**English 8 Grammar \*updated**

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20. Subject+ Linking Verb+ Predicate Adjective
21. **Clauses: Independent/Dependent** (aka independent/subordinate)

Clauses: contains a subject and verb

**Independent Clauses:**

Contains a subject and verb, BEGINS LIKE A NORMAL SENTENCE, it is a complete sentence, expresses a complete thought, it makes complete sense, you may put a period after it, it can stand alone as a sentence

**Dependent Clauses/ Subordinate Clauses:**

Contains a subject and verb, DO NOT EXPRESS A COMPLETE THOUGHT, DO NOT MAKE SENSE without the help of an IC, cannot stand alone

**\*THEY BEGIN WITH SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS OR RELATIVE PRONOUNS\***

 TWO TYPES

TWO KINDS:

Adjective or Adverb

Adjective clauses: answer... **Which one?**

**What kind?**

Adverb clauses: answer… **When? How? Under what condition? Where? Why? To what extent?**

8 Parts of Speech

Noun: names

Pronoun: replaces

Verb: states action or being

Adjective: describes

Adverb: describes, to what extent

Preposition: relates, positions

Conjunction: connects

Interjections: expresses strong feeling

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nouns | A person, place, thing, or idea | Brother, Dr. Adams, Mike, forest, desk, New York, piano, rain, sun, freedom, happiness, bravery, honesty, love |
| Pronouns | A word that takes the place of one or more nouns. Antecedent: The noun being replaced, renamed | **Personal:** First Person: The person speakingI, me, my, mine, we, us, our, oursSecond Person: The person spoken toyou, your, yoursThird Person: The person or thing spoken aboutHe, him, his, she her, hers, it, its, they them, their, theirs**Reflexive:** -self or –selves endingMyself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves**Indefinite:** refers to unnamed people or thingsAll, another, any, anybody, anyone, anything, both, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, few, many, most, neither, none, no one, nothing, one, several, some, someone, something**Demonstrative:** point out people, places, and objectsThis, that, these, those**Interrogative:** ask questionsWhat, which, who, whom, whose**Relative**: Most adjective clauses being with a relative pronoun, It relates an adj clauses to its antecedent or noun being modifiedWho, whom, whose, which, that |
| Verbs | action verb: tells what action a subject is performing**ALL Action verbs are either transitive or intransitive.**An action verb that has an object is transitive. The object answers What? or Whom? after the verb.An action verb that does not have an object is intransitive. linking verb: links the subject with another word in the sentenceJen is smart: *is* **LINKS** the subject to the word smart. Linking vs Action**LINKING**The medicine tasted bitter.  (Bitter describes the subject/medicine.)**ACTION**Mike **tasted** the medicine.  (Tasted is the action Mike is performing.) | **Action Verbs**Tells what action a subject is performing.Bounce catch Study giggleJump playRun swim**Helping verbs:**To be: am, is, was, were, be, being, beenTo have: has, have, hadTo do: do, does, didOthers: may, might, must, can, could, shall, should, will, would**Linking verbs:** Common forms of the verb: to bebe shall be have beenis will be has beenam can be had beenare could be could have beenwas should be should have beenwere would be may have been may be might have beenmight be must have beenAdditional Linking VerbsAppear grow seem Stay become look smell taste Feel remain sound turn |
| Adjectives | A word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun.  | Answers: **Which one? What kind?** How many? How much?\*\*\*well\*\*the words below may also be used as pronounsDemonstrative Adjectives: I want **that** bike.  (that is describing which bike)This, that, these, thoseInterrogative AdjectivesWhat, whichIndefinite AdjectivesAll, another, any, both, each, either, few, many, more, most, neither, other, several, some **\*\*\*The use of good, well.**Good is an adjective and often follows a linking verb.Well is an **ADVERB** and often follows an action verb. Well is ALSO IS AN **ADJECTIVE meaning “in good health**,” “attractive,” or “satisfactory.”The brownies smell good. (adj, after Linking Vb)Janice cooks well. (adv: How does she cook?)I feel well now. (adj, meaning in good health)**Adjective or Adverb**: Many adverbs end in –ly. Some adjectives also end in-ly. Always check to see how the word is being used in the sentence. Adverb: Mr. Monastero receives the magazine monthly. (adverb: **when** is the magazine received???)Adjective: Mr. Schiffmacher pays the bill on a monthly basis. (adj: **what kind** of basis does he pay the bill on????) |
| Adverbs | Adverbs make VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and OTHER ADVERBS | They answer….Where? When? How? To what extent? Under what condition?Common AdverbsAgain ever often somewhereAlmost here perhaps soonAlone just quite thenAlready later rather thereAlso never seldom todayAway now sometimes veryEven nowhere somewhat yet \*well |
| Conjunctions | Connects words or groups of wordsConnects two independent clauses to avoid a run-on sentence.  | **Coordinating Conjunctions: FANBOYS**And, but, for, nor, or, so, yetHer ring **and** bracelet were found.She **or** he will be elected.Greg came early **but** left late.**Correlative Conjunctions: pairs of connecting words**Both/and either/or neither/nor not only/but also whether/or**Subordinating Conjunctions:** all adverb clauses begin with a subordinating conjunction. Adverb clauses contain a subject and verb, BUT DO NOT express a complete thought. (aka dependent clause/subordinate clause)Common Subordinating Conjunctions**After as if because in order that though whenever****Although as long as before since unless where****As as soon as even though so that until wherever****As far as as though if than when while** |
| Interjections |  A word that expresses strong feeling or emotion.  | What! Wow! Oh, Surprise!Great! Well, Interjections are followed by a comma or exclamation point.  |
| Prepositions | A word that shows the relationship between a noun and pronoun and another word in the sentence.The OBJECT OF PREPOSTION is the noun that follows the prep. Prep Phrase I ran to the field.  Prep OP | PrepositionsAboard before down off tillAbout behind during on toAbove below except onto towardAcross beneath for opposite underAfter beside from out underneathAgainst besides in outside untilAlong between inside outside untilAmong beyond into past upon Around but (except) like since with As by near through withinAt despite of throughout withoutCompound PrepositionsAccording to by means of instead of Ahead of In addition to in view of apart from in back of next to as of in front of on account ofaside from in place of out ofbecause of in spite of prior to |
|  | **Prepositional Phrases** **may be used as****Adjectives** **Or** **Adverbs.**  | **Adjective Prep Phrases answer:**  **Which one? What kind?**\*A coach at my school won an award.  Adjective Prep Phrase:  Answers **which one**? Which coach?**Adverb Prep Phrases answer:**  **Why? Where? When? How?** **Under what condition? To what extent?**\*We will watch the movie after dinner. Adverb Prep Phrase: Answers **when** we watch the movie.\*The birds flew between the old wooden beams. Adverb Prep Phrase: Answers **where** the birds flew |

