

Unit 1: The Parts of Speech

Noun—a person, place, thing, or idea

Person:	boy	Kate	mom
Place:	house	Minnesota	ocean
Thing:	car	desk	phone
Idea:	freedom	prejudice	sadness

Pronoun—a word that takes the place of a noun.

Instead of... Kate – she car – it

A few other pronouns: he, they, I, you, we, them, who, everyone, anybody, that, many, both, few

Adjective—describes a noun or pronoun

Answers the questions *what kind, which one, how many, and how much*

Articles are a sub category of adjectives and include the following three words: *a, an, the*

old car (what kind) *that* car (which one) *two* cars (how many)

Verb—action, condition, or state of being

Action (things you can do)—think, run, jump, climb, eat, grow

Linking (or helping)—am, is, are, was, were

Name: _____

Adverbs—describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs

Answers the questions *how, when, where, and to what extent*

Many words ending in “ly” are adverbs: quickly, smoothly, truly

A few other adverbs: yesterday, ever, rather, quite, earlier

Prepositions—show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. They begin a prepositional phrase, which has a noun or pronoun after it, called the object.

Think of the box (things you have do to a box).

Some prepositions: over, under, on, from, of, at, through, in, next to, against, like

Conjunctions—connecting words.

Connect ideas and/or sentence parts.

FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)

A few other conjunctions are found at the beginning of a sentence: however, while, since, because

Interjections—show emotion. Usually the first word(s) and are set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma (,) or exclamation point (!).

A few interjections: wow, bam, gee, ha, aha, ouch

HINT: many people mix up pronouns and adjectives—think about how it is being used in the sentence!

Many girls went to the dance. (*many* is an adjective describing *how many* girls)

Many went to the dance. (*many* is a pronoun, *replacing the noun* girls)

HINT: many people mix up adverbs and prepositions—think about how the word is used in the sentence!

I looked *down*. (*down* is an *adverb* describing *where* I looked)

I looked *down* the river. (*down* is a *preposition*, starting the phrase *down the river*)

HINT: many people mix up adverbs and nouns—think about how the word is used in the sentence!

The test is *tomorrow*. (*tomorrow* is an *adverb* answering *when* the test is)

Tomorrow will be *beautiful*! (*tomorrow* is a *noun*!)

The Noun

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

George! Jupiter! Ice cream! Courage! Books! Bottles! Godzilla! All of these words are **nouns**, words that identify the whos, wheres, and whats in language. Nouns name people, places, and things. Read the sentence that follows:

George and **Godzilla** walked to **Papa John's** to order a large pepperoni **pizza**.

George is a person. **Papa John's** is a place. **Pizza** is a thing. **Godzilla** likes to think he's a person, is as big as a place, but qualifies as another thing.

Persons: John hunter audience _____

Places: theater Minnesota park _____

Things: car television hat _____

Ideas: inspiration joy freedom _____

Common or Proper Nouns:

A **common noun** is a general name for a person, place, thing, or idea. They are usually not capitalized unless they are at the beginning of a sentence.

A **proper noun** is the name of a particular person, place, thing, or idea. They are capitalized.

Common: actor planet month _____

Proper: Adam Sandler Venus November _____

Concrete or Abstract Nouns:

A **concrete noun** names a person, place, or thing that can be seen, heard, smelled touched, or tasted.

An **abstract noun** names an idea, quality or state.

Concrete: bell skunk sand apple _____

Abstract: pride sadness uncertainty independence _____

Singular or Plural Nouns:

A **singular noun** names only one person, place, thing, or idea.

A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

Singular: city foot monster _____

Plural: cities feet monsters _____

Collective Nouns:

A collective noun names a group of people or things.

Example: herd media pack _____

Compound Nouns:

A compound noun is a single noun that is formed by combining two or more words

Example: footprint doghouse backpack _____

Possessive Nouns:

A possessive noun shows ownership or relationship.

Example: hiker's boots Karen's car _____

Finding Nouns

Underline every noun in each sentence.

1. Of all the world's monsters, the dragon is best known.
2. Ancient cultures imagined the dragon as a giant snake.
3. During the Middle Ages, dragons were depicted with wings and legs, breathing fire.
4. Dragons resemble lizards in the artwork of earlier cultures.
5. Mythology tells the story of Hydra, a nine-headed dragon.
6. For centuries, Scotland has claimed the monster of Loch Ness.
7. Some people claim to have seen Nessie and even photographed the monster.
8. Indeed, cameras have detected a large, moving object in the waters of the loch.
9. The mysterious serpent has inspired writers, scientists, and preservationists.
10. There may actually be some unknown creatures living in this body of fresh water!

