

#10159 THE SPLIT-INFINITIVE WORLD OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR: PROGRAM 3

CEREBELLUM CORPORATION, 2001 Grade Level: 8-13+ 26 mins.

DESCRIPTION

Explains verbals—verb forms that function as some other part of speech in a sentence. Discusses gerunds, participles, and infinitives, then moves to four other parts of speech. Defines terms related to adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. Uses highlighted examples of each, and ends with a review of all eight parts of speech.

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Subject Area: Language Arts-Writing

- Standard: Uses grammatical and mechanical conventions in written compositions
 - Benchmark: Uses adverbs in written compositions (i.e., uses words that answer how, when, where, and why questions) (See INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS 2.)
 - Benchmark: Uses prepositions and coordinating conjunctions in written compositions (e.g., uses prepositional phrases, combines and embeds ideas using conjunctions) (See INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS 2.)
 - Benchmark: Uses coordinating conjunctions in written compositions (e.g., links ideas using connecting words) (See INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS 2.)
 - Benchmark: Uses interjections in written compositions (See INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS 2.)

INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

- 1. To define the usage of three types of verbals: gerunds, infinitives and participles.
- 2. To identify the usage of adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This video begins with Section C which is a continuation of a discussion begun in CMP #10151, The Split-Infinitive World of English Grammar: Program 2.

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VOCABULARY

1. adjective	exclamation point	11. pronoun
2. adverb	7. interjection	12. relationship
conjunction	8. noun	13. transitions
4. contrast	9. phrase	14. verb
5. exception	10. preposition	15. verbals

BEFORE SHOWING

- 1. Review the following parts of speech: noun, adjective, and verb.
- 2. Discuss the value of learning English grammar. List situations where English grammar is important.

AFTER SHOWING

Discussion Items and Questions

- 1. Discuss verbals.
 - a. What are the three types of verbals?
 - b. What is a *gerund*? How is it used?
 - c. What is an *infinitive*? How is it used?
 - d. What are *present* and *past participles*? How are they used? How can an irregular verb become a past participle? What are *dangling participles*?
- 2. Discuss adverbs.
 - a. What do adverbs describe?
 - b. What four questions does an adverb answer?
 - c. How do adverbs typically end? What are three exceptions to this rule? What is the difference between "good" and "well"?
- 3. Define *prepositions* and their function.
 - a. Explain the difference between spatial and time relationships. List examples of both kinds of prepositions.
 - b. Describe how prepositions can fuse with a verb to alter its meaning. Give examples.
- 4. What are the purposes of conjunctions? How do conjunctions show relationships between words? Give examples. What is a *paired conjunction*? Give examples.
- 5. What are *interjections*? What are the rules for using interjections? What punctuation is required for an interjection?

Applications and Activities

- 1. Find an example from a published book or write your own sentence for each of the following:
 - a. Verbals (Avoid dangling participles.)
 - i. A gerund used as a noun.
 - ii. An infinitive used as a noun.
 - iii. An infinitive used as an adjective.
 - iv. A present participle used as an adjective.
 - v. A regular past participle used as an adjective.
 - vi. An irregular past participle used as an adjective.

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- b. Adverbs
 - i. An adverb describing a verb.
 - ii. An adverb describing an adjective.
 - iii. An adverb describing another adverb.
 - iv. An adverb that answers the question "How?"
 - v. An adverb that answers the question "How often?"
 - vi. An adverb that answers the question "When?"
 - vii. An adverb that answers the question "To what extent?"
 - viii. An adverb that ends in "-ly."
 - ix. An adverb that doesn't end in "-ly."
- c. Prepositions
 - i. A preposition that shows how words relate in terms of space.
 - ii. A preposition that shows how words relate in time.
- d. Conjunctions
 - i. A conjunction that shows a state of equality between two things.
 - ii. A conjunction that shows a definite contrast.
 - iii. A conjunction that shows cause and effect.
 - iv. A paired conjunction.
- e. Interjections
- 2. Write a rough draft of a short paragraph describing your latest trip.
 - a. Highlight and label the verbals, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.
 - b. Use peer feedback to revise so as to include more verbals, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

CMP RELATED RESOURCES

- The Grammar Key #9207
- The Split-Infinitive World of English Grammar: Program 1 #10150
- The Split-Infinitive World of English Grammar: Program 2 #10151
- The Split-Infinitive World of English Grammar: Program 5 #10153

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.