Word and He is the foundation of every part of our lives, including grammar. Even from the beginning of time there was a firm _____ between the *imago Dei* and the study of grammar. This was the belief that man is made in the image of God and God created language. Down through history, we saw a falling away of this _____ and an attempt by man to discredit God. The abandonment of tradition began to develop in two distinct movements in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These two movements that led the way in the rebellion against God are the _____ movement and the Enlightenment movement. Modernism began to emphasize scientific thought over God. Science became a god in many people's way of thinking. This led the way to _____ writing his book *The Origin of the Species* in 1859 which soon led to the Darwinism concept of evolution. Evolution, however, did not just affect science. It had a devastating affect on the way grammar began to be taught in schools. The emphasis was no longer on the dissecting of words to find _____ of speech. Instead, people began to make an emphasis on linguistics, the actual uttering of sounds. They tried to use evolution to explain how these sounds were uttered and evolved over time. But, we know that God is our Master Creator who created man and gave him the ability to speak. Because of Darwin, and his corrupt theories, much of the society we know today has been adversely affected, even in the field of _____. Because he introduced wicked theories such as

naturalistic: to mean non-supernatural, man began to forget what an amazing supernatural God we serve, who created our tongues and ability to speak. Darwin also introduced the term materialistic. This term refers to “non spiritual”. I am here to tell you that everything is under the _____ of God. Even in language we see God’s footprints in creating a language of rules and punctuation that could not have just evolved. The decisions of Darwin, a person who heard the gospel, but rejected it, have affected thousands and millions adversely, even in the area of how many are taught grammar today. I want to challenge you, as we begin our study of grammar, don’t reject God when He speaks to your heart. Those little daily decisions could have lasting consequences in your life that might not just affect you. Walk with God daily. And, as we study grammar, remember not to take for granted that ability to speak; to hear a little one in junior church pray; to be able to preach or teach God’s Word to others; or even to hear someone tell you they love you. God has given us a very beautiful gift of language. I hope that you will leave this class knowing more about grammar; I hope to see you grow in your ability to write papers and essays; but more than that I hope you will remember to have a grateful heart for the gift of language given to us by a loving, all-mighty Creator God who cares about our daily life individually.

Let’s begin with capitalization! Capitalization has some basic rules. Capitalize the _____ word of a sentence. Capitalize the word I in all its forms including I’ve or I’m or I’d. Capitalize proper nouns and proper adjectives such as Apple computer. Computer is not capitalized here because it is not part of the name.

Also remember to capitalize cities, states, countries, continents, oceans, islands, streets, mountains, forests, and _____ of the country such as the Midwest.

Capitalize the names of clubs, _____, government bodies such as House of Representatives.

Capitalize holidays, historical periods such as Civil War Era.

Capitalize nationalities, businesses, _____ names.

Capitalize names of buildings, religions, _____, planets, stars, awards, titles of names such as Mr. Cartmell.

For relatives, you would capitalize Aunt Doris, but in this construction: Doris is my aunt.

In book titles capitalize the _____ letter of all words except the articles a, an, the.

Also be careful of coordinating conjunctions such as for, and, nor or small prepositional words like in, out, by

Verbs should be capitalized in titles including is, are, was.

Do not capitalize directions: go north. But: I live up North.

Capitalize greetings in letters.

Earth is only _____ when in a group with other planets.

Seasons are not capitalized.

Some common proper nouns are so common we don't capitalize them anymore such as french fries.

Capitalize the _____ of the United States.

Example: President Joe Biden. However, the president was residing at the White House.

Company departments are not usually capitalized; however Our Theological Department or English Department are capitalized.

Do not capitalize _____ or centuries unless it is a special expression such as the Roaring Twenties.

Dog breeds are not capitalized unless there is a proper noun or adjective in the name like Boston terrier.

Words that come before numbers are not capitalized such as line, chapter. However, See Chapter 7 is correct. I am in Room 110.

