

Unit 3: Grammar Basics



Panda: Large black-and-white bear-like mammal, native to China. Eats, shoots, and leaves.



The Sentence and Its Parts

1. Nouns
2. Pronouns
3. Subject & Predicate

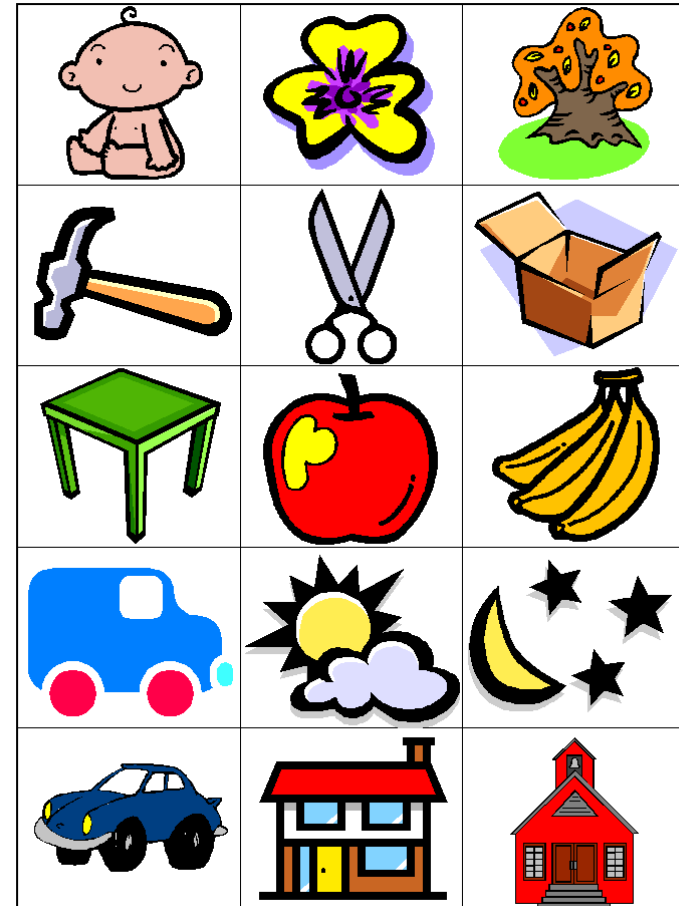


1. What's in a noun?

“What's in a rose? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.”



- A noun is a word for a person, place, or thing
- Nouns are naming words



- Sometimes a noun will be the name for something we can touch (eg. lion, chocolate, pencil)
- Sometimes a noun will be the name for something we cannot touch (bravery, kilometre, Christmas)



Examples

- People: child, woman, teacher, student
- Places: town, street, school
- Things: flower, binder, window
- Qualities: courage, sympathy
- Actions: swimming, writing

Your turn...

- When I heard my baby crying last night, I knew I had to get out of bed and go to her room. (4 nouns)
- I was really looking forward to silent reading this morning because I only had one more chapter left in my book.

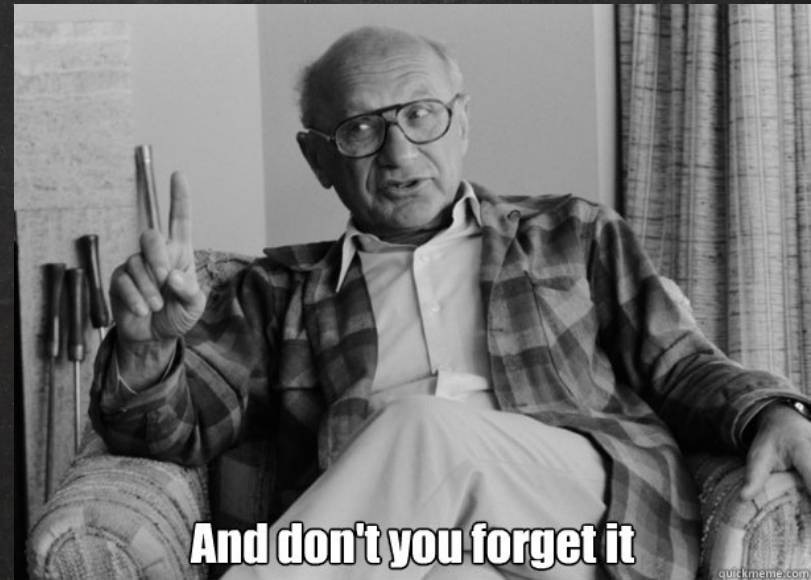
Common Noun vs. Proper Noun

- Common nouns name general items, whereas proper nouns name specific items



Important Rule!!!

