

Adjectival & Adverbial Phrases and Relative Clauses

A **relative clause** begins with a relative pronoun and describes or identifies a noun in the sentence to give readers important information about it.

This clause tells which car was red.

The car that sped down the street was red.

An **adjectival phrase** begins with a preposition, acts as an adjective, and answers the question which one.

This phrase tells which car was red.

The car with the loud engine is red.

An **adverbial phrase** begins with a preposition, acts as an adverb, and answers the question how, when, where, or why.

The red car sped down the street.

This phrase tells where the red car sped.



Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns.
They answer *what kind*, *how many*, or *which one*.

What kind?	alert, beautiful, broken, calm, delicate, empty, famous, green, hilarious, important, kind, new, rapid, serious, smooth, tense, unusual, witty, young
How many?	all, countless, couple, dozen, eight, enough, few, four, half, hundreds, little, lots, many, much, numerous, one, several, single, some
Which one?	first, last, that, these, this, those

I ate pickles.

I ate sour pickles.

What kind?

I ate three pickles.

How many?

I ate these pickles.

Which ones?

Examples

What kind?

What kind?

The furry cat sleeps on my soft blanket.

Which one?

That bird talks!

What kind?

How many?

Many flowers grew in the large garden.

The first kids sat down.

Which ones?

Adverbs

Adverbs can describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They answer *how*, *when*, *where*, or *to what degree*.

<i>How</i>	bravely, carefully, deeply, warmly, openly, fast
<i>When</i>	always, daily, today, often, now, then, nightly
<i>Where</i>	behind, inside, somewhere, anywhere, here, out
<i>To What Degree</i>	almost, very, fully, absolutely, hardly, quite



How?



When?



Where?



To what degree?

Antecedents

An **antecedent** is the noun replaced by a pronoun.

Subject Pronouns
I, you, he, she, it, we, they

Object Pronouns
me, you, him, her it, us, them

Josiah is the antecedent of he.

Josiah ate the pie. He enjoyed it.

Pie is the antecedent of it.



The prefix **ante** means *before*. The antecedent usually comes *before* the pronoun it represents.

Articles

An **article** is a word that signals a noun.
The articles are *a*, *an*, and *the*.

a / an

A and **an** are used to refer to a noun in general, *not* a specific noun.

I want to read a book after lunch.

An octopus has eight legs.

the

The is used to refer to a specific noun.

I want to read the book I just bought.

The octopus with seven legs is injured.



A is used before a noun that begins with a consonant sound.
An is used before a noun that begins with a vowel sound.

Capitalization & Punctuation

Capital Letters

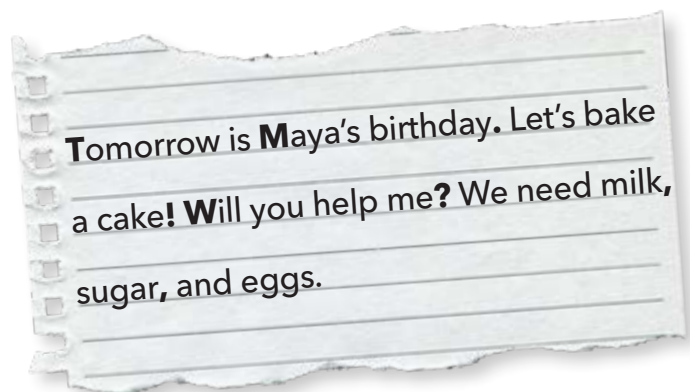
- ☐ beginning of a sentence
- ☐ proper nouns
- ☐ the pronoun I

Punctuation

- ☐ end sentences with
 - . for statements
 - ? for questions
 - ! for emotion or excitement
- ☐ use commas to separate clauses or words in a series

When you write sentences, remember SNEEQS!

- S** To **start** a sentence, use a capital letter.
- N** To **name** people, places, & things, use a capital letter.
- E** To **end** a sentence, use a period (usually).
- E** To show **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point.
- Q** To ask a **question**, use a question mark.
- S** To **separate** clauses or words in a **series**, use a comma.



Clauses and Sentences

A **clause** has a subject and a predicate. There are two types of clauses: independent and dependent.

Independent clauses can stand alone and are complete sentences.

Dependent clauses cannot stand alone and begin with a subordinating conjunction.

ice cream is delicious

when it is hot outside

fruit is the best snack

unless it is not ripe

A **compound sentence** is created when two independent clauses are connected with a coordinating conjunction.

independent clause + comma + coordinating conjunction + independent clause

Ice cream is delicious, but fruit is the best snack.

Coordinating Conjunction		Function
B	but	to show contrast
O	or	to present an alternative
Y	yet	to show contrast that logically follows an idea
F	for	to explain cause
A	and	to add one idea to another
N	nor	to present an additional negative idea
S	so	to indicate effect

Collective Nouns

A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea.

A **collective noun** names a group of people or things that act together.

Even though a **collective nouns** refers to a group, it is singular and takes a singular verb.

Examples of collective nouns:

choir, jury, board, committee, flock, crew, hive, pod, crowd, herd

The **choir** is singing.

The **board** was made up of citizens.

A **jury** of 12 people decides the outcome of a trial.



"Hive" is a **collective noun** that refers to a group of bees.

"Bees" is plural, but we use the singular verb "is" after "hive," not the plural verb "are."

Colon

A **colon** has several functions: to list items, to emphasize or introduce an idea, or to connect two complete sentences.

