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Definition:  
A coordinating conjunction connects the same type of words, phrases, or clauses.

Acronym:  
FANBOYS

**Conjunction**

A conjunction connects words, phrases, or clauses.

A **coordinating conjunction** connects the same type of words, phrases, or clauses.

*Memorize It!*

F A N B O Y S  
for and nor but or yet so

Robin strolled through the forest and whistled happily.

Because the items that the cc connects must be grammatically the same, a cc connects two verbs, *strolled* and *whistled*. It does not connect the noun *forest* and the verb *whistled*.

**Comma**

A **comma** is used to separate items in a sentence. This is what you will learn two comma rules.

✗ Do not use a comma before a coordinating conjunction when it connects two items in a series unless they are main clauses.  
PATTERN a and b

’ Use commas to separate three or more items in a series.  
PATTERN a, b, and c

*Mark It!* Write cc above each coordinating conjunction.

*Fix It!* Remove a comma before a coordinating conjunction that connects only two items in a series. Add commas to separate three or more items in a series.

✗ a and b

’, and c

Robin was brave, but reckless.

He chose his arrow, pulled it back, and let it fly. cc

**Contraction**

A **contraction** combines two words into one. It uses an apostrophe to show where a letter or letters have been removed.

*Fix It!* Place an apostrophe to show where a letter or letters have been removed.

Robin decided that he shouldn't give up.

**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 4 articles (ar)
- 7 nouns (n)
- 1 pronoun (pr)
- 1 coordinating conjunction (cc)
- 3 prepositional phrases
- 2 subject-verb pairs (s v)

**Fix It!**

- 4 capitals
- 1 end mark
- 1 apostrophe

why was robin hood an outlaw under the  
**wrath** of the law? its an interesting story for  
 children and adults

**Rewrite It!**

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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

4 articles (ar)

5 nouns (n)

1 coordinating conjunction (cc)

2 prepositional phrases

1 subject-verb pair (s v)

**Fix It!**

2 capitals

1 comma

1 end mark

the sheriff of nottingham had **challenged** the local archers to a shooting match, and even offered a prize

**Rewrite It!**

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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 1 article (ar)
- 4 nouns (n)
- 3 pronouns (pr)
- 1 coordinating conjunction (cc)
- 2 subject-verb pairs (s v)

**Fix It!**

- 2 capitals
- 2 commas
- 1 end mark

robin was just eighteen. he **readily** accepted the  
 challenge grabbed his bow and left his hometown

**Rewrite It!**

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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 1 article (ar)
- 3 nouns (n)
- 1 pronoun (pr)
- 1 coordinating conjunction (cc)
- 2 subject-verb pairs (s v)

**Fix It!**

- 2 capitals
- 1 comma
- 1 end mark
- 1 apostrophe

robin **strolled** merrily. the trip shouldnt take  
 him more than two, or three days

**Rewrite It!**

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## Learn It!

### Adjective

An **adjective** describes a noun or pronoun.

An adjective tells which one, what kind, how many, or whose.

**Memorize It!**      **which one? what kind? how many? whose?**

Robin crossed the slippery bridge.

An adjective usually comes before the word it describes. The adjective *slippery* describes *bridge*. What kind of bridge? *slippery*

The bridge appeared slippery.

An adjective may follow a linking verb. The linking verb (appeared) links the subject (bridge) to an adjective (slippery). The adjective *slippery* describes *bridge*. What kind of bridge? *slippery*

Robin carried his bow.

Because the possessive pronouns *my, your, his, her, its, our, their* function as adjectives, you will now mark them as adjectives. The pronoun *his* replaces *Robin's* and functions as an adjective. Whose bow? *his*

**Find It!**      Find the nouns and pronouns in the sentence.

Once you find a noun or pronoun, ask the adjective questions to identify the adjectives.

**Mark It!**      Write **adj** above each adjective.

Robin strolled through the quiet woods with his bow.  
 Robin's skill in archery was famous.

### Capitalization

Capitalize proper adjectives formed from proper nouns.

The English flag flew at King Richard's castle.

