

HIGH SCHOOL GRAMMAR

GRADES 9-10

A STRUCTURED FULL-YEAR CURRICULUM

For Precise and Confident Writing



Sample Lessons



Independent Study Ready

Progressive Skill-Building

Built-in Progress Tracking

Natasha Attard Ph.D.

Excerpt from High School Grammar Curriculum (Grades 9–10) by Natasha Scripts.

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This preview includes the table of contents and the first two lessons from the book.

Table of Contents

Author's Message	7
How to Use This Book: A Guide for Parents and Teachers	8
Lesson 1: Verb Phrase	11
• Practice Activities 1-3	
Lesson 2: Adverbial Phrase	14
• Practice Activities 4-6	
Lesson 3: Adjectival Phrase	18
• Practice Activities 7-9	
Lesson 4: Participial Phrase	22
• Practice Activities 10-12	
Lesson 5: Gerund Phrase	27
• Practice Activities 13-15	
Review Lessons 1-5	31
Lesson 6: Infinitive Phrase	32
• Practice Activities 16-18	
Lesson 7: Prepositional Phrase	36
• Practice Activities 19-21	
Lesson 8: Absolute Phrase	40
• Practice Activities 22-24	
Lesson 9: Basic Noun Phrase	44
• Practice Activities 25-27	
Lesson 10: Appositive Noun Phrase	48
• Practice Activities 28-30	
Review Lessons 6-10	52

Lesson 11: Compound Noun Phrase	53
• Practice Activity 31	
Lesson 12: Clauses	55
• Practice Activities 32–34	
Lesson 13: Noun Clause	59
• Practice Activities 35–37	
Lesson 14: Relative Clause	63
• Practice Activities 38–40	
Lesson 15: Adverbial Clause	67
• Practice Activities 41–43	
Review Lessons 11–15	71
Lesson 16: Complex Noun Phrase	72
• Practice Activities 44–46	
Lesson 17: Sentence Structure	76
• Practice Activity 47	
Lesson 18: Parallel Structure	78
• Practice Activities 48–50	
Lesson 19: Subject-Verb Agreement	82
• Practice Activities 51–53	
Lesson 20: Agreement with Indefinite Pronouns	86
• Practice Activity 54	
Review Lessons 16–20	88

Lesson 21: Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement	89
• Practice Activity 55	
Lesson 22: Verb Tense Consistency	91
• Practice Activities 56–58	
Lesson 23: Modal Verbs	95
• Practice Activities 59–61	
Lesson 24: Active and Passive Voice	99
• Practice Activities 62–64	
Lesson 25: Mood	103
• Practice Activities 65–67	
Review Lessons 21–25	107
Lesson 26: Sentence Fragments	108
• Practice Activities 68–70	
Lesson 27: Run-On Sentences	112
• Practice Activity 71	
Lesson 28: Commas, Semicolons, and Colons	114
• Practice Activities 72–74	
Lesson 29: Apostrophes and Capitalization	119
• Practice Activities 75–77	
Lesson 30: Dialogue, Quotation Marks, and End Marks	123
• Practice Activity 78	
Review Lessons 26–30	126
Answer Key	127
Student Grammar Progress Record	149



A Note from the Author

Hello,

Thank you for taking a look at these sample lessons from the High School Grammar Curriculum (Grades 9–10).

This book was written to provide a clear and structured path through the grammar concepts students at this level are expected to learn. My aim was to design lessons that explain ideas carefully, offer manageable practice, and allow students to work steadily through the material over the course of a school year.

Each lesson begins with a concise reference guide followed by progressive practice activities that help students move from recognizing grammar structures to using them with greater confidence. Periodic review pages encourage students to reflect on their progress, and a simple progress tracker at the back of the book allows parents to record completed lessons and monitor development over time.

I hope these sample lessons give you a helpful sense of how the curriculum works and help you decide whether it is a good fit for your child or student.

Warm regards,

Natasha

<https://natashascripts.com>

Lesson 1: Verb Phrase



Reference Guide

A **verb phrase** is the main verb together with its helping verbs. It shows the action or state in a clause and signals relationships and circumstances such as time, progress, possibility.

- Example: *She has been practicing piano every day.*
 - **Verb phrase:** *has been practicing*
 - **Helping verbs:** *has, been*
 - **Main verb:** *practicing*

Sometimes, the verb phrase consists of a single-word verb.

