Academic Vocabulary/Syntax Cards can be pre-checked **ONLY** on the Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday the week before it is due.

All academic vocabulary/syntax cards are due on Mondays--no exceptions!!

**SYNTAX CARDS**

3rd Nine Weeks

**ROOT AND SYNTAX CARDS: Cards are due EVERY Monday! No exceptions!**

**These cards are due within the first minute of class. They are not to be cut and pasted in class; they should be done BEFORE you walk into class as you have plenty of time to complete them.**

**January 23: insidious**

**January 30: dispatch**

**February 6: adversary**

**February 13: guile**

**February 20: bereft**

**SENTENCE PATTERN:**

**Sentences for the syntax card for all weeks this 9 weeks period will follow the following pattern:**

**an independent clause and a dependent clause:**

**Gerund(Subject), lv, art, predicate nominative, prep phrase, subordinating conjuction, sub, av, do, infinitive/infinitive phrase**

***Sentence patterns can be in any order as long as all the required elements are contained within the sentence and elementsare placed grammatically correct!!!!***

 **All words must be labeled above the word based on their use NOT the part of speech.  MAKE SURE THAT YOU PUT BRACKETS AROUND ALL PHRASES**

**and  LABEL ALL WORDS WITHIN THE PHRASE above and UNDERNEATH label the type of PHRASE!!!!!!!!!!!!!**

**ALL 3 X 5 INDEX CARDS MUST HAVE THE INFORMATION TYPED DIRECTLY ONTO THE CARD OR TYPED ON A PAPER, CUT TO SIZE AND GLUED TO THE CARD ---NO STAPLES!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**

**On the front of the index card, type your name, class period, and the due date.**

**Next, write the assigned word and the denotative and connotative definitions. The denotative definition will be listed first with a #1 and with the word "denotative" after the number. Following this should be the denotative definition. The connotative definition will be listed second with a #2 and with the word "connotative" after the number. Following this should be the connotative definition.

*Example***

**Name Period Due Date**

**Shadowy-adjective**

**1. full of shades and shadows (denotative)**

**2. dark and shady (connotative)**

**On the back of the card use the sentence pattern assigned for that week and use the assigned word appropriately in the sentence. The assigned work must be highlighted and in parenthesis after the word put the number associated with the definition from the front to indicate which definition was used.**

***Example***

**Ger/Sub LV art PN Prep art adj/1 OP SC Sub AV art DO INF**

**Yelling was the reaction (in the shadowy stadium) when Michael scored a point (to win).**

 **Prep phrase OR**

 **Inf art OI**

 **(to win the game.)**

**Inf Phrase**

**THINGS TO REMEMBER**:

**ARTICLES:** words *the, an, and a ---*label as **(art)**

**SUBJECTS:** must be nouns or pronouns ---labeled as (**sub)**

**ACTION VERBS:** show an action that a person could do --label as **(av)**

**LINKING VERBS:**are words like*is, be, was, were, could, has, has been, have, have been, etc-*label as **(lv)**

**ADJECTIVES:**describe nouns and pronouns--label as **(adj)**

**ADVERBS:**describe verbs and adjectives--label as **(adv)**

**PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES:**

**A.** begin with a **preposition** at the beginning ( a partial list of prepositions is on page 158 of your booklet)--label as **(prep)**

**B. Object of the preposition**:is located at the end of the phrase and is anoun or pronoun ---labeled *object of the preposition --*label as*(****obj prep)***

**DIRECT OBJECTS:**are nouns that follow action verbs and that receive the action from the verb and answer the questions what, where, or who--label as**(do)**

**PREDICATE ADJECTIVE:**an adjective which is after a linking verb NOT AN ACTION VERB and the adjective modifies(describes) the subject of the sentence--label as**(pred adj)**

**PREDICATE NOMINATIVE:**a noun which is after a linking verb NOT AN ACTION VERB and the noun renames or identifies the subject of the sentence--label as**(pred nom)**

**GERUND:**action verb ending in*ing*that functions as a noun-see LTF booklet for further explanation

**APPOSITIVE:**a noun that renames another noun in a sentence and is separated by commas and is right after the noun it is renaming.  Example--My mother, Alice, is great.

*Alice*is the appositive because it renames*mother*and is separated by commas and is right after the noun it is renaming.

See LTF booklet for further explanation

**PARTICIPIAL PHRASE:**action verb ending in*ing*or*ed*that modifies a noun in the sentence (usually the subject) and that has a prepositional phrase completing the description--see LTF booklet for further explanation