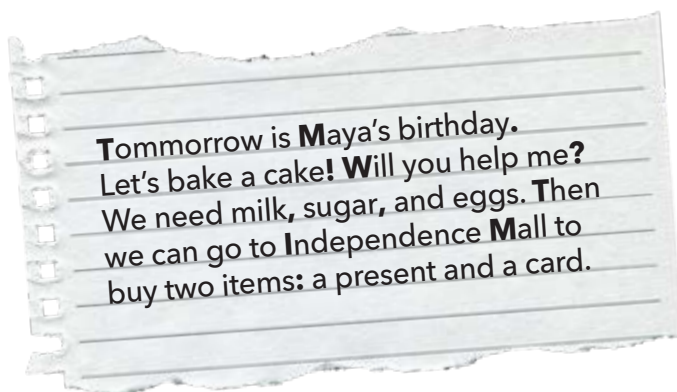
Most plants need two things to survive: sunlight and water.

Tomorrow is the best day of the year: my birthday!

Pollution is not someone else's problem: we are all responsible.

When you write sentences, remember SNEEQS!

- S** To **start** a sentence, use a capital letter.
- N** To **name** people, places, & things, use a capital letter.
- E** To **end** a sentence, use a period (usually).
- E** To show **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point.
- Q** To ask a **question**, use a question mark.
- S** To **separate** clauses or words in a **series**, use a comma.



Commas

Use a **comma** to show a pause in the sentence.

Commas in a series

Place commas after words when there are three or more items listed in a series.

Nico enjoys playing the piano, violin, guitar, and cello.

Comma following a prepositional phrase

If a sentence begins with a long prepositional phrase, a comma is helpful to the reader.

Tomorrow morning after our breakfast, we will go to the park.

Without commas you might send the wrong message!



I like baking cats and dogs.

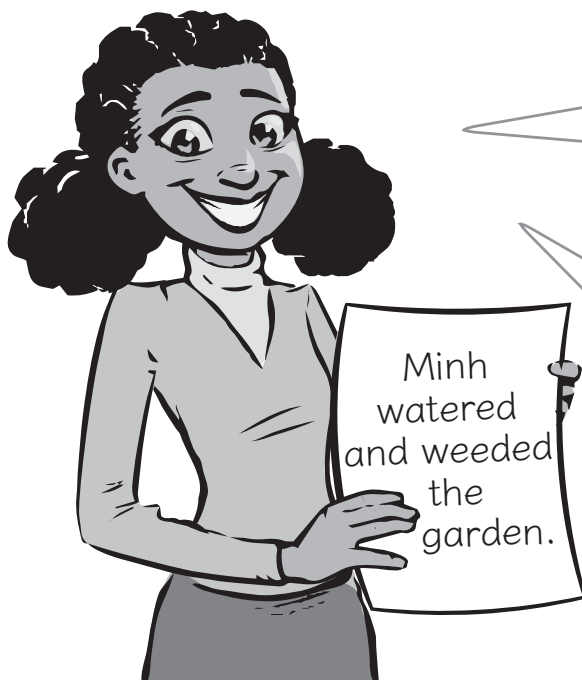


I like baking, cats, and dogs.



Compound Predicate

A predicate tells what the subject does or is.
A **compound predicate** is two or more verbs joined by a coordinating conjunction.



Watered
and weeded is
the **compound
predicate**.

The
word *and* is
a **coordinating
conjunction**.

Coordinating Conjunctions		
B	but	
O	or	★
Y	yet	
F	for	
A	and	★
N	nor	★
S	so	

Pandas chomp and chew
bamboo shoots.

Ella sang or hummed
while working.

★ *Most compound predicates use
these coordinating conjunctions:
or, and, nor (with neither).*

Compound Subjects

A **compound subject** is two or more subjects joined by a coordinating conjunction.



Minh and Sam is the **compound subject**.

The word *and* is a **coordinating conjunction**.

Coordinating Conjunctions

B	but	
O	or	★
Y	yet	
F	for	
A	and	★
N	nor	★
S	so	

Lakes or ponds can freeze.

Lee and Luke are talented.

Neither bats nor moles see well.

★ *Most compound subjects use these coordinating conjunctions: or, and, nor (with neither).*

Compound-Complex Sentences

A **compound-complex sentence** combines two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

Both **coordinating** and **subordinating conjunctions** are used.

but, or, yet, for, and, nor, so

*after, although, as, as soon as, even if,
even though, if, where*

Subordinating
Conjunction

Coordinating
Conjunction

After the play ended, the actor took a bow, and he left the stage.

Dependent
Clause

Independent
Clause

Independent
Clause



Compound-complex sentences have *both* subordinating and coordinating conjunctions.

Look for those to figure out if the clauses are dependent or independent.

Even though the surfer tried to balance on the board, she wobbled, and her heart slammed inside her chest.

Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions combine words, phrases, and sentences.

Coordinating Conjunction		Function
B	but	to show contrast
O	or	to present an alternative
Y	yet	to show contrast that logically follows an idea
F	for	to explain cause
A	and	to add one idea to another
N	nor	to present an additional negative idea
S	so	to indicate effect



What is the
function
of conjunctions?

Conjunctions
connect ideas within
and across sentences!

Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs connect ideas and provide a smooth transition.

Function	Conjunctive Adverbs	Examples
shows cause or effect	therefore then accordingly	Malik did not study. Accordingly, he did not pass the test.
compares or contrasts	however instead also similarly	Malik does not like studying; instead, he likes to ride his bike.
shows emphasis or illustrates	certainly of course for example for instance	Of course, Malik would rather do anything than study, so he would ride his bike, sleep, or climb trees.
shows time or sequence	before now next in addition	Malik never used to study; now, he knows it will help him be successful in the future.



Conjunctive adverbs make my writing smoother and my comprehension better.

