Expanded Noun Phrases

An expanded noun phrase adds more detail to a noun by using modifiers such as adjectives, adverbs, prepositional phrases, and relative clauses.

The **tall, old** tree **in the park that swayed gently in the breeze**.

A **sleek, silver sports car** roared down the highway.

The **ancient, crumbling castle** perched atop the windswept hill.

Those **vibrant, hand-painted ceramic bowls** were displayed on the shelf.

The **student with the bright red backpack** sat in the front row.

Passive, Active, and Modal Verbs

Passive Verbs: *The subject of the sentence receives the action.*
Active Verbs: *The subject of the sentence performs the action.*
Modal Verbs: *Auxiliary verbs that express possibility, necessity, permission, etc.*

Passive: The letter **was written** by John.

Active: John **wrote** the letter.

Passive: The cake **was eaten** by the children.

Active: The children **ate** the cake.

Modal: I **might be able to** solve this puzzle.

Speech Marks (Inverted Commas): Direct and Reported Speech

Speech Marks (Inverted Commas): *Punctuation marks (" ") used to indicate direct speech or quotations.*
Reported Speech: *Reports what was said without using quotation marks, often changing the tense and pronouns.*

Direct Speech: She said, **"Hello, how are you?"**

Reported Speech: She asked **how I was**.

Direct Speech: He exclaimed, **"I won the game!"**

Reported Speech: He announced **that he had won the game**.

Embedded, Subordinated, and Main Clauses

Embedded Clause: *A clause that is contained within another clause and adds extra information.*
Subordinated Clause: *A clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence and depends on a main clause.*
Main Clause: *A clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence and contains a subject and a verb.*

Embedded: The student **who studied diligently** passed the exam.

Subordinated: **Since the student studied diligently**, they passed the exam.

Main: **The student passed the exam** after studying diligently.

Creativity. Communication. Curiosity.

Fronted Adverbials

An adverbial (a word, phrase, or clause that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverbial) placed at the beginning of a sentence, before the subject and verb, to add emphasis or create a specific effect.

Manner: Quickly, she ran down the stairs.

Time: Yesterday afternoon, they finished the project.

Place: At the edge of the forest, a small cottage stood.

Frequency: Often, he would take long walks in the park.

Reason: Because of the heavy rain, the event was cancelled.

Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS): *Join independent clauses of equal importance. (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So)*
Subordinating Conjunctions: *Join a dependent clause to an independent clause, showing a relationship between them.*

Coordinating: I like tea **and** coffee.

Subordinating: We stayed inside **because** it was raining.

Coordinating: She can sing **but** she can't dance.

Subordinating: **Although** it was late, they continued working.

Coordinating: Do you want tea **or** coffee?

Figurative Language

Simile: *Compares two unlike things using "like" or "as."*
Metaphor: *States that one thing is another, without using "like" or "as."*

Simile: The snow was **as white as a sheet, blanketing the entire field**.

Metaphor: The classroom **was a zoo**.

Simile: He ran **like a cheetah, a blur of motion across the track**.

Metaphor: Her words **were a knife, sharp and cutting through the silence**.

Simile: The stars shone **like diamonds, scattered across the velvet sky**.

Sentence Fragments

An incomplete sentence that is missing a subject, a verb, or does not express a complete thought.

Running down the street. (Missing a subject)

The old, broken car. (Missing a verb)

When the bell rang. (Incomplete thought)

And then what? (Missing subject and verb)

To the store. (Missing subject and verb)