Weekly Grammar Puzzle

Solving a Puzzle of Words
One Piece at a Time

Instructions: Each week, you will practice grammar with a Weekly Grammar Puzzle. You will work on one sentence per week, and you will solve the puzzle of words that grammar presents. The sentences are of varying degrees of difficulty over the course of the year, so you should try your best to master grammar as you move forward with your practice.

1. For the **1ˢᵗ Piece**, you will identify parts of speech including noun (type), pronoun (type, case, person), verb (type and tense), adverb, adjective, article, preposition, conjunction (type), interjection, infinitive, gerund, participle.

2. For the **2ⁿᵈ Piece**, you will identify sentence parts including simple and complete subject, simple and complete predicate (transitive or intransitive verb), direct object, indirect object, predicate nominative, predicate adjective, appositive or appositive phrase, prepositional phrase (adjective or adverb), object of preposition, infinitive phrase, object of infinitive, participial phrase, object of participle, gerund phrase, object of gerund, noun of direct address.

3. For the **3ʳᵈ Piece**, you will identify clauses (independent, dependent), sentence type (simple, compound, complex, compound-complex), and sentence purpose (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative).

Expect a test every other week.

Included with these notes, you will find a label guide to help you label the sentence of the week, Weekly Grammar Practice notes to remind you of grammatical definitions and uses, and a sample WGP.

1st Piece of the Puzzle – Parts of Speech

Instructions: Use these notes to help you mark sentences for the **1st Piece**.

NOUN

- Person, place, thing, idea
- Common (n): names a general, begins with lower case letter (city, boy, dog)
- Proper (N): names a specific noun; begins with a capital letter (Calhoun, Sam, Tennessee)
- Possessive (pos n, pos N): shows ownership (girl's, Kelly's, Mink's)

PRONOUN (pro)

- Takes the place of a noun

    - Personal (1st person: pronouns having to do with the writer/speaker; 2nd person: pronouns having to do with *you*; 3rd person: pronouns having to do with everyone else) (pro)

        - ⟦ 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 pro): reflects back to *self*

        - ⟦ myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
            - NOT words: hisself, ourself; theirselves

    - Relative (rel pro): starts adjective dependent clauses

        - ⟦ that, which, who, whom, whose

    - Interrogative (int pro): asks a question

        - ⟦ which, whose, what, whom, who

    - Demonstrative (dem pro): demonstrates which one

        - ⟦ this, that, these, those

- o Indefinite (ind pro): doesn't refer to a person or thing

    - ⟦ each, either, neither, few, some, all, most, several, 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**.)
- Answers - Which one?   What kind?   How many?
- 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**)
- Answers - How? When?   Where?   To what extent?
- *Not*, *soon, always*, and *never* are <u>always</u> adverbs.

PREPOSITIONS (prep)

- Shows relationship between a noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence, a position word
- 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. We wrote **on** the paper.

CONJUNCTION

- Joins words, phrases, and clauses

    - o Coordinating (cc)

        - ⟦ for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)

    - o 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.

    - o Correlative (cor conj)

        - ⟦ not only … but also, neither … nor, either … or, both … and

- Noun clause identifier (n ci)

  - 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 (con adv)
  - adverb that helps connect two clauses
  - must be used with a semicolon (It's cold; **however**, it's 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 a comma or exclamation point
- **No**, I'm not finished with my homework. **Wow**! What a great new car.

VERB

- Shows action or state of being

  - Action (av)

    - shows action
    - She **wrote** a note.

  - Linking (lv) – works like an **equal sign =** (use the **is/are trick**)

    - links two words together
    - can be linking: is, am, are, was, were, been, being, appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, sound, stay, taste, etc.
    - English **is** fun.
    - The flower **smells** (lv) pretty. The dog **smells** (ac) the flower.

  - Helping verb (hv) **May be Mr. Do should have a will.**

    - 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.)

- Verb 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* + past participle (have jumped, has talked)
  - Past perfect (past per): *had* + past participle (had jumped, had talked)
  - Future perfect (f per): *will have* or *shall have* + past participle (will have jumped, shall have talked)
  - Present progressive (pre prog): *is*, *are*, or *am* + present participle (am jumping, is jumping, are jumping)
  - Past progressive (past prog): *was* or *were* + present participle (was jumping, were jumping)
  - Future progressive (f prog): *will be* or *shall be* + present participle (will be jumping, shall be jumping)
  - Present perfect progressive (pres per prog): *have* or *has* + *been* + present participle (have been jumping, has been jumping)
  - Past perfect progressive (past per prog): *had* + *been* + present participle (had been jumping)
  - Future perfect progressive (f per prog): *will have* or *shall have* + *been* + 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 a noun
    ⟦ ends in –ing
    ⟦ **Reading** is fun. (subject) I enjoy **writing**. (direct object) Use pens for **writing**. (object of preposition)

  - Participle (part)

    ⟦ verb acting like an adjective
    ⟦ ends in –ing or –ed (or other past tense ending in the case of irregular verbs)
    ⟦ I have **running** shoes. **Frightened**, I ran down the street. It's an **unspoken** rule.

  - Infinitive (inf)

    ⟦ to + verb

⟦   can act like a noun (I like **to eat**), adjective (It's the best place **to eat**), or adverb (I need a pen **to write** a letter)

2nd Piece of the Puzzle - Sentence Parts and Phrases

Instructions: Use these notes to help you mark sentences for the **2nd Piece**.

