English B

Handbook

Constructing Paragraphs

From Sentence to Paragraph

Fourth Edition

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^{*} It is recommended you read and understand the chapter titled "The Paragraph" before moving on to the various paragraph types.

Section I

Being a
Successful
Student

Being a Successful Student: Understanding Expectations

Overview:

- Understand the Set-up
- Preview the Syllabus

Understand the Set-up

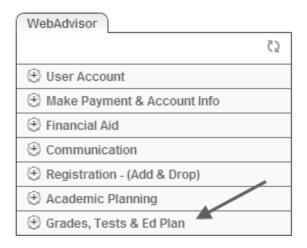
The first step to taking charge of your own learning is to understand how you ended up where you are and what you'll be expected to do as a college student.

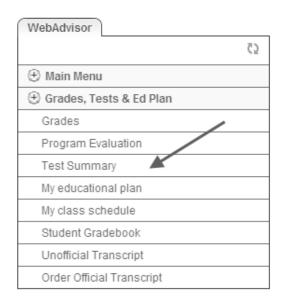
Understand the Placement Test Results

Course Placement

If you're like most incoming students at El Camino College, you took a placement test—or series of tests—when you enrolled. These tests are called "Placement Tests" because they're used to identify your skill level in areas like reading and writing and math and to *place* you in a class designed for your skill level.

To determine your English course placement, you probably took two computerized tests: Reading Comprehension and Sentence Skills. When you finished, you received your scores on a yellow form like the one in **Diagram 1**. You can also find your scores online on your Student Homepage in the *MyECC* link of the El Camino College website in **Grades, Tests & Ed Plan** under "Test Summary."







Notice the labels in **Diagram 1**. Use them to help you understand your personal scores.

Diagram 1 El Camino College RECOMMENDED ENGLISH PLACEMENT RESULTS **ENGLISH 1A** (Reading and Composition) Range: 81 - 120 Reading Comprehension Test Your Score: Sentence Skills Test Range: 95 - 120 Your Score: PLEASE NOTE: You must have a score of 81 or more on Reading Comprehension and 95 or more on Sentence Skills in order to enroll in Your target ENGLISH 1A. Your scores are is English 1A recorded here. Check Are you eligible for ENGLISH 1A) at this time? Yes . No . in the boxes below to see what courses you need to take depending on your scores. ENGLISH 84 (formerly English 2R) (Developmental Reading and Writing) **ENGLISH A** (Writing the College Essay) **ENGLISH 7** (Speed and Power Reading) Sentence Skills Test Range: 63 - 94 Your Score: Reading Comprehension Test Range: 68 - 80 Your Score: ENGLISH 82 (formerly English R) **ENGLISH B** (Introduction to Reading Skills) (Introduction to the Composing Process) Reading Comprehension Test Sentence Skills Test Range: 35 - 67 Range: 0 - 62 Your Score: _ Your Score: **ENGLISH 80** (Basic Language Skills) Your writing Reading Comprehension Test score is here Range: 0 - 34 Your Score: WRITING SKILLS PLACEMENT RESULTS 1 READING SKILLS PLACEMENT RESULTS 1 Please present these test results to a counselor for further advisement regarding taking these courses and planging the rest of your course schedule. You'll have two scores - one for reading Testing Office 03/2009 skills and one for writing (sentence) skills

See the Path

Course Sequence

The English and math courses at El Camino College are set up in paths known as sequences, with one course following after another and building on the skills learned. Depending on what scores you get on your placement tests, you're placed in classes in the sequence that best match your incoming skills. Students who don't take the placement test automatically start at the bottom classes in the sequence.

Course Skill Levels

The course skill levels are described by various terms:

- Basic Skills = courses two or more levels before the "college" or "transfer" level
- **Pre-Collegiate** = courses one level before the transfer level. These courses can apply to your AA or AS degree, but they will not transfer to a university.
- **Transfer Level** = courses that transfer to a university.

As you can see from **Diagram 2**, English B is a Basic Skills course. So are English 80 and English 82. English A and English 84 are Pre-Collegiate courses. English 1A is considered a Transfer-Level course (also referred to as a College-Level course).

Reading and Writing Requirements

The English Course Sequence, as you can see in **Diagram 2**, has two strands: Reading and Writing. When you pass one class in a strand, you take the next class in that strand until you end up at English 1A, which is the "college-level" class that transfers to a university and also fulfills the English requirement for an Associate Degree from El Camino College.

The title of English 1A is "Reading and Composition." Because the course requires both reading and writing (composition) skills, students need to increase their skills to college-level in **both** subjects before they're eligible for English 1A. That means that both paths must be completed before a student can take English 1A. So, unless you scored 81 or above on the Reading Comprehension Test, you'll need to take both reading and writing courses before you can enroll in English 1A. The best plan is to enroll in both reading and writing courses each semester so that you end up completing all requirements for English 1A at the same time.

Identify the Goal

As a college student, your goal is to enroll and succeed in college-level courses that fulfill the requirements for an Associate Degree or a Certificate and/or for transfer to a university to pursue a Bachelor's degree. Studies show that the sooner you get to the transfer level, the more likely you are to graduate from a college or university!



TIP: It's a good idea to work on the math sequence along with the English sequence so that all your basic skills and pre-collegiate coursework will be completed around the same time.

English 1A Transfer or 4 units College Level Reading and Course Composition English 84 3 units **English A** Developmental **Pre-Collegiate** Reading and Writing 3 units Level Course Writing the College Essay or English 7 3 units Speed and Power Reading **Basic Skills Level** English 82 **English B** Course 3 units 3 units Introduction to Introduction to Reading Skills the College Writing You are **English 80 Basic Skills** 3 units Basic Language **Level Course** Skills

Diagram 2:
The English Course Sequence at El Camino College

Learn the Terms

As a college student, you'll encounter a lot of terms that may be new to you. Knowing the meanings of these terms can help you navigate the college environment. Some of these terms will be familiar because they've already been used in this chapter or you've heard them before, whereas others are ones you're likely to read or hear as a student at El Camino College.

Final: This term is often used as a short form for "final exam." It refers to the very last test at the end of the semester. In some classes, this exam will cover everything learned in the entire course. In other classes, it may cover only the second half of the course information. It's often worth more points toward your class grade than other exams. Some courses may not have a final exam but may have a last assignment that's worth more points that the previous ones. Many colleges and universities have a "finals week" that consists of a separate test-taking schedule different from the rest of the semester's

class schedule. El Camino College doesn't have a formal finals week, but you should expect many of your professors to give tests during the last week or two of the semester.

Mid-Term: This word describes an exam given halfway through the semester. It usually covers the entire first half of the course material. It's often an important factor in your end-of-semester grade, though maybe not as much as the final exam.

Major: This word describes the subject area you want to focus on in your studies. Degrees are issued for each major. For example, you can get an Associate Degree in a subject like English or history. Different majors require taking different classes, so once you fulfill the general requirements that are required of everyone getting a degree, you'll take classes designed for your major field of study.

Pass/No Pass: The terms "Pass" and "No Pass" refer to a type of grading in which students aren't assigned a letter grade of A,B,C,D, or F. Instead, they either pass or do not pass the course. Basic skills and pre-collegiate courses like English B and English A often have this type of grade because they're focused on skill mastery. The criterion for passing is usually the equivalent of a "C" grade or better. Another term for this grading system is "Credit/No Credit," so you might hear it called that as well.

Prerequisite: The prefix *pre* means "before" and *requisite* means "requirement." This term refers to a class or other requirement that must be completed successfully before enrollment in another course. Each course in a sequence is considered the prerequisite for the next course in the sequence. For example, either successful completion of English B or a grade of 63 on the writing placement test is a *prerequisite* for enrollment in English A.

Quiz: This term refers to a type of test that's usually worth fewer points than an "exam" and may be given frequently to check for understanding or to encourage students to attend regularly and complete homework. For example, if your instructor asks the class to read an article, there might be a quiz on the content of the article during the next class.

Transfer: This term refers most generally to the process of going from one school to another, usually to a more advanced institution, but not always. It's also used to designate a course that can transfer from one school to another. For example, if you complete English 1A at El Camino College and then transfer to UCLA, the units you earned for the class will transfer with you and count toward satisfying graduation requirements at UCLA. That's why courses that will be accepted by a university are described as "transfer-level" courses.

Units: This term refers to the college credits you can earn by taking various courses. The number of units for a class usually equals the number of hours that the class meets every week, but that's not always the case. For example, in **Diagram 2**, notice that English 1A is worth 4 units while English B is worth 3 units. The number of units for each class can be found in the class schedule and in the college catalog.

Preview the Syllabus

At the first class meeting, your instructor will hand out a document called a "syllabus." This document contains at least 5 kinds of important information:

- 1. Instructor contact and course material information
- 2. Course objectives for student learning
- 3. Instructor and college policies
- 4. Information about assignments and grading
- 5. A daily or weekly course schedule with important due dates

It may also contain a statement about the instructor's philosophy of teaching or motivational statements.

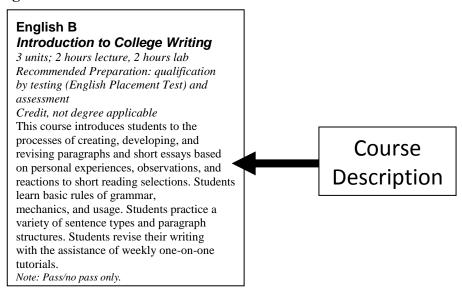
You'll want to refer to the syllabus frequently throughout the semester, so be sure to keep it in a handy place. Even if your instructors do not go over the entire syllabus at the first or second class meeting, they will hold you responsible for the information it contains.

Instructor Contact Information

If you need to contact the instructor during the semester, you can find the instructor's telephone number and email address on the syllabus. Full-time instructors (teachers who teach a full load of 4-5 classes at El Camino College) will have office numbers and office hours on the syllabus. On the days and times listed, your instructor will be available to meet with you personally in his or her office. Part-time instructors, also called adjunct instructors, are not required to keep office hours because they may teach a class or two at several different colleges. You can sometimes make an appointment to meet a part-time instructor before or after class.

Course Description

The course description is usually taken from the course catalog, which is available on the ECC website. It gives you a general idea of what will be covered in the class. Here is the description from the college catalog for **English B**:



Textbooks and Materials

Required and recommended books, along with other materials, are listed on the syllabus. Print books will often specify a particular edition and may include a long ISBN number. Be sure the book you buy matches these numbers. Save your bookstore receipts until you're sure you have the right books. Required texts are those books that you *must* have. Recommended books, like dictionaries, are optional.

In other words, they're nice to have, but not essential for success in the class. Materials may include items like a class binder, scantron forms, or passcodes for web-based programs your instructor will expect you to use. Some of these materials may be optional; others may be required.



- ♦ If you can't afford to buy all of the texts and materials at once, ask the instructor which ones you'll need to begin the class. Some of them may not be used until later in the semester.
- ♦ Sometimes you can also find less expensive used copies of textbooks from online booksellers or in the campus bookstore.
- ♦ Also, ask your instructor if a copy of the textbook is available online or in the library for student use.

Course Objectives

Every course at ECC has a list of course objectives. An objective is a skill you will learn by taking a course. After successfully passing English B, for example, you should be able to do the things listed below.

English B Course Objectives:

- Read and apply critical thinking skills to pre-collegiate texts for the purposes of writing and discussion.
- Apply appropriate strategies from the writing process to create, compose, revise, and edit drafts.
- Demonstrate ability to participate in draft-review activities, such as peer review and one-on-one tutorials.
- Plan, write, and revise paragraphs based on personal experience and observations, including a topic sentence and supporting details, and avoiding grammatical and mechanical errors that interfere with meaning.
- Write and revise summaries of, and personal responses to, short magazine or newspaper articles.
- Compose a variety of sentence types and edit them for correct grammar, appropriate word choice, and accurate spelling.

Student Learning Outcome(s)

Every course at ECC has at least one *Student Learning Outcome*, often referred to as an *SLO*. The SLO is a way to measure student learning that's occurring in all sections of a particular course. The SLO for English B describes an assignment that students should be able to complete successfully by the end of the semester.

Every 3 years, English B students' end-of-semester writings are collected randomly, student names are removed, and the essays are graded by a group of instructors based on specified criteria. The information gained from this process is used to improve teaching and course design. The college requires that every instructor include this information on the course syllabus.

Because SLOs change periodically to better reflect the goals of the course, the SLOs for English B are not listed in this text. **To find the latest version of the SLOs, look on your course syllabus.**

Policy Statements

One of the most important parts of a syllabus contains instructor and college rules about the following items:

- Attendance
- Plagiarism and Cheating
- Accommodations for Students with Special Needs
- Late Work
- Use of Electronic Devices
- Classroom Behavior

Here's where you can find out things like whether or not your instructor accepts late work or how many absences you can have before being dropped from the course or having your grade lowered.



Don't assume that all instructors will have the same policies! Read them carefully.

Course Requirements and Grading

Each instructor has specific requirements for the course. These include assignments, homework, quizzes, journals, mid-term exams and final exams. How these requirements will be graded and how those grades will translate into your final course grade of "Pass" or "No Pass" are spelled out in this section. Some instructors use points and others use letter grades throughout the semester. Here are some samples:

Instructor Assigns Letter Grades with Percentages:

You will receive grades in the following categories:	
Multi-draft writings	60%
Homework	10%
In-class writings, outside writings, journals	10%
Quizzes	10%
Attendance and class participation	10%
	Multi-draft writings Homework In-class writings, outside writings, journals Quizzes

Although this is a pass/no pass course, I will grade each student in the traditional method of A, B, C, D, and F. D and F indicate no credit for the course. 90-100 points = A, 80-89 points = B, 70-79 points = C, 60-69 points = D, <60 points = F.

Instructor Uses a Point System:

COURSE REQUIREMENTS & GRADING:

This is a **PASS/NO PASS** course. In order to pass, you must submit <u>all of the essays</u> and earn at least 750 points overall. Points are assigned as follows:

Multi-Draft Essay 1	50
Multi-Draft Essay 2	75
Multi-Draft Essay 3	100
Multi-Draft Essay 4	125
Multi-Draft Essay 5	150
Mid-Term In-Class Essay	50
End-of-Term In-Class Essay	75
In-Class Timed Writings	50
Vocabulary	30
Grammar Quizzes	75
Exercise Central	50
Homework	50
Binder Checks	20
In-Class Activities	50
Attendance	50
Total Points Possible	1000

Daily/Weekly Schedule

Most instructors include in the syllabus a schedule showing due dates for homework and other assignments, topics to be covered in class, school holidays, quiz dates, and exam dates. Some instructors' schedules give very detailed daily information, and others may include only a general topic to be covered during a period of a week. Some instructors will hand out the entire semester's schedule while others may hand out a 3-4 week section at a time. Keep in mind that due to unforeseen circumstances, a syllabus is always subject to revision. For example, if the instructor is ill, an assignment due date may need to be changed.



Make sure you keep up with any schedule changes, particularly if you've missed a day of class when a change might have been announced.

Other Items

Every instructor is unique, so every syllabus is slightly different. Many times instructors will include additional information, such as a motivational quotation, an explanation of the instructor's educational philosophy, hints for student success, or a list of campus resources.

	Exercise	
,		

Complete the following items using your syllabus for this course.

1.	Write	down your instru	actor contact information:	
	Of	fice	Office Hours	
	En	nail Address		
2.	Write	down the require	ed texts and materials:	
	a.	-	ooks (be sure to include any in or URL for ebook):	mportant information like author, edition,
	b.	Other required	materials:	
3.	surpris	sing to you, such plagiarism, etc.		is that seem especially important or ness, late work, cell phones, special

	b.	
	c.	
4.		down what is required to pass the class. s the class I need to
5.	could be somether even be	down a question you have—or you think others might have—about the syllabus. It be something that differs from what other instructors have done or it could be using that is confusing in terms of information, due dates or expectations, or it could be something that's not stated in the syllabus. Be sure to get your question answered—in class or during your instructor's office hour.

Being a Successful Student: Practicing Successful Learner Strategies

Overview:

- Identify Successful Learner Behaviors
- Use Available Resources
- Set Goals
- Directory of El Camino College Services for Students

Identify Successful Learner Behaviors

Becoming a "Successful Learner" will give you tools you'll need to succeed in college. Many of the behaviors and resources you need to become a successful learner are outlined in this chapter.

Successful learners tend to do the following things:

- *Know the Campus* Find out where to get something to eat and drink, find a good place to study (check out the library for study rooms and spaces), find the ATM (library), locate restrooms near your classes, locate alternate parking areas in case one is full.
- *Obtain Materials* Get your books and other materials the first week of classes. Without these, your chances of succeeding are reduced significantly. Talk to the instructors if you're having trouble affording your books at the beginning of the semester. They may be able to loan you a book or direct you to a copy on Reserve in the Library Reference Room.
- *Identify a Study Space* Set up a desk, bookshelf, basket or book bag where you keep all of your school-related items, like textbooks, calculator, supplies, and anything else you need for classes. That way, you'll be able to find everything when you need it. If you don't have room for a designated study space at home, find one somewhere else. It could be the ECC Library or some other place on campus, or it could be a public library or even a coffee house. If you study better with a partner or group, there are study rooms in the Library that can be reserved.
- *Get Organized* Look carefully at your course commitments and set up a study schedule as part of your regular routine. Colleges expect that you'll spend at least 2 hours outside of class for every "lecture hour" spent in class. For English B, which is 2 lecture units and 2 lab units, that would mean you could expect to spend an additional 4 hours a week outside of class doing homework and studying for quizzes and exams.
- *Visit Instructor Offices* Don't wait until you have a problem to find your instructor's office. In the first weeks of the semester, make it a point to visit the instructor's office during his or her office hours. That way you won't be searching around when you're all stressed out. If your instructor doesn't have a set office or office hours, make an appointment and set up a meeting place. You can always use this time to ask a question about the course or to get more clarification on a point covered in class.
- Attend Class Regularly In a college class, you need to be there to understand the assignments and topics covered. Don't expect you can succeed in the class based on what you already know. The college policy is that a student "may be dropped" if the number of absences exceeds the number of weekly course hours (4 hours for English B). However, instructor policies vary. Some instructors will drop you immediately upon a 5th absence. Others will expect you to drop yourself; if you just quit

attending a class, you might receive a "W" or "F" which will stay on your records. Also, many instructors assign points for attendance, and loss of points in this area can cause a student to fail or get a lower grade in a course. If you miss a class, look over the syllabus and then contact a student in the class and/or stop by your instructor's office to find out what you missed.



With today's technology, an absence isn't an excuse for a late assignment. If you haven't completed an assignment that's due in class, do NOT skip the class on the date it's due. That won't change the fact that the assignment's late; it just means you'll have a late assignment AND you'll be farther behind. It's better to contact the instructor, explain your problem, and try to work out an arrangement, if possible, to turn the assignment in later that day or at the next class period.

- *Participate in Class* Taking an active roll in class is important to keep you engaged and awake, and it also helps you learn and remember the material covered. In addition, it will help the instructor get to know you and take an interest in your learning. If you plan on applying for a scholarship or transferring to a university, you'll need instructor letters of reference, and if you participate in class, the instructor will remember you and have something good to say about you.
- Complete Assignments Completing assignments and turning them in on time are essential for your success. No matter what your experience was in high school, just showing up for class alone won't give you a passing grade in a college course. If you're having trouble completing an assignment or don't understand the homework, see the instructor immediately. Don't wait until the assignment is due! Some instructors won't accept late work, and others will lower the grade of late work. Be sure you know your instructor's policy; it should be on the syllabus. If you're ill or have a family emergency that prevents your completing an assignment, let the instructor know that BEFORE the assignment is due. If you do this, most often the instructor will work to accommodate you.

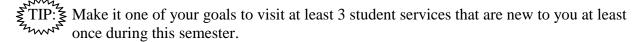
Use Available Resources

Locate and Use Campus Resources

Successful learners take advantage of student services and other resources offered by the college. The following list gives just a few. You can find all the services available at El Camino College by visiting the **SSTARS** webpage on the El Camino website.

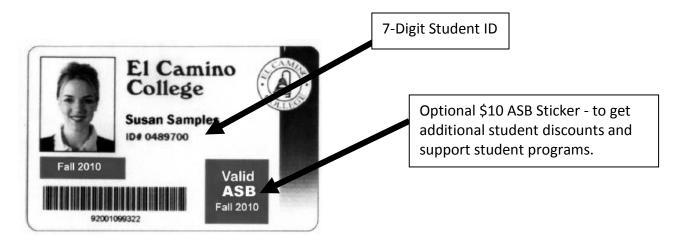
- Tutoring Student Success Centers
 - o <u>Writing Center</u> (Hum122) get help with writing assignments for all classes, get help with grammar, use computers to write assignments and do research on the Internet.
 - o <u>Reading Success Center</u> (Library East Basement) get help with test strategies, with reading for courses, with software for reading courses.
 - o <u>Learning Resource Center</u> (2nd Floor of the Library) get help with all subjects from trained tutors
 - o Math Study Center (MBA 119) get help with math homework from trained tutors
- Health Get free and low cost services at the Health Center (next to the pool), including
 - o medical, chiropractic services, and psychological services
 - o testing for STD, HIV, pregnancy
 - o workshops on managing anxiety, anger, and depression
- **Financial Aid and Scholarships** get help with the high cost of courses and books by applying for financial aid and scholarships online and in-person through the <u>Financial Aid Office</u> (SSVC 215).

- **Computer Labs** take advantage of over 33 <u>computer labs</u> on campus for writing papers, studying language, working on art projects, and more. You'll need a Student ID to use most computers. To write papers, research on the Internet, and print essays for English B, here are two labs you might use:
 - o <u>Library Media Technology Center</u> (LMTC) East Library Basement
 - o Writing Center (Hum 122) (no printing available)



Get a Student Photo ID Card

If you don't already have one, get an ECC Student ID card. To be eligible for a card, you must have been registered in an El Camino College class during the current semester for at least 48 hours. If you already have a card, you'll need to get it updated with a current validation sticker.



Some very good reasons to have a Student ID:

- Check out books from the library or access library databases from off-campus
- Use a campus computer lab
- Get tutoring at the Writing Center
- Have a convenient record of your student ID number
- Attend required campus performances for free
- Get student discounts

New cards are issued only at the Student Activities Center Photo Booth. If you already have an ECC Student Photo ID card, you can update it with a current validation sticker at either the Activities Center or the Library.

To obtain a Card:

- 1. Bring your 7-digit ECC ID number
- 2. Bring a printout of your class schedule that shows you're enrolled at El Camino
- 3. Bring your Driver's License or other photo ID

See a Counselor

Successful Learners see a counselor regularly. Seeing a counselor can be one of the most important factors in your college success. Keep in mind that at the beginning of the semester and at the end of the semester counselors are overwhelmed by students trying to get registered, so appointments are hard to get. You can go to Express Counseling for a brief question or to clear a prerequisite without an appointment.

Counseling – All Counseling Services are located in the Student Services Center.

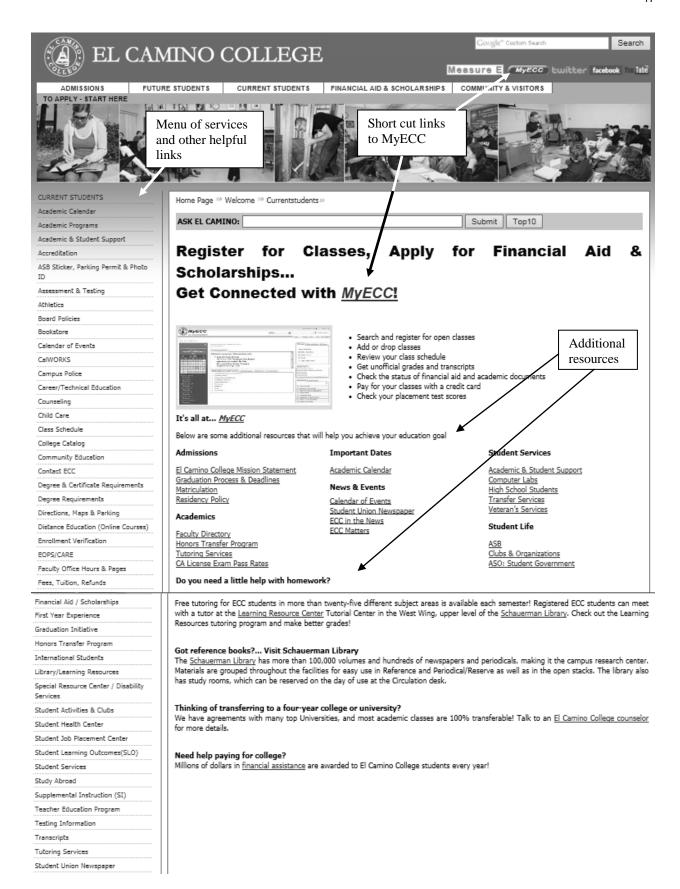
- Educational Planning Make an appointment with a counselor to map out your educational plan. Then you'll know what classes to take each semester to fulfill your goals for a certificate, a degree, and/or transfer. Don't waste time taking classes you don't need, and make sure you've completed any basic skills and pre-collegiate courses you need to take before you enroll in college-level classes and find yourself having trouble.
- Career Planning The Career Center can help you decide on a career that fits your personality and interests as well as your educational goals. The center offers a variety of services from on-line assessments to individual career counseling appointments.
- Transfer Center The Transfer Center will help you make a smooth transition from El Camino College to a 4-year college or university. Counselors will help you decide on colleges and universities where you can find the programs that interest you and that match your personality, your finances, and your GPA. You can drop in and speak to a transfer specialist at any time.



