

# LANGUAGE NOTEBOOK

**MONDAY**

# Relative PRONOUNS

L.4.1.a I can use relative pronouns (who, whom, which, that).



The girl who ordered extra lemon is standing over there.

The lemonade recipe that we used is my grandma's.

# Relative Pronouns

## Tricks for Who and Whom

Who refers to the subject and can be replaced by the pronouns I, he, she, we, they, and who.

Whom refers to the object and can be replaced by the pronouns me, him, her, us, them, and whom.

### He/Him Rule

If you can use the word he, choose who.

Example: Who is running the lemonade stand?

He (who) is running the lemonade stand.

Him (whom) is running the lemonade stand.

If you can use the word him, choose whom.

Example: To Whom do I pay for the lemonade?

You pay he (who) for the lemonade.

You pay him (whom) for the lemonade.

# Relative Adverbs

L.4.1.a I can use relative adverbs (where, when, why).

## Relative Adverbs

The relative adverbs when, where, and why are used at the beginning of a relative clause. A relative clause is used to tell more about a noun.

Relative Adverb	Meaning	Example
Where	refers to a place	The puppy hid his bone <u>where</u> no one could find it.
When	refers to a time	The dog went to the vet <u>when</u> he was sick.
Why	refers to a reason	My dad went outside to see <u>why</u> the dog was barking.



**TUESDAY**

# Adjectives

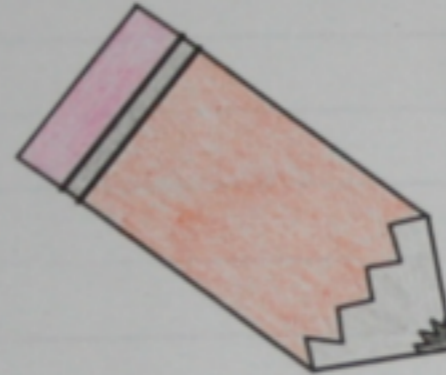
L.4.1.d I can use adjectives in a conventional order.

## Adjectives

Up to three adjectives can be used to describe one noun.



warm, blue wool mitten



sharp, yellow pencil



smart, nine year old scientist



Sweet, pink bubble gum

# Ordering Adjectives

Number

Opinion

Size

Age

Shape

Color

Origin

Material



**WEDNESDAY**

# Verb Tenses

L.4.1.b I can form and use progressive verb tenses.

## Tense Forms of the Verb *To Be*

Subject	Past	Present	Future
I	was	am	will be
You	were	are	will be
He, She, It	was	is	will be
We	were	are	will be
They	were	are	will be



### Past Tense

I was hoping to find a hidden treasure today.

### Present Tense

My sister is searching the backyard right now.

### Future Tense

My parents will be so excited if we discover a hidden treasure and strike it rich.



# Progressive Verb Forms...

are forms of verbs that show something is happening, was happening, or will be happening.

Past Tense **action that took place in the past.**

Look for **was, or was**

Present Tense **action that happens now.**

Look for **am, are, or is**

Future Tense **action that will happen in the future.**

Look for **Will (be)**

Look for **verbs that end with -ing**



# Modal Auxiliaries

L.4.1.c I can use modal auxiliaries to convey various conditions.

A modal auxiliary is a helping verb.  
It can tell how certain an action is.  
It can tell what the writer's attitude toward the action is.



could  
must would  
WILL  
SHALL  
should MIGHT  
can may

## Examples

- I will be at your birthday party.
- Our order will be ready in ten minutes.
- With a little practice, she could be a great ball player.
- The dentist said that you should brush your teeth at least twice a day.

**THURSDAY**

# IDIOMS

L.4.5.b I can recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms.

## IDIOMS

- Literal language: a phrase that means exactly what it says
- Nonliteral language: a phrase that does not mean what it says
- Idiom: a figure of speech

Examples:



Two heads are better than one



Feeling blue



Let the cat out of the bag



Open a can of worms



Break a leg

# My Book of Idioms



Figurative Language



Idiom or Phrase	Meaning
All ears	listen intently
Hit the hay	go to bed
Bite your tongue	to avoid talking
a piece of cake	an easy task
go the extra mile	to go above and beyond
lost his head	to become angry or overcome by emotion

Idiom or Phrase	Meaning
two peas in a pod	very similar in character
apple of my eye	someone who is cherished above all others
give a hand	- to applaud - to help
under the weather	sick
on cloud nine	very happy
when pigs fly	something that will never happen

# conjunctions

L.4.2.c I can use a comma before a coordination conjunctions in a compound sentence.

## Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions connect two independent clauses.

sentence, For sentence

And  
Or  
But  
or  
Yet  
So



Joining two sentences with a comma and a conjunction makes a compound sentence



# Conjunctions

F

For

for, after, by

A

And

N

Not

B

But

O

Or

Y

Yes

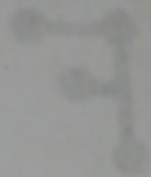
e.

S

So

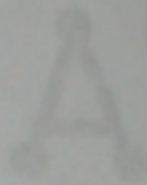
Coordinating

For



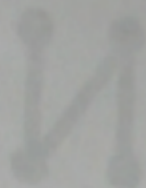
Patrick thought he had a good chance of making the team, for he had practiced a lot before tryout.

And



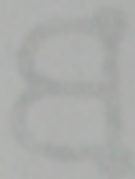
Lindsay is in fourth grade, and her brother is in first grade.

Nor



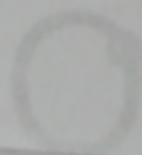
Freddy was so sick he didn't want to play, nor did he want to eat.

But



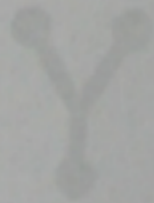
Lisa was tired, but she went to the party anyway.

Or



You can go skating, or you can go to the movies.

Yet



I don't like strawberries,  
yet I love strawberry cake.

Sp

I was speeding, so I  
got a speeding ticket.