**Phrase vs Clause**

Phrase – A group of words that starts with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun.

Examples:

(on the counter)

(into the night)

(because of him)

(around the corner)

(to

(across)

(above

(below

(around

(under

Clause: A group of words that has a subject and its verb.

There are two types:  
Dependent clause (DC) – has a subject and a verb but depends on another clause for its full meaning

1. Dependent Clause will start with a subordinate conjunction (If, Since, While, Because, Although, When) [because of = preposition]
2. If the sun is shining
3. Since I woke up early
4. While the dog was sleeping
5. Because the rain lasted for days
6. DC = subordinate clause

Phrase, Dependent Clause, or Independent Clause

1. Since it is Thursday (DC)
2. The hard steps are the first ones (IC)
3. Because I hate this mask (DC)
4. Because of the mask (Phrase)
5. If it does not rain (DC)
6. When my girlfriend dumped me (DC)
7. Into the great unknown (Phrase)
8. Under the bridge in town (Phrase)
9. I like to go on walks (IC)
10. While I am… (DC)

**Sentence types**

There are 4 sentence types

1. Simple sentence – 1 IC
2. I like trick or treating.
3. I like trick or treating (with my friends) (on Halloween night) (in the crisp, fall air).
4. Compound sentence – 2 IC connected with a semicolon or a comma, or conjuring conjugation (for, and, nor, but, or , yet, so)
5. I woke up early, but I arrived at work late.
6. It is Tuesday morning; I am tired.
7. Complex sentence – 1 DC and 1 IC
8. While I woke up early, I arrived at work late.
9. I arrived at work late even though I woke up early.
10. When the DC comes after the IC, no comma is needed.
11. No comma is needed when the DC comes after the IC.
12. Compound-complex – 1 DC and 2 IC
13. While I woke up early, I arrived at work late, but my boss did not notice.
14. Friday is amazing because we look forward to the weekend, so we should all be happy.

A run on is two or more independent clauses improperly combined (R-O)

It is the Fall season the leaves are changing color. (R-O)

3 ways to fix a run-on

1. Add a comma and a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS= for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
2. Bruh
3. Add a period making two separate sentences.
4. It is the Fall season. The leaves are changing color.

. = ,cc=;

Sentence fragment

A fragment is a piece of a sentence. One that is missing a subject, a predicate (verb), or both; or lacks total meaning.

A dependent clause is a fragment

1. Doug, the best actor in town. (missing a verb)
2. Fix: Doug is the best actor in town
3. Fix: Doug, the best actor in town, is amazing.
4. Since it must withstand the cold. (dependent clause)
5. Fix: Since it must withstand the cold, the car is heated.
6. Played an amazing game (missing a subject)
7. Fix: The Knicks played an amazing game.

Apostrophes: Apostrophes are used to show possession, indicate contraction or mark an abbreviation

\*In formal writing, one should be apostrophes for possession only.\*

\*There are two numbers in grammar: singular and plural.\*

Notes on possession:

* Singular/Plural/Proper noun not ending in s, you add an ‘s (flag’s stripes, people’s rights, Joe’s book)
* Singular noun ending in s, you add an ‘s (boss’s desk)
* Plural noun ending in s, add an ‘ (horses’ tails)
* Singular proper noun ending in s, either an ‘ or an ‘s: just be consistent (Reynolds’ English class or Reynold’s English Class)
* Unless it is one syllable add ’s (Zeus’s cloud, Fooks’s class)
* Plural proper noun ending in s, add an ‘ (Niagara Falls’ location)
* Possessive pronouns do not need apostrophes because they are already possessive (ours, hers, his, theirs)

Notes on contractions and abbreviations

* The use of an apostrophe in these two cases indicate the absence of a letter(s) or a character(s) (do not + don’t) (Class of 2002 = Class of =’02)

Semicolons – Semicolons are primarily used to separate two sentences (two independent clauses) of equal weight.

Suggestions for using semicolons:

1. Use a semicolon to join two simples sentences if they are closely related.

Ex: My dad is a professor at the university; we can attend the school without paying tuition.

1. Use a semicolon before however and similar words (these words are called conjunctive adverbs) that show a relationship between two complete sentences

Ex. I bet you thought there was only one use for a semicolon; however, you were mistaken

Parts of Speech

1. Noun – A person, place, thing or idea
2. Pronoun – A word that replaces noun
3. Adjective – Describes noun and pronouns
4. Verb – A word that expresses action OR helps complete a statement

\*\*\*first test

1. Adverb – Modifies (describes) verbs, adjectives and other adverbs
2. Preposition – Relates a noun or a pronoun to other words in a sentence
3. Conjunction – Joins words or groups of words
4. Interjection – An exclamatory word

\*\*\*second test on 2nd four

Final test on all 8