

Parts of Speech Unit Outline

Day	Focus	Activities
1	Intro; make foldable; Nouns	Grammar Rock Video; Grammar Tales Story and Interactive Lesson; Add to foldable; Practice Pages
2	Verbs	Grammar Rock Video; Grammar Tales Story and Interactive Lesson; Add to foldable, divide by Action, Helping, & Linking; Practice Pages
3	Adjectives	Grammar Rock Video; Grammar Tales Story and Interactive Lesson; Add to foldable; Practice Pages
4	Adverbs	Grammar Rock Video; Grammar Tales Story and Interactive Lesson; Add to foldable; Practice Pages
5	Pronouns	Grammar Rock Video; Grammar Tales Story and Interactive Lesson; Add to foldable; Practice Pages
6	Prepositions	Grammar Rock Video; "Chair" Demo; Add to foldable; Practice Pages
7	Conjunctions	Grammar Rock Video; Add to foldable (draw train); Practice Pages; Review <i>Vocabulary Video online</i>
8	Subject/Predicate	Grammar Rock Video; Add to foldable (on back); Practice Pages; Review
9	Final Test	Allow students to complete test; then in last 15 minutes correct parts 1,3,4 as a class. Then hand in for teacher to correct part 2 and give the final grade.

Unit 8: Subject-Verb Agreement

Lesson 48

Making Subjects and Verbs Agree

The **subject** and **verb** of a sentence must agree in number. A noun that is singular must have the singular form of the verb. A noun that is plural takes the plural form of the verb.

A **cat sleeps** during the day. (singular noun *cat*, singular verb *sleeps*)

Cats sleep during the day. (plural noun *cats*, plural verb *sleep*)

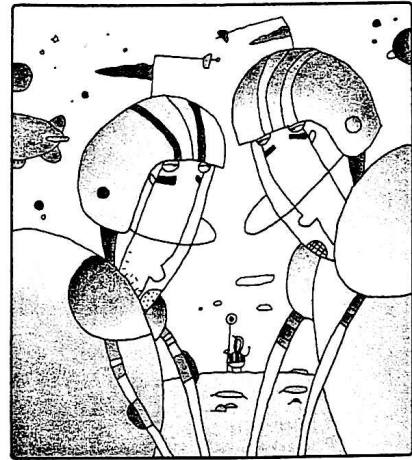
► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

Leroy (rides, ride) his bicycle to school every day.

1. Television (brings, bring) the world into our homes with pictures, or video, and sounds, or audio.
2. The electronic television imaging device (was, were) invented in the 1920s.
3. The first practical TV system (was demonstrated, were demonstrated) at the New York World's Fair in 1939.
4. Early television sets (was, were) crude black and white models.
5. Today, technical advancements (gives, give) us high-quality color pictures.
6. Also, most programs now (comes, come) with stereo sound.
7. Television programs (is based, are based) on movies, plays, books, original screenplays, and short stories.
8. The subjects (remains, remain) the same, yesterday and today.
9. *I Love Lucy* still (serves, serve) as the example for all family shows.
10. *The Mickey Mouse Club* (was, were) first broadcast to "Mouseketeers" throughout America in 1955.
11. Today, their grandchildren (watches, watch) a new program with the same name.
12. Both *Mickey Mouse Club* shows (has, have) music, games, information, and humor.

Compound Subjects and Predicates

A sentence may have a compound subject, a compound predicate, or both. See the examples below. The compound subjects are underlined with one line, and the compound predicates are underlined with two lines. (Also turn to 435.2, 435.6, and 435.7 in *Write Source 2000* for more information.)



EXAMPLES

Jason and Mason play in the Intergalactic Football League.

(The subject *Jason* and *Mason* is compound.)

Mason plays linebacker and returns punts.

(The predicate *plays* and *returns* is compound.)

Jason and Mason block and tackle for a living.

(The subject and predicate are both compound.)

Directions

Underline each simple subject with one line and each simple predicate with two lines. In each sentence, the subject or predicate may or may not be compound. The first sentence has been done for you.

1. Jim came in and sat down.
2. Molly and I watched a video.
3. Jonathan logged on and checked his e-mail.
4. He got an e-mail from his cousins in Tokyo.
5. Andrew and Hannah wrote about life in Japan.
6. They still play baseball and go to movies.
7. They ride a train, instead of a bus, to school.
8. Hannah reads and writes Japanese.

Unit 3: Verbs

Lesson 12

Action Verbs and Direct Objects

An **action verb** is a word that describes what someone or something does. An action verb names an action, although not always a physical action. Some action verbs describe mental action.

Tyler swam faster than anyone else at camp. (The action verb *swam* describes a physical action.)

Alicia **calculated** the score in her head. (The verb *calculated* describes a mental action.)