- Example: *He surfs every morning before breakfast.*
 - **Verb phrase:** *surfs*

The negator "not" (or "n't") is not part of the verb phrase.

- Example: *She was not listening to the podcast.*
 - **Verb phrase:** *was listening*

The infinitive marker "to" is not part of the verb phrase.

- Example: *He tried to call her before lunchtime.*
 - **Verb phrase:** *tried*

Look for helping verbs such as *is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been; has, have, had; will, would; can, could; may, might; must; should.*



Practice 1: Underline the verb phrase in each sentence.

1. She is reading a novel for her literature class.
2. The band will perform at the spring concert.
3. They were laughing at the comedian's jokes.
4. He has completed all his homework.
5. The athletes are training for the championship.
6. We might travel to Italy this summer.
7. The teacher had explained the assignment clearly.
8. The children were playing in the park all afternoon.
9. She will join the debate team next semester.
10. I have been waiting for your reply since yesterday.

Practice 2: Read each sentence and focus on the bolded verb. Write the sentence number in the correct box.

1. They formed a study group **to compare** notes before the midterm.
2. She **does not want** to visit her aunt in the hospital anymore.
3. She **is saving** her allowance to buy the ticket for the concert.
4. Ancient philosophers **contemplated** life's mysteries with their students.
5. The unverified stories posted on the website **were taken down** that same day.
6. The robotics team refused **to present** their new project before their final check.
7. They **have been offered** a chance to record a demo in California.
8. They **are preparing** for the weekend cleanup of the skate park.
9. If you arrive late, you **will not be permitted** to present your findings.
10. They **had been rehearsing** for three months before they were told that the play was canceled.
11. Where **was** the error?
12. He forgot **to write** the item on his list.
13. Before training started, the runners **stretched** at the track.
14. She **will be posting** a spoiler online later tonight.
15. We had **to stop** the game because the controller was drifting.

Verb Phrase
(with helper)

Single-
Word Verb

Verb Phrase
with Negation

Infinitive Verb
Phrase



Consolidation

Practice 3: Underline all the verb phrases in each sentence.

1. The tide had pulled seaweed into rows along the beach.
2. Sophia is practicing how to make dumplings without tearing the wrappers.
3. After halftime, the defenders were pressing higher up the field.
4. It was so hot that the air above the back lot shimmered.
5. He decided to trade in his old keyboard to buy a flashy RGB gaming keyboard.
6. The teacher was very angry with the students for eating in the chem lab.
7. He wanted to be the first to finish the quiz.
8. Our dog still barks at the mail carrier, even after living in our new house for over a year.
9. We were not surprised to learn that he had won a contest abroad.
10. The committee has been debating the proposal for weeks, but no decision has been reached.
11. He forgot to bring his notes so he decided not to deliver the presentation.
12. The choir will have been practicing for three months before the performance takes place.
13. They could have studied harder if they realized how difficult the exam would be.
14. She is hoping to join the robotics club, which has been meeting every Thursday.
15. The team had been winning most of their games until they were defeated last week.
16. I would have finished the book earlier if the library had extended its hours.
17. The volunteers were preparing the food while the children were setting up the tables.
18. He will be traveling abroad next year, but his parents will remain in their hometown.
19. The critics arrived just as the last part of the play was being performed.
20. As soon as the bus arrived, they all scrambled for seats.

Lesson 2: Adverbial Phrase



Reference Guide

An adverbial phrase is a group of words acting as an adverb. It can tell how, when, where, why, or to what extent something happens.

- Example: *The painter worked without stopping through the night to have the stage ready by morning.*

→ **Adverbial phrases:**

- *without stopping* – tells how
- *through the night* – tells when
- *to have the stage ready by morning* – tells why

Different kinds of phrases (prepositional, participial, infinitive, or noun phrases) can act as an adverbial phrase if they answer how, when, where, why, or to what extent.

- Example: *Our group revised until midnight last Friday to finish on time.*

→ **Adverbial phrases:**

- *until midnight* – tells when (prepositional phrase)
- *last Friday* – tells when (noun phrase of time)
- *to finish on time* – tells why (infinitive phrase)

Adverbial phrases are usually optional details that add information to a sentence. If an adverbial phrase is removed, the sentence still makes sense, although it contains less detail.

