

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOTES

Nouns

Nouns a word or word group that is used to name a person, place, thing or idea.

Persons: Sharon, Dr. Brown, jogger, student

Places: Utah, Boondocks, city, library

Things: Statue of Liberty, pencils, plane

Ideas: freedom, truth, beauty, honesty

COMMON VS. PROPER NOUNS

- **Common Nouns:** name non-specific persons, places, things, or ideas and are generally not capitalized.

The **students** went to a **movie** last **weekend**.

- **Proper Nouns:** name a particular person, place, thing, or idea and are capitalized.

Hannah and **Mike** saw **Transformers** last **weekend**.

NOUNS PRACTICE

Highlight in green the nouns. Then determine if they are common or proper.

- Books, music, and movies often feature new words that are then added to everyday English.
- Artists drew the imps as little men with beards and funny hats.
- The Statue of Liberty is in New York City and stands for freedom.

NOUNS: ANSWERS

Highlight in green the nouns. Then determine if they are common or proper.

• ^cBooks, ^cmusic, and ^cmovies often feature new ^cwords that are then added to
^peveryday English.

• ^cArtists drew the ^cimps as little ^cmen with ^cbeards and funny ^chats.

• ^pThe Statue of Liberty is in ^pNew York City and stands for ^cfreedom.

PRONOUNS

PRONOUN Notes

PRONOUN:

THE WORD THAT REPLACES A noun

ANTECEDENT:

THE WORD THAT A PRONOUN REFERS BACK TO

PRONOUNS

Singular

I
me
You
She
Her
He
Him
it

Relative

That
Which
Who
Whom
Whose
whichever
Whoever
whomever

Plural

We, Us, You, They,
Them

PRONOUNS Practice

Circle the pronoun in green and draw an arrow back to its antecedent.

- Stan bought a suit and overcoat. He will wear them tomorrow.
- The horses have gone into the stable because they are hungry.
- Why did Oscar give his camera to the film school?

PRONOUN Practice

Circle the pronoun in green and draw an arrow back to its antecedent.

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The horses have gone into the stable because they are hungry.

Why did Oscar give his camera to the film school?

ADJECTIVES

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Adjective: a word that is used to modify a noun or pronoun

- To modify a word means to describe the word or group of words.
- An adjective modifies a noun or a pronoun by telling what kind, how many, or which one

ADJECTIVES: ANSWERS

•What kind?

gray skies, lowest price, Swedish pancakes

•Which one?

next day, those girls, last chance

•How many?

five fingers, fewer hours, some problems

ADJECTIVE Practice

Highlight the adjectives in yellow.

- Ms. Farrell tells all students that good workers will be given special privileges.
- Two stray dogs, old and shaggy, snored in the warm sun on the large blue porch.
- Beverly was worried; she felt nervous about a Spanish test that she took fifth period.

ADJECTIVES

Highlight the adjectives in yellow.

- Ms. Farrell tells **all** students that **good** workers will be given **special** privileges.
- **Two stray** dogs, **old** and **shaggy**, snored in the **warm** sun on the **large blue** porch.
- Beverly was **worried**; she felt **nervous** about a **Spanish** test that she took **fifth** period.

ADJECTIVES

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES:

Color : The **green** sock was lost.

Numbers: His team won all **five** games last year.

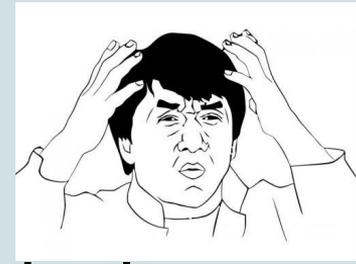
Possessives: I love **Melissa's** backpack.

Proper: Kevin wanted **Nike** shoes for basketball.

Predicate Adjective: **Steve** became **worried** when the dragon appeared.

VERBS

VERBS



Action verb: expresses either physical or mental action.

- physical action: write, arise, play, receive

The crowd cheered for the team.

- mental action: remember, consider, believe

The children hoped for sunshine.

VERBS

Linking verb: connects the subject to a word or word group that identifies or describes the subject.

- The most common linking verbs are forms of the verb 'to be' and show '**state of being**': is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did, be, been, being.

