

Warm-up #1: Parts of Speech – 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)

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. Ailani, Oscar and Joey wear glasses.
2. Please open your book to page twenty-three.
3. Donald Trump is running for president.
4. The Oakland A's are having a bad season.
5. Andrew, Abby and Cody ask good questions.
6. School started early this year.
7. Kermit the Frog loves Miss Piggy.
8. Nancy has a cat named Patch.
9. Alondra, Anish, and Sherwin have cool names.
10. Drink a lot of water today; it is hot out there!

Warm-up #2: Parts of Speech – 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. Write the entire sentence.

1. We saw a/an _____ painting at the museum.
2. Kyra built the _____ table in her wood shop.
3. The children are very _____.
4. Audrey is _____.
5. Jill 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. We decided to meet at the _____ station.
12. His views were very _____.
13. That's _____ news!
14. I had a piece of _____ pie.
15. The _____ _____ man shouted across the _____ Street.

Warm-up #3: Parts of Speech – 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 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. Michael _____ agreed to Ana's idea.
4. You need to run _____ if you want to beat Mrs. Yancey.
5. Julian _____ grabbed the last chocolate cookie.
6. _____, there was toilet paper in the bathroom stall.
7. Andrew _____ decided to go.
8. Maria is _____ brilliant!
9. Ms. Warren walks _____.
10. Isaiah, Virginia and Chris arrived _____.

Now, add adverbs to the sentence, "Eric ran."

First, answer, "How did Eric run?" Eric ran _____.

Next, "Where did Eric run?" Eric ran _____.

and "When did Eric run?" Eric ran _____.

Warm-up #4: Parts of Speech – 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 these seven sentences, highlighting or underlining all the prepositions.

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.

Write three sentences of your own - # 8, 9 & 10.

In each sentence, be certain to use at least two prepositions!

Warm-up #5: Parts of Speech – 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."

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

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

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

Demonstrative Pronouns: these, this, that, those, such

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

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

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

Write a paragraph in which you introduce yourself and tell a little bit about your family and life. Use a bunch of pronouns, and label them all!

Warm-up #6: Parts of Speech – Conjunctions, Interjections, 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 on the part of the speaker. 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 about anything you would like. Use and label at least 10 conjunctions and 5 interjections in your story, and label all the articles you use.

Warm-up #7: The Subject of a Sentence

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

(The predicate of the sentence, by the way, is the verb & the rest of the sentence)

Find the subject in each of these 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 intersection.
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: Direct Object of a Sentence

To find the direct object in 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

Find and label the direct object in each sentence. It may be a phrase.

1. Drought destroyed whatever we planted.
2. The journalist interviewed the astronauts before & 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: Indirect Objects

To find the indirect object in a sentence

Identify the VERB

Ask “to whom?” or “for whom?” after the verb

For example: Miss Piggy gave Kermit a kiss.

VERB = gave

“gave to whom?”

Kermit

Indirect Object = KERMIT

Find and label the indirect objects in these 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 flowers.
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. Yancey 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: Checking-in

1. Who is your best friend? Tell about him or her. Why are you two friends?
2. What is on your “To Do List” right now?
3. On a scale of 1 to 10, How Are You? Explain.
4. What is one thing that most people don’t know about you?
5. One wish - right now - what would it be?
6. How has the first quarter been so far? Socially, emotionally, academically, personally – highs, lows, expectations...

Warm-up #11: 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.

Label each word ending in -ing as a G=Gerund or P=Participle.

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

Warm-up #12: Parts of Speech Review

Noun: used to name a person, place, thing, quality or action

Verb: expresses existence, action or occurrence

Pronoun: substitutes for nouns or noun phrases, designates persons or things

Adjective: modifies a noun by limiting, qualifying or specifying

Adverb: modifies a verb, adjective or another adverb

Preposition: shows relationships between words

Conjunction: words like and & because that connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences

Interjection: sudden short utterance, usually expressing emotion

Article: used to signal & specify nouns

Write each sentence. Leave some space to label each word of each sentence as an article, adjective, verb, noun, adverb, pronoun, conjunction, preposition, or interjection. Write down the definitions on the board for help.

1. The little Chihuahua ran aimlessly through the street.
2. Santa brought me a lot of gifts!
3. The class needs to work on their Parts of Speech.
4. Rocky jumped over Bullwinkle and landed on the table.
5. Flowers can really brighten someone's day.
6. There was a mighty battle between the gods Earthquake and Lightning.
7. A rat ran along the grapevine.
8. The sweet, fluffy kitten had a tough nickname, El Tigre de la Muerta.
9. Mr. Jonas fed a mouse to the snake.
10. Please put your cell phone away.

Warm-up #13: 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

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

Write at least two words which begin with the prefix.

1. anti-
2. bi-
3. bio-
4. co-
5. contra-

6. inter-
7. micro-
8. multi-
9. neo-
10. omni-
11. post-
12. pre-
13. pro-
14. re-
15. sub-

Warm-up #14: 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

Define the following 16 suffixes.

List at least two words which use the suffix.

1. -able*
2. -archy
3. -ate
4. -cide
5. -fold
6. -ful
7. -ible*
8. -ish
9. -ism
10. -itis
11. -less
12. -logy
13. -ment
14. -ness
15. -ship
16. -tude

Warm-up #15: Roots of Words

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

1. anthro (human)
2. lum (light)
3. bibl, biblio (book)
4. phil (love)
5. corp (body)
6. scribe/scrip (writing)
7. spec (see, sight)
8. ge, geo (earth)
9. therm (heat)
10. polis/polit (city)
11. tele (far)
12. pop (people)

13. term (end)
14. scope/scop (see)
15. crypt, crypto (hidden, secret)

Warm-up #16: Rules for Capitalization in Titles

Write down these rules & apply them to the 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.)

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

Label all the un-capitalized words: Article, Conjunction or Preposition

Warm-up #17: Write a critique of the William Shakespeare play *Julius Caesar*. What did you like about it? Did you think it was an entertaining play with interesting characters? What did you dislike about it? Explain your opinions & give examples. Write at least one full paragraph about your thoughts & opinions of *Julius Caesar*.

Warm-up #18: Check-in before Fall Break

First Quarter is ending. How did it go? Are you happy with your grades? Do you think Second Quarter will be a success? Is your Eng. 2 Notebook ready?

What are your plans for Fall Break? Are you going to work? Play? Take a vacation? Read?

Write at least one full paragraph for today's warm-up, please.