



DOCTOR • WHO

ADVENTURES IN TIME AND SPACE

Grammar Work Book

Assist the doctor in his travels
by helping him with:

Parts of Speech

Punctuation

Mechanics

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HELLO. I'M THE DOCTOR.

Nouns

Name _____



RULE

A noun is a **person, place, thing** or **idea**. A noun that is an actual entity is **concrete**, and one that is NOT an entity, is called **abstract**. **Proper** nouns talk about a specific and individualized thing, and are capitalized. A general noun that is NOT capitalized is called **common**.



EXAMPLES

Concrete: He travels between *planets* often.

Abstract: He believes in *justice*, but also *mercy*.

Common: He meets all kinds of *aliens* and even strange *robots*.

Proper: Some of his worst enemies are the evil *Dalek* robots, and and the *Sycorax* race.



EXERCISE

In each sentence below, label each noun with CON for concrete, ABS for abstract, COM for common, and PRO for proper. There may be more than one category for each. **Hint:** "The Doctor" is a Proper Noun (because it is a title), and also Abstract. His name is just cool that way!

He is the last of the Time Lords.

The Doctor is not afraid of the Daleks, because he is incredibly smart, and he has a Sonic Screwdriver!

The Doctor is inspirational to those he meets on other planets, especially on Earth.

He never travels alone; he has always had a companion. Most recently, he had Rose, Martha, and Donna.

He sometimes travels with his dog K-9. His pet may be a robot, but it is full of honor and wisdom.

When the Sycorax attacked the planet, The Doctor challenged their champion to a duel with swords.

One time, he even ended up in a parallel dimension and sadly left behind a beloved friend.

Sometimes he gets lonely traveling time and space alone, but knows he is saving the world and fixing it's problems.



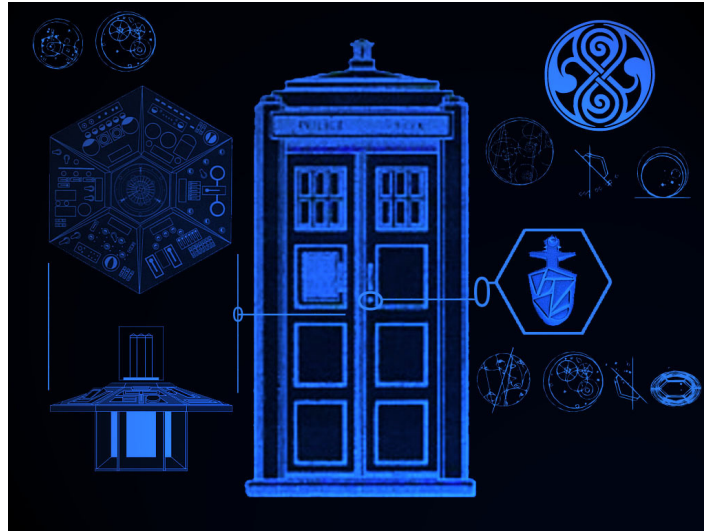
A PERSONAL TOUR OF THE T.A.R.D.I.S

Personal Pronouns

RULE



A Prounoun takes the place of a noun. **Sub-jective pronouns** are the actual subject of the sentence, and is the thing **actually acting**. On the other hand, when it is not the subject, it is the object that is being **acted upon either directly or indirectly**. This makes it a **Objective pronoun**. Sometimes it may also be the **object of a preposition**. Regardless, it is still a pronoun.



EXAMPLES



Subjective

Subject: *It* travels in time.

Compliment: What is *it*?

Objective

Direct: "The Doctor controls *it*."

Indirect: Rose brought *it* love, ending season 1.

Object of Preposition:
The TARDIS is useful Time Lord technology for *him*.



EXERCISE

Underline the given **personal pronouns** in the sentence, and tell what type of pronoun they are, Subjective, or Objective. Also label what type of each they are: subjective/subjective compliment, or direct/indirect/object of preposition.

The TARDIS breaks sometimes, but the Doctor usually knows how to fix it.

Most people open the doors and recognize it is bigger on the inside, than on the outside. That is Time Lord Technology!

Sure the TARDIS is an alien ship, but what exactly is it really?

Whenever Rose and The Doctor are separated, The doctor meets her there.

The TARDIS always makes a loud shreaking noise upon entering the time stream. Everyone can hear it.

The TARDIS looks like a police box from the 1950's because the Chameleon Circuit broke, and froze it's current disguise.



RULE

Impersonal pronouns take place of a noun, but do not show first, second, or third person. One of the most commonly used pronouns is an **Indefinite Pronoun**, which takes place of a noun but is not specific. These are pronouns like *anyone*, *somebody*, or *nothing*. Another type is **Demonstrative Pronouns** which point out a specific noun. There are only four of these: *This*, *That*, *These*, and *Those*. They show proximity.



EXAMPLES

Indefinite

The Daleks want to exterminate *everyone*.

They will do *anything* to catch The Doctor.

Demonstrative

That Dalek just Zapped that man!

These ones may be the last thing we see...



EXERCISE

Find all the **Indefinite** and **Demonstrative Pronouns** in the sentences. Underline the **Indefinite** with a red pen, and the **Demonstrative** with a blue pen.

Everyone knows Daleks are engineered beings, having all emotions removed except hate.

That Dalek alone can watch everyone in the room with his big, blue eye.

Anybody who is wise will not mess with those Daleks!

No one has been able to destroy the Daleks as quick as The Doctor.

Somebody for sure will know this robot is near when you hear it saying it's favorite phrase: "Exterminate! Exterminate!"

Almost nothing can be heard over that scratchy, high-pitched, electronic voice!



Impersonal Pronouns

Name _____

THE DALEKS: AN IMPERSONAL RACE



RULE

The two common type of action verbs are **Intransitive Verbs**, and **Transitive Verbs**. Verbs that have no *direct object* are **Intransitive**. Ones that DO have a *direct object* are **Transitive**. An easy way to remember this word is that the verb acts as a **TRANSITION** between the subject and the object it is actually talking about. Simply seek out a *direct object*, and you will know the difference! It is also important that these type of verbs are never “state of being” verbs (“to be” and linking).

