WHAT IS A NOUN?

A NOUN is a word used as the NAME of something. It names a: PERSON, PLACE, THING, or IDEA

COMMON NOUN Examples: boy, girl, house, town, river, honesty, rainbow, happiness

PROPER NOUN Examples: Brett Favre, Detroit Pistons, John Wayne, Inland Lakes Schools

POSSESSIVE NOUN Examples: student’s, students’, dog’s, town’s, children’s, Tina’s, Joe’s

Singular Nouns: these are nouns that name only ONE person, place, idea, or thing.

Plural Nouns: these are nouns name MORE THAN ONE person, place, idea, or thing.

Change each of the Singular Nouns into PLURAL NOUNS and write them on the lines provided:

1. boy
2. cat
3. hope
4. football
5. class
6. high school
7. mom
8. teacher
9. monkey
10. fear

Proper Nouns: some nouns name a specific (or particular) person, place, or thing. These are called Proper Nouns and they are always capitalized.

In the sentences below, identify the PROPER NOUNS and write them on the lines provided:

1. George Washington was a great patriot.
2. He was a leader during the Revolutionary War.
3. After the war, he became the first president of the United States.
4. The first capital city was located in New York.
5. The New England Patriots football team takes its name from our country’s early heroes.
**Common Nouns**: most nouns name the normal, everyday, non-specific persons, places, things, or ideas. They are generic or just name a class of objects. These are NOT capitalized.

Identify the TWO COMMON NOUNS in each sentence below and write them on the lines provided:

1. My friend loves ice cream.  
   __________________       __________________

2. I, however, enjoy bagels and cream cheese.  
   __________________       _________________

3. That student eats her lunch very quickly.  
   __________________       _________________

4. Her grandfather bakes his own bread.  
   __________________       __________________

5. The lunchroom is my favorite place today.  
   __________________       _________________

**Identifying Nouns**: choose the letter of the NOUN identified in each sentence below. Remember a NOUN names a person, place, thing, or idea.

1. The Titanic was supposed to be an unsinkable ship.  
   _____  a. ship      b. was      c. Titanic      d. The

2. The captain and the crew had great trust in its strength.  
   _____  a. captain      b. great      c. its      d. strength

3. At the time of construction, the Titanic was the largest passenger steamship in the world.  
   _____  a. time      b. was      c. in      d. of

4. The passengers, too, were convinced that the ship was indestructible.  
   _____  a. indestructible      b. too      c. ship      d. were

5. Then the liner struck an iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland.  
   _____  a. the      b. Then      c. struck      d. iceberg

6. The ship sank on April 14, 1912, on its maiden voyage.  
   _____  a. sank      b. on      c. its      d. voyage

7. About fifteen hundred persons drowned because few lifeboats had been provided.  
   _____  a. because      b. About      c. persons      d. had

8. Only the children, most women, and a small group of men were saved.  
   _____  a. children      b. the      c. Only      d. and

9. The whole world was shocked by this senseless tragedy.  
   _____  a. by      b. whole      c. this      d. tragedy

10. A famous and popular movie was recently made about this story.  
    _____  a. story      b. made      c. famous      d. about
WHAT IS A PRONOUN?

A PRONOUN is a word that is used IN PLACE of a Noun. Pronouns are used in sentences so you don’t have to repeat the Noun over and over. The Noun that a Pronoun replaces is called an ANTECEDENT.

PERSONAL PRONOUN Examples: You, she, he, I, we, they, myself, yourself, ourselves
Brian said that he would be late for class. I was late for class.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN Examples: My, mine, our, ours, his, her, its, your, their
That pencil is mine. Mary, will you please repeat the directions?

ANTECEDENT Example: The student whined and cried about her grade, but she was unable to convince the teacher to change it.
her and she refers to the student ... it refers to her grade.

Look at the following two sentences and examine the differences:

When Sue met Ted, Sue noticed that Ted was carrying several books. Sue offered to help Ted. Ted thanked Sue.  
When Sue met Ted, she noticed that he was carrying several books. She offered to help him. Ted thanked her.

Pronouns are used in sentences so you don’t have to repeat the Noun over and over.

Write in a PRONOUN to replace each noun in the sentences below:

1. George Washington was our first president. __________________________ was our first president.
2. My sister is going to the store. __________________________ is going to the store.
3. Lunch will be late today. __________________________ will be late today.
4. My friends and I like new shoes. __________________________ like new shoes.
5. The kids took a spelling test. __________________________ took a spelling test.

In each sentence below, identify the PRONOUN and write it on the lines provided:

____________________  1. Our favorite activity at camp was swimming.
____________________  2. Your campfire is not hot enough yet.
____________________  3. Terry kept the biggest cookie for herself.
____________________  4. You should try this new dessert!
____________________  5. Don’t touch my ice cream!

