



Cannot
see



Cannot
hear



Cannot
smell



Cannot
taste



Cannot
touch

The Abstract Noun

Recognize an *abstract noun* when you see one.

Nouns name people, places, and things. One class of nouns is *abstract*. Your five senses cannot detect this group of nouns. You cannot see them, *hear* them, *smell* them, *taste* them, or *feel* them.

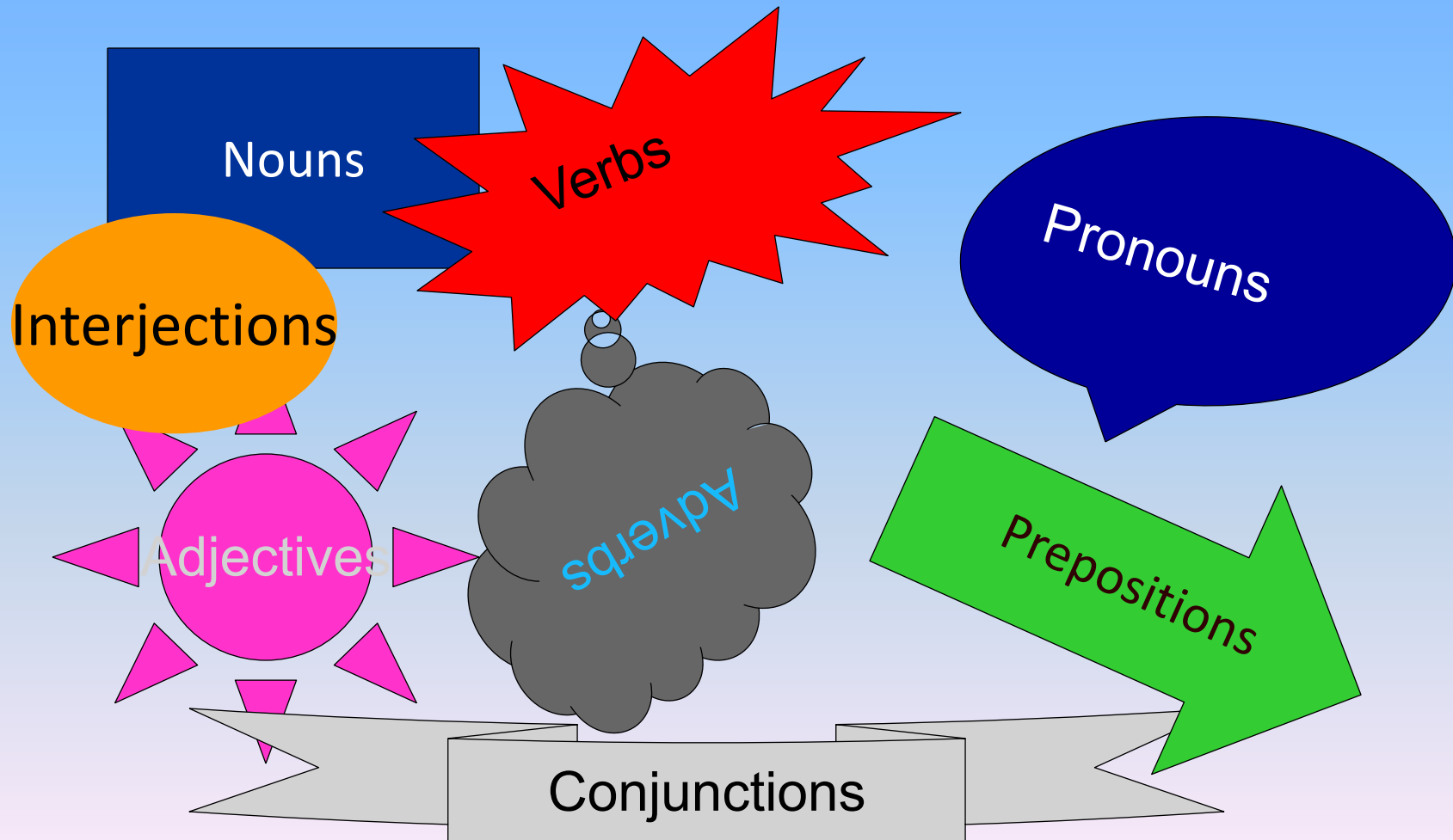
Don't confuse an **abstract** noun with a **concrete** noun. Many nouns are **concrete**, not abstract. Concrete nouns register on your five senses. Here is an example:
Joseph cuddled the wet **puppy** under his warm jacket.

Puppy is an example of a **concrete noun**. You can see a puppy, stroke its fur, smell its breath, and listen to it whine. You can even taste the puppy if you don't mind pulling dog hair off your tongue! Because a puppy will register on all five senses, **puppy** is a concrete noun.

Look over this chart to contrast abstract and concrete nouns.

Abstract Nouns	Concrete Nouns
deceit	the President
dedication	teacher
curiosity	cat
trust	airplane
relaxation	bubble bath

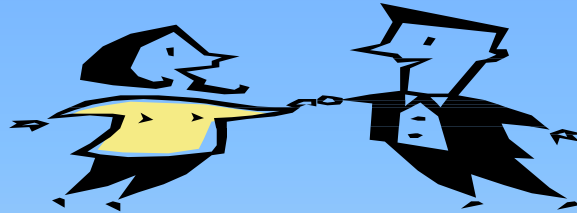
Eight Parts of Speech



Noun:

Word that names

- A Person



b **A Place**



b **A Thing**



b **An Idea**



Kinds of Nouns

Common Nouns

boy
girl

Singular Nouns

boy
girl

Singular Possessive

boy's
girl's

Proper Nouns

John
Mary

Plural Nouns

boys
girls

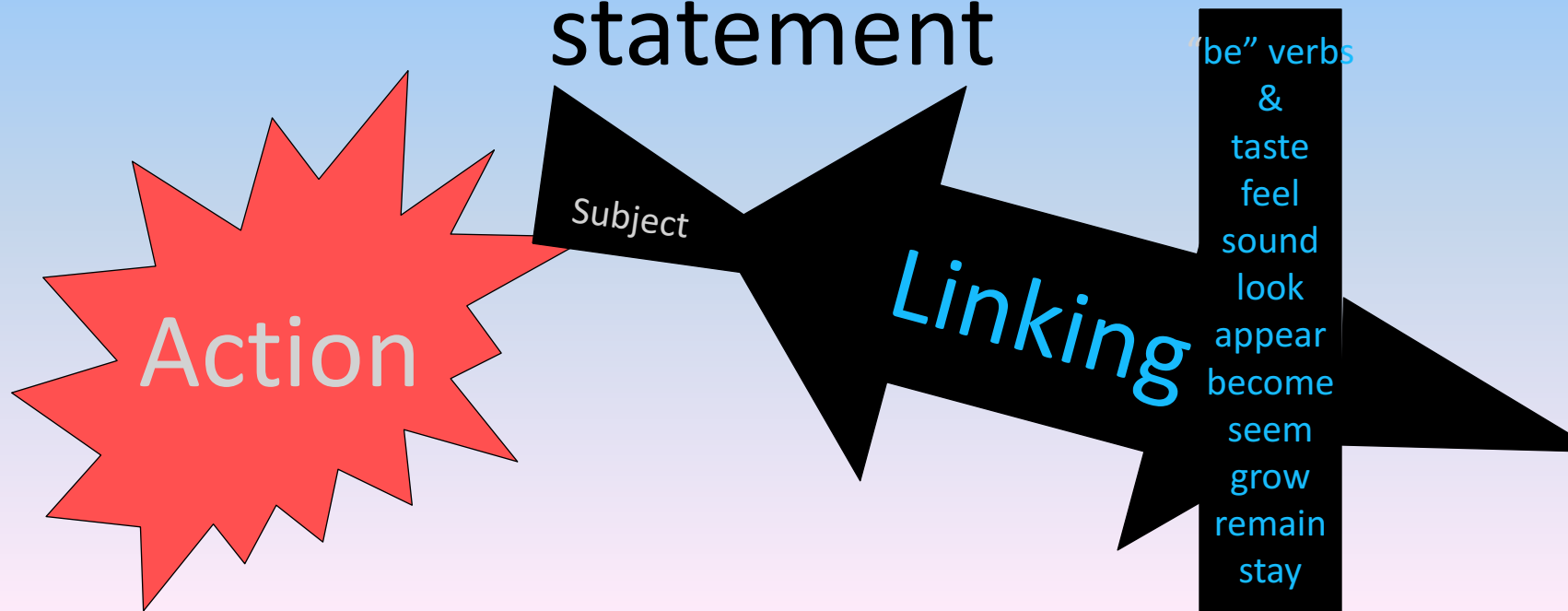
Plural Possessive

boys'
girls'



The Verb

A word that expresses action or
otherwise helps to make a
statement



Every sentence **must** have

a

VERB



Kinds of Verbs

- Action verbs express mental or physical **action**.



He **rode** the horse to victory.

- Linking verbs make a statement by **connecting** the subject with a word that describes or explains it.



He **has been** sick.

The Pronoun

The pronoun is a word used in place of one or more nouns.
It may *stand for* a person, place, thing, or idea.

Personal Pronouns

I, me, mine
you, your, yours
she, her, hers,
it, its
we, us, our, ours
they, them, their,
theirs
myself
yourself

Indefinite Pronouns

anybody
each
either
none
someone, one, etc.

Demonstrative Pronouns

this
that
these
those

Interrogative Pronouns

who
whom
what
which
whose

The Adjective

Modifies or describes a
noun or pronoun.

Did you lose your address
book?

Is that a wool sweater?

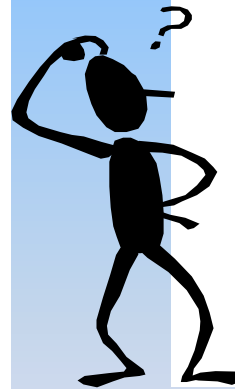
Just give me five minutes.

Answers these questions:

Which?

What kind?

How many?



The Adverb

Modifies or describes
a verb, an adjective,
or another adverb.

He ran quickly.

She left yesterday.

We went there.

It was too hot!

Answers the questions:

How?

When?

Where?

To what degree or how much?



Kinds of Adverbs

Interrogative Adverbs

introduce questions

How did you break your
leg?

How?
When?

When does your plane leave?

How often?
Where?