VERBS

Express an action, condition, or state of being

Types:

Action Verbs: May be physical or mental (knocked / wanted)

Linking Verbs: Do not express an action—they link sentence parts together.

--Forms of to be: was, were, am, are, is, be, been, being (these stand alone)

--Express Condition: look, smell, feel, sound, taste, grow, appear, become, seem, remain

- Some verbs can be action or linking.

Action	Linking
We <i>felt</i> the seat cushions.	They <i>felt</i> dry.
We <i>tasted</i> the popcorn.	It <i>tasted</i> salty.

Helpful Hint: If you can substitute =, *is*, *are*, *was*, or *were* for a verb, you know it is a linking verb.

Linking Verb Sing

(Sing it to the tune of "London Bridge is Falling Down")

am, are, is, was, were, (and) be,

forms of be,

forms of be,

taste, smell, sound, seem, look, feel, say

become, grow, appear, remain.

Exercise: Identifying Action and Linking Verbs

Circle the noun(s) and underline the verb(s) in each sentence. Above each verb, write *A* if it is an action verb or *L* if it is a linking verb. Remember—some sentences might have more than one verb.

Examples:

A

The alarm sounded in the hallways.

L

The music sounded good!

1. The man paused before climbing the mountain.
2. The whole Yukon appeared white.
3. The man was cold.
4. The temperature dipped to fifty degrees below zero.
5. Still, the man began his journey.
6. He felt hungry and thought about lunch all day.
7. The moisture on his mustache appeared disgusting!
8. After he rubbed his hands along his nose, it became numb again.
9. The dog floundered.
10. The man's hands grew numb, as the coldness grew and grew.

23 Helping Verbs

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23

Helping Verbs

Helping verbs (also called auxiliary verbs) are combined with other verbs to form **verb phrases**. A verb phrase may contain one or more helping verb with an action verb. Some helping verbs don't even have an action verb with them—they indicate that an action is directed at the subject.

Reminder of the 23 helping verbs! Don't forget to memorize your list!

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

Examples:

Sandra has a pair of Conga drums at home. (*helping verb acts as the main verb*)

She has practiced her drumming all summer. (*helping verb plus action verb*)

Circle nouns and underline the complete verb phrase in the following sentences.

1. Our friends will be coming to the birthday party late.
2. The principal does like your project.
3. You should have gone with your dad.
4. The forward did play well.
5. Your project will be seen by several people.
6. The girls are laughing really loud.
7. Anyone can join knowledge bowl.
8. The advisor will welcome you with open arms.

Be careful of adverbs that interrupt verb phrases—do not include them in your verb phrases. Words like *not, never, always, sometimes, rarely* are called adverbs because they modify the verb phrase—they are NOT part of the verb phrase.

Examples:

Susie does go to dances.

Susie does sometimes go to dances.

Susie goes to dances.

Susie rarely goes to dances.

1. Our friends will not be coming to the birthday party late.
2. You should never go alone.
3. I don't want any excuses.
4. Students sometimes make lame excuses.
5. I had always wondered the truth.
6. Sheila rarely misses a free throw in practice.
7. However, Sheila does not make them in games.
8. I will always expect your best in class.

Adjectives

An adjective modifies or limits the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

An adjective tells *what kind, which one, how many, OR how much.*

What Kind	Which One	How Many	How Much
famous song	this song	one dollar	some music
squeaky noise	that way	three tenors	more room
green light	these words	several years	less energy

Articles: The most common adjectives are the articles *a, an,* and *the.*

Proper Adjectives: These are formed from proper nouns. They are capitalized and often end in *-n, -an, -ian, -ese,* and *-ish.*

Examples: *American* artists perform in international countries.

Japanese crowds fill Yokohama Stadium.

Finding Adjectives— Circle nouns, label verb phrases and underline each adjective and draw an arrow to the word it is modifying. Write **P** above proper adjectives. As we correct, you will need to say which of the four questions the adjective answers.