A few weeks into the semester, make an appointment for educational planning. Appointments are scheduled a week in advance. Counseling appointments are scheduled for one week in advance. Go online through your MyECC account to schedule your counseling appointment for the following week. The office opens at 9:00 and is located in the Student Services Center. Be sure you have your student ID and your schedule when you meet with a counselor. Counselors are listed by major, but if you don't have a major, that's okay. Just indicate that you're "Undecided" or that your major is "Undeclared" at this point.

Use Technology

ECC Website - The El Camino College website provides answers to most student questions. Just click on the **CURRENT STUDENTS** tab along the top to access most important information you'll need.



MvECC

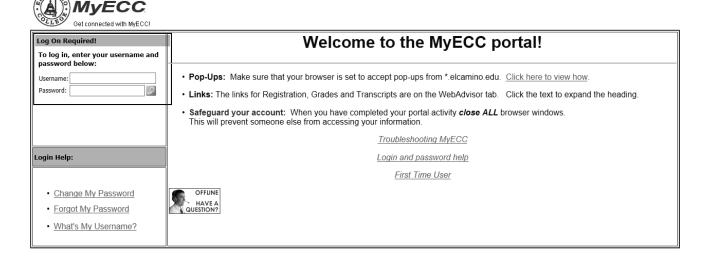
MyECC is a "portal" with a home screen. To be a successful learner at El Camino College, you need to know how to use MyECC effectively. Every student at ECC has a Student Home Page. To access your home page, click on the MyECC button at the top right of the ECC Website or go to https://ecc-portal.elcamino.edu and log in.

■ *MyECC* Student Login page

Your User Name is usually your full name, but it may include the last 4 digits of your social security number if there are other students with your same name.

Example: Susan_Samples or Susan_Samples4213.

If you've never used *MyECC*, click on the **First Time User** link. If you've used it but forgotten your password, use the **Reset My Password** link.



■ Helpful Features in *MyECC*:

- Calendar see a list all of your courses and the start times, with a rollover showing complete course information (instructor, room, etc.)
- **Web Advisor** register, check your grades, classes, placement test scores, financial aid, and more.
- **Web Services** locate faculty schedules and offices, register to vote, find scholarship information, and more.
- ECC Links Check ECC email, access library databases from home or on-campus, find out about financial aid, and more.
- **Team Sites** Keep up with classes if your instructors use this feature to post class announcements, upload handouts, add class-related links, and more.
- Messages and Announcements See scrolling items of interest and important information, like drop dates and how to get your schedule on a smart phone.

ECC Email

Every student at El Camino College has a student email account that can be accessed by a link in MyECC or directly at http://mail.elcamino.edu. Most instructors at the college will assume you're using this email account, and they'll use it to communicate with you.



Every time you're in a campus computer lab, make it a point to check your MyECC for announcements and check your ECC email.

Get Help

Most importantly, don't be shy about getting help. If there's something you don't understand, ask your instructor or counselor—or your fellow students. If you find yourself having trouble with coursework, see your instructor or visit a tutoring center on campus. If you have medical or psychological concerns, go to the Health Center. If you need help paying for school, use campus resources for getting financial aid, scholarships, and jobs.

Set Goals

Use Goals to Stay Focused

Someone once said, "A goal is a dream that's written down." Setting goals improves motivation and focus. The more motivated you are to succeed, the more likely you will succeed. The more you stay focused on your goals, the more likely you are to realize them and not get sidetracked or give up. This is true in your academic life as well as in your personal life. Just having a goal, however, isn't enough. After all, everyone wants to succeed, but not everyone does. In addition to setting a goal, you need to have a plan for reaching it and the tools to make that plan work. You also need to identify and carry out the actions needed to reach your goal.

You might think of goal setting in terms of taking a trip. Suppose you want to drive to another city. Your goal would be your destination. If the city is a two-day drive from your home, you might have shortterm goals, like reaching a certain city by noon the first day for a lunch stop or reaching a halfway point where you'll plan to spend the night by 6 p.m. Tools like MapQuest or a GPS device would help you identify a path for getting there. Once you've mapped out a path, you need to break your plan down into actions you can take. For example, you may need to exit a freeway or turn left at a certain street. If you follow this plan, even if you encounter an obstacle like a traffic jam or flat tire along the way, you'll reach your destination city.

You've made a life-changing decision to attend college. A lot of students come to college with the general idea that it will be good for their futures, but without a clear goal in mind. Now that you're here, you need to identify and keep focused on your academic goals. Ask yourself:

- 1. What are my long-term academic goals?
- 2. What are my mid-term goals at El Camino College?
- 3. What are my short-term goals this semester?

Revisit these goals in your mind during the semester, especially if you find yourself getting distracted from your schoolwork by other things. Staying on the path to achieving your goals is one of the hardest things you'll ever do, but it will have the most long-term rewards.

Translating Goals into Actions

The only way to achieve your goals is to

- 1. identify them,
- 2. make a plan for attaining them, and

3. start taking the actions needed to fulfill your plan.

Measurable Goals: A good goal is one that can be measured. That way, you know when you've achieved it. For example, if your goal is to be happy or to be well-educated, how will you know just when you've achieved your goal? But if your goal is to get a job as a bank manager or get a Bachelor's Degree from a 4-year college, you'll know you've accomplished that goal when you get hired or receive your degree.

Long-Term, Mid-Term and Short-Term Goals: It's also a good idea to have long-term goals, midterm goals and short-terms goals. Identifying and achieving short-term goals on the way to fulfilling your longer-term goals can give you a sense of satisfaction and keep you motivated to pursue the midterm and long-term goals. A mid-term goal, one that may take a year or year and a half to achieve, gives you a more immediate target than one that takes 4 or 5 years, but marks a very significant level of achievement.

Examples:

- Long-Term Goal: To receive a Bachelor's Degree in Biology
- Mid-Term Goal: To complete all Basic Skills and Pre-Collegiate coursework
- Short-Term Goal: To pass English B this semester

Actions: The only way to achieve your goals is to take action! Even if your goal is to win the lottery, you have to buy a ticket.

Here's an exercise to get you started identifying your academic goals and the actions you can take right now to start on the path to attaining them.



IDENTIFYING YOUR GOALS

A.	Long-Term Academic Goal: Write down your long-term academic goal, being as specific as
	possible. For example, if you know you want a Master's Degree in Communications at CSU
	Long Beach, write that down. If at this point you know only that you want to get an A.A.
	Degree at El Camino College but you don't have a major, or if all you know at this minute is
	that you want to transfer to some university but you don't know which, write that.
	My academic goal is to
В.	Mid-Term Academic Goal: List all basic skills and pre-collegiate courses you need to take (based on your placement test results).
	I will complete the following courses as soon as possible:

C.	Short-Term Academic Goal : Write down 3 academic goals you want to achieve <i>this semester</i> . Be sure that your goal is specific and that it can be measured.
	Example of Non-Specific, Not Measurable Goal: I want to do a good job in my classes.
	Examples of Specific, Measurable Goals: I will complete all coursework without dropping a class (measure = no W grades) I will get a grade of B or better in math (measure = A or B in the course)
	1
	
	Action Plan: Identify one goal from Item C . Write down three specific actions you could take toward achieving this goal. Use the information from this chapter to help you but also use your own ideas, such as limiting socializing to one night on the weekend if you tend to get distracted. An action might be something you do by yourself or it might involve someone else as well, such as seeing a counselor or getting a study partner.
	1
	2.
	3

Directory of El Camino College Services for Students

Hours and locations for the following college services can be found using the search box located in the upper right hand corner of the El Camino website.

CalWorks/CARE

- CalWorks offers help for students who receive TANF funds and those transitioning off of welfare
- CARE provides services to EOPS students who are single parents receiving TANF/CalWorks funds.

Counseling Services

Offers help choosing a major, help determining a career, help planning classes, help transferring to another school, help creating an educational plan, and assessment tests for English, ESL, Mathematics, and Chemistry---- This is done upstairs in the Assessment Office (counseling will interpret test scores for proper course placement)

Career Center:

Offers: 12 computers with Career Exploration programs like Eureka, Videos, books and handouts on career fields, Career Counseling Appointments in 1hr sessions, Career Information Workshops and Assessments.

Transfer Center

Offers bulletin board with monthly calendar of transfer events, university representative visits and appointments, campus tours, and transfer workshops.

Disability Services

Populations Served: Deaf/Hard of Hearing, Learning Disabled, Physically Disabled/Visually Impaired, and Psychologically Disabled.

Offers ASL/Academic interpreters, testing accommodations, counseling, and a high technology center with adaptive computer technology capable of Braille, voice output, and enlarged print.

EOPS

Offers: Financial and educational support services.

Financial Aid

Offers fee waiver, federal student aid, Cal Grant Program, Federal Work Study Program, Federal Stafford Loan Program.

Scholarship Office:

Offers scholarships based on criteria such as academic achievement, financial need, participation in high school activities, community service, honors and organizational and campus club affiliation.

Foster and Kinship Services

Offers: Classes and resources for the foster community

Health Services

• **Free Services** include chiropractic services (by appointment), physician hours (by appointment), psychological counseling (both group seminars and individual sessions), HIV testing, STD testing.

- **Free Workshops** include Managing Anxiety, Anger Management, Understanding Depression, Test Anxiety, Positive Psychology: The science of Feeling Good.
- Low Cost Services include pap smears, blood tests, pregnancy test, STD testing & immunization.

Learning Resources/Library Services

- Learning Assistance Center:
 - o Offers:
 - LRC Tutorial Program: **Drop in Tutoring** for 30 different subject areas
 - Audio tapes for ESL, foreign languages, and more
 - Video tapes for ESL, foreign languages, history, math, sign language, nursing and more
 - Rocks and models for biology, chemistry, geology, and other science classes
 - Disarticulated skeleton, human anatomy models, and anatomy body part models
 - Maps, text materials, art and much more
- Basic Skills Study Center
 - Offers:
 - Computer workstations
 - Individualized computer assisted instruction program in basic reading and basic math. These programs, with full reading and math curricula, include diagnostic testing, evaluation, and monitoring of student progress.
- LMTC Computer Commons
 - Offers:
 - Access to computers, color and black and white laser printing, scanning, adaptive access tools, and Internet.
 - On-line text reference, computer assisted instruction, academic tutorial applications, and other specialized applications are available for academic programs such as business, computer science, fine arts, health sciences, natural sciences, nursing, English, ESL, and foreign languages.

Student Development

Offers photo ID Cards, ASB stickers, housing referral list, student insurance information, student government, student clubs.

Student Jobs

Offers job listings for entry-level positions, full-time, part-time and seasonal jobs submitted to El Camino College by area employers and you can access this information from any computer

Veterans Resource Center

Offers a place for student veterans to gather to study, socialize, and spend free time between classes; access to computers; a study area; workshops; referrals to college and community resources; staff to help with paperwork for educational benefits; assistance in navigating the college environment.

Being a Successful Student

Studying Effectively

Overview:

- Get Organized
- Take Smart Notes
- Understand Assignments
- Be an Active Reader
- Employ Proven Study Techniques

Get Organized

Getting organized at the beginning of the semester can help you stay on track all semester long. Here are some things you can do to keep yourself organized.

Set Up a Binder

Depending on what your instructors require and on how many classes you have on a single day, you should set up either a separate 1½" binder for each class or one larger binder for two or three classes. Whichever you decide, you'll need the following materials:

- binder or binders
- standard-sized, college-ruled notebook paper to take notes and do in-class writing activities
- dividers with tab labels to organize your work
- pocket insert to hold returned papers without holes
- pouch to hold materials like pens, pencils, highlighters, USB drive, ruler, small stapler and hole punch





To save money, check places like the Dollar Tree or 99-Cent Store for bargains on school supplies.

Setting up a binder for each class:

- 1. Identify your binder:
 - Put your name and phone number on the outside of the binder in case you accidentally leave it somewhere.
 - Put your instructor name, the semester, the class name, the class days/times, and the classroom(s) where it can be easily seen.
 - Put the page of your syllabus that lists current due dates and assignments at the front of the binder materials, so it's easy to see.
 - Some instructors will tell you what sections you'll need, depending on the way the class is set up. If your instructor doesn't tell you what to title the divider labels, here are some ideas for an English B class:

Information

Put all course information in this section, such as your syllabus, tutoring information, etc. This is information you'll need to refer to throughout the semester for things like policies, hours of availability, and requirements.

Handouts and Notes

Put blank notebook paper for taking notes and add any handouts or worksheets you get in class. If handouts aren't three-whole punched, punch holes and insert the pages in your binder as soon as possible so they don't end up in one disorganized bunch.

Quizzes/Exams

Put all returned quizzes in one section. This way you can keep track of your grades. In some classes, you'll also need to use quizzes to review for an exam.

Writing Assignments

Include all parts of writing assignments: assignment sheet, prewriting, first draft, feedback from peer review or lab conference, revised draft, graded essay. Keep all parts of one essay together. Important: You may be required to submit more than just the final draft of an essay on the due date, so be sure you have everything where you can find it.

Homework

Keep written homework in one place, arranged by due date. That way you can find it easily when you need to review it in class or turn it in. If your instructor grades homework, you'll have a record of your grades by keeping returned work in one place.

Other

This section is where you can put anything that doesn't fit in the other sections.



PUT A DATE ON ALL WORK! Keep organized by putting the date at the top of all handouts, worksheets and notes, and arranging them according to the dates. That way, you can easily find all of the work you did in class on a particular day.

Keep Track of Assignments

You can't succeed in a class if you don't turn in assignments on time, so you need to keep track of what's due and when it's due.

Know the Due Dates:

o Syllabus:

- Highlight due dates on your syllabus
- o Look at your syllabus on the day before your class to make sure you've completed all assigned readings, writing assignments, or other work that's due in class
- o Use information from your syllabus to fill in important dates on your planner

o Student Planner:

If possible, buy a student daily planner (one page for each day) or weekly planner (week-on-two pages); if not, create your own in a small spiral notebook that will fit easily in your backpack or purse or computer bag. Or create your own planner pages using <u>downloadable forms</u>. If you have a calendar on your phone, you could use that too if it's okay with your instructor, but the planner

must be something you can bring to class with you every day.

- o **Pick the right planner** consider size and ease of use, not just how it looks.
- o **Build a relationship with your planner** be sure to make it part of your daily routine.
 - o Carry it with you everywhere.
 - o Check it every morning and every night.
 - O You can even give it a name!
- o **Fill in assignment due dates as soon as you get them** while you're in the classroom. Don't wait, or you'll forget. Also include notes in your planner to yourself about school activities or supplies, such as "Buy notecards for speech" or "Meet study group in Library at 3 p.m."
- o **Fill in important college dates.** You can find these on the inside cover of the class schedule (available in a paper form and also online at the ECC website). Dates would include college holidays (Memorial Day, Spring Break) and cut-off dates, like the last day to add a class or drop a class.
- Use a reminder system for larger projects or non-routine assignments, like an essay or a major exam.
 - Flagging: Use colored post-its as tabs in your planner to alert yourself that an important due date is approaching. For example, inserting a yellow flag a few days before an assignment is due could caution you to get to work on it. Use a red flag to mark the due date of a major project or even to mark the end of the semester, so you can see it coming.
 - O Backward Planning: To give yourself plenty of time to finish an assignment, give yourself a reminder note anywhere from a day to a week ahead of the due date (depending on how much work is involved). You might also include notes to remind you to schedule things like an appointment with a counselor before registration opens for the next semester.
 - o **Alert:** If using your phone as a planner, program a "heads up" alert in the calendar on your phone to remind you ahead of time to get to work on a project.
 - o **Combination:** Use a combination of the systems listed above.
- o **Don't get rid of old pages**. You may need information at a later date, such as a phone number of a student in your class or a URL you used in completing an assignment.
- **Keep track of non-school items** like work hours, social engagements and family obligations that might impact your time availability.

Manage Your Time

Figure out how much time you actually have available for school-related activities and homework. If you don't have a realistic view of how much time you have available, you can't plan your time effectively.

Plan ahead. If you think you'll need to see a tutor to get help on a particular assignment, schedule that in at least at least a couple of days before the assignment is due (if possible).

Chunk large assignments into steps, each with a due date: If you have to give a presentation on a topic, for example, you might chunk the assignment into steps like 1) choose topic, 2) get three sources of information on the topic, 3) take notes, 4) decide on information to include, 5) decide on format for presentation, 6) practice presentation.

Revise plans as needed: If something comes up, like a family emergency, and you can't complete a task on the original date, be sure to move the task to a later date so you don't forget about it.



Completing a Time Assessment Calendar

Step #1: Use the blank weekly calendar on the next page to find out how much of your time is already committed to doing things and how much time you have left for study time and for other activities.

- Write in your classes for the week
- o Write in hours you're normally asleep
- Write in your work hours for the week
- Write in any other regularly scheduled activities (gym, church, volunteer hours, clubs, Friday night poker, pick up child at school, etc.)
- Write in the time you regularly spend going to and from activities (taking the bus to school, driving to work, etc.)

Example:

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
7:00 AM	shower, eat	drive	drive	drive	drive	sleep	get dressed
:30	get dressed	park	park	park	park	sleep	drive
8:00 AM	church	Eng B	Arithmetic	Eng B	Arithmetic	shower, eat	work
:30	church	Eng B	Arithmetic	Eng B	Arithmetic	get dressed	work

Step #2: The difficulty of each class and the amount of homework assigned will vary, but the basic formula is 2 hours of study time for every unit you're taking. Look over your calendar. How many hours are left for study time? Are these good times for studying? Do you need to adjust your activities to make time for studies?

Blank Time Assessment Calendar

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
12:00 AM							
:30							
1:00 AM							
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Prioritize

- O **Know which assignments have to be done immediately** and which can wait. For example, studying for a test the next day is more pressing than reviewing for a test the following week.
- Know which assignments have to be done in steps, and figure out which step you need to complete by a certain time rather than trying to do several steps at once. For example, if only the prewriting for an essay is due at the next class, don't try to complete the prewriting and a first draft of the essay before the next class. Just spend 20 minutes on the prewriting. Important:
 Sometimes instructors create assignments in steps because they want to check each step to make sure you're on the right track with the essay assignment.
- Figure out which tasks are more important than others and do those first. For example, studying for a 50-point midterm exam is more important that completing a 5-point homework assignment. If your time is limited, focus on the midterm; then work on the homework only if you have time left.
- O Decide which personal activities may have to take priority over school, and schedule accordingly. If you're best man at your cousin's wedding in Guadalajara the weekend before an essay is due, make arrangements with the instructor to submit the essay when you get back or plan to turn the essay in early before you go.

Understanding Assignments

Understanding what's expected of you is a key to success. Make sure you understand all of your assignments.

Instructors vary. When it comes to assignments, every instructor is different. Some instructors write assignments on the board or project assignments on a screen during class. Other instructors hand out copies of their assignments or attach them to the syllabus. Some instructors expect you to know that you're supposed to do homework just by reading the syllabus. For example, the syllabus may say next to a date: "Read pages 45-56." You'll be expected to do that reading before the class on that date even if the instructor never mentions it in class.

Get clarification. Be sure you know what the assignment is, what is exactly is expected, and when it's due. If you don't know, ask! Chances are that if you're confused, a lot of your classmates are as well, and they'll appreciate your asking for clarification.

Homework: If the instructor tells the class that homework will be due at a future class, make sure you know if you're just supposed to look over the material, or if you're supposed to do exercises in a textbook or write them on a piece of paper before you come to the class. Find out if you'll be expected to grade the work in class and/or expected turn it in.

Assignments: Whether your instructor gives you an assignment to copy down, an assignment from a book, or an assignment handout, be sure you understand everything you're supposed to do.

Here's a method for making sure you get all of the information from an assignment handout:

- **O When you receive the assignment:**
 - o Look for the due date. Highlight it.
 - o If the assignment is to be completed in steps, highlight the due date for each step. (You may have to look on the syllabus or ask the instructor.)

- Put a checkmark next to everything you're expected to include in your submission. For example, in English B, you might need to have a quote from an outside source in your essay, or you might need to include an outline with your essay.
- o Find out if the instructor has a model that you should follow, such as a sample essay or review.
- Look to see if there's a grading scale that indicates what the instructor will look for, sometimes called a "rubric."
- Look for formatting and length requirements, such as MLA format or a certain number of paragraphs. Underline these requirements or highlight them in a different color from the due dates.
- o **Before you turn in the completed assignment**, compare your assignment to the assignment sheet and make sure you've included all required elements.

Take Smart Notes

Notetaking is one of the most important skills for success, but most students don't have much practice. In high school, you may have copied the information on the board, and that was enough. In college, you can't rely on instructors to write down all important information, and you can't rely on your memory to remember everything.

Important Term: Lecture

- When your instructor talks in class, that's called a "lecture," so sometimes you'll hear the term "lecture notes" to refer to the notes you take while the instructor is talking.
- The term "lecture" is a also used to describe any class that isn't a lab (computer lab, science lab) or performance class (tennis, aerobics), even if your instructor does other things in class besides just talk to you.

Taking good in-class notes

- o Makes you a good listener
- o Gives you a record of what went on in class
- o Helps you organize information
- o Helps you review for quizzes and exams

You can't write down everything, so you need to be a smart note taker. There are several systems for taking notes, and you may have one of your own. One system that's been proven to work uses a T-Diagram or double-entry note format. This system is often called Cornell Notes (after Cornell University where it was developed).

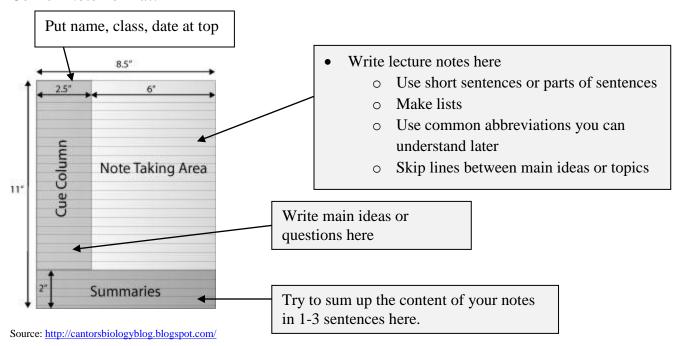
Cornell Notes

- **1. Format:** Use a ruler to divide a standard-sized piece of notebook paper into three parts, or print out your own customized formatted Cornell notepaper from an <u>online template</u>.
 - Put your name, the class, and the date at the top of the first page.
 - **a.** Make the left margin 2.5 inches so you can write in it.
 - **b.** Leave a 2-inch space at the bottom.
 - c. If you have more than one page, put the class, date and page number on each page.

2. 3 Parts:

- **a.** Part 1: Use the large space to take notes in class.
- **b.** Part 2: Use the left side to go back and put headings or questions after class to act as cues to the note content.
- **c.** Part 3: Use the bottom section to briefly sum up the content of the page after you complete Part 2.

Cornell Note Format:



Sample Cornell Notes:

What is a noun? Noun = person, place, object, idea common nouns - name general thing begin with lowercase! ex: woman, city Proper nouns - names capitalized ex: Atice Walker, Chicago Singular nowns - one thing, person ex: friend, truth, box Plural nouns - more than one thing, most add "s" or "es ex: friends, truths, boxes What is a g. Pronouns pronoun? Pronoun - word That takes the place of a nown ex: The phone rang, and Bill answere t = phone pronoun	8 Parts of Speech	Eng B 2/22/11
Noun = person, place, object, idea common nouns - name general thing, begin with lowercase of ex: woman, city Proper nouns - names capitalized ex: Alice Walker, Chicago Singular nowns - one thing, person ex: friend, truth, box Plural nouns - more than one thing, most add "s" or "es ex: friends, truths, boxes What is a g. Pronouns pronoun? Pronoun - word that takes the place of a nown ex: The phone rang, and Bill answere t = phone pronoun		1 110+12 0 07
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be singular (one) or plural (more than one).	r (one) or plural (more than one).	be singu
person, place, object, or idea. Nouns can be singular (one) or plural (more than one). If pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.		f prono

Use your notes to help you learn.

Writing them:

- o Writing the cues right after class helps you identify the main ideas in your notes and label them for future reference (when you have to study for a quiz, for example). If you write the cues as questions, the answers will be the main ideas.
- o Writing the summary soon after taking the notes will help you pull all of the information together and make sense of it.

Reading over them:

- o Use the cues at a later time as a study guide to help you locate main ideas. Test your understanding by trying to answer to question on the left without looking at the information on the right.
- o Reread the summary to boost your memory of the overall content of the lecture.



- TIPS -- To save time and space when taking notes, use shortened forms of common words like you do when texting.
 - -- If you miss a piece of information, leave some extra blank lines. Then ask the instructor or another student what that information was and fill it in.

Be an Active Reader

As a college student, you'll find yourself having to read a lot of pages in lengthy textbooks. Active readers are doing things instead of just looking at the page.

Being an active reader will

- help you stay awake
- help you focus on the textbook
- help you understand what you're reading
- make it easier for you to review for a test

Strategies for Active Reading

Preview the text:

- What do you notice as you look at the page(s)?
 - Title
 - Overview of the content
 - Headings (like titles, may be in bold)
 - Graphs/Charts/Diagrams/Tables
 - Photographs/Cartoons
 - Areas in textboxes
 - Lists
 - Different colors of type
 - Vocabulary
- Look over these items quickly to get a sense of what to expect as you read. Notice any tools that might be helpful when you read, such as definitions of key terms.

