

# Appendix A

everything your students (and you) need to know to be able  
to do DGP

## Monday Notes (Parts of Speech)

### NOUN

- person, place, thing, idea
- common: begins with lower case letter (city)
- proper: begins with capital letter (Detroit)
- possessive: shows ownership (girl's)

### PRONOUN

- takes the place of a noun
- types
  - personal (1<sup>st</sup> person: pronouns having to do with "me"; 2<sup>nd</sup> person: pronouns having to do with "you"; 3<sup>rd</sup> person: pronouns having to do with everyone else)
    - singular nominative: I, you, he, she, it
    - plural nominative: we, you, they
    - singular objective: me, you, him, her, it
    - plural objective: us, you, them
    - singular possessive: my, your, his, her, its, mine, yours
    - plural possessive: our, your, their, ours, yours, theirs
  - reflexive (reflect back to "self")
    - myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
    - not words: hisself, ourself, theirselves
  - relative (start dependent clauses)
    - that, which, who, whom, whose
  - interrogative (ask a question)
    - Which? Whose? What? Whom? Who?
  - demonstrative (demonstrate which one)
    - this, that, these, those
  - indefinite (don't refer to a definite person or thing)
    - each, either, neither, few, some, all, most, several, few, many, none, one, someone, no one, everyone, anyone, somebody, nobody, everybody, anybody, more, much, another, both, any, other, etc.

## ADVERB

- modifies adjectives (really cute), verbs (extremely fast), and other adverbs (very easily)
- tells How? When? Where? To what extent?
- Not is always an adverb.

## ADJECTIVE

- modifies nouns (I have a green pen.) and pronouns (They are happy.)
- tells Which one? How many? What kind?
- articles: a, an, the
- proper adjective: proper noun used as an adjective (American flag)

## PREPOSITION

- shows relationship between a noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence
- across, after, against, around, at, before, below, between, by, during, except, for, from, in, of, off, on, over, since, through, to, under, until, with, according to, because of, instead of, etc.
- We went to school. We went up the stairs.

## CONJUNCTION

- joins words, phrases, and clauses
- types
  - coordinating
    - FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
  - subordinating
    - start dependent clauses (and therefore must be followed by subject and verb)
    - after, since, before, while, because, although, so that, if, when, whenever, as, even though, until, unless, as if, etc.
  - correlative
    - not only/but also, neither/nor, either/or, both/and

## VERB

- shows action or helps to make a statement
- types
  - action
    - shows action
    - She wrote a note.
  - linking
    - links two words together
    - can be linking: is, be, am, are, was, were, been, being, appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste
    - English is fun. (English = fun) The game is on Saturday. (action)
    - The flower smells pretty. (flower = pretty) The dog smells the flower. (action)