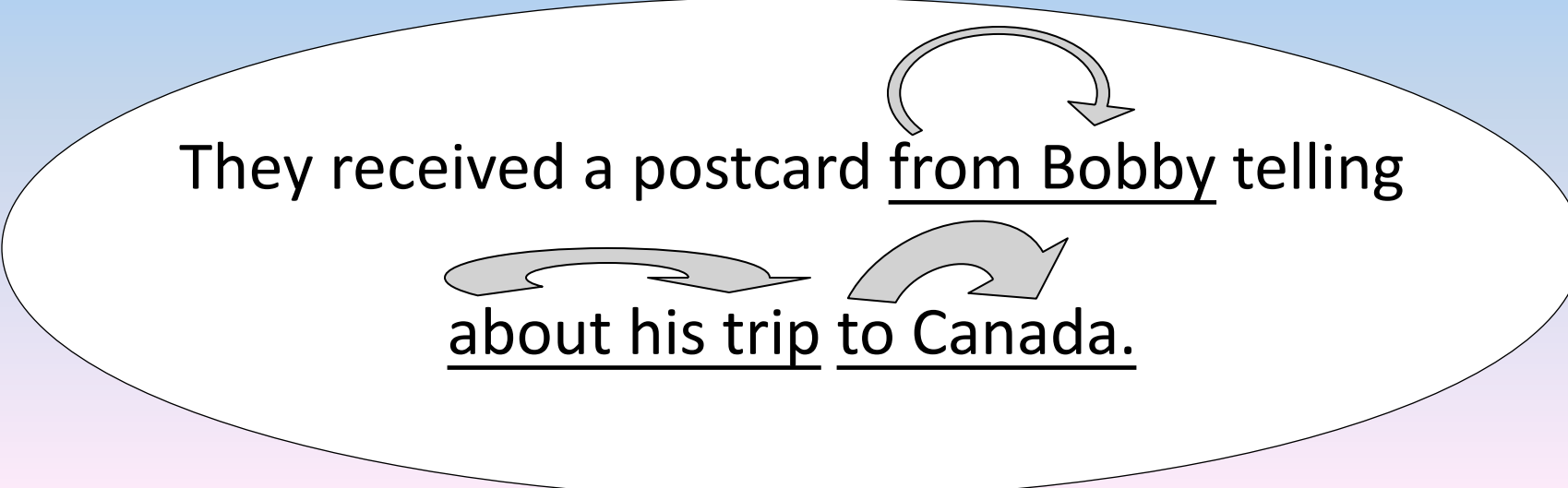
How often do
you run?

Where did you put the
mouse trap?



The Preposition

A **preposition** introduces a noun or pronoun or a phrase or clause functioning in the sentence as a noun. The word or word group that the preposition introduces is its **object**.



They received a postcard from Bobby telling
about his trip to Canada.

The diagram illustrates the function of prepositions in the sentence. Three curved arrows point from the prepositions 'from', 'about', and 'to' to their respective objects: 'Bobby', 'his trip', and 'Canada'. The entire sentence is enclosed in a large oval.

The preposition never stands alone!



You can press those leaves ^{preposition} under ^{object} glass.

Her telegram to Nina and Ralph brought good news.

It happened during the last examination.

Some Common Prepositions

aboard
about
above
across
after
against
along
among
around
at
before

behind
below
beneath
beside
between
beyond
by
down
during
except
for

from
in
into
like
of
off
on
over
past
since
through

throughout
to
toward
under
underneath
until
up
upon
with
within
without

The conjunction

A conjunction is a word that joins words or groups of words.

and

or

either/or

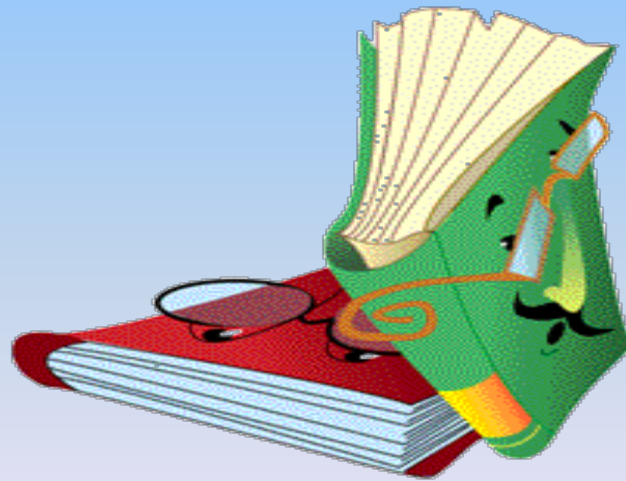
neither/nor

but



Recognizing the Main Idea

Created by Jackie Collins
and Lisbet Gray



What is a Main Idea?

A paragraph has two essential components:

- 1) The main idea expressed in topic sentence.**
- 2) Additional sentences providing supporting details.**

**Identify the main idea in
each paragraph. Click
on the sentence that states
the main idea.**

Lantern fish live near the bottom of the ocean where it is very dark, so they carry their own lights. The lights look like tiny glowing pearls. They are called photophores. A lantern fish can flash its photophores on and off.

- 1)The light looks like tiny glowing pearls.
- 2) Lantern fish live near the bottom of the ocean where it is very dark, so they carry their own lights.

Possessive Nouns



Project LA Activity

- **Possessive nouns** are used to show possession (owning, or having).



The **dog's** collar is too large.

The word "**dog's**" is the possessive noun. It tells you that the noun "**collar**" belongs to the dog. The dog owns, or possesses the collar.
Add 's to the end of a singular noun to make it possessive.



The **sky's** color is changing.

- **sky** + 's
- Add 's to the end of a plural noun that does not end with an s.



We saw the **children's** snowman.

- **children + 's**
- Add only the **apostrophe (')** to the end of a plural noun that ends with an s.



My **sisters'** names are Kate
and Nikki.

- **sisters + '**
- Optional: If the noun is singular and ends with an s, add 's or add only the **apostrophe (')**.



The **bus's** engine stopped.

The **bus'** engine stopped.



- Note: Most sources recommend the shorter version if the ending "iz" sound is not wanted.

Can you find the noun in each sentence that should be possessive? Write it correctly on your paper.



1. The Pilgrims ship was uncomfortable.

ANSWER



1. The **Pilgrims'** ship
was uncomfortable.



2. A sincere person
compliment is a
valuable gift.

ANSWER



2. A sincere **person's** compliment is a valuable gift.



3. Mrs. Graves class
has a great website.

ANSWER



3. Mrs. **Graves'** class has
a great website.



4. The class teacher
was very young.

ANSWER



4. The **class'** teacher was
very young.



or **class's**

5. The pony rider was too heavy.

ANSWER



5. The **pony's** rider was too heavy.



6. Your brother
attitude got him in
trouble.

ANSWER



6. Your **brother's**
attitude got him in
trouble.



7. Amy report card was wonderful.

ANSWER



7. Amy's report card
was wonderful.



8. The little babies
nursery had five beds.

ANSWER



8. The little **babies'**
nursery had five beds.



9. I didn't know I was
eating your cat tuna.

ANSWER



9. I didn't know I was
eating your cat's
tuna.



10. The girls outfits were exactly the same.

ANSWER



10. The girls' outfits were exactly the same.



11. We were proud of
Chris performance.

ANSWER



11. We were proud of
Chris' performance.



Homophones and Homographs

What's the difference?

What are some examples
of each?

Homophones

- Homophones are words that sound alike but they have different meanings and different spellings.

Won and One

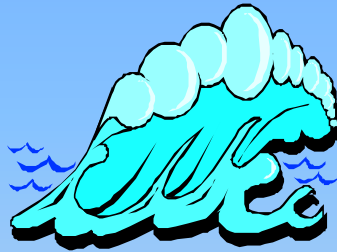
There and Their

Too, Two, and To

Homophones



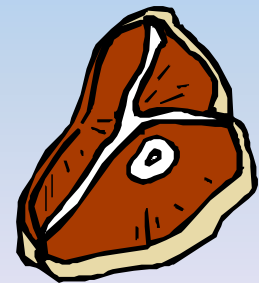
See



Sea

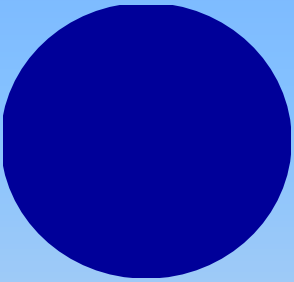


Meet

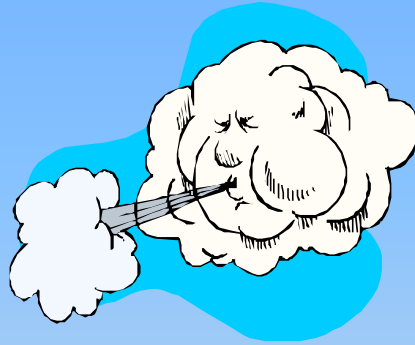


Meat

Homophones



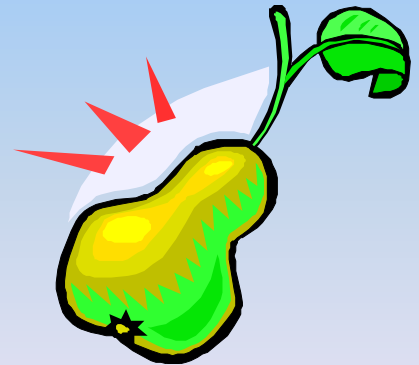
Blue



Blew



Pair



Pear

Homographs

- Homographs are words that may or may not sound alike but have the same spelling but a different meaning.

Read and Read

Tire and Tire

Tone and Tone

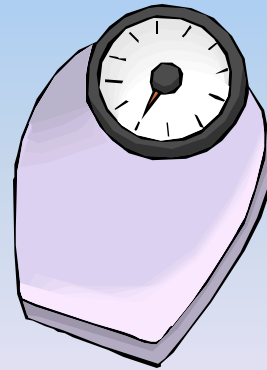
Homographs



Bow



Bow

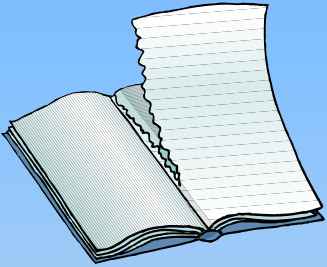


Scale



Scale

Homographs



Tear



Tear



Row



Row

Which ones are homophones?

Hear

Toe

Pit

New

Bear

Can

Saw

Right

Which ones are homographs?

Hear

Toe

Pit

New

Bear

Can

Saw

Right

SIMPLE, COMPOUND,
SENTENCES IN YOUR WRITING

Once a writer knows the difference between the three sentence types (simple, compound, and complex), it is possible to write with sentence variety. Sentence variety helps make your writing more interesting.

SIMPLE SENTENCE

- A simple sentence contains a subject and verb.
- It expresses a single complete thought.
- A simple sentence is a single independent clause.

Sample Simple Sentences

- The cat crept through the dark house.
- The wary mouse watched from underneath an upturned cereal box.
- The predatory cat stopped and surveyed his surroundings.
- The mouse darted for the safety of the nearly invisible hole under the cabinet.

COMPOUND SENTENCES

- A compound sentence contains two independent clauses.
- Conjunctions (*for, and, nor, but, or, and yet, so*) join these independent clauses. (Hint: The conjunctions spell FANBOYS.)
- The conjunction used can impact the meaning of the sentence.

SAMPLE COMPOUND SENTENCES

- The cat was unsuccessful in his attempt to catch the mouse, and the mouse was equally as unlucky in his attempt to get the cheese.
- The dog had watched all of this, but he had refused to become involved.
- The mouse could wait until dark, or he could risk a daylight raid on the pantry.
- The cat usually slept during the day, yet curiosity held him at the corner of the kitchen.