The proper adjective *English* comes from the proper noun *England*, the name of a specific country. The proper adjective *King Richard's* comes from the proper noun *King Richard*, the name of a specific person.

### Quality Adjective

A **quality adjective** dresses up writing because it creates a strong image or feeling.

A quality adjective is more specific than a weak adjective. A weak adjective is overused, boring, or vague. Look for quality adjectives in this book and write them on the Quality Adjective collection page, Appendix II.

## 8 Parts of Speech

### Adjective

Definition:  
An adjective describes a noun or pronoun.

Test:

the \_\_\_ pen

Questions:

which one?

what kind?

how many?

whose?

## Dependent Clause

### Who/Which Clause

A **who/which clause** is a group of words that describes the noun it follows. It begins with the word *who* or *which*, a relative pronoun.

*Who* refers to people, personified animals, and pets.

*Which* refers to things, animals, and places.

A *who/which* clause is a dependent clause, which means it must be added to a sentence that is already complete.

#### Who/Which Clause

Contains:  
subject + verb

First Word:  
who or which

Commas:  
unless essential

Marking:  
w/w

Robin eyed the target. (*sentence*)

Robin, who eyed the target. (*fragment*)

Robin, who eyed the target, picked up his bow. (*sentence*)

A *who/which* clause contains a subject and a verb. The subject of most *who/which* clauses is *who* or *which*, but sometimes the subject is another word in the clause.

**Mark It!** Place parentheses around the *who/which* clause and write *w/w* above the word *who* or *which*. Write *v* above each verb and *s* above each subject.

Robin thought about the contest, (*w/w* (which he hoped to win)).

The men (*w/w* (who worked for the king)) could not be trusted.

### Comma

A **comma** is used to separate items in a sentence. Commas are used to separate the *who/which* clause from the rest of the sentence unless the *who/which* clause changes the meaning of the sentence.

’ Place commas around the *who/which* clause if it is nonessential.

✗ Do not place commas around the *who/which* clause if it is essential (changes the meaning of the sentence).

When you rewrite the passages, copy the commas correctly.



**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 2 articles (ar)
- 3 nouns (n)
- 1 pronoun (pr)
- 3 adjectives (adj)
- 1 coordinating conjunction (cc)
- 2 prepositional phrases
- 1 *who/which* clause (w/w)
- 3 subject-verb pairs (s v)

**Fix It!**

- 2 capitals
- 1 comma
- 1 end mark
- 1 apostrophe

robin whistled, and thought about the contest, which would be **entertaining**. he wasnt worried about the other archers

**Rewrite It!**

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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 1 article (ar)
- 2 nouns (n)
- 3 adjectives (adj)
- 1 coordinating conjunction (cc)
- 2 subject-verb pairs (s v)

**Fix It!**

- 3 capitals
- 1 end mark

the day seemed pleasant and **carefree**. however,  
 robin's mood would soon change

**Rewrite It!**

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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

2 articles (ar)  
 4 nouns (n)  
 1 pronoun (pr)  
 2 adjectives (adj)  
 1 coordinating conjunctions (cc)  
 2 prepositional phrases  
 1 *who/which* clause (w/w)  
 3 subject-verb pairs (s v)

**Fix It!**

2 capitals  
 1 end mark  
 1 comma

robin met fifteen foresters who worked  
 for the king. they were sitting beneath a huge oak,  
 and were feasting **sociably**

**Rewrite It!**


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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 2 articles (ar)
- 6 nouns (n)
- 1 pronoun (pr)
- 4 adjectives (adj)
- 2 coordinating conjunctions (cc)
- 1 prepositional phrase
- 1 *who/which* clause (w/w)
- 3 subject-verb pairs (s v)

**Fix It!**

- 4 capitals
- 1 comma
- 1 end mark

a man who had a scar on his face **confronted** robin.

he called robin's bow and arrows cheap, and shoddy

**Rewrite It!**

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## Learn It!

### Adverb Clause

An **adverb clause** is a group of words that begins with a *www* word and contains a subject and a verb. An adverb clause is a dependent clause, which means it must be added to a sentence that is already complete.