Demonstrative Pronouns & Demonstrative Adjectives

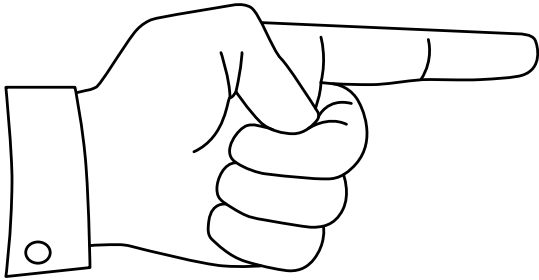
Demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adjectives point out something.

A **demonstrative pronoun** replaces a noun.

Ice cream is delicious.
That is delicious.

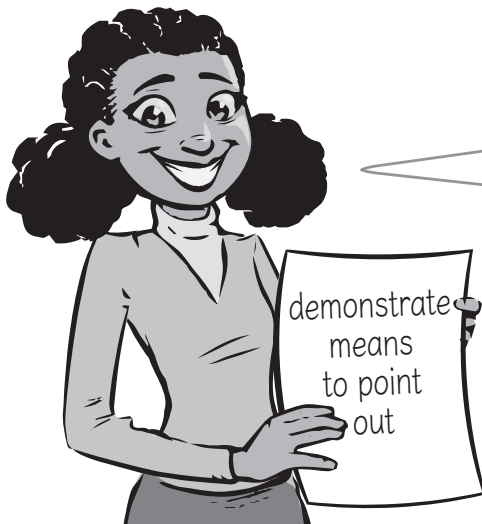
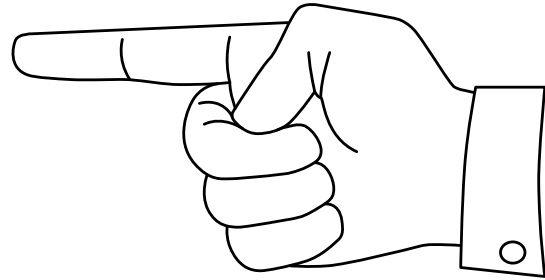
A **demonstrative adjective** describes a noun and answers *which one?*

I would like a bike.
I would like *this* bike.



The words **that** and **those** point out people or things farther away.

The words **this** and **these** point out people or things close by.



The word *demonstrative* comes from the Latin root for *demonstrate*.

Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns do not refer to a specific person, place, or thing.

singular	everyone someone anybody nobody	I am taller than Franklin, Kobe, or Travis. I am taller than <i>everyone</i> .
singular	everything something anything nothing	Amy eats any meat or vegetables on her pizza. Amy eats <i>anything</i> on her pizza.
singular	each	The election was only for two people. The election was only for a <i>few</i> .
plural	many few both all none	



What is a singular indefinite pronoun that refers to many people?

An indefinite pronoun that ends in **-one**, **-body**, and **-thing** is singular. Most other indefinite pronouns are plural.

Independent & Dependent Clauses

A **clause** has a subject and a predicate. There are two types of clauses: independent and dependent.

Independent clauses can stand alone and are complete sentences.

ice cream is delicious

fruit is the best snack

Dependent clauses cannot stand alone and begin with a subordinating conjunction.

when it is hot outside

unless it is not ripe

A **complex sentence** is created when one independent clause is connected to one dependent clause using a subordinating conjunction.

Ice cream is delicious when it is hot outside.

Subordinating Conjunctions	What do subordinating conjunctions do?
rather than, whether	to indicate a choice
although, even if, even though, if, though, unless, while	to indicate a condition
where, wherever	to indicate a location or place
as if, in order that, so, so that, that	to explain a purpose or result
as, as much as, because, inasmuch as, in order that, since, whereas	to explain a reason or cause
after, as, as soon as, before, once, since, until, when, whenever, while	to indicate time

Interjections

Interjections show emotion or emphasis. They usually stand alone and are followed by a comma or ending punctuation.

excitement or amazement	Wow! Hurray! Bravo! Cheers!
disgust or disdain	Ew! Blech! Yuck! Ugh.
greeting or attention grabber	Hey! Look! Shhh! Hello! Ahem.
pain or mistake	Oops. Ouch! Whoops! Uh oh!
stalling or thinking	Um. Er. Well. Huh. Hmm. Huh?

Many interjections can convey sarcasm or verbal irony in which there is a difference between what is said and what is meant.

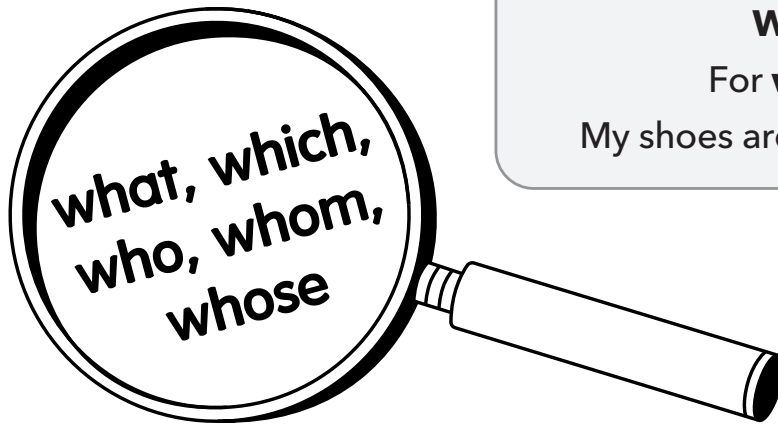
With interjections, I can create mood and develop voice in my personal writing. I can express my absolute enthusiasm, boredom, or disgust!

Ta-da! Everyone will know exactly how I feel!



Interrogative Pronouns

An **interrogative pronoun** asks a question, starts with *wh-*, and replaces a noun that is not yet known.



What do you want?

We can eat now or later. **Which** do you prefer?