Mark the text as you read:

- Circle unfamiliar words. If you can't understand them by the way they're used in the text, look them up in a regular dictionary or an online dictionary like <u>thefreedictionary.com</u> (you can click on the audio icon to hear the word said aloud). Next to the term in your book, write a brief definition or a word that means the same thing (you might find it labeled "synonym" in the dictionary).
- Chunk up the reading into sections, maybe one chunk for each heading. After you finish reading that section try to pick out the main point(s).
- Go back and highlight or underline main points in the section.
- Talk to the text write questions or comments in the margins. If questions aren't answered by the end of the reading, ask them in class.

Look for cues as you read:

- If you see the beginning of a list (items starting with numbers or letters in sequence), look for the rest of the items in the list.
- Use tools given in the text, like definitions, to help you as you read.
- Look for words like "For example" to help you tell the difference between a main point and an example that illustrates it.

Review what you've written:

- Use your markings (called annotations) to review for class discussion. Refer to them to help you ask and answers questions in class.
- Use your markings to help you study for a quiz or exam.

Important Term: Annotate

"Annotation" or "annotating" is the name given to underlining, highlighting, and writing in your book.

Employ Proven Study Techniques

Review Your Notes

- 1. Try reading your notes aloud. This can prompt your memory to recall what you heard originally.
- 2. If you use Cornell Notes, read the summary at the bottom of the page to refresh your memory. Then, use the headings or questions in the left column to test yourself to see if you can recall the major ideas.
- 3. Use your notes to create flashcards or a sample quiz to test your understanding.
- 4. Compare your notes with those of a study partner or study group from your class.

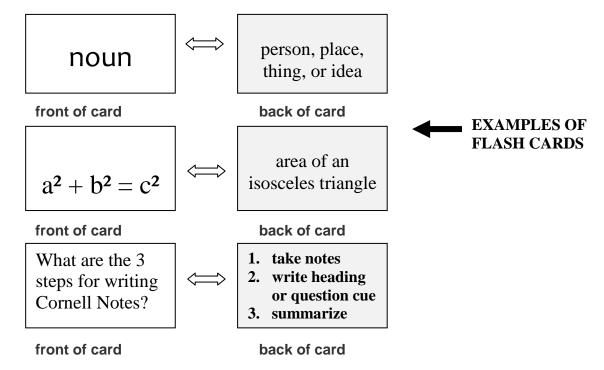


Use the Cornell Note format to take notes on assigned readings in your textbooks as well as on lectures.

Create Flashcards

Flashcards are a great tool to help you memorize information and/or study for tests and quizzes.

- Traditional Method: Use 3"x5" index cards.
- Write *one* thing you want to remember on the front of the card.
 - o a piece of information you need to remember, like a name or term or a math formula, or
 - o a question you need to be able to answer
- Write the definition, formula, or answer on the back.



Use the cards to help you keep track of and review important information.

- By looking at the information on one side of the card, you want to be able to remember what's on the other side. Keep practicing until you have memorized both sides of the card.
- Look at the cards regularly, and not just when you have a test coming up.
- Carry your cards with you so that you can study whenever you have a chance—between classes, on the bus, at lunch.



- -- Use flashcards in different colors to remember different things or to separate different subjects.
- --Draw pictures on your cards to help you remember.
- --Don't put too much information on one card.



Technology Tip: Look for websites that will generate flashcards for you to print out or download to your smart phone.



Form Study Groups

Study with another student or students from your class.

- Review your notes together regularly. By comparing notes, you'll make sure you haven't missed any information.
- Ask each other questions from your flashcards or notes.
- Try to think of questions that might be on a test and share ideas for answering them.

Setting up an effective study group:

- Limit the number of people. More than 4 people can end up having more than one conversation going.
- Pick classmates who seem to be paying attention is class and participating in class discussion. Try to find at least one person who seems to know more than you do about the subject.
- Find a place to study without too many distractions and with plenty of room for your books and notes.
- Place a time limit of no more than a couple of hours at a time to help you stay on task.

Section II

Paragraph Development

The Writing Process

Good writing is typically the result of a labor intensive process called the writing process. The writing process involves thinking about your subject (prewriting), outlining, drafting, editing and revising, and proofreading.

Good writers treat writing as an ongoing process, and you should as well.

Too often, students quickly type up a paragraph and turn in their unedited work for a grade. Turning in such work ensures your writing will not improve much throughout the semester. If, instead, you take the time to improve what you've written, you'll likely improve your writing skills and improve your grades on written assignments.

In many ways writing can be likened to other skills such as playing an instrument. Even if you know how to play an instrument, chances are you would have to practice quite a bit to improve and to be able to take on more difficult compositions. So too with writing—practice and a conscious effort to improve upon what you already know will serve you well.

Prewriting Techniques

Definition: Prewriting techniques are tools you use to help you come up with a topic to write about or to collect your thoughts on a topic you've already chosen.

When to Use: Use prewriting techniques when you're not yet sure exactly what you want to write about, when you feel you are experiencing writer's block, or when you have no idea what to add to a piece of writing you've already started.

Although five prewriting techniques are identified in this chapter, you may find some more useful than others. Find one that you like and use it whenever you need it.

Freewriting

What it is: Freewriting is writing non-stop for a set period of time. When you freewrite, don't worry about grammar or spelling or organization. The key is to write down whatever comes into your mind. It's amazing how much you can write in five minutes.

Why it works: When you write down whatever comes to mind, you free yourself from obstacles you normally encounter when you write.

Putting it to use: On a separate piece of paper, freewrite for five minutes on the topic of television violence.

Brainstorming (aka listing)

What it is: Brainstorming is simply making a list of ideas that come to mind. When you brainstorm, write short one or two word answers rather than complete sentences. As with freewriting, don't worry about spelling or organization.

Why it works: Letting your mind quickly jump from one thought to another allows you to overcome obstacles you normally encounter when you write.

Putting it to Use: Complete the following list with whatever comes to mind on the topic of education.

Brainstorming	•	
	•	
	•	
	•	
•	•	
•	•	
	•	

Questioning

What it is: When you have a general topic in mind, get ideas about the topic by answering the questions *who*, *what*, *where*, and *why*.

Why it works: This technique allows you to approach your topic from different perspectives.

Example: Suppose your instructor wants you to write a paragraph arguing for or against requiring school uniforms in high school. There's no need to panic. Begin asking questions about the topic. Why do school officials want uniforms? What are the advantages and disadvantages of uniforms? How much will the uniforms cost? What about students' freedom to wear what they want?

Answering these questions will likely lead you to a better understanding of the topic and will likely lead you to a more focused topic.

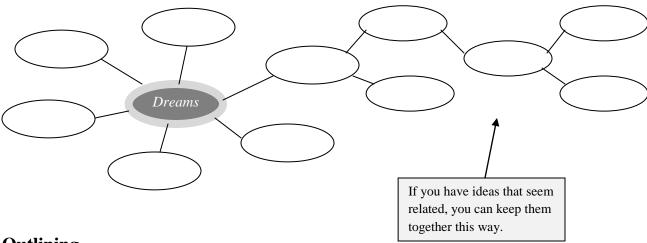
Putting it to use: Ask at least five *who*, *what*, *where*, and *why* questions on the topic of how technology affects our lives (positively or negatively). Then, try to answer your questions.

Clustering (aka branching, webbing)

What it is: Place a topic in the center of a blank page. As ideas come to mind, attach them to your original idea. As more thoughts come to you, add them to your growing cluster.

Why it works: This method helps you visualize how ideas might be grouped together.

Putting it to use: Fill in the empty ovals with what comes to mind when you think of "dreams."



Outlining

What it is: Outlining is a way of organizing your ideas in a more formal way than the other prewriting techniques. Generally, when you outline, you have a good idea about what you want to write.

Why it works: This helps for students who like to know where there paragraph is going before they begin writing.

Putting it to use: Use the model outlines below as guides to create an outline for a topic your instructor gives you.

- I. Topic Sentence
 - a. Supporting Sentence 1
 - i. Detail
 - ii. Detail
 - iii. Detail
 - b. Supporting Sentence 2
 - i. Detail
 - ii. Detail
 - iii. Detail
 - c. Supporting Sentence 3
 - i. Detail
 - ii. Detail
 - iii. Detail

- I. Going to El Camino was a great choice for me.
 - a. I'm saving a lot of money
 - i. Cost per unit
 - ii. Cost of fees
 - iii. Cost of parking
 - b. There are a lot of student services
 - i. Writing center
 - ii. Basic skills center
 - iii. Computer labs
 - c. There are a lot of extra things to do
 - i. Visit the planetarium
 - ii. Visit an art gallery or museum
 - iii. Go to a sports game

Drafting

After you've thought about your subject by using one of the prewriting techniques, it's time to start writing. This step is sometimes referred to as drafting.

There are different approaches you can take to drafting your paragraph. One approach you may find useful is to write your first draft as if you are writing casually to a friend. Some students prefer this approach to writing because it allows them to write freely without the constraints of grammar and organization. If you choose this approach, however, you must rewrite your work with attention to making your writing more formal **before** your instructor sees your writing.

Editing and Revising

After your initial draft, you should edit and revise your work. This step is an ongoing one: edit and revise until you are happy with your work.

If possible, take time away from your writing and come back to it with a fresh perspective. You may be surprised to find the changes you would like to make.

Proofreading

Lastly, you should proofread your work. Proofreading is making one final check for mechanical (punctuation) and grammatical errors before you print out what you will hand into your instructor. If you pass in your best work, your instructor will help you improve your writing.

Rewriting After a Conference

Usually you will bring your completed assignment to class where your instructor or a tutor will offer advice for improving your work. If this is the case, you should make all the changes indicated. Instructors generally won't point out every little error in your writing. More likely she or he will point out one or more common errors and expect you to find and correct others like it. Always go above and beyond what your instructor asks you to fix.

Steps of the Writing Process

The following steps summarize this chapter and should be completed for every writing assignment:

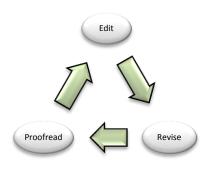
Step One: Prewrite on a separate paper and then complete an outline. Blank outlines are provided in each paragraph section of this text.

Step Two: Write (draft) paragraph.

Step Three: Edit and revise the paragraph for content using the following checklist as a guide:

I have given my paragraph a creative title.
My topic sentence has a clear subject and a clear overall impression.
I have several supporting sentences that support my topic sentence.
I have <u>multiple</u> examples for each supporting sentence.
All of my sentences relate <u>directly</u> to the topic sentence.
My paragraph is organized in a logical manner.
I have used transition words at the beginning of each supporting sentence.
I have a conclusion that sums up my paragraph.

Remember, editing, revising and proofreading is an <u>ongoing process</u>. You should perform each task <u>several times</u> **before** you pass it into your instructor.



Four: Proofread. Proofreading is checking your work for mechanical and grammatical errors.

I have used the spell check and grammar check feature on my computer.
I have also checked for spelling and grammar errors on my own.
I have spelled out words rather than abbreviated them.
I have made sure my subjects and verbs agree in number.
I have corrected any commonly confused words such as their/there/they're.
I have checked for run-ons, comma-splices, and fragments.
I have checked for proper capitalization.
I have checked for other punctuation errors.
I have followed MLA format.
This paragraph represents my best writing.
I have checked for other punctuation errors. I have followed MLA format.

The Paragraph

Symbol: ¶

Paragraph Overview: Throughout college you will write three basic types of paragraphs. They are the introductory paragraph, the body paragraph, and the concluding paragraph.

The goal of English B is to have you master a paragraph that most resembles a **body** paragraph but is different because it stands alone without the aid of other paragraphs. For the remainder of this book, this stand alone paragraph will simply be called a paragraph. (Note: some instructors call the stand alone paragraph a "paragraph essay.")

Paragraph Definition: Think of a paragraph as an organized group of sentences that work together to prove a main idea. Everything in the paragraph should relate directly to the main idea.

Visualizing the Paragraph

Topic Sentence: includes your subject and the main idea of your subject Supporting Sentence #1: A complete sentence introducing a supporting point Examples/Proof/Details: Give several examples to prove supporting point #1 Supporting Sentence #2: A complete sentence introducing another supporting point Examples/Proof/Details: Give several examples to prove supporting point #2 Supporting Sentence #3: A complete sentence introducing another supporting point Examples/Proof/Details: Give several examples to prove supporting point #3 **Concluding Sentence:** A sentence that sums up your paragraph

Think of each part of the paragraph as part of a ladder. The ladder becomes useless when there is no top piece because the top piece keeps the entire ladder together. In addition, the ladder becomes weaker with each missing step. This is also true for a paragraph; the paragraph doesn't make much sense without the topic sentence, and the paragraph becomes weaker with each missing paragraph part.

Break Down of Paragraph Parts:

Title

- o It's a good idea to come up with a creative title for your paragraph
- o Avoid paragraph titles like "Paragraph 1" or "Narration Paragraph"

Topic Sentence

- o Identifies the subject of the paragraph (what the paragraph is about)
- o Contains the controlling idea of the subject (your opinion about the subject)
- o Is general enough to cover all the ideas in the paragraph
- o Is specific enough for the subject to be thoroughly covered in one paragraph

Although the topic sentence may be placed in several different places in your paragraph, instructors tend to be picky about where they want it. It will save you tremendous headache if you find out your instructor's preferences before you write.

This book consistently places the topic sentence as the first sentence of the paragraph.

Supporting Sentences

 Each supporting sentence tells the readers something about the subject of the paragraph. Furthermore, the supporting sentences help convince the reader of your overall opinion about your subject.

Examples/Proof/Details

 For each supporting sentence, you will need to provide specific examples or details to support your opinion. Always have more than one example or detail for each supporting sentence.

Transition words

Transition words are used to move smoothly from one supporting point to another. They are also used to move from one example to another. Variety is the key for transition words. Examples include "in addition," "furthermore," and "next."

Concluding sentence

• The concluding sentence, like your topic sentence, leaves the reader with an overall impression of the paragraph's subject.

Other Paragraph Essentials:

Organization

Sentences shouldn't be randomly thrown into a paragraph. Each sentence should be placed carefully within the paragraph. Because the way you organize your paragraph will be determined by the type of paragraph you are writing (narrative, descriptive, etc.), proper organization will be addressed in each paragraph chapter.

Format

- o Type your work
- o Indent the first line of your paragraph five spaces
- Set the line spacing to double
- Use one inch margins
- Use Times New Roman, twelve point font
- o Create a four line heading including student name, instructor name, class, and date

Sample Paragraph

Christmas Chaos

Opening presents Christmas morning in my childhood home was always chaotic. The main reason it was crazy was because there were no rules.

We didn't have to take turns or open our stockings first. Nor did we have to wait for others to catch up to us. The event was a free for all. We simply dove in and started tearing gifts open. The abundance of gifts made the experience crazy as well. Because my mother shopped throughout the year, there were always a ton of gifts. In no time, gifts littered the floor making it difficult to move around. The discarded wrapping paper added to the mess and disorder.

In addition, our own excitement added to the confusing nature of the occasion.

We would squeal with delight, shout out someone's name when we found it on a gift, give hugs and "thank you's," all while my mother would try to figure out who had opened what. Even our dog added to the excitement. He barked and played with the wrapping paper or a new squeaking dog toy. Despite the craziness of opening gifts, I wouldn't change it one bit because it was great fun.

Topic sentence

Supporting sentence #1

Details

Supporting sentence #2

Details

Supporting sentence #3

Details

Concluding Statement

Exercise 1: Draw lines to connect the sentence within the paragraph to the matching paragraph part on the right.

Exercise 2: Use the sample paragraph to answer the following prompts on a separate paper.

- 1. What is the subject of the paragraph?
- 2. What is the author's opinion about the subject?
- 3. Identify at least three transitions the author uses.
- 4. Identify where you would like to see more detail added.

Narration

Definition: A narrative paragraph tells a story using specific details in chronological (time) order.

Purpose: To show the reader the events that happened.

Practical Uses: In an insurance claim, you may have to tell what happened in a car accident. When applying for a scholarship, you might tell a story of how you faced a challenge in your life.

Model Narration Paragraph

The Cherry on Top

Topic sentence identifies both the subject and a specific event.

My favorite job was working at a cherry processing plant in Northern Michigan last summer. When I started in June, my job was to sweep the floor, stack fifteen pound gold cans filled with processed cherries, and move packaging boxes to the warehouse. Working sixteen hours per day for six day each week was exhausting. But, the plant manager was impressed by my work. In July, I was given the responsibility of managing the receiving area for both day and night shifts. The forklift drivers drove into the warehouse and waited for my instructions. At first, I was overwhelmed. I had to decide where to put the incoming loads so they got processed in the right order and were kept cool and out of the sun, but I could not block the outgoing loads. I soon realized that the real challenge of the job was earning the respect of the forklift drivers. The drivers were older and more experienced than I was. Therefore, I decided the best way to handle the situation was to ask their opinions and to listen to their suggestions and advice. In late July, the breakthrough came when the senior forklift driver, "Big Al," asked my opinion about how to handle a sudden rush of incoming cherry tanks. After the rush, he complimented me on how I handled the situation, and I complimented him on his driving while we each ate a handful of the freshly shaken cherries. I knew then that I had earned his respect and the respect of the other forklift drivers. I continued to work hard through the end of August learning more from each of the workers. I think of my favorite job every time I see cherries at the grocery store.

Transitions are complete sentences that set up the next area to be described.

Written by Professor Annick—El Camino College

Key Elements to a Narration Paragraph

While the paragraph structure of a narration paragraph follows the basic paragraph structure, there are some special elements to consider when you write a narration paragraph.

Topic Sentence

- o Makes clear that the paragraph will tell about a specific event
- o Lets the reader know who is telling or narrating the story

Supporting Sentences and Details usually answer the following questions:

- o Who? (the people involved)
- O What? (the event)
- o Why? (why the event important to you)
- o Where? (the story's location)
- O When? (the date or time of the story)

Organization

The primary organization style for narration is **time order** (**chronological order**).

Transitions

Transitions help you maintain organization. Some common transitions for narration paragraphs are given.

Time

after	eventually
next	meanwhile
later	soon
during	first
immediately	one day
then	suddenly
when	

	<u>_</u>	
ke1	rcise:	Using the model paragraph, answer the following prompts:
1.	Identify	the subject of the paragraph
2.		hree details you think are helpful in understanding the significance of the event for the
3.		ast two transition words or phrases that show the paragraph is in time order.
4.	Identify:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		What? (the event)
		Why? (why the event important)
		Where? (the story's location)
		When? (the date or time of the story)

Writing the Narration Paragraph

For the remainder of the chapter, use \underline{one} of the paragraph topics below **or** one given to you by your instructor.

- A time you were embarrassed
- An important lesson
- Your favorite job
- A time you showed determination
- A time you got in a lot of trouble

- A time you were afraid
- A heroic act
- Your worst day of school
- Your first day of elementary school **OR** high school **OR** college

Prewrite on a separate paper and then complete the outline form below.



Description

Definition: A description paragraph has a group of sentences that work together to convey an overall impression of a place, person, object, or idea.

Purpose: To describe something in such detail that readers can imagine what you are describing.

Practical Uses: In a chemistry class you may have to write a description of a solution you created in the lab. In an art class, you may be asked to describe a painting you saw in a museum.

Model Descriptive Paragraph

A Filthy Room

Topic sentence identifies both subject and overall impression.

My sister-in-law's kitchen is the filthiest room I've ever seen. First, the floor is an absolute mess. The linoleum lies under a patchwork quilt of old food: sticky patches of turkey gravy, Gerber's strained beets and tapioca pudding, Kal Kan Kitty Stew, and fudge ripple ice cream with marshmallow sauce. Adding to the mess on the floor, at least half a dozen bags of trash sit around at any one time, overflowing with slimy, brown banana peels, oily tuna fish cans, and mayonnaise jars that stink like a sewage spill. A second disaster area is the refrigerator. On its door, peanut-butter-and-jelly handprints compete for space with grimy Post-it notes held in place by chewed wads of grape bubblegum. And on top of the refrigerator, chocolate-stained cookbooks lie surrounded by a half-inch-thick layer of dust studded with rotting flies. But the filthiest place in the kitchen is the sink. Because it's so seldom scrubbed, the porcelain has developed a shiny coating of gray-green, mucous-like scum that would turn the strongest of stomachs. And my sister-in-law keeps the sink stacked high with disgustingly dirty dishes: eggencrusted plates, saucepans with week-old spaghetti and chili burned into them, chipped coffee mugs filled with thick brown water that has pieces of toast and dead ants floating in it, and spoons that look as if they had been dipped in motor oil, rolled in used cat litter, and left to dry under a baking hot sun for a month. If there were an award for having the filthiest kitchen, my sister-in-law would win hands down.

Supporting sentences set up the next areas to be described.

Written by Instructor Kate Collins—El Camino College

Exercise:

Use the model paragraph to answer the following questions:

- 1. Identify the subject of the paragraph.
- 2. What is the overall impression the author has of the subject?
- 3. How many areas of the kitchen are described?

4.	Identify two details that support the supporting sentence "the floor is an absolute mess."
	&
5.	Does the concluding sentence leave the reader with an overall impression of the paragraph's subject?
6.	Identify a detail or two that brings the paragraph to life. (Did anything creep you out?)

Key Elements to a Description Paragraph

While the paragraph structure of the descriptive paragraph hasn't changed, there are some special elements to consider when you write a description paragraph.

Organization

o Organization styles for descriptive paragraphs include **location** (where things are in relation to one another) and **order of importance** (the paragraph moves from least important to most important).

The model paragraph is organized in terms of location as it moves from the floor, to the refrigerator, to the sink. It is also organized in order of importance as it moves from the least messy to the messiest area of the kitchen.

Transition words

o Typical transition words for descriptive paragraphs are given.

Explanation and Example	Location
	nearby
for example	above
for instance	adjacent to
to illustrate	below, beyond, farther on, opposite to, there,
one example	

Similarity

furthermore moreover additionally besides that and in the same way

in addition also

Writing the Descriptive Paragraph

For the remainder of the chapter, use one of the paragraph topics below **or** one given to you by your instructor.

- One of your favorite places (real or not)
- Your favorite artwork
- A sacred place
- A public restroom
- A favorite photograph

- Your childhood bedroom
- An unusual place
- An unusual person
- An object you treasure
- A piece of food left too long in refrigerator

Remember, you <u>are not telling a story</u> in a descriptive paragraph; you are simply describing something with enough detail that your reader can imagine it.

Prewrite on a separate paper and then complete the outline below. Remember, your supporting sentences convince the reader that your overall impression is valid. Topic Sentence: Supporting Sentence #1: _____ Specific examples/proof/details: Supporting Sentence #2: Specific examples/proof/details: Supporting Sentence #3:_____ Specific examples/proof/details: Supporting Sentence 4: (if used) Specific examples/proof/details: Concluding Sentence:

Comparison/Contrast

Definition: A comparison paragraph explains the similarities in two subjects. A contrast paragraph explains the differences in two subjects.

Purpose: To show how subjects are alike or different.

Practical Uses: In an English class, you might explain the differences between two poems by the same author. When looking at apartments to rent, you might compare and contrast their location, rent, and size.

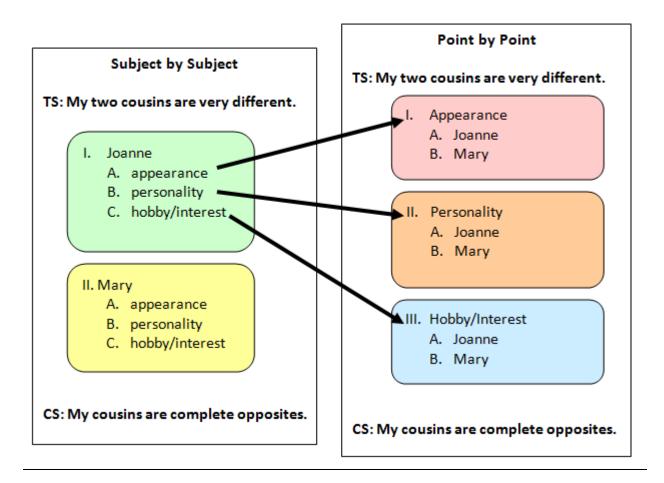
Key Elements to a Comparison/Contrast Paragraph

While the basic paragraph structure of the comparison/contrast paragraph hasn't changed from the paragraph structure outlined in the chapter titled "The Paragraph," there are some special elements to consider when you write a comparison/contrast paragraph.

Organization

You may use either <u>subject by subject</u> **or** <u>point by point</u> organization for your paragraph.

COMPARISON AND CONTRAST



Transition words

Typical transition words for comparison/contrast paragraphs are provided below.

Comparison	Contrast		
similarly in comparison comparably in the same way likewise additionally furthermore both	on the other hand in contrast alternatively conversely nonetheless however but another	nevertheless instead rather but yet still otherwise though	

Model Comparison/Contrast Paragraph Subject by Subject

Opposites

Topic sentence identifies the subject and whether the ¶ is comparison or contrast.

