

# Chapter 3: Materials

## A. Help Pages

### Monday Notes (Parts of Speech)

#### NOUN

- person, place, thing, idea
- common (n): names a general noun; begins with lower case letter (city)
- proper (N): names a specific noun; begins with capital letter (Detroit)
- possessive (pos n, pos N): shows ownership (girl's, Roger's)

#### PRONOUN (pro)

- takes the place of a noun
  - personal (1<sup>st</sup> person: pronouns having to do with "me"; 2<sup>nd</sup> person: pronouns having to do with "you"; 3<sup>rd</sup> person: pronouns having to do with everyone else)
    - singular nominative (nom): I, you, he, she, it
    - plural nominative (nom): we, you, they
    - singular objective (obj): me, you, him, her, it
    - plural objective (obj): us, you, them
    - singular possessive (pos): my, your, his, her, its, mine, yours
    - plural possessive (pos): our, your, their, ours, yours, theirs
  - reflexive (ref): reflects back to "self"
    - myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
    - not words: hisself, ourself, theirselves
  - relative (rp): starts adj. dependent clauses
    - that, which, who, whom, whose
  - interrogative (int): asks a question
    - Which? Whose? What? Whom? Who?
  - demonstrative (dem): demonstrates which one
    - this, that, these, those
  - indefinite (ind): doesn't refer to a definite person or thing
    - each, either, neither, few, some, all, most, several, few, many, none, one, someone, no one, everyone, anyone, somebody, nobody, everybody, anybody, more, much, another, both, any, other, etc.

#### ADJECTIVE (adj)

- modifies nouns (I have a green pen.) and pronouns (They are happy.)
- tells Which one? How many? What kind?
- articles (art): a, an, the
- proper adjective (Adj): proper noun used as an adjective (American flag)

## ADVERB (adv)

- modifies adjectives (really cute), verbs (extremely fast), and other adverbs (very easily)
- tells How? When? Where? To what extent?
- Not and never are always adverbs.

## PREPOSITION (prep)

- shows relationship between a noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence
- across, after, against, around, at, before, below, between, by, during, except, for, from, in, of, off, on, over, since, through, to, under, until, with, according to, because of, instead of, etc.
- We went to school. We went up the stairs.

## CONJUNCTION

- joins words, phrases, and clauses
  - coordinating (cc)
    - FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
  - subordinating (sc)
    - starts adv. dependent clauses (and therefore must be followed by subject and verb)
    - after, since, before, while, because, although, so that, if, when, whenever, as, even though, until, unless, as if, etc.
  - correlative (cor conj)
    - not only/but also, neither/nor, either/or, both/and
  - noun clause identifier (nci)
    - starts noun dependent clauses
    - may or may not function as part of the noun dependent clause
    - that, who, whether, why, what, how, when, where, whom, whoever, etc.
  - conjunctive adverb (conj adv)
    - adverb that helps connect two clauses
    - must be used with a semicolon (It is cold; however, it is not snowing.)
    - however, then, therefore, also, furthermore, nevertheless, thus, etc.

## INTERJECTION (int)

- expresses emotion but has no real connection with the rest of the sentence
- set apart from sentence by comma or exclamation point
- No, I'm not finished with my homework. Wow! What a great new car!

## VERB

- shows action or helps to make a statement
  - action (av)
    - shows action
    - She wrote a note.
  - linking (lv)
    - links two words together
    - can be linking: is, be, am, are, was, were, been, being, appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, etc.
    - English is fun. (English = fun)
    - The flower smells pretty. (flower = pretty) The dog smells the flower. (action)

