

GRAMMAR EXAMPLES

Subject:

Single noun

Pronoun

DC as Subject (Function: Noun)

Verbal as Subject (Function: Noun)

The cell phone rang during class.

It played the theme from *Jaws*.

That Lisa answered it in class infuriated the teacher.

Dropping the cell phone on the cement broke it.

Action Verb—followed by:

Prepositional Phrase

Direct Object

Indirect Object

Verbal as Object

DC (Noun) as Object

Lisa texts on her cell phone.

Lisa dropped her cell phone.

Lisa lent me her cell phone.

Lisa likes using her cell phone.

Lisa likes to talk on her cell phone.

Lisa knew that her cell phone was dead.

Linking Verb—Followed by:

Predicate noun

Predicate adjective

Prepositional phrase

DC (Noun) as Complement (PN)

Lisa's favorite possession is her cell phone.

Lisa's cell phone is pink with gobs of rhinestones.

Lisa's cell phone is on the teacher's desk.

Lisa's cell phone is what she treasures most in this world.

Clauses: (group of words containing a subject and verb)

Independent Clause

Dependent Adverb Clause

Dependent Adjective Clause

Dependent Noun Clause

Lisa adores her cell phone.

When Lisa's cell phone rang, she answered it.

Lisa's cell phone that is ringing is pink.

Lisa called Emily who is her best friend.

That Lisa's cell phone rings incessantly is true.

Verbals:

Gerund as Subject

Gerund as Object

One-word Participle as Adj.

Participial Phrase (Adj.)

Infinitive as Subject

Infinitive as Direct Object

Infinitive as Complement (PN)

Waiting for a phone call is frustrating.

Lisa hates waiting for phone calls.

Lisa hates frustrating calls.

Getting angry at the terrible cell phone service, Lisa pouted.

Lisa walked home, talking on her cell phone all the time.

To be a cell phone representative is Lisa's dream.

Lisa wants to repair damaged cell phones.

Lisa's mother's desire is to dynamite Lisa's cell phone.

Sentence Types:

Simple Sentence

Compound Sentence

Complex Sentence

Compound-Complex Sentence

Lisa loves her cell phone.

Lisa loves her cell phone, and she uses it constantly.

Because Lisa has a cell phone, she is popular.

Because Lisa has a cell phone, she is popular with both girls and boys, but she is not popular with teachers.

THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS VS. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Prepositions + Noun

Lisa texted Ann AFTER her quiz.

Lisa came to the party AS a queen.

The last time Lisa texted was BEFORE lunch.

Lisa bought a new cell phone FOR school.

IF possible, Lisa wanted a new iPad.

Lisa had coveted an iPad SINCE December.

(UNLESS is rarely used as a preposition.)

Lisa can wait UNTIL Christmas for the iPad.

WHEN dreaming, Lisa pictured a new iPad.

WHILE waiting for an iPad, Lisa uses her phone.

Subordinate Conjunctions + DC

AFTER Lisa took the quiz, she texted Ann.

AS Lisa put on her crown, she looked elegant.

BEFORE she ate lunch, Lisa texted her boss.

Lisa cried FOR she had spent all her money.

IF Lisa had \$600, she could buy an iPad.

SINCE Lisa wanted an iPad, her mom gave her one.

UNLESS Lisa matures, she will never get an iPad.

UNTIL Lisa stops whining, she won't get an iPad.

WHEN Lisa dreamed, she always saw an iPad.

WHILE Lisa waits, she texts on her old phone.

THE USE OF VERBS VS. VERBALS

Verbs

Lisa's mother is buying her an iPad for Xmas.

Lisa is texting every friend she has.

Without an iPad, Lisa is now handwriting her notes.

Verbals

Buying Lisa an iPad, Lisa's mother is now broke.(adj)

Buying an iPad is expensive. (buying = noun/subject)

To buy an iPad for Lisa takes time and money. (sub.)

Texting her friends, Lisa is in heaven.

Texting during class is tricky.

Lisa loves to text.

Lisa's texting thumbs are exhausted. (one-word adj.)

Handwriting her notes, Lisa hates pens and paper.

Handwriting notes is more tedious than texting.

Lisa hates to handwrite messages to her friends.

Lisa's handwritten notes are almost illegible.

VERBAL EXERCISE

Verbal Definition: A verbal is a verb form which functions as a noun or an adjective. Most common endings for a verbal are –ing and –d, -en, and –to in front of a verb.

In English, there are three types of verbals:

- Participles (past participles and present participles) = adjectives
- Gerunds = nouns
- Infinitives = adjectives and nouns

1. **Find the verb in this sentence. Choose one from the underlined words.**

Because of the fight with her boyfriend, the girl crying in the car while beating her fists on the dashboard sobbed without stopping.

- A. fight B. crying C. beating D. sobbed E. stopping

Identify the function of the underlined word in the following sentences.

2. In the winter with snow in the backyard, bouncing on the trampoline is impossible.

- A. an adjective phrase B. a one-word adjective C. a noun as a subject
D. a noun as an object E. a verb

3. When I was watching the words of a song flash across the bottom of the TV screen, a bouncing ball would tap on each word as it was sung.

- A. an adjective phrase B. a one-word adjective C. a noun as a subject
D. a noun as an object E. a verb

4. At the last home game, Alex looked like a pro, bouncing the basketball down the court.

- A. an adjective phrase B. a one-word adjective C. a noun as a subject
D. a noun as an object E. a verb

5. The two-year-old girl is always bouncing on the bed before she goes to sleep.

- A. an adjective phrase B. a one-word adjective C. a noun as a subject
D. a noun as an object E. a verb

6. Because John often got bored with working and would quit, he learned to bounce from job to job.

- A. an adjective phrase B. a one-word adjective C. a noun as a subject
D. a noun as an object E. a verb