Agenda - 1/9/2013

- Collect late work & Weapons Essay Rewrites
- Collect Grammar Worksheets
  - Discuss Grammar Worksheets (Appositives and Apostrophes)
- Journal/SSR
- Grammar Review
  - Subject-Verb Agreement REVIEW
  - Fragments, Comma Splices & Fused Sentences
- Exam Study Guide
- HOMEWORK: Complete Exam Review Guide
Apostrophes

- The watches owned by the men
  - The men’s watches
- The contract of they would
  - They’d
Write a letter to a cable TV channel explaining your idea for a new reality show. Include information about the location for the show, the title, the kinds of people you would want to be on it, and the way it would differentiate itself from other reality programming. Make your pitch as market-savvy and commercial as possible.
What’s wrong with these sentences?

- There is too many pictures on the wall.
  Or this one?
- Everybody but Julio want to go home.
  Or this one?
- All the people wants to win the lottery.
  The subjects and verbs don’t agree!
How do we fix them?

- There **are** too many **pictures** on the wall.
  
  **A plural subject goes with a plural verb.**

- **Everybody** but Julio **wants** to go home.
  
  **A singular subject goes with a singular verb.**

- **All** the people **plans** to win the lottery.
  
  **A plural subject goes with a plural verb.**

Now the subjects and verbs agree!
To be correct, subjects and verbs must agree...

They must agree in **NUMBER**:

- **Singular subjects** go with **singular verbs**.
  - *Everyone wants* to win the lottery.
- **Plural subjects** go with **plural verbs**.
  - *All the players want* to win the game.
- **Number is always about Singular & Plural**
What causes problems with S/V agreement?

- Words between the **subject** and the **verb**:
  The shoes **in the closet** needs to be shined.

**In the closet** is a prepositional phrase between the subject **shoes** and the verb **need**.

To be correct, the verb should be: need with no “s”
The shoes **in the closet** need to be shined.

### Common Prepositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>about</th>
<th>before</th>
<th>during</th>
<th>inside</th>
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Verb before the subject...

- Inside the garage **are** the shovel.
- Across the border **is Reynosa and Progresso.**
- Where **is** the instructions for the X-Box?

Shouldn’t they be...?

- Inside the garage **is** the shovel.
- Across the border **are Reynosa and Progresso.**
- Where **are** the instructions for the X-Box?
# Indefinite Pronouns

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<th>[-body words]</th>
<th>[-thing words]</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>nobody</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>anybody</td>
<td>anything</td>
<td>neither</td>
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<tr>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>everybody</td>
<td>everything</td>
<td>either</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>someone</td>
<td>somebody</td>
<td>something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of these indefinite pronouns are singular

Nobody **have** a clue about what they are doing. (should be **has**)

Everything **are** ready for the party. (should be **is**)

Neither Fred, nor Ed, nor Ted **know** the way. (should be **knows**)

All **and both**, however, are plural

All **of them want**s to go. (should be **want**)
**Compound Subjects**

- Subjects joined by **and** usually take a plural verb.
  - Diet and exercise **is** ways to be healthy. *(should be *are*)
  - Ambition and luck **was** Juan’s keys to success. *(should be *were*)

**Who, Which and That**

If they stand for **singular words**, who, which and that take **singular verbs**:

- Rebecca is a **person** who **are** very private. *(should be *is*)

If they stand for **plural words**, who, which and that take **plural verbs**:

- Joel is one of those **people** who **is** very private. *(should be *are)*
General Rules for checking subject / verb agreement

- When you are trying to see if the subject and verb agree, leave out the part you don’t need:
  Everyone in the contest want to win.
  Everyone want to win. [wrong!: should be wants]
- Now put the part back:
  Everyone in the contest wants to win.
- Say the sentence to yourself out loud, if it doesn’t sound right, there is a very good chance it is not right.
Tense is all about time.

Usually we write in the Past tense.

The Present and Future are fine, but once you start in a tense, STAY there!

“Yesterday we decided that tomorrow we will go shopping” is correct. (Past & Future together)

“We went to the store and buy food.” is not correct. (Past & Present together) It should be bought not buy.
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Fragments, Comma Splices, and Fused Sentences

How do I know if I have too little in a sentence …

And how can I tell if I have too much?
This presentation covers avoiding sentence fragments, comma splices, and fused sentences. You will learn to recognize complete sentences, employ appropriate punctuation, and use subordination and coordination.
A fragment, comma splice, and/or fused sentence item on an objective test might look like this ...
At the **pizzeria, Jolene** eavesdropped on the argument at the next **table, hot** cheese **cascaded over** her slice of pizza onto her bare lap.

