

EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH

WHY STUDY GRAMMAR?



- Being able to use correct grammar builds _____.
- From “I Won’t Hire People Who Use Poor Grammar. Here’s Why.” by Kyle Wiens, CEO of iFixit and Dozuki
- “Good grammar is credibility, especially on _____. In blog posts, on _____, in _____, and on company websites, your _____ are all you have. They are a projection of you in your physical absence. And, for better or worse, people _____ if you can’t tell the difference between their, there, and they’re.”
- “If it takes someone more than 20 years to notice how to properly use ‘it’s,’ then that’s not a learning curve I’m comfortable with.”
- “_____ signifies more than just a person’s ability to remember _____. I’ve found that people who make fewer mistakes on a grammar test also make fewer mistakes when they are doing something completely unrelated to writing – like stocking shelves or labeling parts.”

EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH

- “Parts of Speech” refers not to what a word _____, but rather _____.
- The same word can be a _____ in one sentence, and a _____ or _____ in the next.
- Focus your studies not on memorizing lists of words, but rather on _____.

NOUNS

- A noun is a word used to name a _____, animal, _____, thing, and _____ idea.
- Nouns are usually the first words which small children learn.
 - Late last year our neighbors bought a goat.
 - Portia White was an opera singer.
 - The bus inspector looked at all the passengers' passes.
 - According to Plutarch, the library at Alexandria was destroyed in 48 B.C.
 - Philosophy is of little comfort to the starving.
- _____ nouns are physical. They are people, places, or things that can be _____.
- _____ nouns are ideas. They are not physical and _____.
- Concrete:
 - Jon looked through the kaleidoscope at the sun.
 - Is that window closed?
 - Those shoes are awesome!
 - Katie and I broke the TV on accident.
 - Fargo, North Dakota is a cold place.
 - Oregon High School is built on a marsh.
- Abstract:
 - Fear is natural when facing a disaster.
 - Karen asked me if I believed in justice.
 - Your courage is impressive.
 - Christina wrote about her impressions of the meeting.
 - I value loyalty in my friends.
- You always write a _____ noun with a capital letter, since the noun represents the name of a specific person, place, or thing.

- Many people dread Monday mornings.
 - Christmas is celebrated on the twenty-fifth of December.
 - Abraham appears in the Talmud and in the Koran.
 - Last year, I had a Baptist, a Buddhist, and a Wiccan as roommates.
- A common noun is a noun referring to a _____, place, or thing in a _____ sense.
 - You should write a common noun with a _____ only when it _____.
- According to the sign, the nearest town is 60 miles away.
 - All the gardens in the neighborhood were invaded by beetles this summer.
 - I don't understand why some people insist on having six different kinds of mustard in their cupboards.
 - The road crew was startled by the sight of three large moose crossing the road.
 - Many child-care workers are underpaid.

VERBS

- Verbs are used to show _____ or _____.
 - Action verbs show what the subject of the sentence is _____; verbs of existence show in what _____ the subject _____.
- Dracula bites his victims on the neck.
 - The car rolled down the hill toward the pond.
 - I will plant three hundred tulip bulbs in the spring.
 - Mrs. Manny Brown was my English teacher last year.
 - Juliet is portrayed as having long auburn hair and hazel eyes.

- I am tall.
- When looking for verbs in a sentence, be sure to look for “_____” or “_____” verbs, including:

am	is	are	was	were	be
being	been	has	have	had	may
might	must	can	could	shall	should
will	would	do	did	does	

- Linking verbs are sometimes _____ in a sentence.
 - Tariq could not find his socks.
 - She was quietly slipping into a deep sleep.
 - Juan does not enjoy the spaghetti at Mario’s restaurant.
- Sometimes an adjective is _____ from the noun or pronoun it modifies.
- Look for _____ that separate the adjective from the noun or pronoun it modifies.
 - Verbs of existence: am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been
 - Rachel is tall.
 - Larry and Dave were funny last night.
 - Zach is too loud for class.
 - I will be late.
 - Erika had been kind to the homeless man.
 - Zoe and Dashiel are being silly.
 - I am hungry.

PRONOUNS

- A pronoun is used to _____.
- Pronouns like "he," "which," "none," and "you" are used to make sentences less _____ and less _____.
 - I was glad to find the bus pass in the bottom of the green knapsack.
 - You are surely the strangest child I have ever met.
 - He stole the gold coin from Jonas's collection.
 - When she was a young woman, she earned her living as a coal miner.
 - After many years, they returned to their homeland.
 - We will meet at the library at 3:30 p.m.
 - It is on the counter.
 - Are you the delegates from Alabama?
 - Diabetics give themselves insulin shots several times a day.
 - The Dean often does the photocopying herself so that the secretaries can do more important work.
- Sentences that are a _____ often include the "hidden" pronoun – _____!
 - Go to the office!
 - Stop that!
 - Pass the salt, please.
 - Take the dog for a walk.
 - Don't believe everything you hear.
- In each of these sentences, the "_____" pronoun is "you."