- helping (hv)
  - “helps” an action verb or linking verb
  - If a verb phrase has four verbs, the first three are helping. If it has three verbs, the first two are helping. And so on.
  - can be helping: is, be, am, are, was, were, been, being, will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, have, has, had, do, does, did
  - We have been taking notes all day. (Taking is action.)
  - She will be cold without a jacket. (Be is linking.)
- tenses
  - present (pres): happening now (jump, talk, eat)
  - past (past): happened previously (jumped, talked, ate, fell)
  - future (f): will happen in the future (will jump, shall talk)
  - present perfect (pres per): *have* or *has* plus past participle (have jumped, has talked)
  - past perfect (past per): *had* plus past participle (had jumped, had talked)
  - future perfect (f per): *will have* or *shall have* plus past participle (will have jumped, shall have talked)
  - present progressive (pres prog): *is*, *are*, or *am* plus present participle (am jumping, is jumping, are jumping)
  - past progressive (past prog): *was* or *were* plus present participle (was jumping, were jumping)
  - future progressive (f prog): *will be* or *shall be* plus present participle (will be jumping, shall be jumping)
  - present perfect progressive (pres per prog): *have* or *has* plus *been* plus present participle (have been jumping, has been jumping)
  - past perfect progressive (past per prog): *had* plus *been* plus present participle (had been jumping)
  - future perfect progressive (f per prog): *will have* or *shall have* plus *been* plus present participle (will have been jumping, shall have been jumping)

## VERBAL

- word formed from a verb but acting as a noun, adjective, or adverb
  - gerund (ger)
    - verb acting like noun
    - ends in -ing
    - Reading is fun. (subject) I enjoy shopping. (direct object) Use pencils for drawing. (object of preposition)
  - participle (part)
    - verb acting like adjective
    - ends in -ing or -ed (or other past tense ending)
    - I have running shoes. Frightened, I ran down the street. It's an unspoken rule.
  - infinitive (inf)
    - to + verb
    - can act like noun (I like to eat), adjective (It's the best place to eat), or adverb (I need a pen to write a letter)

# Tuesday Notes

## (Sentence Parts and Phrases)

### SIMPLE SUBJECT (S)

- the "who" or "what" of the verb
- ex: The dog with spots likes to bark loudly.
- must be noun, pronoun, gerund, or infinitive
- can never be in a prepositional phrase
- There and here are never the subject of a sentence.
- The subject can be an "understood you": Bring me the remote control, please. (You bring it.)

### COMPLETE SUBJECT (underlined once)

- simple subject plus its modifiers
- ex: The dog with spots likes to bark loudly.
- Dependent clauses modifying the subject are part of the complete subject of the independent clause. (The dog that has spots likes to bark.)

### SIMPLE PREDICATE/VERB

- transitive verb (vt): takes a direct object (We love English.)
- intransitive verb (vi): does not take a direct object (Please sit down.)
- All linking verbs are intransitive. All passive voice verbs are transitive

### COMPLETE PREDICATE (underlined twice)

- verb plus its modifiers
- The dog with spots likes to bark loudly.
- Dependent clauses modifying the verb are part of the complete predicate of the independent clause. (The dog likes to bark when I'm asleep.)

### COMPLEMENT

- completes the meaning of the subject and verb
  - direct object (do)
    - is a noun or pronoun and is never in a prepositional phrase
    - follows an action verb
    - To find it, say "subject, verb, what?" or "subject, verb, whom?"
    - I like English. "I like what?" English (direct object)
  - indirect object (io)
    - is a noun or pronoun and is never in a prepositional phrase
    - comes before a direct object and after the verb
    - To find it, say "subject, verb, direct object, to or for whom or what?"
    - He gave me the paper. "He gave paper to whom?" me (indirect object)
  - predicate nominative (pn)
    - is a noun or pronoun
    - follows linking verb and renames subject
    - To find it, say "subject, linking verb, what or who?"
    - He is a nice guy. "He is what?" guy (predicate nominative)

- predicate adjective (pa)
  - is an adjective
  - follows linking verb and describes subject
  - To find it, say “subject, linking verb, what?”
  - He is nice. “He is what?” nice (predicate adjective)

#### APPOSITIVE (app)

- noun or pronoun that follows and renames another noun or pronoun
- My son Beck likes trains.

#### APPOSITIVE PHRASE (app ph)

- noun or pronoun (along with modifiers) that follows and renames another noun or pronoun
- Ansley, my daughter, loves to dance.

#### PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE (prep ph)

- group of words beginning with preposition and ending with noun or pronoun
- can act as adjective (I want a room with a view.) or adverb (His house is on the lake.)
- must be next to noun or pronoun it modifies

#### OBJECT OF PREPOSITION (op)

- follows preposition and tells “what?” or “whom?”
- The key is under the rug. “under what?” rug (object of preposition)
- If there’s no object, it’s not a preposition: Please stand up. (Up is an adverb.)

#### NOUN OF DIRECT ADDRESS (nda)

- person being spoken to in a sentence
- Mom, I’m hungry. Go clean your room, Rebekah.

#### INFINITIVE PHRASE (inf ph)

- infinitive plus its modifiers and objects
- He likes to eat pepperoni pizza.

#### OBJECT OF INFINITIVE (obj inf)

- follows infinitive and tells “what?”
- I want to eat pizza. “to eat what?” pizza (object of infinitive)

#### GERUND PHRASE (ger ph)

- gerund plus its modifiers and objects
- Writing long essays can be fun.

#### OBJECT OF GERUND (obj ger)

- follows gerund and tells “what?”
- I like eating pizza. “eating what?” pizza (object of gerund)

#### PARTICIPLE PHRASE (part ph)

- participle plus its modifiers and objects
- Running down the hall, he bumped into the principal.

# Wednesday Notes

## (Clauses and Sentence Type)

### CLAUSES

- Each clause must have a subject and verb.
  - independent (ind cl): also called main clause
    - Every sentence must have at least one independent clause.
    - The independent clause can usually stand alone.
    - An independent clause does not start with a relative pronoun, subordinating conjunction, or noun clause identifier.
  - dependent (dep cl): also called subordinate clause
    - The dependent clause can never stand alone.
    - A dependent clause starts with a relative pronoun, a subordinating conjunction, or a noun clause identifier.
      - adverb (adv dep cl)
        - usually starts with a subordinating conjunction
        - acts like an adverb
        - We will eat when the bell rings. (modifies eat)
        - We will eat is independent.
      - adjective (adj dep cl)
        - usually starts with a relative pronoun
        - acts like an adjective
        - She likes the guy who sits in front of her. (modifies guy)
        - She likes the guy is independent.
      - noun (n dep cl)
        - usually starts with a noun clause identifier
        - acts like a noun
        - I hope that you understand the examples. (acts as direct object)
        - I hope is independent.

### SENTENCE TYPES

- simple sentence (ss) = one independent clause
- compound sentence (cd) = two or more independent clauses
- complex sentence (cx) = one independent clause + one or more dependent clauses
- compound-complex sentence (cd-cx) = two or more independent clauses + one or more dependent clauses

### SENTENCE PURPOSE

- A declarative sentence makes a statement and ends in a period. (dec)
- An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends in a question mark. (int)
- An imperative sentence gives a command and ends in a period. (imp)
- An exclamatory sentence expresses strong feelings and ends in an exclamation point. (exc)
- A declarative, interrogative, or imperative sentence can be exclamatory if it expresses strong feelings and ends in an exclamation point.

# Thursday Notes

## (Punctuation and Capitalization)

### CAPITALIZATION

- Capitalize proper nouns:
  - days of the week, months, holidays, historical events, etc.
  - names of people, companies, organizations, etc.
  - names of states, countries, cities, islands, bodies of water, mountains, streets, parks, stores, etc.
  - nationalities, races, religions
  - brand names of products
  - titles of books, magazines, stories, poems, songs, etc.
  - names of ships, trains, monuments, planets, etc.
- Always capitalize the word I.
- Capitalize the first word of each sentence.
- Capitalize the first word of a quotation.

### SEMICOLON

- joins two clauses without a coordinating conjunction
  - He likes apples; she likes oranges.
  - He goes to Harvard; however, she goes to Yale.
- can be used in series with commas for clarity
  - We went to London, England; Paris, France; Madrid, Spain; and Rome, Italy.
- can be used in a compound-complex sentence that already contains other commas.
  - If you understand this rule, you can use it; and you'll seem very smart.

### APOSTROPHE

- Use apostrophes to make words possessive and to make contractions.
- Don't use apostrophes to make words plural.
- Possessive pronouns don't use apostrophes. (hers, its, ours, yours, etc.)
- Be sure you have a real word before your apostrophe: children's toys, not childrens' toys.
- If the word is plural and ends in *s*, add apostrophe only: dogs' owners.
- Treat singular nouns ending in *s* just like any other singular noun: boss's, Brutus's.