1. Ted has taken several classes in photographic journalism.
2. The thoughtful audience remained silent throughout the performance.
3. The new models will use less fuel and get better mileage.
4. Gloria bought a yellow shirt and white jeans.
5. The senior class is studying European history.
6. Mauna Loa is a large volcano on one of the Hawaiian islands.
7. Red apples usually are crisp and juicy.
8. The reporters asked insightful questions during the interview.
9. The agents found the secret documents in an old suitcase.
10. The miners talked to the press after the terrifying ordeal.
11. The refreshing water cooled my hot feet.
12. The travel magazine included an article about Japanese gardens.

Watch out for *possessive pronouns* that look like adjectives

—
they are *not* adjectives!

My

Our

Her

His

Their

More ADJECTIVES...

Remember:

- * Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns.
- * Adjectives answer the questions *what kind, which one, how many, or how much.*
- * Don't forget that articles (a, an, the) are always adjectives.
- * The words *my, our, his, her, and their* are possessive pronouns, NOT adjectives!

Finding Adjectives

Circle the noun(s), label verb phrases and underline each adjective once and draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun it modifies— include articles; remember that articles are adjectives!

Be prepared to tell us what question the adjective answers!

1. Everyone enjoys a relaxing day at the beach.(3)
2. I can see about ten umbrellas from where I am standing.(1)
3. Those umbrellas protect sensitive skin from harmful sunlight.(3)
4. I usually sunbathe in a place with fewer people.(2)
5. I have gone there for several years.(1)
6. The hot sand burned my feet.(2)
7. When I go to that beach, I take cold drinks and salty snacks.(3)
9. If I am lucky, I can read an interesting book for a few hours.(5)
10. Little children play quietly near their parents.
11. I like to go for long walks on the beach.
12. I look for colorful shells and more rocks for my collection.
13. I can see cruise ships on the way to Mexican resorts.
14. I imagine exciting trips to South American ports.
15. In my mind, I see Spanish galleons at the bottom of the ocean.
16. Chests with rare coins and gold necklaces lie below the surface.
17. The sight of a beach ball ends this daydream.
18. I returned to my soft blanket on the beach.
19. The angry gulls flew away when I disturbed them.
21. Soon they settle down, and a peaceful feeling descends on all of us.
22. Someday I would like to buy a house near the blue ocean.
23. I would sit on a comfortable chair on my porch and look at the sea.
24. I would watch gentle sunrises and spectacular sunsets every day.
25. I would never leave that beach again.

Adverbs

An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Examples: We **instantly** recognized Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

The famous notes rang out **quite clearly**.

The orchestra waited until the auditorium grew **completely** quiet.

Where	The student orchestra stopped here during a national tour.
When	Will they be returning soon ?
How	Everyone played magnificently .
To what extent	The auditorium was completely full.

* Many adverbs are formed by adding -ly to adjectives. Sometimes the spelling changes because of this addition.

frequent + ly = **frequently**

extreme + ly = **extremely**

true + ly = **truly**

possible + ly = **possibly**

Other Commonly used Adverbs

afterward	fast	low	often	today	already
forth	more	slow	tomorrow	also	hard
near	sometimes	too	back	instead	next
still	yet	even	late	hot	straight
far	now	long	than		

An **intensifier** is an adverb that defines the degree of an adjective or another verb. Intensifiers always precede the adjectives or adverbs they are modifying.

Example: We were **rather** surprised that classical music is **still** popular.

Commonly used Intensifiers

extremely	most	quite	so	truly	just
nearly	rather	somewhat	very	more	only
really	too				

Adverb Practice

Look back at the page before this!!!

Identify Words Modified by Adverbs

Decide whether each boldfaced adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Draw an arrow to the word being modified. Write **V**, **ADJ**, or **ADV** on the line.

1. The dictator **callously** disregarded the wishes of his people. _____
2. The stadium was **virtually** silent after our heartbreaking loss. _____
3. My grandparents **usually** go to bed at ten o'clock. _____
4. We were **very** definitely told to come to this door. _____
5. The sun **never** shines brightly in this corner of my garden. _____
6. The sound of your voice is **barely** audible in this loud room. _____
7. This speaker chooses her words **quite** carefully. _____
8. You need to be **more** meticulous when you do your proofreading. _____
9. We were **extremely** shocked when we heard the bad news yesterday. _____
10. The library closes **early** on Saturdays during the summer. _____
11. Have you learned **yet** who won the championship? _____
12. The speaker was **somewhat** annoyed that the microphone wasn't working properly. _____
13. The rock band arrived at the concert **late** and went right on stage. _____
14. The wind blew **surprisingly** strongly all night. _____

Identifying Adverb

Underline each adverb and draw an arrow to the word being modified.