COMPLEX SENTENCES

- A complex sentence is an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses.
- A subordinating conjunction begins the dependent clauses.
- A dependent clause that begins a sentence must be followed by comma.
- A dependent clause has a subject and a verb, but it does not make sense on its own.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Afterhow Until

Althoughif Unless

Asin as much as if

in order thatWhenas long as

At least Wheneveras much as

now that whereas soon

whereveras though Since

Whilebecauseso that

Beforeeven if That

even though though

Sample Complex Sentences

- After he gave it some thought, the mouse decided to wait until later for his trek.
- The cat fell asleep on the warm kitchen because he was deprived of sleep the night before.
- When the mouse heard the soft snoring of his sleeping nemesis, he scurried to the pantry and grabbed enough food for a week.
- The dedicated, feline sleuth keeps his nightly vigil even though the foresighted mouse will not be venturing out this week.

Compound-Complex Sentences

- A compound-complex sentence is a sentence that has at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.
- The same subordinating conjunctions are used to introduce the dependent clauses.
- The same coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS) are used for joining the independent clauses.

Sample Compound-Complex Sentences.

- After the two adversaries had spent years playing this “cat and mouse” game, they were joined by their children, and the fun continued.
- Even though it seems the two were bent on the other’s destruction, the cat and mouse were rather fond of one another, and neither wanted the other’s defeat.
- This game was begun thousands of years ago, and it will continue far into the future as other cats and mice revel in hide-and-seek.

Test Yourself – Simple, Compound, Complex, or Compound-Complex?

1. The teacher walked into the classroom, greeted the students, and took attendance.
2. 2. Juan played football while Jane went shopping.
3. Juan played football, yet Jim went shopping.
4. Although Mexico has a better team, they lost the tournament, and their more aggressive style did not pay off.
5. The island was filled with many trails winding through the thick underbrush, a small lake, and dangerous wild animals.
6. Naoki passed the test because he studied hard, but Stacy did not understand the material.

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

- One-syllable adjectives normally have comparatives ending in *-er*:
- *Old* - *older* *cheap* - *cheaper*
- Two-syllable adjectives can have *-er*, especially ending in an unstressed vowel.
- *Narrow* - *narrower* *clever* - *cleverer*

Longer Adjectives

- Adjectives of three or more syllables have *more*:
- *beautiful* - *more* *beautiful*
- *difficult* - *more* *difficult*
- Two-syllable adjectives ending in *-ing*, *-ed*, *ful*, and *-less*:
- *tired* - *more* *tired* *boring* - *more* *boring*

Superlative Adjectives

- One syllable adjectives normally have ending - *est*:
- *old* - *oldest* *cheap* - *cheapest*
- *Some two-syllable adjectives are similar:*
- *narrow* - *narrowest*
- *clever* - *cleverest*

Longer Adjectives

- Adjectives of three or more syllables have *most*:
- *beautiful* - **most** *beautiful*
- *difficult* - **most** *difficult*
- Two-syllable adjectives ending in *-ing*, *-ed*, *-ful* and *-less*:
- *tired* - **most** *tired* *boring* - **most** *boring*

Irregular forms

• Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
• <i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
• <i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
• <i>ill</i>	<i>worse</i>	
• <i>far</i>	<i>farther /</i>	<i>farthest /</i>
•	<i>further</i>	<i>furthest</i>
• <i>old</i>	<i>older / elder</i>	<i>oldest / eldest</i>

Spelling tips

- Adjectives ending in **-e**: + **-r**, **-st**.
- *late**e** - late**r** - late**st***
- One vowel + one consonant: **double** consonant.
- *big - big**g**er - big**g**est*
- Adjectives ending in **-y** have **-ier** and **-iest**.
- *happ**y** - happ**i**er - happ**i**est*

Change the sentences using superlatives

- She`s very kind. - Yes, she`s the kindest person I know.
- It`s a very beautiful park. -
- He`s very polite. -
-
- This coat is very expensive. -
- She`s very tall. -

- She`s very kind. - Yes, she`s the kindest person I know.
- It`s a very beautiful park. - Yes, it`s the most beautiful park I know.
- He`s very polite. - Yes, he`s the politest person I know.
- This coat is very expensive. - Yes, this is the most expensive coat I know.
- She`s very tall. - Yes, she`s the tallest person I know.

Fill in the table

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
big		
nervous		
calm		
interesting		
tidy		
rich		

Fill in the table

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
big	bigger	biggest
nervous	more nervous	most nervous
calm	calmer	calmest
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
tidy	tidier	tidiest
rich	richer	richest

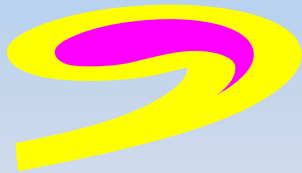


Conquering the Comma

A workshop brought to you by
the Purdue University
Writing Lab

What Is a Comma?

- A comma is a punctuation mark that indicates a pause is needed in a sentence.
- Commas help to clarify meaning for the reader.



Sentence Structure: Compound Sentence

- A sentence that contains two simple sentences joined by a conjunction is called a compound sentence.
- A conjunction joins words, phrases, and clauses together in a sentence.
- Conjunctions
 - for
 - and
 - nor
 - but
 - or
 - yet
 - so

FAN BOYS

Sentence Structure: Compound Sentence



- The comma in a compound sentence is placed before the conjunction.

Andy built a snowman, and
Jeff played with his dog.

Sentence Structure: Compound Sentence



Where would you place
the comma in the
following sentence?

**Dan struggled with his homework
so his father helped him.**

Sentence Structure: Commas in a Series



- Place commas in a sentence to divide items in a list.
- The commas will help the reader to avoid confusion.

Sentence Structure: Commas in a Series

Consider the difference in the
following:

Last month, Alex saw Mary Ann Lee
and Kim.

Last month, Alex saw Mary, Ann,
Lee, and Kim.

Last month, Alex saw Mary Ann,
Lee, and Kim.

How many girls did Alex see?



Sentence Structure: Commas in a Series

- Commas should be placed in series of words, phrases, or clauses.
- Place commas in the following sentences:

Martina brushed her hair, put on her pajamas, and went to bed.

She fell asleep and dreamed that she was a princess, she kissed a frog, and she rescued her prince.



Commas with adjectives

- Use commas to separate adjectives that provide an equal description of a noun.

THE TEST:

Can you put “and” between the adjectives?

Can they be described in reverse order?

If so, use a comma.

big blue house three hungry kittens

a cranky, ungrateful man

Sentence Structure:

Direct Address

- A noun in direct address is the name or title of a person being spoken to.
- Use commas to set off nouns in direct address.
- Example:

Mrs. Barnhart, I love learning grammar!

I want to learn more about commas, Tracy, so
I can be the best writer!

Commas in Quotations

❑ If the *He said* comes first, place the comma after said.

He said, “I know Kung Fu.” Follow your rules for dialogue punctuation.

❑ If the *he said* comes after the quote, place the comma inside the quotation marks after the last word in the quotation.

• “I’ll dance with you,” he said.

Commas in Quotations

- If the *he said* comes in the middle of the quote, place the comma inside the quotation marks after the last word in the first part of the quote and after the he said.

“Put the box,” he said, “in the house.”

Capitalization and Punctuation

st LA Activity



Capital Letters

- All sentences begin with capital letters.

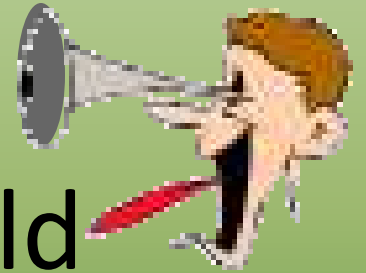
We enjoyed reading the book.

Those girls finished cleaning the counter.



Capital Letters

- Proper nouns begin with capital letters.



Mrs. **C**larke asked if **A**my would help.

Uncle **R**ob took us to **T**exas.

Capital Letters

- The pronoun **I** is always capitalized.

I don't need your help.

My aunt and **I** picked up the papers.



Capital Letters

- A capital letter begins the first, last, and any important word in the title of a book, magazine, song, movie, poem, or other work.

Read the last chapter of Tom Sawyer.

She saw *Snow White* when she was five years old.



Punctuation: Period

- A complete sentence that makes a statement ends with a period.

It's your birthday. You blow out the candle.



Punctuation: Period

- Most abbreviations end with a period.

Dr. Howard lives on Oak Rd.
near St. Mary's Hospital.



Punctuation: Question Mark

- A question ends with a question mark.

When will you be finished?



Punctuation: Exclamation Mark

- A statement expression strong feeling or excitement ends with an exclamation mark.

What a beautiful day it is!



Punctuation: Comma

- A comma separates things in a series.

I ate pizza, a burger, and ice cream.



Punctuation: Comma

- A comma comes before the conjunction that compounds independent clauses.

She finished her work, and then she went to bed.



Punctuation: Comma

- A comma separates an interruption from the rest of the sentence.

Mr. Walker, our teacher, was
happy.



Punctuation: Comma

- A comma separates quoted words from the rest of the sentence.

“I wanted to go,” she rem

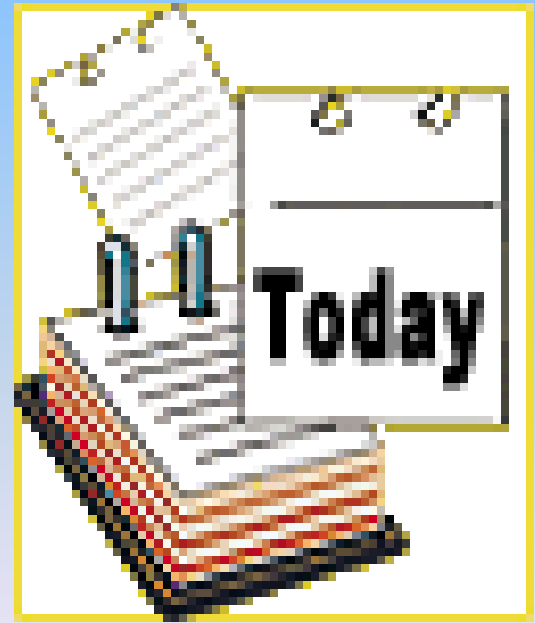


Punctuation: Comma

- A comma separates items in an address or date.

Miami, Florida

January 6, 2003



Punctuation: Colon

- A colon shows the reader that a list or explanation follows.

I will need the following items: scissors, paper, glue, and paint.



Punctuation: Quotation Marks

- Quotation marks are used to identify the exact words of a speaker .

President Bush said, “We will not tire, we will not falter, and we will not fail.”



Suffixes

What are suffixes?

- A suffix is a group of letters we add to the end of a word.
- Suffixes change the meaning or purpose of the word, e.g.

kind + **ness** = kindness

The suffix 'ness'

- The nurse was kind.
- The nurse showed great kindness.



The suffix 'ness'

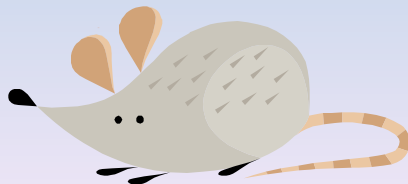
- After her run, Miss Kemp was tired.
- After her run Miss Kemp was full of tiredness.

The suffix 'ness'

- If you are careless, your work will be full of mistakes.
- Careless~~ness~~ in your work means it will be full of mistakes.

