

A. Parts of Speech

1. Nouns
2. Pronouns
3. Verbs
4. Adjectives
5. Adverbs
6. Prepositions
7. Conjunctions
8. Interjections

B. Prepositional Phrases: adjective or adverb, object of prep**C. Sentences**

1. Simple : S and V
2. Compound: I , and I
3. Complex: I D or D, I

D. Sentence Patterns

1. Subject + Action Verb
2. Subject+ Action Verb+ Direct Object
3. Subject+ Action Verb + Indirect Object+ Direct Object
4. Subject + Linking Verb+ Predicate Nominative (Noun)
5. Subject+ Linking Verb+ Predicate Adjective

E. Clauses: Independent/Dependent (aka independent/subordinate)**Clauses: contains a subject and verb****Independent Clauses:**

Contains a subject and verb, BEGINS LIKE A NORMAL SENTENCE, it is a complete sentence, expresses a complete thought, it makes complete sense, you may put a period after it, it can stand alone as a sentence

TWO TYPES**Dependent Clauses/ Subordinate Clauses:**

Contains a subject and verb, DO NOT EXPRESS A COMPLETE THOUGHT, DO NOT MAKE SENSE without the help of an IC, cannot stand alone

THEY BEGIN WITH SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OR RELATIVE PRONOUNS

TWO KINDS:**Adjective or Adverb**

Adjective clauses: answer... Which one?

What kind?

Adverb clauses: answer... When?
Where?

How?
Why?

Under what condition?
To what extent?

8 Parts of Speech

Noun: names

Pronoun: replaces

Verb: states action or being

Adjective: describes

Adverb: describes, to what extent

Preposition: relates, positions

Conjunction: connects

Interjections: expresses strong feeling

Nouns	A person, place, thing, or idea	Brother, Dr. Adams, Mike, forest, desk, New York, piano, rain, sun, freedom, happiness, bravery, honesty, love
Pronouns	A word that takes the place of one or more nouns. Antecedent: The noun being replaced, renamed	Personal: <u>First Person:</u> The person speaking I, me, my, mine, we, us, our, ours <u>Second Person:</u> The person spoken to you, your, yours <u>Third Person:</u> The person or thing spoken about He, him, his, she her, hers, it, its, they them, their, theirs Reflexive: -self or -selves ending Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves Indefinite: refers to unnamed people or things All, another, any, anybody, anyone, anything, both, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, few, many, most, neither, none, no one, nothing, one, several, some, someone, something Demonstrative: point out people, places, and objects This, that, these, those Interrogative: ask questions What, which, who, whom, whose Relative: Most <u>adjective clauses</u> being with a relative pronoun, It relates an adj clauses to its antecedent or noun being modified Who, whom, whose, which, that