Verbs

THE DOCTOR REGENERATES

Name _____



EXAMPLES

Intransitive

The Doctor *regenerates* when his physical body is about to die.

Most people can't *believe* what has happened to his appearance.

Transitive

Eventually, Rose *accepted him* as the same man after changing.

The doctor has transformed his looks 9 times, making 10 distinct Doctors.



EXERCISE

Identify the verb in each of the sentences below. Color **Transitive** verbs blue, and **Intransitive** verbs red. Color the **direct object** green. Remember to avoid “to be” verbs.

The Doctor fights mortality by regenerating.

Regeneration doesn't happen often.

The Doctor has traveled for a long time, because he is an immortal Time Lord.

To some, regeneration renders Time Lords useless for a short time.

Rose still loves The Doctor, regardless of his looks.

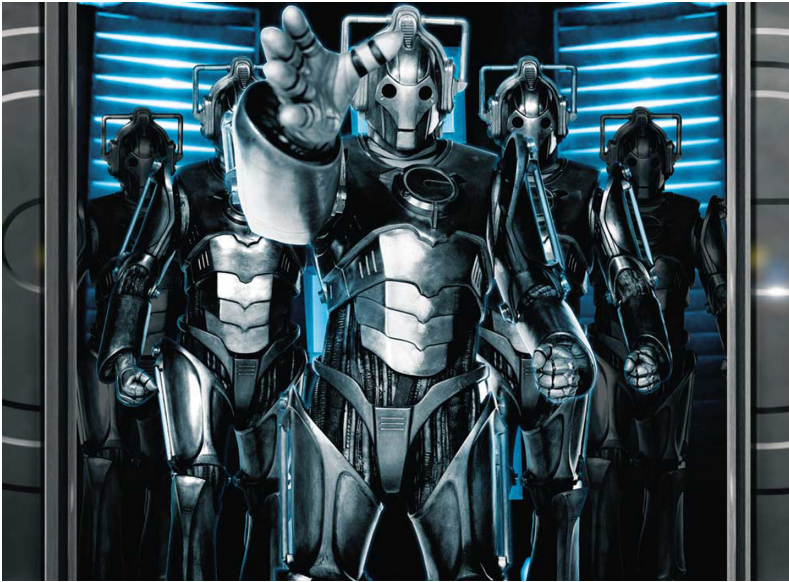
THE ELITE CYBERMAN

Adjectives Name _____



RULE

Adjectives are describing words. They are used to make language much more vivid and exciting. They modify any type of **noun**, or **pronoun**. They answer one of three questions: (1) *which one?* (2) *how many?* or (3) *what kind?* The category of “*which one?*” also has certain words called **determiners**. They are called this because they determine the presence of the **noun** to follow. They can also be **possessive nouns**, and all sorts of **pronouns**. Articles such as “*a,*” “*an,*” and “*the*” also fit under this category and are called *indefinite*. Adjectives come in many different kinds, but they only describe the **nouns** and **pronouns**. They should not be confused with **adverbs**, which deal with other things than **nouns** and **pronouns**.



EXAMPLES

Which one?

That cyberman wants to “upgrade” you into a robot.

The people of earth may all become cybermen!

How many?

Hundreds of Cybermen were once actual people.

Almost everyone who meets one, ends up one.

What kind?

Cybermen have *silver* bodies of metal armor.

The Doctor feels cybermen are not a *superior* human race.



EXERCISE

Label all the of the **adjectives** in the sentences.

Cybermen are evil robots, but they are simply human brains in a metal body.

They believe that humans can become more advanced by removing all painful emotions in life.

The Doctor pities those inhuman machines. He wishes they knew how joyful flaws can really be.

Cybermen always come in large numbers, and plan to take over all human beings “upgrade” them.

The dirty factories where they turn humans into Cybermen are scary.



Prepositions Name _____



RULE

Prepositions relate a **noun** or **pronoun** to the rest of the sentence. The **noun** or **pronoun** is known as the **object of the preposition**. They are usually words that start phrases that modify parts of sentences. They can also express concepts of *time* and of *conditions*. They also can be more than just one word. These phrases act as either **adverbs** or **adjectives**. There are many in the English language, and it would be hard to name all of them. They all tend to follow a certain idea though. Think of them as words that *imply directions* or even *anything The Doctor can do to the TAR-DIS* (or simpler, what a worm can do to an apple). **Prepositional phrases** continue from the **preposition** itself to the **object of the preposition**. Sentences usually can stand alone without **prepositional phrases**, but are not nearly as interesting.

ROSE TYLER: IN AND OUT



EXAMPLES

Rose Tyler is The Doctor's current companion, and has spent lots *of time around him*.

She has loved every minute *during her travels beside the doctor*, and feels she can't live *without him*.

The Doctor holds a special place *inside his heart for Rose*, and will do anything *for her protection*.

The forces *of evil* and trials will not win *against the bond forged between them*.



EXERCISE

Highlight all the **prepositions** in the sentences below with red. Also, underline the **prepositional phrase** that it is in. Remember, a **prepositional phrase** is from the **preposition** to the **object of the preposition**.

Rose was in London when she met The Doctor. They met right before she was attacked by a mannequin!

The Doctor took her with him, because he knew she was under the weight of the world, near misery.

She has taken some major risks during their time together, to be beside him through lonely times of trials.

Rose loves The Doctor because he can see beneath people's surface, and see the good in everyone.

Before the Doctor, Rose didn't appreciate life beyond her own; she never looked to others for help.



RULE

Two or more **independent clauses**, or *complete thoughts consisting of a subject and verb*, can be put together using **coordinating conjunctions**. To remember the coordinating conjunctions, think of **FANBOYS** (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*). Separate each clause by putting a comma, then a **coordinating conjunction**, and then your next clause. You can string together as many clauses as you want, but do not overdo it, because then you just have a huge mess of ideas!

Conjunctions

OPERATING THE T.A.R.D.I.S

Name _____



EXAMPLES

The Doctor has an advanced piece of technology in his hands, *and* he knows how to use it!

It has all sorts of strange parts, *yet* it is from one of the wisest races of all time.

It may seem confusing to drive, *but* it has controls a 1st grader could use!

It requires a certain finesse, *for* only the doctor can really get it running properly.



EXERCISE

Underline in red the coordinating conjunctions.