SIMPLE SUBJECT (S)

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

COMPLETE SUBJECT

- Simple subject + its modifiers
    - Example: **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 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.
- If you have an action verb look for:
    - IO   and/or   DO
- If you have a linking verb look for:
    - PN   or   PA

COMPLETE PREDICATE

- Verb + all 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 loudly when I'm asleep**.)

COMPLEMENT

- Completes the meaning of the subject and verb

    - Direct object (DO) – Who? What?

        - Is a noun or pronoun and **never** in a prepositional phrase

- Follows an action verb (**S A D**)
- To find it say, "subject + verb what? or subject + verb whom?"
  (I like English. Say, "I like what?" English (direct object)

    o Indirect object (IO) – To whom? For what?

- Is a noun or objective pronoun and is <u>**never**</u> in a prepositional phrase
- Comes between an action verb and a direct object (**S A I D**)
- To find it, say "subject + verb + direct object + to or for whom or what?" (He gave me the paper. Say, "He gave paper to whom? me (indirect object)

    o Predicate nominative (PN)

- Is a noun or nominative pronoun
- Follows linking verb and renames subject
- To find it, say "subject + linking verb + what or who?" (He is a nice guy. Say, "He is what? guy (predicate nominative)

    o Predicate adjective (PA)

- Is an adjective
- Follows liking verb and describes subject
- To find it, say "subject + linking verb + what?" (He is nice. Say, "He is what? nice (predicate adjective)

APPOSITIVE (app)

- Noun or pronoun that follows and renames another noun or pronoun
- My son **Beck** loves trains.

APPOSITIVE PHRASE (app ph)

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

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE (prep ph)

- Group of words beginning with preposition and ending with noun or objective pronoun
- Can act as adjective (I want a room **with a view**.) or adverb (His house is **on the lake**.)

OBJECT OF PREPOSITION (OP)

- Follows preposition and tells what or whom
- The key is under the rug. "Under what? rug (object or preposition)
- If there is no object, it's not a preposition. (Please stand **up**. *Up* is an adverb.)

NOUN OF DIRECT ADDRESS (n da)

- Person being spoken to in a sentence
- **Mom**, I'm hungry. Go clean your room, **Rebekah**.

INFINITIVE PHRASE (inf ph)

- Infinitive + 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 + its modifiers and objects
- A **ger<u>und</u>** is a verb that acts like a **<u>noun</u>**
- A gerund **ends in -ing**
- **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

- Participle + its modifiers and objects
- **Running down the hall**, he bumped into the principal.

  OBJECT OF PARTICIPLE (obj part)

  - Follows participle and tells what
  - Riding his bike, he struggled up the hill. "riding what?" bike (object of participle)

3rd Piece of the Puzzle – Clauses and Sentence Type

Instructions: Use these notes to help you mark sentences for the **3rd Piece**.

CLAUSES

- Every clause must have a **subject <u>and</u> verb**.
- Types

    o 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 **<u>NOT</u>** start with a relative pronoun, subordinating conjunction, or noun clause identifier.

    o Dependent (dep cl): also called a subordinate clause

    ⟦ The dependent clause can **<u>never</u>** stand alone.
    ⟦ A dependent clause starts with a relative pronoun, a subordinating conjunction, or a noun clause identifier.

    - Adverb (adv dep cl)

        o Usually starts with a subordinating conjunction
        o Acts like an adverb
        o We will eat **when the bell rings**. (modifies *eat*)
        o *We will eat* is independent.

    - Adjective (adj dep cl)
        o Usually starts with a relative pronoun
            ⟦ that, which, who, whom, whose
        o Acts like and adjective
        o She likes the guy **who sits beside her**. (modifies *guy*)
        o *She likes the guy* is independent.
        o The boy **that she likes** is very nice. (modifies boy)
        o *The boy is very nice* is independent.

    - Noun (n dep cl)

        o Usually starts with a noun clause identifier
        o Acts like a noun
        o I hope **that you like the examples**. (acts as direct object)
        o *I hope* is independent.

SENTENCE TYPES

- Simple sentence (SS): one independent clause
    - The game on Thursday was very exciting.
    - After school, I am going to the mall to shop.
- Compound sentence (CP): two or more independent clauses
    - I love to shop**, and** I love to spend time with my friends.
    - It is cold outside**, so** we are not going to recess.
- Complex sentence (CX): one independent clause + one or more dependent clauses
    - You have detention **because** you have a bug.
    - **Since** you would not listen, you will have homework.
- Compound-complex sentence (CP-CX): two or more independent clauses + two or more dependent clauses
    - **If** you want to make a good grade, you will have to practice your grammar skills**, and** you will become a grammar expert.
    - Writing is the subject **that** I like the most**, but** I enjoy reading also.

SENTENCE PURPOSE

- A declarative sentence makes a statement and ends with a period. (Dec)
    - We need to learn the parts of speech this year.
    - Dogs are my favorite pets because they are so friendly.
- An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark. (Int)
    - Will we get to go to Dollywood?
    - Why did you not ask for directions?
- An imperative sentence gives a command and ends with a period. (Imp)
    - Go home, and study for the test.
    - Be quite!
- An exclamatory sentence expresses strong feelings and ends with an exclamation point. (Exc)
    - Wow! That's exciting!
    - Look out!
- A declarative, interrogative, or imperative sentence can be exclamatory if it expresses strong feelings and ends with an exclamation point.