REMEMBER: a PRONOUN takes the place of a person, place, thing, or idea!
Write the letter of the **ANTECEDENT** that matches the italicized **PRONOUN** in each sentence.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Everybody in my family likes to go camping, but few of <em>us</em> enjoy it as much as I do.</td>
<td>a. camping</td>
<td>b. family</td>
<td>c. much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Last summer we stayed at a rustic camp in the mountains, though <em>it</em> is not far from home.</td>
<td>a. home</td>
<td>b. summer</td>
<td>c. we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. My cousins like the camp because it is close to <em>their</em> hometown.</td>
<td>a. My</td>
<td>b. because</td>
<td>c. hometown</td>
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<td>4. At camp my brother learned how to build a campfire and <em>he</em> started it himself.</td>
<td>a. brother</td>
<td>b. camp</td>
<td>c. campfire</td>
</tr>
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<td>5. <em>One</em> of my counselors showed us how to cook simple meals.</td>
<td>a. cook</td>
<td>b. my</td>
<td>c. meals</td>
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<td>6. Each of <em>his</em> recipes was easy to follow, and the counselor watched our progress closely.</td>
<td>a. counselor</td>
<td>b. progress</td>
<td>c. recipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Everyone ate <em>everything</em> in sight, and the food was quickly gone.</td>
<td>a. gone</td>
<td>b. food</td>
<td>c. Everyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. My cousins and I had a great time, and <em>our</em> bellies were full.</td>
<td>a. full</td>
<td>b. bellies</td>
<td>c. time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. When Grandma picked us up, I said, “<em>You</em> won’t believe how good the food was!”</td>
<td>a. said</td>
<td>b. food</td>
<td>c. I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Grandma said, “<em>Which</em> of you kids would like to go to camp again next summer?”</td>
<td>a. kids</td>
<td>b. Grandma</td>
<td>c. camp</td>
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Write the letter of the **PART OF SPEECH** that matches the *italicized* word used in each sentence.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. My <em>brother</em> loves summer camp.</td>
<td>a. noun</td>
<td>b. pronoun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>We</em> canoed down the river.</td>
<td>a. noun</td>
<td>b. pronoun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The kids made lunch <em>themselves</em>.</td>
<td>a. noun</td>
<td>b. pronoun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>Sue</em> tried hard, but she couldn’t finish dessert.</td>
<td>a. noun</td>
<td>b. pronoun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The camp has <em>its</em> own rules and regulations.</td>
<td>a. noun</td>
<td>b. pronoun</td>
<td></td>
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WHAT IS AN ADJECTIVE?

An ADJECTIVE is a word that is used to describe a noun or pronoun.

ARTICLES are the 3 most common Adjectives: a, an, the

COMMON ADJECTIVES give more information about a noun.
   Examples: fast, slow, ugly, pretty, new, old, tall, short, fat, skinny
   Colors: blue fish, red car, green grass, pink flowers,
   Numbers: three pigs, ten yards, two points
   Comparisons: first, second, last, cheaper, softer, largest, widest

PROPER ADJECTIVES begin as Proper Nouns, but they are adjusted to become descriptors. They are always capitalized.
   Examples: French toast, Columbian coffee, Texan accent, Egyptian pyramid, Alaskan salmon, African elephant

Many times an ADJECTIVE comes right before a noun or pronoun.

In each sentence below, identify the ADJECTIVE and write it on the lines provided:

---------------------------------------------------------------
1. George Washington was our first president.
---------------------------------------------------------------
2. He often wore a blue coat.
---------------------------------------------------------------
3. He led his troops to survive a cold winter at Valley Forge.
---------------------------------------------------------------
4. Mount Vernon was Washington’s home, a large mansion in Virginia.
---------------------------------------------------------------
5. The Washington Monument, finished in 1884, is the tallest structure in Washington, D.C.

ADJECTIVES can also follow a BE verb (is, are, was, were, have, had, has, be, being, been)

In each sentence below, identify the 2 ADJECTIVES and write them on the lines provided:

---------------------------------------------------------------
1. Cooking twenty meals can be expensive.
---------------------------------------------------------------
2. Juicy hamburgers are tasty!
---------------------------------------------------------------
3. The campfire is hot.
---------------------------------------------------------------
4. Hawaiian pineapple was fabulous!
---------------------------------------------------------------
5. Our new friends were late for dinner.
Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives in reading context:

Before the survivors of the Titanic even arrived in New York, investigations were being planned to discover what had happened, and what could be done to prevent a recurrence. The United States Senate initiated an inquiry into the disaster on April 19th, a day after the Carpathia arrived in New York.

The chairman of the inquiry, Senator William Alden Smith, wanted to gather accounts from passengers and crew while the events were still fresh in their minds. He also needed to subpoena the British citizens while they were still on American soil. This prevented all surviving passengers and crew from returning to the England before the American inquiry, which lasted until May 25th, was completed. Each inquiry took testimony from survivors of the Titanic as well as from other experts.

The investigations found that many safety rules were simply out of date, and new laws were recommended. Many safety improvements for ocean-going vessels were implemented, including improved hull and bulkhead design, access throughout the ship for movement of passengers, lifeboat requirements, improved life-vest design, the holding of safety drills, and better passenger notification. The investigators also learned that the Titanic had sufficient lifeboat space for all first-class passengers, but not for the lower classes. In fact, most third class passengers had no idea where the lifeboats were, much less any way of getting up to the higher decks where they were stowed.

Write the letter of the PART OF SPEECH that matches the italicized word used in the paragraph:

_____ 1. **survivors** a. noun  b. pronoun  c. adjective  d. none of these
_____ 2. **arrived** a. noun  b. pronoun  c. adjective  d. none of these
_____ 3. **fresh** a. noun  b. pronoun  c. adjective  d. none of these
_____ 4. **He** a. noun  b. pronoun  c. adjective  d. none of these
_____ 5. **crew** a. noun  b. pronoun  c. adjective  d. none of these
_____ 6. **England** a. noun  b. pronoun  c. adjective  d. none of these
_____ 7. **Titanic** a. noun  b. pronoun  c. adjective  d. none of these
_____ 8. **new** a. noun  b. pronoun  c. adjective  d. none of these
_____ 9. **safety** a. noun  b. pronoun  c. adjective  d. none of these
_____ 10. **they** a. noun  b. pronoun  c. adjective  d. none of these