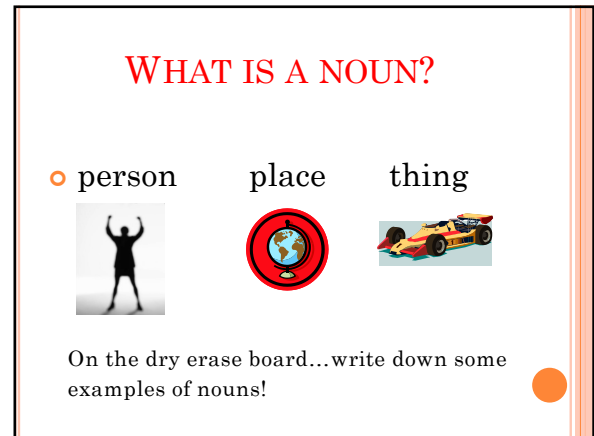
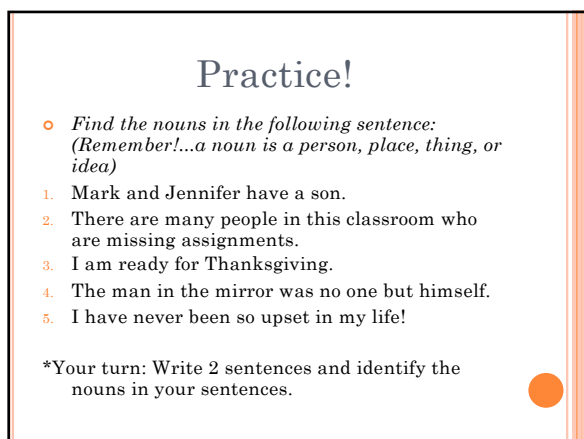




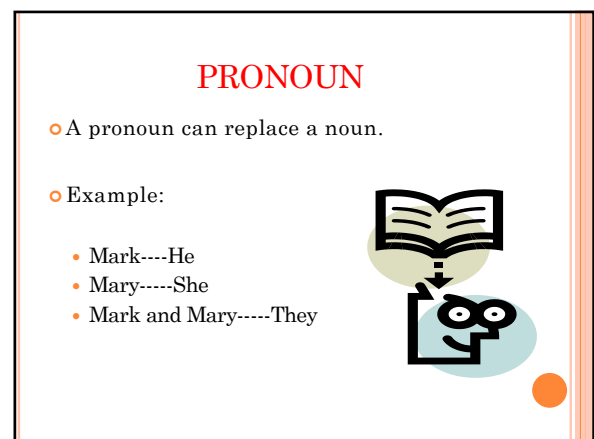
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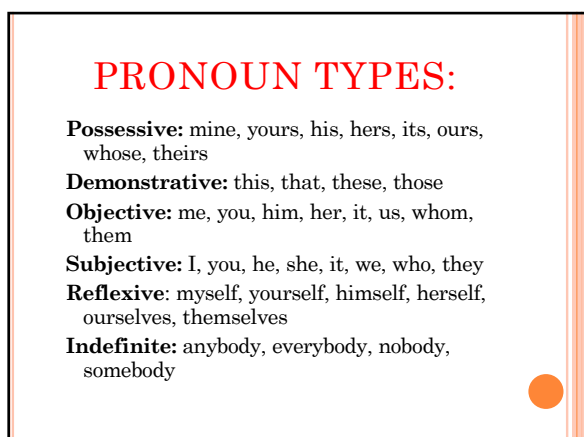
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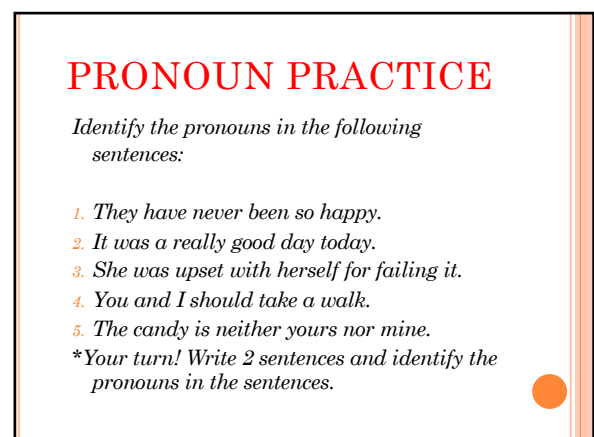
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PRONOUNS (cont'd)

- The noun to which the pronoun refers is called the antecedent.

- For example:

Allen got off work at seven, then *he* went home.
He=pronoun Allen=antecedent

Maria is a very bright student; *she* made all A's on her report card.

She, Her=pronouns Maria=antecedent

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WHAT IS A VERB?

- There are two types of verbs that we will look out closely:

- Action Verb

- Linking Verb

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ACTION VERBS

- Action verbs express action, something that a person, animal, force of nature, or thing can *do*

Playing



Driving



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LINKING/ HELPING VERB

- Linking verbs, on the other hand, do not express action. Instead, they connect the subject of a verb to additional information about the subject.

- Any form of the verb "Be"

- Am
- Were
- Has
- Been
- Are being
- is

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VERBS PRACTICE

- Identify the verbs in the following sentences:
Remember...verbs can show action or link one part of the sentence to the next.

1. Marion was the first woman to become Vice President.
2. I love him.
3. There is a large group of students in the hallway.
4. She danced all night long.
5. I will be 18 next month.

*Your turn! Write two sentences with action verbs and 2 sentences with linking verbs. Identify them!

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ADJECTIVE

- Adjectives are words that describe or modify another person or thing in the sentence

- Adjectives are descriptive words!

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ADJECTIVE

- Descriptive adjectives: Describe the noun.