Sometimes The Doctor drives, and rose watches.

Rose is impressed at how The Doctor operates the TARDIS, but she has to laugh at how silly it looks!

Rose does not know how to operate the TARDIS, so she always makes sure not to get left behind.

The TARDIS must often be worked with quickly, or the people inside might be in for disaster!



RULE

Two common uses of commas is for joining two thoughts together, and for setting apart a phrase that would usually use parenthesis. You put together two independent thoughts by putting a comma after a **Coordinating Conjunction** such as *and, but, for, so, or, nor, yet*. For a phrase or word that is a **Parenthetical Expression**, surround it with commas.

EXAMPLES



Coordinating Conjunction

The TARDIS is working, *yet* it is stuck in time!

Something is wrong, *and* The Doctor is ready.

Parenthetical Expression

The TARDIS, *however*, is not to be trifled with.

The Doctor, *in any mess*, always can escape.

A PAUSE IN SPACE



Commas

Name _____



EXERCISE

Place commas where necessary in the following sentences. Then, below the sentence, label whether it is a **Coordinating Conjunction** or a **Parenthetical Expression**.



Even The Doctor as smart as he is sometimes baffled with the anomalies that exist in space.

Rose always travels with The Doctor and she will stay with him to the bitter end.

The other Time Lords never liked the renegade Doctor so he decided to go by his own conscience.

If the TARDIS gets stuck in space despite how well it works The Doctor can usually fix it.

The TARDIS despite its sometimes rebellious follows the instruction of it's programming.

He has been stuck in space many times but he does not let it stop him.



RULE

Both **Colons** and **Semicolons** can be used to join two independent clauses together that are closely related. However, a **Semicolon** is only used when there is a **Conjunctive adverb** like *consequently*, *therefore*, *thus*, and so on. The **Semicolon** is placed right before it. A **Colon** is simply used when there is no **Conjunctive adverb**, and the second clause explains or supplements the first. But remember, there **MUST** be two independent ideas on each side.



EXAMPLES

Semicolon usage

K-9 is a loyal dog; *therefore*, The Doctor will always have a friend.

The Doctor got K-9 in the distant future; *thus*, he is of high intelligence and technology.

Colon usage

You could say the doctor has one truly great fear: he might lose his puppy!

When The Doctor found his once lost dog he was perplexed: his best friend was broken!



EXERCISE

Put **Colons** and **Semicolons** in the sentences as appropriate.

K-9 can protect the doctor he has a laser gun in his nose!

Rose never could of imagined The Doctor having a pet thus, she was shocked to see his robotic dog.

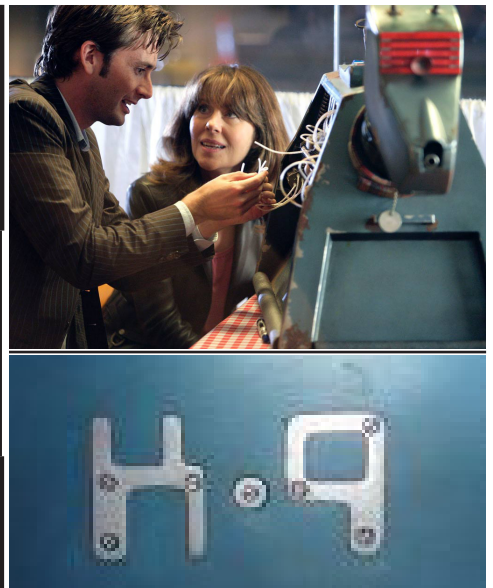
Even The Doctor needs a pet consequently, he picked up K-9 on his travels!

K-9 asks only one thing he wants to be with his master at all times.



THE DOCTOR'S PUPPY

Name _____
Colons and Semicolons



ANOMALIES IN SPACE

Name _____

Other Punctuation



RULE

Quotation Marks are placed *around things people say*. When placing a **period**, it is ALWAYS placed *inside the quotation marks* (this is when you are not citing the reference with parenthesis). However, **question marks** can be on the *inside and the outside*. They are on the *inside* if the quotation itself is an actual question. It is on the *outside* if the statement itself is a question.



EXAMPLES

Period: The Doctor said, “that black hole could be the end for *us*.”

Question Mark inside: Rose asked The Doctor, “Have you seen many strange things in *space*?”

Question mark outside: Was it The Doctor who said, “we are under a black hole, on a planet that shouldn’t *exist*”?



EXERCISE

Place **periods** and **question marks** in the sentences as appropriate.

The Doctor upon seeing a supernova could rocket his TARDIS out of danger used his famous statement, “fantastic”

People commonly ask when The Doctor introduces himself, “Doctor what...doctor who”

If you could seek an alternate reality, would you be like the doctor and “find a small gap in the universe”

It was sad when Rose was left behind and asked The Doctor “Will I ever see you again” The Doctor answered “No”

Could you ever imagine the doctor saying “I give up, I don’t understand space well enough”



“ ”

?

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THE TORCHWOOD INSTITUTE

Capitalization

RULE

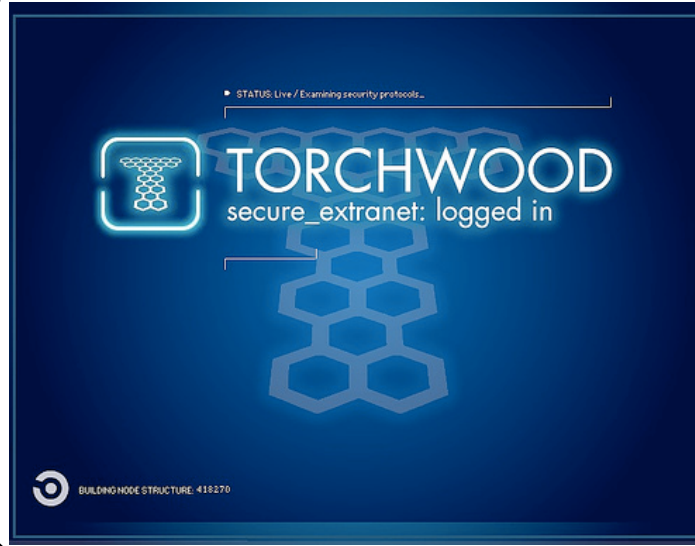


Name _____



EXAMPLES

All sentences should begin with **capitals**. This shows that a new sentence has began and focus should change. All **proper nouns** should be **capitalized** because they talk about a specific thing, rather than a general idea. Once again, this technique helps the audience focus while they are reading the text.



