OL Agenda for March 6, 2013

• Spelling pretest and spelling rules in journal
• Verb Mood PPT
• Verb Mood Video
• Grammar for Writing Workbook pages 88-93
AC Agenda for March 6, 2013

- Spelling pretest and spelling rules in journal
- Review subjunctive and conditional mood
- Verb mood video with practice test
- Grammar for Writing Workbook pages 88-95.
- Homework: Complete workbook pages.
Do you know the four types of sentences?

• Makes a statement: _______________________
• Asks a question: _______________________
• Expresses strong emotion:________________
• Gives a command or makes a request:_________________________

• interrogative, exclamatory, imperative, declarative
Do you know the four types of sentences?

• Makes a statement: Declarative
• Asks a question: Interrogative
• Expresses strong emotion: Exclamatory
• Gives a command or makes a request: Imperative

• So what?
• Knowing these types of sentences may make learning *verb moods* easier. We will begin verb moods tomorrow.
Verb Mood

• The CCGPS Standard Element:
• Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood.
Verb Mood

- Indicative
- Interrogative
- Imperative
- Subjunctive
- Conditional

**Mood** in verbs refers to one of five attitudes that a writer or speaker has to what is being written or spoken.
Indicative

- The **indicative mood** is used to make a statement.
- The **indicative mood** is used in declarative or exclamatory sentences.

- Atlanta is the largest city in Georgia.
- Students will take the CRCT in April.
- Spring Break is only a few weeks away!
Interrogative

• The **interrogative mood** is used to ask a question.

• The **interrogative mood** is used in interrogative sentences.

• Do you understand the interrogative mood?

• Are you going to study tonight?
Imperative

• The **imperative mood** is used to give a directive, strong suggestion, or order.

• The **imperative mood** is used in imperative sentences.

  – Get your homework done before you watch television tonight.
  – Please include cash payment with your order form.
  – Get out of town!

• The subject is “you understood.”
Subjunctive

• The **subjunctive mood** is used in *dependent clauses* that do the following
Subjunctive

• express a wish
• She wishes that her boyfriend were here.
• I wish I could travel around the world.
Subjunctive

• begin with *if* and express a condition that does not exist (is contrary to fact)
• If I *were* you, I would be more careful with my money.
Subjunctive

• begin with *as if* and *as though* when such clauses describe a speculation or condition contrary to fact
• She acted as though she *were* rich.
Subjunctive

• begin with *that* and express a demand, requirement, request, or suggestion.
• To graduate, it is necessary that you pass the writing exam.
Subjunctive

- The **subjunctive mood** is used in dependent clauses that do the following: 1) express a wish; 2) begin with *if* and express a condition that does not exist (is contrary to fact); 3) begin with *as if* and *as though* when such clauses describe a speculation or condition contrary to fact; and 4) begin with *that* and express a demand, requirement, request, or suggestion.
Conditional

• The **conditional mood** expresses an action or an idea that is dependent upon a condition.
• If you are careless with that knife, you might cut yourself.
• If you heat water to 100 degrees Celsius, it will boil.
More Conditional Explanation

• http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/conditional2.htm
Works Cited


<http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/conditional.htm>