Sometimes an action verb is followed by a **direct object**. A direct object receives the action of the verb. It answers the question *what* or *whom?* after an action verb.

Kelsey's soccer team won yesterday's game. (The action verb, *won*, is followed by the direct object, *game*, which answers the question *what?*)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under the action verb in each sentence.

Yellowstone National Park attracts many visitors.

1. Yellowstone covers more than two million acres of land.
2. Its boundaries reach into three states.
3. The park features thousands of hot springs.
4. Some hot springs shoot columns of water and steam into the air.
5. We call them geysers.
6. Yellowstone's geysers attract visitors from all over the world.
7. Nearly two hundred geysers dot the park's landscape.
8. Old Faithful, the largest, erupts almost hourly.
9. It shoots water more than one hundred feet into the air.
10. Enormous crowds gather beside it.
11. Yellowstone National Park contains many other attractions.
12. The Yellowstone River divides the park north to south.

Helping Verbs List

is	has	must
am	have	can
are	had	could
was	do	shall
were	does	should
be	did	will
being	may	would
been	might	

Linking Verbs List

seem	stand
appear	become
feel	remain
taste	look
grow	

Helping Verbs List

is	has	must
am	have	can
are	had	could
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Linking Verbs List

seem	stand
appear	become
feel	remain
taste	look
grow	

Lesson 32**Adjectives That Compare**

Some kinds of adjectives compare two or more nouns or pronouns.

The **comparative** form of an adjective compares two things or people. It is usually formed by adding *-er* to an adjective that has only one syllable. If an adjective has more than one syllable, the comparative is usually formed by adding the word *more* before the adjective.

Pedro is **older** than his brother Carlos.

The long coat is **more expensive** than the short one.

The **superlative** form of an adjective compares more than two people or things. It is usually formed by adding *-est* to an adjective that has only one syllable. If the adjective has more than one syllable, the superlative is usually formed by adding *most* before the adjective.

Pedro is the **oldest** of the three Castino children.

The long coat is the **most expensive** of all the coats.

► **Exercise 1 Underline the adjective in parentheses that best completes each sentence.**

Brian is (taller, tallest) than his brother.

1. The park by the ocean is the (peacefulest, most peaceful) place I have ever been.
2. Jimmy Carter is a (more recent, recentest) president than John F. Kennedy.
3. Granite is the (most hard, hardest) rock nature makes.
4. Mt. Shasta is the (higher, highest) mountain I have ever seen.
5. An airplane moves at (greater, more great) speed than a car.
6. The (most big, biggest) problem we have is reading the German book.
7. My brother thinks New York is the (most exciting, excitingest) city in the world.
8. Joseph was (later, more late) than Juan.
9. The English test was (more difficult, difficultest) than the math test.
10. Yellow is the (most light, lightest) color on Brenda's painting.
11. We had the (thrillingest, most thrilling) time at the amusement park!
12. Apples have (most smooth, smoother) skin than cantaloupes.

Unit 4: Pronouns

Lesson 25

Personal Pronouns

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun, a group of words acting as a noun, or another pronoun. A **personal pronoun** refers to a person or thing. A personal pronoun that is the subject of a sentence is a **subject pronoun**. Subject pronouns are *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, and they*. A personal pronoun that is the direct or indirect object of a verb is an **object pronoun**. Object pronouns are *me, you, him, her, it, us, you, and them*.

He has a paper route. (The subject pronoun *he* is the subject of the sentence.)

Paula asked **him** for help. (The object pronoun *him* is the object of the verb *asked*.)

► Exercise 1 Circle each personal pronoun.

① walk one mile to school every day.

1. Helen gave him a schedule of the club's meetings.
2. After swimming for hours, he was very tired.
3. Have you seen them lately?
4. Gary is not sure if he wants to go to the museum with us.
5. We taught them the new computer game.
6. I will happily call you tomorrow morning.
7. They waited excitedly for the parade to reach them.
8. When the power went out, we lit candles and played charades.
9. He watched the sun as it sank in a blaze of orange and red.
10. We nervously watched the big, brown dog approach us.
11. She enjoyed reading *The Secret Garden*.
12. I watched a show about the great grizzly bear.
13. The trained dog calmly guided him to the bus stop.



Lesson 49

Subject Pronouns and Verb Agreement

Subject pronouns (*I, you, he, she, it, we, they*) must also agree with the verb.

I **walk**. (First person, singular)

We **walk**. (First person, plural)

You **walk**. (Second person, singular)

You **walk**. (Second person, plural)

He, she or it **walks**. (Third person, singular)

They **walk**. (Third person, plural)

The verbs *have, do, and be* can be main verbs or helping verbs. They must agree with the subject whether they are used as main verbs or helping verbs.

