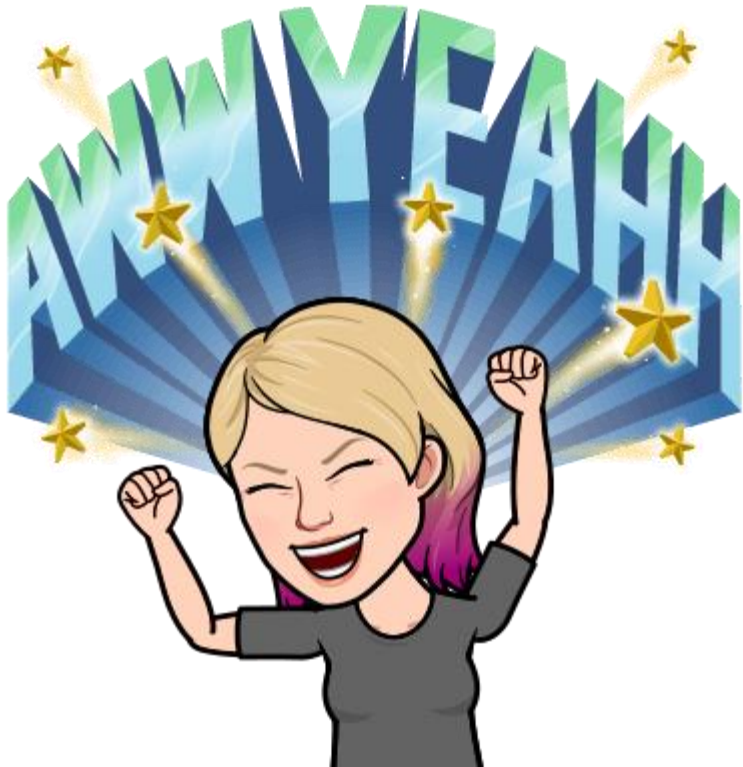


# ELA Monday

Week of 8/26



# MUG – Sentence Combining

**What is sentence combining?** ways to show logical relationships or to modify, or describe, words in sentences. This practice will help you to express your ideas in clear, concise, and varied sentences when you write college-level essays and professional communications.

But first it helps to know what makes a sentence a sentence

# MUG – Sentence Combining

**Which do you think are complete sentences?**

(a) Teenagers work.  

(b) Many teenagers work after school.  

(c) Many teenagers work after school to earn spending money.  

All three are correct, because all three contain a subject-verb unit—a subject and verb working together.

# MUG – Sentence Combining

**PRACTICE:** From each pair of sentences that follow, you can create one sentence by joining the verbs (with *and* or *or*) and eliminating any repeated words.

**EXAMPLE:**

The presidential candidate travels around the United States.  
The presidential candidate makes public appearances.

**SOLUTION:**

The presidential candidate travels around the United States and makes public appearances.

# MUG – Sentence Combining

The presidential candidate speaks.

The presidential candidate makes promises.

**SOLUTION:**

# MUG – Sentence Combining

Some of the people cheer.

Some of the people clap.

**SOLUTION:**

# MUG – Sentence Combining

Others in the crowd groan.

Others in the crowd hiss.

**SOLUTION:**

# MUG – Sentence Combining

The candidate finishes her speech.  
The candidate runs to her limo.

**SOLUTION:**



LIT TERM TIME



# LIT TERM

**Point of View** – the perspective from which the story is told.

There are two basic kinds, each with variations.

**WHO is telling the story?**

# LIT TERM

**First Person narration** –is when a character in a story is narrating it.

**I am telling this story. It's ME!**

Most closely resembles the way stories are told in everyday life.



# LIT TERM

**Third Person POV** – the narrator is a voice outside the story

**He ran at full force, screaming the entire way. Marcus was angry.**

There are three main kinds of 3<sup>rd</sup> person POV.



# LIT TERM

There are **three** main kinds of 3<sup>rd</sup> person POV.

GO ON...



1. Omniscient
2. Limited
3. Objective

# LIT TERM

- **Omniscient** – a narrator that knows everything about what's going on in the story, thoughts, feelings and actions
- **Limited** - this is a character outside the story, but they are *limited* to only knowing what the main character thinks and knows.
- **Objective** – the narrator describes what's happening, but doesn't know what anyone is thinking, not even the main character.

**VOCAB** Lesson

**#4**

# regulate (verb)

**Definition:** to set or adjust the amount, degree, or rate of; to bring under the control of authority

**Synonym:** rule, govern, manage, adjust

**Antonym:** mismanage, neglect

**Sentence:** The young couple had to regulate their expenses when they decided to save for a house.



# disposition (noun)

Definition: the usual attitude or mood of a person or animal; a tendency to act or think in a particular way

Synonym: **tendency, inclination**

Antonym: **dislike**

Sentence: His affectionate disposition took getting used to.

# inclination (noun)

Definition: a liking or a preference; having a tendency toward

Synonym: **desire, impulse**

Antonym: **aversion, distaste**

Sentence: My mom's first inclination was to say no, but after I explained all the details of the event, she let me go.

# admonish (verb)

Definition: to let someone know that you are not happy with his or her actions or to scold a person

Synonym: scold, reprimand

Antonym: compliment, permit

Sentence: The teacher admonished the students for excessive noise.

# tenure (noun)

Definition: a fixed period of time during which a person holds a job or position;

Synonym: **reign, term**

Antonym: **NONE**

Sentence: The president's cabinet members have had unusually short tenures in their positions.