The suffix 'ship'

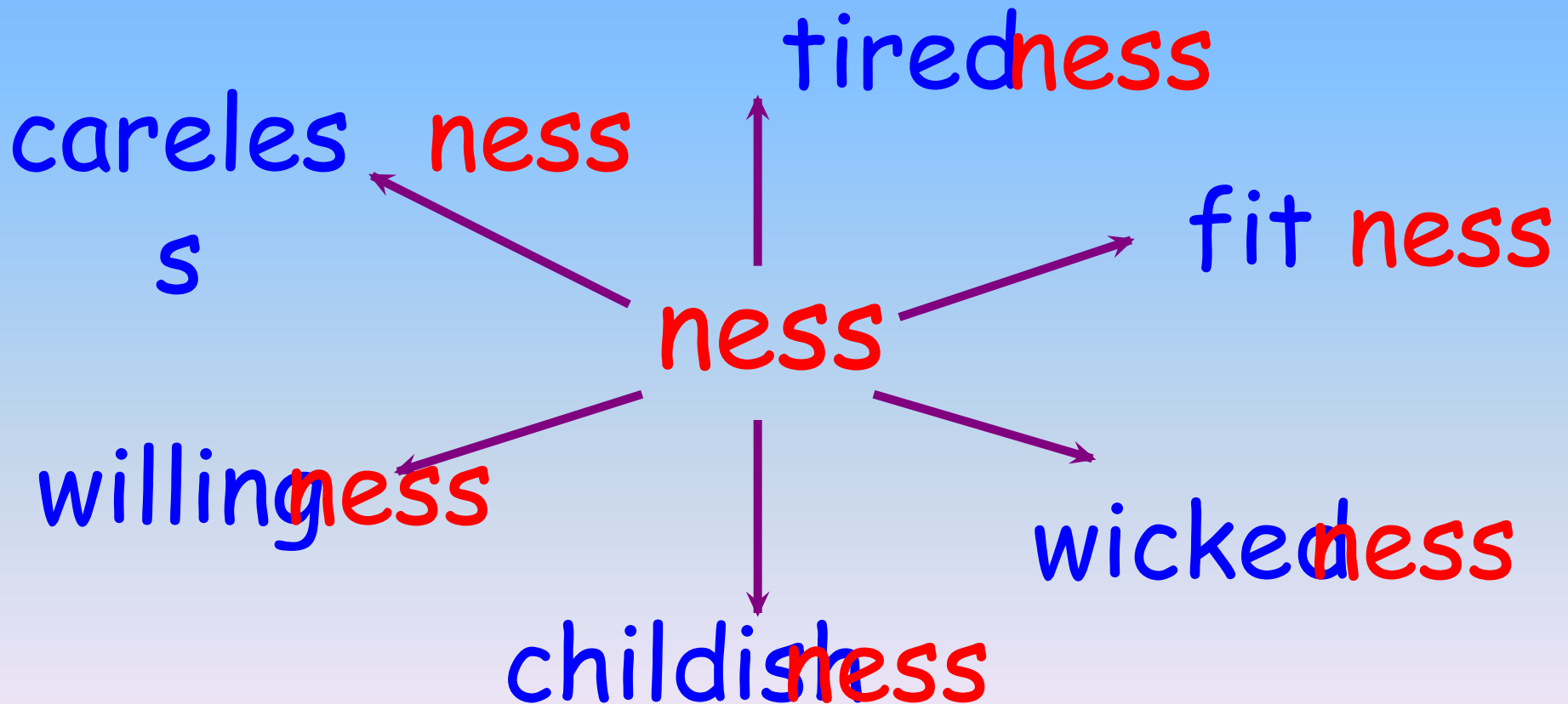
- Jerry was a good friend of Monty.
- Jerry had a strong friendship with Monty.



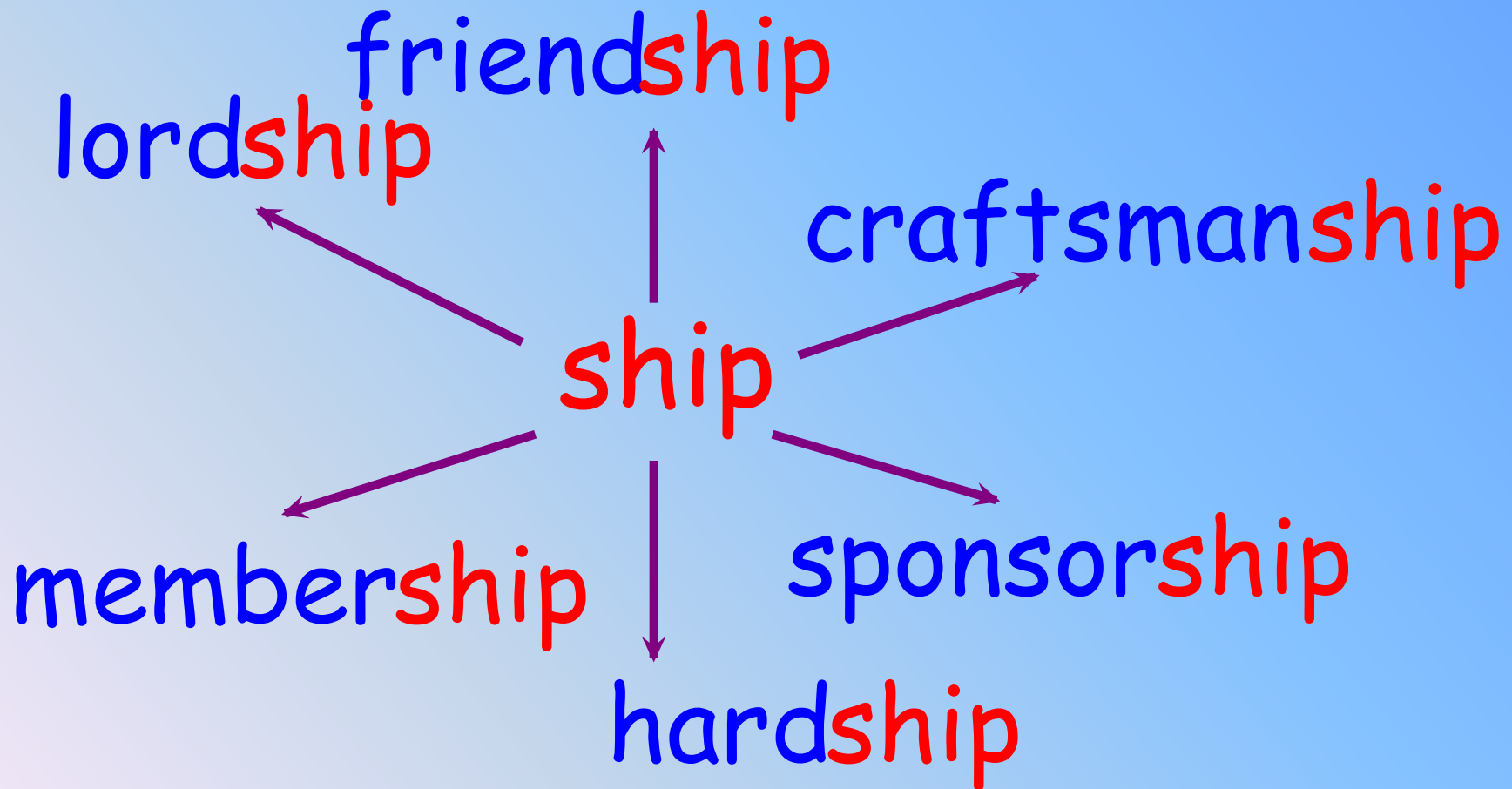
The suffix 'ship'

- Paul has a work partner in class.
- Paul has a work partnership with another person in the class.

Add the suffix 'ness' to
these root words!



Add the suffix 'ship' to
these root words!



To recognise and spell the suffixes: - ness and ship

- Read the word carefully.
- Add the correct suffix and rewrite the word.
- Use a dictionary to find if you have added the correct suffix.

Is it 'ship' or 'ness'?

sweetness

kindness

fitness

citizenship

goodness

membership

likeness

hardship

Regular and Irregular Plural Nouns

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

○ Regular plurals:

1. We form the plural of most nouns by adding –s to the singular noun.

Example: book books
 girl girls

2. Some regular plurals require changes in the spelling of the noun before we add –s.

Example: dish dishes
 factory factories
 knife knives



Irregular Plural Nouns

IRREGULAR PLURALS

- Some nouns form their plural by changing their vowels.

Singular	Plural
foot	feet
goose	geese
man	men
mouse	mice
woman	women

- Some nouns form their plural by adding a syllable.

Singular	Plural
child	children
ox	oxen



Verb Tenses

How to distinguish
different verb tenses.

OVERVIEW

1. Present
2. Past
3. future

NOW



A horizontal black arrow points from the left towards the right. A vertical black line intersects this arrow at its midpoint. The word 'NOW' is positioned above the intersection point. The word 'PAST' is positioned to the left of the intersection point, and the word 'FUTURE' is positioned to the right of the intersection point.

PAST

FUTURE

PRESENT TENSE

- Activities or events that occurring in the present.
- Summarizing pieces of writing, films, plays.
- Stating ongoing opinions, beliefs, habits, and facts.
- Ex: I ride a bike to school everyday.
- (from Judy's grammar package)

Verbs in the simple present tense

- **Singular:**
- **Writes**
- **Studies**
- **walks**
- **Plural:**
- **Write**
- **Study**
- **Walk**

- One thing happened in the past, and *is in progress at the present time*, and probably will continue.
- Ex: I am washing the dishes.

Examples for verbs in the present progressive sentences

am walking

is + doing

are staying

(verb + ing)

PAST TENSE

- At one particular time in the past, it happened. It began and ended in past.
- Ex: I walked to school this morning.

Verbs in the past tense

- **Regular:**
played, walked,
noticed
- **Irregular :**
 - became, began
 - blew, grew
 - thought, taught
 - cut, hurt, let

Past Tense

- One thing happened before and *was in process at a particular time in the past*, and it continued.
- Ex: I was doing my homework.

Examples for verbs in the past sentences

• was typing

+

leaving

• were working

(verb +

ing)

Future Tense

- At one particular time in the future, it will happen.
- Ex: Jason will go to bed at 12 o'clock.

Verbs in the future tense

will

be

going

to

- One thing will happen in the future, and it *will be in process at a particular time in the future*, and it will probably continue.
- Ex: Katie will be sleeping when her father comes home.

Verbs in the future sentences

will be + _____ (verb +
ing)

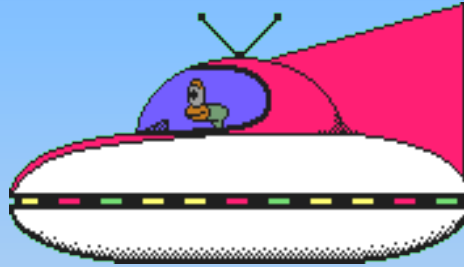
- **The action will be completely done before another time in the future.**
- **Ex: Albert will already have taken shower before he goes to bed.**

Verbs in the future tense

will + have +

(participle)

Subject-Verb Agreement



University Learning Center

PC 247 / AC I 160

Developed by Chris Losa





Keep Your Eyes Open

- Although often overlooked, problems with
- Subject-Verb Agreement are REAL!

- To help avoid these errors, we will discuss:

How to make Subjects and Verbs agree in number,
What to do with tricky subjects like *Each* and *Every*,
What to do with compound subjects



- Learn to spot and correct these errors and become a believer.