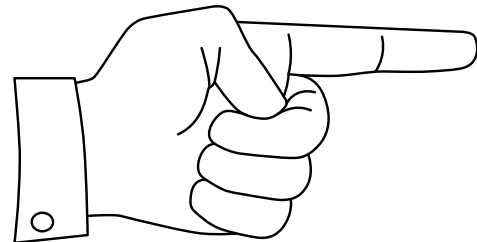
Who is at the door?

For **whom** do you work?

My shoes are here. **Whose** do you have?



Don't forget: **Demonstrative pronouns**—*that, those, this,* and *these*—point out or demonstrate something.



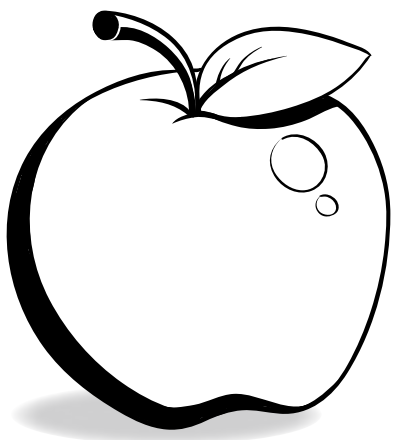
Nouns

A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Person boy officer senator	Place cabin auditorium airport
Thing cupcake sock camel	Idea widsom equality envy

H There can be more than one noun in a sentence. The **subject noun** tells who or what the sentence is about and comes before the verb. The **direct object** tells who or what and comes after the verb.

Sasha ate an **apple**.



Subject Noun

Who or what is the sentence about?

Direct Object

Who or what comes after the verb?

Sasha is who the sentence is about, so ***Sasha*** is the subject noun. ***Apple*** is the other noun and comes after the verb. ***Apple*** is the direct object.

Nouns & Verbs

Nouns name a person, place, thing, or idea.

Person

student
author
actor

Thing

cupcake
sock
camel

Place

library
Texas
hospital

Idea

honesty
freedom
justice

Verbs show action or state of being in a sentence. Every sentence must have a verb.

Action Verbs

The clock *ticks*.
Spiders *climb*.
A tourist *snorkeled*.
An octopus *floats*.
The hotel *stands*.

Verbs of Being

The customer *is* unhappy.
The hats *were* warm.
The father *seemed* excited.
A window *looked* cracked.
The baby *feels* light.



I underline the nouns and circle the verbs!



Object Pronouns

A **pronoun** replaces a noun in a sentence.
An **object pronoun** takes the place of a direct object.

Subject Pronouns
I, you, he, she, it, we, they

Object Pronouns
me, you, him, her it, us, them

Josiah ate the pie. He enjoyed it.

Pie is the direct object.
It is an **object pronoun**.



The pronouns *you*
and *it* can be **subject**
pronouns or **object**
pronouns.

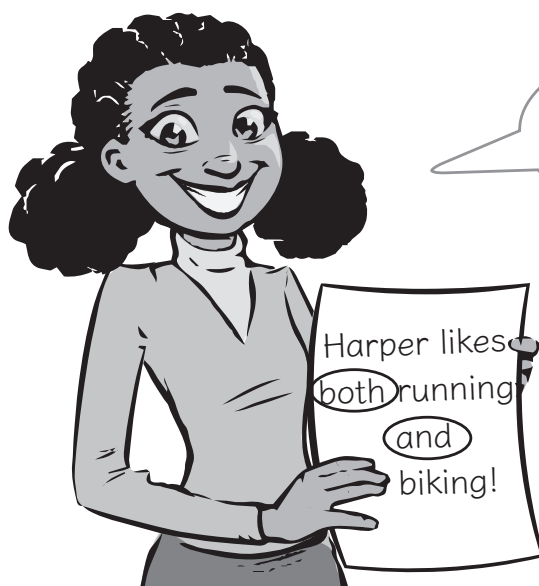
Paired Conjunctions

Paired conjunctions combine two words, phrases, or sentences.

Paired Conjunction	What do paired conjunctions do?
both ... and	connect two related ideas
either ... or	contrast two alternative ideas
neither ... nor	connect two negative ideas
not only ... but also	connect two related ideas
whether ... or	connect two alternative ideas

Coordinating conjunctions combine words, phrases, and sentences.

but or yet for and nor so



What is the function of conjunctions?

Conjunctions connect ideas within and across sentences!

Phrases & Clauses

Phrases are groups of words that cannot stand alone. A phrase is missing a subject or a predicate, or both.

Examples of Phrases

above the clouds
the tall buildings
flew away

Phrases in Sentences

The bird flew above the clouds.
The tall buildings looked stately.
The yellow balloon flew away.

A **clause** has a subject and a predicate. There are two types of clauses: independent and dependent.

Independent clauses can stand alone.

Dependent clauses cannot stand alone and begin with a subordinating conjunction.

Flowers bloom and grow + *when they have proper sunlight.*

independent clause

dependent clause

The falcon clutched the branch in its claws before it dropped.
independent clause *phrase* *dependent clause*

After the game ends, Dad will pick us up in the parking lot.
dependent clause *independent clause* *phrase*

Plural Nouns

A **noun** names a person, place, thing or idea.

Regular Plural Nouns: add -s or -es	Irregular Plural Nouns: does not add -s or -es or it changes its spelling
car → cars fox → foxes	foot → feet wolf → wolves



What are some other
irregular plural nouns?

mouse / mice
foot / feet
tooth / teeth
leaf / leaves
woman / women
child / children

When you write sentences, remember **SNEEQS!**

- S** To **start** a sentence, use a capital letter.
- N** To **name** people, places, & things, use a capital letter.
- E** To **end** a sentence, use a period (usually).
- E** To show **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point.
- Q** To ask a **question**, use a question mark.
- S** To **separate** clauses or words in a **series**, use a comma.