- Example: *We practiced in the gym after school.*
 - **Remove *in the gym*:** *We practiced after school.*
 - **Remove *after school*:** *We practiced in the gym.*
 - **Remove both adverbial phrases:** *We practiced.*

In all cases, the sentence still makes sense, although it contains less detail.

Adverbial phrases add detail to a sentence, but they are usually optional.
Removing them reduces detail, not meaning.



Practice 4: Tick the box for the correct adverbial phrase in each sentence.

1. We saw seedlings sprouting from the ground.

- we saw
- we saw seedlings
- seedlings sprouting
- from the ground

2. After a week of rain, the sun came out.

- after a week
- after a week of rain
- the sun came out
- came out

3. The visitors rested near the waterfall.

- the visitors rested
- rested
- rested near the waterfall
- near the waterfall

4. He spoke in a quiet voice so he wouldn't wake the baby.

- he spoke
- he spoke in a quiet voice
- in a quiet voice
- he wouldn't wake the baby

5. In the final chapter, the protagonist folds the letter.

- final chapter
- in the final chapter
- the protagonist folds
- folds the letter

6. She photographed the old maps for her history project.

- she photographed
- the old maps
- for her history project
- history project

7. We trimmed the video to sixty seconds.

- we trimmed
- we trimmed the video
- to sixty seconds
- the video to sixty seconds

8. He wrote an essay about his experience to get extra credit.

- he wrote
- he wrote an essay
- about his experience
- to get extra credit

Practice 5: Underline all the adverbial phrases in each sentence.

1. She chatted with her best friend on the bus with endless excitement after practice.
2. The basketball team warmed up in the gym with loud music playing before the big game.
3. He scrolled through his messages late at night under the covers on his phone.
4. They rehearsed their band set in the garage with the speakers blasting for three hours.
5. After the concert, he uploaded photos to his account, and he replied to comments with enthusiasm.
6. In the morning, she reviewed her notes at the library, and she joined her friends for lunch.
7. He practiced the guitar in his room, and he recorded a video late at night.
8. She texted her friend after class, and she met him at the café.
9. Every evening, she practiced her dance routine in front of the mirror with incredible focus.
10. During the movie, the friends whispered jokes in the back row.

Practice 6: Rewrite each sentence, changing the adverb into an adverbial phrase.

*Example: She completed the assignment **independently**.*

*→ He completed the assignment **on his own/without help**.*

1. She responded **politely** to the unexpected question.

2. He arrived **punctually** for every rehearsal.

3. The lawyer spoke **forcefully** during the closing argument.

4. She worked **tirelessly** to finish the community project.

5. The soldier acted **bravely** despite the danger.

6. The child laughed **cheerfully** at the silly performance.

7. The actor delivered his lines **dramatically** during the audition.

8. The detective questioned the suspect **suspiciously** after hearing his alibi.

9. She continued practicing the piano **consistently** throughout the summer.

10. He whispered **nervously** before giving his presentation.

ANSWER KEY

Lesson 1: Verb Phrase

Practice 1

1. is reading
2. will perform
3. were laughing
4. has completed
5. are training
6. might travel
7. had explained
8. were playing
9. will join
10. have been waiting

Practice 2

Verb Phrase (with helper)

3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14

Single-Word Verb

4, 11, 13

Sentence with Negator

2, 9

Sentence with Infinitive

1, 6, 12, 15

Practice 3

1. had pulled
2. is practicing
3. were pressing
4. was, shimmered
5. decided
6. was
7. wanted
8. barks
9. were, had won
10. has been debating, has been reached
11. forgot, decided
12. will have been practicing, takes
13. could have studied, realized, would be
14. is hoping, has been meeting
15. had been winning, were defeated
16. would have finished, had extended
17. were preparing, were setting up
18. will be traveling, will remain
19. arrived, was being performed
20. arrived, scrambled

Lesson 2: Adverbial Phrase

Practice 4

1. □ from the ground
2. □ after a week of rain
3. □ near the waterfall
4. □ in a quiet voice
5. □ in the final chapter
6. □ for her history project
7. □ to sixty seconds
8. □ to get extra credit

Practice 6

1. in a polite manner/with politeness
2. on time/at the scheduled hour
3. with force/in a forceful tone
4. without rest/with tireless effort
5. with bravery/through bravery
6. in a cheerful way/with cheer
7. with drama/in a dramatic fashion
8. with suspicion
9. with consistency/on a consistent basis
10. in a nervous tone/with nervousness