### UNDERLINING/ITALICIZING

- Underlining and italicizing are the same thing.
- Underline or italicize titles of long things: newspapers, magazines, CDs, movies, novels, plays, musical compositions, etc.
- Underline or italicize names of ships, planes, trains, and artwork.
- Underline or italicize foreign expressions.

### QUOTATION MARKS

- Quote titles of short things: short stories, poems, songs, articles, episodes of TV shows, etc.
- Quote dialogue and words copied from other sources.
- Commas and periods that follow quoted words always go inside closing quotation marks.

(I said, "Go home.")

- Colons and semicolons that follow quoted words always go outside closing quotation marks. (We're "friends"; we don't date.)
- Use single quotation marks only to enclose quotes within quotes.
- Use double quotation marks in all other situations. (He's a real "team player.")

## COMMAS

(Rule numbers are significant for reference purposes only.)

1. **adverb dependent clause\*, independent clause** (If it rains, we'll go inside.)
2. **independent clause (no comma) adverb dependent clause** (We'll go inside if it rains.)
3. **independent clause, cc\*\* independent clause** (Joe likes pizza, but Fred likes tacos.)
4. **subject verb (no comma) cc verb** (Joe likes pizza but does not like vegetables.)
5. **independent clause; independent clause** (Joe likes pizza; Fred likes tacos.)
6. **introductory participial phrase,** (Running down the hall, he tripped and fell.)
7. **introductory prepositional phrase,** (After English class, we go to lunch.)
8. **, nonessential appositive,** (We read *The Great Gatsby*, a novel, in class. essential: We read the novel *The Great Gatsby* in class.)
9. **, nonessential adjective clause\*\*\*,** (Jane, who drives a red car, is nice. essential: All students who skip school should be suspended.)
10. **items, in, series** (Please buy apples, oranges, and bananas. I like the warm, fuzzy blanket.)
11. **, noun of direct address,** (Tom, would you hand me the phone? Please don't sit there, Sue.)
12. **day of week, month date, year,** (The baby is expected on Sunday, February 27, 2000, in Georgia.)
13. **city, state,** (We moved to Peachtree City, Georgia, in 1975.)
14. **introductory word,** (Well, I hope these rules come in handy. However, you must use them.)
15. **, interrupter,** (These rules, I think, will help you if you use them.)

\*\*\*\*\*

\*adverb dependent clause = subordinating conjunction + subject + verb

<u>common subordinating conjunctions:</u>	because	after	until
	as	though	so that
	since	whenever	before
	if	even	unless
	while	as if	when
	although	even though	

