

**How to Make your**  
***Grammar Wall***  
**a Language-Blasting**  
**Powerhouse**

Presented by:  
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Janelle is an ELD training consultant who has worked with K-12 teachers in Arizona and across the United States to develop methods and skills for accelerating English language learning. Much of her work and academic research involves helping ELD teachers and administrators to better understand English grammar in ways that are fun and motivating. In her presentations she finds useful ways to link the grammar teachers are learning to ELD methods they use with students.

**Description:** The Grammar Wall should be a three-dimensional, almost living and breathing part of your daily ELD instruction that helps students to understand the logic and beauty of English. In this session you will leave with ten uses for the Grammar Wall, five language enhancing additions and ten quick tips for immediate language empowering.

**Outcomes- Participants will:**

1. Design a usable and organized language resource: The Grammar Wall;
2. Identify morphological, semantic and syntactic components that enhance the Grammar Wall's use in identifying parts of speech.
3. Five ways to enhance the Grammar Wall's language accelerating capabilities.
4. Review 10 quick tips for maximizing the Grammar Wall's accessibility in the ELD classroom.

# *Ten Uses for the Grammar Wall*

1. *Verb Tense Study* sentence extenders
2. *Four-Picture Story Frame* clues
3. *Single-Picture Text Webbing* clues
4. *Morph House* parts of speech identification
5. *Syntax Surgery* clues
6. Post words from *Syntax Surgery* sentence
7. Grammar Wall games
8. *What We Already Know* sentence enhancers
9. Take all the words down and have students put them back.
10. Ask students to justify their identification for parts of speech:  
**How do you know??**

# ***Five Ways to Immediately Enhance your Grammar Wall***

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

# **Grammar Wall Resources**

**Parts of Speech Definitions**

**Basic Syntax Rules**

**Parts of Speech Sub-categories**

**Parts of Speech Common Endings**

**Ten Quick Tips for the Grammar Wall**

## Parts of Speech

### NOUN

A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. It can act or be acted upon.

**Examples:** Roger, Father McGovern, the Yankees, bowlers, cousins, neighborhood, Baltimore, attic, Asia, Newark Airport, Golden Gate Bridge, glove, class, triangle, goodness, strength.

### PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun.

**Examples:** he, you, they, them, it, her, our, your, its, their, anybody, both, nobody, someone, several, himself, ourselves, themselves, yourself, itself, who, whom, which, what, whose.

### ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word that is used to describe a noun or pronoun, telling what kind, how many or which one.

**Examples:** green, enormous, slinky, original, Italian, some, few, eleven, all, none, that, this, these, those, third.

### VERB

A verb is a word that shows physical or mental action, being, or state of being.

**Examples:** swayed, dance, think, imagine, love, approve, am, is, was, were, been, seems, appears, feels remains.

### ADVERB

An adverb is a word that is used to describe a verb, telling where, how, or when.

**Examples:** quietly, lovingly, skillfully, slyly, honestly, very, quite, extremely, too, moderately, seldom, never, often, periodically, forever.

### PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word used to show the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word.

**Examples:** across, below, toward, within, over, above, before, until, of, beyond, from, during, after, at, against.

### CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word that is used to join words or groups of words.

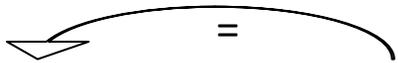
**Examples:** and, or, either, neither, but, because, while, however, since, for.

### INTERJECTION.

An interjection is a word that is used alone to express strong emotion.

**Examples:** Heavens! Cheers! Oh! Aha! Darn!

## Basic Syntax Rules

1.	<u>Subject</u> + <u>verb</u> . <small>noun    pronoun</small>	He walks.
2.	 <u>adjective</u> + noun	The red ball
3.	 noun + linking verb + <u>adjective</u> <small>(or pronoun) (linking verb= am, is, are, etc.)</small>	The ball is red.
4.	noun ↔ <u>pronoun</u>	(Pronoun replaces noun after noun is introduced.)
5.	<u>preposition</u> + noun <small>(= prepositional phrase)</small>	under the bridge
6.	 <u>adverb</u> + verb + <u>adverb</u>	quietly reads <b>or</b> reads quietly
7.	Clause + <u>conjunction</u> + clause. <small>(subject + verb)                      (subject + verb)</small>	The students must stay inside because it is raining.
8.	<u>Conjunction</u> + clause, clause. <small>(subject + verb) (subject + verb)</small>	Because it is raining, the students must stay inside.
9.	<u>verb</u> + <u>noun</u> <small>(transitive verb) (direct object)</small>	Throw the ball.
10.	= noun + linking verb + noun <small>(or pronoun) (to be verbs, to seem, etc.)</small>	Whales are mammals.
11.	Noun + linking verb + prepositional phrase. <small>(or pronoun) (to be verbs, to seem, etc.)</small>	Squirrels were in the tree.
12.	_____ + coordinating conjunction + _____ <small>(Can join <b>nouns, pronouns, verbs, prepositions, adjectives, adverbs</b>)</small>	chocolate or vanilla

