

GTHS English Department – Daily Grammar Practice (DGP) Notes

Part of Speech	Definition	Examples
Noun (n)	names a specific person, place, object, or idea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Grovetown High School <u>students</u> are totally cool.</i> ▪ <i><u>Mrs. Jackson</u> is totally cool too.</i>
Pronoun (pro)	<p>takes the position of a noun but is nonspecific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1st person – <i>I, me, we, us</i> ▪ 2nd person – <i>you</i> ▪ 3rd person – <i>he, she, they, each, someone, somebody, nobody, everybody, anyone, nothing</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Could you please give <u>me</u> that pen?</i> ▪ <i><u>You</u> are not allowed to stay out past curfew.</i> ▪ <i>I want one of <u>each</u>.</i>
Adjective (adj)	<p>used to modify nouns or pronouns</p> <p>answers the questions...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Which one? (i.e. <i>this, that, these, those</i>) ▪ What kind? (i.e. <i>big, small, red</i>) ▪ How many? (i.e. <i>one, three, some, few</i>) ▪ How much? (i.e. <i>little, much</i>) ▪ Or are possessive pronouns (i.e. <i>her, my, their</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i><u>Poor</u> grades on tests and quizzes will not ensure a <u>student's</u> success.</i> ▪ <i><u>Big</u> dogs are often wrongly perceived as being <u>violent</u>.</i> ▪ <i>The <u>Grovetown High School</u> band practices <u>every</u> day after school.</i>
Article (art)	a determiner that comes before a noun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>a, an, the</i>
Verb – action (act vb)	the subject is performing an action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Sarah <u>decided</u> to try out for the soccer team.</i> ▪ <i>Jim <u>told</u> me that he was <u>contemplating</u> buying a new house.</i>
Verb – linking (lvb)	states one thing is equal to another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The girl <u>is</u> strong.</i> ▪ <i>He <u>looked</u> sad.</i> ▪ <i>I <u>am</u> happy to be your teacher this year.</i>
Verb – helping (hvb)	used before action or linking verbs to convey aspects of possibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Jana <u>is</u> moving to a new house.</i> ▪ <i>The trip <u>might</u> be dangerous.</i>
Verb – phrasal (phvb)	two-part verbs that include a verb followed by an adverb or preposition; known as an idiomatic expression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>My car <u>broke down</u> on the way to work.</i> ▪ <i>When you <u>log off</u> the computer, be sure you have saved all your work.</i>
Adverb (adv)	<p>used to modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs</p> <p>answers the questions...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How? (i.e. <i>quickly, slowly</i>) ▪ When? (i.e. <i>now, never</i>) ▪ Where? (i.e. <i>here, there, down, up</i>) ▪ To what extent? (i.e. <i>really, very, not</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Please walk <u>slowly</u> down the hall so you don't crash into anyone else.</i> ▪ <i>I want you to turn in your homework <u>now</u>.</i> ▪ <i>The food should be put <u>there</u> on the table.</i> ▪ <i>I am <u>really</u> hungry.</i>
Gerund (ger)	verb + -ing = noun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>You might get in trouble for <u>faking</u> an illness just to get out of work.</i> ▪ <i><u>Reading</u> is my favorite thing to do in the summer.</i>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i><u>Traveling</u> by plane is often more hassle than it seems.</i>
Participle (part)	verb + -ing or -ed = adjective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>My <u>reading</u> skills have improved simply by learning more vocabulary.</i> ▪ <i>The other competitors caught up to the <u>tired</u> runner when he had to stop due to muscle cramps.</i> ▪ <i>The student <u>earning</u> the highest grade point average will become the school's valedictorian.</i>
Infinitive (inf)	"to" + a verb; functions as a noun, adjective, or adverb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>I love <u>to read</u> narrative nonfiction books.</i> ▪ <i><u>To travel</u> by plane can often be a huge hassle.</i> ▪ <i>The employee was known <u>to fake</u> an illness just to get out of work.</i>
Preposition (prep)	tiny words that form phrases showing location, proximity, direction, time, or condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i><u>In</u> class, please be respectful <u>to</u> other students.</i> ▪ <i>While <u>on</u> the Internet, be careful not to give out private information <u>to</u> a stranger.</i> ▪ <i>When you put the dishes away, they go <u>in</u> the cabinet <u>above</u> the stove.</i>
Conjunction – Coordinating (cc)	joins words, phrases, and independent clauses F = for A = and N = nor B = but O = or Y = yet S = so	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Susan needed to go shopping for a birthday gift, <u>but</u> it was too late to go to the mall.</i> ▪ <i>A good manager pays attention to his/her employees <u>and</u> tries to create a positive atmosphere</i> ▪ <i>Do you want tea <u>or</u> coffee?</i> ▪ <i>Anna needed some money, <u>so</u> she applied for a part-time job.</i>
Conjunction – Subordinating (sc)	word which joins together a dependent clause and an independent clause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i><u>After</u> I found my keys, I had to hurry to school to avoid being late.</i> ▪ <i>I decided to watch TV <u>as</u> I drank my coffee.</i> ▪ <i><u>Even though</u> Michael Jordan retired from basketball, he continues to do a lot of charity work.</i>

Example of a Sentence Labeled for Parts of Speech

a man who robbed a fast-food restaurant with a gun was so mad about the amount of loot that he called back twice to complain