I **am** asleep. (main verb)

I **am** walking. (helping verb)

She **does** good work. (main verb)

They **do** like their work. (helping verb)

You **have** three dollars. (main verb)

You **have** met our new teacher. (helping verb)

► Exercise 1 Draw two lines under the verb in parentheses that agrees with the subject.

I (hopes, hope) the movie isn't sold out.

1. Before beginning to eat, they (thanks, thank) their hostess.
2. We always (has, have) to wait for Anne to arrive.
3. She (is, are) planning to read *Little Women* this summer.
4. On the top shelf you (finds, find) the basket of fruit.
5. It (is, are) obvious that the picnic will have to be postponed.
6. He (lives, live) in a town called Woodsfield.
7. Walking up to the plate, I (prepares, prepare) to bat.
8. They (has, have) seen the new art exhibit.
9. We usually (packs, pack) our suitcases the day before we leave on a trip.
10. Since it is so late, he (is, are) coming with us.
11. Today you (seems, seem) even happier than usual.
12. Gretchen was going to organize a softball game, but now it (looks, look) like rain.
13. I (practices, practice) singing every day.
14. She (visits, visit) the neighbors twice a week.
15. He (says, say) the park is filled with flowers.

Lesson 42

Prepositional Phrases

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or a pronoun called the **object of the preposition**.

The Adirondack Mountains are **in northern New York**. (*New York* is the object of the preposition *in*.)

I will mark the map **for you**. (*You* is the object of the preposition *for*.)

► **Exercise 1** Draw a line under the prepositional phrase or phrases in each sentence.

People from countries around the world visit Yosemite each year.

1. Yosemite, in central California, is one of the best-known national parks.
2. It became a national park through the efforts of naturalist John Muir.
3. Yosemite National Park is known for its waterfalls, for its mountains and domes, and for its giant sequoia trees.
4. During the Ice Age, glaciers carved the Yosemite Valley.
5. Small side valleys, also formed by glaciers, have rivers at their bases.
6. These rivers spill over the sides of the mountains in spectacular waterfalls.
7. At 2,435 feet, Yosemite Falls is the highest waterfall in North America.
8. The water in Yosemite Creek spills over the edge in three falls.
9. Two of Yosemite's natural wonders are called El Capitán and Half Dome.
10. El Capitán is the world's largest piece of exposed granite.
11. Half Dome is a piece of granite that looks like a gumdrop cut in half.
12. The Sierra Nevadas are one huge piece of granite.
13. The park contains three separate groves of giant sequoia trees.
14. Among these groves, the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees is the most famous.
15. The largest tree in the park, the Grizzly Giant, is 3,800 years old.
16. According to historians, the name *Yosemite* means "grizzly bear."

Lesson 41

Prepositions

A **preposition** is a word that relates a noun or a pronoun to some other word in a sentence. Most prepositions are single words, but some are made up of two or three words. Prepositions made up of two or three words are called **compound prepositions**.

Park the tractor **behind** the barn.

Victor came **to** the meeting **instead of** Charles.

WORDS COMMONLY USED AS PREPOSITIONS

about	because of	in addition to	over
above	before	in front of	past
according to	behind	inside	since
across	below	in spite of	than
across from	beneath	instead of	through
after	beside	into	throughout
against	between	like (as)	till (until)
ahead of	beyond	near	to
along	but (except)	next to	toward
along with	by (next to)	of	under
among	despite	off	underneath
apart from	down	on	until
around	during	onto	up
as	except	on top of	upon
as well as	for	out	with
aside from	from	out of	within
at	in	outside	without

► Exercise 1 Draw a line under each preposition and compound preposition.

Jeremiah, please stand by my desk.

1. Place the umbrella stand beside the door.
2. Lean a little to the left.
3. Mom, may I go skating with Suzi?
4. You can get extra supplies from the stationery store.

Lesson 46

Conjunctions

A **conjunction** is a word that joins single words or groups of words in a sentence. The most common conjunctions—*and*, *but*, and *or*—are called **coordinating conjunctions**. Coordinating conjunctions can be used to connect individual nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, phrases, or clauses. Place a comma before the conjunction in a compound sentence.

We scoured **and** scrubbed the kitchen sink.
 Simon is very relaxed **or** very lazy.
 I have recovered, **but** my sister is still sick.

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of words used to connect words or phrases in a sentence. Correlative conjunctions include *both . . . and*, *either . . . or*, *neither . . . nor*, and *not only . . . but also*.

Both Wanda **and** Emily **are** right-handed.
Neither the coach **nor** Ms. Thomas **is** left-handed.

► **Exercise 1** Circle each coordinating conjunction. Underline the words it connects.

I was thrilled (and) excited when I heard your news.