Recognizing Subjects and Verbs

- A complete sentence must have a SUBJECT
- and a VERB.
- The **subject** is the *who* or *what* that performs the action.
- The **verb** is the action word.

Spot the Subject and Verb

- The players on our side are strong.
- The players on our side are strong.
- *Players* is the subject and *are* is the verb.



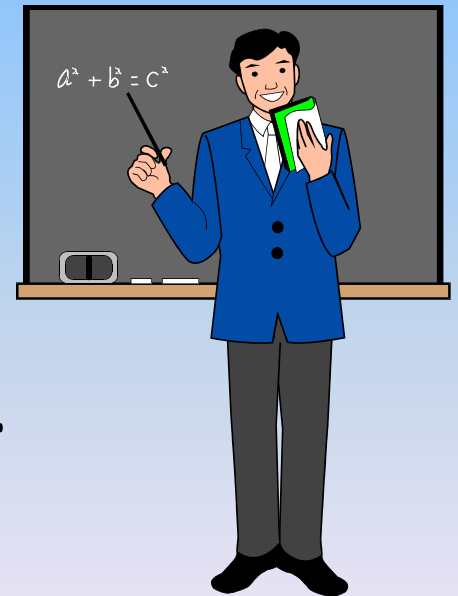
- Once you've identified the **Subject** and the **Verb**, you have to make sure they agree in **Number**.
- Singular subjects require singular verbs and plural subjects require plural verbs.

Therefore . . .

- The car**S** run, but the car run**S**.
- The plural noun *cars* takes the plural verb *run*.
There is only one *S* in the pair.
- The singular noun *car* takes the singular verb *runs*. Again, There is only one *S* in the pair.

BEWARE

- The *student and the instructor* work long hours.



- The subject consists of two people.
Therefore, it is plural.

BEWARE

- BE CAREFUL!
- When subjects are joined by *and* and combine to form a single thing or person, they are treated like a singular subject.
- Use a singular verb with such compound subjects.

Context

Clues



DEFINITION (meaning)

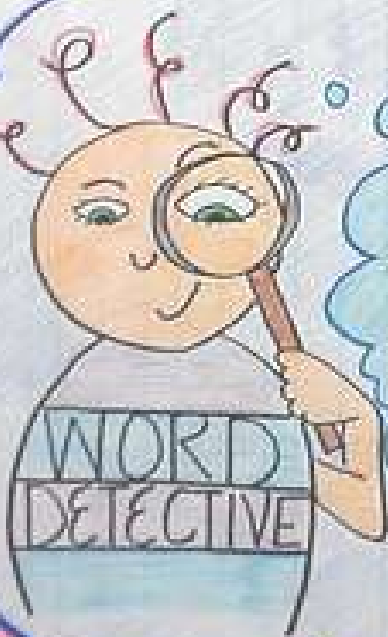
The marsh, or swamp, was a wet and muggy place.

WORD PARTS

Is there a helpful prefix, suffix, or root word?

helpful
rewrite

USING
CONTEXT
CLUES



EXAMPLES

like
such as
or

A device, such as a phone or mp3 player, can be expensive.

SYNONYMS (same)

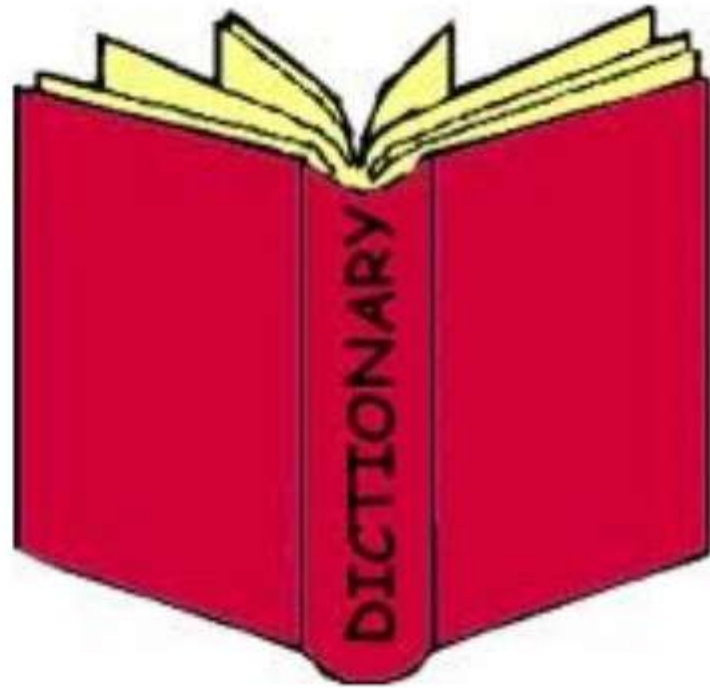
The fox raced swiftly through the trees and flew out of sight.

ANTONYMS (opposite)

She knew the cup wasn't fragile when she felt its sturdy handle and thick sides.

The Dictionary

The Best Source of Words



By Dr. Arlene S. Opina

Parts of a Dictionary

http://www.powershow.com/view/275d44-MjE3Z/Dictionary_Skills_and_Guide_Words_powerpoint_ppt_presentation

The diagram illustrates the components of a dictionary entry for the word 'education'. It features four labels at the top: 'Entry Word', 'Pronunciation Key', 'Part of Speech', and 'Date of origin'. Arrows point from these labels to the corresponding parts of the entry below. 'Entry Word' points to 'education'. 'Pronunciation Key' points to '\,e-jə-\'kā-shən\'. 'Part of Speech' points to 'noun'. 'Date of origin' points to '(1531)'. The entry text follows, including definitions for 'a' and 'b', and derivative forms like 'educational' and 'educational·ly'.

Entry Word Pronunciation Key Part of Speech Date of origin

education: \,e-jə-\'kā-shən\ *noun* (1531) **1 a:** the action or process of educating or of being **educated** ; *also* : a stage of such a process **b:** the knowledge and development resulting from an **educational** process <a **person of little education**> **2:** the field of study that deals mainly with methods of teaching and learning in schools

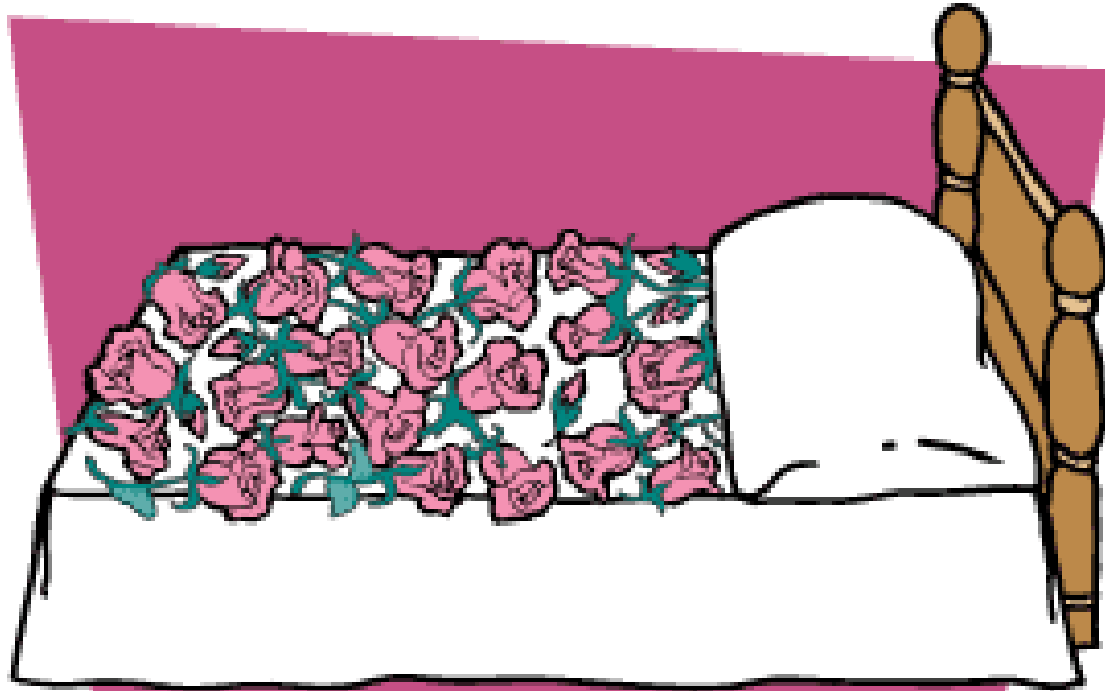
— **ed·u·ca·tion·al** \-shə-nəl, -shə-nəl\ *adjective*
— **ed·u·ca·tion·al·ly** \-ē\ *adverb*

Figurative Language/ Common Idioms

Mrs. Salgado

Figurative Language

Whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, you are using figurative language. Any language that goes beyond the literal meaning of words in order to furnish new effects or fresh insights into an idea or a subject.



School would be a ***bed of roses*** without tests and homework.



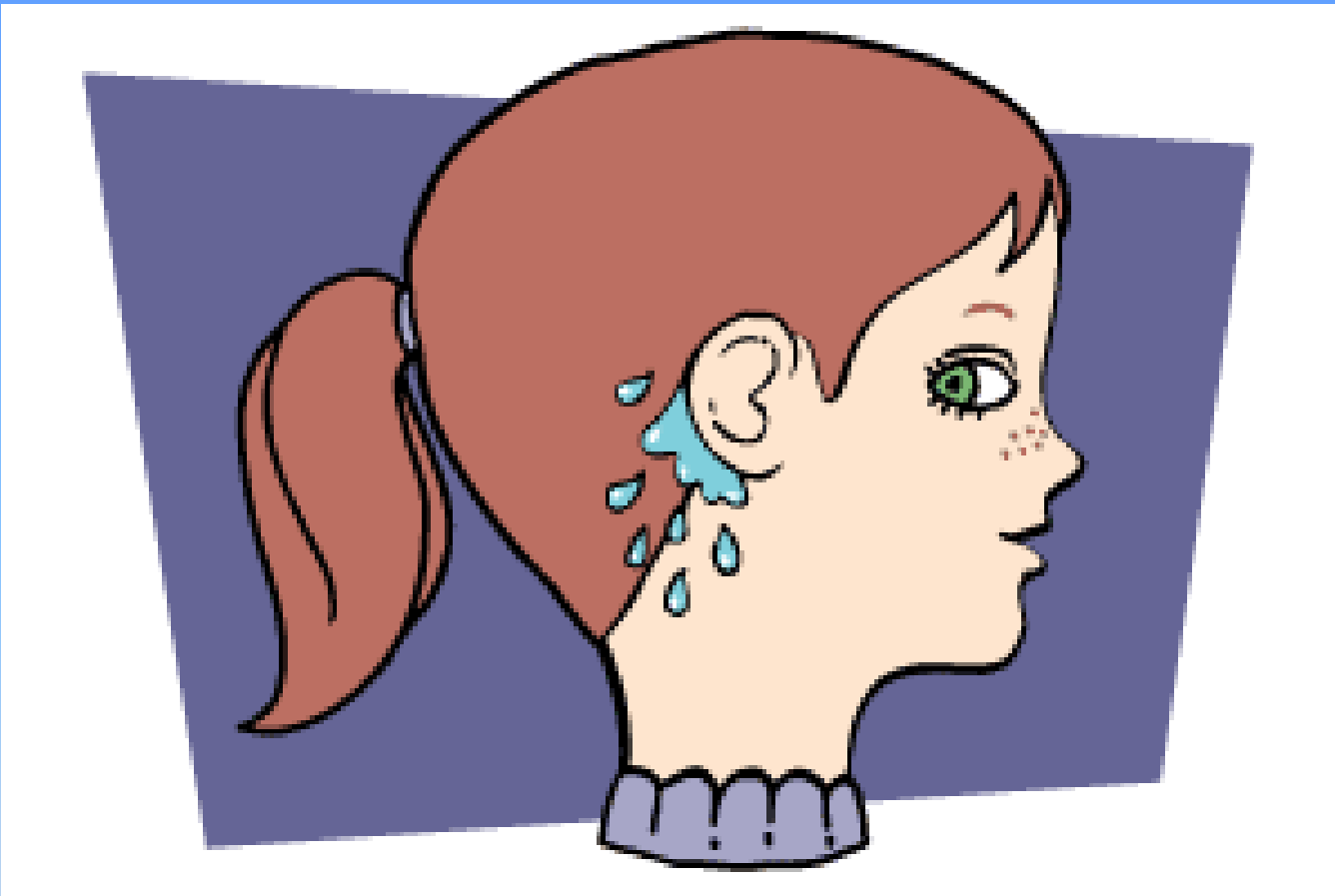
Exhausted from my long hike through the park, decided to **hit the hay** right after dinner.



