

14.1

The Noun • Practice 1

A noun is the name of a person, place, or thing.

People	Places	Things
Dr. Linsley	Treasure Island	ship
Jim Hawkins	island	barrel
pirate	mountain	plot
crew	cave	robbery

Exercise 1 Recognizing Nouns. Underline each noun in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: Mrs. Nelson has postponed the test until Monday.

- Several reporters arrived at the scene to interview the survivors.
- Many young children are afraid of the dark.
- Our neighbors spent their vacation in the mountains.
- Jason found his missing sneaker under the couch.
- Amanda wants to see that movie, too.
- Without Nancy, our team will surely lose.
- That tree hasn't lost a single leaf yet.
- The architect planned for a fountain in the lobby.
- Phil told only his parents about this fear.
- Marc cannot see much without his glasses.

14.1

Compound Nouns • Practice 1

A compound noun is one noun made by joining two or more words. Compound nouns are written in one of three different ways: as single words, as hyphenated words, and as separate words.

COMPOUND NOUNS		
Single Words	Hyphenated Words	Separate Words
plaything	jack-in-the-box	teddy bear
grandmother	bird-watcher	day care
classmate	fund-raiser	high school

Exercise 1 Recognizing Compound Nouns. Circle each compound noun in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: Mom made some hard sauce to serve with the gingerbread.

- Morning glories climb up the lamppost.
- That paperback became a bestseller almost immediately.
- After a number of successful dramatic plays, the playwright is now working on a musical comedy.
- Kevin Parker is studying political science.
- A passerby must have found my wallet on the sidewalk.
- The reporter rushed to get the story to the city desk before deadline.
- Paul had his bathing suit and towel in his backpack.
- The caretaker has a skeleton key that opens all the doors.
- Do not unfasten your seat belt until the airplane has come to a complete stop at the gate.
- I had trouble using chopsticks to eat my chow mein.

Name _____

Date _____

14.1

Common and Proper Nouns • Practice 1

A common noun names any one of a group of people, places, or things. A proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing. The important words in proper nouns are always capitalized.

Common Nouns		Proper Nouns	
planet	language	Uranus	Russian
street	day	Market Place	New Year's Day
horse	train	Flicka	the Silver Meteor
woman	story	Mrs. Bailey	"A Day's Wait"

Exercise 1

Recognizing Proper Nouns. Write the proper noun in each sentence below on the line after the sentence. Use capital letters correctly.

EXAMPLE: Our former neighbors now live on maple street. Maple Street

1. Fireworks are traditional on the fourth of july. _____
2. The new principal is mrs. jacobson. _____
3. Every year my aunt takes her children to see santa claus. _____
4. We play our last game against the lancers. _____
5. The beach boys will perform at the festival. _____
6. We have a family reunion every august. _____
7. That poem was written by henry wadsworth longfellow. _____
8. The box on the hall table came from uncle albert. _____
9. That bestseller has just been translated into japanese. _____
10. Did you take the stairs to the top of the washington monument? _____

14.2

The Pronoun • Practice 1

A pronoun takes the place of a noun. The noun that is replaced by a pronoun is called the antecedent.

PRONOUNS AND ANTECEDENTS		
	ANT	PRON
Person	The <i>forecaster</i> revised	<i>her</i> weather forecast.
Place	When we got to the <i>amusement park</i> ,	we found that <i>it</i> was closed.
Thing	All those <i>umbrellas</i> have holes in	<i>them</i> .

Exercise 1 Recognizing Pronouns and Antecedents. Circle the pronoun in each sentence below. Underline its antecedent.

EXAMPLE: The campers had a variety of food in their backpacks.

- Alison forgot to give her mother the telephone message.
- Someone let the parakeets out of their cage.
- Iowa is famous for its corn and beef.
- Several students forgot their homework assignments.
- Mr. Wilson will retire next year. He has worked at First Bank for forty years.
- Whenever Angle visits, she wants to play Trivial Pursuit.
- The members of the committee will reveal their plans next week.
- Mom is visiting Uncle Bert in Oklahoma. Dad will join her next week.
- The Mississippi River has its origin at Lake Itaska in Minnesota.
- Some identical twins enjoy fooling their friends and acquaintances.

14.2

Personal Pronouns • Practice 1

Personal pronouns refer to (1) the person speaking or writing, (2) the person listening or reading, or (3) the topic (person, place, or thing) being discussed or written about.

