

Relative Clauses and Adjectival and Adverbial Phrases

A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun and answers the question which one.

The bold words tell which car was cherry red.

The car **that sped down the street** was cherry red.

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

The bold words tell which car was cherry red.

The car **with the loud engine** is cherry red.

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

The cherry red car sped **down the street**.

The bold words tell where the cherry 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 cookies.



I ate chocolate chip cookies.

What kind?

I ate three cookies.

How many?

I ate these cookies.

Which ones?

The **adjectives** describe the **noun** *cookies*.

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*.

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



What is an example of an **adverb** that describes how the girl climbed the wall?

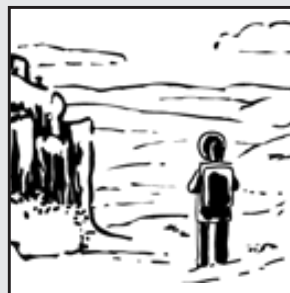
Adverbs



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 was replaced by *he*. *Josiah* is the **antecedent**.

Josiah ate the pie.

He ate it.

Pie was replaced by *it*. The word *pie* is the **antecedent** *it*.

Did you know that the prefix "**ante**" means *before*? so, the **antecedent** is the noun that comes *before* the pronoun that replaces it.



Articles

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

a	an	the
<p>A is used to refer to an unspecified noun and comes before a noun that begins with a consonant sound.</p> <p>a book a grapevine a lamp a porcupine a zookeeper</p> <p>I like to read <i>a</i> book before bed.</p> <p><i>A</i> grapevine grows in our backyard.</p> <p>She bought <i>a</i> lamp for her sister.</p> <p><i>A</i> porcupine crosses the road.</p> <p>My uncle is <i>a</i> zookeeper.</p>	<p>An is used to refer to an unspecified noun and comes before a noun that begins with a vowel sound.</p> <p>an author an event an igloo an octopus an umpire</p> <p>My dream is to be <i>an</i> author.</p> <p>The birth of my brother is <i>an</i> event I will never forget.</p> <p>We built <i>an</i> igloo on our snow day.</p> <p>He made <i>an</i> octopus out of clay.</p> <p>I volunteer as <i>an</i> umpire on Saturdays.</p>	<p>The is used to refer to a specific noun or a previously mentioned noun.</p> <p>the Prime Minister the sun the biography (that we read) the road (to our cabin) the assignment</p> <p><i>The</i> Prime Minister is visiting.</p> <p><i>The</i> sun is behind a cloud.</p> <p><i>The</i> biography that we read was about Miriam Makeba.</p> <p><i>The</i> road to our cabin is closed for repairs.</p> <p>My teacher gave us an assignment for homework. <i>The</i> assignment is due on Monday.</p>

Capitalization & Punctuation

Capitalization

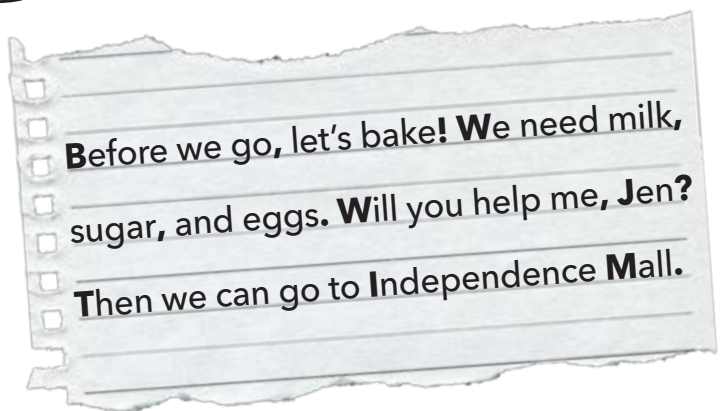
- ☐ beginnings of sentences
- ☐ proper nouns
- ☐ I (always)

Punctuation

- ☐ end sentences with a period
- ☐ end sentences with a question mark if asking a question
- ☐ end sentences with an exclamation point if showing emotion or excitement
- ☐ use commas in a series or to separate clauses

When you write sentences, remember your SNEEQS!