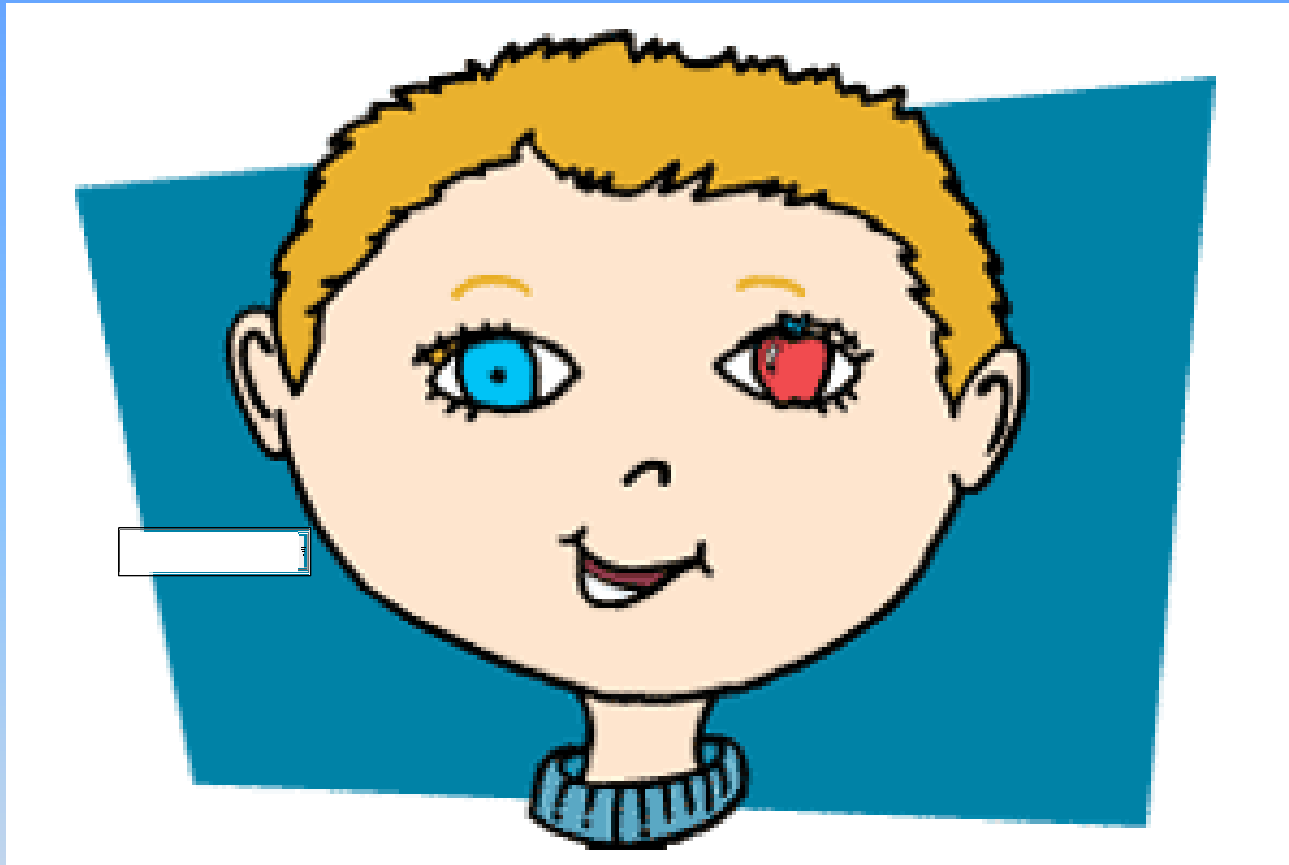
Our basketball team is healthy, **knock on wood**, so they will probably win their big game tonight.



My older brother is like a **back seat driver**,
always telling me how to improve my
curveball even though I don't want his
advice.



After two weeks, the new teacher was still **wet behind the ears**, and had trouble getting her students to pay attention after lunch.



The prince found the *apple of his eye* when he met Cinderella at the ball.

Idioms

An idiom is a natural way of speaking to a native of another language.

A Bird In The Hand Is Worth Two In The Bush:

Having something that is certain is much better than taking a risk for more, because chances are you might lose everything.

Blessing In Disguise:

Something good that isn't recognized at first.

A Chip On Your Shoulder:

Being upset for something that happened in the past.

Idioms

A Dime A Dozen:

Anything that is common and easy to get.

A Doubting Thomas:

A skeptic who needs physical or personal evidence in order to believe something.

A Drop in the Bucket:

A very small part of something big or whole.



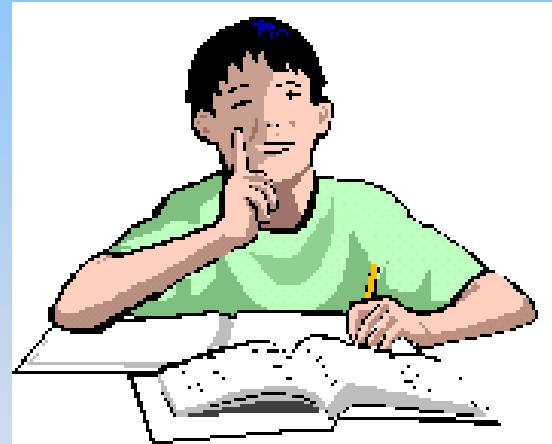
It is not healthy to ***bury your head in the sand*** when dealing with a problem.

Third Grade High Frequency Spelling List

about	don't	its	said	very
again	enough	journal	schools	want
almost	especially	knew	something	was
also	everybody	know	sometimes	wear
always	everything	laughed	terrible	weather
another	except	let's	that's	went
anyone	exciting	lovable	their	we're
are	favorite	myself	then	were
beautiful	first	new	there	what
because	friendly	no	they	when
before	general	off	they're	where
buy	getting	one	thought	whether
by	governor	our	threw	who
can't	have	people	through	whole
city	hidden	prettier	to	winner
could	hole	prettiest	too	with
community	hopeless	pretty	trouble	won
confusion	I'm	probably	two	won't
countries	impossible	question	unhappiness	wouldn't
didn't	independent	really	until	write
discover	into	recycle	usually	your
doesn't	it's	right	vacation	you're

Irregular Verbs

A Project LA Activity



COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

- **blow**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

- **blow**



Present	Past	Past Participle
blow	blew	blown

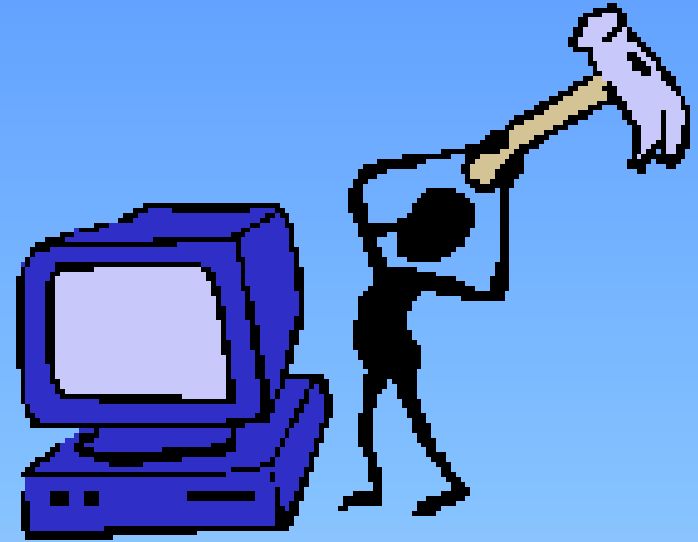
- **break**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **break**



Present	Past	Past Participle
break	broke	broken

- **catch**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **catch**



Present	Past	Past Participle
catch	caught	caught

- **choose**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **chose**



Present	Past	Past Participle
chose	chose	chosen

- **come**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **come**



Present	Past	Past Participle
come	came	come

- do



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

• do



Present	Past	Past Participle
do	did	done

- **draw**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **draw**



Present	Past	Past Participle
draw	drew	drawn

- **drink**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

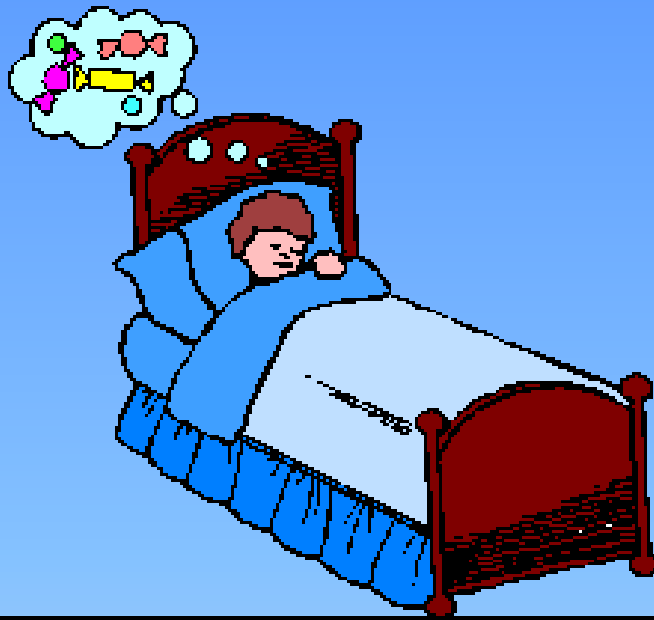
Can you list these verb forms?