The Doctor was trapped in Torchwood.

Torchwood is a secret organization *The Doctor* didn't know about.

Torchwood studies alien activity on *Earth*.

They have *Slitheen*, *Dalek*, *Sycorax*, and even *Cyberman* relics.



EXCERCISE

Read the paragraph below and highlight red all the letters that should be in capitals.

the torchwood institute is a secret group that is outside of the british government, and is located in a tower in downtown london. they know the doctor well because ever since the victorian period of history they have collected alien artifacts that have come into their hands. once, when the doctor appeared to help the earth from an invasion of aliens, torchwood abducted him. sure enough, the fate of earth ended up in his hands once again, and he had to stop a army of daleks and cybermen that appeared. in the doctor's infinite wisdom he explained to torchwood the danger of their careless actions with other alien races and dimensions. their leader, yvonne hartman, was overly prideful and ended up being brutally turned into a cyberman. even torchwood's name has a meaning it is an anagram from the phrase "doctor who."



RULE

Possessive nouns are used to show ownership of another **noun**. In general, most **nouns** can become **possessive** by putting an apostrophe *followed by an extra s*. When the **noun** already ends with an *s*, put the apostrophe *in after*, and do not add another *s*. One of the exceptions to this rule is the word *its*. This pronoun does not require an apostrophe because it already shows **possession**. It must not be confused with the contraction made from *it is*. When you have two or more **nouns** that share a common item, only put the apostrophe on the *last* of the series of **nouns**.



Possessive Nouns

THE DOCTOR'S TOOL

Name _____



EXAMPLES

The Doctor's *Sonic Screwdriver* is the only weapon he has.

The Daleks' *greatest fear* is seeing him pull it out.

Its capabilities are endless; it can fix computers, open doors, and pretty much anything else!

The Doctor and Rose's life have been saved by it many times.



EXERCISE

Place apostrophes where appropriate. Consider strange circumstances!

The Sonic Screwdrivers high pitched sound means it is working properly, and the Doctors mind is hard at work!

The Doctor and K-9s separation was remedied when The Doctor fixed him with his Sonic Screwdriver.

Its greatest feats has involved saving rose from a living mannequins choke-hold!

Friends hope in the doctor, as well as this useful tools settings has been crucial for success.



RULE

All **nouns** need to **agree** with their verbs when it comes to *singular or plural subjects*. In general, you can use the *s rule*. If the noun does not have a *s* at the end, the verb must have one. It is the same the other way around. There must be at least one *s*. An obvious exception would be *to be* verbs, where you are choosing between *is/are*, or between *to have* verbs such as *has/have*. Once again, the **subject** and **verb** must match.



EXAMPLES

The Doctor has an ultimate rival; his name is The Master.

Both are *Time Lords* who *have* screwdrivers; one is sonic, the other is laser.

People recognize them as all-powerful.

The Doctor still loves him as a brother, because The Master is the only other Time Lord alive.

THE EVIL TIME LORD

Name _____



Subject-Verb Agreement



EXERCISE

Chose between the choices that are offered in each sentence.

Battles (is, are) very intense when Time Lords (fight, fights) with each other.

Wisdom (strengthen, strengthens) a Time Lord's defense.

All young Time Lords (stare, stares) into the vortex of all time when they come of age.

The Master (run, runs) away because the time vortex (scare, scares) him deep down inside.

He always (hear, hears) the sounds of drums, because as soon as he looked into the vortex as a boy, it began and it never (stop, stops)



THE WEEPING ANGELS

Pronouns and Antecedents

Name _____



RULE

Pronouns sometimes have an **antecedent**, or *noun or other pronoun it refers back to*. **Pronouns** and their **antecedents** must agree in singularity or plurality. This all depends on the nature of the **antecedent**, whether it is singular or plural itself. Remember that **indefinite pronouns** that start with *any-*, *some-*, and *no-* are singular. Also, remember to avoid **sexist language** by using phrases such as *he or she* or *one* instead of simply saying *he* or *she*. In reality, sometimes it is easier to reword the whole sentence if necessary.



EXAMPLES

Singular

The *statue* does not have *its* typical granite construction. It's actually an alien!

Every one of the Weeping Angels turns back into stone when *he or she* is being looked at.

Plural

The *Weeping Angels* have *their* unique ability to turn invisible and move fast when not being watched.



EXERCISE

Choose the correct pronoun for each sentence.

This alien race has (their, its) own image of being considered the lonely race in the universe.

The Doctor warned people; (his, their) main advice was, "Don't blink! Blink, and you're dead!"

Don't ever be caught in the dark when one wants (their, his or her) advantage over you!

If a Weeping Angel touches you, you won't die, but (they, he or she) will send you 80 years in the past.

But when Time Lords see strange things, (they, he or she) do not fear!



FEARSOME FOES

Direct Objects

Name _____



RULE

A **direct object** is a **noun** that relates to a **subject** through a **verb**. It answers the question “*whom*” or “*what*” after the **verb**. It is not the **subject**, that is *acting*, but it is the **object** that is being *acted upon*. This could be a person, place or thing, as this is the definition of what a **noun** is. All **direct objects** require a **transitive verb** to show the relationship between the **subject** and it’s illustrated **object**.



EXAMPLES

A Slitheen, a yellow monster with big eyes, ate *the Prime Minister!*

The Sycorax invaded *London* on Christmas Day.

The Ood race have glowing *balls* that they speak through.

Even living mannequins attacked *The Doctor!*



EXERCISE

Underline all of the direct objects in the following paragraph.

The Doctor has fought many enemies. However, he does not usually kill them. The Doctor is very merciful to all races. He has meet millions of different life forms, and does his best to help all. Each different race has its own unique qualities. Many do not want friendship with The Doctor, but he does not give up. He has conquered the Sycorax in a duel with swords, he has disabled millions of plastic dolls by destroying a nesting consciousness. He has even stopped the Ood slave race from being controlled by the Devil himself! The Doctor is one of the greatest fears that any monster could ever dream in their mind. The Doctor is coming to solve the world’s problems!

