# Usage in the English Language 10<sup>th</sup> grade American Studies

## Sept. 6- Nov. 4 Agreement (subject/verb- pronoun/antecedent)

# Subject/Verb

- \*Definition singular/plural (especially w/indefinite pronouns)
- \* Subject is not found in a phrase or clause
- \* Compound subject
- \* Doesn't/Don't
- \* Expression of amount
- \* Collective nouns
- \*Singular Verbs w/plural forms
- \* Titles

## **Pronoun/Antecedent**

- \*Indefinite pronouns
- \* Correlative conjunctions
- \*Relative pronouns
- \*Collective nouns
- \*Expressions of amount

## Nov.7-Jan.13 Using Verbs/Pronouns Correctly

### Verbs

- \*Regular/Irregular (definitions & examples)
- \*Common errors with irregular verbs (past participle)
- \*Proofreading for errors

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*Tense
                      -correct use
                      -consistency
              *Active/Passive
              * Troublesome Verbs (discussion on transitive/intransitive)
                      -lie/lay
                      -sit/set
                      -rise/raise
               *Mood
                      -indicative
                      -imperative
                      -subjunctive
              *Cases (definition) –nominative, objective, possessive
              *Nominatives
                      -using pronouns as subjects/ predicate nominatives
               *Objectives
                      -direct objects
                      -indirect objects
                      -object of the preposition
               *Possessive (can be seen as an adjective)
                      - noun/pronoun preceding a gerund should be in the possessive case (i.e.
We were all thrilled by his scoring in the top 5 percent.)
              * Special pronoun problem (who/whom)
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**Pronouns** 

- \*Appositives
- \*Pronouns in an incomplete construction (than/as)
- \*Clear pronoun reference

### Jan.17- March 22 Modifiers

- \*Adj./Adv. (definiton/distinguishing)
- \*Phrases
- \*Clauses
- \*Eight Troublesome modifiers
  - -Bad/Badly
  - -Good/Well
  - -Slow/Slowly
  - -Real/Really
- \*Comparison of modifiers (comparative/superlative)
- \*Faulty Comparisons (other/else- ie Rodney spells better than anyone **else** in his class.)
  - \*Double Comparisons (ie more colder)
- \*Clear Comparisons (ie weeds in the lawn are harder to get rid of **than the garden**. than **in** the garden)
- \*Dangling Modifiers (be sure to add your subject after introductory phrases/clauses and use active voice- ie Together, the litter along the highway was picked up. Together, we picked up the litter along the highway.)
  - \*Misplaced Modifiers
    - -phrases (ie My cousin's dog was chasing the geese, yapping and barking.)
    - -clauses (ie There is a car in the garage that has no windshield.)

# March 26- May 28 Common Usage Problems

\*a/an, accept/except, affect/effect, a lot, anyways, between/among, borrow/lend, bust/busted, can/may, could of/should of/etc., fewer/less, hisself/theirselves, its/it's, kind of/somewhat/rather, like/as, inside of/off of/outside of, suppose/supposed, than/then, their/there/they're, them (not an adj.), use to/ used to

\*nonsexist language