- **drink**



Present	Past	Past Participle
drink	drank	drunk

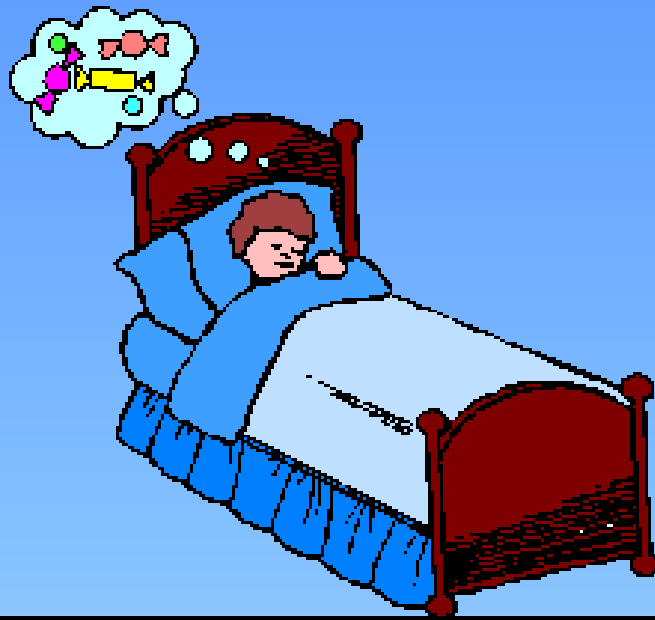
- **dream**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **dream**



Present	Past	Past Participle
dream	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed

- **drive**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **drive**



Present	Past	Past Participle
drive	drove	driven

- eat



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **eat**



Present	Past	Past Participle
eat	ate	eaten

- **fall**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

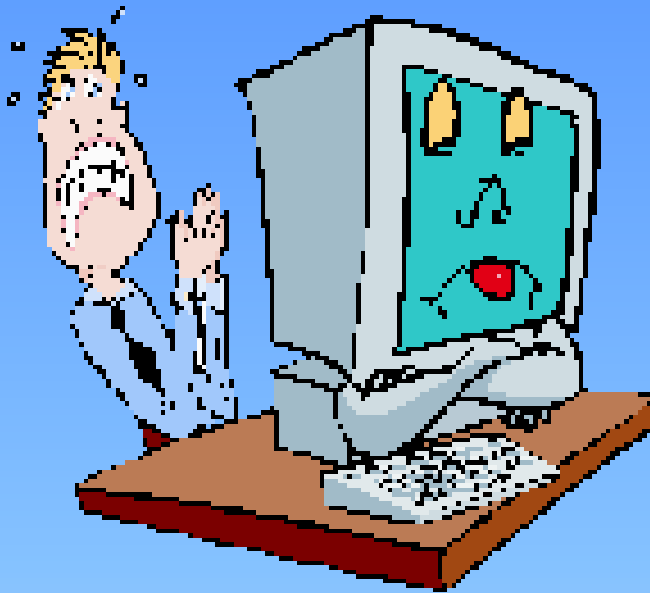
Can you list these verb forms?

- **fall**



Present	Past	Past Participle
fall	fell	fallen

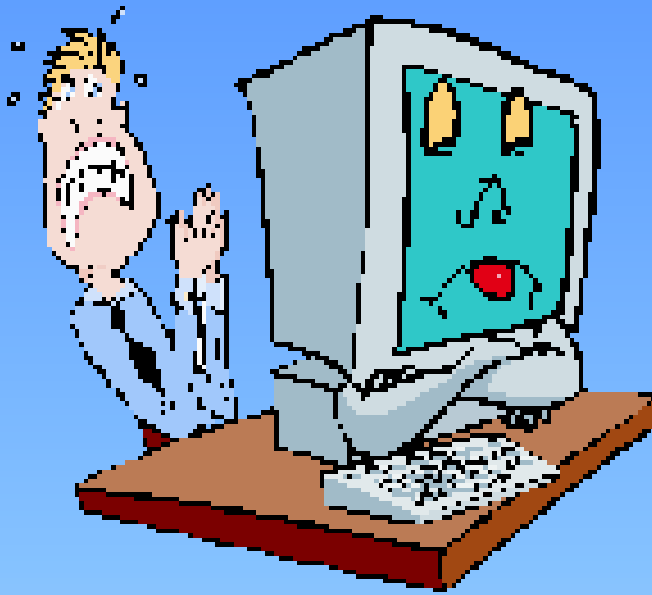
- **forgive**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **forgive**



Present	Past	Past Participle
forgive	forgave	forgiven

- **get**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **get**



Present	Past	Past Participle
get	got	gotten

- go



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

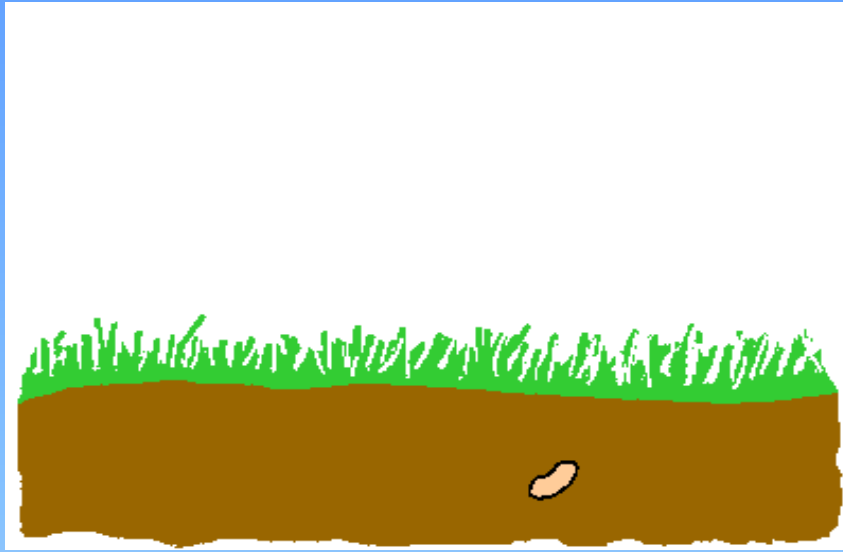
Can you list these verb forms?

- **go**



Present	Past	Past Participle
go	went	gone

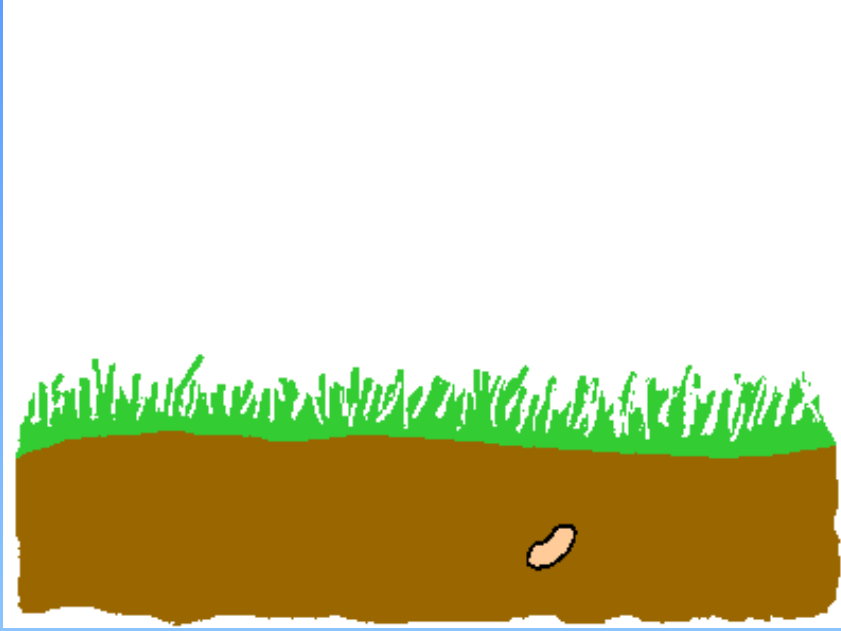
- **grow**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **grow**



Present	Past	Past Participle
grow	grew	grown

- **know**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **know**



Present	Past	Past Participle
know	knew	known

- **lay**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

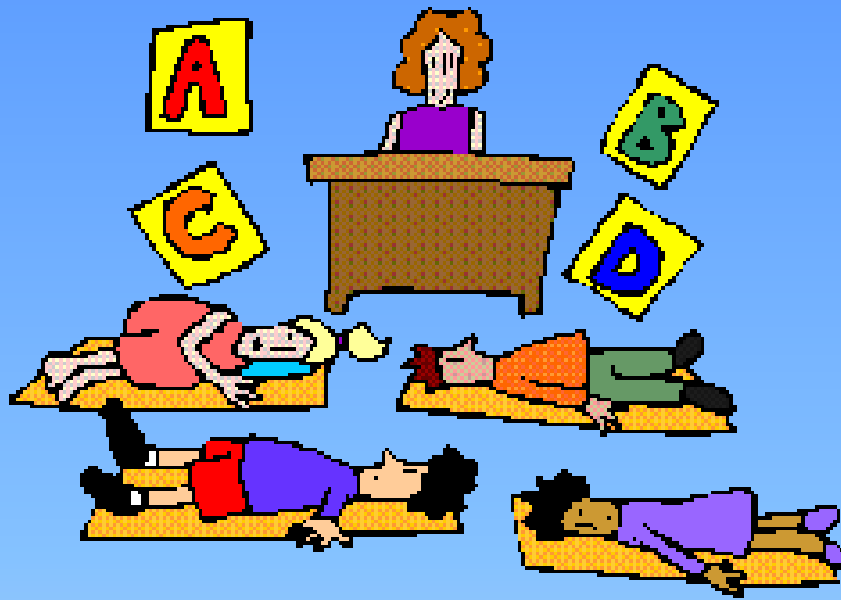
Can you list these verb forms?

- **lay**



Present	Past	Past Participle
lay	laid	laid

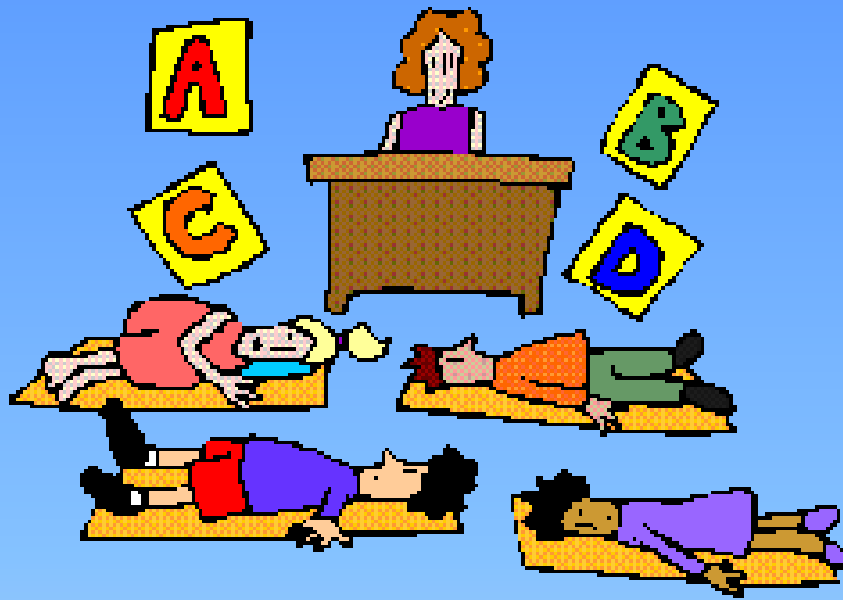
- **lie**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **lie**