Possessive Nouns

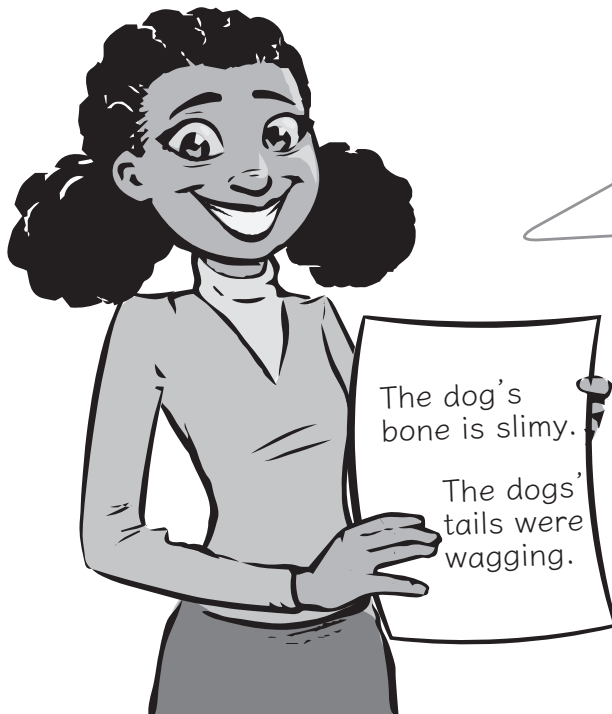
A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea.

A **noun** can be **singular** or **plural**.

A **possessive noun** shows ownership.

Add an apostrophe and an **-s**.

If the noun ends in **-s**, just add an apostrophe.



The first sentence is all about one dog because there is an 's. The dog owns a bone.

But, this sentence is all about more than one dog because there is an ' after the s. The dogs own tails.

	Noun	Possessive Noun	How many owners are there?
singular	dog	dog's	There is <i>one</i> owner.
plural	dogs	dogs'	There is <i>more than one</i> owner.

Possessive Pronouns

A **pronoun** replaces a noun in a sentence.

Subject Pronouns

I, you, he, she,
it, we, they

Possessive Pronouns

my, his, her, its, our, their, your
(**Absolute**: mine, his, hers, ours, theirs, yours)

Eli borrowd Ava's guitar.

He borrowed her guitar.

He borrowed hers.

Possessive pronouns act like adjectives
and answer the question *whose*.
They show ownership.

The
**possessive
pronoun
her** replaced
Ava's. Her
shows that
Ava owns the
guitar.



The book
is mine.
It's not
yours.

**Absolute
possessive pronouns**
stand alone. They don't
modify a noun.

Predicate

A **predicate** tells what the subject does or is.

Simple Predicate	one word that tells what the subject does or is	<i>flew washed shined</i>
Complete Predicate	the verb and all the words after it that tell what the subject does or is	<i>flies across the sky washing cars shined over the lake</i>

The one word that tells what this sentence is about is moon. So, moon is the subject!

Shined is the one word that tells what the subject does or is. So, shined is the simple predicate!

Shined over the lake is the verb and all the words after the verb. So, those words are the complete predicate!

The moon
shined over
the lake.

Predicate Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns.
They answer *what kind, how many,*
or *which one*.



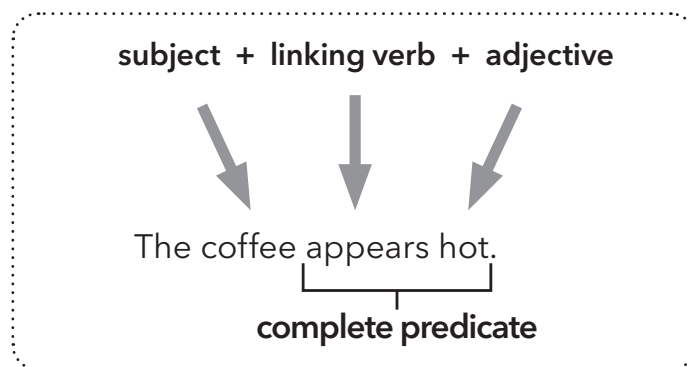
beautiful, fluffy, countless,
several, first, confused

Predicate adjectives are found in
the predicate of a sentence.
They follow state of being verbs
(*is, was*) or linking verbs (*looks, seems*).



The elephants are *enormous*.
My dad seems *ready*.
The chimp looks *confused*.
Is Elsa *excited*?

Action Verbs	State of Being Verbs	Linking Verbs
sleeps, walks, thinks, swims, glows, covers	am, is, are, was, has, being, were, have	seems, appears, feels, tastes, proves, turns, smells



The **adjective** that comes after the verb is *hot*.
It describes the **subject**.
Appears hot links back to the **subject**.



That player is the **captain**.
The barking animal is a guard **dog**.
Our principal is a great **leader**.

am, is, are, was, has, being, were, have

Vivian is a police officer.

A cartoon illustration of a woman with dark, curly hair, smiling broadly. She is wearing a grey long-sleeved top and a grey skirt. She is holding a white rectangular sign with both hands. The sign has the text "Vivian is renamed 'officer.'" written on it in a simple, black, sans-serif font. The background is white with a faint dotted line in the upper right corner.

© 2022 Lexia Learning LLC, a Cambium Learning® Group company.

Prepositions

Prepositions show relationships.

Common prepositions

about, above, after, along, behind, beside, between, from, off, out, since, through, toward, under, until

Prepositional phrases answer *where* or *when*.

Where examples

off the coast, behind the door, under the sea

When examples

after lunch, since yesterday

The dog ran over the fence.

Who?

What
action?

Where or when?



The word "over" is a **preposition**. "Over the fence" is a **prepositional phrase**.