1. We cleaned the house thoroughly last week.
2. Sandra rearranged the furniture yesterday.
3. Drivers on the expressway must be very careful.
4. The votes for mayor are still being counted.
5. Jill does exceptionally fine work.
6. The Indian rugs were incredibly expensive.
7. I heard your question clearly, but I don't know the answer.
8. The city often holds concerts in the park.
9. The current is too dangerous for swimming.
10. The wind was bitterly cold during the month of December.

More ADVERBS...

Remember:

- * Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.
- * Adverbs answer the questions *where, when, how, and to what extent*.
- * If a word is modifying/describing a noun or pronoun, it is an adjective, NOT an adverb!

Finding Adverbs

Circle the noun(s), label the verb(s) and adjective(s), and underline each adverb once and draw an arrow to the word (*verb, adjective, or adverb*) it modifies.

Be prepared to tell us what question the adverb answers!

1. The ship sailed smoothly into the harbor.
2. My neighbor absolutely adores her cat.
3. Put the new bookcase there, please.
4. It rained heavily for most of the night.
5. This author writes exceptionally gripping novels.
6. He is surprisingly graceful for a heavy man.
7. Tomorrow the painters begin work on our house.
8. Many doctors consider bungee jumping an unnecessarily dangerous sport.
9. Can you believe that the plane actually arrived early?
10. You must breathe more deeply at this altitude.
11. My ears and nose became quite cold as we waited for the bus.
12. Patiently, Adam shelled the peas.
13. The president vetoed the tax bill recently.
14. Emergency doctors quickly surrounded the incoming patient.
15. As the balloon soared higher, we gripped the supports tightly with our hands.
16. Brad began to draft his report on T.S.Eliot immediately after supper.
17. The dispatcher gave directions clearly but swiftly to the rescue squad.
18. The tree trunks still smoldered.
19. The children tried hard to please their mother on her birthday.
20. Fun, food, and football go together.
21. On a really quiet night, you can hear a train whistle far in the distance.

Let's practice! You can label every word in these sentences!

Noun (N)

Verb (V)

Adjective (Adj)

Adverb (Adv)

1. The student tasted the hamburger.
2. The hamburger tasted good.
3. The very big dog appears cute.
4. The young child was skipping quickly.
5. Hope should not be ignored.
6. The girl feels the warm blanket.
7. The girl feels incredibly sick today.
8. Today is not becoming a beautiful day.

Pronouns

(Personal and Possessive)

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or another pronoun.

The word that a pronoun stands for is called its antecedent.

Ray said he hates getting up early for school.

Possessive Pronouns show ownership:

Kara drove her car.

***Look at the chart below too see all the personal and possessive pronouns.
(Possessive are in parenthesis)

	Singular	Plural
First Person	I, me (my, mine)	We, us (our, ours)
Second Person	You (your, yours)	You (your, yours)
Third Person	He, him, she, her, it (his, her, hers, its)	They, them (their, theirs)

Finding the Pronouns and Antecedents

Underline all the pronouns once. Underline their antecedent twice.

1. Years ago children were told to jump up and down on the earth so that its plants would be stimulated to grow.
2. Boys were probably the first jump ropers, impressing girls with their speed.
3. Jump rope probably became more popular with girls when one girl added her songs to the game.
4. In hopscotch, children hop over lines and test their balance.
5. Gail remembers, "One of my favorite games was tag."
6. If players didn't "freeze" when tagged, their movements could cost them the game.
7. Running was its own reward and being chased was exciting.
8. Billie Holiday was a jazz singer admired for the unique quality of her voice.
9. Because it is understood by people of all nations, music is considered a universal language.
 10. Its location near the Sahara Desert and the Niger River made Timbuktu a thriving commercial city.
 11. Malcolm and Greg do their homework in the library.
 12. Many Europeans use bicycles as a means of transportation to and from their work.

Other Kinds of Pronouns

Reflexive & Intensive—these are formed by adding *–self* or *–selves* to personal pronouns
Reflexive reflects action back upon the subject. **Intensive** emphasizes a noun or pronoun in the same sentence.

Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

Donna prepared herself for a long day.

Demonstrative—point out SPECIFIC persons, places, ideas, or things.

this, these, that, those

The people at the end of the line will get better tickets than those at the end.