**Clauses :**

A group of words that has a SUBJECT and VERB.

Phrase: We arrived after dinner. Clause: We arrived home after dinner was finished.

There are two types of CLAUSES: **INDEPENDENT and DEPENDENT (Subordinate).**

**An independent clause is a complete thought. You could place a period at the end of it.**

**A dependent/subordinate clause is an incomplete thought.**

**TWO KINDS:**

**They will begin with the following words and play the role of an adjective or adverb.**

**Adjective Clauses:** modifies and tells us more about a **NOUN** (the closest one)

Answers: **WHICH ONE? WHAT KIND?**

Begins w/ a Relative pronoun: **who whom whose which that**

**Adverb Clauses**: modifies a verb, another adverb, or an adjective

Answers: **When? How ? Under what condition? Where? Why? To what extent?**

Common Subordinating Conjunctions

**After as if because in order that though whenever**

**Although as long as before since unless where**

**As as soon as even though so that until wherever**

**As far as as though if than when while**

**Sentence Types**

1. Simple: S + V (prep phrase) or Prep phrase, S + V

\*From the shore, **I could see**.

 \***I swim** near the shore.

2. Compound: Two independent clauses joined by a “FANBOYS”

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

I ski in Colorado**, and** I ski in Utah.

1. Complex

A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one dependent clause.

Since I lost my keys, **I** **cannot get in the house.**

 Dependent (incomplete thought) **,** Independent (complete thought) = COMMA

OR

I cannot get in the house since I lost my keys.

Independent + Dependent = no comma

Sentence Patterns

1. Subject- Action Verb
2. Subject- Action Verb- Direct Object
3. Subject- Action Verb- Indirect Object- Direct Object
4. Subject Linking Verb- Predicate Nominative
5. Subject-Linking Verb- Predicate Adjective
6. S-V Ponyboy worked.
7. S-AV-DO Ponyboy bought a soda. PB bought **WHAT?**

S- AV- DO

1. S-AV-IO-DO Ponyboy bought Cherry a soda. PB bought for whom **a what?**

S- AV - IO 🡨 DO

1. S-LV-PN Ponyboy is a greaser.

The linking verb is LINKS the subject to the word describing it.

1. S-LV-PA Ponyboy is kind.