

**There are 4 levels of grammar: (1)parts of speech, (2)sentences, (3)phrases, and (4)clauses.**

**Noun:** *Person* (John), *place* (Folsom), *thing* (ball),  
or *idea* (love)

**Gerund: VERB+ING** When a verb is acting as a noun.

Example: I love dancing. (We aren't dancing; dancing is the *thing* we love.)

**Infinitive: TO+VERB** When a verb is acting as a noun.

Example: I love to dancing. (We aren't dancing; we love the thing *to dance*.)

**Pronoun: Replaces a noun** (He, she, there, it, here, me)

\*We use it to keep from repeating the noun.

■ **Sometimes a pronoun isn't a pronoun... it's actually an adjective!**

■ Example: That is my ball.

\*It's acting as an adjective because it's telling you specifically what ball we are talking about- it's describing the ball. (It's an adjective when the object follows it.)

❑ Give her your car.

❑ Don't drink out of that cup.

**Adjective: A word that modifies (or describes) a noun or pronoun.**

\*We say "modify" rather than "describe" because it truly changes the word.

The three article adjectives: \*A \*An \*The

The three degrees of comparison:

➤ **Positive:** (ex.) good (basic description)

➤ **Comparative:** (ex.) better (compare two things)

➤ **Superlative:** (ex.) best (what is the most?)

**Verbs: (action/helping/linking)**

➤ **Action:** A word that shows action (duh)

➤ **Helping:** Helps action verbs and are never by themselves (ex: She was running.)

➤ **Linking:** Links the subject to something naming or describing it (ex: She is pretty.)

**\*\*Stay in a parallel tense.** This means that you should stay in the same tense throughout your writing.

If you were writing in past tense, then make sure you stay in past tense.

■ **\*\*Keep an "active verb voice."** This means that your verb should come after the subject of the verb. (The subject is what is doing the verb)

**Adverb: A word that modifies a verb, adjective or another adverb.**

It tells you: \*How \*When \*Where \*To what extent (how much or how often)

■ **Good is an adjective!** Something looks good or is good. It modifies a noun, not an action (verb)!

■ **Well is an adverb!** Something is done well. It modifies an action (verb), not a thing (noun)!

**Conjunction: A word that joins two words or groups of words.** (Memorize the whole definition!)

There are four types:

➤ **Coordinating-** FANBOYS (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So)

➤ **Subordinating**

➤ **Conjunctive adverb** (however, furthermore, etc) has a semicolon or period before and a comma after it

➤ **Correlative** (either/or; neither/nor; not only/but also)

**Interjection: A word that shows emotion but has no grammatical function.** (Yes, no, wow, eek)

**Preposition: A word that shows a relationship between two objects in a sentence. (Time, Space, Direction)**

➤ The preposition phrase begins with the preposition and ends with the object of the preposition.

Example: She sat under the table before lunch.

Prep.     obj.   prep.     obj.