- S** – The beginning of a **sentence** always needs a capital letter.
- N** – The proper **names** of people, places, and things always need a capital letter.
- E** – At the **end** of a sentence, there is usually a period.
- E** – When the sentence contains **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point at the end.
- Q** – When the sentence asks a **question**, use a question mark at the end.
- S** – Use a comma between a **series** of words and to **separate** clauses.



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.*

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

Use coordinating conjunctions (BOYFANS) to create compound sentences.

Compound sentences follow this format:

complete sentence + comma + coordinating conjunction + complete sentence

Coordinating Conjunction (BOYFANS)	Purpose <i>When do I use this coordinating conjunction?</i>
But	to show contrast
Or	to present an alternative
Yet	to show contrast that logically follows the preceding idea
For	to explain cause
And	to add one idea to another
Nor	to present an additional negative idea
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 **collective nouns** refer to a group, they are singular and take a singular verb.

Examples of collective nouns:

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

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."

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's favorite sports are soccer, basketball, and tennis.

Comma following a prepositional phrase:

If a sentence begins with a long prepositional phrase of four or five words, a comma is helpful to the reader.

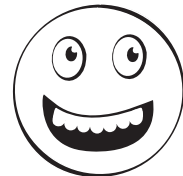
Down the steep and slick hill, the car zoomed.

Without commas, you might send the wrong message!

I like baking cats and dogs.



I like baking, cats and dogs.



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's favorite sports are soccer, basketball, and tennis.

Comma following a prepositional phrase:

If a sentence begins with a long prepositional phrase of four or five words, a comma is helpful to the reader.

Down the steep and slick hill, the car zoomed.

Without commas, you might send the wrong message!

I like baking cats and dogs.



I like baking, cats, and dogs.



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.



BOYFANS

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



EXAMPLES

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.

I'll bring the dog inside if he barks, and you can feed him.

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 conjunction**.

And is a **coordinating conjunction**.

Coordinating Conjunctions (BOYFANS)

But

Or



Yet

For

And



Nor



So

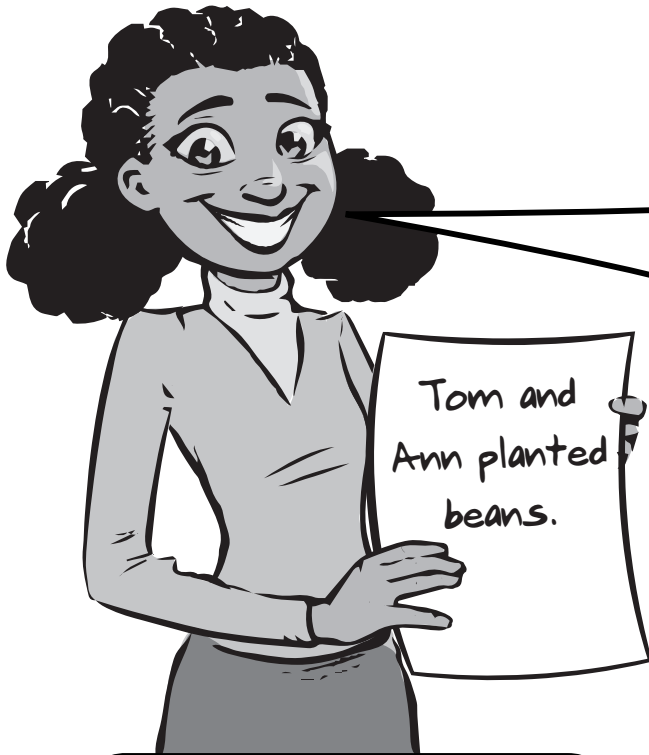
Pandas chomp and chew bamboo shoots.

Ella sang or hummed while working.

★ *Most compound subjects use these coordinating conjunctions: or, and, nor.*

Compound Subject

Compound subjects are two subjects joined by a coordinating conjunction.



Tom and Ann is the **compound subject**.

And is a **coordinating conjunction**.

Coordinating Conjunctions (BOYFANS)

But

Or ★

Yet

For

And ★

Nor ★

So

Bats nor moles see well.

Lakes or ponds can freeze.

Lee and Luke are talented.