\*\*coordinating conjunctions = FANBOYS

for and nor but or yet so

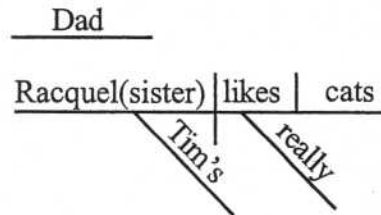
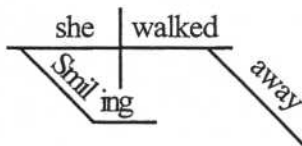
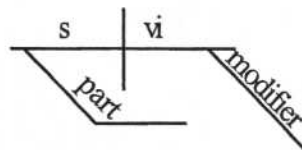
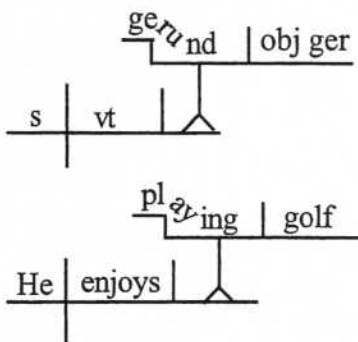
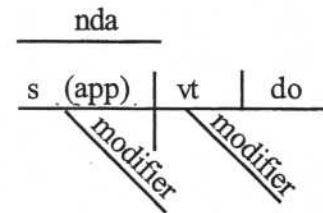
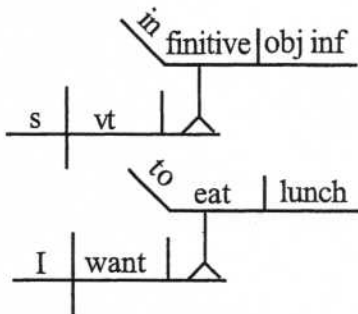
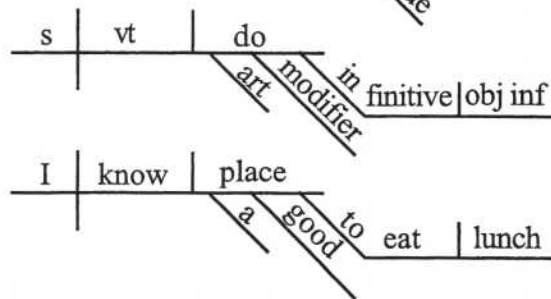
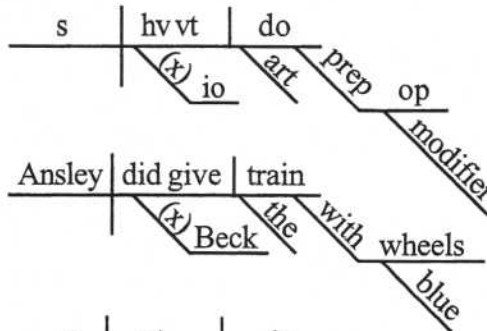
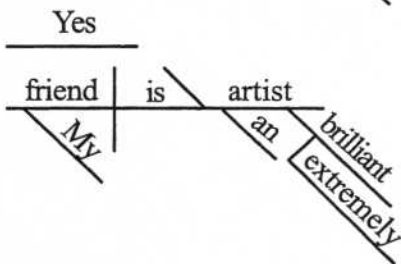
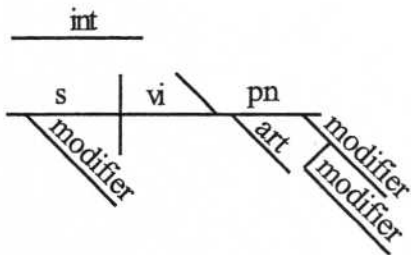
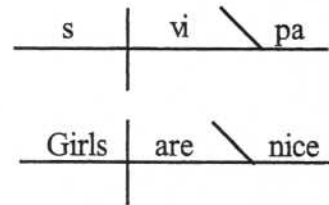
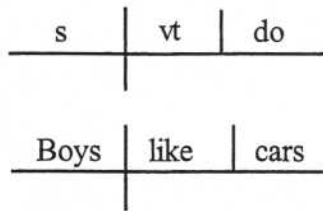
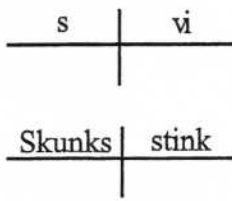
NOT coordinating conjunctions: then, however, therefore

\*\*\*adjective dependent clause = relative pronoun + subject + verb

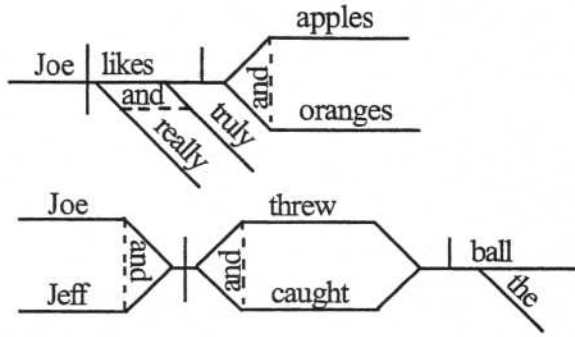
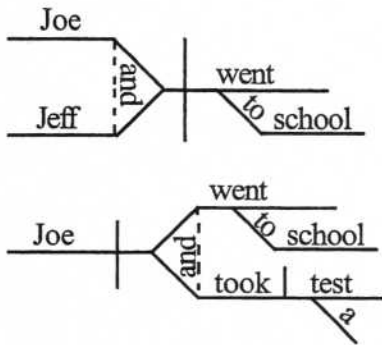
relative pronouns: that which who whom whose