1. Maureen or Margaret could help you.
2. Give these packages to him and her.
3. Broad Street runs east and west.
4. I really want to stay home, but my mom says I have to go.
5. The water was cool and clear.
6. Did you travel by plane or by car?
7. We drove over a bridge and through a tunnel.
8. William hemmed and hawed before he answered the question.
9. The flowers smell fresh and delicate.
10. We can write Mandy a letter tonight, or we can call her tomorrow.
11. Was Washington or Jefferson the first president?
12. The Rockies are in the West, and the Alleghenies are in the East.

13. This package came for you and me.
14. Would you like milk or water?
15. Are you sure of your answer, or do you need some time to think?

► **Exercise 2 Underline each coordinating or correlative conjunction.**

Both Jackson and Austin are state capitals.

1. Either Danielle or Benjamin has the tickets.
2. My stepfather and mother walk two miles every day.
3. Both Manet and Monet are famous painters.
4. Either a salad or soup comes with the meal.
5. Neither red nor blue is my favorite color.
6. Ms. Torrence or Mr. Rodriguez teaches that course.
7. My cocker spaniel and cat chase each other around the tree.
8. Both the taxi driver and the bus driver drive faster than they should.
9. Neither fruit nor vegetables contain much fat.
10. Either the toast or the pie in the oven is burning.
11. The north trail and south trail end at the foot of the mountain.
12. Neither the garter snake nor the black snake is poisonous.
13. Do you know if either Li or Mason eats meat?
14. If it rains, neither the softball team nor the tennis team practices.
15. An open door or window lets in fresh air.
16. Both my bicycle and my father's car have a flat tire.
17. Can either girls or boys enter the contest?
18. Neither the drug store nor the grocery store sells notebooks.
19. Whenever you do that, Lynn and Morgan laugh.
20. Either a bacteria or a virus causes that disease.

Name _____

Parts of Speech Quiz

Directions: Write the letter of the definition which matches the term.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. ____ common noun | a. Words that describe verbs or adjectives; often end in "ly." |
| 2. ____ adjective | b. Words that show action, or can also link or help. |
| 3. ____ verb | c. Words that connect other words, phrases, or clauses. |
| 4. ____ pronoun | d. The part of a sentence that tells who or what you're talking about. |
| 5. ____ adverb | e. A word that takes the place of a noun. |
| 6. ____ subject | f. The part of a sentence that shows what the subject did. |
| 7. ____ predicate | g. A person, place, thing, or idea. |
| 8. ____ conjunction | h. Words that describe nouns. |
| 9. ____ proper noun | i. The formal name of a person, place, thing, or idea. |
| 10. ____ preposition | j. Words or phrases that show "spatial relations" or answer what kind, where, or when; other words act as connectors of ideas. |

Directions: Write two words that are examples of each part of speech.

1. common noun: _____
2. adjective: _____
3. verb: _____
4. pronoun: _____
5. adverb: _____
6. conjunction: _____
7. proper noun: _____
8. preposition: _____

Directions: Draw a vertical line to divide the subject and predicate in each sentence.

1. My sister has a favorite book.
2. The book is titled "The Star-Bellied Sneetches."
3. Dr. Seuss is the author.
4. This amazing story teaches great lessons!
5. The Sneetches learned that they were all the same.

Directions: On the back of this paper, write the 23 Helping Verbs and the 9 Linking Verbs

Name Key

Parts of Speech Quiz

Directions: Write the letter of the definition which matches the term.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>G</u> common noun | a. Words that describe verbs or adjectives; often end in "ly." |
| 2. <u>H</u> adjective | b. Words that show action, or can also link or help. |
| 3. <u>B</u> verb | e. Words that connect other words, phrases, or clauses. |
| 4. <u>E</u> pronoun | d. The part of a sentence that tells who or what you're talking about. |
| 5. <u>A</u> adverb | e. A word that takes the place of a noun. |
| 6. <u>D</u> subject | f. The part of a sentence that shows what the subject did. |
| 7. <u>F</u> predicate | g. A person, place, thing, or idea. |
| 8. <u>C</u> conjunction | h. Words that describe nouns. |
| 9. <u>I</u> proper noun | i. The formal name of a person, place, thing, or idea. |
| 10. <u>J</u> preposition | j. Words or phrases that show "spatial relations" or answer what kind, where, or when; other words act as connectors of ideas. |

Directions: Write two words that are examples of each part of speech.

1. common noun: Accept correct answers
2. adjective: _____
3. verb: _____
4. pronoun: _____
5. adverb: _____
6. conjunction: _____
7. proper noun: _____
8. preposition: _____

Directions: Draw a vertical line to divide the subject and predicate in each sentence.

1. My sister | has a favorite book.
2. The book | is titled "The Star-Bellied Sneetches."
3. Dr. Seuss | is the author.
4. This amazing story | teaches great lessons!
5. The Sneetches | learned that they were all the same.