

Warm-up #1: Nouns and Verbs

Write down the definition & examples.

NOUN: The part of speech that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

The following words are nouns: child, town, granite, kindness, government, elephant, and Taiwan. In sentences, nouns generally function as subjects or as objects.

(We will learn about subjects and objects in a future warm-up)

Write down the definition & examples.

VERB: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence, and forming the main part of the predicate of a sentence, such as *hear, become, happen*. There are many verb tenses or forms.

(We will learn about predicates in a future warm-up)

Write these ten sentences down completely. Then, label all the verbs and all the nouns.

1. Asia, James and Jacob wear glasses.
2. Please open your book to page twenty-three.
3. Donald Trump is president.
4. The Oakland A's are having a decent season.
5. Lauryn, Angelina & Emilio ask good questions.
6. School started early this year.
7. Kermit the Frog loves Miss Piggy.
8. Nancy has a cat named Patch.
9. Lizbeth, Xelene, Setayesh & Ahjha have cool names.
10. Drink a lot of water today!

Warm-up #2: Adjectives

Adjective: a word which describes and clarifies a noun or pronoun. Adjectives describe nouns in terms of size, color, number, and kind.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate ADJECTIVES. Highlight them on your page. There are 15 in all.

1. We saw a/an _____ painting at the museum.
2. Asia built the _____ table in her wood shop.
3. The children are very _____.
4. Owen is _____.
5. Faith was _____ to be alone in the _____ house.
6. The _____ road was _____.
7. In Chemistry, students follow the _____ method.
8. The _____ store had a sale on _____ items.
9. Elijah has a/an _____ car.
10. Take a/an _____ breath and relax.
11. Presley decided to meet us at the _____ station.
12. Emilio's views were very _____.
13. That's _____ news!
14. Joshua had a piece of _____ pie.
15. The _____ _____ man shouted across the _____ street.

Warm-up #3: Adverbs

Adverb: a word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, a verb, or another adverb, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, condition, manner, cause, degree, reason.

Examples: gently, quite, brutally, then, there, abruptly, now, quickly, here, truthfully, very, really, expertly, often, too, almost, simply, absolutely

Adverbs often generally answer the questions, "How, Where, When & Why?"

Enhance these sentences by adding adverbs. Do not use the same adverb twice!

1. Our _____ shaggy dog sleeps _____ near the fireplace.
2. Sally Smith _____ sells her sea shell creations.
3. James _____ agreed to Abraham's idea.
4. You need to run _____ if you want to beat me.
5. Aron _____ grabbed the last chocolate cookie.
6. Since I was _____ hungry, _____ there was food in the refrigerator when I got home.
7. Ryann _____ decided to go to the movies.
8. Tyler is _____ brilliant!
9. Ms. Warren walks _____.
10. Stanley, LaMorris and Jack arrived _____.

Warm-up #4: Prepositions

A preposition links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence.

A preposition usually indicates the temporal (time), spatial (space) or logical relationship of its object to the rest of the sentence as in the following examples:

The book is on the table.

The book is beneath the table.

The book is leaning against the table.

The book is beside the table.

She held the book over the table.

She read the book during class.

In each of the sentences, a preposition locates the noun "book" in space or in time.

Write down the following sentences, underlining or highlighting all the prepositions as you do.

1. The space station will be a gateway for exploration of the solar system.
2. The table was laden with food from different countries.
3. A bunch of Indian corn hung beside the front door.
4. Pears range in texture from smooth to gritty.
5. The earth travels 595 million miles around the sun in one year.
6. The cat often hides behind the sofa or under the bed.
7. According to my watch, we are ten minutes late.

For numbers 8, 9 & 10, write sentences of your own using prepositions.

Warm-up # 5: Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. In the sentence "Joe saw Jill, and he waved at her." - the pronouns "he" and "her" take the place of "Joe" and "Jill."

Write down the types of pronouns, then **write a little story in which you use as many pronouns as you can.**

Personal: I, me, we, you, he, she, they, it

Reflexive (Intensive): myself, yourself, himself, ourselves, themselves, oneself

Possessive: mine, my, his, hers, her, ours, its, their, theirs

Demonstrative: these, this, that, those, such

Indefinite: anything, somebody, nobody, some, everyone, everybody, none, all, few

Interrogative: who, whom, what, which, whose (ask a question)

Relative: who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, that (connect)

Warm-up #6: Conjunctions, Interjections and Articles

Conjunction: a word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in a clause

Examples: and, but, for, yet, or, nor, so, if, although, because, until

Interjection: a word used to express an emotion or sentiment. Interjections are often at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples: Uh. Er. Um. Hey! Yes! Hoorah! Hallelujah! What?! Oh! Well! Wow! Okay. Yippee! Huh? Oops.

Article: specifies and signals a noun

Examples: the, a, an

Write a little story. Use at least 10 conjunctions and 5 interjections in your story, and label all the articles.

Warm-up #7: How to find the Subject of a Sentence

- Identify the VERB
- Ask “Who?” or “What?” before the verb
- For example: There is a soccer game after school this Friday.
- VERB = is
- “What is?”
- Soccer GAME is...
- Subject = GAME

Identify the subject in each of the following sentences.

1. The crew of the racing yacht had worked hard.
2. In their eyes shone happiness.
3. Waiting at the harbor was a huge, cheering crowd.
4. Turn left at the next corner.
5. Please tell me the story again.
6. A group of students gathered near the main library.
7. One of the paintings by van Gogh sold for \$82.5 million.
8. Out of the stillness came the loud sound of laughter.
9. Is the dog in the house?
10. When was Madeleine Albright appointed secretary of the state?
11. There is the famous Mona Lisa.
12. Here are your gloves.