Present	Past	Past Participle
lie	lay	lain

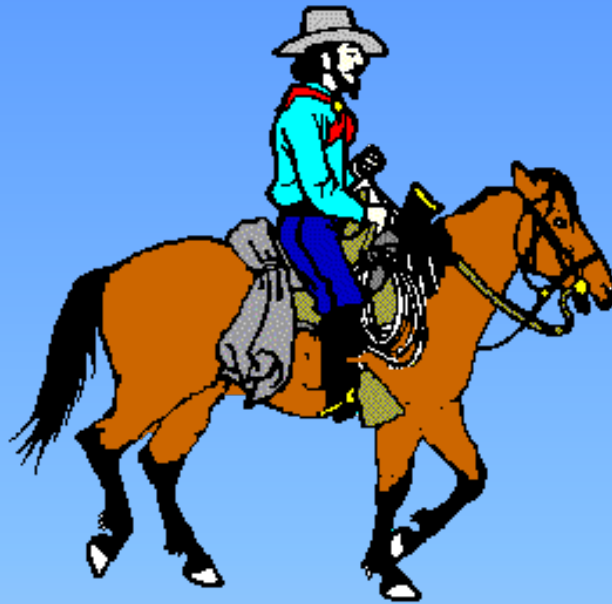
- **ride**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **ride**



Present	Past	Past Participle
ride	rode	ridden

- **run**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

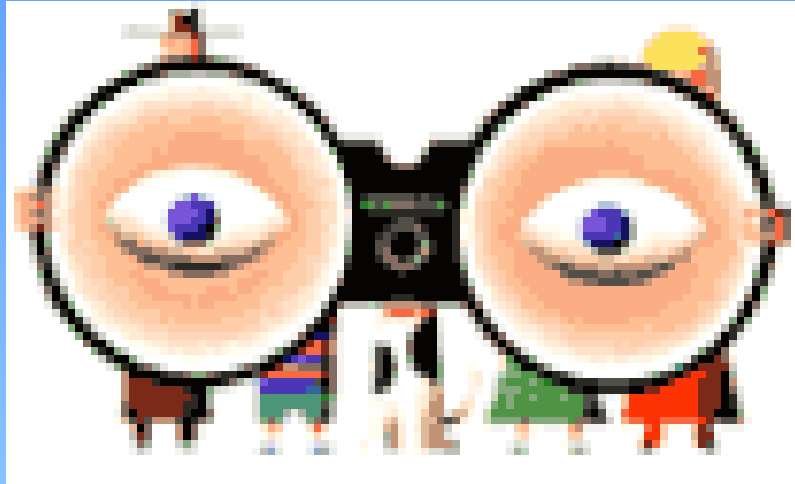
Can you list these verb forms?

- **run**



Present	Past	Past Participle
run	ran	run

- **see**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

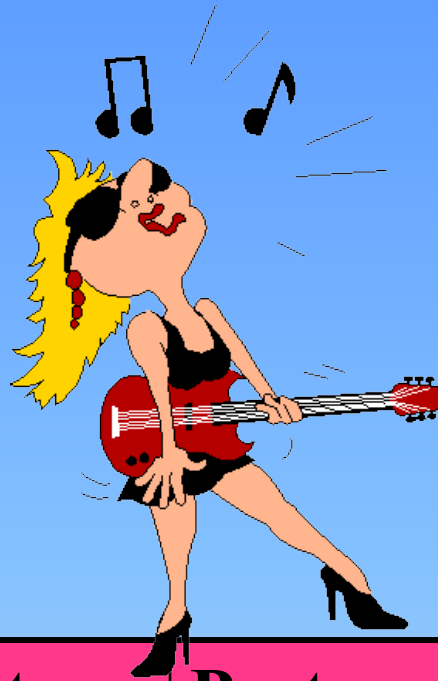
Can you list these verb forms?

- **see**



Present	Past	Past Participle
see	saw	seen

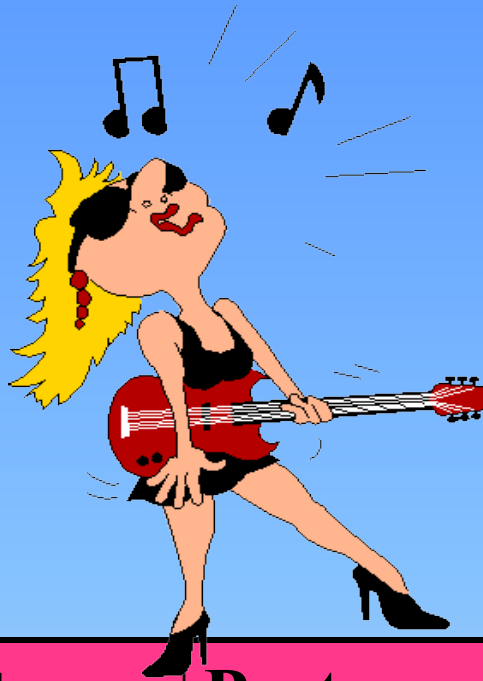
- **sing**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **sing**



Present	Past	Past Participle
sing	sang	sung

- **sit**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **sit**



Present	Past	Past Participle
sit	sat	sat

- **Speak**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **Speak**



Present	Past	Past Participle
Speak	Spoke	Spoken

- **swim**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **swim**



Present	Past	Past Participle
swim	swam	swum

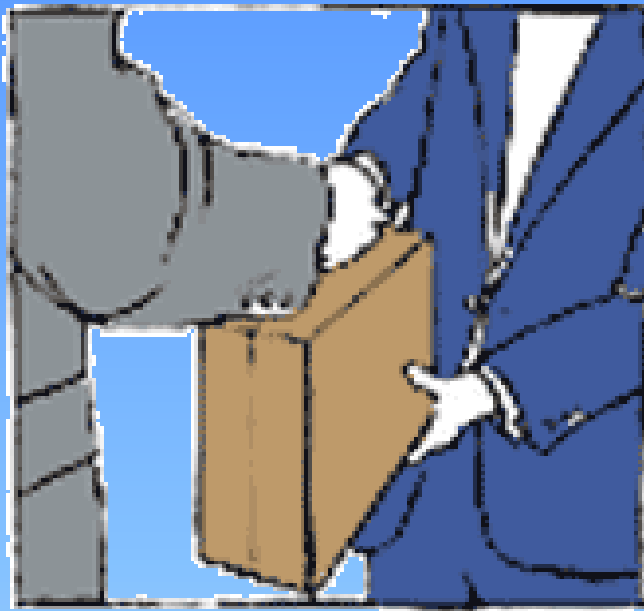
- **take**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

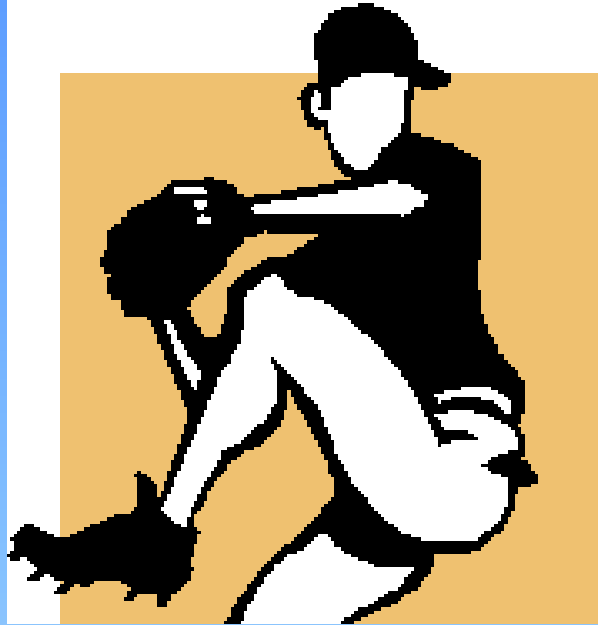
Can you list these verb forms?

- **take**



Present	Past	Past Participle
take	took	taken

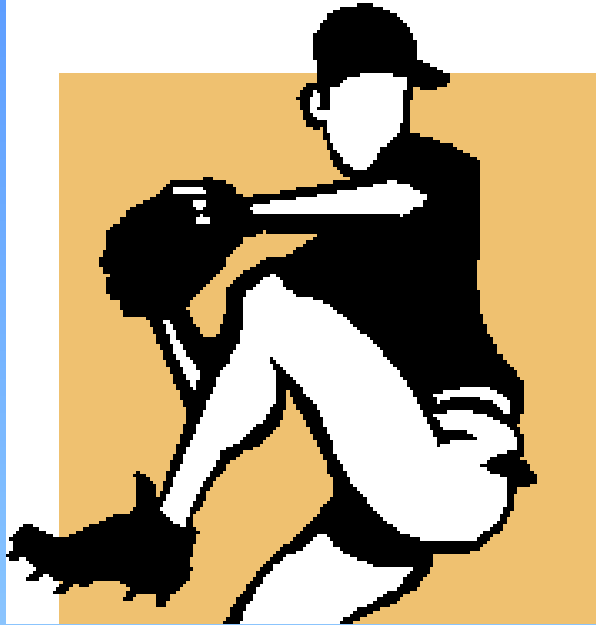
- **throw**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

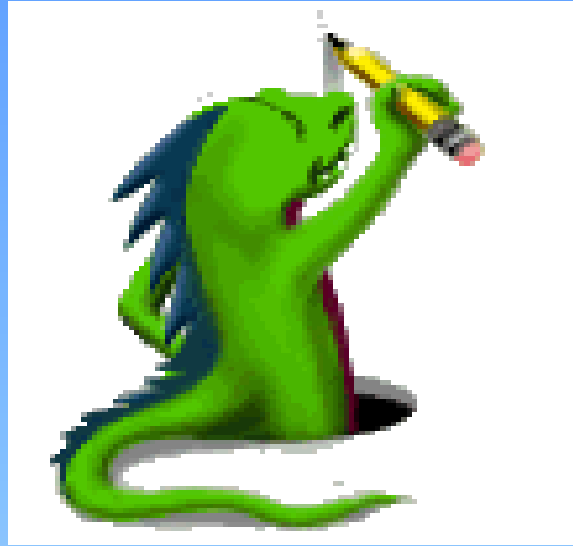
Can you list these verb forms?

- **throw**



Present	Past	Past Participle
throw	threw	thrown

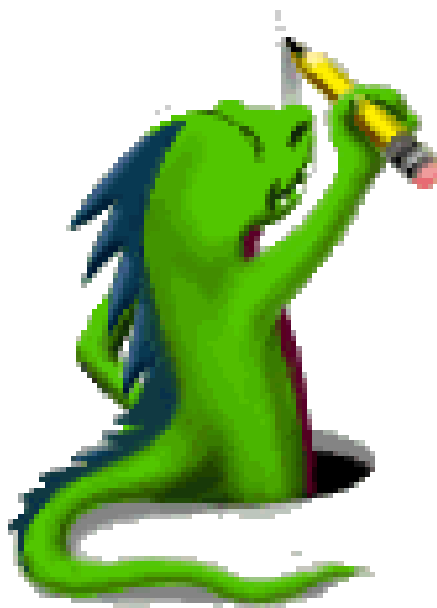
- **write**



Present	Past	Past Participle
?	?	?

Can you list these verb forms?

- **write**



Present	Past	Past Participle
write	wrote	written