ADJECTIVES

- An adjective modifies a _____ or a _____ by describing, _____, or _____ words.
- An adjective usually _____ the noun or the pronoun which it modifies.
- Adjectives answer the questions “ _____,” “ _____,” and “ _____?”
 - The truck-shaped balloon floated over the treetops.
 - Mrs. Morrison papered the kitchen walls with that hideous wallpaper.
 - The small boat foundered on the dark sea.
 - The coal mines are dark and dank.
 - Many stores have already begun to play irritating Christmas music.
 - A battered music box sat on the mahogany sideboard.
 - The back room was filled with large, yellow rain boots.
 - I prefer to listen to dance music.
 - That is my wallet.
 - Which book are you reading?
- The three words “a,” “an,” and “the” belong to a special group of adjectives called _____.
- Notice that they function as _____ do.
 - I want a sweater for Christmas.
 - I want the sweater for Christmas.
 - Instead of a sweater, I got an oboe.

ADVERBS

- An adverb is used to modify a _____, an _____, or another _____.
- An adverb answers questions such as " _____,"
" _____," " _____," " _____?"
- Most adverbs are easily recognized by their -ly ending.
 - The seamstress quickly made the mourning clothes.
 - The midwives waited patiently through a long labor.
 - Unfortunately, the bank closed at three today.
 - That giraffe is rather fast.
 - He runs fast for someone of his age.
 - She is very young to be so tired.
 - That movie was really boring and terribly long!
 - The crowd waited patiently for three hours; finally, the doors to the stadium were opened.
 - I could not believe Kyle lied!
 - Rianne couldn't stop laughing.

Good Vs. Well

- "Good" is an _____. It can modify a noun or pronoun.
- "Well" is an _____. It can modify a verb, adjective, or another adverb.
 - I dance well for someone who has had no formal training.
 - That is a good dance song!
 - I did well on that test.
 - I am not a good test taker.
 - Morgan organized her binder very well.
 - Morgan is a good student.
 - I can't hear well.
 - That is a good pie!

PREPOSITIONS

- A preposition links _____, _____ and phrases to other words in a sentence.
- Prepositions often, _____, show _____ or _____.
- In each of the following sentences, a _____ locates the noun "book" in space or in time.
 - 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.



PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

- A prepositional phrase includes the _____ and the _____ of the preposition.
- To find prepositional phrases in a sentence, locate the _____, then find the _____ that relates to the preposition (usually the first noun following the preposition).
- When finding prepositional phrases be sure to include any words that _____.
 - Irene lost her coat at the concert.
 - No one waited for me in the gym.
 - Lindsey thinks she'll win a prize at this year's festival because she purchased a ticket for the drawing.
 - Hang that mistletoe above the door.
 - Your sweater is in the trunk of the car.

- We walked down the hall, through the Commons to the music wing.

I Vs. Me

- “_____” is the subjective case. It is used when it is the _____ of a sentence.
 - I will go with you to the prom if you ask nicely.
 - Lucas and I enjoy reading.
 - The class and I are learning about prepositions.
 - Despite being five minutes late for the movie, Danni and I only missed the previews.
- “_____” is the objective case. It is used when it is the object of a sentence, most often the object of a _____ phrase.
 - Are you going with me to the Commons?
 - The idea occurred to my mom and me.
 - Please don't smoke around the baby and me.
 - Do you still want to leave with Sharon and me?
 - This present is for Beau and me.

Who Vs. Whom

- “_____” is the subjective case. It is used when it is the _____ of a sentence.

Who is leaving?

Garrett asked me who was in charge.

I don't know who did that.

I should know who is the boss around here, but I don't.
- “_____” is the objective case. Use “whom” when it is the _____ of a sentence, usually the _____.
 - For whom is this gift?
 - I don't know to whom he asked the question.

- I care a great deal by whom I sit.
- The dog ran toward whom?
- With whom are you going?

CONJUNCTIONS

- Conjunctions are used to link _____, _____, and _____.
- _____ conjunctions are some of the most common conjunctions:

But Or Yet For And Nor So

- Adam wanted peaches for dessert, but Lili had none to offer.
- You can have cookies or ice cream with that.
- I woke up late, yet I made it on time.
- Josh was lonely, for his goldfish died last month.
- Lindsay and Mathias are coming with me.
- Neither watermelons nor pineapples are good in Jell-O.
- I needed to use the restroom, so I offered Ms. Fish my hall pass.

- _____ conjunctions are also common.
- Examples of subordinating conjunctions include: _____, although, _____, until, _____, whether, _____.

- Because you are late, you will have to make up time with me after class.
- Although Allison wanted a fur coat for her birthday, she doubted she would get one.



- The paint on Gerard's car was peeling; therefore, he took it to the dealer for repairs.
- If you remember to go to the bank, please cash this check for me.
- Some conjunctions come in _____. Be aware of these _____ conjunctions:

Not only – but also

Either – or

Neither – nor

Both – and

Whether – or

- Both my grandfather and my father worked in the steel plant.
- Bring either a Jell-O salad or a potato scallop.
- Corinne is trying to decide whether to go to medical school or to go to law school.
- The explosion destroyed not only the school but also the neighboring pub.

INTERJECTIONS

- An interjection is a word added to a sentence to _____.
- You usually follow an interjection with an _____, but when the emotion is not as strong, a _____ may be used.
 - Ouch, that hurt!
 - Oh no, I forgot that the exam was today.
 - Hey! Put that down!
 - I heard one guy say to another guy, "He has a new car, eh?"
 - I don't know about you but, good lord, I think taxes are too high!