**Grammar Unit 2**

You will be asked to know everything from Unit 1 and:

* Identify subjects and verbs (action, linking, helping)
* Identify adverbs
* Identify prepositions, object of the preposition
* Identify modifiers (adjective or adverb)
* Identify verb tense and agreement
* Tricky pairs (fewer/less)
* Superlatives

Verbs (pg. 306)

A verb is a word or group of words that expresses time while\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Action verbs express action. They are used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The action expressed by a verb does not have to be visible; words expressing mental activities are also considered to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Linking verbs express condition or show that something exists. The person or thing that performs the action is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A linking verb is a verb that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The verb BE is the most common linking vert.

Fill in the chart below to have a complete reference of the forms of be:

|  |
| --- |
| The forms of BE |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| Other Linking Verbs |
|  |  |  |
| 13.2A | 13.2B |
| 1.2.3.4.5. | 11.12.13.14.15. |

**Transitive and Intransitive Verbs (310)**

A transitive verb: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

An intransitive verb: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The word towards which the verb directs its action is called the object of the verb.

Intransitive verbs NEVER HAVE objects. You can determine whether a verb has an object by asking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the verb.

Linking verbs are always intransitive. Why?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Example:

Transitive: I wrote a postcard from Florida.

Intransitive: The editor wrote quickly.

**Verb Phrases (311)**

A verb that has more than one word is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A verb phrase consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

All the forms of BE listed can be used as helping verbs.

|  |
| --- |
| Other Helping Verbs |
|  |  |  |  |

A verb phrase is often interrupted by other words in a sentence.

Example: I will definitely be taking an extended vacation in San Diego.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 13.2C | 13.2D |
| 1.2.3.4.5. | 11.12.13.14.15. |

Verb Agreement (476)

In grammar, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_indicates whether a word is singular or plural. What are the three parts of speech that indicate number: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Read through pages 476-478 then complete the practice below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 19.1A | 19.1B |
| 1.2.3.4.5. | 11.12.13.14.15. |

**Adverbs (319)**

Adverbs, like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, describe other words or make other words more specific.

An adverb: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When an adverb modifies a verb, it answers what? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

An adverb only answers one question when modifying an adjective or another adverb. What is it?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Because it specifies he degree or intensity of the modified adjective or adverb, such an adverb is called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Write one example of each:

|  |
| --- |
| Adverbs Modifying Verbs |
| Where: | When: |
| In what way? | To what extent? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Adverbs Modifying Adjectives: | Adverbs Modifying Adverbs |
| To what extent? | To what extent? |

Adverbs as parts of verbs: Some verbs require an adverb to complete their meaning. Adverbs used this way are considered part of the verb. An adverb functioning as part of a verb does not answer the usual questions for adverbs.

Example: The child backed up because she was scared.

Nouns Functioning as Adverbs: several nouns function as adverbs. Some of these words are:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| Nouns as Adverbs |
| Nouns: | As adverbs: |

Adverbs or Adjective?

Adverbs are different from adjectives. Many adverbs are formed by the addition of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Adjective: The father looked happy.

Adverb: The father looked at his daughters happily.

Why can you not assume every word that ends in ly is an adverb?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Always check the function of a word in the sentence.**

Adverb: The ceremony ran late. (late modifying ran)

Adjective: We enjoyed a late breakfast. (late modifying breakfast)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 13.3E | 13.3F  |
| 1.2.3.4.5. | 11.12.13.14.15. |

Tricky Pairs:

**accept -** to receive (a verb)

**except -** to leave out or take out; other than (usually a preposition)

The actor accepted the award gracefully.

Tim likes all his teachers except Mrs. Jones.

**affect -** to influence (a verb)

**effect -** the result (a noun)

The rain and snow always affects my emotions.

The scientists studied the effects of dreary weather on people’s emotions.

**a lot** (two words; should be avoided in formal writing)

I have a lot of homework to finish by tomorrow.

Circle the correct word.

1. We never have (a lot alot) of vocabulary.
2. Everyone is going on the Dungeons and Dragon trip (accept except) Mrs. Jones.
3. I will (accept except) your money for the coffee.
4. It is important to come in each day in a good mood and not have your negativity (affect effect) others.
5. When we discuss characters, we will talk about the cause and (effect affect) of their actions.
6. Mrs. Reddy will (accept except) your application for Nerd Club.
7. I went paddle boarding and there were (a lot alot) of people on the lake.
8. How will an A on a test (affect effect) your grade?
9. The (affect effect) will be a lower average.

