



The Lantern English Co.
The Growing Writer

Growing Grammar III – Syllabus

Course Description: This class focuses on growing sentence development through understanding phrases and clauses. Students will learn the last two parts of speech – the preposition and the interjection – while learning about simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences.

Course Outline:

Week One: Using Phrases

- A. Prepositions & Prepositional Phrases
- B. Collocations
- C. Phrasal Verbs

Week Two: Understanding Prepositional Phrases

- A. Prepositional Phrases as Adjectives
- B. Prepositional Phrases as Adverbs

Week Three: More Phrases

- A. Gerund Phrases
- B. Infinitive Phrases

Week Four: More Phrases II

- A. Appositive Phrases
- B. Participial Phrases

Week Five: Using the Clause – Complex Sentences

Week Six: Using the Clause – Compound-Complex Sentences

Week Seven: The Last Part of Speech

- A. Interjections & Direct Address
- B. Parts of Speech Review

Week Eight: Final Review



Growing Grammar III – Grading Outline

All grammar classes will be graded based on the number of answers in each assignment. Assignments will not be graded on creativity or writing skills, as most of the assignments are technical. Assignments will be graded similar to a test or quiz. For example, if a student must underline ten nouns in an assignment and misses two, the student would receive an 80% on that assignment.

As there are numerous assignments in each lesson, the total number of required answers per lesson will be added up. Any incorrect answers will be subtracted from the score, and the grade will be given accordingly. For example, if there are 50 answers in a lesson, and a student misses 4, the grade is as follows:

$$50 - 4 = 46 \text{ points}$$

$$46/50 = 92\%$$

Course Components	Percentage of Final Grade
Weekly Assignments	70%
Final Test	30%

EXAMPLE

assignment grades: 70, 80, 90, 75, 87, 92, 94, 86 = 84%

average test grade: 94 %

$$.84 \times 70 = 58.8$$

$$.94 \times 30 = 28.2$$

FINAL GRADE: 87%



Growing Grammar III

Lesson One: Using Phrases

SAMPLE LESSON

In the final lesson of *Growing Grammar II*, we learned that **a phrase is a group of words that does not contain a subject and a verb**. There are many types of phrases, but commonly, phrases begin with **prepositions**. These types of phrases are referred to as *prepositional phrases*.

PREPOSITIONS –

Prepositions do not stand very well on their own like nouns and verbs. They are not descriptive like adjectives or adverbs. They do not rename things like pronouns or join things like conjunctions. But they are still an essential part of our language. **Prepositions show us how different words in a sentence are related to each other**. Currently, the English language has about 94 one-word prepositions and another 50 or so more compound prepositions.

Common One-Word Prepositions

aboard	at	down	off	toward
about	before	during	on	towards
above	behind	following	onto	under
across	below	for	opposite	underneath
after	beneath	from	outside	unlike
against	beside	in	over	until
along	besides	inside	past	up
amid	between	into	since	upon
among	beyond	like	than	with
around	by	near	through	within
as	despite	of	to	without

Some prepositions are compound (more than one word). Find below a table of common compound prepositions:

Common Compound Prepositions

according to	because of	from under	instead of
along with	by way of	in front of	on top of
apart from	except for	in place of	out of
as far as	from above	in spite of	regardless of

Assignment 1A: Underline the prepositions in these sentences. Look out especially for compound prepositions! (Note: several sentences contain more than one preposition.)

1. After building the raised beds, we spent the afternoon filling them with dirt.
2. Grandma is looking for the documents that were stashed in the cabinet.
3. When we played hide-and-seek, Olivia hid in the closet with a flashlight.
4. Because of the weather, the fireworks at the park were canceled.
5. I sneaked behind the counter and ate the chocolates out of the box.
6. Chloe tripped on the steps and came crying to her mother.
7. We enjoyed watching the bats flying above us in the summer sky.
8. Despite walking for several hours, the group found themselves near the maze entrance.
9. The boys watched breathlessly from their hiding spot as several deer ran in front of them.
10. Dad headed toward the strange noise but didn't see anything except for a few geese flying out of the pond.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES –

Prepositions begin what we call prepositional phrases. A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition and contains the preposition's object and any modifiers/describers.

The *object of a preposition* is the noun or pronoun that completes a prepositional phrase. A preposition must always have an object. (A prepositional phrase may have a compound object.) In the phrases below, we have put the preposition in bold and underlined its object. The other words are modifiers.

- **Off** the crumpled bed
- **In** the closet
- **Before** the exciting show

- **After** a heavy meal
- **Across** camp
- **Between** Canada and Pennsylvania

The easiest way to find a prepositional phrase is to spot a preposition from the lists above, then look for the object. You should mark every word from the preposition to the object. That makes a complete prepositional phrase.

Assignment 1B: Underline the entire prepositional phrases in the following sentences. **Bold** the preposition. (Note: several sentences contain more than one prepositional phrase.)

1. The elephant is the largest land animal in the world.
2. Last April, we visited my parents in Florida and went to Disneyland.
3. You cannot board the plane without your ticket.
4. I ate the bread with the jam on the back porch.
5. That car behind us is driving unwisely.
6. The awards were given after the match.
7. Cousin Jimmy wore a bandage on his ankle, a result of a running injury.
8. Giving a speech in public is nerve-racking for me.
9. Our favorite Mexican restaurant is near the Short Pump Mall.
10. Did you look for the boxes under the bed?

Assignment 1C: Write five sentences using one-word prepositions. Each sentence must use a different one-word preposition.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Assignment 1D: Write five sentences using compound prepositions. Each sentence must use a different compound preposition.

- 1.
- 2.

- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

COLLOCATIONS –

When we combine prepositions with nouns and adjectives, we call them **collocations**. *A collocation is just a fixed phrase of two words that must go together. Collocations have only one meaning.* Here are some example collocations:

Nouns and Prepositions

approval of	fondness for	need for
awareness of	grasp of	participation in
belief in	hatred of	reason for
concern for	hope for	respect for
confusion about	interest in	success in
desire for	love of	understanding of

Adjectives and Prepositions

afraid of	fond of	proud of
angry at	happy about	similar to
aware of	interested in	sorry for
capable of	jealous of	sure of
careless about	made of	tired of
familiar with	married to	worried about

Assignment 1E: Write five sentences using collocations. Each sentence must use a different collocation.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

PHRASAL VERBS –

When we combine prepositions with verbs, we call them phrasal verbs. These verbs have a different meaning when they are used with a preposition. In addition, a phrasal verb can often have more than one meaning. For example, the phrasal verb *to look up* can mean "to find information in a resource such as a dictionary" or "to tip one's head so that one is looking towards the sky."

Verbs and Prepositions

apologize for	give up	prepare for
ask about	grow up	study for
ask for	look for	talk about
belong to	look forward to	think about
bring up	look up	trust in
care for	make up	work for
find out	pay for	worry about

Assignment 1F: Write five sentences using phrasal verbs. Each sentence must use a different phrasal verb.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.