

**Grammar Review Basics:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Before We Begin:** Before you can get to the fun complex grammar making meaning stuff (so not grammatically correct there), we must review some basic definitions so that we have a common language with which to express ourselves. Below is a chart of parts of speech that are found in the English language. Notice that there is a difference between the definition of a part of speech, and the JOB that part of speech is performing.

**Difference Between Definitions and JOBS:** Definitions are limited. It is great to be able to recognize a noun, or a verb, but that isn't enough to tell you what that word is doing in the sentence. Example: Not all verbs always act like verbs-- "Reading is fun!" Or-- "The smoking pan caught on fire because you left it on the stove."

**Charting Speech:**

Part of Speech:	Definition/Example:	Function (JOB)/Notes:
Noun		Subject, Predicate Noun, Indirect Object, Direct Object, Object of a Preposition.
Pronoun		Subject, Predicate Noun, Indirect Object, Direct Object, Object of a Preposition, showing possession (acting like an adjective), showing relativity.
Verb		Action Verb, Linking Verb, Helping Verb. Verbals--Gerrunds, Participles, Infinitives
Article		Special adjectives-words that tell one/more than one, and specific/general.  Chart:
Adjective		Give more detail and specificity about a subject/predicate noun/object (any).
Adverb		When/how/condition in which something is being done.
Conjunction		Connections and lists.  Can connect words, phrases, and/or clauses.
Preposition		Reveals the relationship between two nouns.  Frequently introduces a phrase (prepositional phrase).
Interjection	Emotional greeting or exclamation.  Hurrah! Alas!	To exclaim or express emotion!!!

Now, being able to identify a word's part of speech is all well and good, but the word's job in a sentence is much more useful. Take the case of gerunds, participles, and infinitives.

**Verbals:**

Gerund (verbal acting like a noun)	
Participle (verbal acting like an adjective)	
Infinitive (verbal acting like a noun, adjective, or adverb but in the pure/un-conjugated form of the verb)	

**Practice:** Identify the parts of speech of each word in the following sentence. If the word is a gerund, participle, or infinitive, please specify.

1) Sofia loves dogs.

2) Sofia has three dogs.

3) Aha! The dog ate the juicy roast although I placed it on the table!

4) Sofia is now angry with her misbehaving dog.

5) To feel is to live.

6) Yelling at misbehaving dogs is not a good option because the dogs bark more loudly.