	PERSONAL PRONOUNS	
	Singular	Plural
First Person	I, me, my, mine	we, us, our, ours
Second Person	you, your, yours	you, your, yours
Third Person	he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its	they, them, their, theirs

Exercise 1 Recognizing Personal Pronouns. Underline the personal pronoun in each of the following sentences. On the lines after each sentence, write *1st*, *2nd*, or *3rd* for person and *S* or *P* for singular or plural.

EXAMPLE: Pete and Aaron have their parents' permission to go. 3rd P

- Class, open your test booklets. _____
- Last summer I took tennis lessons. _____
- The house with the pale blue shutters is ours. _____
- Dana was surprised that she won first prize. _____
- Have you finished with the paper, Frank? _____
- Both Phil and Steve lost their library cards. _____
- The kitten has black markings around its eyes. _____
- Dad has scheduled his vacation for the last week in July. _____
- Please tell us how to get to Jefferson Park. _____
- That orange sweatshirt is mine. _____

Name _____ Date _____

14.2

Demonstrative Pronouns • Practice 1

A demonstrative pronoun points out a person, place, or thing.

	DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS	
	Singular	Plural
Nearby	this	these
Farther	that	those

Exercise 1 Recognizing Demonstrative Pronouns. Underline the demonstrative pronoun in each sentence below. Then, circle the noun to which it refers.

EXAMPLE: This must be the book you ordered.

1. That was a loud firecracker.
2. All the pastries look good, but I think I'll try one of these.
3. These are tomatoes from our garden.
4. Isn't this the sweater I loaned you?
5. Those were the best meatballs I've ever eaten.
6. That is the woman I was telling you about.
7. These are the curtains my grandmother made.
8. Doesn't this stew smell good?
9. That was a terrific movie we saw last night!
10. The best pictures I've ever taken are those of my baby cousin.

15.1 The Verb • Practice 1

A verb expresses the action or condition of a person, place, or thing.

VERBS	
Action	Condition
amuse	was
inspected	seems
remember	become
begins	am
discovered	appear

Exercise 1 **Recognizing Verbs.** Underline the verb in each sentence below. In the blank, indicate whether the verb expresses *action* or *condition*.

EXAMPLE: Marlene memorized her speech in half an hour. action

- Judd offered a reward for the lost wallet. _____
- This stew tastes too salty. _____
- Shannon always wears funny hats. _____
- At the age of five, Larry gave his first recital. _____
- Even after the argument, Gary remained loyal to his old friend. _____
- We felt refreshed after a shower and a cold drink. _____
- Linda played shortstop during the last half of the season. _____
- That pitcher is famous for his curve ball. _____
- Laura seems upset about something. _____
- We carefully planned every detail of the party. _____

15.1 Action Verbs • Practice 1

An action verb indicates the action of a person or thing. The action can be visible or mental.

ACTION VERBS	
Visible Actions	Mental Actions
blow	wonder
follow	forget
run	annoy
write	pretend
stir	consider

Exercise 1 **Identifying Action Verbs.** Underline the verb in each sentence below.

EXAMPLE: The bloodhound lost the scent at the edge of the creek.

- The teacher explained the directions again.
- We planted four kinds of lettuce in our garden.
- Lana teased her brother about his socks.
- Steve borrowed lunch money from me again today.
- Despite a number of fielding errors, the home team won.
- Grandma promised all of us rewards for our report cards.
- Dad estimated the distance fairly accurately.
- Sherman's army left a trail of destruction behind it.
- The auctioneer started the bidding at fifty dollars.
- At least three students failed the math test.

15.1

Linking Verbs • Practice 1

A linking verb joins a noun or pronoun at or near the beginning of a sentence with a word at or near the end. The word at the end identifies or describes the noun or pronoun.

LINKING VERBS					
Forms of Be				Other Linking Verbs	
am	am being	can be	have been	appear	seem
are	are being	could be	has been	become	smell
is	is being	may be	had been	feel	sound
was	was being	might be	could have been	grow	stay
were	were being	must be	may have been	look	taste
		shall be	might have been	remain	turn
		should be	must have been		
		will be	shall have been		
		would be	should have been		
			will have been		
			would have been		

Exercise 1

Recognizing Linking Verbs. Circle the linking verb in each sentence below. Then, underline the words that are linked by the verb.

EXAMPLE: Penny grew tall over the summer.

