

Grammar Review

- 1) **NOUNS** – name a _____, _____, _____
or _____.

FUNCTIONS OF A NOUN: _____,
_____, _____,
_____.

- 2) **PRONOUNS** – take the place of one or more _____ or _____.
ANTECEDENT -- _____

Types of pronouns found on pgs. 7-9 of your Holt Handbook. (personal, reflexive, intensive, demonstrative, interrogative, relative, indefinite)

- 3) **ADJECTIVES** – modify (describe) _____ or _____
QUESTIONS ADJECTIVES ANSWER about the word(s) they modify:

- a. _____ c. _____
b. _____ d. _____

TYPES of ADJECTIVES: Articles (pg. 10), Predicate Adjectives (pg. 10, 52), Adjective Phrase (pg. 66), Participle/Participle phrase (pg. 70-72), Infinitive/Infinitive Phrase (pg. 77-79)

- 4) **VERBS** – express _____ or state of _____.

3 Types of verbs: _____, _____, _____

VERB PHRASE: _____

Other ways to classify verbs: transitive/intransitive, simple/complete predicate

- 5) **ADVERBS** – modify _____, _____ or _____.
QUESTIONS ADVERBS ANSWER about the word(s) they modify:

- a. _____ d. _____
b. _____ e. _____
c. _____

TYPES of ADVERBS – Adverb phrase (pg. 67-68), Infinitive/Infinitive phrase (pg. 77-79)

- 6) **PREPOSITIONS** – words that show the relationship of a noun or pronoun (called the _____) with another word.

COMMONLY used PREPOSITIONS found on pg. 24

COMMONLY used COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS found on pg. 25

TYPES OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES: adjective or adverb phrases (pg. 66-68)

7) **CONJUNCTIONS** – _____ words or groups of words

7 COORDINATING: Memory device = _____ (pg. 26)

5 CORRELATIVE: _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____

8) **INTERJECTIONS** – express _____. Has no grammatical connection to the rest of the sentence.

THE SENTENCE – a word group that contains a _____ and a _____ that expresses a complete _____.

1) **SUBJECT** -- _____

UNDERSTOOD SUBJECT -- _____

2) **PREDICATE** -- _____

3) **COMPLEMENTS** – words that complete the meaning of the _____

a. **SUBJECT COMPLEMENTS** – follow **linking verbs** (are intransitive sentences)

i. _____

ii. _____

b. **OBJECTS OF THE VERB** – follow **action verbs** (are transitive sentences)

i. _____ S+AV+what? = DO

ii. _____ S + AV+DO to/for whom/what? = IO

SYNTAX PATTERNS:

1) S – AV -- _____

3) S – LV -- _____

2) S – AV -- _____ -- _____

4) S – LV -- _____

PHRASE – a group of related words that is used as a single _____ and that does not contain both a _____ and its _____. (pg. 65)

Examples: prepositional (adjective/adverb), appositive, verbal (infinitive, participle, gerund)