A. pizzeria; Jolene  
B. table while hot  
C. cascaded. Over  
D. No change is necessary.

The comma between **table** and **hot** makes a comma splice, an error that option **B** fixes.
A sentence must have a **subject**, **verb**, and **complete thought**.

Andre practiced jump shots to impress Coach Nelson.

*Andre = subject, \textit{practiced} = verb, and the thought = \textit{complete}, so you have a \textit{sentence}.**
Recognize a fragment when you see one.

Andre spun the ball to show off his skills.

Finally! A subject, a verb, and a complete thought!
Recognize *fused sentences* and *comma splices*.

Andre sank a perfect basket from half *court* *unfortunately* the coach’s back was turned.

You *cannot* join *two* sentences with a *comma*!
Fix the error with a *period* and a *capital letter*.

Andre sank a perfect basket from half *court*. *Unfortunately*, the coach’s back was turned.

*Swish* goes the *period!*
Fix the error with a *comma* and a *coordinating conjunction*.

Andre sank a perfect basket from half *court*, *but* the coach’s back was turned.

Be my *FANBOYS*—*for, and, nor, but, or, yet*, and *so*. 
Fix the error with a **semicolon**.

Andre sank a perfect basket from half court; **unfortunately,** the coach’s back was turned.

Use the semicolon **sparingly**—3 to 4 times per essay, **max.**
Fix the error with a *subordinate conjunction*.

Andre sank a perfect basket from half court *after* the coach’s back was turned.

Reduce *one* of the two clauses to an *incomplete* thought.
These are the subordinate conjunctions.

- after
- although
- as
- because
- before
- even though
- if, even if
- in order that
- once
- provided that

- since
- so [\textit{that} implied], so that
- than
- that
- though
- unless
- when, whenever
- where, wherever, whereas
- whether
- while
Remember these *general* punctuation rules when *subordinating* one of the clauses in the error.

Subordinate clause + , + main clause.

Main clause + Ø + subordinate clause.
Here’s our sample:

Although Andre sank a perfect basket from half court, the coach’s back was turned.

Andre sank a perfect basket from half court after the coach’s back was turned.

Adding an unnecessary comma is like grandstanding when a teammate is open!
Quick Test

**Directions:** In the items that follow, choose the option that corrects an error in the underlined portion(s). If no error exists, choose “No change is necessary.”

Show me *you* got *game*!
The dogs **drooled while** we ate slices of hot pizza, but the cat feigned **nonchalance even** though we knew that she wanted a pepperoni.

A. drooled. While
B. pizza, but
C. nonchalance. Even
D. No change is necessary.
Mary Ellen screamed, her roommate’s pet tarantula crawled out of the bag of popcorn.

A. screamed her
B. screamed; because, her
C. screamed as her
D. No change is necessary.
Running late with dinner, Elizabeth fusses with seasonings and wiped spots off the glasses while the family stared at their empty plates.

A. dinner; Elizabeth
B. seasonings, and
C. glasses while
D. No change is necessary.
Everyone scrambled off the lakeside patio. When the 10-foot alligator lumbered onto shore.

A. patio when
B. patio; when
C. patio, when
D. No change is necessary.
The glass of iced tea promised thirst-quenching refreshment. Roseanne, however, had to beat Maria to the refrigerator as they raced through the front door.

A. refreshment. Roseanne
B. however, had
C. refrigerator as
D. No change is necessary.
Warren wanted to make a good impression on Melody but the soda explosion that soaked his shirt ruined their first meeting.

A. Melody; but, the
B. Melody; however, the
C. Melody, however, the
D. No change is necessary.
Because of the hot sun, ice cream ran down the cone and coated Randall’s fingers, his tongue couldn’t keep up.

A. sun; ice cream
B. cone, and
C. fingers, for his
d. No change is necessary.
Item 8

Wanda took a deep breath and got ready to **yell**.  
**Because** Paul was about to explain why his half of the rent would be late again.

A. yell, because  
B. yell because  
C. yell for  
D. No change is necessary.
Item 9

After Simon bought roses for **Emily, he** spotted Derek’s car in her **driveway and** realized that this gesture would not repair the **relationship or** win back her love.

A. Emily. he  
B. driveway. And  
C. relationship; or  
D. No change is necessary.
Since Larry had studied for **hours; he** was relieved to find a big red A at the top of his grammar quiz.

A. hours he  
B. hours. He  
C. **hours, he**  
D. No change is necessary.
Grammar Games

• ChompChomp
  ▪ http://chompchomp.com/exercises.htm

• Comma Chameleon
  ▪ http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/grammar/punctuation.htm