★ *Most compound subjects use these coordinating conjunctions: or, and, nor.*

Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs connect ideas and provide a smooth transition.

Purpose	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.
emphasizes 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.

Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions (BOYFANS) combine words, phrases, and sentences

Coordinating Conjunction (BOYFANS)	Function: What do conjunctions do?
But	shows contrast
Or	presents an alternative
Yet	shows contrast that logically follows the preceding idea
For	explains cause
And	adds one idea to another
Nor	presents an additional negative idea
So	indicates effect



what is the function of conjunctions?

Conjunctions connect ideas within and across sentences!

Demonstrative Pronouns & Demonstrative Adjectives

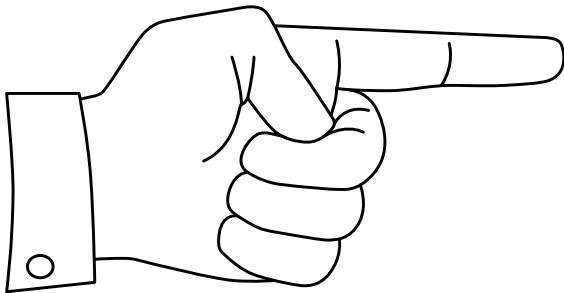
A **demonstrative pronoun** replaces a noun.

~~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.

Demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adjectives point out something.



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

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



Did you know?

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

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.

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

Ice cream is delicious



when it is hot outside.

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

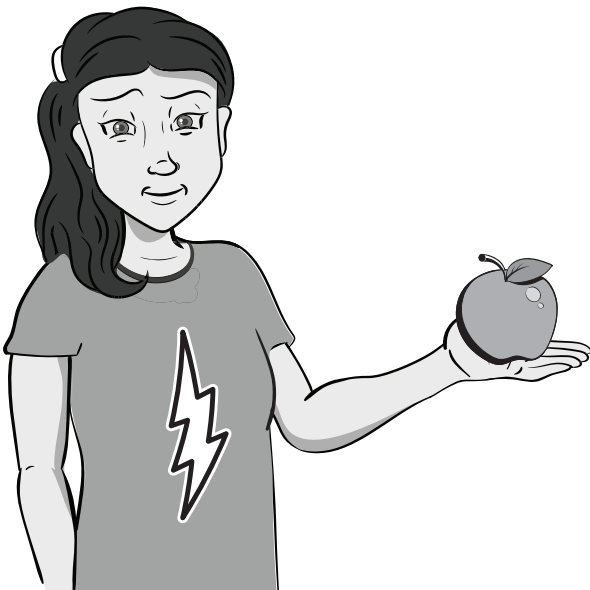
Subordinating Conjunctions	What do subordinating conjunctions do?
rather than, whether	to indicate a choice
although, even if, even though, if, though, unless, while	to indicate a condition
where, wherever	to indicate a location or place
as if, in order that, so, so that, that	to explain a purpose or 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

Nouns

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

Person boy officer senator	Place cabin auditorium airport
Thing cupcake sock camel	Idea wisdom slavery envy

★ 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.

Verbals: Gerunds

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 he was young, <i>hiking has been</i> Brian's favorite hobby.
a direct object	Brian <i>loves hiking</i> more than anything else.
a predicate nominative	Brian's favorite hobby <i>is hiking</i> .
an object of a preposition	Everyone knows that Brian is committed <i>to hiking</i> .



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

- participles
- gerunds
- infinitives

Indefinite Pronouns

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

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



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

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

Verbals

Verbals are verbs that function as other parts of speech.

Participles	Gerunds	Infinitives
<i>Function as part of the verb or as an adjective</i>	<i>Function as a noun</i>	<i>Function as a noun, adjective, or adverb</i>
verb + <i>-ing</i> or <i>-ed</i>	verb + <i>-ing</i>	<i>to</i> + verb
Part of a perfect verb: <i>They <u>had moved</u> away.</i> <i>Spiders <u>have scurried</u> across the ceiling.</i> Adjective: <i>He scoured the <u>printed</u> page for clues.</i> <i>The children arrived with the smell of the <u>baking</u> muffins.</i>	Noun: <i>Mom's <u>cooking</u> impressed our company.</i> <i>The judge called my <u>singing</u> superb!</i> <i><u>Stretching</u> increases flexibility and reduces stress.</i>	Noun: <i><u>To question</u> is an effective strategy when reading a difficult text.</i> Adjective: <i>The car <u>to own</u> is the one that never needs repair.</i> Adverb: <i>They returned to the hotel <u>to change</u>.</i>

Interjections

Interjections show emotion or emphasis.

They usually stand alone and are followed by a comma, period, or exclamation point.

Excitement or Amazement	Wow! Hurray! Bravo! Awesome! Cheers!
Disgust or Disdain	Ew! No thanks. Dang! Jeepers! Ugh.
Greeting or Attention Grabber	Hey! Look! Listen! Hello! Behold! Ahem.
Pain or Mistake	Oops. Ouch! Whoops! Doh!
Stalling or Thinking	Um. Er. Well. Huh. Hmm.

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!

And behold, 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.

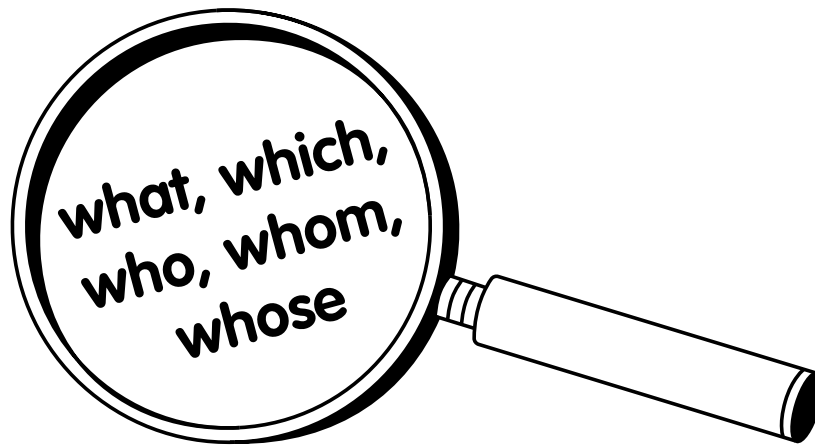
What do you want for lunch?

Sam asked **which** bus to take.

Who is at the door?

Whom did you call?

I don't know **whose** shoes those are.



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



Nouns

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

Person

boy
officer
senator

Thing

cupcake
sock
camel

Place

boy
officer
senator

Idea

cupcake
sock
camel

&

Verbs

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

Sample Sentences with Action Verbs

The clock *ticks*.

Spiders *climb*.

A tourist *snorkeled*.

An octopus *floats*.

The hotel *stands*.

Sample Sentences with Verbs of Being

The customer *is* unhappy.

The hats *were* cozy.

The father *seemed* excited.

A window *looked* cracked.

The baby *feels* light.



I underline the nouns
and circle the verbs!



Pronouns

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

Subject Pronouns

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

Object Pronouns

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

Josiah is the **subject**. *Josiah* can be replaced by the **subject pronoun** *he*.

Josiah ate the pie.

He ate it.

The pie is the **direct object**. *The pie* can be replaced by the **object pronoun** *it*.

The pronouns *you* and *it* can be **subject pronouns** or **object pronouns**. Read the sentence carefully to decide how the pronouns are used.



Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions (BOYFANS) combine words, phrases, and sentences

Coordinating Conjunctions (BOYFANS)						
But	Or	Yet	For	And	Nor	So

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



what is the function of conjunctions?

Conjunctions connect ideas within and across sentences!

Verbals: Participles

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**

The cat *is* **yawning**.

The cat *was* **finished** with its nap.

an **adjective**

The **yawning** cat stretched on the window sill.

The **exhausted** cat took a nap.



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

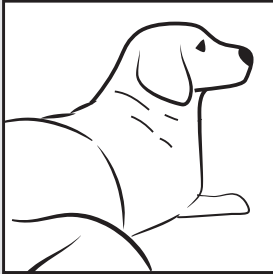
- participles
- gerunds
- infinitives

Verb Tenses: Perfect Tense

Verbs tenses tell *when* the action happens.