Proper Nouns

A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea.

A **noun** can be **common** or **proper**.

The names of specific people, places, and things are called **proper nouns**.
Proper nouns always take a capital letter.

Person → Specific Person

student → Takesha
author → John Greene

Place → Specific Place

ocean → Arctic Ocean
building → Big Ben

Thing → Specific Thing

month → August
car → Ford Mustang



Always use a capital letter for the names of specific people, places, and things.

Reflexive Pronouns

A **pronoun** replaces a noun in a sentence.
Reflexive pronouns refer back to the sentence subject.
Reflexive pronouns can be singular or plural.

singular: *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself*
plural: *ourselves, yourselves, themselves*

The boy made the lemonade himself.

Himself refers back to the sentence subject: the boy.



I is the **subject** of the sentence.
Myself refers back to *I*.



Relative Clauses

Relative clauses start with a relative pronoun and refer to the noun before it. They add meaning to the sentence.

that

which

who

whom

whose

Which people have fewer cavities?

People who brush their teeth have fewer cavities.

Which book would I like to keep?

Could I keep the book that I borrowed last week?

Which camera is broken?

The camera, which belongs to Amira, is broken.

A **relative clause** describes or identifies a noun in the sentence to give readers important information about it.



Relative Pronouns

A **relative pronoun** connects a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun.

that

which

who

whom

whose

A singer is someone
making music.



A singer is someone
who makes music.

Types of Pronouns	Examples
Subject Pronouns I, you, he, she, it we, they	I want a salad.
Object Pronouns me, you, him, her, it, us, them	Give the keys to <u>him</u> .
Relative Pronouns that, which, who, whom, whose	A camera is something <u>that</u> takes pictures.



Relative pronouns are *different* from other pronouns in that they do not *replace* a noun but instead *describe* a noun.

Restrictive Clauses

Restrictive clauses start with a relative pronoun and are needed for meaning in the sentence.

Nonrestrictive clauses contain commas and are not needed.

that

which

who

whom

whose

Restrictive Clauses:

Musicians who practice regularly perform better.
The scientist who won the Nobel Prize was Marie Curie.

Nonrestrictive Clauses:

The camera, which belongs to Amira, is broken.
Rachel, whom you met last week, is my best friend.



Restrictive clauses have information that tell you *specifically* which one.
Nonrestrictive clauses are not absolutely necessary and are set off with commas.

Run-on Sentences

A **run-on sentence** has two or more independent clauses that do not have appropriate punctuation or a conjunction to join them together.

Run-on Sentence Examples	Revise with Punctuation (. ; :)	Revise with a Comma + Conjunction
The birds perched by the window they sang a melody.	The birds perched by the window. They sang a melody. or The birds perched by the window; they sang a melody.	The birds perched by the window, and they sang a melody.
Nurses are rated to be the most trusted professionals they are vastly underpaid.	Nurses are rated to be the most trusted professionals. They are vastly underpaid. or Nurses are rated to be the most trusted professionals; they are vastly underpaid.	Nurses are rated to be the most trusted professionals, yet they are vastly underpaid.



You don't need a comma with a subordinating conjunction like *because* when it's in the middle of a sentence!

Coodinating Conjunctions	
B	but
O	or
Y	yet
F	for
A	and
N	nor
S	so

Simple Sentences

subject
tells who or what the sentence is about

+

predicate
tells what the subject does or is

=

Simple Sentence

Happy dogs swim in the pond.

Simple Subject

Simple Predicate

one word

dogs

swim

Complete Subject

Complete Predicate

more than one word

happy dogs

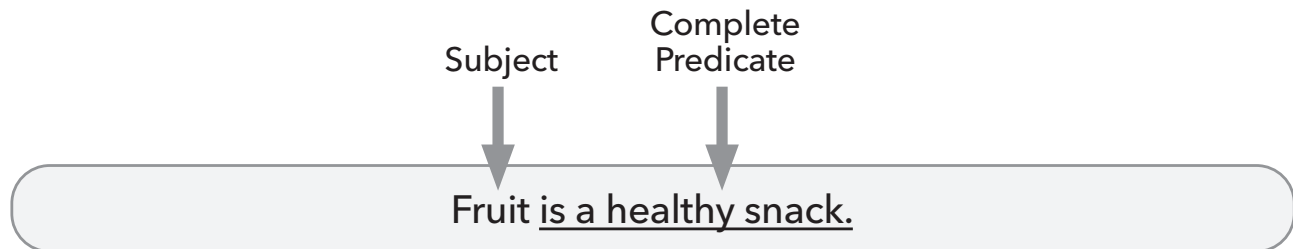
swim in the pond

When you write sentences, remember SNEEQS!

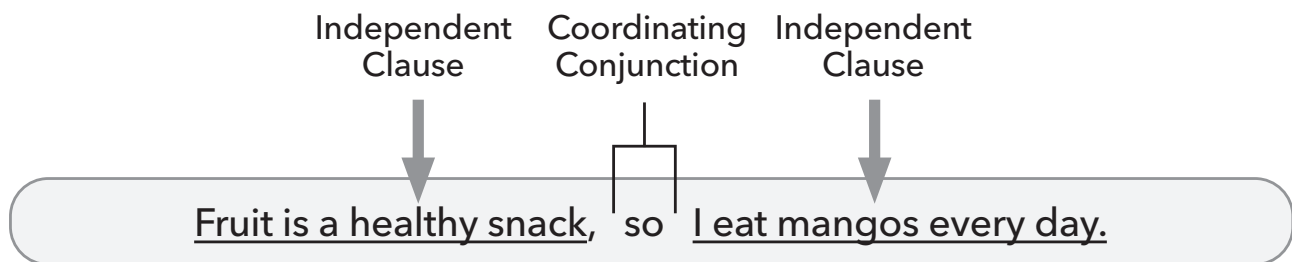
- S** To **start** a sentence, use a capital letter.
- N** To **name** people, places, & things, use a capital letter.
- E** To **end** a sentence, use a period (usually).
- E** To show **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point.
- Q** To ask a **question**, use a question mark.
- S** To **separate** clauses or words in a **series**, use a comma.

Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences

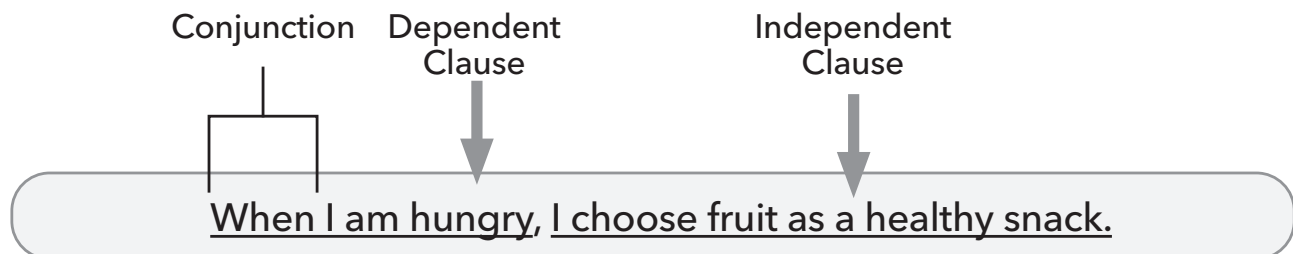
A **simple sentence** has one subject and one predicate.



A **compound sentence** has two independent clauses connected by a coordinating conjunction.



A **complex sentence** has an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. A subordinating conjunction usually joins the clauses.



Singular & Plural Nouns

A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Singular vs. Plural Nouns

car ► cars

lion ► lions

fox ► foxes



From one book to
many books!

Singular means one.

Plural means more than one.

★ To make nouns **plural**, add **-s** to the end. For nouns that end in *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, or *sh*, add **-es** to the end.

When you write sentences, remember SNEEQS!

- S** To **start** a sentence, use a capital letter.
- N** To **name** people, places, & things, use a capital letter.
- E** To **end** a sentence, use a period (usually).
- E** To show **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point.
- Q** To ask a **question**, use a question mark.
- S** To **separate** clauses or words in a **series**, use a comma.

Subject

The **subject** tells who or what the sentence is about.

Simple Subject	one word that tells who or what the sentence is about	<i>bats</i> <i>girl</i> <i>lake</i>
----------------	---	---

Complete Subject	all the words that tell who or what the sentence is about	<i>nocturnal bats</i> <i>a young girl</i> <i>a beautiful lake</i>
------------------	---	---

The one word that tells what this sentence is about is *lake*. So, lake is the **simple subject**!

All the words that tell who or what this sentence is about are *a beautiful lake*. So, those words are the **complete subject**!



Subject Pronouns

A **pronoun** replaces a noun in a sentence.
A **subject pronoun** takes the place of the subject noun
(who or what the sentence is about).

Subject Pronouns
I, you, he, she, it, we, they

Object Pronouns
me, you, him, her it, us, them

Josiah is the subject.
He is a **subject pronoun**.

Josiah ate the pie. He enjoyed it.



The pronouns *you*
and *it* can be **subject**
pronouns or **object**
pronouns.

Subject-Verb Agreement

In a sentence, the **subject** and **verb** must agree, or match, in number.

A singular subject takes a singular verb.

A plural subject takes a plural verb.

Subject	Verb	Example (subjects underlined; verbs circled)
Singular subject	Singular	<u>The pilot</u> <u>checks</u> the controls. <u>He</u> <u>loves</u> to eat bananas. <u>Her dog</u> <u>barks</u> at the wind.
Plural subject	Plural	<u>The flight attendants</u> <u>are</u> in the cabin. <u>We</u> <u>enjoy</u> swimming in the lake. <u>Scholars</u> <u>meet</u> at the conference.



"He" is a **singular** subject and "love" is a **plural** verb. They don't match.

Using the singular form of the verb makes the sentence correct.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions join ideas within and across sentences
(*-junc* is Latin for *join*).

Coordinating conjunctions

combine words, phrases, and sentences.

but	shows contrast
or	presents an alternative
yet	shows contrast that logically follows an idea
for	explains cause
and	adds one idea to another
nor	presents an additional negative idea
so	indicates effect

both ... and – connect two related ideas

either ... or – contrast two alternative ideas

neither ... nor – connect two negative ideas

not only ... but also – connect two related ideas

whether ... or – connect two alternative ideas

Paired conjunctions

combine two words, phrases, or sentences.

Subordinating conjunctions join two clauses.

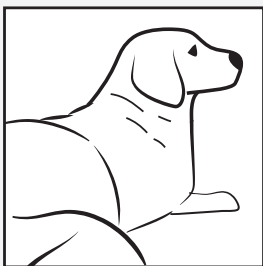
rather than, whether	<i>to indicate a choice</i>	<i>Under which condition?</i>
although, even if, even though, if, in spite of, provided that, though, unless, while	<i>to indicate a condition</i>	<i>Under which condition?</i>
where, wherever	<i>to indicate a location or place</i>	<i>Where?</i>
as if, in order that, so, so that, that	<i>to explain a purpose or result</i>	<i>Why?</i>
as, as much as, because, inasmuch as, in order that, since, whereas	<i>to explain a reason or cause</i>	<i>Why?</i>
after, as, as soon as, before, once, since, until, when, whenever, while	<i>to indicate time</i>	<i>When?</i>

Verb Tenses

Verbs tenses tell when the action happens.