Verbs	<p><u>action verb</u>: tells what action a subject is performing</p> <p>ALL Action verbs are either transitive or intransitive. An action verb that has an <u>object</u> is <u>transitive</u>. The object answers What? or Whom? after the verb. An action verb that <u>does not have an object</u> is <u>intransitive</u>.</p> <p><u>linking verb</u>: links the subject with another word in the sentence Jen is smart:</p> <p><i>is</i> LINKS the subject to the word smart.</p> <p><u>Linking vs Action</u></p> <p>LINKING The medicine <u>tasted</u> bitter.</p> <p>(Bitter describes the subject/medicine.)</p> <p>ACTION Mike tasted the medicine.</p> <p>(Tasted is the action Mike is performing.)</p>	<p>Action Verbs Tells what action a subject is performing.</p> <table><tr><td>Bounce</td><td>catch</td></tr><tr><td>Study</td><td>giggle</td></tr><tr><td>Jump</td><td>play</td></tr><tr><td>Run</td><td>swim</td></tr></table> <p>Helping verbs: To be: am, is, was, were, be, being, been To have: has, have, had To do: do, does, did <u>Others</u>: may, might, must, can, could, shall, should, will, would</p> <p>Linking verbs: <u>Common forms of the verb: to be</u></p> <table><tr><td>be</td><td>shall be</td><td>have been</td></tr><tr><td>is</td><td>will be</td><td>has been</td></tr><tr><td>am</td><td>can be</td><td>had been</td></tr><tr><td>are</td><td>could be</td><td>could have been</td></tr><tr><td>was</td><td>should be</td><td>should have been</td></tr><tr><td>were</td><td>would be</td><td>may have been</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>may be</td><td>might have been</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>might be</td><td>must have been</td></tr></table> <p><u>Additional Linking Verbs</u></p> <table><tr><td>Appear</td><td>grow</td><td>seem</td></tr><tr><td>Stay</td><td>become</td><td>look</td></tr><tr><td>smell</td><td>taste</td><td>Feel</td></tr><tr><td>remain</td><td>sound</td><td>turn</td></tr></table>	Bounce	catch	Study	giggle	Jump	play	Run	swim	be	shall be	have been	is	will be	has been	am	can be	had been	are	could be	could have been	was	should be	should have been	were	would be	may have been		may be	might have been		might be	must have been	Appear	grow	seem	Stay	become	look	smell	taste	Feel	remain	sound	turn
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Adjectives	A word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun.	<div>Answers: Which one? What kind? How many? How much?</div> <div>***well</div> <div>**the words below may also be used as pronouns</div> <div>Demonstrative Adjectives: I want that bike. (that is describing which bike)</div> <div>This, that, these, those</div> <div>Interrogative Adjectives What, which</div> <div>Indefinite Adjectives All, another, any, both, each, either, few, many, more, most, neither, other, several, some</div> <div>***The use of good, well.</div> <div>Good is an adjective and often follows a linking verb.</div> <div>Well is an ADVERB and often follows an action verb. Well is ALSO IS AN ADJECTIVE meaning “in good health,” “attractive,” or “satisfactory.”</div> <div>The brownies smell good. (adj, after Linking Vb) Janice cooks well. (adv: How does she cook?) I feel well now. (adj, meaning in good health)</div> <div>Adjective or Adverb: Many adverbs end in -ly. Some adjectives also end in -ly. Always check to see how the word is being used in the sentence. Adverb: Mr. Monastero receives the magazine monthly. (adverb: when is the magazine received???) Adjective: Mr. Schiffmacher pays the bill on a monthly basis. (adj: what kind of basis does he pay the bill on????)</div>																												
Adverbs	Adverbs make VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and OTHER ADVERBS	<div>They answer....</div> <div>Where? When? How? To what extent? Under what condition?</div> <div>Common Adverbs</div> <table><tr><td>Again</td><td>ever</td><td>often</td><td>somewhere</td></tr><tr><td>Almost</td><td>here</td><td>perhaps</td><td>soon</td></tr><tr><td>Alone</td><td>just</td><td>quite</td><td>then</td></tr><tr><td>Already</td><td>later</td><td>rather</td><td>there</td></tr><tr><td>Also</td><td>never</td><td>seldom</td><td>today</td></tr><tr><td>Away</td><td>now</td><td>sometimes</td><td>very</td></tr><tr><td>Even</td><td>nowhere</td><td>somewhat</td><td>yet</td></tr></table> <div>*well</div>	Again	ever	often	somewhere	Almost	here	perhaps	soon	Alone	just	quite	then	Already	later	rather	there	Also	never	seldom	today	Away	now	sometimes	very	Even	nowhere	somewhat	yet
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Conjunctions	<p>Connects words or groups of words</p> <p>Connects two independent clauses to avoid a run-on sentence.</p>	<p>Coordinating Conjunctions: FANBOYS And, but, for, nor, or, so, yet</p> <p>Her ring and bracelet were found. She or he will be elected. Greg came early but left late.</p> <p>Correlative Conjunctions: pairs of connecting words Both/and either/or neither/nor not only/but also whether/or</p> <p>Subordinating Conjunctions: all adverb clauses begin with a subordinating conjunction. Adverb clauses contain a subject and verb, BUT DO NOT express a complete thought. (aka dependent clause/subordinate clause)</p> <p><u>Common Subordinating Conjunctions</u></p> <table><tr><td>After</td><td>as if</td><td>because</td><td>in order that</td><td>though</td><td>whenever</td></tr><tr><td>Although</td><td>as long as</td><td>before</td><td>since</td><td>unless</td><td>where</td></tr><tr><td>As</td><td>as soon as</td><td>even though</td><td>so that</td><td>until</td><td>wherever</td></tr><tr><td>As far as</td><td>as though</td><td>if</td><td>than</td><td>when</td><td>while</td></tr></table>	After	as if	because	in order that	though	whenever	Although	as long as	before	since	unless	where	As	as soon as	even though	so that	until	wherever	As far as	as though	if	than	when	while
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Interjections	<p>A word that expresses strong feeling or emotion.</p>	<p>What! Wow! Oh, Surprise! Great! Well,</p> <p>Interjections are followed by a comma or exclamation point.</p>																								