- Proper nouns are always capitalized
- Common nouns are not capitalized unless they a) begin a sentence or b) are part of a title



For example...

- The Roman _mpire was one of the largest _mpires in history.

For example...

- The Roman Empire was one of the largest empires in history.

Another example...

- I can name all of the U.S. _residents, but my favourite _resident is definitely _resident Teddy Roosevelt.



- I can name all of the U.S. presidents, but my favourite president is definitely President Teddy Roosevelt.



Examples...

- Common noun: hockey player
- Proper noun: _____
- Common noun: principal
- Proper noun: _____



- Proper noun: Stephen Harper
- Common noun: _____
- Proper noun: Taylor Swift
- Common noun: _____



2. Pronouns

- Pronouns are words used to replace nouns. If we did not have pronouns, our sentences would be repetitive and awkward.

- When most people think of pronouns, they think of personal pronouns.
- Examples: he, she, you, I, we, they, etc.



- Mr. Logan was in a rush this morning. First he had to do some photocopying and then he ran into one of his students John, and they had something they needed to talk about. He then realized he forgot his book in the library so he had to go back and get it.

- Mr. Logan was in a rush this morning. First Mr. Logan had to do some photocopying and then Mr. Logan ran into one of Mr. Logan's students John, and Mr. Logan and John had something Mr. Logan and John needed to talk about. Mr. Logan then realized Mr. Logan forgot Mr. Logan's book in the library so Mr. Logan had to go back to get it.

On a side note....

- Babies and toddlers struggle with pronouns. Though it may seem simple to us, the concept of pronouns is actually quite complicated.



There are many other types of pronouns:

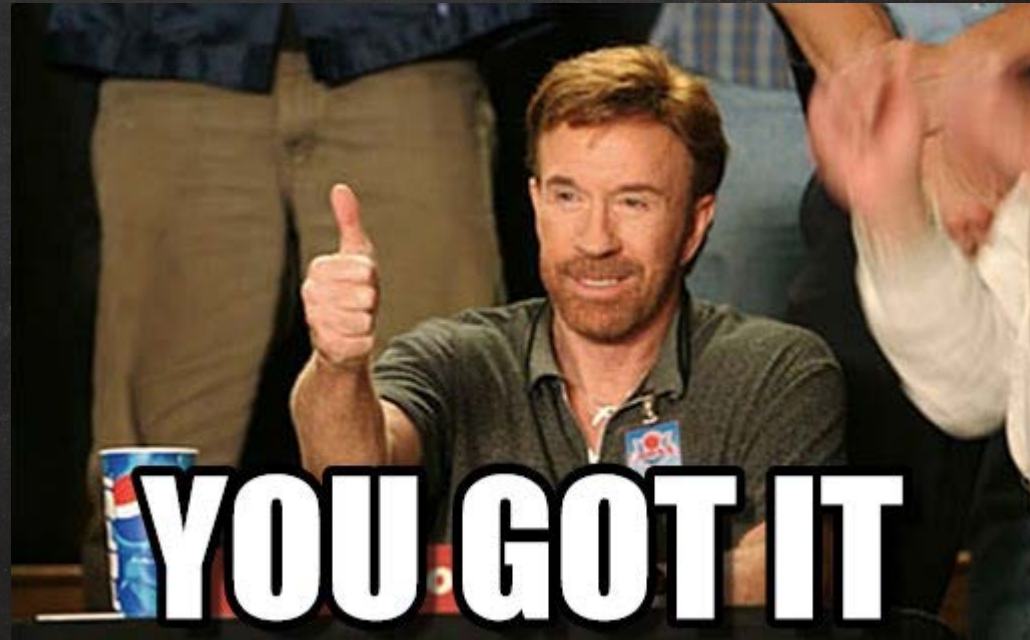
- Demonstrative pronouns (this, these)
- Interrogative pronouns (which, who)
- Indefinite pronouns (none, several)
- Possessive pronouns (his, your)
- Reciprocal pronouns (each other, one another)

- Relative pronouns (which, where)
- Reflexive pronouns (itself, himself)



3. Subject and Predicate

- Put simply, the subject performs the action in a sentence. The predicate is the action the subject performs.



Examples...

Chuck Norris kicks.



- There are so many awesome basketball players in the world, but in my opinion LeBron James is the best.



- Mr. Logan told us to study because he really wants us to do our best on the test.



TESTING

I FIND YOUR LACK OF TESTS DISTURBING.