# Friday Notes (Diagramming)



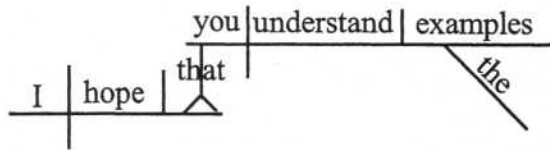
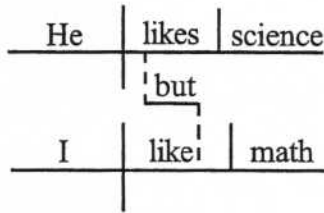
**compound parts**



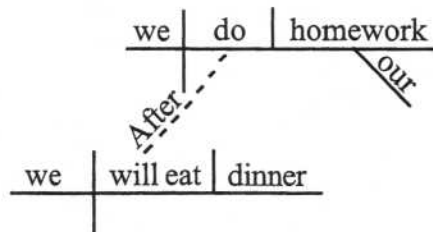
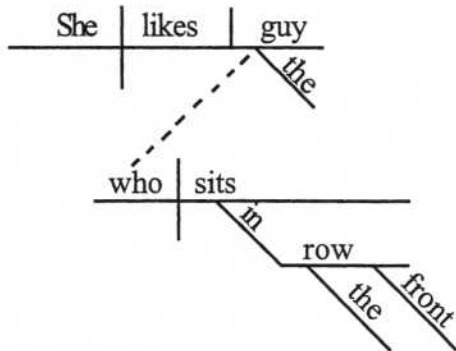
**clauses**

(connect independent clauses at verbs)

(noun dependent clauses go on pedestals)



(connect adjective and adverb dependent clauses to what they describe)



# B. Marking Guide

## Monday Abbreviations

n = common noun  
N = proper noun  
pos n = possessive noun  
pro = personal pronoun  
    1 = first person  
    2 = second person  
    3 = third person  
nom = nominative  
obj = objective  
pos = possessive  
ref pro = reflexive pronoun  
rp = relative pronoun  
ind pro = indefinite pronoun  
int pro = interrogative pronoun  
dem pro = demonstrative pronoun  
adj = adjective  
Adj = proper adjective  
art = article  
av = action verb  
lv = linking verb  
hv = helping verb  
    pres = present tense  
    past = past tense  
    f = future tense  
    per = perfect tense  
    prog = progressive tense  
adv = adverb  
prep = preposition  
int = interjection  
cc = coordinating conjunction  
sc = subordinating conjunction  
cor conj = correlative conjunction  
nci = noun clause identifier  
conj adv = conjunctive adverb  
inf = infinitive  
ger = gerund  
part = participle

## Tuesday Abbreviations

S = simple subject  
\_\_\_ = complete subject  
vt = transitive verb  
vi = intransitive verb

\_\_\_ = complete predicate  
do = direct object  
io = indirect object  
pn = predicate nominative  
pa = predicate adjective  
op = object of preposition  
( ) = phrase  
adj prep ph = adjective prepositional phrase  
adv prep ph = adverb prepositional phrase  
obj ger = object of gerund  
ger ph = gerund phrase  
part ph = participle phrase  
obj inf = object of infinitive  
inf ph = infinitive phrase  
app = appositive  
app ph = appositive phrase  
nda = noun of direct address

## Wednesday Abbreviations

[ ] = clause  
ind cl = independent clause  
adv dep cl = adverb dependent clause  
adj dep cl = adjective dependent clause  
n dep cl = noun dependent clause  
ss = simple sentence  
cd = compound sentence  
cx = complex sentence  
cd-cx = compound-complex sentence  
dec = declarative  
imp = imperative  
exc = exclamatory  
int = interrogative

## Thursday Proofreading Marks

(Write in each symbol as your teacher goes over it with you in class.)

capitalize:  
insert apostrophe:  
insert quotation marks:  
insert semicolon:  
insert comma:  
insert end punctuation:  
italicize: