



Daily Warm-Ups

GRAMMAR & USAGE

Level II

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Parts of Speech

Concrete and Abstract Nouns

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

Examples: musician, studio, guitar, hope

Nouns can be concrete or abstract. The examples listed above are all concrete except the noun *hope*.

Based on the examples listed above, explain the difference between a concrete and an abstract noun.

Think about some concrete and abstract nouns in your daily life. Make a list below.

Concrete

Abstract



Parts of Speech

Concrete or Abstract?

Remember that a **concrete noun** names a person, place, or thing that can be sensed with one of the five senses. An **abstract noun** names an idea or quality and cannot be sensed with one of the five senses.

For each of the following nouns, write **C** on the line if it is a concrete noun or **A** if it is an abstract noun.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| ___ 1. ocean | ___ 7. grandmother |
| ___ 2. aviary | ___ 8. justice |
| ___ 3. sorrow | ___ 9. ability |
| ___ 4. communication | ___ 10. Miami |
| ___ 5. Earth | ___ 11. bracelet |
| ___ 6. beauty | ___ 12. belief |





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Parts of Speech

Review II

Define and describe each of the eight parts of speech listed below.

1. noun _____
2. pronoun _____
3. verb _____
4. adjective _____
5. adverb _____
6. preposition _____
7. conjunction _____
8. interjection _____



Parts of Speech

Review III

Take a paragraph you have written recently and label each word with the correct part of speech. Use the following abbreviations to label the words:

noun (n.)

adverb (adv.)

pronoun (pn.)

preposition (prep.)

verb (v.)

conjunction (c.)

adjective (adj.)

interjection (int.)





What Is a Sentence?

A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. A sentence contains a subject (noun) and a predicate (verb). If a group of words does not contain a subject and a predicate, it is not a sentence; it is a fragment.

Examples: Ramon ran to the store. (sentence)
Ran to the store. (fragment)

Read the following groups of words. Write **S** on the line if it is a sentence.
Write **F** on the line if it is a fragment.

- ___ 1. Kim took her driver's test yesterday.
- ___ 2. She failed.
- ___ 3. Will take it again next month.
- ___ 4. She is extremely disappointed.
- ___ 5. Practice makes perfect.
- ___ 6. Making left-hand turns.



Sentences

Fragments to Sentences

Remember that a sentence contains a subject and a predicate. If it does not, then it is a fragment.

Turn the following fragments into sentences. Write the sentence on the line. Make sure it includes a subject and a predicate.

1. the chicken in your salad _____

2. from one place to another _____

3. the soccer ball in the goal _____

4. with my mother _____

5. to pick up some milk _____



Types of Sentences

There are four types of sentences: declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory.

Declarative: makes a statement

Imperative: gives a command/direction, or makes a request

Interrogative: asks a question

Exclamatory: expresses strong feeling or emotion

Read the following sentences. Write the type of sentence on the line.

1. Where are you going? _____
2. Please don't stay out too late. _____
3. You look absolutely stunning in that dress! _____
4. I want to go camping this summer. _____
5. Will you help me with this assignment? _____
6. Take your feet off the table. _____
7. We are taking a vacation to Hawaii next year. _____
8. Ouch! That bee sting hurts! _____





Phrases

Adjective Phrase or Adverb Phrase?

Remember that an **adjective phrase** is a prepositional phrase used to modify nouns or pronouns. Adjective phrases answer the following questions: *Which ones?* and *What kind?* An **adverb phrase** is a prepositional phrase used to modify verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. Adverb phrases tell *how*, *when*, *where*, *how much*, and *why*.

Read each of the following sentences and decide if it contains an adjective phrase (**ADJ**) or an adverb phrase (**ADV**). Write the appropriate abbreviation on the line before each sentence.

- ___ 1. The woman by the dock will be your instructor.
- ___ 2. The little girl talked during the whole movie.
- ___ 3. Will you please pick me up at 3:30?
- ___ 4. All of the tickets are sold out.
- ___ 5. You will get a detention because of your tardiness.
- ___ 6. The man with Joanna is her boyfriend.



Appositives and Appositive Phrases

An **appositive** is a noun or pronoun that identifies or explains another noun or pronoun in the sentence. An **appositive phrase** is a group of words that identifies or renames the noun or pronoun that it follows.

Examples: My older sister, **Sarah**, works at the mall after school. (appositive)

Sarah, **my older sister**, works at the mall after school. (appositive phrase)

Read the following sentences. Circle the appositives, and underline the appositive phrases.

1. My brother, Tyrone, is going to college in the fall.
2. Have you read *The Bell Jar*, a book by Sylvia Plath?
3. Boston, the capital city of Massachusetts, is my favorite place to visit.
4. The guitar, my favorite instrument, is easy to play.
5. My physics teacher, Mr. Manchester, is out sick today.





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Phrases

Appositives and Commas

Appositives and appositive phrases may or may not need to be set off by commas. If an appositive contains information that is necessary to understand the meaning of the sentence, no commas are needed.

Example: Anne's friend **Michael** helped her with the assignment.

(Anne has more than one friend, so the information is necessary.)

If an appositive contains information that is unnecessary to understand the meaning of the sentence, commas should separate the appositive from the rest of the sentence.

Example: Sasha's mother, **Chantal**, just had an operation.

(Sasha only has one mother, so the information is unnecessary.)

Write five sentences of your own that contain appositives. Use commas when appropriate.





Clauses

Introduction to Clauses

A **clause** is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. A clause is different from a phrase in that it contains a subject and a verb, and a phrase does not. Like phrases, clauses can be used as nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

Examples: I'll take a shower **after breakfast.** (phrase)

I'll take a shower **after I eat breakfast.** (clause)

(*I* is the subject of the clause, and *eat* is the verb.)