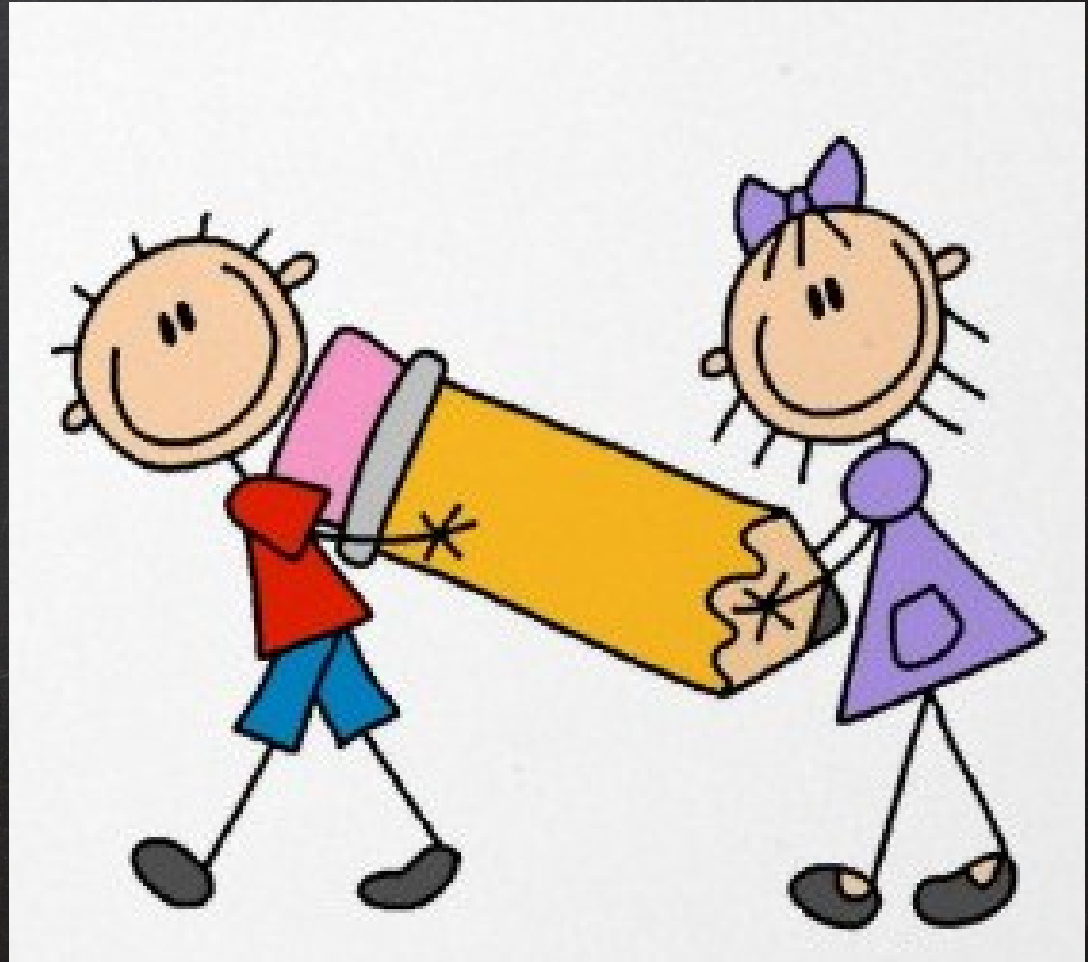
More Grammar Basics...

