WRITING FOCUS TERMS – WEEK 3 Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **TERM** | **DEFINITION** | **EXAMPLE** |
| 1. pronoun - subjective, objective and possessive
 | Replaces a noun. Subjective - works as the subject of the sentence like I and He.Objective - works as the object such as her, and me. Possessive - Shows possession like mine and his.  |  |
| 1. preposition
 | Gives location, direction and timing for the NOUN. Where a mouse can go |  |
| 1. conjunction - coordinating, subordinating and correlative
 | Coordinating - FANBOYS - for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so Subordinating - introduces a dependent clause like because and ifCorrelative - a set that must be used together such as either, or and neither, nor.  |  |
| 1. interjection
 | conveys emotion to the reader. May be followed by a comma or may stand alone in the sentence.  |  |
| 1. participle
 | A verb that acts as an adjective like the sleeping baby, or the busted tire.  |  |
| 1. phrase
 | Dependent parts of a sentence in which two or more words together like In the morning, or into the night.  |  |
| 1. prepositional phrase
 | A phrase that starts with a preposition such as Under the table, he sat, or After the party, they left.  |  |
| 1. participle phrase
 | A phrase that starts with a participle such as Sleeping in class is bad. , or Crying loudly, the baby woke up.  |  |
| 1. absolute phrase
 | A phrase that starts with a noun plus a participle like legs shaking, he froze, or Heart beating, she asked him.  |  |
| 1. noun phrase
 | A phrase that starts with a noun and renames or identifies a noun or pronoun like Mrs. Eiban, my English teacher, is crazy.  |  |