My cousins Joanne and Mary couldn't be more different. First, Joanne is a total nonconformist. For one thing, Joanne's appearance is bizarre. For example, her hair is partially shaved and dyed pink, and she's covered in tattoos. In addition, her favorite clothes are ripped and have pictures on them of things like skulls. Furthermore, Joanne has a wild personality. For instance, she'll do outrageous things, like the time she got her nose pierced. Another time, she hitchhiked to San Francisco at 2:00 a.m. Finally, when it comes to interests, Joanne is really into music. She plays the guitar in a punk rock band, and she loves to go to clubs and concerts to check out other bands. In contrast, Mary is the total opposite of Joanne. For one thing, Mary's appearance is very conservative. For instance, her naturally blond hair is usually in a ponytail, and her favorite clothes are sweats or a soccer uniform. Unlike Joanne, Mary is the type of person who likes to follow the rules. For example, she's never missed a day of school, and she can be relied on to be the designated driver any time she goes out to a party. Finally, Mary is a jock. She plays almost every sport, but soccer is her favorite. When she's not playing sports, she's watching them on television or in person. Truly, if I didn't already know that Joanne and Mary are cousins, I would never guess that they're related to each other because they're complete opposites.

Sentence identifies subject to be discussed first.

Transitions are used for examples.

Sentence identifies the second subject.

Model Comparison/Contrast Paragraph Point by Point

	Topic sentence identifies
	the subject and whether the
Opposites	¶ is comparison or contrast

My cousins Joanne and Mary couldn't be more different. First, the most striking difference is their appearance. Joanne's appearance is bizarre. For example, her hair is partially shaved and dyed pink, and she's covered in tattoos. In addition, her favorite clothes are ripped and have pictures on them of things like skulls. In contrast to Joanne, Mary looks very conservative in her appearance. Her naturally blond hair is usually in a ponytail, and her favorite clothes are sweats or a soccer uniform. Secondly, my two cousins are very different when it comes to their personalities. Joanne is wild. For instance, she'll do outrageous things, like the time she got her nose pierced. Another time, she hitchhiked to San Francisco at 2:00 a.m. Unlike Joanne, Mary likes to follow the rules. For example, she's never missed a day of school, and she can be relied on to be the designated driver any time she goes out to a party. Finally, my two cousins have completely different interests. Joanne is interested in music. She plays the guitar in a punk rock band, and she loves to go to clubs and concerts to check out other bands. In contrast, Mary is a jock. She plays almost every sport, but soccer is her favorite. When she's not playing sports, she's watching them on television or in person. Truly, if I didn't already know that Joanne and Mary are cousins, I would never guess that they're related to each other because they're complete opposites.

Transitions are used for main points.

TD ' ' ' 1 ' 'C'

Exercise:

Use the model paragraph to answer the following questions:

- 1. Identify the subject of the paragraph.
- 2. Is this a comparison paragraph or a contrast paragraph?
- 3. According to the author, how do the cousins' interests differ?
- 4. Which cousin seems a bit wilder?

Writing the Compare/Contrast Paragraph

For the remainder of the chapter, use one of the paragraph topics below **or** one given to you by your instructor.

- Two poems
- Two dance styles
- Two artists **or** two artworks
- Two sports teams (in same sport)
- Two athletes
- A book and its movie version

- Two types of people
- Two different electronic devices
- Two television shows
- Two dance styles
- Two different songs by the same artist
- Two politicians

It's best to take two things that are quite different and show how similar they are **or** to take two things that are quite similar and show how different they are. Also, remember you are either comparing or contrasting—generally, you won't be doing both.

ETip: Remember, use transition words appropriate for the type of paragraph you are writing. Prewrite on a separate paper and then complete the outline below.

Subject by Subject Outline

Topic Sentence:	
Subject #1:	
	:
	tails:
Second Po	nt:
De	tails:
Third Poin	i:
	tails:
Subject #2:	
First Point	
De	tails:
	nt:
	tails:
Inira Poin	::
De	tails:
Concluding Senten	ce:

Point by Point Outline

Topic Sentence:				
rst Point:				
Subject One Details:				
Subject Two Details:				
econd Point:	_			
Subject One Details:	_			
Subject Two Details:				
nird Point:				
Subject One Details:				
Subject Two Details:				
oncluding Sentence:				

Persuasion

Definition: A persuasive paragraph uses details and examples to convince the reader about a certain point.

Purpose: To sway the reader to agree with the writer.

Practical Uses: You may want to persuade your boss that you deserve a promotion. You may want to convince your neighbors to vote in the local election.

Model Persuasion Paragraph

Benefits of an On-line Class

Topic sentence identifies the subject and the author's stance on that subject.

College students should take at least one on-line class. First, students can save time by taking a class on-line. Instead of taking the bus or driving a car and parking, students can walk to their computer. This may save some students ten minutes, but can save other students more than an hour. Also, on-line classes are more flexible. Though students still have to do the work, parents and students with family commitments can schedule their class time around the needs of their children or family members.

Students who have part-time or full-time jobs can complete the class work anytime of the day or night. In addition, if students are comfortable working with computers, learning on-line can be more efficient and interesting. Students can jump quickly to the internet to have a point explained. Some instructors tie power point presentations and video links into their on-line lectures. Though some students may miss the face to face learning of a traditional class, on-line classes can address that concern. For example, instructors can require on-line introductions so that students meet each other and even see photos or avatars of their classmates. Also, instructors can use on-line discussion boards so that students can share their ideas. For all these reasons, students should try

Transitions are complete sentences that provide new reasons why students should take online classes.

Written by Professor Annick—El Camino College

Key Elements to a Persuasive Paragraph

While the paragraph structure of a persuasive paragraph does not change from the basic paragraph structure, there are some key elements to consider when you write your paragraph.

Organization

an on-line class.

- o Persuasive paragraphs can be organized in a variety of ways.
 - logical order
 - from least important to most important

• from general to specific

Transition words

o There are many transition words to choose from. The table below lists some.

To Continue a Line of Reasoning		To Change the Direction of Reasoning (Contrast)		
furthermore additionally consequently following this besides that moreover	in addition in the same way also the most important pursuing this further	on the other hand in contrast alternatively conversely nonetheless however but another although	nevertheless instead rather but yet still otherwise though	

Exercise:	Use the model paragraph to answer the following questi

101	ose the model paragraph to answer the following questions.
1.	List four reasons a student should take an on-line course.
2.	In what ways is an on-line class more flexible?
3.	Identify three transition words or phrases
4.	Now that you've read this paragraph, would you consider taking an on-line class?
5.	Create an alternative title for the paragraph.

Writing the Persuasive Paragraph

For the remainder of the chapter, use one of the paragraph topics below **or** one given to you by your instructor.

Persuade for or against

- Requiring school uniforms in high school
- Changing the drinking age
- Legalizing marijuana
- Banning junk food in schools

- Supporting a controversial issue in the news
- Contributing money to a specific cause
- Volunteering at a specific non-profit organization
- Outlawing automatic weapons

You are trying to sway your reader to see your point as valid. Consequently, avoid using biased language that might turn the reader against you.

Prewrite on a separate paper and then complete the outline form below.

TIP: Remember your supporting sentences should add a new point that will prove your topic sen	itence.
Topic Sentence:	
Supporting Sentence #1:	
Specific examples/proof/details:	
Supporting Sentence #2:	
Specific examples/proof/details:	
Supporting Sentence #3:	
Specific examples/proof/details:	
Supporting Sentence 4: (if used)	
Specific examples/proof/details:	
Concluding Sentence:	

determination.

Exemplification/Illustration

Definition: An exemplification or illustration paragraph uses several examples or clear pictures to explain an idea to the reader.

Purpose: To use examples to make the writer's point clear.

Practical Uses: In a history class, you may have to give examples showing how a president was a good leader. In a professional setting, you may use examples of your strong performance to prove to your boss why you deserve a raise.

Model Exemplification/Illustration Paragraph

Overcoming Challenges

My sister, Pilar, faced several challenges when she studied in Mexico City during her junior year of college. One challenge happened before she even got on the plane. She was in a car accident and broke her left leg. Even though this happened three weeks before she left, she had to board the airplane with a huge cast and crutches. Once she was in Mexico, she had to find a doctor to show her exercises for her leg so it healed properly. In addition, when she arrived in Mexico, the woman who was supposed to meet her at the airport was not there. She called the director of her school who told her not to leave the airport. After she waited four exhausting hours with her luggage and her broken leg, the woman arrived. Finally, she faced the challenge of trying to speak and understand Spanish. She had studied Spanish in both high school and college, but she knew using Spanish every day was different. She had to buy groceries and negotiate prices at the market. She had to talk to a doctor to get the right treatment for her leg. Also, she had to learn new vocabulary in her art, history and theater classes. Each of these challenges was difficult, but she overcame them with her

Topic sentence identifies the subject and what will be shown through examples.

Supporting sentences are complete sentences that set up the next challenge Pilar faces.

Concluding Statement

Written by Professor Annick—El Camino College

Key Elements to an Exemplification/Illustration Paragraph

While the paragraph structure of an exemplification/illustration paragraph does not change from the basic paragraph structure, there are some key elements to consider when you write your paragraph.

Organization

- o Exemplification/illustration paragraphs can be organized in a variety of ways.
 - time order (chronological order)
 - logical order
 - · from least important to most important
 - from general to specific

Transition words

o There are many transition words to choose from. The chart below offers a few examples:

Explanation and Example		Time	
	for example	in addition	first
	for instance	moreover	next
	to illustrate	besides that	finally
	one example	in the same way	then
	furthermore	also	
	additionally	the most important	

Use the model paragraph to answer the following questions:

1.	What are the examples trying to prove?
2	How is the naragraph organized?

- 3. Identify three transition words or phrases. ______
- 4. What main challenges did Pilar face?
- 5. What examples are given to illustrate Pilar's challenge of trying to speak and understand Spanish?

Writing the Exemplification/Illustration Paragraph

For the remainder of the chapter, use one of the paragraph topics below **or** one given to you by your instructor.

- Your best or worst high school teacher
- Good or bad choices made by a character in a movie
- Challenges faced by a character in a book
- A bad co-worker

- Challenges you faced this semester
- Good music for a celebration
- Heroes in our daily lives
- A good friend

Remember, your goal is to provide enough clear examples to prove your topic sentence.

Prewrite on a separate paper and then complete the outline form below.

TIP: Remember your supporting sentences should be examples of the to	pic.
Topic Sentence:	
Supporting Sentence #1:	
Specific examples/proof/details:	
Supporting Sentence #2:	
Specific examples/proof/details:	
Supporting Sentence #3:	
Specific examples/proof/details:	
Supporting Sentence 4: (if used)	
Specific examples/proof/details:	
Concluding Sentence:	

Process

Definition: A process paragraph uses details and examples to explain how to do something or how a thing works.

Purpose: To explain to the reader the order or steps needed to do something or to make something work.

Practical Uses: You may want to explain to your friend how to research for a paper. You may want to explain to a co-worker how to create a PowerPoint presentation.



There are several steps necessary to prepare for a job interview. First, double check the time and location of the interview. It is impossible to get the job if the applicant misses the interview, and the first impression is terrible if the applicant is late. Second, pick clothing that is appropriate for the type of job. For example, if the job is in an office, clothing should be neat, ironed, and conservative such as pants and a collared shirt for men or pants or a skirt and a nice top for women. Third, before the interview, it is a good idea to do some research about the company. It is easy to find this information using the internet. An applicant could research the size of the company, its best products, and its customers. This information can then be worked into responses to the interview questions. Also, it can be helpful to have a friend or family member do a practice interview to be better prepared for the real interview. This practice can help the applicant to feel more confident and less nervous. In addition, the applicant should prepare several thoughtful questions for when the interviewer asks, "Do you have any questions?" Having no questions prepared might show that the applicant isn't really interested in the job. The questions should not just be about salary and benefits. Finally, the applicant should end the interview positively with a handshake and enthusiasm about the job. By following these steps, applicants can increase their chances of hearing those exciting words, "You're hired."

Written by Professor Annick—El Camino College

Exercise:	Use the model paragraph to answer the following questions:		
1. What ki	1. What kind of clothing is appropriate for an interview?		
2. Why should you have questions for the interviewer?			
3. Identify	3. Identify three transition words or phrases		
4. What we	ould you add to this paragraph if you were the author?		
5. Create a	n alternative title for the paragraph.		

Key Elements to a Process Paragraph

While the paragraph structure of a process paragraph does not change from the basic paragraph structure, there are some key elements to consider when you write your paragraph.

Organization

Organization is usually dictated by the logical order of the steps. The steps are usually organized in time (chronological) order.

Notice! In the model paragraph supporting sentences are the steps students should follow to prepare for the interview. The steps are organized mostly in chronological (time) order: before the interview, during the interview, ending the interview.

Transition Words

Transition words help you let the reader know when you are moving from one step to the next. The model paragraph is organized by listing the steps using transitions: First, Second, Third, Also, In addition, Finally.

Some common transition words are found in the chart below:

Time			
After	Eventually		
Next	Meanwhile		
Later	Soon		
During	First		
Immediately	One day		
Then	Suddenly		
When	Finally		
	Loctly		

Timo

Writing the Process Paragraph

For the remainder of the chapter, use one of the paragraph topics below **or** one given to you by your instructor.

Explain

- how to make something (i.e. your favorite recipe)
- to a kindergartner how to tie shoelaces
- how to play your favorite board game
- how to choose a good gift for a boyfriend or girlfriend
- how to cheat on an exam

- to your grandmother how to load music on an ipod
- how to search for an apartment to rent
- how to complete a tough level of a video game
- how to kick a bad habit
- how to throw the perfect curve ball

Prewrite on a se	manata maman an	d than aame	alata tha a	vitlina fam	m halarr
Prewrite on a se	:Darate Daber an	ia inen comi	neie ine d	иште топ	m below

Your supporting sentences should be steps the reader should follow.
Note: Process paragraphs may have more than four supporting sentences or steps.
Topic Sentence:
Supporting Sentence #1:
Specific examples/proof/details:
Supporting Sentence #2:
Specific examples/proof/details:
Supporting Sentence #3:
Specific examples/proof/details:
Supporting Sentence 4: (if used)
Specific examples/proof/details:
Concluding Sentence:

Cause and Effect

Definition: A cause and effect paragraph shows the result or results that follow from an event or the cause or causes of an event.

Purpose: To explain to the reader how one thing may affect another.

Practical Uses: You may want to explain why changes happened in a chemistry experiment. You might need to analyze a drop in sales at your business.

Model Cause and Effect Paragraph

Topic sentence identifies the subject and whether the ¶ is cause or effect.

Preventive Maintenance Matters

The 2002 Chevy Cavalier I just bought to commute to school was clearly neglected by its previous owner. First, the oil should have been changed every 5000 miles or six months. But, my mechanic thinks the previous owner never changed the oil at all. As a result, the engine burns oil and the car gets terrible gas mileage of twelve miles per gallon. Second, the brake pads were never replaced. The pads should be inspected every 15,000 miles and replaced when they are 75% worn. My car's pads are almost completely worn. Therefore, they squeak every time I stop the car. Third, the tires are bald and probably were never rotated. So, they have worn unevenly and when I drive in the rain, I can feel the car hydroplaning when I turn the steering wheel. In addition, the body of the car probably was never washed and waxed. So, the paint has faded from dark blue to light blue on the hood and roof. Also, the paint is peeling around the edges of the bumpers and the wheel wells. I will need to maintain my car better than its previous owner if I want to be able to drive it until I graduate.

Supporting sentences show the ways the car was neglected (causes). Specific details (effects) follow.

Written by Professor Annick—El Camino College

Exercise:

Use the model paragraph to answer the following questions:

- 1. What does "hydroplaning" mean? _____
- 2. What is the **cause** of the car's squeaky brakes?
- 3. What is the **effect** of not changing the oil?
- 4. What likely **caused** the paint to peel?
- 5. What goal does the author have for the car?

Key Elements to a Cause and Effect Paragraph

While the paragraph structure of the cause and effect paragraph hasn't changed from the basic structure given in "The Paragraph" chapter, there are some special elements to consider when you write a cause and effect paragraph.

Organization

Organization can vary. As long as you follow a logical pattern, you can't go wrong. Ways to organize:

- Least important to most important
- Order of causes as they happened
- Order of effects as they occurred

Notice! The model paragraph is organized by the inside workings of the car to the outside. Engine>Brakes>Tires>Paint

Transition words

Typical transition words for cause and effect paragraphs are provided below.

Cause		Ef	Effect	
one reason	creates	as a result	because of	
another reason	on account of	consequently	hence	
because	due to,	accordingly	thus	
since	leads to,	so	therefore	
first	for that reason	due to		
second	causes are			

Notice! The model paragraph uses transition words (First, Second, Third, In addition) for each cause. Specific details (such as 5000 miles, 75% worn, light blue) are used to show the causes and effects.

Writing the Cause and Effect Paragraph

For the remainder of the chapter, use one of the paragraph topics below **or** one given to you by your instructor.

Explain

- the effects of not exercising
- the causes of your biggest success
- the effects of quitting a specific bad habit
- the causes of a disappointment you faced
- what causes people to join gangs

- the effects of not keeping to a budget
- behaviors that lead to student success
- the effects of missing a week of one of your classes
- the effects of gang violence

ETIP: Remember, your supporting sentences can be causes or effects or causes and effects .			
Prewrite on a separate paper and then complete the outline below.			
Topic Sentence:			
Supporting Sentence #1:			
Specific examples/proof/details:			
Supporting Sentence #2:			
Specific examples/proof/details:			
Supporting Sentence #3:			
Specific examples/proof/details:			
Supporting Sentence #4: (if used)			
Specific examples/proof/details:			
Concluding Sentence:			

Section III

Grammar

Sentence Parts Verbs

Definition: A verb shows action or state of being. (Memorize this definition.)



These verbs are actions you can <u>physically</u> do.

Ex. kick, run, hide, dance, drive, write, jump

Locate the action verbs below and underline them twice:

I run ten miles every day. He dances so well. I drive fast on the freeway.

Write two of your own sentences that contain action verbs:

.

- Action verbs can also be actions you can't see: Sue thought about pets. She wanted a puppy.
- Action verbs are time-telling verbs^②. They change their form depending on *when* something takes place.
 Examples: My dog <u>runs</u> faster than yours. (present tense)
 Yesterday he ran around the block. (past tense)



These verbs "link" the subject (a noun or pronoun) with a word that renames or describes it (adjective, noun, or pronoun). Ex: is, was, seems

be form verbs:	sensory verbs:	other linking verbs:
am	feel	appear
is	look	become
are	seem	grow
was	smell	prove
were	sound	remain
	taste	stav

Linking verbs do not show action. Instead, they connect a subject to other information in the sentence that describes the subject or renames it.

- Like action verbs, linking verbs change form to show time ②: He is tired now. He was tired earlier.
- To identify a linking verb, see if you can substitute one of the "be form" verbs for it.
 My brother felt seasick.
 My brother was seasick. (was = past form of be)
- Some verbs can be either linking verbs or action verbs, depending on how they're used.

 The chef *tasted* the soup. (tasted is an action) The soup *tasted* delicious. (tasted is not an action)

Locate the linking verbs below and underline them twice:

I am tall. They were excited. The photo appeared blurry. The tamales smelled delicious.

Write two of your own sentences that contain linking verbs:

____·



Helping verbs "help" other verbs to show time more exactly and to add different shades of meaning.

Ex: will walk, has walked, might be walking, could have been walking

2 Uses:

1. Some helping verbs work with other verbs to *show time* (past, present, future) ②:

am	do	has		
is	does	have	+	MAIN VERB
are	did	had		
was				
be				
being	will			
been				

2. Other helping verbs work with other verbs to add certain *shades of meaning*:

can	shall	will		
could	should	would	+	MAIN VERB
might	must	may		

• Some verbs can be either helping verbs or main verbs:

He **is** the team captain. (main verb). The team **is** playing tonight. (helping verb).

• When used as main verbs, **be**, **being**, and **been** always NEED a helping verb:

Pat *has been* ill all weekend. She *will be* absent on Monday.

• The helping verbs **do**, **did**, and **does** are used with the base form of the main verb:

She *did* go to bed. (the base form is the form used after to: to go)

• Some sentences will have more than one helping verb:

My cousin would have been graduating in June. Instead, he will be joining the Marines.

• Helping verbs let writers ask questions (Notice that in a question, the subject comes after the helping verb):

Are you taking math this semester? Will she be arriving soon?

Locate the helping verbs plus main verbs below and underline all verbs twice:

I am running ten miles this weekend. I can jump four feet. I have been in class all day.

Will you be graduating next year? I did volunteer at the homeless shelter last month.

Write two of your own sentences that contain helping and main verbs:



- Not every sentence will have a helping verb with the main verb.
- An –ing word cannot be the verb of a sentence by itself, so when you see an "ing" verb such as "running," look for a helping verb also.
- Sometimes you'll see another word that separates the helping verb from the main verb.
 - o Words like "not," "never," "already," and "always" are NEVER PART OF THE VERB. The boy *could* not *find* his socks. The helping verb is *could* and the main verb is *find*.
 - o In a question, the subject will come between the helping verb and the main verb. *Have* you *seen* the new iPhone? (*have seen* is the verb)

Exercise 1: Underline all verbs twice.

Action sentences:	Linking verb sentences:	Helping verb sentences:
1. I run every morning.	She is tall.	I am running in the race today.
2. She kicks high.	You are nice.	Did you see that?
3. You fell on the stairs.	John appeared upset.	I could have been sleeping.
4. We love English class!	We were late.	Will you help me?
5. He wears jewelry.	He was funny.	Could the kitten be any cuter?
6. My dog wags his tail.	I am happy.	Would it have worked?
7. Arnold won the race.	They were funny.	Can you believe it?
8. They ate hamburgers.	The mouse was tiny.	He has been promoted to manager.
9. The tires squealed.	Grammar seems easy.	I am already learning.
10. The wind blew.	I feel confident.	You can quiz me.

Sentence Parts

Standard English Verbs

Many people grow up speaking non-standard English. Knowing Standard English is an advantage at school and at work. Just as we choose appropriate clothing for different occasions, we can also select the appropriate language to fit the situation.

This chapter will coach you on the differences between using slang (non-Standard English) and Standard English. It will also introduce you to **verb tenses**.

Regular Verbs

Most verbs in English are regular. That is to say that their different tenses follow certain rules. The tense of the verb indicates time. Verb tenses tell us when an action happened such as in the present, the past, or the future. They sometimes also tell us how long an action happens.

Verbs have four principal tenses: **present**, **past**, **past participle**, and **present participle**. With these tenses, all the verb types can be built.

The present tense form that's used with *I* is the same as the form that follows *to*.

The past and past participle are formed by adding -d or -ed to the base form.

The past participle is used with helping verbs have, has, or had or a form of be

The present participle is formed by adding *-ing* to the base form.

Examples of some Regular Verbs

Present/		Past Participle	Present Participle
Base Form	Past	(with have , had)	(with am, is, was)
talk	talked	talked	talking
ask	asked	asked	asking
laugh	laughed	laughed	laughing

Notice that the past and past participle forms are the same for regular verbs.

Regular Verb Tense Endings

Present Tense Endings: always use –*s* or –*es* for a regular verb in the third person (he, she, it) with a singular subject.

He	He drives fast.
She	She runs every day.
It	It annoys me.
Single subject	My dog Toby borks

Single subject My dog Toby **barks** at cars.
Single subject Stephanie **dances** well.

Jose **likes** ice cream

Exercise 1:	One of the following sentences is correct. For all others, cross out the error(s) and write in
the correct v	erb form.
	1. My friend Tony play bass in a band.
	2. It seem like we have been driving forever.
	3. Mary cover her ears whenever a fire engine goes by.
	4. My mother likes singing in a choir.
	5. Whenever Jordan tell a joke, he always mess it up.
Exercise 2:	Revise the paragraph below. Add present tense verb endings as needed.
she pick up to She never no	trudely every time she talk on her phone. First, she leave her phone on all the time. Next, the phone whenever it ring. Then she talk too loud and bother everyone who is around her. Otice that people are annoyed. She pay more attention to that phone than the friends around eep acting this way, I will have to talk to her about her phone etiquette.
Past Tense	Endings
The verb end	ding -d or -ed is used with a regular verb in the past tense.
Last	week I finished cleaning the rain gutters.
Steve	e completed his project on time.
Mart	a's truck stall <u>ed</u> on the freeway this afternoon.
Exercise 3:	One of the following is correct. Cross out the errors and write the correct past tense verb.
<u>J</u>	1. Josh rushed to cash his paycheck because he need money for gas.
	2. Alison worked on homework and then decide to go to sleep.
	3. Lulu's new dress was so bright that it glow in the dark.
	4. Susie cooked dinner for her family, and they said it tasted delicious.
	5. Winston called Theresa and ask her for a date.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Irregular verbs have **irregular** forms in the past tense and past participle. They simply don't follow the tense patterns of regular verbs. The verb **be** doesn't even follow the pattern for the present tense.

Irregular verbs can be challenging. When you are uncertain about the form of a verb, check the following list or consult a dictionary.

The present participle is not shown below because it is formed easily by adding *-ing* to the base form of an irregular verb.