Indefinite—do not refer to specific persons, places, ideas, or things. It usually does not have an antecedent.

Another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, everybody, everyone, everything, much, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, somebody, someone, something, both, few, many, several, all, any, more, most, none, some

Several of the fans waited in the rain.

Interrogative—ask a question

Who, whom, whose, which, what

What is your favorite song?

Relative—is used to introduce dependent clauses (something that can't be a sentence alone)

Who, whom, whose, which, that

The seats that the students asked for were unavailable.

Identify the boldface pronouns.

1. **Which** is the oldest zoo, the Philadelphia Zoo or Central park Zoo in New York? _____
2. Kodiak bears sunned **themselves** on the towering rocks. _____
3. **Those** are grizzlies, an especially vicious type of bear. _____
4. Karl Hagenbeck, **who** was an animal dealer, developed the idea of putting moats in front of animal cages. _____
5. About 200 years ago, **anyone** with money could establish a small zoo. _____
6. You **yourself** could ride on the back of a giant tortoise. _____
7. **Few** of the earliest zoos made the preservations of animal species a priority. _____
8. The Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, **which** is a small zoo in Tucson, contains native plants and animals. _____
9. Where are the wallabies **that** look so much like kangaroos? _____
10. The watchful mother quail guarded the babies **herself**. _____

PRONOUN CONTEST!

This exercise covers ALL pronouns: personal, reflexive, intensive, demonstrative, indefinite, interrogative, and relative.

In the following sentences, be the first to underline ALL _____ pronouns correctly!

You can use previous pages to help you—it will just take you more time 😊.

1. While walking through the zoo's rain forest, I myself saw the anaconda slither under a shrub.
2. The gibbons amused themselves by swinging from tree to tree.
3. This is the largest bison in our zoo.
4. Many of the visitors were awed by the new aquarium.
5. Who is going to view the snake display?
6. Peacock feathers themselves are things of beauty.
7. Luckily, the animals seem undisturbed by the large number of people who come to see them.
8. Which is larger, the gorilla or the orangutan?
9. The curator, who oversees the animals, is usually a highly-trained zoologist.
10. Everyone entering the insect display was given a magnifying glass.
11. Melissa startled herself when she suddenly came upon the Komodo dragon.
12. Several of the zebras were thundering across the savanna area.
13. The veterinarian herself is responsible for the medical needs of the animals.
14. Animals that roam the grasslands include giraffes, zebras, and lions.
15. Is this a bighorn sheep or an ibex?
16. A trained zookeeper himself is directly responsible for the animals under his care.
17. What are the jaguars eating?
18. A colorful macaw was grooming itself high atop the palm tree.
19. The tracks of the ocelot differ from those of the lynx.
20. Whose was the idea of making zoos more naturalistic?
21. The platypus, whose appearance is quite unusual, is a native of Australia.
22. Often we can see ourselves reflected in the antics of the monkey.
23. One of the pandas was eating a bamboo shoot.
24. Bactrain camels are over there; these are the Dromedaries.
25. The magnificent lion carried himself with grace and dignity.

Prepositions

A word that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence.

Commonly Used Prepositions

about	before	during	off	toward
above	behind	except	on	under
across	below	for	onto	underneath
after	beneath	from	out	until
against	beside	in	outside	up
along	between	inside	over	upon
among	beyond	into	since	with
around	by	like	through	within
as	despite	near	throughout	without
at	down	of	to	

A preposition begins a prepositional phrase. A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun, called the object of the preposition.

Note: You can have adjectives and adverbs in prepositional phrases, but NO VERBS!

Complete the following sentences. Circle the object(s) of the prepositional phrase.

1. I am going **in** _____.
2. **On** _____ you will find your make up work.
3. They are going to go **inside** _____.
4. Throw the ball **over** _____.
5. Please drive **around** _____.

Prepositions that consist of more than one word are **compound prepositions**.

Commonly Used Compound Prepositions

according to	by means of	in place of	on account of
aside from	in addition to	in spite of	out of
because of	in front of	instead of	prior to

6. Go to the game **instead of** _____.
7. The dog walks **ahead of** _____.
8. **Aside from** _____, you did really well in this class.

Underline the prepositional phrases in the following sentences. Circle the preposition.