If a hyphenated word should normally be capitalized, the second part of the word is usually _____ capitalized such as Spanish-speaking student.

Let's practice some exercises together. Turn to page 92 of The Best Grammar Book Ever. Let's look at practice 76. Circle the following to work on: 1-5; 8-13; 17-20.

Now let's talk about writing. I want to point out a few key points. Writing for success in college and beyond requires dedication, diligence and skill. The Bible teaches us: Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest. Ecclesiastes 9:10. I like this verse, which I would like each of you to memorize this semester. Whatever task God puts before you; if your dorm parent is asking you to clean your room; if Pastor asks you to haul some garbage to the dumpster; if you have an English assignment due: do it with the best that is in you. The time you have to work for God on this earth is now. When you have graduated to heaven, you can no longer witness to your co-worker. You will no longer be able to preach a message or care for a wayward soul. God has given you that time and opportunity now. How are you using your time: Are you wasting it on video games that will be burned up in the fire? Are you wasting your time on your phone when you could be witnessing or studying truths of God's Word to help you grow in your faith?

Another verse I would like you to memorize this semester: 2 Corinthians 5:10 For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad.

Keep this verse in front of you daily. As you make daily decisions, always put before you: will this be burned up in the fire, or will it stand the test of all of eternity? Will Christ be pleased that I am two weeks late on a writing assignment? Things come up in life; we can't always be perfect, but what is the pattern of my life? Are my assignments usually on time, or usually late? Do they show the whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might kind of work, or are my assignments lacking? I want to challenge you to write these two verses on 3 x 5 cards and not only memorize them, but make them a daily practice in your life to remind you of that day when we stand before the Lord.

I encourage you to keep a daily journal with Bible verses that speak to you and write out your thoughts. This will greatly aid you, not only for this class, but also for future ministry.

This will empower you to view writing not as a chore, but as an incredible opportunity. You have the power of a pen in your hand to not just learn God's Word for yourself, but to impact others around you. You have a unique voice that God wants to use for His glory. Think of different preachers you know. They don't all approach God's Word the same way and yet God uses them all in our lives to build us up in the most Holy faith. I hope, that as you complete the writing assignments for this class, you will wield your pen mightier than the sword and that God will use you to affect this world for Christ!

Finally, we will end today's class with a little bit of instruction on MLA style. You are required to use MLA style for all your writing. Next week we will talk about summaries and in class 3 a summary will be due. Let's talk about format: Please use 12-point New Times Roman and set 1 inch margins all around. Use double line spacing. In the top right corner, you will type your last name and page number. In the left corner you will type the four-line heading: first line: first and last name.

Second line: Mrs. Fraunhofer. Third line: English2. Fourth line: date written like this: 14 Aug 2024. To set up properly: Go to page layout on your computer; go to margins and set margins to the normal setting of 1 inch. Set your font to New Times Roman 12 point. Next go to page layout and then go to hyphenation. You want to press none for hyphenation. Next go to insert. Go to header and then press blank. Push your cursor over until it is to the far right in line with the one inch margin. Now you can type your last name. Now press insert again and go to page number and press current position. Word will automatically put in your page numbers and last name. Now double click the word header to remove it. Go to line spacing and click on 2.0 for double-spacing. Now go to alignment and click on the left alignment symbol. Here is where you type in your full name. Return. Type Mrs. Fraunhofer. Return. Type English 1. Return. Type 14 August 2024, for example of date. Push return. Push return one more time and go back to alignment and press the centering

icon. Now you are ready to type your title. After you type your title, press alignment again and press the left alignment symbol so that you are ready to type the body of your paper. You must indent the first line of your paragraph ½ inch. Hit the tab key and it will automatically indent ½ inch. Do this for the first line of each of your paragraphs. Now type as normal. If you have quotations that are more than four lines long you must set them in a block style. You press enter. Type the quotation. Highlight entire quote and then press indent tool and indent it toward right 1 inch.