

Power Up: English ACT Prep, Week 2

Usage



K20
L•E•A•R•N

This Is Not Quite Right...

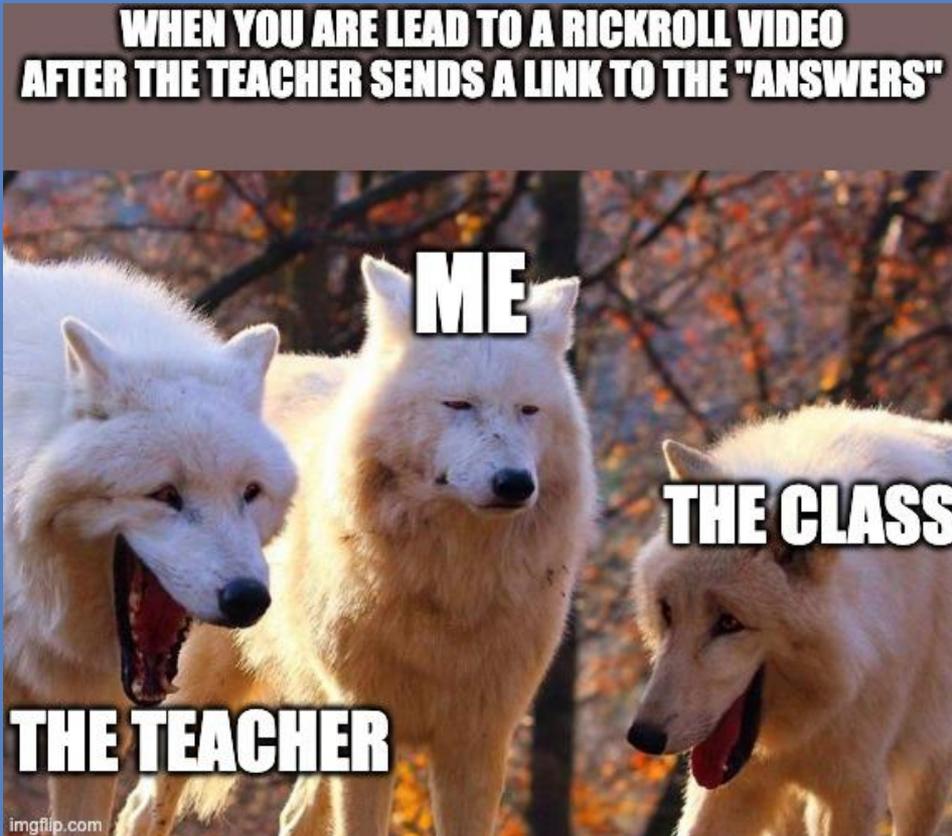


- With a partner, discuss the memes on the following slides.
- Determine what is “not quite right” with each meme.
- Write your observations on a piece of paper.