- Beginning violinists usually sound terrible for the first few weeks.
- Rail service in this area has been irregular recently.
- With Steven away on vacation, I am bored.
- The crowd became restless because of the long delay.
- Erica's friends were happy about her success.
- Jerry feels listless much of the time recently.
- Louisa should have been more careful about her facts.
- Those cookies smell delicious.
- Linus feels secure with his blanket.
- Alicia remained calm throughout the blackout.

15.2

Helping Verbs • Practice 1

A helping verb is a verb that comes before the main verb and adds to its meaning.

COMMON HELPING VERBS

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

Exercise 1

Identifying Helping Verbs. Underline each helping verb in the sentences below. Circle the main verb in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: Carol has been studying French this summer.

- The kitchen staff will be serving from 4:30 until 9:00.
- The train should arrive any minute.
- Dr. Young has examined our dog.
- My little brother can be a real pest sometimes.
- The secretary has ordered a new supply of erasers.
- Perhaps Jake really did forget his boots.
- Grandma may know the answer.
- Judson has taken a job at the supermarket.
- I am waiting for a phone call.
- Elsa should have tried harder.

16.1 The Adjective • Practice 1

An adjective is a word that describes something.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY ADJECTIVES	
What Kind?	A <i>huge</i> monster, <i>ugly</i> and <i>hairy</i> , arose from the sea.
	She is <i>talented</i> and <i>hard-working</i> .
Which One?	<i>That</i> bike belongs to me. I need <i>those</i> nails.
How Many? How Much?	<i>Few</i> tickets remain. <i>Some</i> cake is left.

Exercise 1 Identifying Adjectives. Underline the adjectives in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: Tired and hungry, the campers found the camp a welcome sight.

1. That popular star has many enthusiastic and loyal fans.
2. The smallest building on that vast estate will be a guest house.
3. The two old maple trees are beautiful in the fall.
4. That large white house looks expensive.
5. Nervous and excited, I went up to accept the blue ribbon.
6. Only an expert fisherman could have caught an enormous fish like that one.
7. As the withered old woman approached the microphone, the audience became silent.
8. Fat shoelaces in neon colors were a brief but colorful fad.
9. Diligent and determined, Len soon became expert at tennis.
10. That feathery green fern looks beautiful in the front window.

16.1 Proper Adjectives • Practice 1

A proper adjective is (1) a proper noun used as an adjective or (2) an adjective formed from a proper noun.

PROPER ADJECTIVES	
Proper Nouns Used as Adjectives	Proper Adjective Forms
Philadelphia lawyer	Parisian restaurant
Franklin stove	Jeffersonian democracy
United States Army base	American citizens

Exercise 1 Identifying Proper Adjectives. Underline the proper adjective in each sentence below. Then, circle the noun it modifies.

EXAMPLE: My uncle is Chinese.

1. Scandinavian winters are long and cold.
2. We went down the river in an Eskimo kayak.
3. The class had a perfect June day for graduation.
4. Brazilian restaurants are becoming very popular.
5. The cruise will stop at several Caribbean ports.
6. Do you like Mel Gibson films?
7. The coffee was made from fresh-ground Colombian coffee beans.
8. Italian ice is a refreshing summertime dessert.
9. I am reading a collection of Greek myths.
10. Mom has always admired that Monet painting.

16.1

Possessive Adjectives • Practice 1

A personal pronoun can be used as an adjective if it modifies a noun.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS USED AS POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	
Singular	Plural
I lost <i>my</i> sneakers.	He and I have had <i>our</i> differences.
You will need <i>your</i> boots, Ed.	Students, you may take out <i>your</i> books.
Alana enjoyed <i>her</i> trip.	Many students ride <i>their</i> bikes to school.
Ben lent me <i>his</i> notes.	
The paper changed <i>its</i> format.	

Exercise 1

Recognizing Possessive Adjectives. Underline the pronoun used as an adjective in each sentence below. Underline its antecedent twice, and circle the noun it modifies.

EXAMPLE: Andrew has chosen a biography for his book report.

- The orchestra played the *1812 Overture* for its finale.
- Mandy went to Chicago with her family during spring break.
- The record became a hit during its first week on the racks.
- The stars have donated their services for the charity concert.
- Gina, you should have proofread your work more carefully.
- I wish I had brought my umbrella.
- Rick brought his guitar to the party.
- Betsy and I have always shared all our secrets with each other.
- Many people brought their folding chairs to the fireworks.
- Denise and Len are visiting their grandparents this weekend.