Week 8 you learned that an adverb clause begins with a *www* word. A *www* word is called a subordinating conjunction. The acronym *www.asia.b* reminds us of the eight most common subordinating conjunctions.

**Memorize It!**      **when while where as since if although because**

These are not the only words that begin an adverb clause. Other words can function as *www* words too.

**Memorize It!**      **after before until unless whenever whereas than**

A *www* word must have a subject and verb after it to begin an adverb clause.

**Mark It!**      Place parentheses around the adverb clause and write **AC** above the *www* word. Write **v** above each verb and **s** above each subject.

**AC**
**s**
**v**

The stranger would cross (unless Robin stopped him).

**D**ependent  
**C**ause

#### Adverb Clause

Pattern:  
*www* word +  
subject + verb

First Word:  
*www* word

Commas:  
after, not before

Marking:  
AC

### Adverb Clause or Prepositional Phrase

These words usually begin adverb clauses.

when	while	where	<b>as</b>	<b>since</b>	if	although	<b>because</b>
<b>after</b>	<b>before</b>	<b>until</b>	unless	whenever	whereas	than	

Pattern:  
*www* word +  
subject + verb

These words usually begin prepositional phrases.

aboard	around	between	in	opposite	toward
about	<b>as</b>	beyond	inside	out	under
above	at	by	instead of	outside	underneath
according to	<b>because of</b>	concerning	into	over	unlike
across	<b>before</b>	despite	like	past	<b>until</b>
<b>after</b>	behind	down	minus	regarding	unto
against	below	during	near	<b>since</b>	up, upon
along	beneath	except	of	through	with
amid	beside	for	off	throughout	within
among	besides	from	on, onto	to	without

Pattern:  
preposition + noun  
(no verb)

The words *after*, *as*, *because*, *before*, *since* and *until* appear on both lists. When you mark the sentences, consider the patterns.

Adverb Clause: (Before they met), Robin won every fight.

*Before they met* is an adverb clause.

**PATTERN *www* word (Before) + subject (they) + verb (met)**

Prepositional Phrase: Before the fight Robin was undefeated.

*Before the fight* is a prepositional phrase.

**PATTERN preposition (Before) + noun (fight) (no verb)**

**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 2 articles (ar)
- 2 nouns (n)
- 3 pronouns (pr)
- 1 prepositional phrase
- 1 adverb clause (AC)
- 2 [main clauses]
- 3 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 2 openers

**Fix It!**

- 1 indent
- 1 comma
- 2 capitals
- 2 end marks

after an hour neither had **budged** an inch, both  
 stood where they had begun

**Rewrite It!**

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Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	6 nouns (n) 2 pronouns (pr) 4 adjectives (adj) 1 adverb (adv) 2 coordinating conjunctions (cc) 2 adverb clauses (AC) 2 [main clauses] 4 subject-verb pairs (s v) 2 openers	2 capitals 2 commas 1 end mark 2 homophones

as they **battled** both men gave, and received many blows until cuts and bruises covered there bodies. each had aching muscles to

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 1 article (ar)
- 3 nouns (n)
- 1 pronoun (pr)
- 1 adverb (adv)
- 1 coordinating conjunction (cc)
- 2 prepositional phrases
- 1 [main clause]
- 1 subject-verb pair (s v)
- 1 opener

**Fix It!**

- 1 capital
- 1 comma
- 1 end mark

despite **fatigue** neither considered quitting, or  
 seemed likely to tumble off the bridge

**Rewrite It!**

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**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

- 2 articles (ar)
- 3 nouns (n)
- 1 pronoun (pr)
- 3 adjectives (adj)
- 3 adverbs (adv)
- 1 *that* clause (that)
- 1 adverb clause (AC)
- 1 [main clause]
- 3 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 1 opener

**Fix It!**

- 1 capital
- 1 comma
- 1 end mark
- 1 number

as the 2 men rested each man **privately**

believed that he had never met a more skillful

opponent

**Rewrite It!**

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