Present		<u>Past</u>	Past Participle (with have, had)
arise	Present tense	arose	arisen
am ←	form of to be	was/were	been
bear		bore	borne
begin		began	begun
bite		bit	bitten/bit
blow		blew	blown
break		broke	broken These tenses get
bring		brought	brought mixed up a lot.
buy		bought	bought
catch		caught	caught /
choose		chose	chosen /
come		came	come
creep		crept	crept /
dive		dived/dove	dived ▶
do		did	done
drag		dragged	dragged
draw		drew	drawn
dream		dreamed	dreamt
drink		drank	drunk
drive		drove	driven
drown		drowned	drowned
eat		ate	eaten
feel		felt	felt
fight		fought	fought
fly		flew	flown
forget		forgot	forgotten
forgive		forgave	forgiven
freeze		froze	frozen
get		got	got/gotten
give		gave	given
go		went	gone
grow		grew	grown
hang		hung	hung
hide		hid	hidden
know		knew	known

lay lead	laid led	laid led
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
prove	proved	proved/proven
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
speak	spoke	spoken
spring	sprang	sprung
steal	stole	stolen
sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
tear	tore	torn
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
uses	used	used
wake	woke/waked	woken/waked/woke
wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written

Exercise 4:	Cross out the incorrect verb and write the correct form in the space.
	1. I seen a feral cat in the tall grass yesterday.
	2. I done all my homework before dinner tonight.
	3. Kenny has ate two big bowls of cereal today.
	4. My mother be at her sister's house all day.
	5. He has wrote four essays in this class so far.
	6. Because I had went to the party last night, I was tired in class.

	7. Sherry	has thinked it through	gh and made a decision.	
	8. He has	s wore those new sho	es every day since he bought them.	
	9. I knov	ved that I had seen hi	m before.	
	10. Our s	swimming coach has	broke the world record for her age.	
Exercise 5	For each underli	ned verb in the follo	wing passages, fill in three forms of the same verb	in
the sentence	ces following it.			
1. My uncl	le's chihuahua love	es to <u>swim</u> . Last sum	mer he in a kiddie pool in the	
backyard.	Sometimes he	in the ocean.	I don't think that he has in	
a lake yet,	but we are going w	vater skiing next mor	oth, so he might get his chance then.	
2. Maribel	likes to <u>see</u> movies	s. In fact, she	several movies a week. Last week	
she	Toy Story 3 and	she thought it was th	e best movie she had ever	
3. Wally lo	oves to <u>sing</u> . He has	s been	for many years in musicals. Last	
year he got	t the chance of a lif	etime when he	at Carnegie Hall. He has also	
	_ in a few local ban	ds as a backup singe	r.	
Really I	Difficult Irregu	ılar Verbs		
Lie-Lay				
	Present	Past	Past Participle	
	lie lay	lay laid	lain laid	
	ıay	iaiu	iaid	

To lie means to rest or recline.

To lay means to put something down. (lay-laid-laid must have an object)

To Lie To Lay

Joe lies on the floor. Yesterday he lay on the couch He has lain in bed all day with the flu.

I lay the mail on the desk.
Yesterday I laid the mail on the table.
I have laid the mail where Ian will see it.

Exercise 6:

Underline the correct verb.

- 1. I am tired, so I am going to (lie, lay) down.
- 2. This week I have (lain, laid) all the tile in this bathroom.
- 3. The patient (lay, laid) on the examining table in the hospital.
- 4. (Lying, Laying) down after dinner helps me digest my food.
- 5. (Lay, Lie) the books here on the desk.

Sit-Set

Present	Past	Past Participle
sit	sat	sat
set	set	set

To sit means to take a seat or to rest.

To set means to put or to place an object.

To Sit To Set

I sit and meditate thirty minutes a day. I sat and waited in the doctor's office.

I set the dog's water bowl on the ground.

sat and waited in the doctor's office. I set the table last night.

I have sat in the front row every class. He has set off fireworks for ten years.

Exercise 7: Underline the correct form of the verb below.

- 1. Please (set, sit) out the laundry so I can wash it.
- 2. Come on in and (set, sit) down.
- 3. I (sat, set) in the train station for two hours.
- 4. She climbed three flights of stairs before (sitting, setting) down her bags.
- 5. They (sat, set) in the noisy sports bar all afternoon to watch the Super Bowl.

Rise-Raise

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	Past Participle
rise	rose	risen
raise	raised	raised

To rise means to get up or move up.

To raise means to lift an object or increase an amount.

To Rise	To Raise
---------	----------

The bakers *rise* before dawn.

The audience *rose* to clap for the singers.

Vampires have *risen* from death in movies. My boss has *raised* my salary.

I *raise* the shades every morning. I *raised* my hand to ask a question. My boss has *raised* my salary.

Exercise 8: Underline the correct form of the verb below.

- 1. We (raised, rose) the money for the children's charity.
- 2. The cost of living has (risen, raised) over the past twenty years.
- 3. I (rise, raise) early on Saturdays because I have to work the early shift.
- 4. The audience (rose, raised) to applaud the singer.
- 5. Did the pet store (raise, rise) the price of cat food again?

Non-Standard V.S. Standard English

Now that you have a better understanding of regular and irregular verbs, you are better prepared to understand non-standard English or slang.

Often non-standard English is the result of using the wrong verb tense. While non-standard works fine for hanging out with friends, Standard English is expected of you in college.

Non-standard English

Standard English

(avoid these in writing at all times)

1^{st}	I walks	we walks	I walk	we walk
2^{nd}	You walks	you walks	you walk	you walk
3 rd	He, she it walk	they walk	he, she, it walks	they walk

PAST TENSE

1^{st}	I walk	we walk	I walked	we walked
2 nd	You walk	you walk	you walked	you walked
3 rd	He, she, it walk	they walk	he, she, it walked	they walked



Tip \leq In the present tense of regular verbs, only the 3rd person (he, she, it) verb form has an -s at the end. In the past tense of regular verbs, all forms have *-ed* at the end.

One of the common mistakes people make when using non-standard English is dropping the endings of regular verbs.

Tim work every Friday until eight. vs. Tim works every Friday until eight.

Tim work overtime last week. Tim worked overtime last week.

Another mistake involves mixing up the three common irregular verbs be, have and do.

Be

Non-standard

Standard English

PRESENT TENSE

1 st	I be (I is)	we be	I am	we are
2^{nd}	You be	you be	you are	you are
3 rd	He, she it be	they be	he, she, it is	they are

PAST TENSE

1 st	I were	we was	I was	we were
2^{nd}	You was	you was	you were	you were
3 rd	He, she, it were	they was	he, she, it was	they were

Have

Non-standard

Standard English

Person PRESENT TENSE

1^{st}	I has	we has	I have	we have
2 nd	You has	you has	you have	you have
3 rd	He, she it have	they has	he, she, it has	they have

PAST TENSE

1 st	I has	we has	I had	we had
2 nd	You has	you has	you had	you had
3 rd	He, she, it have	they has	he, she, it had	they had

Do

Non-standard

Standard English

Person	PRESENT TENSE

1 st	I does	we does	I do	we do	
2 nd 3 rd	You does He, she it do	you does they does	you do he, she, it does	you do they do	
3 rd	He, she it do	they does	he, she, it does	they do	

PAST TENSE

1 st	I done	we done	I did	we did
2^{nd}	You done	you done	you did	you did
3 rd	He, she, it done	they done	he, she, it did	they did

Be careful to avoid the common mistake of using don't instead of doesn't.

Non-standard Standard

This cell phone *don't* work. vs. This cell phone *doesn't* work.

She *don't* care. vs. She *doesn't* care.

Exercise 9: Underline the standard form of the irregular verbs below.

- 1. Today I (have, has) a grammar midterm.
- 2. I (do, does) enjoy the confidence that comes with knowing the rules for grammar.
- 3. My friend (is, are) always worried before tests.
- 4. She (don't, doesn't) study enough to feel confident.
- 5. The teacher told us we (has, have) two hours for the test.
- 6. I (was, were) surprised by some of the questions.
- 7. After I finished the test, though, I knew I (done, did) well.
- 8. Several students (was, were) not finished by the end of the class.
- 9. My friend (is, are) thinking of dropping the class because she failed the test.
- 10. I think she (has, have) a bad attitude toward grammar, but I love it.

Consistent Verb Tense

Keeping Tenses Consistent – Do not shift tenses unnecessarily.

When you begin writing in the present tense, do not shift suddenly to the past.

When you begin in the past tense, do not shift without reason to the present.

Notice the inconsistent verb tenses in the next example:

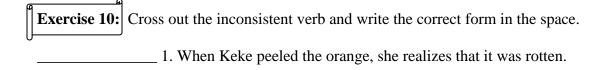
Flames <u>rose</u> from the roof of the burning house. The neighbors <u>call</u> the fire department and <u>reported</u> the fire. The fire trucks <u>arrive</u> within minutes, and the fire fighters <u>jumped</u> out of the truck and <u>spray</u> water on the fire.

The verbs must be consistently in the present tense:

Flames <u>rise</u> from the roof of the burning house. The neighbors <u>call</u> the fire department and <u>report</u> the fire. The fire trucks <u>arrive</u> within minutes, and the fire fighters <u>jump</u> out of the truck and <u>spray</u> water on the fire.

Or the verbs must be consistently in the past tense:

Flames <u>rose</u> from the roof of the burning house. The neighbors <u>called</u> the fire department and <u>reported</u> the fire. The fire trucks <u>arrived</u> within minutes, and the fire fighters <u>jumped</u> out of the truck and <u>sprayed</u> water on the fire.



 2. Rick misses the bus when he sleeps in and ate breakfast too.
 3. I reached for the bag of cookies, but when I grabbed it, I realize it was almost empty.
 4. She gave her old textbooks to her sister who asked for them when she sees them.
 5. I went to the grocery store, picked out the perfect food for the party, and then I pay for it in cash.
 6. I look out the window and saw the city lights that sparkled so brightly.
 7. They watched the circus and laugh when the clown slipped on the banana.
 8. I ride my bike to school everyday, park it, and walked to class.
9. Reggie watches and waits impatiently for the mail every day. He hoped to win the Publisher's Clearinghouse Sweepstakes.
 10. Jenna plays the flute and writes songs because she loved music.

Advanced Verb Tenses: Looking at all the Verb Tenses

Verbs tell us when something occurred. The most common verb tenses are present, past, and future. Yet there are nine other tenses that allow writers to be more specific and subtle. See the chart below for an example of all twelve tenses.

<u>Tenses</u>	Examples
Present	I laugh. She laughs.
Past	I laughed at the comedian's joke.
Future	You will laugh when you hear the joke too.
Present perfect	Gail <i>has laughed</i> at his jokes before. They <i>have laughed</i> at his jokes before.
Past perfect	They had laughed for hours before they left the show.
Future perfect	The audience <i>will have laughed</i> for hours by the time they leave.
Present progressive	I am laughing already.
Past progressive	She was laughing during the show.

Future progressive The crowd *will be laughing* tonight.

Present perfect

progressive The audience *has been laughing* for hours.

Past perfect The crowd had been laughing until the new act started.

progressive

Future perfect Gail will have been laughing at this comedian for an hour

progressive by the time his set is over.



The perfect tenses are formed by adding have, has, or had to the past participle.

Ex: has laugh + ed

The progressive tenses are formed by adding am, is, are, was, were to the present participle.

Ex: were laugh+ing

The present progressive tenses are formed by adding *have been, has been*, or *had been* to the present participle. Ex: have been laugh+ing

Present Perfect = have or has + past participle

The present perfect tense expresses an action that began in the past and has recently been completed or is continuing in the present.

The managers *have* just *agreed* on a new contract with the employees.

Linda has worked here for over ten years.

Past Perfect = had + past participle

The past perfect tense expresses a past action that was completed before another past action.

The movie *had* just *started* when the fire alarm rang.

Lola *had learned* to tango by the time she was twelve.

Present Progressive = am, is, or are + -ing form

The present progressive tense expresses an action still in progress.

I am taking a walk every morning this week.

The lilies *are growing* taller.

Past Progressive = was or were + -ing form

The past progressive expresses an action that was in progress in the past.

She was spending thirty dollars a week on Starbucks coffee before she quit.

Yesterday my favorite clothing store was selling everything at half price.

Exercise 11: For the following sentences, fill in the present or past perfect or the present or past progressive of the verb shown. Use the tense that best fits the sentence.

Throw	The quarterback intercepted.	the pass beautifully; unfortunately, it was
See	2. I my fa meeting my friends there.	vorite band tonight at the Viper Room, and I am
Walk	3. Theyhad forgotten their money.	_ all the way to the mall before they realized they
Study	4. Julie	_ English for three years since she came to the US.
Park	5. The fire truck	near the burning building all last night.
Watch	6. We	the NBA finals on TV when the power went out.
Grow	7. Irose	es in my flower garden for the first time this year.
Try	8. Jeffrey	out for the basketball team again this semester.
Feel	9. The waiter	good about table seven until he saw their small tip.
Place	10. After dinner, I	the plates in the dishwasher when I broke one.

Verbals

Verbals are words formed from verbs. Verbals can add variety to your writing. There are three kinds of verbals: infinitives, participles, and gerunds.

Infinitive = to + an action verb

I love to dance.

Peter offered to drive us home.

Participle = -ed verb or -ing verb used as an adjective to describe a noun or pronoun

Avoiding her chipped tooth, the determined girl bit into the sandwich carefully.

The *smiling* boy held up his *gleaming* bicycle.

Gerund = the -ing form of a verb used as a noun (can be used as a subject or an object)

Biking is my preferred form of exercise. (Biking is the subject of the verb is.)

By *running*, people can increase their fitness quickly. (Running is the object of the preposition by.)

Exercise 12:	Identify the italicized word as a participle (P), an infinitive (I), or a gerund (G).
1.	Squeezing her nose, my mother tried to avoid sneezing.
2.	Are you going to try to break the high jump record?
3.]	My father's graying hair lends him a sense of gravitas.
4.	After hiking through the forest for hours, we finally arrived at camp.
5.	Her crooked nose worked well to hold up her glasses.
6.	Painting is my favorite hobby.
7. '	"To be or not to be, that is the question."
8.]	Do you like to play video games so much that they dominate your life?
9.7	The <i>smiling</i> girl glanced at me.
10.	What should I do with this burned pot roast?

Active and Passive Verbs

When the subject of a sentence performs the action of the verb, the verb is an active verb.

When a sentence is written in the passive voice, an object is acted upon. The "doer" of the action may or may not be included in the sentence.

ACTIVE	PASSIVE

Jenny ate the chocolate ice cream. T (The subject, Jenny, is the doer of the action.) (T

The carpenter *remodeled* the bathroom. (*The subject, carpenter, does the action.*)

The chocolate ice cream was eaten. (The subject, ice cream, is acted upon.)

The bathroom *was remodeled* by the carpenter.

(The bathroom does not act – instead, something happens to it.)

Sentences written in the passive voice are less powerful than sentences in the active voice. Using the active voice makes writing more direct and concise. The passive voice is most appropriate when the performer of the action is unknown or when the intention is to emphasize the receiver of the action.

Our car was vandalized last week. (The identity of the vandal is unknown.) Several employees were seriously injured as a result of their negligence. (The receiver of the action, *employees*, is being emphasized.)

Exercise 13: Rewrite the following sentences and change them from the passive to the active voice.

- 1. The newspaper was delivered to my door everyday by the paperboy.
- 2. Keys are always being lost by the parking valet.
- 3. The run-on sentences were edited by students in the grammar class.
- 4. A delicious meal was prepared by the hostess for the guests.
- 5. Several feral cats were taken to the vet by a concerned animal lover.
- 6. The horse was ridden by the expert cowboy as he roped the steer.
- 7. What a thrill the day the record for the 200 meter dash was broken by Michael Johnson.
- 8. When the accident happened, the car was being driven by my brother.
- 9. The singers at Carnegie Hall were given a standing ovation by the audience.
- 10. The newly discovered Picasso was hung in the Louvre by the museum curator.
- 11. The computer was repaired by the technician.

Sentence Parts Nouns

<u>n</u> Bryant	<u>Place</u> Disneyland home	<u>Thing</u> book desk	<u>Idea</u> democracy freedom	
fill in at leas	at three examples of each	below:		
-	Exchange your sentence student's writing.	with another student an	d circle or highlight all four	nour
the other s Step Three	student's writing.	Were they easy to find	? Did you wonder if one w	
the other s	etudent's writing.	Were they easy to find	? Did you wonder if one w	

-ism: capitalism, magnetism,		,	
-ment: development, arrangement, _		,	
-ity: severity, paucity, enmity,	,		

Exercise 2: Circle or highlight **only the nouns** in the following list.

joy	Jessica	justification	actress	beauty
pretty	purse	schism	late	beautiful
home	hero	equity	tired	happy
car	Canada	catch	freedom	happiness
dog	disappear	diagram	free	fake
pencil	piccolo	print	hope	faker
fast	friendly	fear	laughter	bake
table	tomato	touch	laugh	baker
she	send	soup	conversation	bakery

(Notice that some nouns are capitalized and some are not. Why do you think this is?)

Proper and Common Nouns



Definition: Nouns which name specific people or places



Proper nouns are always capitalized. Always!

Mark America President Obama Mother Theresa Maria Costa Rica Jennifer Lopez Gandhi

Many names consist of more than one word:

Miss America United States Buckingham Palace South Africa Atlantic Ocean Cape Canaveral Proper nouns may also refer to times or to dates in the calendar:

January Monday Memorial Day February Tuesday Thanksgiving



Definition: All nouns that aren't proper nouns.

Common nouns are only capitalized when they are the first word in the sentence. Even a noun like mom that refers to a person is not a specific enough noun to be a proper noun.

My mom asked me to pick her up after school.

Mom said it was your turn to do the dishes.

Nouns as **Subjects**



Definition: The subject of the sentence is the noun (or pronoun) doing the action or being something. It's what the sentence is about.

Tip: The subject of a sentence will <u>always</u> be a noun or pronoun.

To find the noun that is the subject:

Step 1: Find the verb.

Step 2: Insert the word who or what before the verb, and read the sentence as a question.

Step 3: Answer the question. Your answer will be the subject.

Example: Camels have three eyelids.

Step 1: The verb is *have*.

Step 2: Who or what have three eyelids?

Step 3: Camels have three eyelids. Therefore, *camels* is the subject of the sentence.

Exercise 3: Go to Exercise 2 in the verb section of this book. Locate the noun that is the subject of each sentence and underline it **once**. (Hint: Find the verb, then ask yourself who or what is doing the action or experiencing that state of being. The answer will be the subject.)

Exercise 4:

Find the verb first and underline it twice. Then find the subject by asking who or what did the verb or experienced the state of being. Underline the subject once.

- 1. Climatologists see much physical evidence of global climate change.
- 2. After the last election, many people celebrated all over the world.
- 3. Happiness makes life worth living.
- 4. My mom cooked the best Thanksgiving feast ever last year.
- 5. I start every day with simple exercises like yoga and stretches.
- 6. On the way to school my bus ran a red light.
- 7. I have always been tall.
- 8. She will be going to the party after all.
- 9. Would you like to dance?
- 10. I have been having so much fun today.

Exercise 5:

COMPOUND SUBJECTS & VERBS: Sometimes sentences have more than one subject or verb. Underline the verb(s) twice. Then underline the subject(s) once.

- 1. Jason and Juan play on the baseball team.
- 2. Yesterday I tripped on the stairs, broke my glasses, and twisted my ankle.
- 3. My mom and my brother decorated the house and threw me a surprise birthday party.
- 4. Students in English classes memorize definitions and learn to write well.
- 5. Good teachers often tell jokes, call on students, and pay attention to the mood in the classroom.

REVIEW:

Definition of a noun – p, p, t or i	
List two proper nouns,	
List two common nouns,	
List seven typical noun endings	
Are subjects always nouns or pronouns? (yes, no)	
Are nouns always subjects? (yes, no)	
What do you need to practice more?	

Sentence Parts Pronouns

Definition: Pronouns take the place of nouns (persons, places, things, or ideas).

Subject and Object Pronouns

Subject <u>Pronouns</u>	Object <u>Pronouns</u>
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
they	them

Subject pronouns are subjects of verbs.

I was feeling relaxed. (I is the subject of the verb was feeling.)

He started his project yesterday. (He is the subject of the verb started.)

We will complete our tax forms. (We is the subject of the verb will complete.)

Rules:

1. Always use a subject pronoun in a sentence with more than one subject.

Incorrect Mark and me went to the mall last week.	Correct Mark and / went to the mall last week.
Him and me spent our whole paychecks.	He and I spent our whole paychecks.

If you are confused, read the sentence out loud and try each pronoun by itself.

"Me went to the mall last week" will sound funny, but "I went to the mall last week" will sound correct.

2. Use a subject pronoun after different forms of the verb *be*, including am, is, are, was, were, has been, have been, and others.

Correct	Reworded and Correct
It was she who called.	She was the one who called.
It may have been they who knocked.	They may have knocked.
It is he.	He is here.

In spoken English, many people break this rule because they are unaware of it. However, in writing, proper grammar is expected. One way to avoid these stilted yet correct constructions is to reword each sentence as written above.

3. Use **subject pronouns** after *than* or *as* when a verb is understood after the pronoun.

You run faster than I (run). (The verb *run* is understood after I.)

She is as stubborn as I (am). (The verb am is understood after I.)

They do not go out as much as we (do). (The verb do is understood after we.)



When writing, check your work by mentally filling in the missing verb at the end of the sentence.

Use **object pronouns** after as or than if a verb is not understood after the pronoun.

The rules apply to me as well as you.

For the in-class essay, our teacher gave Luis more points than me.

Object Pronouns are the **objects** of verbs or prepositions.

(me, you, him, her, us, them, it)

Examples:

They saw us at the concert. (Us is the **object** of the verb saw.)

Julia likes *him*. (*Him* is the **object** of the verb *likes*.)

With *you* and *me* on the team, there is no way we can lose. (*You* and *me* are the **objects** of the preposition with.)

He gave the present to *her*. (*Her* is the **object** of the preposition *to*.)



People frequently make pronoun errors when two objects follow the verb.

Incorrect

He looked at Gigi and I.

I waved to Tony and he.

Correct

He looked at Gigi and me.

I waved to Tony and him.

Try each pronoun out loud when you are confused. "He looked at me" sounds better than "He looked at I."

Exercise 1: Underline the correct pronoun. Circle S or O to indicate subject or object pronoun.

- S O 1. (Him, He) and (I, me) are not dating anymore.
- S O 2. He is not a better soccer player than (me, I).
- S O 3. Please pass the parsnips to Pete and (her, she).
- S O 4. The clouds outside look ominous to (me, I).
- S O 5. She arrived at the party earlier than (they, them).

- SO6. When we were late, dad yelled at Donna and (I, me).
- S O7. He can't cook as well as (me, I).
- SO8. Lola and (her, she) are studying tonight for the test.
- S O9. Did you duplicate the notes for Brynn and (I, me) already?
- S O10. It was (me, I) who borrowed your sweater yesterday.

Relative Pronouns start a phrase that gives more information about someone or something already mentioned in the sentence.

l- a	la a		414	which
who	whom	whose	that	wnich
******	77 11 0 111	***********	unu	77 111 (11

The composer, *who* is the best in her field, has studied Bach.

The painter *whom* I most admire is Monet.

The Dusenbergs, *whose* cars were quite popular, live in Newport Beach.

I liked five songs *that* were on my friend's playlist.

Huevos rancheros, *which* is my favorite breakfast, gives me heartburn.

Each relative pronoun above refers to a specific word that precedes it in the sentence. Who refers to composer, whom refers to painter, whose refers to Dusenbergs, that refers to songs, and which refers to huevos rancheros.

Only two of these relative pronouns above begin phrases that contain non-essential information, and those phrases are set off with commas for that reason.

NOTES:

Whose means belonging to whom. Whose is different from who's, which means who is.

Who, whose, and whom refer to people and animals with names (as in Lassie or Flipper).

I cannot remember **whose** backpack this is.

Which refers to things.

Hand me my purse **which** is on the table.

That can refer to groups or things.

The stray cat **that** was here earlier is at the back door again.

The team **that** won the championship was undefeated all season.

Who is a **subject pronoun** and will be used as the subject of a verb.

I can't wait to find out **who** will be my lab partner.

Whom is an **object pronoun** and will be used as the object of a verb or a preposition.

Becky is the candidate **whom** I like best for this job.

To **whom** shall I address this letter?

Exercise 2: Underline the correct pronoun in the sentences below:

- 1. My friend, (who, which) loves fashion, is studying to be a clothing designer.
- 2. Everybody knew (who, whom) had caused the accident.
- 3. I wonder to (who, whom) I should send my request.
- 4. The artist (who, which) painted the fresco is still alive.
- 5. For (who, whom) will you vote in the next election?

Possessive Pronouns show ownership or possession.

my, mine our, ours your, yours your, yours his their, theirs her, hers its

That car is mine.

Your car is over there.

Our tickets are in my purse.

None of the possessive pronouns use apostrophes! Correct **Incorrect** That car is hers.

That car is hers'.

The stucco house is theirs'.

5. The newspaper is ours'.

The stucco house is theirs.

Avoid the following common error when using *mine*:

	 C
Incorrect	Correct
That paper is <i>mines</i> .	That paper is <i>mine</i> .
Where is <i>mines</i> ?	Where is <i>mine</i> ?

(There are coal mines, salt mines, and diamond mines. Any other mines are strictly prohibited.)

Exercise 3: Locate and cross out the incorrect pronoun in each sentence. Write the correct pronoun
<u>hers</u> Since you are a friend of her, you can join us.
1. The trout is mines. I caught it myself!
2. I crashed my skateboard, so I have to get it's wheels repaired.
3. That book is hers'. I gave it to her.
4. Did you say the car was their's?

Reflexive Pronouns refer to the subject of the sentence; they are used when the subject acts on itself and are used for emphasis.

myself	herself	ourselves
yourself	himself	yourselves
	itself	themselves

I will wash the car *myself*. The president *himself* made the phone call.

The children did it themselves. She *herself* was not there.

He nominated *himself*. I hurt myself.

△ When reflexive pronouns are plural, -self becomes –selves.

Example: The newlyweds treated *themselves* to a honeymoon in Hawaii.