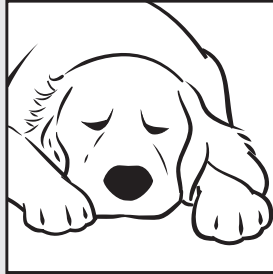
Perfect tense verbs show completed action and include a form of *have*.

Past



The dog **had** rested.

Present



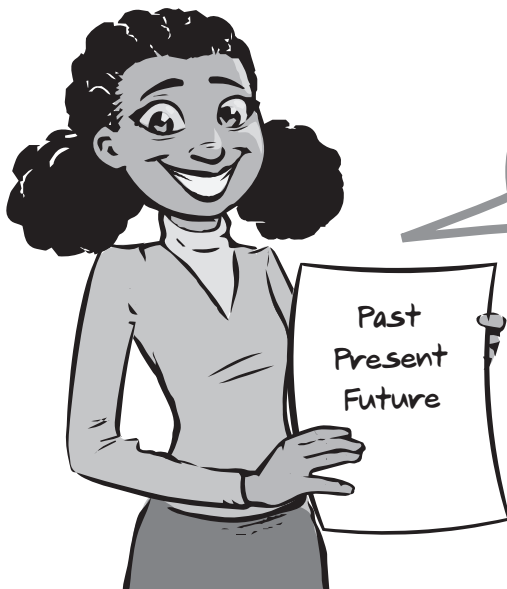
The dog **has** rested.

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 <u>had</u> <u>picked</u> apples.
Present Perfect	<i>has/have + past tense form of verb</i>	<i>completed at present time or that continues at present</i>	She <u>has</u> <u>picked</u> 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 <u>will have</u> <u>picked</u> apples.



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

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 untied 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**

Phrases and Clauses in Sentences

The falcon clutched the dove in its claws before it escaped.
independent clause *phrase* *dependent clause*

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

Nouns

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

Singular vs. Plural Nouns

car → cars

lion → lions

fox → foxes



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 your SNEEQS!

- S** – The beginning of a **sentence** always needs a capital letter.
- N** – The proper **names** of people, places, and things always need a capital letter.
- E** – At the **end** of a sentence, there is usually a period.
- E** – When the sentence contains **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point at the end.
- Q** – When the sentence asks a **question**, use a question mark at the end.
- S** – Use a comma between a **series** of words and to **separate** clauses.

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.

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)

Mom brought Dad's guitar to the party.

She brought his guitar.

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



Did you know? Absolute possessive pronouns stand alone.
They don't modify a noun.



Predicate Adjectives

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



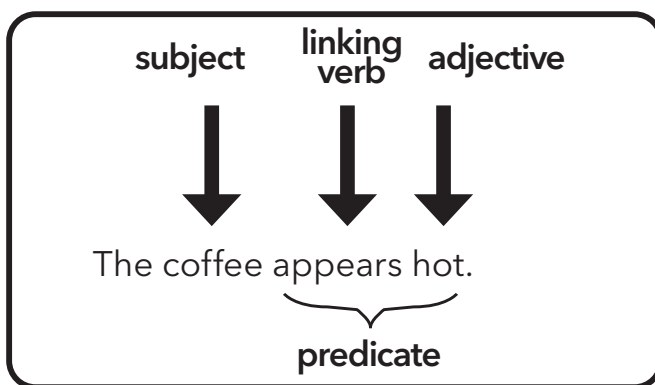
beautiful, fluffy, countless, several, first, confused

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**.



Predicate

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

Simple Predicate	one word that tells what the subject does or is	<i>flew</i> <i>washed</i> <i>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</i> <i>washing cars</i> <i>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!



Predicate Nominatives

Predicate nominatives are nouns found in the predicate of a sentence. They follow state of being verbs (*is, was*) and rename the subject.

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

State of Being Verbs

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

subject **verb of being** **predicate nominative**



Vivian is a police officer.

predicate



The noun that comes after the verb of being is *officer*.
Officer renames the **subject**.

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?



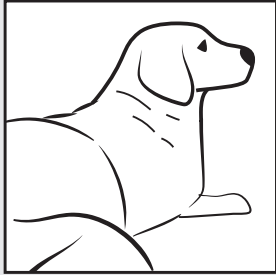
The word "over" is a **preposition**.
"Over the fence" is a group of words that tells where the dog ran. "Over the fence" is a **prepositional phrase**.

