

Parts of Speech

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea.

Ex. aunt, meadow, pencil and friendship

A **common noun** names a general class of people, places, things or ideas.

Ex. Sailor, city, holiday and music

A **proper noun** specifies a particular person, place, thing, event or idea.

Proper nouns are always capitalized.

Ex. Aunt Sarah, Rome, Memorial Day, and *Treasure Island*

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun or a group of words acting like a noun.

Ex. Shelia is tall. She is tall. These sweaters are blue. They are blue.

Sue likes Eric. She likes him. Mike eats cookies. He eats them.

A **verb** can tell what action someone or something is doing. A verb can also describe or express a state of being.

Ex. Julie runs to work. Babs bakes cookies.

Kristin is tall. I have work to do.

An **adverb** describes a verb, adjective or another adverb. An adverb tells how, when, where, or to what degree.

Ex. I will walk quickly. Today, I study.

Hugh plays outside. Hannah is very happy.

An **adjective** describes a noun or a pronoun. An adjective tells what kind, how many or which one.

Ex. She is a kind person. Michael eats two pancakes.

I like that shirt. Big dogs are scary.

A **preposition** combines with a noun or pronoun to form a phrase that tells something about another word in a sentence.

Ex. He lives with his family. In the sky, there is a plane.

We walk to the store. Joe received a present from his sister.

A **conjunction** joins together single words or groups of words in a sentence.

Ex. Pat and I jump. They wash shirts, pants and socks.

Brian reads, but I watch tv. Do you want vanilla or chocolate cake?

An **article** introduces a noun in a sentence. It is a special type of adjective.

Ex. The boy eats. An ant steals a grape.

A plumber fixes the sink. A qualified plumber fixes the sink.

An **interjection** expresses a strong feeling or emotion. It can be a word or a phrase.

Ex. Ouch! Oh! Whew! My goodness! Look out!

In the following sentences, draw a circle around the nouns, a square around the pronouns and a line underneath the verb. Remember, there can be multiple nouns and verbs in a sentence.

Ex. Weather consists of rain, sleet and snow. Fran and I go to the mall.

1. The shelves in the room are brown, and the couch is blue.
2. Amy and I walked to the store with Jerry.
3. Since he is on vacation, he made plans to go to the movies.
4. She has developed the film that we sent her.
5. Andre sits at a desk while she sits on the floor.
6. Before they left school, the girls gave Mrs. Malone a party.
7. Mrs. Watkins, the teacher, is handing us back the results of our test.
8. Grass, trees and shrubs do not grow in the desert, because it is too hot.
9. My mother sent Kathy a box of books.
10. The clerk at the store sold him a coat and tie for his wedding.

How parts of speech function in a sentence

Review

Nouns and pronouns most often function as subjects or objects.

A **subject** is the noun or pronoun that tells what the sentence is about.

Ex. The lantern glows. Moths and bees live on my front porch.

Jen and I are friends. The sweater hangs in my closet.

She likes school because the teachers are nice.

There are three kinds of objects:

direct objects, indirect objects and objects of the preposition

A **direct object** is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of an action verb.

The direct object answers *who* or *what*.

Ex. I ate the pizza. Hold the book carefully.

He misses you. Don plays baseball and basketball.

An **indirect object** is found in sentences that use verbs with a “give” meaning: give, sell, tell, send, bring, ask, and show are common ones. These verbs take both an indirect and direct object. The indirect object ALWAYS comes before the direct object.

The indirect object is the person or thing *to whom/to what* or *for whom/for what* the action is performed.

Indirect objects are in italics, and the direct objects are underlined.

Remember a sentence MUST have a direct object in order to have an indirect object.

Ex. My mother told *us* a story. He gave *me* a letter.

His uncle sent *him* a present. The pitcher threw the *batter* a ball.

The **object of a preposition** is the noun or pronoun which is related to some other word by a preposition. The object of the preposition is in bold.

Ex. The pitcher threw a ball (to the **batter**). He walks to the **store**.

Get the homework from **her**. We jog in the **woods** and on the **turf**.

Common Prepositions

Prepositions come before nouns and pronouns.

Time Relationship: after, before, during, on, since, until

Place relationship: above, across, along, among, around, at, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, from, in, inside, into, on, onto, outside, over, past, through, to, toward, under, up, upon, within

Manner relationship: with, without, like, for, of

Now, take these same sentences and identify the subjects and objects. Write an S above the subject(s), DO above the direct object(s), IO above the indirect object(s) and OBJ above the object(s) of the preposition.

Ex. ^S Weather consists of ^{OBJ} rain, ^{OBJ} sleet and ^{OBJ} snow. ^S Fran and ^S I go to the ^{OBJ} mall.

^S You and ^S Alice gave ^{IO} me the ^{DO} candy. ^S Mr. Smith told ^{IO} Jack and ^{IO} Joe a ^{DO} story.

1. The shelves in the room are brown, and the couch is blue.
2. Amy and I walked to the store with Jerry.
3. Since he is on vacation, he made plans to go to the movies.
4. She has developed the film that we sent her.
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8. Grass, trees and shrubs do not grow in the desert, because it is too hot.
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Identify the subjects, verbs and objects in the following sentences

Write an S above the subject(s), V above the verb(s), DO above the direct object(s), IO above the indirect object(s) and OBJ above the object(s) of the preposition.

Ex. S S V DO OBJ
Boys and girls dig holes in the sand.

1. I deposited my savings in the bank.
2. The wind blew my hat and scarf into the air.
3. Toni left her clothes and lunch in the locker.
4. She bought me some cotton candy at the fair.
5. The company offered my brother a promotion.
6. Will you bring my sister and me some souvenirs of your trip?
7. The robin fed its young a big meal.
8. Sandra made Lucy a beautiful necklace of shells.

Practice with adjectives and adverbs

Circle the adverbs and underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. Black ants are fascinating inspects.
2. Female ants quickly dominate male ants.
3. Some people eat spicy foods.
4. People often find purple rattlesnakes in dry, rocky areas.
5. A playful squirrel ran slowly to the tall tree.
6. The humble director graciously accepted her two awards.
- 7.. Purple wildflowers danced merrily in the spring breeze.
8. She carefully chose a new piece of gold jewelry.

Now, let's put this all together

Circle all the nouns, and above the noun write whether it is functioning in the sentence as a subject(s), direct object(s), indirect object(s) or object(s) of the preposition.

Additionally, underline the verb(s), and place an ADJ above the adjective(s), an ADV above the adverb(s) and a P above the preposition(s), if present.

1. The young brown cat walked very hesitantly across the street.
2. Which pink dress are you wearing to the jazz concert on Saturday?
3. The brilliant student happily scored one-hundred percent on her grammar quiz.
4. A ceramic dish almost fell from the very old hutch.
5. Michelle made Nick a cake with vanilla frosting.
6. The little girl seems less afraid of dogs now.
7. Julia mailed her sister ten cookies for her birthday.
8. Tom loaned Howard some money for lunch.

You have finished the grammar packet. Yippee!