

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Point 1

Point 2

Point 3

Assertion  
Evidence  
Importance

Noun

Pronoun

Antecedent

Verb

Gerund

Infinitive

Adjective

Articles

Adverb

Prepositions

Noun – A person, place, or thing.

Pronoun – a word that replaces a noun, but functions like a noun.

*Antecedent*—the noun that a pronoun replaces. Pronouns must agree with their antecedents.

Example: Billy went to the store. He bought some milk. (“Billy” is the antecedent of “He”)

Verb—A word that shows action or expresses being.

Gerund -- A verb form that functions as a noun and ends in “-ing” Gerunds take possessives.

Ex: Do you mind my standing here? Ex: I like swimming

Infinitive -- a verb form that functions as a noun, adjective, or adverb. It is made up of “to + verb” and stays together—it acts like one word. You do not split infinitives in writing.

Ex: I like to swim. (noun)

Ex: He lacked the strength to lift the weight (adjective)

Ex: I study to learn things. (adverb)

Adjective – Describes a noun.

Articles – A, An, The (special adjectives)

Adverb – Describes adjectives, verbs, and other adverbs. (look for “—ly”)

Ex: He surfs well. (“well” is the Adverb, it modifies the verb “surfs”)

Ex: He surfs really well. (“really” is an adverb describing adverb “well”)

Ex: He surfs incredibly big waves. (“incredibly” describes the adjective “big”).

Prepositions –show direction or purpose. “Anywhere a mouse can run”

**Paragraph Length:**

0025: 135-160 words.

1101: 155-180 words.

1102: 175-225 words.