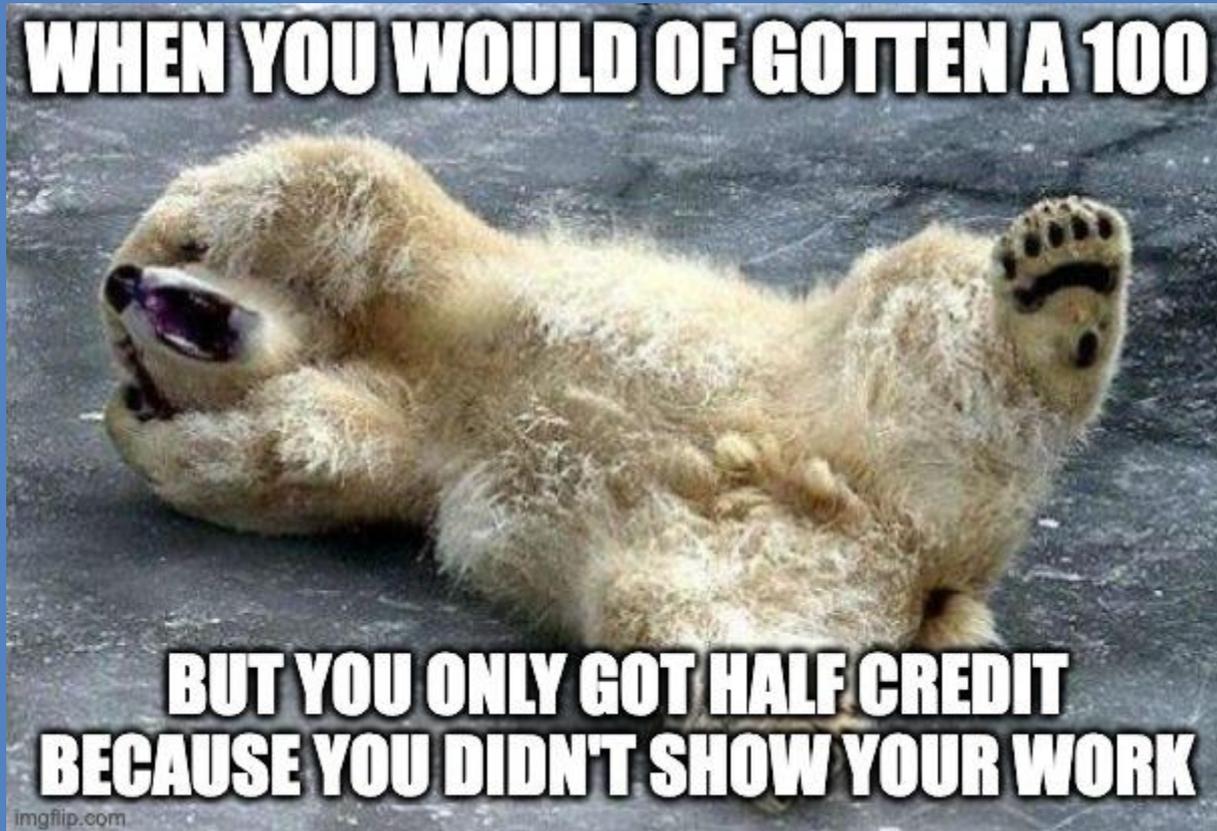
This Is Not Quite Right...



This Is Not Quite Right...



This Is Not Quite Right...





Essential Question

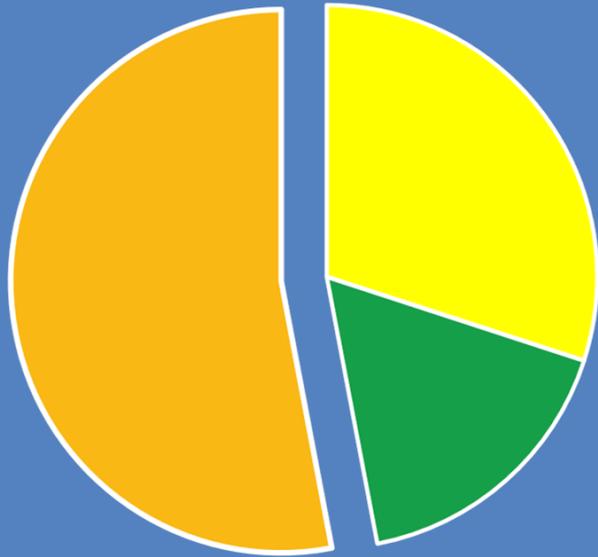
How can I increase my ACT score?



Learning Objectives

- Apply rules of word usage, subject-verb agreements, verb tenses, comparatives and superlatives, and reflexive pronouns to write conventional English.
- Identify when these rules are broken.

Why Does Usage Matter?



- Production of Writing
- Knowledge of Language
- Conventions of Standard English

Conventions of Standard English:

- Sentence Structure and Format
- Punctuation
- *Usage*

Card Matching



1. Go to student.desmos.com and use the session code created by your teacher to access the activity.
2. You do not need to sign in or create an account.
3. Complete the card matching activity with your partner.
4. After matching the cards correctly, write the example on your Skill Sets Check handout.

Desmos Screen 1 | Check-In

RULE

EXAMPLE(S)

Word Usage

There in the hills is where her dog ran.