Take care not to use an incorrect form of a reflexive propoun

	Take care not to use an incorrect form of a reflexive profloun.				
Incorrect		Correct			
	They invited the children <i>themself</i> .	They invited the children themselves.			
	He believes in <i>hisself</i> .	He believes in <i>himself</i> .			
	We painted the room <i>ourself</i> .	We painted the room <i>ourselves</i> .			

Exercise 4:	Cross out the incorrect reflexive pronoun and write the correct form in the space.
	1. Many female celebrities do their own hair and makeup theirselves.
	2. We thought we could fix the fence by ourself.
	3. Carla, you have to finish your homework yourselfs.
	4. Tom considers hisself the best lawyer in San Francisco.
	5. Some musicians are against using autotune for themself.

Review pronouns Cross out the pronoun error and write the correct form above it.

- 1. Before he kicked the punt, the kicker crossed hisself for good luck.
- 2. Who shall I say is calling?
- 3. Julie and me refused to join the spectators watching the fight.
- 4. Did you enjoy the movie as much as me?
- 5. My dad promised Luke and I a trip to Las Vegas over vacation.
- 6. This here McDonald's is full of bats.
- 7. Anyone not laughing at this point just isn't giving their full attention.
- 8. Yesterday I met a friend of her.

- 9. The ski instructor smiled at Sarah and I before our lesson began.
- 10. He loves frozen yogurt, but she has to get mango because it's the best flavor.

Indefinite Pronouns are used to refer to nouns that are neither specific or clear cut (they are not "definite).

A list of common indefinite pronouns:

	Singular		Plural	Singular <u>or</u> Plural
One	Anything	Each	Both	All
Anyone Someone	Something everything	Either Neither	Few Many	Any More
Everyone		Some	Others	Most
Anybody somebody		every	Several	None Some

Rules

1. Indefinite articles that end in "one," "body," and "thing" are <u>always</u> singular.

Incorrect	Correct
Anyone are welcome to join.	Anyone is welcome to join.
Something were bothering him.	Something was bothering him.
Are anybody interested in going out?	Is anybody interested in going out?

2. The indefinite pronouns, all, any, more, most, none, and some, are singular or plural depending on what noun they refer to.

All of the students were happy. (In this sentence, "All" refers to "students," which is a plural noun.) All of the turkey was eaten. (In this sentence, "All" refers to "turkey," which is a singular noun.)

3. Indefinite pronouns must agree in number with other related pronouns.

Incorrect	Correct
Did anyone leave their backpack in the class?	Did anyone leave his backpack in class?
("Anyone" is singular, and does not a	agree with the plural possessive pronoun "their.")
Everyone was satisfied with their meal.	Everyone was satisfied with her meal.

("Everyone" is singular, and does not agree with the plural possessive pronoun "their.")

Alternately, one may revise the above sentences by using the formulation, "his or her." Example: Did anyone leave his or her backpack in class?

To avoid the awkwardness of "his or her," one may change the indefinite pronoun to a plural form.

Example: Did *any* of the students leave *their* backpacks in class? (In this revised version, "any" is a plural indefinite pronoun that refers to the plural noun, "students," and agrees with the possessive pronoun, "their.")

Exercise 5: Circle the correct word choice for each sentence below.

- 1. Anyone (is / are) eligible to enter the contest.
- 2. One of my friends (has / have) the keys to the car.
- 3. Each one of the footballs (is / are) in the running for the final spot in the playoffs.
- 4. Neither of the two choices (is / are) a good one.
- 5. Both the teacher and the student (was / were) happy with the outcome.
- 6. Several cars (was / were) seen speeding through the intersection.
- 7. Some members of the team (disagrees / disagree) with the firing of the coach.
- 8. Most of the movie (was / were) over Ranida came home.
- 9. Is anyone going to raise (her / their) hand?
- 10. Some consumers say (his or her / their) life savings disappear during the recession of 2008.

Sentence Parts Adjectives

Definition: Adjectives are words that describe nouns and pronouns.

Adjectives tell us three thin	which one? What kind? How many?	
The car drove (What kind of car?)	down the street. (What kind of street?)	Fill in as many different adjectives as you can.

Notice how the adjective you choose changes the sentence completely. Adjectives allow a writer to be specific which makes the writing more interesting.

Adjectives tend to be found:

- in front of the word they describe (as in red car)
- after state of being verbs : am is are was were (as in I was happy)
- following linking verbs (feel, look, smell, sound, taste, appear)

Exercises:

Find the adjectives in the sentences below:

Write "adj." over each adjective and draw an arrow to the noun it describes.

- 1. The new red car whizzed past me on the narrow, curvy road.
- 2. Four red robins chirped on my white windowsill.
- 3. Those two sizzling steaks smell delicious.
- 4. My biology exam was really easy.
- 5. Tight jeans are cool again according to an online survey of college students.

Choose one sentence above and change all the adjectives. Rewrite your version of the sentence here	
	_
	_

Read your sentence to a partner or a goup of your classmates. Ask them to identify all the adjectives in your sentence. Circle the adjectives if they guess correctly. Point out adjectives that they missed if any.

Review: What do adjectives describe? What three questions do they answer?

Using adjectives to compare two or more things



For short adjectives, add –er when comparing two things Add –est when comparing three things

Example: I am *taller* than my mother, but my sister is the *tallest* person in our family.



For longer adjectives of two or more syllables, add *more* when comparing two things add most when comparing three things

Examples: My brother is *more talkative* than my father, but my grandmother is the most talkative person in our family.

> Playing cards is *more enjoyable* than playing checkers, but playing chess is the most enjoyable of all.



Be careful not to use both an –er ending and more or both an -est ending and most

Incorrect

Basketball is a *more livelier* game than baseball.

Muhommad Wong was voted most likeliest to succeed in our school.

Correct

Basketball is a *livelier* game than baseball.

Muhommad Wong was voted most likely to succeed in our school.



A Pay special attention to the following adjectives with <u>irregular</u> forms:

	Comparative (comparing two things)	Superlative (comparing three or more things)
bad	worse	worst
good, well	better	best
little	less	least
much, many	more	most

Careful		Comparative	Superlative
Careful Bad Good Helpful Write your own sentence using a comparative adjective from the list above	Soft		
Good Helpful Write your own sentence using a comparative adjective from the list above	Fast		
Good Helpful Write your own sentence using a comparative adjective from the list above	Careful		
Helpful Write your own sentence using a comparative adjective from the list above	Bad		
Write your own sentence using a comparative adjective from the list above. Write your own sentence using a superlative adjective from the list above.	Good		
	Helpful		
Write your own sentence using a superlative adjective from the list above.	Write your own sentence u	using a comparative adjective	e from the list above
	Write your own sentence t	using a superlative adjective f	From the list above.

NOTES:

Do not modify an absolute concept

Do not use an adjective before words such as straight, perfect, round, or unique. These are absolute concepts that do not have relative amounts or varying degrees.

This chocolate raspberry cola is very unique. (Never write very unique!)

Something either is unique, or it is not. The cola is unique, not very unique.

Avoid double negatives in English

Words such as never, no, and not should not be paired with neither, no one, nobody, or nothing.

My boss is not doing nothing to help me change my schedule during finals.

My boss is not doing anything to help me change my schedule during finals.

Which one is correct in English? Which one is correct in Spanish?

Well and Good are frequently confused

Good is an adjective that describes nouns.

Well is usually an adverb that describes verbs. (more on adverbs later!)

Well is also used as an adjective when referring to health.

Examples:

I am a good skier.

Two-year-old Rose was good during the baptism of her baby brother.

Steve did well on his exam. (Well is an adverb describing the verb did.)

I was not feeling well.

Locate the adjectives in the examples **above** and write adj. above them with an arrow pointing to the noun they describe.

Exercise: Cross out the adjective error in each sentence below and write the correct adjective.			
1	I am the fastest of the two swimmers on my team.		
2	Her eyes are her attractivest feature.		
3	Mr. Lapanne is the more helpful of all my professors.		
4	Suzie did not feel good after eating the shellfish sandwich.		
5.	Lola's hair style is very unique and totally perfect for her.		

Review:

- 1. What three things does an adjective tell you?
- 2. What does an adjective describe?

Sentence Parts Adverbs

Definition: Adverbs are words that describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

Adverbs tell us When? Where? How? How often?

To what degree?

Adverbs frequently end in -ly (but not all words that end in -ly are adverbs!)

Examples:

The teacher spoke gently to the confused student. (The adverb gently describes how she spoke.)

The student said he was completely lost on this campus. (The adverb completely describes to what degree the student was lost.)

Yesterday the teacher listened very sympathetically. (The adverb sympathetically describes how she listened.) (The adverb yesterday describes when she listened.)



Many people mistakenly use an adjective rather than an adverb after a verb.

Incorrect	Correct
Jack breathed heavy.	Jack breathed heavily.
I learn quick.	I learn quickly.

Exercise 1: Underline or highlight the correct adjective or adverb in each sentence below:

- 1. Tina works out (regular, regularly).
- 2. Tony listened (careful, carefully) to the doctor's (exact, exactly) instructions.
- 3. I was (nervous, nervously) on our first date.
- 4. She felt (good, well) even though she had been sick last week.
- 5. Learning grammar is (easy, easier) than I expected it to be.
- 6. I was (real, really) happy that I made the team.
- 7. Make sure the paper is done (right, correctly).
- 8. I did not do too (good, well) on my first test.
- 9. I know I will do (good, better) on the next exam.
- 10. (Slow, Slowly) but (sure, surely) I am improving my grades.

Creating Adverbs from Adjectives

adjective + -ly = adverbthe adjective slow + ly = slowlyIn general: **Exceptions**: Exceptions in spelling Example Silent e is dropped in true, due, whole \rightarrow truly y becomes I happily happy \rightarrow le after a consonant is dropped sensible→ sensibly after ll only add y full fully Adjectives ending in –ic: adjective + ally fantastic → fantastically Exception: public → publicly Adjectives already ending in -ly friendly → in a friendly way in a friendly maner probably likely \rightarrow

Exercise 2: Turn the adjectives in the left column into adverbs in the right column:

Adjective	<u>Adverb</u>
patient	
wonderful	
scary	
cruel	
fantastic	
magic	
happy	
whole	

Choose one of the adjectives above. Write a sentence containing the adjective form of the word and then a second sentence containing the adverb form of the same word.

Exercise 3: Locate all of the **adverbs** in the following sentences. Write **adv** above them and draw an arrow pointing to the verb, adjective, or other adverb they describe.

- 1. Slowly it dawned on her that grammar was not so difficult.
- 2. The city lights sparkled brightly in the distance.
- 3. A train honked its horn softly as it moved slowly down the worn tracks.
- 4. His fingers moved deftly over the computer keyboard.
- 5. Her eyes gently opened when the warm sunlight beamed down on her face.

Exercise 4: Fill in the correct adverb form (comparative or superlative) of the adjective in brackets. Some answers will need the words *more* or *most* in addition to the adverb.

1.	I speak English	now than last year. (fluent)
2.	She greeted me	of all of them. (polite)
3.	They smiled	_than before. (happy)
4.	She dances	of the entire group. (graceful)
5.	Could you write	this time? (clear)
6.	Planes can fly	than birds. (high)
7.	Since the accident he drives	than before. (careful)
8.	Jim can run	_ than Derek. (fast)
9.	Our team played	of all. (bad)
10	He worked	than ever before (hard)

Review:

What does an adverb describe?

What five things does an adverb tell you?

Sentence Parts

Prepositions

Definition: A preposition is a word that shows position or location or time.

Tip: The following senter	nce will help you find most prepo	ositions that you encounter	in sentences:
	THE SQUIRREL RAN	THE TREE.	
Any one word that fits in to make sense in that sentence	that blank is a preposition. Think ce. Write them below:	of as many words as you o	can that would

up down

There are a few important prepositions that do not fit into the sentence above. These you will need to **memorize** so you can locate them easily when you are analyzing sentences. The most frequently used exceptions are: **like, of, with, except, during.** Use the mnemonic **LOWED** to remember them. A few time words such as **after** and **before** may also not quite fit the sentence.

Prepositional Phrases

Prepositions are very important to identify because within a sentence, a preposition will begin a prepositional phrase. Here are some examples:

across the river	on my way	over the years	beyond the parking lot
to the store	from school	along the fence	after dark
like her	with my friends	except tomatoes	during the game

Each one of these prepositional phrases begins with a preposition, ends with a noun or pronoun, and includes all the words in between.

xercise:
ow write an entire sentence with a subject and a verb and at least two prepositional phrases.
ind your verb and underline it twice. Ask who or what? Find your subject and underline it once.
ow look at your prepositional phrases. What do you notice?
re any of the words in your prepositional phrases underlined?

In the exercise, underlined words (subjects and verbs) should not be in prepositional phrases!

Why not?

The subject and the verb will NEVER be inside a prepositional phrase.

This is why recognizing prepositional phrases is so very important. Eliminating those phrases makes it much easier to locate the verb and then the subject.

From now on, every time you analyze a sentence you will locate and eliminate the prepositional phrases first, then find the verb(s) and only then locate the subject(s). This will make your task much, much easier!

Note: A prepositional phrase can have more than one object of the preposition (op).

He gave the tickets to Shawn and me.

Prepositional phrase

Shawn is an object of the preposition

me is an object of the preposition

List of Common Prepositions

above across after against along amid among around as at	before behind below beneath beside between beyond by down during for from in inside into	like near of off on onto out outside over past regarding round since	than through throughout till to toward under unlike until up upon with within
--	--	--	---

SUBJECTS and VERBS = Basic Building Blocks of a Sentence

S V S V

<u>Class ended.</u> <u>They left.</u>

- ✓ Verbs are easier to spot than subjects because
 - verbs change form to show time walk/walked, go/went, is/was
 - most verbs are actions
 - there can be a lot of nouns and pronouns in a sentence that aren't subjects
- ✓ To find the subject of a sentence, locate the verb first and ask who or what did the verb. The subject will be the noun or pronoun that answers that question. Underline the verb once and the subject twice.

Andrew signed his name in purple ink.

Genie was absent today.

- ➤ Things to Know About Subjects and Verbs:
- 1. Some verbs consist of more than one word: helping verb(s) + main verbs

Andrew had signed his name in purple ink.

Genie might be late tomorrow.

2. Sentences can have more than one verb and/or more than one subject.

Zombies and vampires are popular these days.

The airplane shook and rattled when it landed.

3. TO + VERB will never be the verb of a sentence

<u>She loves</u> to watch reality television shows.

4. –ING words can't be verbs unless they have a helping verb (though they can be subjects).

<u>Finding</u> a good job <u>is going</u> to be hard without a college degree.

5. Adverbs like NOT, NEVER, STILL, ONLY, and SLOWLY are never part of the verb, but they can come between a helping verb and a main verb.

Susan may not arrive on time.

6. Subjects and Verbs are NEVER IN A PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE, so crossing out the prepositional phrases first can help you find the subject and the verb.

Some of my friends from the neighborhood saw a coyote in the street.

The <u>leather</u> on my new shoes is already showing signs of wear and tear.

7. Sometimes the subject can come after the verb or between the helping verb and main verb.

There <u>are lots</u> of grammar rules to learn.

Are you going to summer school?

8. In a command or a request, the subject is understood to be "you."

Please open the window. (You) please open the window.

<u>Shut</u> the door this instant! (You) <u>shut</u> the door this instant!



In the sentences below, locate the verb first and then ask who or what did it to find the subject. Underline verbs twice and subjects once. You might want to cross out prepositional phrases first. Remember, a sentence can have more than one subject and more than one verb.

- 1. One of the students in my math class auditioned for *The Voice*.
- 2. Are you going to the presentation in the library?
- 3. Here comes Professor Meyer now.
- 4. John and Tyesha went on the campus tour to UCLA.
- 5. Vanessa has never arrived late to class.
- 6. I really like to read science fiction books.
- 7. The instructor's phone had rung during the final exam.
- 8. Please pass the guacamole and chips.
- 9. Olivia turned in her essay and left without taking the quiz.
- 10. Registering for classes on my old laptop computer is proving to be a challenge.

Clauses and Phrases

Clauses and phrases are the building blocks of sentences. Sometimes a sentence is made of only one of these building blocks. Other times, a sentence is made from a combination of these building blocks.

Clauses

A **clause** is a group of words that has a subject and a verb. That is to say, there is a subject working with a verb.

There are two types of clauses you'll need to know to become a better writer. Recognizing the differences between these types of clauses will help you tremendously when it comes to common writing errors like fragments, run-ons, and comma-splices.

Dependent Clause: a clause that **cannot** stand alone as a sentence. While it has a subject and a verb, a dependent clause does not express a complete thought.

Examples:

Although I enjoyed the new ride at Disneyland Whenever I go out with my friends Because my wallet was stolen

A dependent clause cannot be a sentence by itself. If you punctuate a dependent clause like a sentence, you will have a fragment.

Independent Clause: a clause that **can** stand alone as a sentence. It has a subject, a verb, and expresses a complete thought.

Examples:

I enjoyed the new ride at Disneyland.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior.

America is named after the Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci.

Independent clauses can be punctuated as sentences because they have everything needed to be a sentence (a subject, a verb, a complete thought).

Phrases

A **phrase** is a group of related words that does not contain both a subject and a verb (sometimes they lack both a subject and a verb). Phrases are used in sentences but cannot be sentences by themselves.

Examples:

driving to work (gerund phrase) against a tree (prepositional phrase) a self-made man (noun phrase)

Combining Clauses to Make Sentences:

Knowing the different types of clauses helps you write different kinds of sentences.

The Simple Sentence

Independent clause.

A simple sentence is made from one **independent clause**.

Examples:

I love my wife.

Alicia and Brian like to study.

My bedroom is too small.

The Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is made from **two independent clauses**.

The two independent clauses may be joined

- 1) using a comma and a coordinator
- 2) using a semicolon.

1) Using a **comma** and a **coordinator**

Independent Clause, for independent clause.

and

nor

but

or

yet

so

Examples:

The Wright brothers failed many times, **but** they kept trying. Albert Einstein was a great scientist, **and** he enjoyed playing the violin

ETip: An easy way to remember the **coordinators** is with the word **fanboys**.

2) Using a semicolon

Independent clause; independent clause.

Examples:

The car has been running roughly the last few days; I think it needs a tune up. My friend, Mario, ate a large dinner last night; he declined our offer to go out for a late night meal.

Tip: Semicolons should only be used to join two related independent clauses.

The Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is made from an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions such as *after*, *although*, *because*, *since*, or *when* introduce dependent clauses. These dependent clauses must always be joined with an independent clause.

Independent clause dependent clause.

Dependent clause, independent clause.

Note: When the dependent clause comes before the independent clause, you must have a comma between them.

Examples:

When I was young, I couldn't ride a unicycle.

I can now ride a unicycle because I kept trying.

After we went to the movie, we went out for pizza.

Using subordinate clauses is an effective way to vary sentence style and to express clearly the relationship between the independent and dependent clauses.

Relative Pronouns and Clauses

A **relative pronoun** is a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

Common relative pronouns are:

who	whom	whose	that	which
WHU	WHUIII	WHUSE	шаі	WIIICH

The relative pronoun and the group of words that follow are called a **relative clause**.

Relative clauses must always be joined with an independent clause to form a sentence. Relative clauses give more information about someone or something already mentioned in the sentence.

Examples:

My brother, who is a Lakers fan, has painted his garage purple and yellow.

The painter *whom I most admire* is Monet.

The Dusenbergs, whose cars were quite popular, live in Newport Beach.

I liked five songs that were on my friend's playlist.

Huevos rancheros, which is my favorite breakfast, gives me heartburn.

Using relative clauses is an effective way of combining sentences and of varying sentence structure.

Taking Sentences to the Next Level

Phrases can also be combined with **clauses** to add content and complexity to a sentence.

Examples:

Alicia and Brian like to study at the library.

(at the library is a prepositional **phrase**)

There are six English professors at El Camino College who can juggle.

(at El Camino College is a prepositional **phrase**)

Exercise: Identify each of the following word groups as either a dependent (Dep.) or independent (Ind.) clause.

(Dep. Ind.) 1) after I swam five laps in the pool

(Dep. Ind.) 2) while dancing until the club closed

(Dep. Ind.) 3) we enjoyed our vacation

(Dep. Ind.) 4) when I met my girlfriend at dinner

(Dep. Ind.) 5) the television broke last night

List of Common Dependent Words

after if whatever although in order that when just as whenever as if, as though like (same as) whereas because wherever once (as soon as) before whether since while even if so that even though than ever since though every time unless everywhere until

Fragments Symbol: frag

Definition: A **fragment** is a writing error that occurs when a group of words is punctuated like a sentence but lacks a subject or a verb or doesn't express a complete thought.

For a sentence to be complete, it must:

- Have a subject
- Have a verb
- Express a complete thought

If any one of these parts is missing, you have a fragment.

Fragment Examples

Missing a subject:

Drove to school today. (Who drove?)

And threw the football into the end-zone for a touchdown. (Who is throwing?)

Missing a complete verb:

The thief caught by the police. (was caught)

The forest with its pleasant smell of pinecones. (Where is the verb?)

Lacking a complete thought:

After Cathy passed her math test. (What happens after?)

This morning when I was taking out the dog. (What happened?)

Two Ways to Fix Fragments

1) After identifying what part is missing, add the missing part. Shown are possible ways to fix the fragments identified above.

When I drove to school today, I avoided an accident.

The quarterback threw the football into the end-zone for a touchdown.

The thief was caught by the police.

The forest smelled pleasantly of pinecones.

After Cathy passed her math test, she celebrated with her study group.

This morning when I was taking out the dog, I saw a coyote.

2) Add the fragment to a complete sentence before or after it.

I left the house in a hurry this morning. And forgot my backpack.

I left the house in a hurry this morning and forgot my backpack.

Review

		$\sum Z$	
		If you find one of the parts is missing, add the missing part.	
	Or che	eck to see if your fragment can be added to the sentence before or after it.	
circ	ccle the sentence part (in	g and correcting fragments. Correct each fragment in the space provided parentheses) that is missing. rinning lottery ticket. (subject, verb, complete thought)	
·.	Three times a week I run	n two miles. Ride my bike ten miles. And swim ten laps. (subject, verb, ct)	
3.	Kobe Bryant, driving the	e lane while spinning to shoot. (subject, verb, complete thought)	
	Because the flight was de	elayed, took a bus from Chicago to Boston. (subject, verb, complete thought)	
5.	The fisherman standing b	by the pier. (subject, verb, complete thought)	
	Before gently landing on	n my finger, the butterfly, while floating in the air. (subject, verb, ct)	
·.	I usually make sure my c	checking account has enough money. Not this month. (subject, verb, ct)	
3.	Sue is an excellent volley	yball player. A great basketball player, too. (subject, verb, ct)	
).	Isabella jumping on the t	trampoline for fun. (subject, verb, ct)	
10.	. Because I enjoy riding m	ny bicycle long distances.	

Be sure each of your intended sentences has a subject, has a verb, and expresses a complete thought.

When two

independent clauses are joined without

is created.

punctuation, a

Run-ons Symbol: RO

In order to understand run-ons and comma-splices, you must become familiar with independent and dependent clauses.

An independent clause is a group of words that *can* stand alone as a sentence. In other words, it has a subject, it has a verb, and it expresses a complete thought.

A dependent clause *cannot* stand alone as a sentence because it lacks a subject, a verb, **or** a complete thought.

Definition:

A **run-on** is a writing error that occurs when two or more independent clauses are joined without punctuation. Run-ons create confusion for readers and should be eliminated from your writing.

Example:

My television lost its signal I climbed on the roof to adjust the antenna.

The first independent clause is "My television lost its signal."

- ✓ It has a subject: "television"
- ✓ It has a verb: "lost"
- ✓ It expresses a complete thought.

The second independent clause is

"I climbed on the roof to adjust the antenna."

- ✓ It has a subject: "I"
- ✓ It has a verb: "climbed"
- ✓ It expresses a complete thought.

Fixing Run-ons

The four different ways to fix run-ons are identified below.

Method 1: Make the two independent clauses two distinct sentences.

Example: My television lost its signal. I climbed on the roof to adjust the antenna.

Method 2: Add a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

(A coordinating conjunction is a word used to connect words, phrases, and clauses. The coordinating conjunctions are <u>for</u>, <u>and</u>, <u>nor</u>, <u>but</u>, <u>or</u>, <u>yet</u>, <u>so</u>.)

Example: My television lost its signal, so I climbed on the roof to adjust the antenna.

Method 3: Use a semicolon between the two independent clauses.

(Only use this method if the two independent clauses share a close relationship with each other. **Try not to overuse this method**.)

Example: My television lost its signal; I climbed on the roof to adjust the antenna. My television lost its signal; however, I climbed on the roof to adjust the antenna.

Method 4: Make one of the independent clauses a dependent clause.

Example: Because my television lost its signal, I climbed on the roof to adjust the antenna.

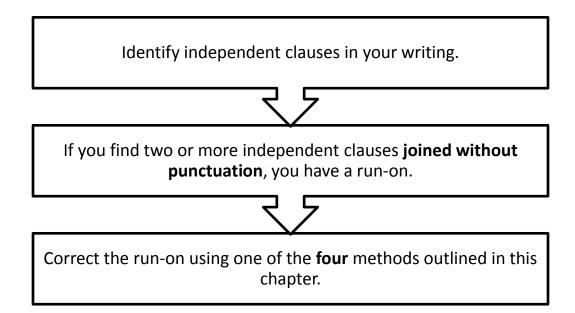
In this example, the first independent clause has been changed to a dependent clause. It is now dependent because it doesn't express a complete thought. Imagine if someone you know walked up to you and said, "Because my television lost its signal."