4. Adjectives

5. Articles

6. Verbs

7. Adverbs

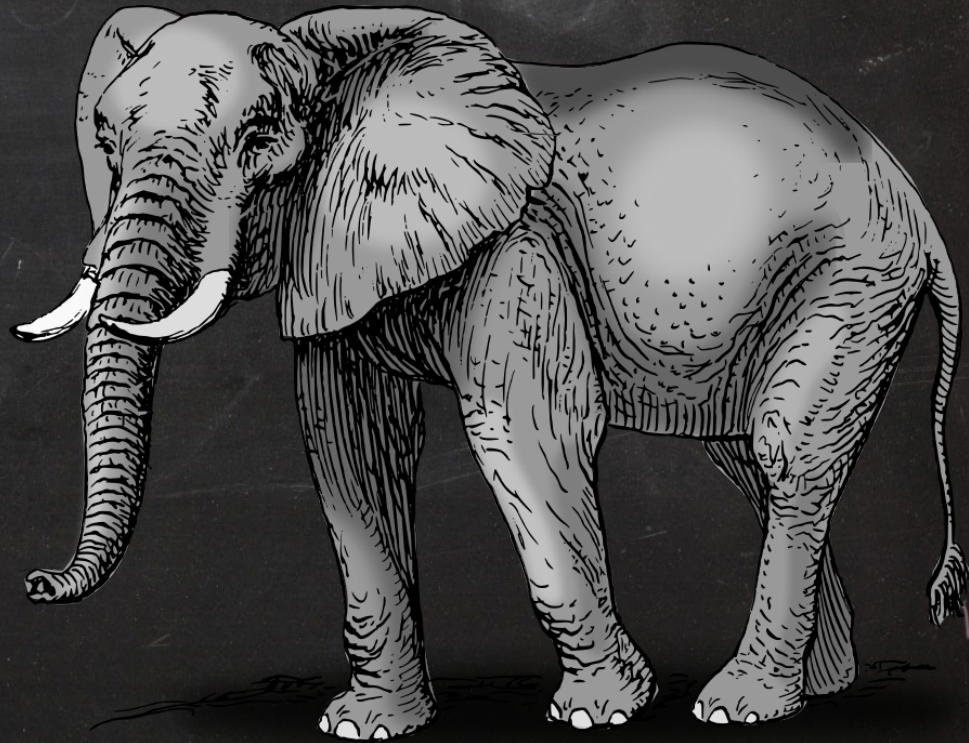


4. Adjectives

- Adjectives are describing words.

Examples:

- Large elephant
- Grey elephant
- Hungry elephant



- Adjectives are added to nouns to state what kind, what colour, which one, or how many. Adjectives are said to modify nouns and are necessary to make the meanings of sentences clearer or more exact.



Circle the noun, underline the adjective

- I went down the blue stairs.
- Joe found his lost dog.
- You must be talking about the girl with brown hair.
- Please recycle your empty bottles.

5. Articles

- Technically, articles are adjectives
- There are two types of articles:
 - a) The definite article (*the*)
 - b) The indefinite article (*a* and *an*)

- The definite article indicates something specific (ex. The green notebook)
- The indefinite articles indicate something unspecific (ex. You need to bring a green notebook to class)



6. Verbs

- Verbs are action or doing words. A verb can express a physical action, a mental action, or a state of being.



To read



To stand



To throw



To walk



To fight



To catch



To sign



To clean



To cook



To cut



To do homework



To repair



To fly a kite



To pick flowers



To write

Examples

- Physical actions (to swim, to write,
_____)
- Mental actions (to think, to guess,
_____)
- States of being (to be, to exist,
_____)

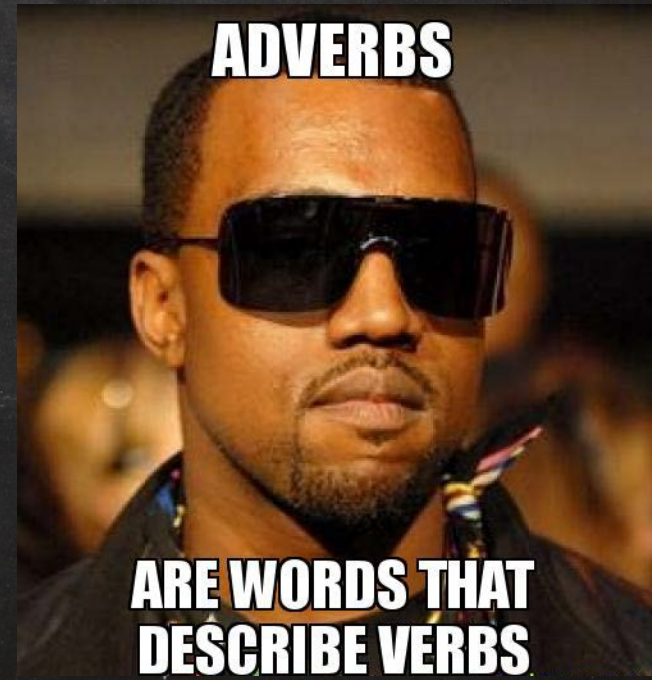
The most common verb?

to Be
OR NOT
to Be



7. Adverbs

- Adverbs are used to modify verbs
- They tell us when, where, how, in what manner, or to what extent an action is performed



Examples...

- I carefully placed the vase on the mantle.
- Alison runs fast.
- She sometimes helps me with my homework.



But Wait...
**THERE'S
MORE!**

Adverbs can modify adjectives and other adverbs

- The **horridly grotesque** monster was scary.
- **Badly** trained dogs can be annoying.
- Paul finished his test **remarkably quickly**.