The winners **are** happy. Tanner **was** late to class.

- Less common linking verbs include appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn.

She **stayed** home from school. He **remained** in his room.

VERBS: MAIN VERBS AND HELPING VERBS

- A verb phrase consists of at least one **main verb** and one or more **helping verbs**. A helping verb helps the main verb express action or a state of being.
- Common helping verbs are: **can, shall, will, may, must, might, could, would, should**
- His therapist has designed an exercise program for him.

MAIN VERBS & HELPING VERBS PRACTICE

Circle the helping verbs and underline the verb phrase in blue.

- Before exercise, Anthony must stretch for five minutes.
- He will be exercising on a treadmill.
- When lifting heavy objects, he should wear a back brace.

MAIN/HELPING VERB PRACTICE: ANSWERS

Circle the helping verbs and double underline the verb phrase in blue.

- Before exercise, Anthony must stretch for five minutes.
- He will be exercising on a treadmill.
- When lifting heavy objects, he should wear a back brace.

VERBS : PRACTICE

Double underline each verb in blue. Then determine if it is an action verb or a linking verb.

- The running back raced down the field and dived into the end zone.
- Jennifer was on vacation in Hawaii last week.
- The wet dog smelled horrible and looked even worse.

VERBS

Double underline each verb in blue. Then determine if it is an action verb or a linking

action

action

- The running back raced down the field and then dived into the end zone.

linking

- Jennifer was on vacation in Hawaii last week.

linking

linking

- The wet dog smelled horrible and looked even worse.

VERB PRACTICE

- 1) Nathan may run a marathon and might win a medal if he **is** good enough.
- 2) Since you are starving, I am going to give you some food.
- 3) We will be singing in the church choir this Christmas and I **have** the lyrics.
- 4) Molly **walked** through the haunted house and **thought** she might cry if she **saw** a ghost.
- 5) Zombies **crave** human flesh while vampires only **want** blood.

You can do this!!!



Adverbs

Adverbs

Adverb: modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. An *-ly* ending does not mean the word is an adverb. (Adjectives can end in *-ly* as well).

- An adverb tells where, when, how, or to what extent (how long or how much).
- Just as an adjective makes the meaning of a noun or a pronoun more definite, an adverb makes the meaning of a **verb**, an **adjective**, or another **adverb** more definite.

Adverbs

In these examples, adverbs **modify verbs**.
Adverbs can come before or after the verb.

- Where?: I **have** the ticket **here**.
- When?: Please **water** the plant **weekly**.
- How?: She **quickly** **agreed** to take the job.
- To what extent?: **Fill** the tank **completely**.

Adverbs

In these examples, adverbs **modify adjectives**. They tell to what extent the adjective modifies the noun.

- Beth did an **exceptionally fine** job.
- The forecast predicted **slightly cooler** temperatures this week.
- Rachael Ray is an **especially talented** chef.

Adverbs

In these examples, **adverbs modify adverbs**. The first adverb tells to what extent the second adverb modifies the verb.

- Calvin **was almost never** there.
- We **will meet shortly** afterward.
- Sherie **slept too late**.

Adverbs: Practice

Highlight the adverbs in red. Then determine whether they modify: verb, adjective, or adverb.

- The soldiers must travel quietly.
- They whispered cautiously to Mr. Baldwin.
- The big dipper consists of seven rather bright stars.
- The cat leapt to the window sill quite quickly.

Adverbs: Answers

- The soldiers **must travel** **quietly**.
modifies the verb

- They **whispered** **cautiously** to Mr. Baldwin.
modifies the verb

- The big dipper consists of seven **rather** **bright** stars.
modifies the adjective

- The cat **leapt** to the window sill **quite** **quickly**.
modifies the adverb

Adverbial Clauses

An Adverb is used to begin an adverbial clause. These adverbs can be remembered by the
aaawwubbis

A....after

A....although

A....as

W...while

W...when

U....until

B....before

B....because

I.....if

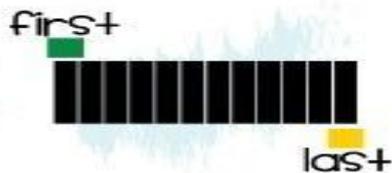
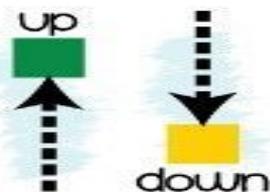
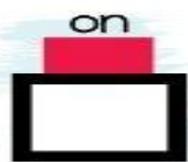
S....since

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions: The difference between feeding a stray cat and feeding on a stray cat.