Verb Tenses: Progressive Tense

Verbs tenses tell *when* the action happens.

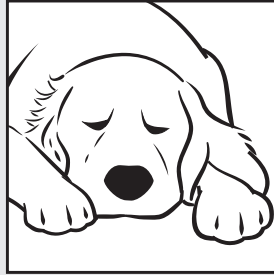
Progressive tense verbs show repeated or continuous action and include a form of *to be* and a verb ending in *-ing*.

Past



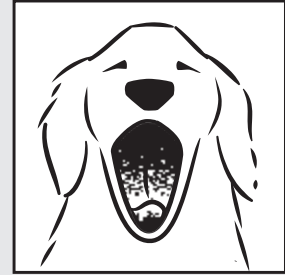
The dog **was** resting.

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 <u>was</u> pick<u>ing</u> apples.
Present Progressive	am/is/are + verb ending in -ing	She <u>is</u> pick<u>ing</u> apples.
Future Progressive	will be + verb ending in -ing	She <u>will be</u> pick<u>ing</u> apples.



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

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 are always capitalized.

Person → Specific Person

boy → Adam

senator → Ms. Mullins

Place → Specific Place

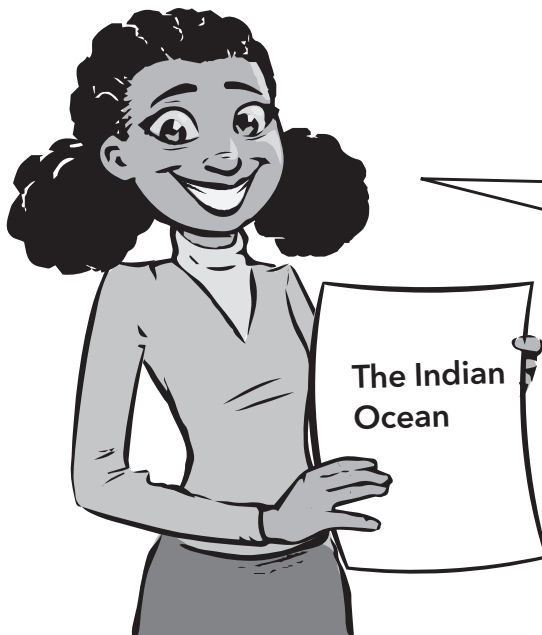
ocean → Arctic Ocean

building → Big Ben

Person → Specific Thing

document → U.S. Constitution

cow → Bessie



Always capitalize 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.



Nouns

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

Regular Plural Nouns vs. Irregular Plural Nouns

Regular Plural Nouns:
add -s or -es

car → cars
fox → foxes

Irregular Plural Nouns:
*does not add -s or -es or
it changes its spelling*

foot → feet
wolf → wolves



How do you know a
plural noun is **irregular**?

When the word does
not add -s or -es or it
changes its spelling!

When you write sentences, remember your SNEEQS!

- S** – The beginning of a **sentence** always needs a capital letter.
- N** – The proper **names** of people, places, and things always need a capital letter.
- E** – At the **end** of a sentence, there is usually a period.
- E** – When the sentence contains **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point at the end.
- Q** – When the sentence asks a **question**, use a question mark at the end.
- S** – Use a comma between a **series** of words and to **separate** clauses.

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 kids have fewer cavities?

Kids 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 flashlight is broken?

The flashlight, which I took from Dad, is broken.

Remember, **relative clauses** usually occur in the middle of sentences and add information.



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 prize was Marie Curie.

Nonrestrictive Clauses:

The flashlight, which I took from Dad, is broken.

Rachel, whom you met last week, is my aunt.



Remember: **Restrictive clauses** have information that tell you *exactly* which one. **Nonrestrictive clauses** are not needed 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 (<i>period, semicolon, or colon</i>)	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 the sang a melody.
Nurses are rated to be the mosted 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 trust professionals, yet they are vastly underpaid.

