

Chapter 1 : Writer's Workshop Lessons Q1 by K Henrichs on Prezi

Mechanically Inclined. Section 1: The Sentence: A Way of Thinking Section 3: Pronouns: The Willing Stand-Ins Section 4: The Verb: Are We All in Agreement.

Look at these examples: Some of the bananas are brown. Some of the banana is brown. Both sentences are correct. Why does the first require a plural verb, and the second a singular? One part of one banana is brown. This trick works for the words "some," "all," "any," and "most. The trick applies equally well for "some," "all," "any," and "most. Look at these sentences: None of the ice cream was left over. None of my friends are going to a play tonight. None of the inmates was given a fair trial. The first and second sentences look fine, with a singular noun followed by a singular verb and a plural noun followed by a plural verb. But the third sentence contains a plural noun and a singular verb. How could this be? If the noun is plural, the verb is plural as well; if the noun is singular, the verb is singular. The noun following "none," ice cream, is singular, and so the verb should be singular as well. When plural, "none" means "not any": Not any of my friends are going to a play tonight. The alternative is for "none" to mean "not one," which carries essentially the same emphasis as "not a single one. If "not any," use a plural verb; if "not one," use a singular. Here, there is reason to emphasize that "not even one" of the inmates was treated fairly, so the verb should be singular. Not a single one of the inmates was given a fair trial. None is singular when: The noun following "none" is singular OR "None" means "none of it" "None" means "not one" or "not a single one" None is plural when: The noun following "none" is plural OR 1-E. Here we have an example of a sentence in which the word "neither," not the plural noun "rosebushes," is the subject of the sentence. As per the stated rules above, "Neither" takes a singular verb when it acts as the subject of the sentence. Therefore, the singular verb "is" is correct. The sentence requires no alterations. Here we have a similar construction: The subject of the sentence is "either one ", and so this sentence therefore requires a singular verb: If two subjects are joined by or or nor, the verb should agree with the subject that is closer to it. Instead, they function as conjunctions, working in pairs with "nor" and "or" to join two other subjects in the sentence. When this occurs, the verb agrees with whichever subject is closer to it.

Chapter 2 : Grammar and Proofreading*Section 3 - Pronouns: the Willing Stand-Ins Section 4 - The Verb: Are We All in Agreement?*

Suitable publications to maintain interest in BBC activities. Presentation of mementoes to visitors and members of the BBC and to promote friendship and continued interest in the BBC. Correspondence, publicity, and activities to promote awareness of the BBC. Other activities as are appropriate to the objectives of the BBC. Membership Meetings will be conducted twice monthly at a time and place designated by the President. A quorum of at least 51 percent of the active, dues paying members, are required for any issue called to a vote. A member will receive points for attendance during regular and special meetings. Points awarded are added to the cumulative tournament points to determine club standings. A member must be in attendance for at least half of the regularly scheduled monthly meeting or special meeting to be eligible to receive points. A member will receive points as follows. Points accumulated by supporting the Junior Bass Club tournaments cannot exceed the total cumulative attendance points a member is eligible to receive during the year for regularly scheduled monthly meetings, if a member is absent and has accumulated meeting points by supporting the Junior Club tournaments, the Secretary will annotate the member as present. Points accumulated are not retroactive; a member must have accumulated points before a member is annotated as present for the regularly scheduled monthly meeting. Under the circumstances that a Benning Junior Bass Club tournament conflicts with a Benning Bass Club special meeting where points are awarded. Members supporting the Benning Junior Bass Club tournament will be awarded the same points as the members attending the special meeting, but not receive the standard 15 points per tournament supported. The executive committee makes the final determination if members are eligible to receive regularly, special meeting or tournament points associated with conducting Georgia Bass Chapter Federation business. Executive Committee Meetings will meet as required as designated by the President. A quorum is a majority of the voting members of the Committee. The vote of the majority of the quorum present will govern. Any board member can call a special meeting of the Executive Committee, with the approval of the President. Before the closing of each meeting, the time and place of the next meeting shall be designated by the President. In the event of an emergency, or otherwise, a special meeting may be called by the President. The Secretary shall notify all members of the special meeting. Each member of the club in good standing shall be entitled to vote at all meetings of the club. The President may vote only in case of a tied ballot. Robert Rules of Order Revised Edition will act as a guideline for all meetings and club operations. The President has the final authority to decide points of order. This Constitution is effective upon adoption in a duly constituted regular or special meeting of the General Membership and a majority vote of the voting members present. This Constitution then supersedes all previous constitutions and amendments except that it shall not affect officers elected nor a specific agreements and contracts entered into under the terms of previous constitutions until such terms of agreement or contracts have reached their expiration date. Notice of amendments to the Constitution must be made at the regular meeting prior to presentation for a vote at a regular or special meeting of the general membership. Amendments to the Constitution must be approved by a majority of the members present and voting in a duly constituted regular or special meeting of the General Membership Section 4: Bylaws may be amended by a majority vote of the Executive Committee present and voting in a duly constituted meeting. A member desiring to propose an amendment shall present the same in writing with his signature to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consider the amendment at its next meeting. The insurance underwriters via membership in TBF insure the BBC Members may also be held personally liable for claims and legal actions that arise as a result of the activities of the organization or one or more of its members acting on its behalf. The Chapter shall ensure all State and jurisdictional laws are met. All members are required to sign a statement acknowledging their individual personal liability in the event BBC assets are insufficient to discharge all BBC liabilities. Failure to provide valid insurance paperwork will result in a boater not being able to fish their boat in club tournaments. New members with boats will have until the first tournament they are eligible to fish to produce their insurance paperwork in order to fish their boat. Upon dissolution of the BBC by an affirmative vote of a

