

PACKET 1

ERWC

PACKET 1

DAY 1

GRAMMAR

TASK: REVIEW 1

A quick review of Cornell Notes

All words may be classified into eight groups called parts of speech. The group to which a word belongs is determined by its use in the sentence; therefore, the same word may be any one of several parts of speech, depending upon its use in a given sentence.

The eight parts of speech are noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

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- A noun is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and abstract idea. The bold words in the following sentences are all nouns:
 - Late last **year** our **neighbors** bought a **goat**.

Portia White was an opera **singer**.

- A pronoun can replace a noun or another pronoun. You use pronouns like "he," "which," "none," and "you" to make your sentences less cumbersome and less repetitive.

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TASK: REVIEW 1

- An adjective is a word that tells us more about a noun. (By "noun" we include pronouns and noun phrases.)

- An adjective "qualifies" or "modifies" a *noun* (a big *dog*).

Adjectives can be used before a noun (I like Chinese *food*) or after certain verbs (*It* is hard).

We can often use two or more adjectives together (a beautiful young French *lady*).

- Verbs are a necessary part of every sentence—for every subject, you must have a verb.
 - Verbs express actions (run), states of being (am), and mental states/actions (think), and link to other verbs
 - Realize that a verb can have more than one part.

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DAY 2

GRAMMAR

TASK: REVIEW 2

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- **Adverbs** are words that modify
 - a verb (He drove slowly. — How did he drive?)
 - an adjective (He drove a very fast car. — How fast was his car?)
 - another adverb (She moved quite slowly down the aisle. — How slowly did she move?)
- Adverbs often tell when, where, why, or under what conditions something happens or happened. Adverbs frequently end in *-ly*; however, many words and phrases not ending in *-ly* serve an adverbial function and an *-ly* ending is not a guarantee that a word is an adverb.
- A **preposition** is a *word which shows relationships among other words in the sentence*. The relationships include *direction, place, time, cause, manner* and *amount*.
 - In the sentence *She went to the store*, to is a *preposition* which shows direction.
 - In the sentence *He came by bus*, by is a *preposition* which shows manner.
 - In the sentence *They will be here at three o'clock*, at is a *preposition* which shows time
 - In the sentence *It is under the table*, under is a *preposition* which shows place.

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TASK: REVIEW 2

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- A **conjunction** is a joiner, a word that connects (conjoins) parts of a sentence. There are three basic types of conjunctions. They are:
 - **coordinating conjunctions** used to connect two independent clauses,
 - and, but, or, yet, for, nor, so
 - **subordinating conjunctions** used to establish the relationship between the dependent clause and the rest of the sentence.
 - Time: **after, before, since, when, while, until**
Reason: **because, since, so that, why**
Place: **where, wherever**
Condition: **if, unless, until, in case**
Manner: **as if, as though, how**
 - **correlative conjunctions** which always travel in pairs, joining various sentence elements that should be treated as grammatically equal.
 - **both – and; not only - but also; not – but; either – or; neither – nor; whether – or; as - as**

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TASK: REVIEW 2

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- **Interjections** are words used to express strong feeling or sudden emotion. They are included in a sentence - usually at the start - to express a sentiment such as surprise, disgust, joy, excitement or enthusiasm.

Most mild interjections are treated as **parenthetical elements** and set off from the rest of the sentence with a comma or set of commas. If the interjection is more forceful, however, it is followed with an **exclamation mark**. Interjections are rarely used in formal or academic writing.



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DAY 3

GRAMMAR

TASK: IDENTIFYING PARTS OF SPEECH

Create this chart and list the part of speech for each word in the sentence.

1. The	hungry	cat	scratched	at	the	back	door	
Article	Adj.	noun	verb	prep.	article	adj.	noun	X
2. We	spend	the	summer	months	at	the	beach	
								X
3. I	left	my	backpack	in	the	car	this	morning

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Pronoun	Verb	Art.	Adj.	Noun	Prep.	Art.	Noun	X
3. I	left	my	backpack	in	the	car	this	morning
Pronoun	Verb	Adj.	Noun	Prep.	Art.	Noun	Adj.	noun

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DAY 4

GRAMMAR

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TASK: IDENTIFYING PARTS OF SPEECH 2

Write each sentence and label the part of speech for each word.

- 1. A speedometer is a needed instrument in an automobile.**
- 2. Helene gave a reasonable excuse for her tardiness.**
- 3. The fat dog walked very slowly around the house.**
- 4. Dennis is the tallest and strongest man on our crew.**
- 5. We admired the attractive display in the florist's window.**

GRAMMAR

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TASK: IDENTIFYING PARTS OF SPEECH 2

1.	A	speedometer	is	a	needed	instrument	in	an	automobile.	
	Art.	noun	verb	art.	adj.	noun	prep.	art.	noun	
2.	Helen	gave	a	reasonable	excuse	for	her	tardiness.		
	Noun	verb	art.	adj.	noun	prep	adj.	noun		
3.	The	fat	dog	walked	very	slowly	around	the	house.	
	art.	adj.	noun	verb	adv.	adv	prep.	art.	noun.	
4.	Dennis	is	the	tallest	and	strongest	man	on	our	crew.
	Noun	verb	art.	adj	conj.	adj.	noun	prep.	adj.	noun
5.	We	admired	the	attractive	display	in	the	florist's	window.	
	Pronoun	verb	art	adj.	noun	prep	art.	adj.	noun	