ANSWER GUIDE!



HELLO. I'M THE DOCTOR.

Nouns

Name _____



RULE

A noun is a **person, place, thing** or **idea**. A noun that is an actual entity is **concrete**, and one that is NOT an entity, is called **abstract**. **Proper** nouns talk about a specific and individualized thing, and are capitalized. A general noun that is NOT capitalized is called **common**.



EXAMPLES

Concrete: He travels between *planets* often.

Abstract: He believes in *justice*, but also *mercy*.

Common: He meets all kinds of *aliens* and even strange *robots*.

Proper: Some of his worst enemies are the evil *Dalek* robots, and and the *Sycorax* race.



EXERCISE

In each sentence below, label each noun with CON for concrete, ABS for abstract, COM for common, and PRO for proper. There may be more than one category for each. **Hint:** "The Doctor" is a Proper Noun (because it is a title), and also Abstract. His name is just cool that way!

He is the last of the Time Lords.

CON
PRO

CON
PRO

The Doctor is not afraid of the Daleks, because he is incredibly smart, and he has a Sonic Screwdriver!

CON
PRO

COM
CON

PRO

The Doctor is inspirational to those he meets on other planets, especially on Earth.

COM
CON

CON
PRO

CON
PRO

CON
PRO

He never travels alone; he has always had a companion. Most recently, he had Rose, Martha, and Donna.

COM
CON PRO

COM
CON

COM
CON

ABS

ABS

He sometimes travels with his dog K-9. His pet may be a robot, but it is full of honor and wisdom.

CON
PRO

COM
CON

CON
PRO

COM
CON

COM
CON

COM
CON

When the Sycorax attacked the planet, The Doctor challenged their champion to a duel with swords.

ABS

COM
CON

COM
CON

One time, he even ended up in a parallel dimension and sadly left behind a beloved friend.

COM
CON

COM
CON

COM
CON

Sometimes he gets lonely traveling time and space alone, but knows he is saving the world and fixing it's problems.

CON COM

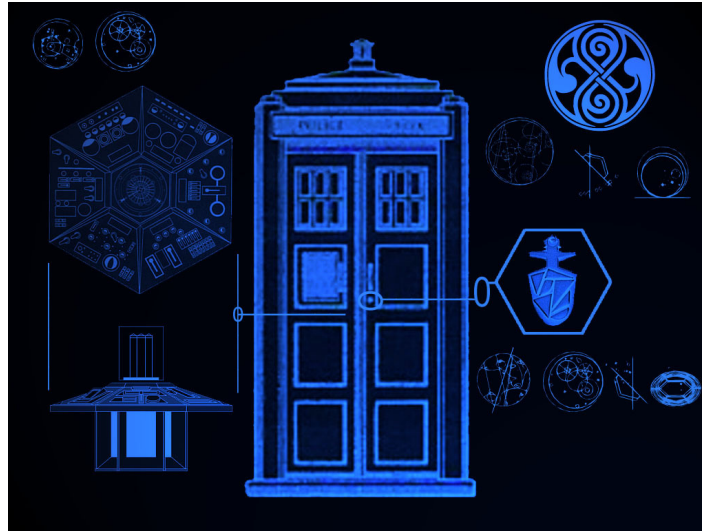
A PERSONAL TOUR OF THE T.A.R.D.I.S

Personal Pronouns

RULE



A Prounoun takes the place of a noun. **Subjective pronouns** are the actual subject of the sentence, and is the thing **actually acting**. On the other hand, when it is not the subject, it is the object that is being **acted upon either directly or indirectly**. This makes it a **Objective pronoun**. Sometimes it may also be the **object of a preposition**. Regardless, it is still a prounoun.



EXAMPLES



Subjective

Subject: *It* travels in time.

Compliment: What is *it*?

Objective

Direct: "The Doctor controls *it*."

Indirect: Rose brought *it* love, ending season 1.

Object of Preposition:
The TARDIS is useful Time Lord technology for *him*.



EXERCISE

Underline the given **personal pronoun** in the sentence, and tell what type of pronoun they are Subjective, or Objective. Also label what type of each they are: subjective/subjective compliment, or direct/indirect/object of preposition.

The TARDIS breaks sometimes, but the Doctor usually knows how to fix it.

Object of preposition

Most people open the doors and recognize it is bigger on the inside, than on the outside. That is Time Lord Technology!

Subject

Sure the TARDIS is an alien ship, but what exactly is it really?

Subjective compliment

Whenever Rose and The Doctor are separated, The doctor meets her there.

Direct object

The TARDIS always makes a loud shreaking noise upon entering the time stream. Everyone can hear it.

Direct object

The TARDIS looks like a police box from the 1950's because the Chameleon Circuit broke, and froze it's current disguise.

Indirect object



RULE

Impersonal pronouns take place of a noun, but do not show first, second, or third person. One of the most commonly used pronouns is an **Indefinite Pronoun**, which takes place of a noun but is not specific. These are pronouns like *anyone*, *somebody*, or *nothing*. Another type is **Demonstrative Pronouns** which point out a specific noun. There are only four of these: *This*, *That*, *These*, and *Those*. They show proximity.



EXAMPLES

Indefinite

The Daleks want to exterminate *everyone*.

They will do *anything* to catch The Doctor.

Demonstrative

That Dalek just Zapped that man!

These ones may be the last thing we see...



EXERCISE

Find all the **Indefinite** and **Demonstrative Pronouns** in the sentences. Underline the **Indefinite** with a red pen, and the **Demonstrative** with a blue pen.

Everyone knows Daleks are engineered beings, having all emotions removed except hate.

That Dalek alone can watch everyone in the room with his big, blue eye.

Anybody who is wise will not mess with those Daleks!

No one has been able to destroy the Daleks as quick as The Doctor.

Somebody for sure will know this robot is near when you hear it saying it's favorite phrase: "Exterminate! Exterminate!"

Almost nothing can be heard over that scratchy, high-pitched, electronic voice!



