

Study Guide for Language Skills: GUM Review

Types of Sentences

- **Simple**: Think of ONE! One subject, one verb...
- **Compound**: Think of TWO! Two or more simple sentences joined by a comma.
- **Complex**: independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses
- **Run-on sentence**: consists of two sentences joined only by a comma and no conjunction.

Noun: Person, Place, Thing

Example:

- **persons**: Doctor, aunt, Senator Andrews
- **places**: park, Los Angeles, swamp
- **things**: cup, London Bridge, highway

Pronouns: A word used in place of a noun:

Example:

- I, you, she, he, it
- we, you, they
- me, her, him, us, them

Verb Types

Verb: A verb tells what someone or something does or is. Some verbs show action and some show being. Remember that every sentence has a subject and a predicate. A verb is part of the predicate and tells more about the subject

Action Verb: Show action

Tip Action verbs link subject to another word in the sentence**

Example: William shot an arrow. Show is the action verb, showing the action of William.

Being Verb: A verb that doesn't show action but tells something about what the subject *is*

Example: Soccer and field hockey are my favorite sports.

Helping Verb: A helping verb does exactly what its name says—it helps the main verb

Tip Main verbs can have more than one helping verb**

Example: We have been sitting in the car for a long time.

Helping verbs: have been

Main verb: sitting

Transitive Verb: A transitive verb has two characteristics. First, it is an [action verb](#), expressing a doable activity like kick, want, paint, write, eat, clean, etc. Second, it must have a [direct object](#), something or someone who receives the action of the verb.

Example: Sylvia kicked Juan under the table.

Kicked = transitive verb; Juan = direct object.

Intransitive Verb: An intransitive verb has two characteristics. First, it is an [action verb](#), expressing a doable activity like arrive, go, lie, sneeze, sit, die, etc. Second, unlike a [transitive verb](#), it will *not* have a [direct object](#) receiving the action.

Example: Huffing and puffing, we arrived at the classroom door with only seven seconds to spare.

Arrived = intransitive verb.

Linking Verbs: links subject to noun or an adjective in the predicate part of the sentence, but do not show action:

Tip True linking verbs use parts of the verb ‘to be’:**

- is, are, was, were, am, been

Adjectives: describes a noun or pronoun

Example: What a beautiful sunset. Beautiful is an adjective describing the sunset.

Adverbs: describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs

Tip tell *how, where, when, or to what extent.***

Prepositions: show the position of a noun or pronoun in relation to another word in the sentence

Example: The bird landed BESIDE the cow.

Interjections: A word or phrase used to express strong emotion or surprise

Example: Yikes, Whew, WOW

Conjunctions: Connect words or individual groups of words:

Example:

- and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet
- either...or, neither...nor

Appositives: is a noun or pronoun that identifies or renames another noun or pronoun

Example: George is a great swimmer. George identifies a name

Appositives Phrases: consists of an appositive plus its modifiers.

Example: George Washington, our first president