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



Coordinating Conjunction (BOYFANS)

But

Or

Yet

For

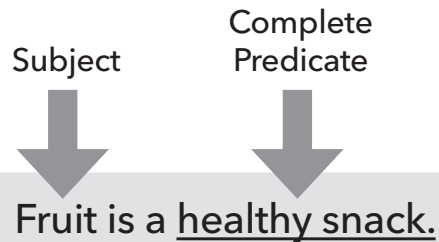
And

Nor

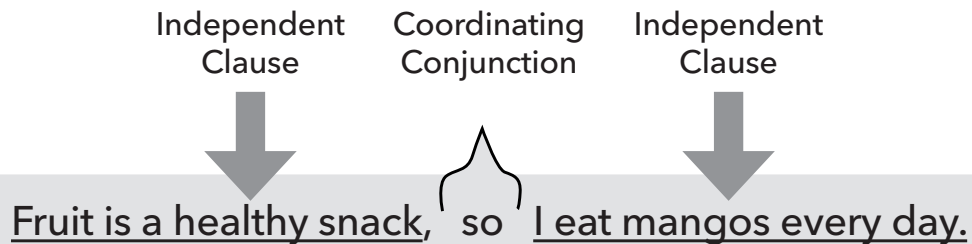
So

Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences

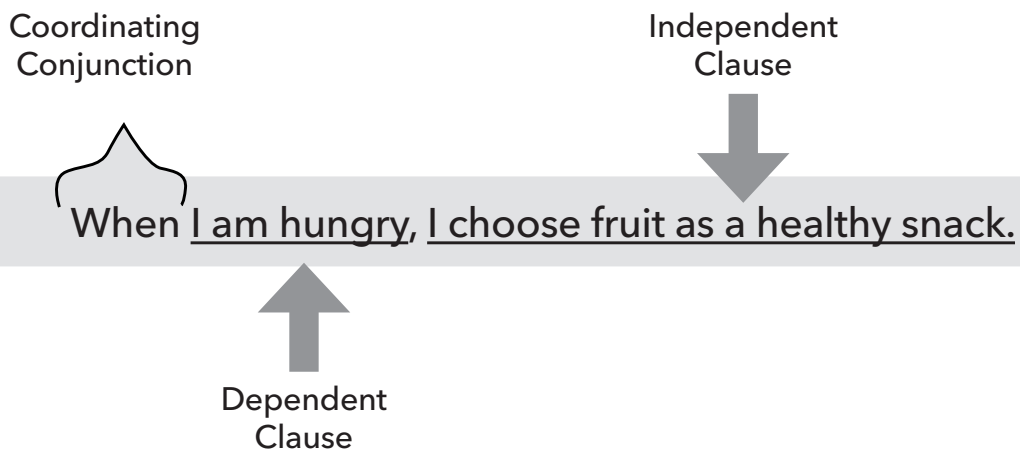
A **simple sentence** has one subject and one predicate.



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.



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 your SNEEQS!

- S** – The beginning of a **sentence** always needs a capital letter.
- N** – The proper **names** of people, places, and things always need a capital letter.
- E** – At the **end** of a sentence, there is usually a period.
- E** – When the sentence contains **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point at the end.
- Q** – When the sentence asks a **question**, use a question mark at the end.
- S** – Use a comma between a **series** of words and to **separate** clauses.

Subject

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>the little 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**!



Pronouns

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

Subject Pronouns

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

Object Pronouns

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

Josiah is the **subject**. *Josiah* can be replaced by the **subject pronoun** *he*.

Josiah ate the pie.

He ate it.

The pie is the **direct object**. *The pie* can be replaced by the **object pronoun** *it*.

The pronouns *you* and *it* can be **subject** or **object** pronouns. Read the sentence carefully to decide how they are used.



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 rutabagas. <u>Her dog</u> <u>barks</u> at the mailman.
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** noun
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
(BOYFANS) combine words, phrases, and sentences.

but – shows contrast

or – presents an alternative

yet – shows contrast that logically follows the preceding 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

to indicate a choice

Under which condition?

**although, even if,
even though, if,
in spite of, provided that,
though, unless, while**

to indicate a condition

Under which condition?

where, wherever

to indicate a location or place

Where?