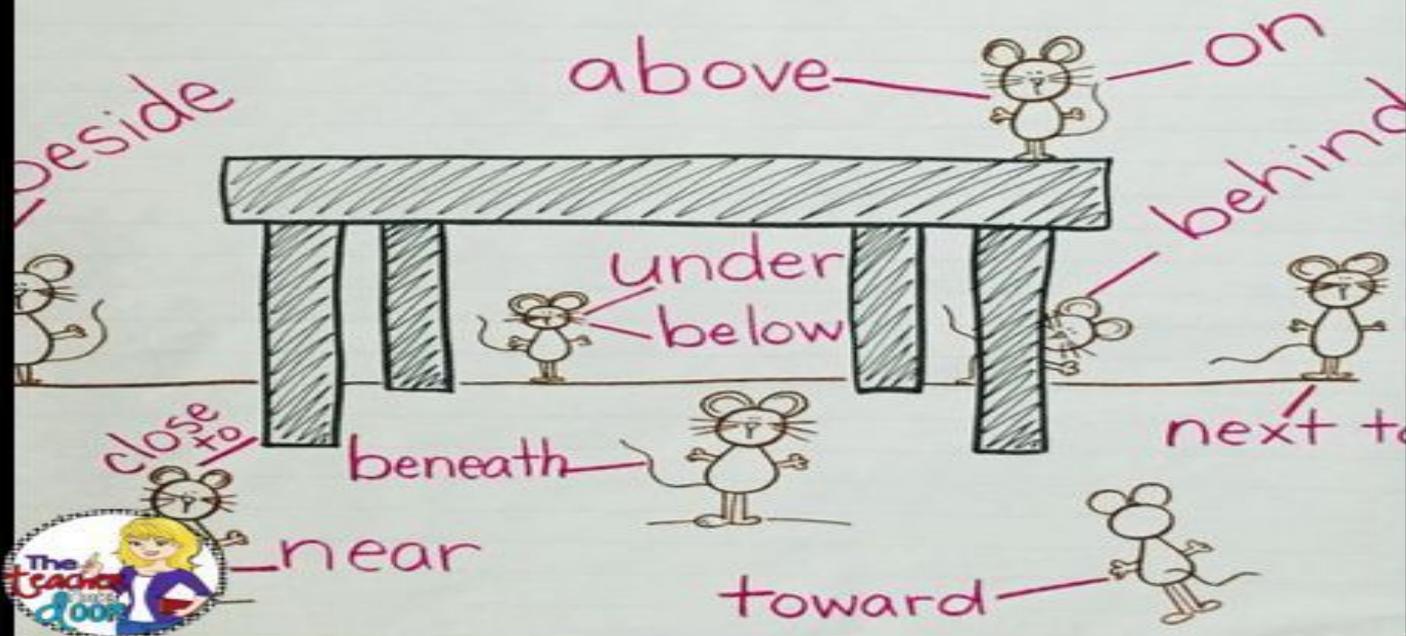


PREPOSITIONS



Prepositions:

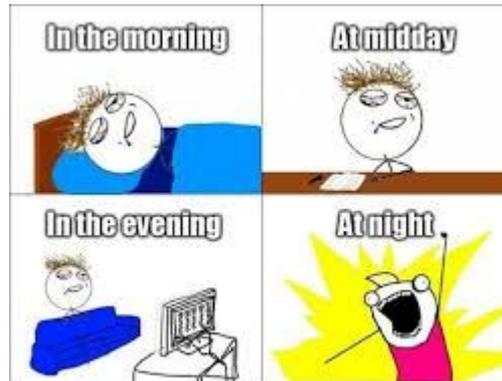
Anywhere a mouse might go.



PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are always part of a PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

A preposition shows relationship of a noun
or a pronoun to another noun/word.