Desmos Screen 1 | Reasoning

Example	Non-Example	Rationale
<i>There in the hills is where her dog ran.</i>	<i>Their in the hills is where her dog ran.</i>	There - a place ✓ Their - belongs to them ✗

Rule	Explanation	<i>Other Examples</i>
Word Usage	Use the appropriate word in frequently confused pairs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● To, two, too● Their, there, they're● Accept, except● Past, passed● Effect, affect

Desmos Screen 2 | Check-In

RULE

EXAMPLE(S)

Subject-Verb Agreement	<i>Today, they are walking to the gym after school.</i>
Irregular Verb Patterns	<i>He led the way to the car.</i>
Comparatives and Superlatives	<i>She has the best hair style.</i>

Desmos Screen 2 | Reasoning

Example	Non-Example	Rationale
<i>Today, they are walking to the gym after school.</i>	<i>Today they is walking to the gym after school.</i>	They - plural, is - singular ❌ they - plural, are - plural ✔️
<i>He led the way to the car.</i>	<i>She lead us to the waterfall.</i>	The sentence is past tense. Led - past tense of to lead ✔️ Lead - present tense ❌
<i>She has the best hair style.</i>	<i>He is the bestest puppy in the world.</i>	Best - superlative ✔️ Bestest is not a word ❌

Rule	Explanation	<i>Other Examples</i>
Subject-Verb Agreement	If a subject is singular, use the singular form of the verb. If the subject is plural use the plural form of the verb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The film is funny.● The films are funny.● A bouquet of roses is beautiful.
Irregular Verb Patterns	Verbs that do not follow the normal pattern for tense and past participle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Base, Based, Based● Sing, Sang, Sung● Write, Wrote, Written
Comparatives and Superlatives	In general, comparative adjectives end in <i>-er</i> or use the words <i>more</i> or <i>less</i> . Superlative adjectives end in <i>-est</i> or use the words <i>most</i> and <i>least</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Tall, taller, tallest● Healthy, healthier, healthiest● Good, better, best● Little, less, least

Desmos Screen 3 | Check-In

RULE

EXAMPLE(S)

Who vs. Whom	<i>Jake, who is the star athlete, asked me out.</i>
Simple and Compound Verb Tenses	<i>They would have gone out last night if it hadn't rained.</i>
Reflexive Pronouns	<i>Joel doesn't like his new hairstyle.</i>

Desmos Screen 3 | Reasoning

Example	Non-Example	Rationale
<i>Jake, who is the star athlete, asked me out.</i>	<i>To who are you referring?</i>	Who refers to Jake - who is subject of clause ✓ Who refers to the person which Whom - object of clause ✗
<i>They would have gone out last night if it hadn't rained.</i>	<i>I would of gone to the dance, but I was too nervous.</i>	Would have ✓ Would of ✗
<i>Joel doesn't like his new hairstyle.</i>	<i>Each family and business must do their part to help the environment</i>	Joel - singular, his - singular ✓ Each - singular, their - plural ✗

Rule	Explanation	<i>Other Examples</i>
Who vs. Whom	Who is used as the subject of the sentence. Whom is used as the object of the sentence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Who wants a slice of cake? ● Whom do you believe? ● Kamala, the lady to whom you wrote a letter, sent you a note.
Simple and Compound Verb Tenses	Verbs that do not follow the normal pattern for tense and past participle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Base, Based, Based ● Sing, Sang, Sung
Reflexive Pronouns	When referring to the subject , use the correct reflexive pronoun , such as I ← myself we ← ourselves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>I</u> like <u>myself</u> in this outfit. ● <u>Rahim</u> shook <u>himself</u> awake. ● <u>We</u> are learning to speak Spanish by <u>ourselves</u>.

Desmos Screen 4 | Reasoning

Example	Non-Example	Rationale
<i>Jane, a first-time college professor, took a wrong turn and ended up on the other side of campus.</i>	<i>They, an environmental activist group, protests on the side of the street every day.</i>	Jane - singular, took - singular ✓ They - plural, protests - singular ✗
<i>The group must sign their contracts tomorrow.</i>	<i>The group must present their research tomorrow.</i>	Group - plural (each indiv together), their - plural ✓ Group - singular (one group), their - plural ✗
<i>I can rely on her for support.</i>	<i>I can count on her to support me.</i>	Rely ✓ Count on her ✗

This Is Not Quite Right...



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K20
LEARN

ACT
PREP



You Powered Up!

Side Quest: Before next time find or use *who* or *whom* properly in conversation!

Sneak Peek: Next time we will be learning about punctuation errors specifically how to use commas.