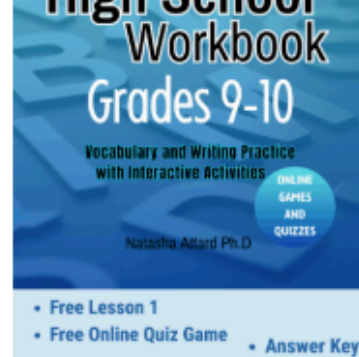
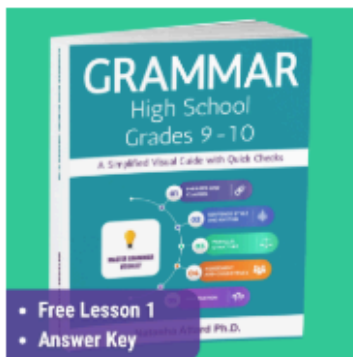
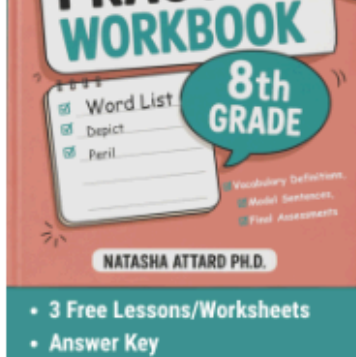
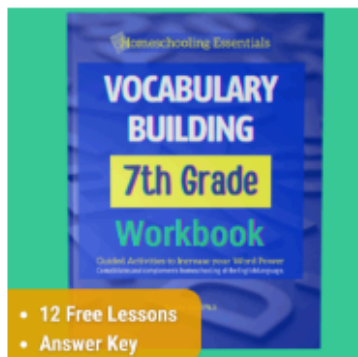
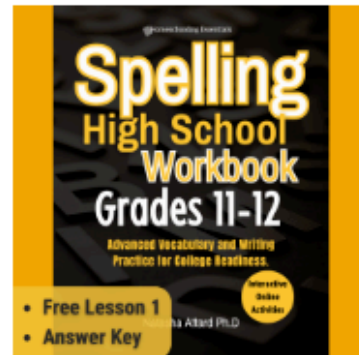
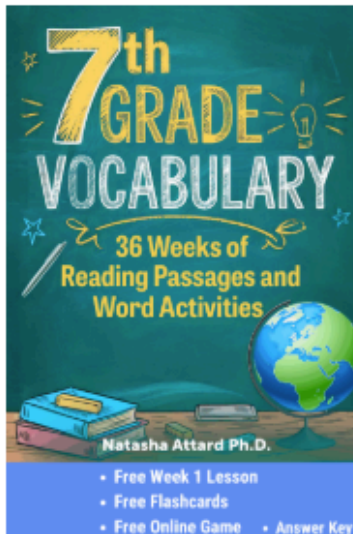
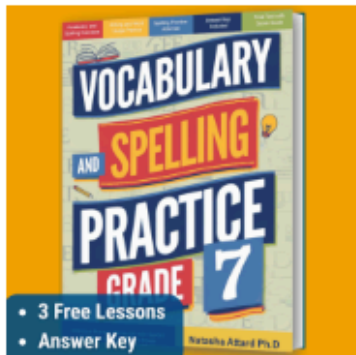
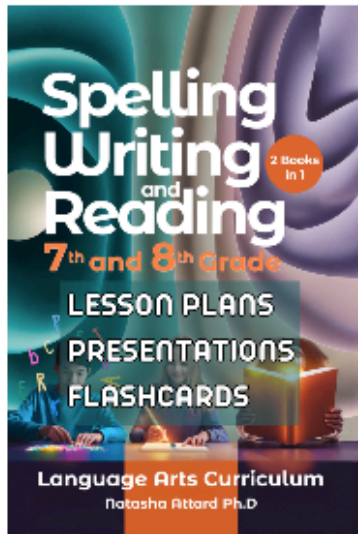
Practice 5

1. on the bus (where), with endless excitement (how), after practice (when)
2. in the gym (where), with loud music playing (how), before the big game (when)
3. late at night (when), under the covers (where), on his phone (how / where)
4. in the garage (where), with the speakers blasting (how), for three hours (extent)
5. after the concert (when), to his account (where), with enthusiasm (how)
6. in the morning (when), at the library (where), for lunch (why / purpose)
7. in his room (where), late at night (when)
8. after class (when), at the café (where)
9. every evening (when), in front of the mirror (where), with incredible focus (how)
10. during the movie (when), in the back row (where)

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You can download [additional sample lessons](#) from other grammar and spelling books on the website.