majority of the General Membership present, without any provision to meet again in the future, the funds in the treasury at the time will be used to meet any outstanding debts, liabilities, or obligations. The balance will be disposed of as determined by the membership. This liquidation may result in a personal liability on the part of individual members. In the event that BBC liabilities exceed assets, individual members will be personally liable for his pro rata shares of the outstanding liabilities. In witness whereof the following officers affix their signatures.

Chapter 3 : Mechanically Inclined by Abigail Leshar on Prezi

Tackle Pronoun Usage Errors on ACT English Section In preparation for the ACT, students should familiarize themselves with ways pronouns are misused.

Different cultures understand privacy in different ways. In societies in which large numbers of people typically live in close proximity to each other, often in very small spaces, very little truly is understood or expected to be private. I guess that the purely emphatic sense of wholly or entirely can be transferred from a predication to the subject noun: There are entire abandoned towns. There are entire restaurants, known as cigercisi, devoted to the organ. Some entire species are extinct. As Wikipedia explains , Some linguists suggest that the Japanese language does not have pronouns as such, since, unlike pronouns in most other languages that have them, these words are syntactically and morphologically identical to nouns. As others point out, however, these words function as personal references, demonstratives, and reflexives, just as pronouns do in other languages. However, most Japanese personal pronouns do. Consider for example two words corresponding to the English pronoun "I": Thus ore is Frequently used by men. It can be seen as rude depending on the context. Establishes a sense of masculinity. Among close friends or family, its use is a sign of familiarity rather than of masculinity or of superiority. It was used by both genders until the late Edo period and still is in some dialects. Vietnamese is something also discussed in a similar way " thus Bill Hayton, " Vietnam: Rather, there is no word for "I" or "you" in colloquial Vietnamese. People address each other according to their relative ages: This is why Vietnamese quickly ask strangers how old they are so that they can use the appropriate pronoun and treat them with the correct amount of respect. So a typical declaration of love might be:

Chapter 4 : Constitution | Benning Bass Club

Mechanically Inclined Building Grammar, Usage, and Section 3 Pronouns: The Willing Stand-Ins Vague Pronoun Reference The first section, "Writing."

A Pronoun Story worksheet on a screen or provide a printed copy of the story for each student. Internet access Lesson Plan This lesson provides several ideas for fun extension activities that you can use after teaching basic lessons about pronouns. Then challenge students to write a paragraph about themselves perhaps the paragraph might be about a favorite hobby, pet or food. But they must write this paragraph without using any of the pronouns you have listed. Invite some students to share their paragraphs and discuss the difficulty they had completing the assignment. As it turns out, pronouns are very useful parts of speech! Pronoun Activity 2 Provide each student with a copy of the same news story from a newspaper. Challenge students to circle all the pronouns in the article. How many pronouns did they find? Provide time for students to share the pronouns they circled. Students might identify each as a singular or plural pronoun. Pronoun Activity 3 Next, provide students with the Play Ball: A Pronoun Story worksheet. Have students number a sheet of lined paper from 1 to Bobby, Angela, and Cindy were so happy to get tickets to the ball game. The kids watched the pitcher for the Broncos warm up on the mound. The first pitch was right over the plate. The next pitch "and the 14 one after that" were two more perfect strikes. The Tiger batter dragged 15 his feet as he returned to the dugout. Two more Tigers batters stepped to the plate and both of 16 them faced the same fate as the first batter "two more strikeouts. Bobby, Angela, and Cindy knew the team had 23 their work cut out for them, but 24 they refused to leave. They stayed until the final out was made in what ended up being a loss for 25 their team. Pronoun Resources for Elementary Grades.

Chapter 5 : 6 ACT English Tips for Any Passage | The Princeton Review

3 responses on "Indefinite Pronouns | Singular and Plural Examples" Augustine T. Joseph October 28, at pm Reply I Love English because it is a day to day basis.