Ex: *red* house *tall* man *large* hut

Limiting Adjectives: Limits or specifies the noun

Ex: *high school* student, *two* teams, *every* employee

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ADJ. PRACTICE...

Identify the following adjectives and tell if they are limiting or descriptive:

1. There are many good students in high school.
2. She was grateful for the interview.
3. I am a very intelligent person.
4. The basketball team was very adept in knowing the difficult plays.
5. The bluish-green sky was a beautiful sight to see.

Your turn! Write two sentences with adjectives in them and identify them!

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ADVERBS

- Adverbs are words that modify
 - *a verb (He drove slowly. — How did he drive?)
 - *an adjective (He drove a very fast car. — How fast was his car?)
 - *another adverb (She moved quite slowly down the aisle. — How slowly did she move?)
- some adverbs can be identified by their characteristic "ly" suffix
- Answers questions such as: "how," "when," "where," "how much".

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ADVERBS PRACTICE...

- Identify the following adverbs; then write out the question that corresponds to the adverb:
- Ex: She ran fast in the race. (How did she run?)

1. Ashley danced very well.
2. I swiftly ran after the ball.
3. She angrily slammed the door shut after screaming very loudly at her boyfriend.
4. She is a very happy person to be around.
5. The night crept up stealthily like a burglar in a house.

*Your turn! Write two sentences with adverbs in them and identify them!

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CONJUNCTIONS

- A conjunction is a joiner, a word that connects (conjoins) parts of a sentence.
- Coordinating Conjunctions
 - And
 - Or
 - But
 - For
 - Nor
 - So
 - Yet

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CONJUNCTIONS

- A **subordinating conjunction** introduces a dependent clause and indicates the nature of the relationship among the independent clause(s) and the dependent clause(s).

The most common subordinating conjunctions are: after, although, as, because, before, how, if, once, since, than, that, though, until, when, where, whether, and while.

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CONJUNCTIONS

- Correlative conjunctions always appear in pairs -- you use them to link equivalent sentence elements.
- The most common correlative conjunctions are:
both...and, either...or, neither...nor,
not only...but also, so...as, and whether...or

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CONJ. Practice!

- Identify the conjunctions in the following sentences; then, tell what type of conj. they are.
- Ashton and I will go out tonight.
 - After the movie, let's go out to eat.
 - Neither Sam nor Vinny ate lunch.
 - My true passion in life is writing, and I hope to get published soon.
 - Susan makes good grades because she studies every night.
 - Either you will put forth effort in your classes or you will not do your best.

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PREPOSITIONS

- A preposition links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. Some common prepositions are:
at, under, over, of, to, in, out, beneath, beyond, for, among, after, before, within, down, up, during, without, with, outside, inside, beside, between, by, on, out, from, until, toward, throughout, across, above, about, around.
- examples:
The book is **on** the table.
The book is **beneath** the table.
The book is leaning **against** the table.
The book is **beside** the table.
She held the book **over** the table.
She read the book **during** class.

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OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION

- The Object of the Preposition**
Recognize an *object of the preposition* when you see one.
- Prepositions** often begin **prepositional phrases**. To complete the phrase, the preposition usually teams up with a **noun, pronoun, or gerund**, or the *object* of the preposition. Here are some examples:
- At noon
- At** = preposition; **noon** = noun or the *object* of the preposition.
- Behind them
- Behind** = preposition; **them** = pronoun or the *object* of the preposition.

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OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION

- Without sneezing
- Without** = preposition; **sneezing** = gerund or the *object* of the preposition.
- The object of the preposition will often have **modifiers** that add description:
- At the kitchen counter
- At** = preposition; **the, kitchen** = modifiers; **counter** = noun or the *object* of the preposition.
- Between us only
- Between** = preposition; **us** = pronoun or the *object* of the preposition; **only** = modifier.
- Without completely finishing
- Without** = preposition; **completely** = modifier; **finishing** = gerund or the *object* of the preposition.

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OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION

- Infrequently, a **clause** will be the object of the preposition, as in this example:

In class today, we talked about **what Mr. Duncan expects in our next research essay**.

About = preposition; **what Mr. Duncan expects in our next research essay** = noun clause or the *object* of the preposition.

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Preposition Practice

Identify the prepositions in the following sentences, then identify the object of the preposition.

1. I don't want to go before the judge tomorrow.
2. Andrew tossed the ball into the air.
3. Sienna quickly ran across the yard.
4. Christian walked inside the house to get his dad.
5. Calvin is a great musician and often plays shows around the country.

*Make a list of all the prepositions you can think of.

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PREPOSITIONS VS. CONJUNCTIONS

- Prepositions are connecting words.
- Prepositions are words like: on, over, to, from, about, for, against, with, between, etc.
- In general, a **preposition “glues” a noun or pronoun into a sentence.**
- That is, a preposition is only able to connect a noun element into a sentence.

Preposition=Introduces a noun into the sentence.

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PREPOSITIONS VS. CONJUNCTIONS

- Conjunctions are also connecting words, but they can do much more than a preposition.
- Conjunctions are words like: and, but, or, because, then, etc.
- In contrast to a preposition, a conjunction can connect any two like elements together in a sentence.
- Most notably, **conjunctions have the ability to connect verbs together.**
- This means that conjunctions can connect two sentences together.

Conjunctions=introduce verbs

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PREPOSITIONS VS. CONJUNCTIONS Practice:

- Decide whether each underlined word is a preposition or a conjunction. *Explain your answer.*
1. I want to read a good book beside the tree.
 2. After we danced, we out for a walk.
 3. While you were away, you missed lots of work.
 4. She sent him a text instead of speaking.
 5. He left the room without talking to anyone.
 6. The train had to stop because of the weather.

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