Common Prepositions

of, for, with, at, to, from, in, by,
on, around, about, over,
beyond , against, across, under,
amid, among, along,
past, through, upon

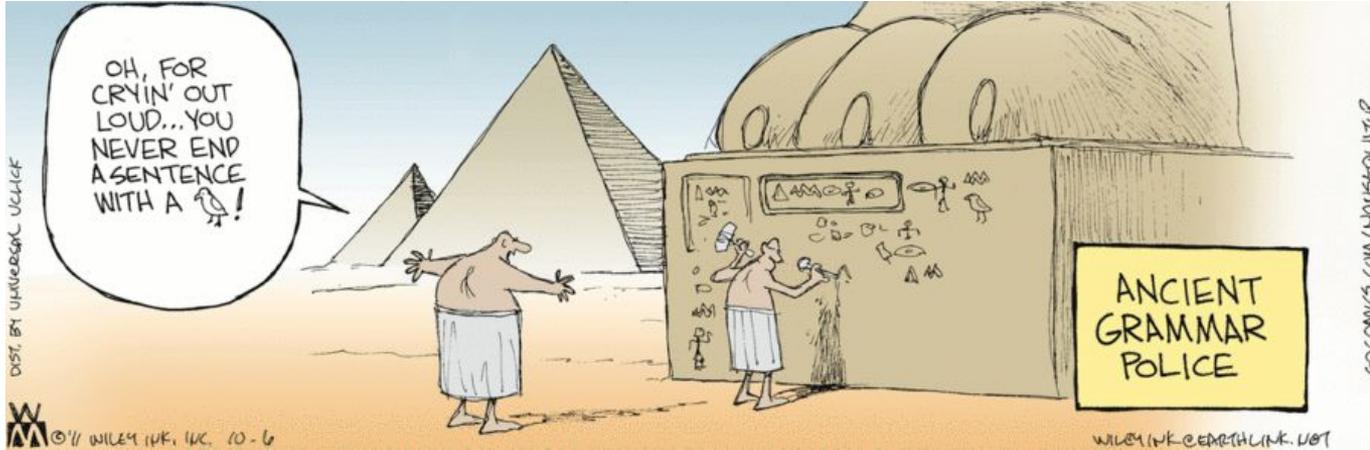


Prepositions: Notes

Prepositions are always part of a **phrase** that begins with a **preposition** and ends with a **noun or pronoun**.

Record this example in your notebook.

Dean ran (from the crazy ghost) (in the dark room) (of the haunted house.)



PREPOSITIONS: Highlight the prepositions in brown and use parentheses to bracket the prepositional phrases.

Did you see the F-16 fly over our school?

Did you see the F-16 fly (over our school)?

We read information about each exhibit at the museum

We read information (about each exhibit) (at the museum).

My family ate dinner at the restaurant near Target.

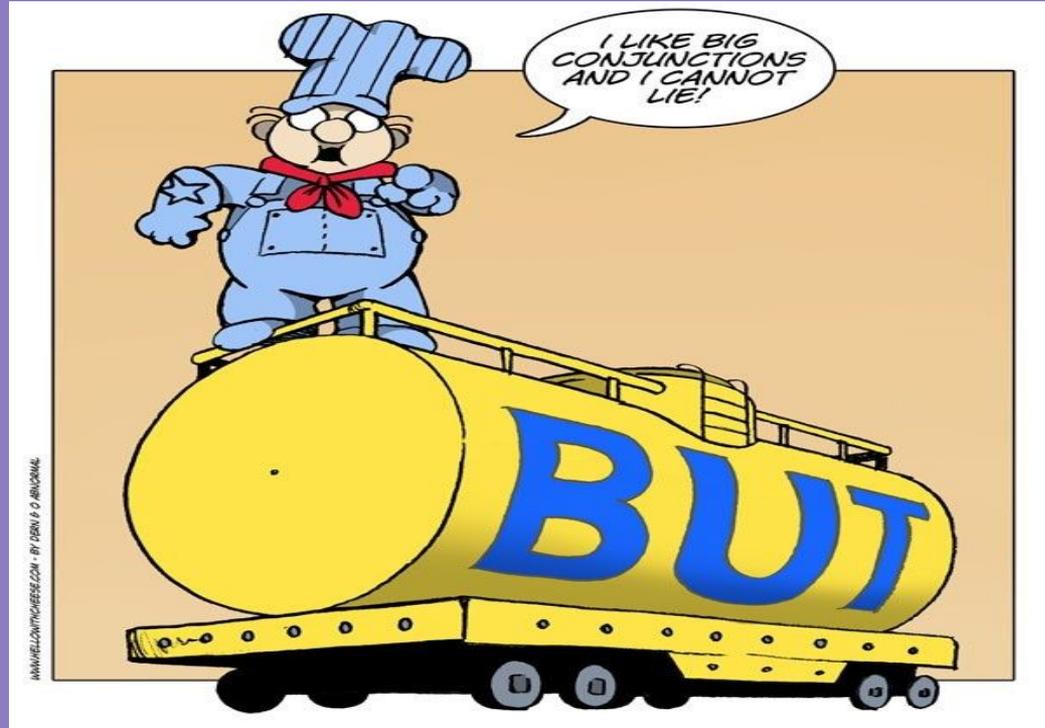
My family ate dinner (at the restaurant) (near Target).