1. Shippers in the Midwest have always looked longingly toward the Atlantic Ocean.(2)
2. The Great Lakes have always had a large amount of traffic.(1)
3. Large steamers sailed fairly easily from Duluth to Detroit. (2)
4. A major problem has been the linkage of this traffic on the lakes with the ports of the East Coast and Europe. (4)

Preposition Practice

Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence and circle the preposition. Remember that compound prepositions have two or more words.

1. A quilt is simply a cover for a bed.
2. But, to many women and children, it has a deeper significance.
3. In colonial America, women often sewed and assembled quilts together.
4. These quilting parties were a chance for much-needed socialization.
5. Each piece reminded the quilter of a loved family member or friend.
6. Quilts were often presented as gifts.
7. Instead of money, young newlyweds would receive a quilt.
8. Today, quilts have regained much of the popularity they had years ago.
9. By means of quilts, people today can touch the past.

More of the same... But please not when commas are used and when they are not!!!

1. Woodworking means forming wood into useful or beautiful objects.
2. A competent woodworker needs a number of tools for the job.
3. For measuring and cutting, you need rulers, framing squares, and scissors.
4. According to most modern woodworkers, however, an electric saw is the preferred tool.
5. With a plane, the woodworker shapes and smoothes the wood in fine items.
6. Rubbing with abrasive sandpaper makes surfaces smooth enough for the last step in the process.
7. Woodworkers use simple paintbrushes for the painting and final touch on the project.

Conjunctions

A conjunction connects words or groups of words.

Coordinating Conjunctions **connect words or groups of words of equal importance in a sentence.**

Examples: Sonia **and** her friends watched the new music video.

The action started out at the beach, **but** the scene changed quickly.

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

Correlative Conjunctions are word pairs that serve to join words or groups of words.

Examples: You will **not only** hear your favorite song **but also** see the band.

Either the music **or** the visual images will grab your attention.

both...and	either...or	neither...nor	whether...or	not only...but also
------------	-------------	---------------	--------------	---------------------

Subordinating Conjunctions introduce a subordinate clause—clauses that cannot stand alone—and join them to independent clauses.

Examples: The band waited **while** *the director checked the lighting*.

Although *music videos are short*, they are expensive to produce.

After	as though	if	so that	when
Although	because	in order that	than	where
As	before	provided	unless	whereas
as if	even though	since	until	while

Conjunctive Adverbs are used to express relationships between independent clauses.

Example: The invention of the transistor radio contributed to the rise of rock and roll; **similarly**, the introduction of cable television helped launch music videos.

Accordingly	hence	still
Also	however	therefore
Besides	instead	thus
Consequently	nevertheless	furthermore
Finally	otherwise	similarly

Conjunction Worksheet

Underline the coordinating conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. Pulling on her boots and taking her walking stick, Grandma went to get her mail.
2. Maddie would not eat meat nor buy processed food containing preservatives.
3. Kari always uses brown paper bags or the comics to wrap presents.
4. Needing to study but wanting to play soccer, Maggie had to check her schedule carefully.
5. He kept going in a southeasterly direction, for he remembered seeing a campsite there.
6. Assertive yet sensitive—that's a good combination of leadership qualities.
7. Ben never learned how to drive, so he took the bus everywhere.

Underline the correlative conjunctions.

1. I not only like oatmeal for breakfast, but I also like it for lunch.
2. Both my brother and my sister are graduating today.
3. Either we celebrate your birthday today, or we celebrate it on the weekend.
4. This table is neither stable nor level.
5. He decided he would enjoy the vacation whether he took it in the summer or he took it in the fall.

Underline the subordinating conjunctions.

1. Since it was my birthday, my mother gave me guitar lessons for a gift.
2. Although I could take them any time I wanted, I began my first lesson in the summer.
3. I went to the music store where my teacher showed me different kinds of guitars.
4. After he showed me the six different strings on the guitar, he explained the guitar's other parts.
5. Since my first lesson went well, my mother took me to an ice-cream shop.
6. Because I want to join a band, I practice an hour every day.

Underline the conjunctive adverbs

1. We were at home; nevertheless, the package, arrived safely.
2. The dictionary is a valuable tool; however, not all dictionaries agree.
3. We must leave at once; otherwise, we will be late.
4. The outfielders wear glasses; consequently, the sun won't find them.

Conjunctions

Underline all the conjunctions.

