



Grammar IV – Syllabus

Course Description: This final grammar class teaches the remaining part of speech—the interjection—and reviews each part of speech. In addition, the student will learn about capitalization rules, punctuation (the comma, the semi-colon, the colon, the quotation mark, and the underline), and how to use numbers in writing. The class will conclude with a brief overview of word studies.

Course Outline:

Week One: The Last Part of Speech

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

Week Two: More Parts of Speech Review

Week Three: Capitalization Rules

Week Four: Punctuation I

- A. The Comma
- B. The Semi-Colon
- C. The Colon

Week Five: Punctuation II

- A. Quotation Marks
- B. Italics/Underlines

Week Six: Punctuation III: Writing Numbers & Review

Week Seven: Word Studies: Synonyms, Antonyms, & Homonyms

Week Eight: Final Review



Grammar IV – 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
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Weekly Assignments	70%
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Final Test	30%
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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%



Grammar IV

Lesson One: Interjections & Direct Address & Parts of Speech Review

SAMPLE LESSON

The last part of speech is called an **interjection**. ***This part of speech is used to express a sudden emotion such as surprise or anger.*** Words such as *Oh!*, *Wow!*, and *Hey!* express emotions.

If we want an interjection to be strong, we use an exclamation point after it. This separates it from the main sentence.

Oh! I did not know you were coming.

Wow! That acrobat is very brave.

Hey! Do not turn off the lights until we are done.

If we want to use an interjection without it being strong, we use the interjection and place a comma after it before beginning the main sentence.

Oh, I did not know you were coming.

Wow, that acrobat is very brave.

Hey, do not turn off the lights until we are done.

Below is a list of many words that can be interjections:

Absolutely	Behold	Gee	Hurrah	Phew	Voila
Ahem	Bingo	Golly	Hush	Please	Well
Ahh	Blah	Goodbye	Indeed	Presto	Whoa
Ahoy	Bless you	Good grief	Jeez	Shh	Whoops
Alas	Boo	Goodness	Lo and behold	Shoo	Wow
Alleluia	Bravo	Gosh	No	Shoot	Yahoo
Aloha	Brr	Ha ha	Oh dear	So long	Yay
Alright	Bye	Hallelujah	Oh my	Thanks	Yeah
Amen	Cheers	Hello	Oh well	There	Yes

Anyhow	Congrats	Hey	Ooh-la-la	Ugh	Yikes
Aww	Eh	Hi	Oops	Uh huh	Yippee
Bah	Eureka	Hmm	Ouch	Uh oh	Yuck
Bam	Eww	Huh	Ow	Viva	Yum

Typically taught alongside the interjection is the use of **direct address**. ***Names of direct address are independent elements (not a technical part of speech) but are used similar to how interjections are used.*** If you want to address someone by name in a sentence, use their name and a comma. If the name begins the sentence, use a comma after the name. If the name ends the sentence, use a comma before the name.

Annalise, I did not see you standing there!

How are you, *Mrs. Chappell*?

Emory, are you feeling better?

Do not be late, *Judah*!

Assignment 1A: Write five sentences using interjections. You may decide whether you want the interjections to be strong or not. Be sure to choose the appropriate punctuation mark. (Use the chart above if you need help thinking of interjections to use!)

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

Assignment 1B: Write five sentences using direct address. You may decide whether to put the direct address at the beginning or the end of the sentence. Be sure to use the comma accordingly.

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

PARTS OF SPEECH REVIEW –

Finally, we are going to review the **eight parts of speech**. If you do not remember the rules for using each of these parts of speech, we recommend that you go back and study previous lessons. In this lesson, we are simply going to define each term and give a basic outline of its use along with a few examples.

PART OF SPEECH	EXAMPLE
Noun - the name of a person, place, thing, or idea (used mostly as a subject or an object); nouns may be common or proper.	sister, Grandma Jane, library, building, Target, gift, book, cup, iPad, author, love, hope, anger
Pronoun - a word that takes the place of the noun (used as a subject or an object)	you, he, she, it, me, we, us, them, they
Verb - a word that shows the existence or the action of a noun or pronoun; verbs can be action, linking, or helping.	Action verbs: run, buy, laugh, show, help, write Linking verbs: is, am, are, was, taste, seem, etc. Helping verbs: are, have, may, can, could, will, etc.
Adjective - a word that describes a noun	happy, pretty, cold, new, tired, hungry, large, hot, delicious, a, an, the, six, your, my, their
Adverb - a word that describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb	excitedly, tiredly, quickly, really, very, so, too
Preposition - a word that shows the relationship in time or space between other words in a sentence	on, of, in, at, over, under, below, behind, from
Conjunction - a word that connects other words, phrases, or clauses; conjunctions may be coordinating, correlative, or subordinating.	Coordinating conjunction: and, but, yet, etc. Correlative conjunction: not only . . . but also, etc. Subordinating conjunction: although, because, since, etc.
Interjection - a word that expresses sudden emotion	Hey, oh, yes, wow

Assignment 1C: Label what part of speech each underlined word is. Use the list above to help you!

1. The new road saved my grandparents many miles of driving.

- new =
- of =

2. Wow! Denise is a swimmer.

- Wow =

3. The author wrote the story.

- author =
- wrote =

4. A home is a building.

- is =
- building =

5. Tim showed Cati the photograph.

- showed =
- the =

6. Lauren bought Hudson a new toy, but he did not like it.

- but =

7. Birds are very fast.

- very =

8. Those blue cups are quite expensive!

- cups =

9. Oh, my grandmother sent me a postcard from Florida.

- Me =
- from =

10. Those bridges are constructed from steel.

- are =