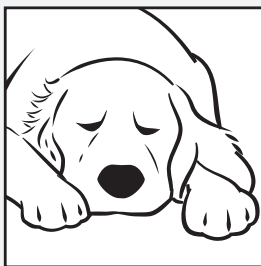
Tense	How is it formed?	Shows Action...	Sample Sentence
Simple Present	Usually add -s or -es	That currently or regularly happens	She picks apples.
Simple Future	Includes will	That has not happened yet	She will pick apples.
Simple Past	Usually ends in -ed	That already has happened	She picked apples.

Past



The dog rested.

Present



The dog rests.

Future



The dog will rest.

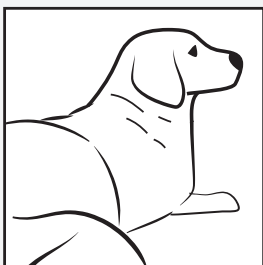


Do you see what
the dog did, does,
and will do?

Verb Tenses: Perfect Tense

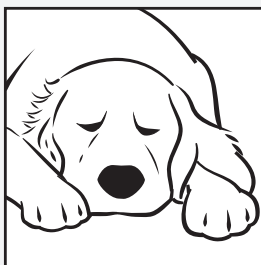
Verbs tenses tell *when* the action happens.
Perfect tense verbs show completed action and
include a form of *have*.

Past



The dog **had** rested.

Present



The dog **has** rested.

Future



The dog **will have** rested.

Tense	How Is It Formed?	Shows Action ...	Sample Sentence
Past Perfect	<i>had + past tense form of verb</i>	<i>that was completed before something else happened</i>	She had picked apples.
Present Perfect	<i>has/have + past tense form of verb</i>	<i>completed at present time or that continues at present</i>	She has picked apples.
Future Perfect	<i>will have + past tense form of verb</i>	<i>that will be completed at some point in the future</i>	She will have picked apples.



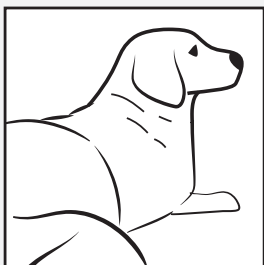
The **perfect** tense
gives us information
about *when* something
happens.

Look for the forms of *have*
to find out!

Verb Tenses: Progressive Tense

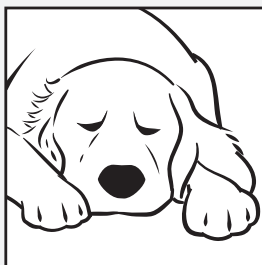
Verbs tenses tell *when* the action happens.
Progressive tense verbs show repeated or continuous action and include a form of *to be* and a verb ending in *-ing*.

Past



The dog **was** resting.

Present



The dog **is** resting.

Future



The dog **will be** resting.

Tense	How Is It Formed?	Sample Sentence
Past Progressive	was/were + verb ending in -ing	She was picking apples.
Present Progressive	am/is/are + verb ending in -ing	She is picking apples.
Future Progressive	will be + verb ending in -ing	She will be picking apples.



The **progressive** tense gives us information about *when* something happens. Look for the forms of *to be* to find out!

Verbals: Gerunds

Verbals are verbs that function as other parts of speech.

A **gerund** is a verbal that ends in -ing and acts as a noun in a sentence.

verb + -ing

A **gerund** can perform one of *four* functions in a sentence.
It can be any of the following:

the subject	Since Irina was young, <i>hiking</i> has been her most-loved activity.
a direct object	Irina likes <i>hiking</i> more than any other activity.
a predicate nominative	Irina's hobby is <i>hiking</i> .
an object of a preposition	Everyone knows that Irina is committed to <i>hiking</i> .



Verbals are verbs in a sentence that act as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

- participles
- **gerunds**
- infinitives

Verbals: Infinitives

Verbals are verbs that function as other parts of speech. An **infinitive** is a verbal that takes the form to + verb and acts as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb in a sentence.

to + verb

An **infinitive** can perform one of three functions in a sentence. It can be any of the following:

a noun	An effective strategy when reading a difficult text is <u>to question</u> .
an adjective	The care <u>to own</u> is one that never needs repairs.
an adverb	They returned to the hotel <u>to rest</u> .



Verbals are verbs in a sentence that act as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

- participles
- gerunds
- **infinitives**

Verbals: Participles

Verbals are verbs that function as other parts of speech. A **participle** is a verbal that ends in -ed or -ing and acts as part of the verb or as an adjective in a sentence.

verb + -ed or -ing

A **participle** can perform one of two functions in a sentence. It can be either of the following:

part of the verb	<p>The cat is yawning.</p> <p>The cat was finished with its nap.</p>
an adjective	<p>The yawning cat stretched on the window sill.</p> <p>The exhausted cat took a nap.</p>



Verbals are verbs in a sentence that act as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

- participles
- gerunds
- infinitives

Verbs

Verbs show action or state of being in a sentence.
Every sentence must have a verb.

Action Verbs

The clock *ticks*.

Spiders *climb*.

A tourist *snorkeled*.

An octopus *floats*.

The hotel *stands*.

Verbs of Being

The father *seemed* excited.

A window *looked* cracked.

The hats *were* cozy.

A customer *is* unhappy.

The baby *feels* light.

When you write sentences, remember your SNEEQS!

- S** To **start** a sentence, use a capital letter.
- N** To **name** people, places, & things, use a capital letter.
- E** To **end** a sentence, use a period (usually).
- E** To show **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point.
- Q** To ask a **question**, use a question mark.
- S** To **separate** clauses or words in a **series**, use a comma.

The verbs *seem*, *look*, *appear*, and *feel* are also called **linking verbs**.