Prepositions	A word that shows the relationship between a noun and pronoun and another word in the sentence. The OBJECT OF PREPOSTION is the noun that follows the prep. Prep Phrase I ran <u>to the field</u> . Prep OP	Prepositions				
		Aboard	before	down	off	till
		About	behind	during	on	to
		Above	below	except	onto	toward
		Across	beneath	for	opposite	under
		After	beside	from	out	underneath
		Against	besides	in	outside	until
		Along	between	inside	outside	until
		Among	beyond	into	past	upon
		Around	but (except)	like	since	with
		As	by	near	through	within
		At	despite	of	throughout	without
		<u>Compound Prepositions</u>				
		According to		by means of	instead of	
		Ahead of		In addition to	in view of	
		apart from		in back of	next to	
		as of		in front of	on account of	
		aside from		in place of	out of	
		because of		in spite of	prior to	
		Prepositional Phrases may be used as Adjectives Or Adverbs.	<u>Adjective Prep Phrases answer:</u> Which one? What kind? *A coach <u>at my school</u> won an award. Adjective Prep Phrase: Answers which one? Which coach? <u>Adverb Prep Phrases answer:</u> Why? Where? When? How? Under what condition? To what extent? *We will watch the movie <u>after dinner</u> . Adverb Prep Phrase: Answers when we watch the movie. *The birds flew <u>between the old wooden beams</u> . Adverb Prep Phrase: Answers where the birds flew			

Clauses :

A group of words that has a SUBJECT and VERB.

Phrase: We arrived after dinner.

Clause: We arrived home after dinner was finished.

There are two types of CLAUSES: **INDEPENDENT** and **DEPENDENT (Subordinate)**.

An independent clause is a complete thought. You could place a period at the end of it.

A dependent/subordinate clause is an incomplete thought.

TWO KINDS:

They will begin with the following words and play the role of an adjective or adverb.

Adjective Clauses: modifies and tells us more about a **NOUN** (the closest one)

Answers: **WHICH ONE?** **WHAT KIND?**

Begins w/ a Relative pronoun: **who** **whom** **whose** **which** **that**

Adverb Clauses: modifies a verb, another adverb, or an adjective

Answers: **When?** **How ?** **Under what condition?**
Where? **Why?** **To what extent?**

Common Subordinating Conjunctions

After	as if	because	in order that	though	whenever
Although	as long as	before	since	unless	where
As	as soon as	even though	so that	until	wherever
As far as	as though	if	than	when	while

Sentence Types

1. Simple: S + V (prep phrase) or Prep phrase, S + V

*From the shore, I could see.

*I swim near the shore.

2. Compound: Two independent clauses joined by a “FANBOYS”

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

I ski in Colorado, and I ski in Utah.

3. Complex

A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one dependent clause.

Since I lost my keys, I cannot get in the house.

Dependent (incomplete thought) , Independent (complete thought) = COMMA

OR

I cannot get in the house since I lost my keys.

Independent + Dependent = no comma

Sentence Patterns

1. Subject- Action Verb

2. Subject- Action Verb- Direct Object

3. Subject- Action Verb- Indirect Object- Direct Object

4. Subject Linking Verb- Predicate Nominative

5. Subject-Linking Verb- Predicate Adjective

1. S-V Ponyboy worked.

2. S-AV-DO Ponyboy bought a soda.

PB bought **WHAT?**

S- AV- DO

3. S-AV-IO-DO Ponyboy bought Cherry a soda.

PB bought for whom a **what?**

S- AV - IO ← DO

4. S-LV-PN Ponyboy is a greaser.

5. S-LV-PA Ponyboy is kind.

The linking verb is LINKS the subject to the word describing it.