Impersonal Pronouns

Name _____

THE DALEKS: AN IMPERSONAL RACE



RULE

The two common type of action verbs are **Intransitive Verbs**, and **Transitive Verbs**. Verbs that have no *direct object* are **Intransitive**. Ones that DO have a *direct object* are **Transitive**. An easy way to remember this word is that the verb acts as a **TRANSITION** between the subject and the object it is actually talking about. Simply seek out a *direct object*, and you will know the difference! It is also important that these type of verbs are never “state of being” verbs (“to be” and linking).

Verbs

THE DOCTOR REGENERATES

Name _____



EXAMPLES

Intransitive

The Doctor *regenerates* when his physical body is about to die.

Most people can't *believe* what has happened to his appearance.

Transitive

Eventually, Rose *accepted him* as the same man after changing.

The doctor has transformed his looks 9 times, making 10 distinct Doctors.



EXERCISE

Identify the verb in each of the sentences below. Color **Transitive** verbs blue, and **Intransitive** verbs red. Color the **direct object** green. Remember to avoid “to be” verbs.

The Doctor **fight**s **mortality** by regenerating.

Regeneration doesn't **happen** often.

The Doctor has **trave**led for a long time, because he is an immortal Time Lord.

To some, regeneration **rende**rs **Time Lords** useless for a short time.

Rose still **love**s **The Doctor**, regardless of his looks.

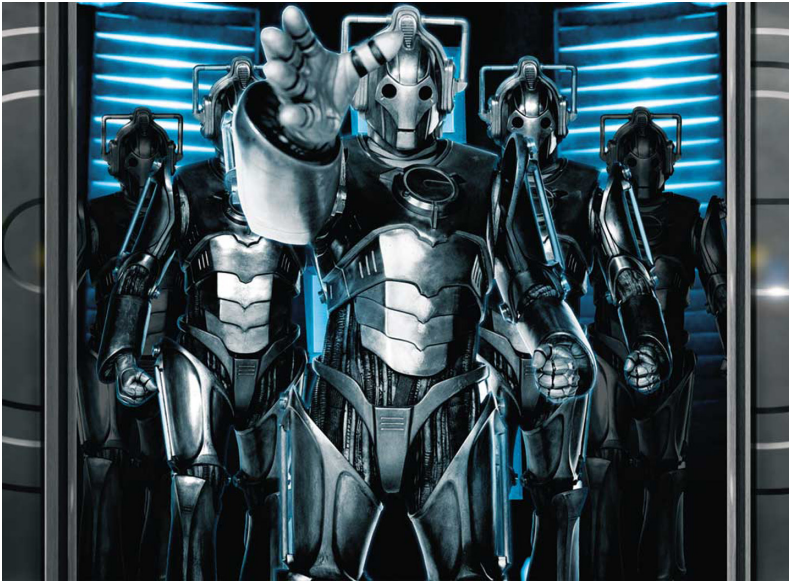
THE ELITE CYBERMAN

Adjectives Name _____



RULE

Adjectives are describing words. They are used to make language much more vivid and exciting. They modify any type of **noun**, or **pronoun**. They answer one of three questions: (1) *which one?* (2) *how many?* or (3) *what kind?* The category of “*which one?*” also has certain words called **determiners**. They are called this because they determine the presence of the **noun** to follow. They can also be **possessive nouns**, and all sorts of **pronouns**. Articles such as “*a*,” “*an*,” and “*the*” also fit under this category and are called *indefinite*. Adjectives come in many different kinds, but they only describe the **nouns** and **pronouns**. They should not be confused with **adverbs**, which deal with other things than **nouns** and **pronouns**.



EXAMPLES

Which one?

That cyberman wants to “upgrade” you into a robot.

The people of earth may all become cybermen!

How many?

Hundreds of Cybermen were once actual people.

Almost everyone who meets one, ends up one.

What kind?

Cybermen have *silver* bodies of metal armor.

The Doctor feels cybermen are not a *superior* human race.



EXERCISE

Label all the of the **adjectives** in the sentences.

Cybermen are evil robots, but they are simply human brains in a metal body.

They believe that humans can become more advanced by removing all painful emotions in life.

The Doctor pities those inhuman machines. He wishes they knew how joyful flaws can really be.

Cybermen always come in large numbers, and plan to take over all human beings “upgrade” them.

The dirty factories where they turn humans into Cybermen are scary.



Prepositions

Name _____



RULE

Prepositions relate a **noun** or **pronoun** to the rest of the sentence. The **noun** or **pronoun** is known as the **object of the preposition**. They are usually words that start phrases that modify parts of sentences. They can also express concepts of *time* and of *conditions*. They also can be more than just one word. These phrases act as either **adverbs** or **adjectives**. There are many in the English language, and it would be hard to name all of them. They all tend to follow a certain idea though. Think of them as words that *imply directions* or even *anything The Doctor can do to the TAR-DIS* (or simpler, what a worm can do to an apple). **Prepositional phrases** continue from the **preposition** itself to the **object of the preposition**. Sentences usually can stand alone without **prepositional phrases**, but are not nearly as interesting.

ROSE TYLER: IN AND OUT



EXAMPLES

Rose Tyler is The Doctor's current companion, and has spent lots *of time around him*.

She has loved every minute *during her travels beside the doctor*, and feels she can't live *without him*.

The Doctor holds a special place *inside his heart for Rose*, and will do anything *for her protection*.

The forces *of evil* and trials will not win *against the bond forged between them*.



EXERCISE

Highlight all the **prepositions** in the sentences below with red. Also, underline the **prepositional phrase** that it is in. Remember, a **prepositional phrase** is from the **preposition** to the **object of the preposition**.

Rose was **in** London when she met The Doctor. They met right **before** she was attacked **by** a mannequin!

The Doctor took her **with** him, because he knew she was **under** the weight **of** the world, **near** misery.

She has taken some major risks **during** their time together, to be **beside** him **through** lonely times **of** trials.

Rose loves The Doctor because he can see **beneath** people's surface, and see the good **in** everyone.

Before the Doctor, Rose didn't appreciate life **beyond** her own; she never looked **to** others **for** help.



RULE

Two or more **independent clauses**, or *complete thoughts consisting of a subject and verb*, can be put together using **coordinating conjunctions**. To remember the coordinating conjunctions, think of **FANBOYS** (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*). Separate each clause by putting a comma, then a **coordinating conjunction**, and then your next clause. You can string together as many clauses as you want, but do not overdo it, because then you just have a huge mess of ideas!