**all right** (two words)

The race car driver was all right after the crash.

**among -** used when speaking of more than two people or things

**between -** used when speaking of two people or things

The parent divided the chores among the three kids.

The parent divided the chores between the two kids.

**amount -** used for bulk measurement

**number -** used to count separate units

During our visit to China we were amazed by the amount of pollution in the air.

The number of foreclosed houses increases each year.

Circle the correct word.

1. Are you (alright all right)?
2. When I am in class, I am (among between) friends.
3. This disagreement is (among between) the two of you.
4. I love the huge (amount number) of homework in this class.

**fewer -** refers to the number of separate units

**less -** refers to bulk quantity

The new salad dressing has fewer calories.

The new salad dressing has less fat.

**good -** an adjective; modifies nouns

**well -** almost always an adverb; modifies verbs, adjectives, adverbs

Derek Jeter is a good player. (modifies the noun “player”)

He plays well in most big games. (modifies verb “perform”),

**its -** a possessive form of it

**it's -** the contraction of it is

Circle the correct word.

1. There are (fewer less) students in Honor’s this year.
2. Mrs. Reddy has (fewer less) free time this year.
3. Is Izzy feeling (well good) today?
4. You are such a (well good) writer!
5. (It’s Its) your birthday!

Tricky Superlatives (506)

The three degrees of comparison are the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

Degrees of adjectives: simple, simpler, simplest

Degrees of adverbs: soon, sooner, soonest

Tricks: If an adverb ends in ly or has three or more syllables, use more and most.

Irregular Modifiers just need to be memorized:

|  |
| --- |
| Irregular Modifiers |
| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20.1 A | 20.1 B1 | 20.1 C | 20.1 D |
| 1.2.3. | 11.12.13. | 1.2.3. | 11.12.13. |

A Blast from the Past:

A **prepositional phrase** is a modifying phrase consisting of a preposition and its object. Example: You can press leaves **under** *glass*. Draw a square around the prepositional phrase, circle the preposition, and draw an arrow to the object.

1. The teacher hopped quietly among the trees and disappeared from sight.

2. The train roared through the tunnel, blasting its horn.

3. Everything in our lives had been fine before the tornado.

4. To get to Cade’s house, I have to go over the river and through the woods.

Subject Verb Reminders: The subject is the element of the sentence about which something is said. To find the subject, determine whom or what the sentence is about.

Examples: Georgia is the nation's top grower of peaches.

Lucas finished the exam just before the bell rang.

\*Tip- Generally the subject is the person or thing that performs the action.

Examples: The scientist discussed the effect of global warming on the environment.

I admire people with courage and integrity.

\*Tip-Sometimes the subject is implied. Example:

Help!

*Directions:*

* *Cross off the prepositional phrases*
* *Underline the subject(s) and circle the verb(s).*
* *If you is implied, write it at the end of the sentence.*

1. Ask Max if he is going to the dance.

2. Stop!

3. Michael excitedly opened the envelope and read the acceptance letter from the university.

4. Meredith and Karen were on the fence about the test.

5. Mrs. Jones will not accept any bribes from students, but Mrs. Reddy will.

Last Tips:

A verb should agree with its subject: singular subjects should have singular verbs, and plural subjects should have plural verbs. Examples: The stray dog looks pathetic.

(dog = singular subject; looks = singular verb)

The stray dogs look pathetic.

(dogs = plural subject; look = plural verb)

\*Tip- Generally singular subjects have verbs that end in “s”; generally plural subjects have verbs that do not end in “s”.

A phrase or clause following the subject does not change the subject being singular or plural.

Examples: The coach of the team is very dedicated.

The coaches on the staff are very dedicated.

Mallory, who is younger than the other players, is hoping to make the varsity team.

Mr. & Mrs. Jones, newly married just last month, are buying a house in our neighborhood.

1. Hudson's friends (A. want B. wants) to have a limo for the dance.

2. Julie or Hannah (A. has B. have) the picture you’re looking for.

3. Both armadillos (A. is B. are) friendly.

4. The drink that Adam prefers (A. taste B. tastes) good.