Warm-up #8: How to find the Direct Object of a Sentence

- Identify the VERB
- Ask “Whom?” or “What?” *after* the verb
- For example: *Miss Piggy loves Kermit.*
- VERB = *loves*
- “Loves Whom?”
- *Loves Kermit*
- Direct Object = *KERMIT*

Identify the direct object in each of the following sentences.

1. Drought destroyed whatever we planted.
2. The journalist interviewed the astronauts before and after their flight.
3. Felicity invited me to the party.
4. Do toads cause warts?
5. Did Beethoven compose sonatas and symphonies?
6. What a compelling speech he gave!
7. The manager decided to close early.
8. Someone has opened this envelope.
9. You should replace that old generator.
10. She mailed a letter.

Warm-up #9: How to find the Indirect Object in a Sentence

- Identify the VERB
- Ask “to whom?” or “for whom?” after the verb
- Example: *Miss Piggy gave Kermit a kiss.*
- VERB = *gave*
- “gave to whom?”
- *Kermit*
- Indirect Object = *KERMIT*

Identify the indirect object in each of the following sentences.

1. She taught herself Spanish.
2. Race officials gave all participants a t-shirt.
3. She mailed him a love letter.
4. Emily’s aunt knitted her a colorful scarf.
5. Murphy sent his wife candy.
6. The animal trainer fed the bears fish.
7. Did Julie buy her pet beagle a new collar?
8. Their artistic talent won them many honors and awards.
9. Mrs. Wilson gave her class popcorn!
10. The waitress handed Sally the check.
11. Please tell me the story again.
12. The pictures show you the steps in knitting.

Warm-up #10: Denotation and Connotation

Denotation: the dictionary and literal meaning of a word

Connotation: the emotional / contextual / cultural meaning attached to a word; shades and degrees of meaning

For example: hot

denotative- high temperature, giving off heat

connotative- attractive, desirable

Write both denotative and connotative meanings of the following words:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. skinny | 6. home |
| 2. cheap | 7. chocolate |
| 3. soup | 8. winter |
| 4. weird | 9. alien |
| 5. cockroach | 10. war |

Warm-up #11: Prefixes

Prefixes are easily found in the dictionary.

They appear with a hyphen, and they are labeled “*pref.*” Examples are often provided, too.

pre- *pref.* 1. a. Earlier; before; prior to: *prehistoric*. b. Preparatory; preliminary: *premedical*. c. In advance: *prepay*

1. Define each prefix. What does it mean on its own? Use dictionaries.

2. Write at least two words which begin with the prefix.

- | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|
| anti- | inter- | post- |
| bi- | micro- | pre- |
| bio- | multi- | pro- |
| co- | neo- | re- |
| contra- | omni- | sub- |

Warm-up #12: Suffixes

Suffixes appear at the end of words to form new words and meanings. They are listed in the dictionary with hyphens (-) and *suff.* and often examples are provided. Here is a sample dictionary entry:

-ness *suff.* State; quality, condition; degree: *brightness*

1. Define the following 16 suffixes.

2. List at least two words which use the suffix.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|
| -able* | -ible* | -ment |
| -archy | -ish | -ness |
| -ate | -ism | -ship |
| -cide | -itis | -tude |
| -fold | -less | |
| -ful | -logy | |

Warm-up #13: Root Words

Write two English words that contain these roots, and define each word (definitions of the *roots* are in parentheses):

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| anthro (human) | therm (heat) |
| lum (light) | polis/polit (city) |
| bibl, biblio (book) | tele (far) |
| phil (love) | pop (people) |
| corp (body) | term (end) |
| scrib/scrip (writing) | scope/scop (see) |
| spec (see, sight) | crypt, crypto (hidden, secret) |
| ge, geo (earth) | |

WARM-UP # 14: Rules for Titles

Write down these rules & apply them to the next slide of titles.

Rules for Capitalization in Titles:

Capitalize:

1st word of the title

Nouns

Pronouns (he, she, we, they, it, someone, etc.)

Adjectives

Verbs

Adverbs

Lowercase:

Articles (the, a, etc.)

Conjunctions (and, or, because, etc.)

Prepositions (of, for, to, in, on, etc.)

Step One – rewrite these titles, using correct capitalization.

Step Two – label all the words left in lowercase letters as article, conjunction or preposition

1. travels with charley
2. the grapes of wrath
3. farewell to manzanar
4. to kill a mockingbird
5. lord of the flies
6. a raisin in the sun
7. go tell it on the mountain
8. the man in the moon owns a yellow balloon
9. the lion, the witch and the wardrobe
10. the sound and the fury

Warm-up #15: Gerunds Vs. Participles

When a word ending in –ing appears in a sentence, it might be a Gerund or a Participle. It can also just be a verb or another grammar form we haven't learned, yet.

If it is a GERUND, then it will be used as a NOUN in the sentence:

I love reading.

If it is a PARTICIPLE, then it will be used as an ADJECTIVE in the sentence:

I saw a dancing bear.

Identify each word ending in –ing in the following sentences as a gerund or a participle.

1. He loves singing.
2. Nate's new skill is standing on his head.
3. All students going to the dance should review the rules.
4. Skiing is her favorite sport.
5. Always looking on the bright side of things, Nancy can cheer up her classmates.
6. Guitar playing is one of Joe's many talents.
7. Mahala was in the cheering audience.
8. When wrestling season ends, Ricky's favorite sport is eating!
9. Jen said "hi" to her smiling friend, Alana.
10. Julian's hobby is drawing.
11. Setting a good example, Joslyn volunteered to read first.
12. Rick could hear the zombie moving.