**Parts of Speech**

1. Noun- A person, place, thing, or idea

ex: Bob, New York, table, freedom

2. Pronoun- takes the place of a noun

ex: He, she, it, us, they, that, those, etc.

3. Verb-

Action: ran, walk, talk, think, etc.

Linking: is, are, was, were, have, has, been, being

4. Adjective- describes a noun

ex: The brown dog, the tall woman

5. Adverb-

a. Describes a verb

ex: she laughed loudly

b. Describes an adjective

ex: the light brown bear

c. Tells us when

yesterday, today, tomorrow

6. Prepositions- tell us how things are related to each other in time or space

ex: above, below, before, after, in, out, for, like, around, in-between

7. Conjunction: combines phrases together

ex: FANBOYS (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So)

**Complete Sentences**

Made up of 3 parts

1. The subject (main noun the sentence is about)
2. The predicate (action the noun is doing/verb)
3. Complete thought

Ex: Mary *is celebrating* her birthday.

Mary is the subject

*Is celebrating* is the predicate

**Fragment/Run-on**

1. A fragment is an incomplete sentence because it’s missing the subject, predicate, or complete thought.

2. A run on sentence happens when you combine more than one sentence without proper punctuation.

**Sentence Types**

1. Simple sentence: Has one subject and one predicate

ex: Mary walked downtown.

2. Compound sentence: Combines two simple sentences with a comma and a conjunction

Mary walked downtown, so she could see the fair.

3. Complex Sentence: Combines a dependent clause (or sentence fragment) with a simple sentence.

Ex: After the rain stopped, Mary walked downtown.

**Active Voice:**

1. Starts with the subject

2. Followed by the predicate

3. Avoids linking verbs

Active =)

Mary wrote the letter

Passive =(

The letter was written by Mary

**Modifiers:**

A modifier is any word or phrase that describes another word or phrase. Modifiers need to be right next to the word they describe.

Correct modifier =)

The lady with the high heels walked her dog

Misplaced Modifier =(

The lady walked her dog with the high heels

**Apostrophes**

1. Use when combining two words into a contraction

ex: can not=can’t

2. When showing something belongs to someone (it’s possessive)

ex: That is Brian’s car

3. When the person or object’s name from the rule above ends in –s, than the apostrophe comes after the –s.

ex: That is Luis’ car.

**Parallel Structure**

When listing two or more things in a sentence, the things in the list must structurally match.

Parallel =)

She spoke and listened well.

Not Parallel =(

She speaks and listened well.

**Use a Comma When**

1. Adding a dependent, or introductory clause to the beginning of a sentence.

Ex: Before I leave school today, I need to talk to Ms. Donner

2. When separating an appositive (additional or interrupting information)

Ex: Mrs. Dool, my high school counselor, made an appointment to talk to me today.

3. When combining two complete sentences with a conjunction. (compound sentence)

Ex. I hurt my leg playing soccer yesterday, so I will be out of the game for a week.

4. When separating items in a list.

Ex: I want to buy water, eggs, and milk.

5. When using two adjectives side by side to describe something.

Ex: It was a brown, small table.

6. When introducing quotes or dialogue.

Ex: Mary cried, “How dare you!”

7. To clarify meaning

ex: “Let’s eat grandma.”

Vs. “Let’s eat, grandma.”

**Comma Splice =(**

A comma splice happens when you combine two complete sentences with a comma but no conjunction.

Incorrect =(

Mary went to the park, she felt happy.

Correct =)

Mary went to the park, and she felt happy.

**Subject-Verb Agreement**

Singular nouns use verbs that end with a final –s

Plural nouns, and the pronoun “I” use verbs that do not end with -s

Singular Plural Nouns

Nouns : Plus “I”

Bob jumps Bob and she jump

She jumps They jump

It jumps I jump

**Use a Semicolon When**

1. When combining two sentences that are closely related in subject (no conjunctions)

ex: She was tall; we literally looked up to her.

2. When combing two sentences with a fancy conjunction

sentence #1**;** fancy conjunction**,** sentence #2

3. When separating items on a list that are long and confusing or that contain commas

ex: I want to visit Sacramento, California**;** Salt Lake City, Utah**;** and Boise, Idaho.

Fancy Conjunction List:

Moreover, therefore, for example, however, furthermore, since, ect.

**Homophones**

There= location- over there

Their= belongs to them- their car

They’re= contraction for they are

To= preposition- going to the movies

Too= excessive- it’s too much; or also- I want to go too

It’s= Contraction for it is

Its= belongs to it- its legs

Accept= receive

Except= to single out- all except one

Effect= brings a physical change

Affect= change is more emotional

**Essay Format**

Introduction: One paragraph

1. Hook- attention grabber

2. Background information

3. Thesis- Main point you are trying to prove in one sentence

Body: Two or more paragraphs

1. Topic sentence (must prove thesis)

2. Evidence and examples that prove topic sentence

3. Analysis-explain the evidence

Conclusion:

1. Restate Thesis (in different words)

2. So what? –Leave the reader with some insightful thought, idea, or purpose for reading.