Read the following phrases and clauses. Write **P** on the line for each phrase and **C** for each clause.

___ 1. when you finish

___ 2. to the mall

___ 3. the librarian at school

___ 4. before Carrie went to sleep

___ 5. after school

___ 6. by the stairs

___ 7. as Rico drove by

___ 8. when I wake up



Clauses

Adjective Clauses

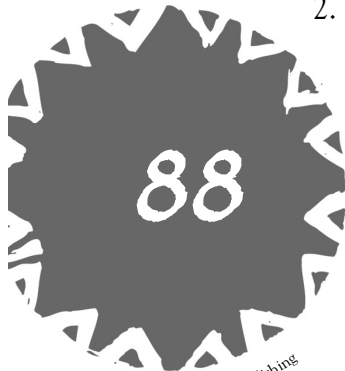
An **adjective clause** is a type of subordinate clause that is used to modify a noun or a pronoun. The clause is used as an adjective.

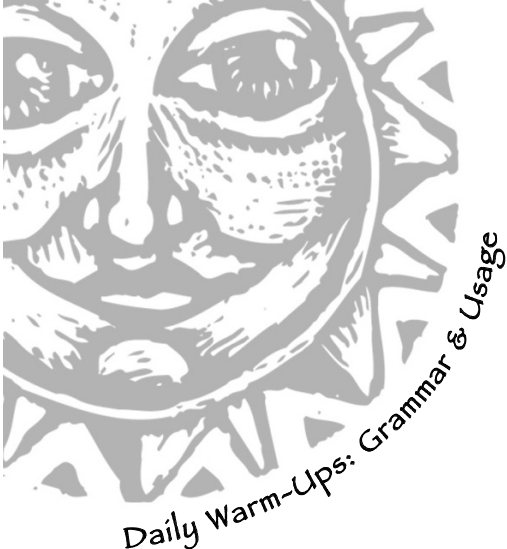
Adjective clauses answer *Which one(s)?* and *What kind?*

Example: The person **who is at the door** is looking for Mom.

Underline the adjective clauses in the following sentences.

1. The book, which is downstairs on the coffee table, only took a few hours to read.
2. Andy is driving a car that has a headlight out.
3. The man who got in the car accident was rushed to the hospital.
4. This is the route that we take every day.
5. I am looking for the student who wrote this paper.
6. I like a teacher who takes a hands-on approach.
7. The shoes that I just bought are extremely uncomfortable.
8. The teacher who gave that assignment is Mr. McDonald.





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Verb Usage

Principal Parts

A verb has four principal parts: present, present participle, past, and past participle.

Present	walk
Present Participle	am walking
Past	walked
Past Participle	have walked

Choose a verb from the list below. Write the verb's four principal parts. Then use each of the parts in a sentence.

- play ask stop cook bake



Verb Usage

Regular Verbs

A **regular verb** is a verb that contains *-ed* or *-d* in its past and past participle forms. If you can add *-ed* or *-d* to the present form of the verb, it is a regular verb.

Think of five regular verbs, and use them to complete the following chart.



Present	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			



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Verb Usage

Irregular Verbs I

An **irregular verb** cannot form its past and past participle by adding *-ed* or *-d* to its present form. Some irregular verbs do not change forms in the present, past, and past participle. These include the following verbs:

burst cost hit let put

Choose an irregular verb from the list above. Write the verb's four principal parts. Then use each of the parts in a sentence.





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Adjective/Adverb Usage

Good and Well II

Remember that *good* is always an adjective. *Well* is usually an adverb, but when it means “attractive” or “in good health,” it is an adjective.

Write six sentences in the space below. Write three that use *good* and three that use *well*.



Adjective/Adverb Usage

Double Negatives

A **negative** is a word that means “no.” Common negatives include *barely, hardly, never, no, nobody, none, not, nothing, and scarcely.*

Using a negative word can change the meaning of the sentence.

Using two negative words causes the negatives to cancel each other out, leaving the sentence with a positive meaning.

Read the following sentences. Rewrite those that contain double negatives so that they contain only one negative.

1. You don't need no shoes.
2. We never catch nothing when we go fishing.
3. Nobody ignored the fire alarm when it sounded.
4. We didn't have none of the new uniforms for our game.
5. There's hardly any time left for questions.



End Marks

Sentences can end with periods, question marks, or exclamation points. This depends on the type of sentence. A **declarative sentence (DS)** makes a statement and ends with a period. An **imperative sentence (IM)** makes a request or gives a direction or command and ends with a period or an exclamation point. An **interrogative sentence (IN)** asks a question and ends with a question mark. An **exclamatory sentence (ES)** expresses strong emotion and ends with an exclamation point.

Read the following sentences and add the correct end punctuation. Using the letters in parentheses above, write the type of sentence on the line.

- ___ 1. Where have you been
- ___ 2. Ouch That hurts
- ___ 3. My neighbor gave me a ride to school
- ___ 4. Take the cat off the counter
- ___ 5. Please bring your books to class on Monday



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Punctuation

Commas in Compound Sentences

A comma is necessary to separate two independent clauses in a sentence if the clauses are joined by a conjunction.

Example: My family went to Florida, and Sayeed's family went to California.

Below are pairs of independent clauses. Put each pair together using commas and conjunctions.

1. my favorite fruit is watermelon my sister's favorite is kiwi

2. I am on the baseball team Kendra is on the track team

3. Billy rode his bike his mother walked the dog

4. Tawana put up the tent Jacob built a fire