Comma Alert! Note: When a dependent clause comes *before* an independent clause, a comma is used to separate them.

Example 2 (Method 4): I climbed on the roof to adjust the antenna because my television lost its signal.

(There are no commas in this second example because the independent clause comes <u>before</u> the dependent clause.)

Review



Tip: When it comes to fixing run-ons, variety is the key. Try using different methods so that your sentences do not all have the same rhythm.

Practice identifying and correcting run-ons. Using each of the four methods outlined above, correct each run-on in the space provided.

1.	I enjoy riding my bicycle it's better than walking.
2.	I often go to the beach to play volleyball with my friends we always have a great time.
3.	The Lakers and Celtics have been rivals for a long time seeing them play against each other is always entertaining.
4.	The Los Angeles River is a nice place to visit most people don't know where it is.
5.	Going to college was a difficult decision for me however I decided it would be worth it in the long run.

When two independent

clauses are joined with only a comma, a

is created.

Comma Splice

Symbol: CS

In order to understand run-ons and comma splices, you must become familiar with independent and dependent clauses.

An independent clause is a group of words that *could* stand alone as a sentence. In other words, it has a subject, it has a verb, and it expresses a complete thought.

A dependent clause *could not* stand alone as a sentence because it lacks a subject, a verb, or a complete thought.

Definition:

A **comma splice** is a writing error that occurs when two independent clauses are joined with only a comma. A comma splice is a type of run-on.

Example:

The racetrack became slippery, the race cars slowed down.

The first independent clause is "The racetrack became slippery"

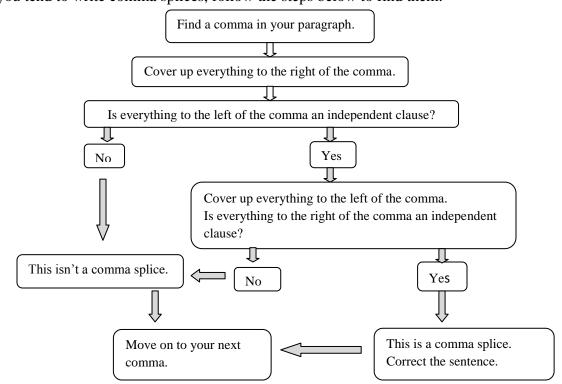
- ✓ It has a subject: "racetrack"
- ✓ It has a verb: "became"
- ✓ It expresses a complete thought.

The second independent clause is "the race cars slowed down"

- ✓ It has a subject: "race cars"
- ✓ It has a verb: "slowed"
- ✓ It expresses a complete thought.

Finding Comma Splices

If you tend to write comma splices, follow the steps below to find them.



Fixing Comma Splices

The same four ways used to fix run-ons are used to fix comma splices.

Method 1: Make the two independent clauses two distinct sentences.

Example: The racetrack became slippery. The race cars slowed down.

Method 2: Add a coordinating conjunction after the comma.

(A coordinating conjunction is a word used to connect words, phrases, and clauses. The coordinating conjunctions are <u>for</u>, <u>and</u>, <u>nor</u>, <u>but</u>, <u>or</u>, <u>yet</u>, <u>so</u>.)

Example: The racetrack became slippery, so the race cars slowed down.

Method 3: Use a semicolon between the two independent clauses.

(Only use this method if the two independent clauses share a close relationship with each other. **Do not overuse this method**.)

Example: The racetrack became slippery; the race cars slowed down.

The racetrack became slippery; consequently, the race cars slowed down.

Method 4: Make one of the independent clauses a dependent clause.

Example: Because the racetrack became slippery, the race cars slowed down.

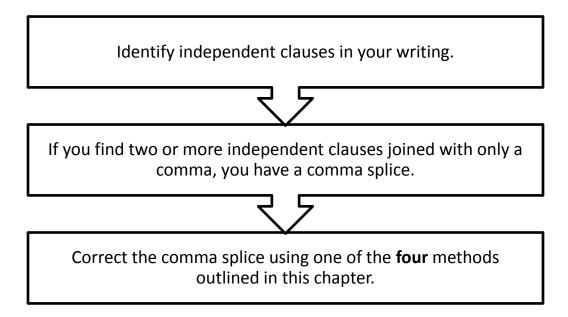
In this example, the first independent clause has been changed to a dependent clause. It is now dependent because it doesn't express a complete thought. Imagine if someone you know walked up to you and said, "Because the racetrack became slippery."

Comma Alert! Note that when a dependent clause comes *before* an independent clause, a comma is used to separate them.

Example 2 (Method 4): The racetrack became slippery just before the race cars slowed down.

(There are no commas in this second example because the independent clause comes first.)

Review



Tip: When it comes to fixing comma splices, variety is the key. Try using different methods so your sentences do not all seem alike.

Practice identifying and correcting comma splices. Using each of the four methods outlined above, correct each comma splice in the space provided. If a sentence is correct, identify it as correct.

- 1. The superhero Batman has a lot of enemies, the Joker is an especially evil enemy.
- 2. Although the Joker tries to kill Batman, he always fails, however, this doesn't stop the Joker from trying.
- 3. The Scarecrow is another one of Batman's enemies, the Scarecrow is as crazy as the Joker.
- 4. In a way the Scarecrow and Batman have something in common, they both hide their true identities behind their masks.
- 5. If all the villains of Gotham City teamed up, Batman would be in serious trouble.

Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

Symbol: PA

Definition: Pronoun-antecedent agreement occurs when pronouns agree in gender and number with the word(s) they refer to (their antecedents).

You always want your pronouns to agree with their antecedents as in the following examples:

Vocabulary to Know: Pronoun Antecedent

Example:

Brian passed in all his homework on time.

antecedent pronoun

Explanation: The pronoun "his" refers to Brian. Because "his" is both masculine (refers to a male) and indicates one person, it completely agrees with the antecedent "Brian."

Example:

Students should pass in their essays on time.

antecedent pronoun

Explanation: "Their" refers to students. Because "their" is plural, it completely agrees with the antecedent "students," which is also plural. Gender is not a concern in this example sentence.

The big problem with pronoun-antecedent agreement occurs when we think the antecedent is plural when it really isn't.



The following words are **singular** and take **singular pronouns** to refer to them:

- nobody
- somebody
- anybody
- everybody

"One" words

- someone
- •no one
- •one
- anyone
- everyone

"Thing" words

- something
- everything
- anything
- nothing

Others

- •each
- neither
- •either



Most of the words listed above have the word "body," "one," or "thing" in them.

These words should tip you off that the words are singular.

Note: Words like **team**, **committee**, and **family** are usually singular.

Example: The committee made its recommendation.

A lack of agreement can cause confusion for individuals reading your paper.

The following two examples are incorrect sentences:

Example: Everyone needs to break free from their limitations in life.

Explanation: The pronoun "their" is plural. However, the antecedent "everyone" is actually singular because it refers to each one person.

Example: Neither of the doctors had their license to practice medicine.

Explanation: The pronoun "their" is plural. However, it refers to the singular antecedent "neither."

Review

Be sure you're using the correct pronouns.

Be extra cautious when using body, one, and thing words.

Exercise:

Underline the antecedent and circle the pronoun that agrees with the antecedent.

- 1. Everyone must double check (his or her, their) answers.
- 2. Before students register for next semester, (he, she, they) should check their work schedule.
- 3. The team did a great job throughout (its, their) regular season.
- 4. The band played until (it, they) (was, were) told to leave the stage.
- 5. Neither of the girls wanted (her, their) day at Disneyland to end.
- 6. No matter how much somebody tries to get you to smoke, you shouldn't listen to (him or her, them).
- 7. Jasmine and her sister are sharing (her, their) room with Aunt Mary this week.
- 8. Whenever somebody opens the door, (he or she, they) (let, lets) a fly in.
- 9. Everybody in the world needs to think about (their, his or her) impact on the planet.
- 10. Sometimes a person just needs to get in touch with (his or her, their) inner child.

Pronoun Reference

Symbol: ref

If it isn't clear what word a pronoun is referring to, a pronoun reference problem is the result.

Confusing sentences result from unclear pronoun reference. Your job as a writer is to communicate clearly.

I left my cellphone on the floor next to my backpack, and then it was stolen.

Was the cellphone stolen or the backpack? The pronoun "it" could refer to either noun.

I left my cellphone on the floor next to my backpack, and then the backpack was stolen.

Besides appearing to refer to two different nouns, another pronoun problem can occur when the pronoun does not refer to any specific noun in the sentence.

I never buy gas at Mobile because they charge more than other gas stations.

Who are they? "They" is plural but Mobile is singular. There is no noun that "they" refers to.

I never buy gas at Mobile because the prices are higher than the prices at other stations.

I never buy gas at Mobile because the owners charge more than I want to pay.

Exercise:

Rewrite the sentences below to make the pronoun references clear. You may add words, omit words, or change words to make the sentences clear.

- 1. My friend passed Spanish last semester, but I failed because they graded unfairly.
- 2. When Tom argued with his father, he became upset.
- 3. Whenever I find a new radio station that I love, they change the format.
- 4. Brandon informed Zack he was dating his sister.
- 5. Yessenia told Julia she got the job.
- 6. As the catcher saw the batter hit a high pop fly that went foul, he tore off his mask but he couldn't catch it.
- 7. Jenny told her sister Madeleine that the cat had destroyed her new running shoes.
- 8. My mother-in-law reads the horoscopes, but I don't believe in it.
- 9. Greg informed Joe that it was his turn to drive.
- 10. My bike was locked to the vending machine, but it was stolen.

Pronoun Reference

Symbol: ref

To avoid point-of-view shifts, be consistent in your use of first, second, or third person.

Type of Pronoun	Singular	Plural
First-person	I (me, my, mine)	we (our, us)
Second-person	you (your)	you (your)
Third-person	he (his, him) she (hers, her) it (its)	they (their, them)



When writing in the first-person *I* or the third-person *they*, do not jump to the second-person *you*. This type of mistake is extremely common.

Inconsistent Consistent

The reason <i>I</i> like eating flaming hot Cheetos is <i>you</i> can really taste the flaming hot chili peppers.	The reason <i>I</i> like eating flaming hot Cheetos is that <i>I</i> can really taste the flaming hot chili peppers.
When students work full-time and go to school, <u>you</u> can have problems carving out enough time for yourself.	When students work full-time and go to school, <i>they</i> can have problems carving out enough time for themselves.

Exercise: Choose the correct answer in the parentheses.

- 1. I like to shop at a discount store because (it has, they have) good deals.
- 2. You should try the new ice cream. One taste is all it takes for (one, you) to be hooked.
- 3. When the moon shines on the ocean, (it, the night) is breathtaking.
- 4. When a person downloads music online, (he or she, they) can enjoy it immediately.
- 5. People should look both ways before crossing a street so (you, one, they) don't get hit.
- 6. Lisa is the type of employee who gives (her, their) best every day.
- 7. Sara and Jen had to finish (her, their) homework before they could see a movie.
- 8. They prefer to go to Edwards cinema because (you, they) can get free popcorn.

Parallelism Symbol: //

In geometry, two or more lines that run in the same direction are said to be parallel. In writing, two or more words or groups of words will be easier to read if, like parallel lines, they take the same path or follow the same pattern.

Parallelism helps your writing achieve a smooth, coherent flow. It's all about balance and symmetry, consistency and similarity, pattern and repetition.

Definition:

Parallelism (also called *parallel structure*) is a style of writing that expresses similar ideas in similar grammatical form. If you want to keep multiple words, phrases, clauses or sentences flowing smoothly, you should make sure that they follow the same consistent pattern.

You can use parallelism to balance a single sentence or a series of sentences.

Examples:

Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions; fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you poison us, do we not die? And if you wrong us, shall we not revenge?

- Shylock, Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*

Parallel patterns:

Sentences 1 and 2: *Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, etc?*Sentence 2: . . . fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter. . . .
Sentences 3, 4, 5, 6: If you [verb] us, do we not [verb]?

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

– John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address

Parallel pattern:

... we shall [verb] any [noun], repeated 5 times

Fixing Faulty Parallelism

Try to balance words, phrases and clauses appearing in pairs or in series.

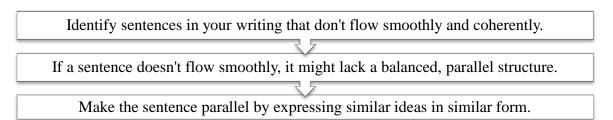
Examples:

Non-parallel pair: "Give me liberty, or you may as well put me to death." Parallel pair: "Give me liberty, or give me death." (Patrick Henry, Speech to the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1775)

<u>Non-parallel series</u>: "... government of the people, by the people, and dedicated to the benefit of the citizens..."

<u>Parallel series</u>: "... government of the people, by the people, for the people...." (Abraham Lincoln, Gettsyburg Address, 1863)

Review



Tip: Using parallel structure is especially important in organizing a list or formatting an outline.

Practice identifying and correcting faulty parallelism. Revise the following sentences by using parallel structure.

1.	For aerobic exercise I like to run, bike or go swimming.
2.	Benjamin Franklin said that the only sure things in life are death and the burden of taxation.
3.	Freedom of speech and the right to choose your religion are guaranteed by the First Amendment.
4.	Driving fuel-efficient cars not only helps the environment but also can save money.
5.	Angry, confused and feeling frustration, the plaintiffs vowed to appeal the decision.

Misplaced and Dangling Modifiers Symbol: dm, mm

A modifier is a word or phrase that describes, and therefore modifies, another word or phrase in a sentence. To write clearly, you should always put the modifier as close as possible to the word or phrase it modifies.

Definition:

A **misplaced modifier** is a writing error that occurs when a modifier is not placed as closely as possible to the word or phrase it is supposed to describe. Because it is positioned improperly, a misplaced modifier can create a confusing or unclear sentence.

A **dangling modifier** is misplaced for a simple reason: there is nowhere to place it, since the word or phrase it is supposed to describe does not appear in the sentence. As a result the modifier is left dangling, describing nothing. Like a misplaced modifier, a dangling modifier can cause a confusing lack of clarity in your writing.

Examples:

Misplaced Modifier

Texting while driving, my dog was run over by a careless teenager.

Problem: The placement of the modifier implies that it was the dog who was texting and driving – not a likely scenario.

Dangling Modifier

While playing chess, my cat jumped onto the table and knocked the king to the floor.

Problem: The placement of the modifier implies that it was the cat who was playing chess. Note that the person actually playing chess does not appear in the sentence.

Fixing Misplaced and Dangling Modifiers

<u>Method 1</u>: To avoid misplaced modifiers, always keep related words as close together as possible.

Example: My dog was run over by a careless teenager who was texting while driving.

<u>Method 2</u>: To avoid dangling modifiers, make sure that the word or phrase being described appears in the sentence – either right next to the modifier or in the modifying phrase itself.

Example: While I was playing chess, my cat jumped onto the table and knocked the king to the floor.

Review

Modifiers describe people or things in a sentence.

Modifiers that are misplaced, or that are left dangling without someone or something to describe, can create confusion in the reader's mind.

Consequently, you should place your modifying words or phrases as close as possible to whomever or whatever they describe.

Tip

Precise placement is important when using one-word limiting modifiers such as *almost*, *even*, *just*, *nearly*, *not* and *only*. (For example, the sentence *I almost purchased ten items at the store* doesn't make sense. How could you *almost* purchase something? You either purchased it or you didn't. Your sentence should be *I purchased almost ten items at the store*.)

Practice identifying and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers. Revise the following statements so that every modifier is in the appropriate position and has a clear reference within the sentence.

1.	1. After waiting in line for an hour, the DMV clerk finally called my name.		
2.	All the players in the NBA are not seven feet tall.		
3.	I watched the skydivers float to the ground with the aid of binoculars.		
4.	I can only say that I will do my best.		
5.	I saw hundreds of beautiful wildflowers hiking along the trail.		

Subject-Verb Agreement

Symbol: SV

Definition: Subject-verb agreement occurs when subjects agree in number and person with each other. If the subject and verb do not agree, you'll likely see the symbol *SV* in the margin of your paper.

Vocabulary to Know:

Subject

Verb

Subject-Verb Agreement

You always want your subjects to agree with their verbs as in the following examples:

Example:

The **student writes** poetry in her free time.

subject verb

Explanation: Since *student* is singular, a singular verb (*writes*) must be used with it.

Example:

The **students write** poetry in their free time.

subject verb

Explanation: Since *students* is plural, a plural verb (*write*) must be used.

An easy way to tell if you're using the correct verb is to **substitute** the appropriate **pronoun** for your **subject**. Substitute a singular pronoun like *she* and a plural pronoun like *they* when reading your sentences.

For the first sentence above, you would substitute *she* for *the student* and try both verbs to see which fits best.

She write poetry in her free time.

Which sentence sounds better?

She writes poetry in her free time.

For the second example, you would substitute *they* for *the students* since they are both plural.

They writes poetry in their free time.

Which seems correct?

They write poetry in their free time.

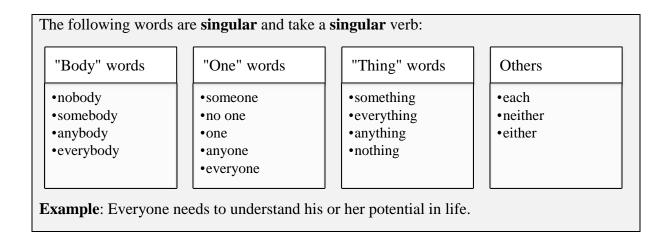
Finding the subject is often the most difficult part of making sure your subject and verb agree. Keep the following guidelines in mind when trying to figure out which verb to use.

If two subjects are connected with *and*, they are considered plural and will take a plural verb.

Example: The Empire State Building and the Brooklyn Bridge are in New York. **Explanation**: Although *Empire State Building* and *Brooklyn Bridge* are both singular, because they are connected with *and*, they are considered plural and take a plural verb (*are*).

If two subjects are connected with *or* or *nor*, the verb will match the closest subject.

Example: Either the puppies **or** the kitten is responsible for the mess in the kitchen. **Explanation**: The two subjects are *puppies* and *kitten*. Because they are connected with *or*, the one closest to the verb (*kitten*) determines which verb to use (*kitten is*).



Sometimes the verb comes before the subject. Find the verb first and ask who or what did it to locate the correct subject.

There (is, are) a desk and a chair for sale on Ebay. (Is, Are) your brother and his wife coming for Thanksgiving?

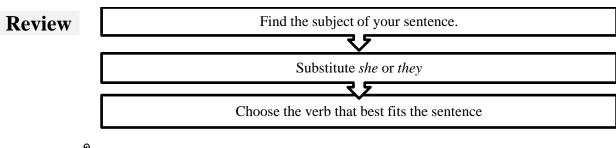
Ignore all the words between the subject and verb when determining agreement.

Example: The **president** of the company, who gave large contributions to the city's needy, **is** being honored at the awards ceremony.

Explanation: *President* is the subject and the being verb *is* is the verb.

Tip You won't find your subject in a prepositional phrase.

Example: The fastest recorded **speed** of all racehorses is 43 miles per hour. prepositional phrase



Exercise:

Circle the correct verb in the sentences below.

- 1. Neither the boy with the hat nor the girls (look/looks) guilty.
- 2. Kathy (want/wants) to be a surgeon.
- 3. Bill Gates, who has a net worth of thirty-two billion dollars, (is, are) quite wealthy.
- 4. The movie *Titanic* and the movie *Avatar* (was, were) very popular.
- 5. Theresa and her mother (want, wants) to get tickets to the championship game.

Commonly Confused Words

Symbol: ccw

Definition: Some words sound alike, but are quite different in meaning. People often confuse one word for its sound-alike cousin. The following is a list of some common sound-alikes (homonyms) and their definitions. Also included are commonly confused words that are not homonyms.

Big Troublemakers

your: Possessive pronoun you're: You are

What do these first four items share in common?

its: Possessive pronoun it's: It is or It has

their: Possessive Pronoun **there:** Location **they're:** They are

whose: Possessive Pronoun **who's:** Who is

where: Location were: Past tense verb

two: The Number 2 **to**: Toward **too**: Also, exceedingly,

overly

Mischief Makers

are: Present, plural tense of the verb *to be* **our**: Possessive pronoun (plural of *my*)

everyone: All people **every one**: Each one

farther: Physical distance **father**: Dad **further**: Refers to extent or degree

knew: Did know **new**: Not used or old

loose: Not tight lose: Not win

maybe: Perhaps may be: May happen

passed: Did pass **past**: Previous time, farther than

Than: A conjunction used to show comparison **Then:** An adverb used to show time or

order

threw: Tossed through: Penetrated; Completed;

From one to another

Problem Words

In the chart below (N) indicates a noun, (V) indicates a verb, (Adj) indicates an adjective, (Adv) indicates an adverb, (Prep) indicates a preposition.

accept : To receive (V), to agree to	except: To exclude (V); not including (Prep)		
advise: To offer recommendations (V)	advice: a recommendation (N)		
affect : To produce an influence on (V)	effect: To cause (V); the end result (N)		
all ready: Completely prepared	already: Previously; before		
altogether: thoroughly, completely	all together: Everything in one place		
bear: To carry (V); The animal (N)	bare : Naked (Adj); To uncover, expose (V)		
capital: Main; city (N)	Capitol: The building in D.C. (N)		
desert: Dry land like the Mohave (N)	dessert : The after-dinner treat (N)		
flew: (did fly) (V) flu: similar to a cold (N)	flue: A chimney (N)		
hear: Listening with the ear (V)	here: A location		
herd: A group of animals (N)	heard : Did hear (V)		
hoarse: harsh (as in throat)	horse : The animal (N)		
lead: A metal (N); to guide (V)	led: (past tense of lead) (V)		
patience: Forbearance	patients: People treated by doctors (N)		
quiet: Silence	quite: Completely, very		
Sense: Intelligence (N), feel (V)	Since: Before now (Adv)		
serial: In a row	cereal : That breakfast food (N)		

Practice: Circle the correct word in parentheses.

- 1. (Whose, Who's) car is being towed away?
- 2. The recent changes in the law will certainly (affect, effect) you.
- 3. I (accept, except) your challenge to race.
- 4. I drove (threw, through) the (to, too, two) traffic lights (too, to, two) late.
- 5. (Its, It's) going to be (quiet, quite) busy around here in a few hours.
- 6. (Patience, Patients) is needed to get (passed, past) that level in the video game.
- 7. John didn't know (where, were) you (where, were), so he came (hear, here) to look for you.
- 8. (Their, They're, There) the ones who (through, threw) the stolen goods over (their, there).
- 9. When riding a camel in the (desert, dessert), I felt the saddle come (lose, loose).
- 10. The policeman on the (horse, hoarse) (lead, led) the lost boy to his anxious parents.

Section IV

Punctuation & Mechanics

Commas Symbol: ,

Commas are the most frequently misused marks of punctuation.

The Rules for Commas

Rule 1: Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction joining independent clauses.

for and nor

Independent Clause but independent clause.

or yet
So

Tip: An easy way to remember the **coordinating conjunctions** is with the word fanboys. **Example:** Ernest Hemingway was a great novelist, and he was also a great short story writer.

Rule 2: Use a comma to separate items in a series.

Word, word, and word.

Phrase, phrase, and phrase.

Example: For breakfast I ate pancakes, eggs, and bacon.

Example: The magician pulled a rabbit out of his hat, made his assistant disappear, and made an elephant appear.

Rule 3: Use a comma in complete dates to separate the day of the month from the year and after the year.

Example: I met my wife on November 24, 1989, in Sunset Beach.

If the date is not complete, do not use a comma.

Example: I met my wife in November 1989 in Sunset Beach.

Rule 4: Use a comma between two adjectives if you can put *and* between the adjectives <u>and</u> if they can be reversed without changing the meaning.

Examples:

The huge, impatient wrestler waited for his next victim to enter the ring.

The movie had a beautiful, sad soundtrack.

She had light brown hair. (no commas)

Examples:

Between 1987 and 1989, I bicycled across the United States.

Because her alarm clock was broken, she was late for class.

However, the coliseum in Rome was used for multiple purposes.

For example, spectators could watch hunters stalk animals imported from Africa.

Rule 6: Use a comma to set off parenthetical elements (added information).

Examples:

Pacific Coast Highway, which has many twists and turns, is dangerous to drive.

Franklin Public Library, which is the first public library in the United States, is in Massachusetts.

My sister-in-law's dream job, to become a screenwriter, may happen one day.

I would, therefore, like to congratulate her for her continued effort.



To test for parenthetical elements, see if you can take them out of the sentence without losing the meaning.

Rule 7: Use a comma to separate quoted words from the rest of the sentence.

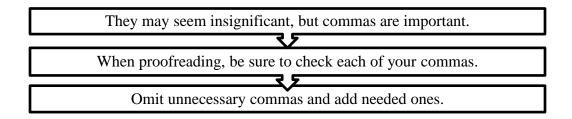
Examples:

Voltaire once wrote, "Common sense is not so common."

"Intelligence without ambition is a bird without wings," said Salvador Dali.

"Failure," said Henry Ford, "is simply the opportunity to begin again, this time more intelligently."

Review



Practice: Add commas where needed and identify which rule applies.