Conjunctions

OPERATING THE T.A.R.D.I.S

Name _____



EXAMPLES

The Doctor has an advanced piece of technology in his hands, *and* he knows how to use it!

It has all sorts of strange parts, *yet* it is from one of the wisest races of all time.

It may seem confusing to drive, *but* it has controls a 1st grader could use!

It requires a certain finesse, *for* only the doctor can really get it running properly.



EXERCISE

Underline in red the coordinating conjunctions.

Sometimes The Doctor drives, and Rose watches.

Rose is impressed at how The Doctor operates the TARDIS, but she has to laugh at how silly it looks!

Rose does not know how to operate the TARDIS, so she always makes sure not to get left behind.

The TARDIS must often be worked with quickly, or the people inside might be in for disaster!



RULE

Two common uses of commas is for joining two thoughts together, and for setting apart a phrase that would usually use parenthesis. You put together two independent thoughts by putting a comma after a **Coordinating Conjunction** such as *and, but, for, so, or, nor, yet*. For a phrase or word that is a **Parenthetical Expression**, surround it with commas.

EXAMPLES



Coordinating Conjunction

The TARDIS is working, *yet* it is stuck in time!

Something is wrong, *and* The Doctor is ready.

Parenthetical Expression

The TARDIS, *however*, is not to be trifled with.

The Doctor, *in any mess*, always can escape.

A PAUSE IN SPACE



Commas

Name _____



EXERCISE

Place commas where necessary in the following sentences. Then, below the sentence, label whether it is a **Coordinating Conjunction** or a **Parenthetical Expression**.



Even The Doctor, as smart as he is, is sometimes baffled with the anomalies that exist in space.

Parenthetical Expression

Rose always travels with The Doctor, and she will stay with him to the bitter end.

Coordinating Conjunction

The other Time Lords never liked the renegade Doctor, so he decided to go by his own conscience.

Coordinating Conjunction

If the TARDIS gets stuck in space, despite how well it works, The Doctor can usually fix it.

Parenthetical Expression

The TARDIS, despite its sometimes rebellious actions, follows the instruction of it's programming.

Parenthetical Expression

He has been stuck in space many times, but he does not let it stop him.

Coordinating Conjunction



RULE

Both **Colons** and **Semicolons** can be used to join two independent clauses together that are closely related. However, a **Semicolon** is only used when there is a **Conjunctive adverb** like *consequently*, *therefore*, *thus*, and so on. The **Semicolon** is placed right before it. A **Colon** is simply used when there is no **Conjunctive adverb**, and the second clause explains or supplements the first. But remember, there **MUST** be two independent ideas on each side.



EXAMPLES

Semicolon usage

K-9 is a loyal dog; *therefore*, The Doctor will always have a friend.

The Doctor got K-9 in the distant future; *thus*, he is of high intelligence and technology.

Colon usage

You could say the doctor has one truly great fear: he might lose his puppy!

When The Doctor found his once lost dog he was perplexed: his best friend was broken!



EXERCISE

Put **Colons** and **Semicolons** in the sentences as appropriate.

K-9 can protect the doctor: he has a laser gun in his nose!

Rose never could of imagined The Doctor having a pet; thus, she was shocked to see his robotic dog.

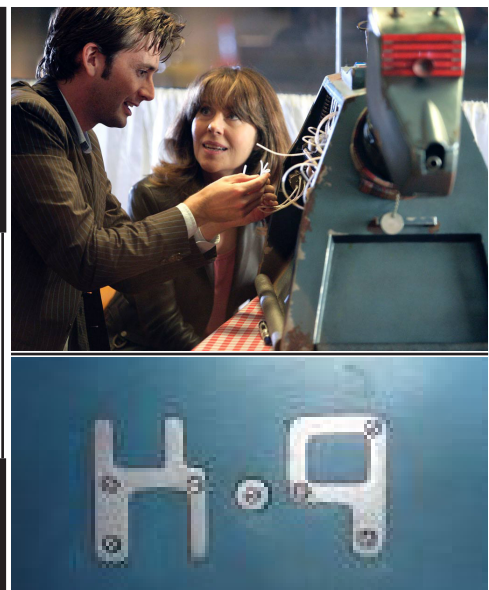
Even The Doctor needs a pet; consequently, he picked up K-9 on his travels!

K-9 asks only one thing: he wants to be with his master at all times.



THE DOCTOR'S PUPPY

Name _____
Colons and Semicolons



ANOMALIES IN SPACE

Name _____

Other Punctuation



RULE

Quotation Marks are placed *around things people say*. When placing a **period**, it is ALWAYS placed *inside the quotation marks* (this is when you are not citing the reference with parenthesis). However, **question marks** can be on the *inside and the outside*. They are on the *inside* if the quotation itself is an actual question. It is on the *outside* if the statement itself is a question.



EXAMPLES

Period: The Doctor said, “that black hole could be the end for *us*.”

Question Mark inside: Rose asked The Doctor, “Have you seen many strange strange things in *space*?”

Question mark outside: Was it The Doctor who said, “we are under a black hole, on a planet that shouldn’t *exist*”?



EXERCISE

Place **periods** and **question marks** in the sentences as appropriate.

The Doctor upon seeing a supernova could rocket his TARDIS out of danger used his famous statement, “fantastic.”

People commonly ask when The Doctor introduces himself, “Doctor what...doctor who?”

If you could seek an alternate reality, would you be like the doctor and “find a small gap in the universe”?

It was sad when Rose was left behind and asked The Doctor “Will I ever see you again?” The Doctor answered the question by simply saying “No.”

Could you ever imagine the doctor saying “I give up, I don’t understand space well enough”?



“ ”

?

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THE TORCHWOOD INSTITUTE

Capitalization

RULE



Name _____



EXAMPLES

All sentences should begin with **capitals**. This shows that a new sentence has began and focus should change. All **proper nouns** should be **capitalized** because they talk about a specific thing, rather than a general idea. Once again, this technique helps the audience focus while they are reading the text.



The *Doctor* was trapped in Torchwood.