Coordinating Conjunction: connects word groups of equal importance. *FANBOYS*

Correlative Conjunctions: pairs of conjunctions. *Both...and* *Neither...nor*

Subordinating Conjunctions: introduce subordinate clauses and join them to independent clauses. *because*

Conjunctive Adverb: express relationship between independent clauses. *however* *therefore*

Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. Exercise is a great way to build endurance and increase your energy level.
2. Not only is exercise good for you but it also is fun.
3. Although setting up an exercise schedule takes time, it is well worth the effort.
4. Many teenagers take up running, but their interest in that sport may fade.
5. As people age, they exercise less and less.
6. At least 30 minutes of exercise three times a week is recommended; however, not enough people follow these guidelines.
7. It takes discipline to exercise every day; besides, no one seems to have time for it.
8. Few activities are so important yet so easily ignored.
9. Decide today to begin an exercise regimen, and don't let yourself off so easily.
10. You may choose to take up either racquetball or running if you like strenuous exercise.
11. You might not have access to state-of-the-art facilities; still, you can be sure that there is a sport for you.
12. You will be impressed when you see the difference exercise makes.
13. Whether you are a confirmed couch potato or an active person, exercise can help you.
14. Be sure to begin today; otherwise, you may put it off forever.

Interjections

A word or phrase used to express emotion.

Examples of interjections: *wow, gee, hey, ouch, aha, boy, and imagine.* See chart below.

A strong interjection is followed by an **exclamation point**.

Example: **Yikes!** Our paper is due tomorrow.

A mild interjection is set off by a **comma**. If the interjection is at the beginning of the sentence the comma comes after it. If it is in the middle of a sentence there will be a comma on each side of the word, and if it is at the end of the sentence, the comma will come before it.

Example: **Well,** where should we start?

* Sometimes an **ellipses (...)** can be used as well.

interjection	meaning	example
ah	expressing realization	"Ah, now I understand."
	expressing resignation	"Ah well, it can't be helped."
	expressing surprise	"Ah! I've won!"
alas	expressing grief or pity	"Alas, she's dead now."
dear	expressing pity	"Oh dear! Does it hurt?"
	expressing surprise	"Dear me! That's a surprise!"
er	expressing hesitation	"Lima is the capital of...er...Peru."
hello	expressing greeting	"Hello John. How are you today?"
	expressing surprise	"Hello! My car's gone!"
hey	calling attention	"Hey! look at that!"
	expressing surprise, joy etc	"Hey! What a good idea!"
hi	expressing greeting	"Hi! What's new?"
hmm	expressing hesitation, doubt or disagreement	"Hmm. I'm not so sure."
oh	expressing surprise	"Oh! You're here!"
	expressing pain	"Oh! I've got a toothache."
ouch	expressing pain	"Ouch! That hurts!"
uh	expressing hesitation	"Uh...I don't know the answer to that."
uh-huh	expressing agreement	"Shall we go?" "Uh-huh."
um, umm	expressing hesitation	"85 divided by 5 is...um...17."
	introducing a remark	"Well, what did he say?"

Circle the interjections in the following sentences.

1. Well, whether we like it or not, the foods we eat make a difference in our health.
2. Hey! I got an A on my test!
3. Yes, a balanced diet includes fruits and veggies.
4. You will say "Wow! I wish I started earlier!"
5. Let's go, eh?
6. Now, aren't you glad you went to the party?

Unit 1 Review for test

Noun
Pronoun

Verb
Preposition

Adjective
Conjunction

Adverb
Interjection

1. includes the articles *a, an, the* _____
2. one word exclamations, like WOW! _____
3. Because, While, and When are all examples of _____
4. word that replaces or takes the place of a noun _____
5. word that modifies nouns and pronouns _____
6. a person, place, thing, or idea _____
7. Well, No, and Yes, are all examples of _____
8. word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb _____
9. word that connects and shows a relationship between a noun or pronoun and the rest of the sentence (*it begins a prepositional phrase*) _____
10. expresses an action, a condition, or a state of being _____
11. connecting words like and, but, or, so, nor, for _____
12. Am, Is, Are, Was, and Were are all examples of _____

- 13-14. An adjective answers the questions _____
½ pt. each _____
- 15-16. An adverb answers the questions _____
½ pt. each _____

Label each word as the correct part of speech.

Oh, my mother did not tell me you were coming today.

In the backyard our friends played tennis while Sam and I cleaned quickly.

Both the football team and volleyball team have playoff games this weekend.

This is a good review for you.

Several of the students sang several songs at the choir concert.