- 1. "I swear I didn't do it" screamed the convicted criminal.
- 2. My grandmother lived a long happy life.
- 3. Bicycling swimming and running are my favorite forms of exercise.
- 4. My mother who is awesome once took me out of school to meet the Dallas Cowboy Cheerleaders.
- 5. El Camino College which is located in Torrance offers a variety of courses.
- 6. The snow began falling faster but the snowboarders were still nowhere to be found.
- 7. Man first landed on the moon on July 20 1969 to the awe of many.
- 8. According to a bird expert vultures can fly for six hours without flapping their wings.
- 9. Maine incidentally is the only state with a one syllable name.
- 10. The longest aluminum can chain measures 4.77 long shiny miles.



Apostrophes

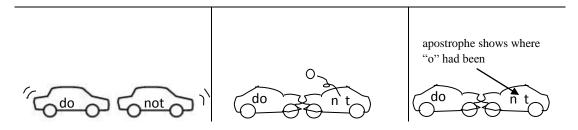
Symbol: 6

Apostrophes tend to give many students problems. Although there are a few other uses for the apostrophe, it is mainly used to form **contractions** and to show **possession**.

Contractions

In a contraction (two words combined as one) the apostrophe almost always is used to show that a letter or letters have been omitted. For example, the words *do not* can be replaced with the word *don't*. The apostrophe stands in place of the *o* in *not*. Without the apostrophe in the correct place, you will have a spelling error.

Think of a **contraction** as the result of two words having a head-on collision. When the two words collide, a letter or letters are ejected. The apostrophe is placed as a remembrance of those ejected letters.



The following chart is a list of common contractions and their meanings:

Contraction	Meaning	Contraction	Meaning
Aren't	Are not	She's	She is
Can't	Can not	She'll	She will
Couldn't	Could not	There's	There is
Didn't	Did not	They're	They are
Don't	Do not	Wasn't	Was not
He's	He is	We're	We are
I'II	I will	Weren't	Were not
I'm	I am	We've	We have
I've	I have	Who's	Who is
I'd	I had, I would	Won't	Will not
Isn't	Is not	Wouldn't	Would not
Let's	Let us	You're	You are

The only contraction that doesn't follow the collision principle is *won't*.

Some instructors ask that you <u>not use</u> contractions in academic writing. Be sure to ask your instructor her or his preference.

Possessives are words used to show ownership or belonging. They, like contractions, are formed with the apostrophe. However, the apostrophe in possessive words <u>does not</u> stand for an omitted letter like it does in contractions. An example of a possession is found in the following sentence:

Example: Instructor Peppard's house is simple.

The above sentence contains the possessive noun *Peppard's*. The 's in the word *Peppard's* indicates that the house belongs to Instructor Peppard.

There are two basic rules for forming the possessive case of nouns:

Rule 1: To show possession to plural nouns ending in s, add only an apostrophe after the s.

Example: The graduates' hats were thrown everywhere after the president announced their graduation.

Explanation: Whose hats were thrown about in the above example? The answer is the hats of all the graduates. *Because* **graduates** is a plural noun ending in *s*, all you need to do to show ownership is add an apostrophe (graduates').

Rule 2: To show possession for all other nouns, add 's. It does not matter whether the noun is singular or plural. Following are some examples of this rule put into use.

Example: The children's toys spilled across the once clean room.

Explanation: Although children is a plural noun, it does not end in "s." Therefore, to show possession, you have to use rule 2, which indicates you need to add 's to the word.

Example: Chris's plot to pass English 1A by buying essays off the internet was thwarted by Professor Johnson's use of the web site turnitin.com.

Explanation: "Chris" is a singular noun. To show possession, I need to apply rule 2, which indicates I need to add 's to the word.

Example: Mary's little lamb followed her to school one day and made the children laugh and play.

Explanation: "Mary" is a singular noun. To show possession, I need to apply rule 2, which indicates I need to add 's to the word.

Tip: Some words are possessive without the apostrophe. These words are known as possessive pronouns. The chart below is a list of possessive pronouns.

my, mine
its
his
her, hers
your, yours
our, ours
their, theirs
whose

The possessive pronouns listed above <u>do not</u> take an apostrophe to show possession. They show possession all by themselves. Please do not confuse these with their contraction semi-look alikes.

Three Other Uses for the Apostrophe

1) To indicate numbers that have been omitted.

Example: I graduated from the class of '95.

Explanation: In this sentence the apostrophe represents the 19 in 1995.

2) To indicate slang or informal speech is being used.

Example: I have been fixin' to build an electric car for some years now.

Example: I love gangsta' rap!

Explanation: The words *fixin* and *gangsta* are informal (slang), so use the apostrophe to acknowledge that.

3) To form the plural of some numbers or letters, especially to avoid confusion.

Example: I anticipate getting straight A's this semester.

This last use of the apostrophe is optional (some writers omit the apostrophe). However, if you leave out the apostrophe, "As" could be read as the word "as."

Whether or not you choose to use the apostrophe in instances like this, stay consistent throughout your paragraph or essay.

Review

Apostrophes are used for contractions and possessives.

Find out if your professor allows you to use contractions.

Be sure not to confuse contractions and possessives.

Practice: Fix words that lack apostrophes or shouldn't have them.

- 1. My mothers house in New Hampshire is for sale.
- 2. Because its been on the market before, she cant wait to sell it.
- 3. She said shell miss the childrens' room the most.
- 4. She plans on moving to Floridas east coast, which has a very different climate than New Hampshire.
- 5. Its going to be a dramatic change for her.
- 6. Im sure her dog will have to adjust to it's new surroundings as well.
- 7. Perhaps the best part of the move is III be able to visit Florida during it's cool season.
- 8. Floridas summer is too humid for me, and theres no way Im visiting then.
- 9. If your going to go somewhere, go when the weather is at it's best.
- 10. I hope my mother's house sells soon, so she'll have a nice place to stay when it's winter.

Other Marks of Punctuation

Colons Symbol: :

Rule 1: Use a colon after an independent clause to introduce a list.

Example: There are three ways to ensure your success in this class: complete all assignments, heed your tutor's advice, and actively participate throughout the semester.

Rule 2: Use a colon after an independent clause before a quotation

Example: Mark Twain, who showed a great sense of humor in his writing, had high regard for reading: "A person who won't read has no advantage over one who can't read."

Rule 3: Use a colon between two independent clauses when the second clause explains the first clause.

Example: The recent blizzard in New England has most people snowed in: three feet of new snow covers all the roads and highways.

Semi-Colons Symbol: ;

Rule 1: Use a semicolon between two independent clauses that are closely related.

Example: The lightning came on suddenly; the golfers were still playing.

Rule 2: Use a semicolon between items in a series when the items contain commas.

Example: This summer I plan on visiting San Diego, California; Atlanta, Georgia; and Newport, Rhode Island.

Ellipses Symbol: . . .

An ellipsis is a set of three dots with spaces between them. An ellipsis is used to show material has been left out of a quotation.

A recent review of the film *The Social Network* at digitaltrends.com states the following:

There are a few moments where the needs of the film outweigh the truth of the real story, but they are understandable, and there is never a moment that people familiar with the real events will roll their eyes in dismay. From start to finish the movie is shockingly good, and it is in many ways a masterpiece.

You may wish to use a piece of this quote in your paragraph. If you leave out anything, you must use an ellipsis to show what you left out.

Example 1:

"There are a few moments where the needs of the film outweigh the truth of the real story, but they are understandable, and there is never a moment that people familiar with the real events will roll their eyes in dismay. From start to finish the movie . . . is in many ways a masterpiece."

Left out are the words "is shockingly good, and it."

Example 2:

"There are a few moments where the needs of the film outweigh the truth of the real story, but they are understandable, and there is never a moment that people familiar with the real events will roll their eyes in dismay. . . . it is in many ways a masterpiece."

Because the ellipsis comes at the end of a sentence, there are four dots. One dot is the period; the other is the ellipsis.

Exclamations Symbol: !

Exclamation points are used at the end of sentences to show strong emotion or emphasis.

Examples:

I can't believe you did that!

Wow, that was the most amazing magic trick I've ever seen!

Don't overuse the exclamation point! It should be used rarely (if ever). Also, don't combine end punctuation marks as is done in the following: You did that!?!

Hyphens Symbol: -

Hyphens are used to join words or word parts to make your intended meaning clear.

Rule 1: Use a hyphen to join some compound words such as mother-in-law and twenty-five.

Tip: Let the dictionary be your guide.

Rule 2: Use a hyphen to create a single adjective before a noun.

Example: The well-known actor will be attending our graduation.

Rule 3: Use a hyphen between a prefix and a word that is capitalized.

Example: She is an all-American athlete.

Dashes Symbol: —

While a hyphen tends to join words together, a dash tends to separate them.

To form a dash, use two hyphens. Thus, -- is the same as —. Your computer may join the two hyphens together for you.

Rule 1: Use a dash to show a sudden change in thought in a sentence.

Example: A long time ago—actually it was only yesterday—I was deeply in love.

Rule 2: Use a dash to set off a summary or an afterthought at the end of a sentence.

Last month the zoo added a new animal to its extensive collection—a lion cub.

The dash is used rarely in formal writing.

Brackets Symbol: []

Rule 1: Use brackets around words you add to a quotation.

Example: After creating Facebook, "Mark [Zuckerberg] became the world's youngest billionaire."

Rule 2: Use [sic] in a quotation that has a spelling or grammar mistake. The sic means "seen in context" and tells your teacher that the error is not your fault.

Example:

In an article on animal health, Cathy states, "animals are pretty good at regulating there [sic] own diet." Note: You should not fix the error.

Parentheses Symbol: ()

Parentheses provide less emphasis than commas.

Rule 1: Use parentheses to set aside a part of the sentence that is an aside.

Example: The man at the checkout line took out his checkbook (as if he wasn't already taking too much time) to pay for his groceries.

Rule 2: At the end of a sentence that contains a quote.

Example: George Edward Woodberry once quipped, "Defeat is not the worst of failures. Not to have tried is the true failure" (33).

The number in parentheses is the page number where the quote was found.

Capitalization

The rules below explain most reasons why letters are capitalized. However, if you're ever unsure whether or not to capitalize something, look it up in a dictionary. If you're still unsure, try Googling that word and "Associated Press." Doing so will show you how major newspapers format the word.

1. The first word of a sentence

The beach is usually crowded during the first few weeks after school lets out.

2. The first word of a direct quote *IF* the quote is a complete sentence

Gandhi once famously said, "An eye for an eye only ends up making the whole world blind."

3. "**I**" (always, always, always)

My brother and I both like to wear lucky socks for big soccer tournaments.

4. Proper nouns (*specific* people, places, organizations, and sometimes things)

Kobe Bryant

Los Angeles, California

Wing Stop

El Camino College (but not college in general)

Leuzinger High School (but not high school in general)

Muslim Student Association

5. Calendar items (days of the week, months of the year, and holidays but NOT seasons)

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

January, February, March

Memorial Day, Halloween, Thanksgiving, Hanukkah, Christmas

winter, summer, fall, spring

Exception: Seasons are capitalized when used in a title.

The Fall 2014 semester will be accepting registration starting in May.

6. Countries, nationalities, and languages

Venezuela, Japan, Canada

French, American, Mexican

Spanish, Hebrew, Tagalog

7. Members of national, political, racial, social, civic, and athletic groups

Republicans Asian Americans L.A. Lakers

8. Trademarks

Coca-Cola (but not "soda") Kleenex (but not "tissue")

Toyota (but not "car") Tropicana (but not "juice")

9. Deities and holy books (but not plural "gods")

God Jesus Christ Allah Buddha

the Bible the Koran the Greek **g**ods Moses

10. Titles preceding names (but not titles that follow names)

My family always spends Thanksgiving at Uncle Arthur's house.

vs. Arthur is my uncle.

My favorite teacher this semester is Professor Abdeljaber.

vs. Soha Abjeljaber is one of my favorite professors.

She voted for President Obama.

vs. Barack Obama is the 44th president of the United States.

11. Regions of the country (i.e., North, South, East, and West when they mean an area, but not when they mean a direction)

My friend Jody lives in the Pacific Northwest.

vs. Go north on Crenshaw Boulevard for two miles, and then turn left.

- **12. Titles** (e.g., of books, articles, movies, songs, and of your own essays)
 - a. The first and last word of any title are always capitalized.
 - b. All the big words in the middle are capitalized, so everything except for articles (a, an, the) and short prepositions (to, in, for, by, on, of, etc.).

Juan loves reading science fiction and fantasy books like *The Lord of the Rings* and *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*.

My favorite song is "Run the World" by Beyonce, but my best friend prefers "Sing for the Moment" by Eminem.

13. Time periods and major historical events (but not century numbers)

World War II the Civil Rights Movement the Cold War the Great Recession

the Trail of Tears the twenty-first century

14. Abbreviations

FBI USA NASA MLA SLO

Section V

Appendix

Sentence Combining: It's a good idea to make sure your writing exhibits sentence variety. Although there are many ways to combine sentences, the four patterns that follow will serve you well.

Go through your paragraph or essay and consider changing a few of your sentences to add variety.

Pay particular attention to punctuation!

Pattern #1: Coordination

		 -
Independent clause	, for	independent clause.
Independent clause	, and independent claus	
Independent clause	, nor	independent clause.
Independent clause	, but	independent clause.
Independent clause	, or	independent clause.
Independent clause	, yet	independent clause.
Independent clause	, so	independent clause.

Pattern #2: Conjunctive Adverbs

Independent clause	; consequently, independent clause		
Independent clause	; furthermore,	independent clause.	
Independent clause	; however,	independent clause.	
Independent clause	; in fact,	independent clause.	
Independent clause	; moreover,	independent clause.	
Independent clause	; nevertheless,	independent clause.	
Independent clause	; then,	independent clause.	
Independent clause	; therefore,	independent clause.	
Independent clause	; similarly,	independent clause.	
Independent clause	; subsequently,	independent clause.	

Pattern #3: Subordinating Conjunctions

Independent clause	after finish dependent clause	
Independent clause	although finish dependent c	
Independent clause	as	finish dependent clause.
Independent clause	because	finish dependent clause.
Independent clause	before	finish dependent clause.
Independent clause	if finish dependent of	
Independent clause	since	finish dependent clause.
Independent clause	unless	finish dependent clause.
Independent clause	until	finish dependent clause.
Independent clause	whereas	finish dependent clause.

Pattern #4: Subordinating Conjunctions

While	(finish dependent clause)	,	independent clause.
When	(finish dependent clause)	,	independent clause.
Because	(finish dependent clause)	,	independent clause.
Althoug	h (finish dependent clause)	,	independent clause.
If	(finish dependent clause)	,	independent clause.
After	(finish dependent clause)	,	independent clause.

Transition Words

Relationship	Transitional Words
Addition	also, in addition, too, moreover, and, besides, furthermore, equally important, then, finally
Example	for example, for instance, thus, as an illustration, namely, specifically
Comparison	in addition, furthermore, plus, like, likewise, similarly
Contrast	however, conversely, in contrast, nevertheless, on the other hand, still, yet, but, nonetheless
Result	as a result, therefore, thus, so, accordingly
Concession	certainly, granted, unarguably, of course, to be sure
Time	first, second, third, next, afterwards, finally, before, soon, later, meanwhile, simultaneously, immediately, subsequently, currently
Summary	in conclusion, in short, hence, finally, in brief

Active Verb List

accept	differ	include	relay
access	discover	incorporate	remain
address	discuss	indicate	remark
affect	dispute	infer	repeat
allow	dissect	intend	report
analyze	distinguish	involve	resolve
appeal	divide	justify	resist
argue	divulge	observe	respond
ascertain	document	overestimate	reveal
assert	elaborate	persuade	review
assume	emerge	place	seek
avoid	emphasize	ponder	show
cite	establish	portray	simplify
claim	exhibit	predict	specify
clarify	experience	prevent	speculate
compel	explain	proclaim	submit
conceal	explore	produce	support
concur	exploit	proffer	surmise
confine	express	promote	test
confirm	find	prompt	theorize
connect	focus	propose	transform
consider	follow	protest	transpose
contain	form	provide	underestimate
contribute	formulate	qualify	underline
convey	gather	question	underscore
create	grant	realize	undertake
debate	guide	reassure	validate
decide	highlight	recognize	value
defend	hold	recommend	verify
define	hypothesize	record	vindicate
delve	identify	refer	weigh
derive	illuminate	reflect	wonder
detail	illustrate	regard	
determine	imagine	reject	
develop	imply	relate	

Writing the Essay

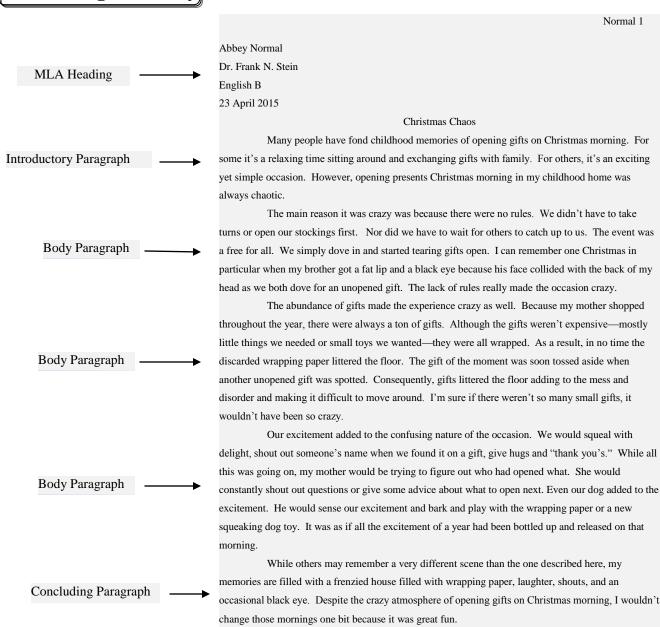
Objective: This chapter will show you how to move from the stand-alone paragraph to the essay.

Definition: An essay is an organized group of paragraphs that work together to prove a main idea.

For the purpose of English B, an essay should be about five paragraphs.

The paragraphs in an essay are somewhat different than the paragraphs you've been writing in this class.

Visualizing the Essay



Break Down of Essay Parts

Author Information

Follow the information listed in the model essay. This section will be double spaced as will the entire essay.

Introductory Paragraph

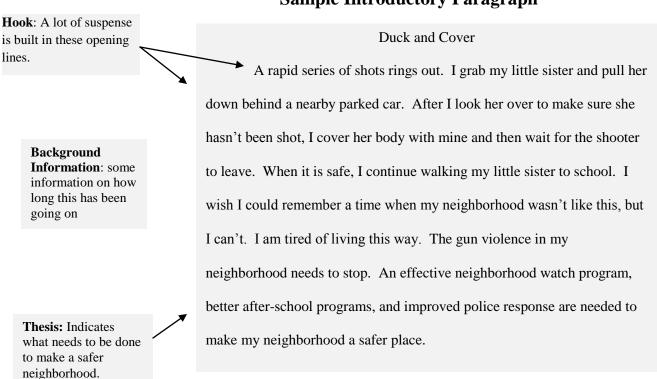
An introductory paragraph is the springboard for your entire essay. After reading your introductory paragraph, a reader should have a clear grasp of exactly where your essay is heading. There are a few key parts to an introductory paragraph: **a hook**, some **background information** on your subject, and a **thesis statement**.

<u>Hook</u>: a sentence or two that grabs the reader's attention. Be careful with your hook, as it is easy to get carried away. Instructors often have preferences for the kinds of hooks students use. For example, some instructors insist students do not ask questions in their opening paragraphs, while others are fine with such questions.

<u>Background Information</u>: a few sentences that tell the reader a little something about your subject.

<u>Thesis statement</u>: a sentence that introduces the reader to your topic as well as your opinion about the topic. Your thesis may also contain the major subdivisions of your essay. While it is true that your thesis statement can be anywhere in your opening paragraph, some instructors prefer it in a certain place.

Sample Introductory Paragraph



Some final advice on introductory paragraphs:

- Avoid making announcements such as, "I am going to write about. . ." or "In this essay I will. . ." Instead, it is best to simply dive into your topic and get to the point.
- Ask your instructor where she or he would like you to put your thesis

Body Paragraph

The basic definition of a body paragraph is a group of sentences that revolve around a central idea that in turn tries to prove some part of the essay's thesis. The body paragraph is a lot like the stand-alone paragraph you have been writing all semester.

There are a few key parts to the body paragraph: the **topic sentence**, **supporting sentences**, and a **conclusion**.

<u>Topic Sentence</u>: a sentence that introduces your reader to the subject of the paragraph as well as your opinion about the subject. The topic sentence should relate directly to your thesis statement.

A good topic sentence:

- is a complete sentence
- contains the main idea of the paragraph
- is general enough to cover all the ideas put forth in the paragraph
- is specific enough for the subject to be adequately covered in one paragraph

The topic sentence may be placed in different places in your paragraph, but instructors often want it as the first sentence of your paragraph. Be sure to find out your instructor's preference.

<u>Supporting Sentences</u>: sentences that set out to prove your topic sentence. These sentences are always followed by reasons, examples, facts, statistics, and other proof.

Conclusion: a sentence that sums up the paragraph.

Sample Body Paragraph

Topic Sentence relates directly to thesis.

Supporting sentences help prove the topic sentence. A lot of wrapping paper, and difficult to move.

Conclusion sums up the paragraph.

The abundance of gifts made the experience crazy as well. Because my mother shopped throughout the year, there were always a ton of gifts. Although the gifts weren't expensive—mostly little things we needed or small toys we wanted—they were all wrapped. As a result, in no time the discarded wrapping paper littered the floor. The gift of the moment was soon tossed aside when another unopened gift was spotted. Consequently, gifts littered the floor adding to the mess and disorder and making it difficult to move around. I'm sure if there weren't so many small gifts, it wouldn't have been so crazy.

Concluding Paragraph

A concluding paragraph is important in an essay because it gives the reader a sense of closure. Ideally, the concluding paragraph strengthens the ideas you put forth in your essay. This paragraph should not be casually tagged onto your essay. Rather, it should flow logically from the preceding paragraphs. In the concluding paragraph, you should summarize the main ideas you presented in your essay.

When it comes to concluding paragraphs, you should avoid:

- announcing it is the end with expressions such as the now common "in conclusion"
- introducing completely new information (Too often, this tactic leaves the reader wishing for more information and wishing for closure.)
- rewording your introductory paragraph (Readers don't want to read the same general opening paragraph again.)
- ending your essay with a quote (It is best to end with your words, as this is your last chance to make a lasting impression on the reader.)

Essay Types

While all essays attempt to persuade, there are different types of essays.

- Narrative
- Descriptive
- Compare/contrast
- Persuasive/argumentative
- Exemplification/Illustration
- Process
- Cause and effect

Notice that the different essay types are the same as the paragraph types you've been writing this semester. The types don't change; they are simply longer works in essay form.

It's important that you clarify with your instructor what type of essay you are required to write.

Using Outside Sources

MLA

At times you may want to get information from a book, magazine, or website and use it in your writing. This is a good idea, especially when you are trying to provide examples that help prove your topic sentence.

When you do use information from an **outside source** (a source that is not you), you need to let your reader know that it did not come from you, and you need to indicate where it did come from.

If you use an outside source but don't properly show you used one, you have plagiarized.

Plagiarism is using someone else's ideas or words and passing them off as your own. It is a form of cheating that is taken seriously here at El Camino College and elsewhere. Plagiarism is the result of both accidental and intentional misuse of outside sources.

To avoid plagiarism you'll need to present your outside sources in a format known as MLA, which stands for Modern Language Association.

MLA format requires you to do two things for every outside source you use:

- 1) Acknowledge the outside source within your paragraph or essay. This is known as an **in-text citation**.
- 2) List the outside source in a specific way in a final page known as a works cited page.

In-text Citations

MLA requires you to show what you quoted in a certain way.

- Use quotation marks around direct quotations.
- Introduce the quote with your words. This introduction is known as a **signal phrase**.
- Include the author's name and the page number where the quote was found.
- Help the reader make sense of why the quote is in your essay. Comment on the quote.

Option One At the end of the sentence that contains the quote, include the author's name and the page number within parentheses:

Example: An author examining unfair admission practices at California's UC schools noted, "the assault on affirmative action could have significant long-term consequences for students" (Corwin 127).

Option Two Use the author's name within your sentence and include only the page number in parentheses.

Example: Miles Corwin, an author examining unfair admission practices at California's UC schools, noted, "the assault on affirmative action could have significant long-term consequences for students" (127).

Checklist for In-text Citations
Each quote is introduced with a signal phrase. Each signal phrase flows smoothly into the quote. Quotation marks are used wherever necessary. Both the author and page number are identified. A comment of the quote is included.

Works Cited

The works cited page is a separate page that you place at the end of your essay. It lists information about your outside source that allows readers to find the original source.

Books When citing books, you will need to follow the following format:

Author's last name, First name. *Book Title*. City of Publication: Publisher, Publication date. Type of source.

Example of a book with only one author:

Corwin, Miles. And Still We Rise: The Trials and Triumphs of Twelve Gifted Inner-City

Students. New York: Harper Perrenial, 2001. Print.

Example of a work found in an anthology:

Tan, Amy. "Rules of the Game." *Leaving Home*. Eds. Hazel Rochman and Darlene McCampbell. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1998. 35-52. Print.

Magazines When citing a magazine, you will need to follow the following format:

Author of article (last name first). "Article Title." Publication Title. Date: pages. Source.

Example of a work found in a magazine:

Shea, Neil. "Under Paris." National Geographic. February, 2011: 104-125. Print.

Checklist for Works Cited Page The page is titled Works Cited Sources are in alphabetical order Sources are identified as web or print