



#10153 THE SPLIT-INFINITIVE WORLD OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR: PROGRAM 5

CEREBELLUM CORPORATION, 2001

Grade Level: 8-13+

25 mins.

1 Instructional Graphic Enclosed

DESCRIPTION

Explores how one part of speech can be used as another. For instance, a noun can be used as a verb, an adjective, or even an adverb. Delves into agreement between subject/verb and noun/article. Gives rules and examples. Reviews the elements of Standard Edited American English.

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Subject Area: Language Arts–Writing

- Standard: Uses grammatical and mechanical conventions in written compositions
 - ◆ Benchmark: Uses verbs in written compositions (e.g., uses a wide variety of action verbs, past and present verb tenses, simple tenses, forms of regular verbs, verbs that agree with the subject) (See INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS 3.)
 - ◆ Benchmark: Uses adjectives in written compositions (e.g., indefinite, numerical, predicate adjectives) (See INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS 4.)

INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

1. To review the parts of speech.
2. To demonstrate that English words can function as more than one part of speech.
3. To introduce subject-verb agreement including complex problems with subject-verb agreement.
4. To present proper article-noun agreement.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This video begins with Section B which is a continuation of a discussion begun in CMP #10152, *The Split-Infinitive World of English Grammar: Program 4*.

VOCABULARY

1. appositive phrase
2. articles
3. collective noun
4. conjugate
5. conjunction
6. dependent clause
7. independent clause
8. modify
9. parts of speech
10. plural
11. SEAE (Standard Edited American English)
12. singular
13. subject
14. syntax

BEFORE SHOWING

1. Review the following grammatical concepts.
 - a. Nouns as subjects and objects, and collective nouns.
 - b. Prepositional phrases (prepositions and objects of the prepositions).
 - c. Subjects and simple subjects of a sentence.
 - d. Personal subject pronouns (first person singular, second person singular, third person singular, first person plural, third person plural).
 - e. Appositive phrases.
 - f. Dependent and independent clauses.
2. Discuss the purpose of studying grammar.

AFTER SHOWING

Discussion Items and Questions

1. Review the parts of speech: noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.
2. Discuss how English words can be used as more than one part of speech.
3. Discuss subject-verb agreement.
 - a. What is a *subject*? What is a *verb*?
 - b. What does it mean that a subject and verb in a sentence must agree in number?
4. Discuss how the following may lead to subject-verb disagreement and indicate solutions:
 - a. Appositive phrases.
 - b. Collective nouns.
 - c. A dependent clause in the middle of an independent clause.
 - d. Two simple subjects that differ in number connected by the conjunction "or."
5. What are *definite* and *indefinite articles*? What are the *rules of usage* for articles?

Applications and Activities

1. Determine the English part of speech and the correct signs in American Sign Language (ASL) for the italicized word. Note patterns. Create additional examples using "man," "water," "elbow," "note," "look," "fit," "saw," and "run."
 - a. This *place* has the best pheasant.

C a p t i o n e d M e d i a P r o g r a m

- b. When I want pheasant I come to this *place*.
 - c. Harold please *place* the pheasant on my plate.
 - d. Harold drew a lovely pheasant on my *place* card.
2. Create a list of rules for subject-verb agreement in English. Note that future tense verbs in English require no special subject-verb agreement. (See INSTRUCTIONAL GRAPHIC.)
 3. Using reading material at the students' levels, locate compound and complex sentences. Identify the clauses that make up the sentences.

RELATED RESOURCES

- [The Grammar Key #9207](#)
- [The Split-Infinitive World of English Grammar: Program 2 #10151](#)
- [The Split-Infinitive World of English Grammar: Program 3 #10159](#)

World Wide Web



The following Web sites complement the contents of this guide; they were selected by professionals who have experience in teaching deaf and hard of hearing students. Every effort was made to select accurate, educationally relevant, and "kid safe" sites. However, teachers should preview them before use. The U.S. Department of Education, the National Association of the Deaf, and the Captioned Media Program do not endorse the sites and are not responsible for their content.

• STANDARD DEVIANTS: ENGLISH GRAMMAR

http://standarddeviants.com/pls/brain/cerebellum.show_subject?p_subject_id=20

Includes downloadable tests, interactive quizzes, puzzles, games, and helpful grammar cards.

• THE BLUE BOOK OF GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION

<http://www.grammarbook.com/>

This award-winning site created by Jane Strauss includes printable grammar exercises and tests.

• GUIDE TO GRAMMAR AND WRITING

<http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/>

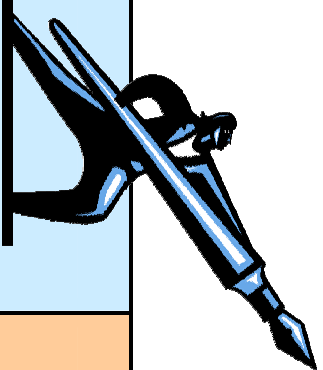
This searchable site includes in-depth information on word and sentence-level grammar and punctuation. Includes quizzes.

INSTRUCTIONAL GRAPHIC

- VERB TENSES

Verb Tenses

In English there are three basic tenses: present, past, and future. Each has a perfect form, indicating completed action; each has a progressive form, indicating ongoing action; and each has a perfect progressive form, indicating ongoing action that will be completed at some definite time. Following is a list of examples of these tenses and their definitions.



	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	take/s	am/is/are taking	have/has taken	have/has been taking
Past	took	was/were taking	had taken	had been taking
Future	will/shall	will be taking	will have taken	will have been taking

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