Parts of Speech

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Adjective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparative/superlative</li> <li>• Articles</li> <li>• Demonstrative</li> <li>• Number</li> <li>• Observation/quality</li> <li>• Size</li> <li>• Shape</li> <li>• Age</li> <li>• Color</li> <li>• Origin</li> <li>• Material</li> <li>• Qualifier</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;">*Clauses</div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Noun</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Person, place, thing, idea (abstract)</li> <li>• Singular/plural</li> <li>• Irregular plural</li> <li>• Collective</li> <li>• Proper</li> <li>• Possessive</li> <li>• Compound</li> <li>• Non-count</li> <li>• Gerunds</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pronoun</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal subject</li> <li>• Personal object</li> <li>• Possessive</li> <li>• Demonstrative</li> <li>• Relative</li> <li>• Indefinite</li> <li>• Reflexive</li> <li>• Interrogative</li> <li>• Reciprocal</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Verb</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action</li> <li>• Linking</li> <li>• Helping/Modals</li> <li>• Progressive</li> <li>• Irregular</li> <li>• Phrasal</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Adverb</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manner</li> <li>• Direction</li> <li>• Frequency</li> <li>• Time</li> <li>• Intensifiers</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;">*Clauses</div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Preposition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time</li> <li>• Location</li> <li>• Purpose</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;">*Phrases</div>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Conjunction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating</li> <li>• Subordinating (time, cause, condition, contrast)</li> <li>• Correlative</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Interjection</b></p>

## Common Endings

adjectives	nouns	verbs	adverbs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• able</li><li>• ive</li><li>• ic</li><li>• y</li><li>• ing</li><li>• ed</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• tion</li><li>• ence/ance</li><li>• y</li><li>• ing</li><li>• al</li><li>• ment</li><li>• ness</li><li>• er/or</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ing</li><li>• ed</li><li>• s/es</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ly</li></ul>

# ***Ten Quick Tips for the Grammar Wall***

1. Separate parts of speech visually  
(Yarn, electrical tape, draw lines, separate boards)
2. Use same handwriting- teacher handwriting (not student)
3. Use dark ink
4. Use words of same size
5. Write words on same color paper
6. Write words large enough for every student to see
7. Position wall in area of classroom that allows all students to access it
8. Verbs are written in the infinitive form (except modals)
9. Add/replace 10 words/week
  - Replace common words that students know how to use with more challenging words (ex: boy → adolescent)
  - Use painter's tape or push pins to post words so that they can be easily removed.
10. Post words that reflect what students are learning about both in grammar and in other content areas.



## Adjective

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun telling which one, how many or what kind.

## Noun

A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea. It can act or be acted upon.

## Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun.

## Verb

A verb is a word that shows physical or mental action, being or state of being.

this  
that  
these  
those

### How Many?

a	four	some
an	twelve	many
the	fifty-six	few

### Person

expert  
geologists  
senator

### Place

cave  
island  
nation

### 

buckets  
collar  
utensils

### Subject

before verb  
I  
you  
he  
she  
we

### Object

after verb  
me  
you  
him  
her  
us

### Possessive

before noun alone  
my mine  
your yours  
his his  
her hers  
our ours

### Linking

to be  
to seem  
to appear

### Modals

can may  
must might  
should would  
could have to

### Demonstrativ

this  
that  
these  
those

### 

beautiful	creative
intelligent	central
shiny	helpless
purple	harmful
radiant	
artistic	
miserable	
generous	

### Idea

happiness  
opposition  
liberty

### Collective

crew  
pack  
jury

### Non-count

air  
flour  
sand

myself  
yourself  
himself  
herself  
itself  
ourselves  
themselves

### Indefinite

someone  
nothing  
none  
all  
anything

### Physical Action

to launch	to glide
to scrape	to flee
to hustle	to flail
to blink	to yelp
to murmur	
to grasp	

to remember  
to forget  
to concentrate  
to recognize  
to ponder  
to anticipate

**Adverb**  
An adverb is a word that is used to describe a verb, adjective, or adverb, telling how, where, or when.

**Manner**  
carefully  
cautiously  
dangerously  
happily

**Direction**  
forward  
there  
here  
outside

**Frequency**  
now  
then  
later  
soon  
eventually

always  
sometimes  
daily  
rarely  
never

**Preposition**  
A preposition is a word used to show the relationship of a noun or a pronoun to another word.

**Purpose**  
for  
because of

**Time**  
at  
during  
after  
before  
on

across  
through  
toward  
next to  
beyond  
above  
alongside

**Conjunction**  
A conjunction is a word used to join words or groups of words.

**Coordinating**  
and or  
yet so  
but nor

**Subordinating**  
while  
when  
once  
as

**Time**  
because  
since  
so that

**Condition**  
although  
even though  
whereas

if  
unless  
as soon as

**Interjection**  
An interjection is a word that is used alone to express strong emotion.

Yikes! Ouch! Oops.  
Oh no! Brr! Shhh!