Describe the scene on the next page using all the prepositions that have been provided.

of, for, with, at, to, from, in,
by, on, around, about, over,
beyond, against, across,
under, amid, among, along,
past, through, upon, above,
after, before, behind, below,
beneath, beside, between,
down, inside, near, out,
opposite of, within



CONJUNCTIONS



CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction: a word that joins words or word groups.

Common Conjunctions:

and, or, but, so, for, nor, yet

CONJUNCTIONS: DEFINITIONS

- Please include your name **and** address.
 - **and** means in addition
- Would you like pancakes **or** waffles for breakfast
 - **or** gives an alternative
- Judy wrote down the number, **but** she lost it
 - **but** lists an exception or something to the contrary
- I studied for the test, **so** I got an “A”.
 - **so** shows a result or effect

Definitions continued...

- I cannot go shopping, **for** I have too much homework.
 - **for** means because
- I don't like Chinese food **nor** do I like seafood.
 - **nor** shows a negative relationship
- I know I should exercise, **yet** I still don't like it.
 - **yet** means despite the fact or in spite of

CONJUNCTIONS: Practice

Circle conjunctions in purple.

1. *I was excited to see my friends after summer break, yet I wasn't ready to start school.*
2. *Neither Target nor JC Penney had the shoes I wanted.*
3. *We like to eat at Applebee's and Wingers.*
4. *Would you like to go to the movies or would you like to play laser tag?*
5. *I wanted to go to the movies, but I had a bad grade in school, so my mom said I couldn't go.*

INTERJECTIONS

INTERJECTIONS

Interjections are words that show emotion. It can be expressed with one word or a quick phrase.

COMMON INTERJECTIONS

Ah ha!

Duh!

Holy cow!

Uh-oh!

Yes!

Ahem!

Eeek!

Oh dear!

Ugh!

Yup!

Bingo!

Eh!

Ouch!

whoops!

Blah!

Gee

phew!

yikes!

Boo!

Gosh!

Shhh!

yuck!

Dang!

Haha!

Thanks!

yippee!

Darn!

Hey!

Nope!

Yea!

Interjection practice

1. I smell a skunk, ugh!
2. Hey! Way to hit the ball!
3. Yikes, those steps are really slippery.
4. Our team won the playoff! Yahoo!
5. You see his skateboarding tricks? Sick!
6. Wow! Are you serious?

Interjection practice

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2. **Hey!** Way to hit the ball!
3. **Yikes**, those steps are really slippery.
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5. You see his skateboarding tricks? **Sick!**
6. **Wow!** Are you serious?

ARTICLES

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An article always introduces a noun or pronoun. The three articles are a, an, the

Articles

The is a definite article. It refers to a **specific** noun.

Example: **The** tall clown walked on stilts during **the** Halloween parade.

ARTICLES

- **A** and **an** are indefinite articles. They can refer to any noun or pronoun. 'A' is used before a consonant sound. 'An' is used before a vowel sound.

Examples:

When we travel, we are always looking for **a** clean bathroom to use!

Please buy **an** eraser for art class.