A fused sentence occurs when two sentences are joined without any punctuation. A comma splice occurs when two sentences are joined with just a comma. Fused Sentences Tom read the novel Jerry saw the movie. Success is their goal happiness comes a close second. Comma Splices The train picked up speed, the scenery flashed by rapidly. Salmon swim upstream, they even jump over huge dams to reach their destination. Some parents support bilingual education, however, many oppose it enthusiastically. How to properly edit fused sentences and comma splices Method 1 Separate the two independent clauses into two sentences with a period. Success is their goal. Happiness comes a close second. Beavers cut down trees with their teeth. They use the trees for food and shelter. Method 2 Separate the two independent clauses with a semi-colon if the clauses are joined by a transitional expression or if the ideas are closely related. A semicolon is used to indicate a particularly close connection or a strong contrast between two ideas. The semicolon has more strength than the comma because it can separate two independent clauses by itself. A transitional word or phrase is used after a semicolon to indicate a specific relationship between two closely related ideas. Some parents support bilingual education; however, many oppose it enthusiastically. The hummingbird is amazing; its wings beat fifty to seventy-five times per second. Method 3 A comma cannot separate two independent clauses unless it is followed by a coordinating conjunction. Woodpeckers look for insects in trees, but they do not intentionally destroy live trees. Method 4 Make one clause dependent on the other by adding a subordinating conjunction. When, until, before, because, although, even though, whereas, while Whenever the beavers dammed up the river, the rise in the water level destroyed the trees. The scenery flashed by rapidly when the train picked up speed. Salmon swim upstream, jumping over huge dams to reach their destination. You can use coordinating conjunctions in a list of three or more items: You can also use a coordinating conjunction to connect any two items. My dog has too many fleas and too much hair. My friend has beautiful blue eyes but a big nose. Fragments What is a Fragment? That is, it is either lacking a subject or a predicate. How can I fix a fragment? Most fragments can be repaired by combining them with the sentence before or after them. Revise the fragment by providing the missing subject or verb or making sure that the word group expresses a complete thought. Because the neighbors who lived across the street wanted to move out of town. They gave me their beagle named Roxie. Because the neighbors who lived across the street wanted to move out of town, they gave me their beagle named Roxie. The teacher who influenced me the most in high school. The teacher who influenced me the most in high school was Mr. Garvey, my algebra teacher. Take a look at this passive rephrasing of a familiar joke: Why was the road crossed by the chicken? Who is doing the action in this sentence? The more familiar phrasing why did the chicken cross the road? When her house was invaded, Penelope had to think of ways to delay her remarriage. The moral of the story: Example Look at this sentence: The fish was caught by the seagull. This sentence is passive. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with some sort of terminal punctuation i. There are multiple phrasal types with various functions e. Ultimately, the dependent clause serves a specific function in the whole sentence. Sentence Types There are four basic sentence types in the English language: This sentence type is usually short and to the point. A simple sentence expresses one idea. I love this cake! John and Paige went to the store. Erin gave her friend a scarf and t-shirt for Christmas. This sentence type contains three specific structures: Mary wanted to play hide-and-seek, but I wanted to play tag. Tomorrow the Johnstones are visiting town, and we will eat supper with them. These sentences contain one dependent clause and one independent clause. The dependent clause makes no sense without the independent clause. When we went to the Florida Keys, my daughter participated in a snorkel excursion. I refuse to contribute to the presidential candidate because her party misrepresents common people. Because I was an excellent undergraduate student, the university provided a fellowship to help pay for school, and the government awarded a small grant. Subject-Verb Agreement The subject and the verb of a sentence must always agree in number. Use a plural verb with a plural subject and a singular verb with a singular

subject. However, there are exceptions to the rule. Examine the rules below for tricky situations. The girl or the boys run home. Look for the TRUE subject of a sentence! Sentences may include intervening phrases to describe the noun, but look at the subject, not the noun of the intervening phrase Incorrect Example:

Chapter 6 : Language Log » No word for "I" or "me" or "mine"

3. Pronouns: Personal and Possessive; Reflexive and Intensive The paintings were in the new section of the museum. Grammar Lesson 3: Compound Subjects and.

Chapter 7 : Indefinite Pronouns | Singular and Plural Examples - 7 E S L

Subjects and verbs must agree. The 'subject' of a sentence is the noun to which the verb in the sentence's main clause refers, and the two must always agree in number: singular subjects must be paired with singular verbs; and plural subjects, with plural verbs. Though it may sound simple, the GMAT uses tricky constru.

Chapter 8 : Pronoun Lesson: Play Ball | Education World

I love the idea that the football team would have to do personal introductions and pronoun preferences on a regular basis. Maybe before a game both teams should line up at midfield and tell each other their preferred pronouns.

Chapter 9 : GMAT Sentence Correction Overview

The grammar and writing questions included in Section 3: Agreement Section 4: Modifiers The pronoun I.