**as if, in order that, so,
so that, that**

to explain a purpose or result

Why?

**as, as much as, because,
inasmuch as, in order
that, since, whereas**

to explain a reason or cause

Why?

**after, as, as soon as,
before, once, since, until,
when, whenever, while**

to indicate time

When?

Capitalization & Punctuation

Capitalization

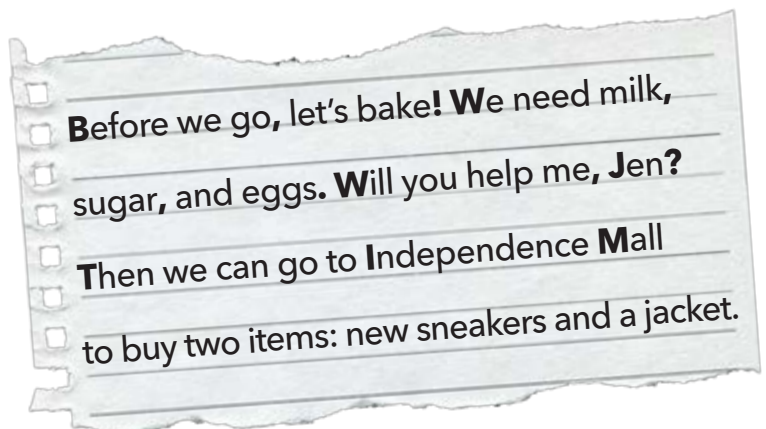
- ☐ beginnings of sentences
- ☐ proper nouns
- ☐ I (always)

Punctuation

- ☐ End sentences with a period.
- ☐ End sentences with a question mark if asking a question.
- ☐ End sentences with an exclamation point if showing emotion or excitement.
- ☐ Use commas in a series or to separate clauses.
- ☐ Use a colon to list items, emphasize or introduce an idea, or connect two complete sentences.

When you write sentences, remember your SNEEQS!

- S** – The beginning of a **sentence** always needs a capital letter.
- N** – The proper **names** of people, places, and things always need a capital letter.
- E** – At the **end** of a sentence, there is usually a period.
- E** – When the sentence contains **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point at the end.
- Q** – When the sentence asks a **question**, use a question mark at the end.
- S** – Use a comma between a **series** of words and to **separate** clauses.

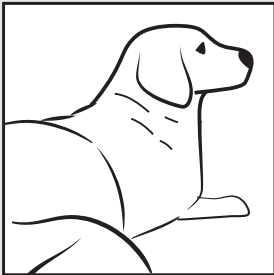


Verb Tenses

Verbs tenses tell when the action happens.

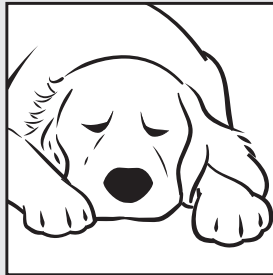
Tense	How is it formed?	Shows Action...	Sample Sentence
Simple Present	Usually add -s or -es	That currently or regularly happens	She picks apples.
Simple Future	Includes will	That has not happened yet	She will pick apples.
Simple Past	Usually ends in -ed	That already has happened	She picked apples.

Past



The dog **rested**.

Present



The dog **rests**.

Future



The dog **will rest**.



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

Verbs

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

Sentences with Action Verbs	Sentences with Verbs of Being
The clock <i>ticks</i> .	The father <i>seemed</i> excited.
Spiders <i>climb</i> .	A window <i>looked</i> cracked.
A tourist <i>snorkeled</i> .	The hats <i>were</i> cozy.
An octopus <i>floats</i> .	A customer <i>is</i> unhappy.
The hotel <i>stands</i> .	The baby <i>feels</i> light.

When you write sentences, remember your SNEEQS!

- S** – The beginning of a **sentence** always needs a capital letter.
- N** – The proper **names** of people, places, and things always need a capital letter.
- E** – At the **end** of a sentence, there is usually a period.
- E** – When the sentence contains **emotion** or **excitement**, use an exclamation point at the end.
- Q** – When the sentence asks a **question**, use a question mark at the end.
- S** – Use a comma between a **series** of words and to **separate** clauses.