Torchwood is a secret organization *The Doctor* didn't know about.

Torchwood studies alien activity on *Earth*.

They have *Slitheen*, *Dalek*, *Sycorax*, and even *Cyberman* relics.



EXCERCISE

Read the paragraph below and highlight red all the letters that should be in capitals.

The **T**orchwood institute is a secret group that is outside of the **B**ritish government, and is located in a tower in downtown **L**ondon. They know **T**he **D**octor well because ever since the **V**ictorian period of history they have collected alien artifacts that have come into their hands. **O**nce, when **T**he **D**octor appeared to help the **E**arth from an invasion of aliens, **T**orchwood abducted him. **S**ure enough, the fate of **E**arth ended up in his hands once again, and he had to stop a army of **D**aleks and **C**ybermen that appeared. **I**n **T**he **D**octor's infinite wisdom he explained to **T**orchwood the danger of their careless actions with other alien races and dimensions. **T**heir leader, **Y**vonne **H**artman, was overly prideful and ended up being brutally turned into a **C**yberman. **E**ven **T**orchwood's name has a meaning; it is an anagram from the phrase "**D**octor **W**ho."



RULE

Possessive nouns are used to show ownership of another **noun**. In general, most **nouns** can become **possessive** by putting an apostrophe *followed by an extra s*. When the **noun** already ends with an *s*, put the apostrophe *in after*, and *do not add another s*. One of the exceptions to this rule is the word *its*. This pronoun does not require an apostrophe because it already shows **possession**. It must not be confused with the contraction made from *it is*. When you have two or more **nouns** that share a common item, only put the apostrophe on the *last* of the series of **nouns**.



Possessive Nouns

THE DOCTOR'S TOOL

Name _____



EXAMPLES

The Doctor's *Sonic Screwdriver* is the only weapon he has.

The Daleks' *greatest fear* is seeing him pull it out.

Its capabilities are endless; it can fix computers, open doors, and pretty much anything else!

The Doctor and Rose's life have been saved by it many times.



EXERCISE

Place apostrophes where appropriate. Consider strange circumstances!

The Sonic Screwdriver's high pitched sound means it is working properly, and the Doctor's mind is hard at work!

The Doctor and K-9's separation was remedied when The Doctor fixed him with his Sonic Screwdriver.

Its greatest feats have involved saving rose from a living mannequin's choke-hold!

Friends' hope in the doctor, as well as this useful tool's settings has been crucial for success.



RULE

All **nouns** need to **agree** with their verbs when it comes to *singular or plural subjects*. In general, you can use the *s rule*. If the noun does not have a *s* at the end, the verb must have one. It is the same the other way around. There must be at least one *s*. An obvious exception would be *to be* verbs, where you are choosing between *is/are*, or between *to have* verbs such as *has/have*. Once again, the **subject** and **verb** must match.



EXAMPLES

The Doctor has an ultimate rival; his name is The Master.

Both are *Time Lords* who *have* screwdrivers; one is sonic, the other is laser.

People recognize them as all-powerful.

The Doctor still loves him as a brother, because The Master is the only other Time Lord alive.

THE EVIL TIME LORD

Name _____



Subject-Verb Agreement



EXERCISE

Chose between the choices that are offered in each sentence.

Battles (is, are) very intense when Time Lords (fight, fights) with each other.

Wisdom (strengthen, strengthens) a Time Lord's defense.

All young Time Lords (stare, stares) into the vortex of all time when they come of age.

The Master (run, runs) away because the time vortex (scare, scares) him deep down inside.

He always (hear, hears) the sounds of drums, because as soon as he looked into the vortex as a boy, it began and it never (stop, stops)



THE WEEPING ANGELS

Pronouns and Antecedents

Name _____



RULE

Pronouns sometimes have an **antecedent**, or *noun or other pronoun it refers back to*. **Pronouns** and their **antecedents** must agree in singularity or plurality. This all depends on the nature of the **antecedent**, whether it is singular or plural itself. Remember that **indefinite pronouns** that start with *any-*, *some-*, and *no-* are singular. Also, remember to avoid **sexist language** by using phrases such as *he or she* or *one* instead of simply saying *he* or *she*. In reality, sometimes it is easier to reword the whole sentence if necessary.



EXAMPLES

Singular

The *statue* does not have *its* typical granite construction. It's actually an alien!

Every one of the Weeping Angels turns back into stone when *he or she* is being looked at.

Plural

The *Weeping Angels* have *their* unique ability to turn invisible and move fast when not being watched.



EXERCISE

Choose the correct pronoun for each sentence.

This alien race has (their, **its**) own image of being considered the lonely race in the universe.

The Doctor warned people; (**his**, their) main advice was, "Don't blink! Blink, and you're dead!"

Don't ever be caught in the dark when one wants (their, **his or her**) advantage over you!

If a Weeping Angel touches you, you won't die, but (they, **he or she**) will send you 80 years in the past.

But when Time Lords see strange things, (**they**, he or she) do not fear!



FEARSOME FOES

Direct Objects

Name _____



RULE

A **direct object** is a **noun** that relates to a **subject** through a **verb**. It answers the question “*whom*” or “*what*” after the **verb**. It is not the **subject**, that is *acting*, but it is the **object** that is being *acted upon*. This could be a person, place or thing, as this is the definition of what a **noun** is. All **direct objects** require a **transitive verb** to show the relationship between the **subject** and it’s illustrated **object**.

EXAMPLES



A Slitheen, a yellow monster with big eyes, ate *the Prime Minister!*

The Sycorax invaded *London* on Christmas Day.

The Ood race have glowing *balls* that they speak through.

Even living mannequins attacked *The Doctor!*



EXERCISE

Underline all of the direct objects in the following paragraph.

The Doctor has fought many enemies. However, he does not usually kill them. The Doctor is very merciful. He has meet millions of different life forms, and does his best to help all. Each different race has its own unique qualities. Many do not want friendship with The Doctor, but he does not give up. He has conquered the Sycorax in a duel with swords, he has disabled millions of plastic dolls by destroying a nesting consciousness. He has even stopped the Ood slave race from being controlled by the Devil himself! The Doctor is one of the greatest fears that any monster could ever dream in their mind. The Doctor is coming to solve the world’s problems!