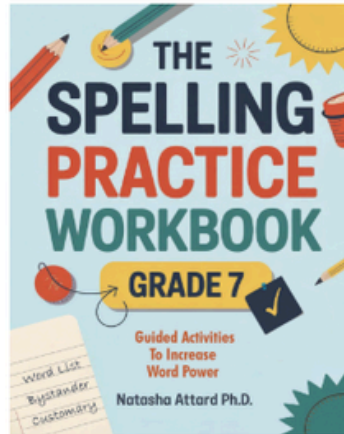
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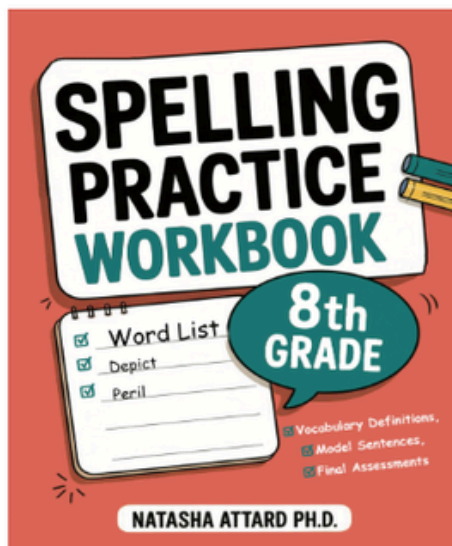
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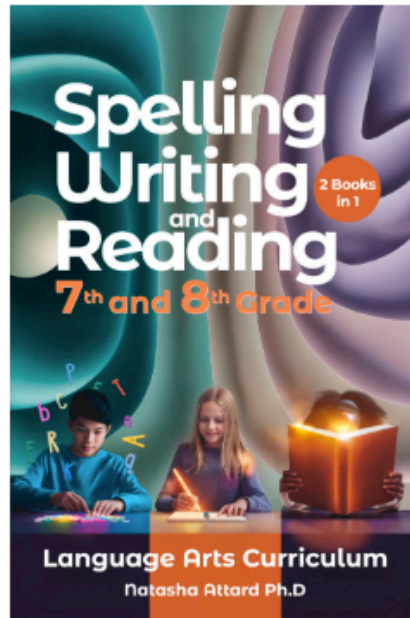
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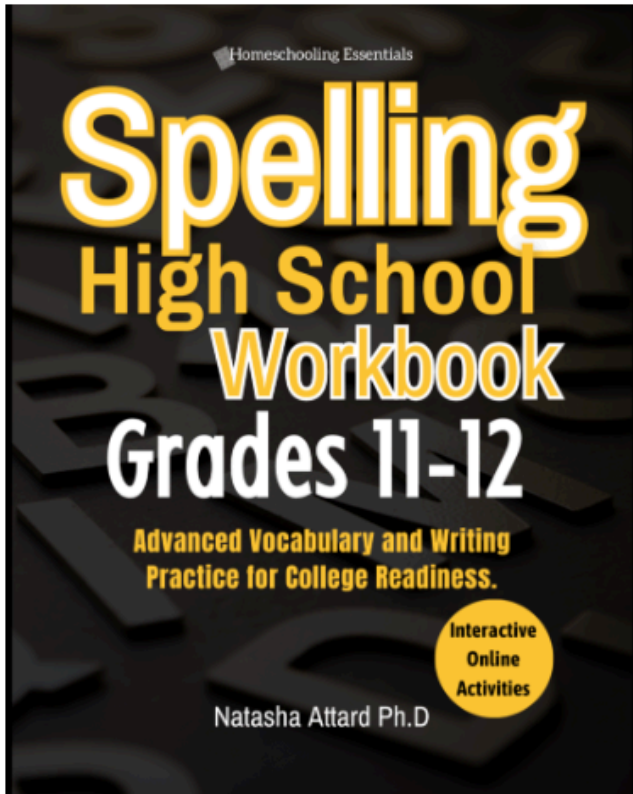


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