

## Noun

A noun is the name of something real: a person, place, thing, creature, quality, or idea.

**Noun suffixes usually are:**

-ness

-ity

-ance/ence

-ship

-tion/sion

-ment

1

# Action Verbs

Something your body can do.

For example: run, jump, play, think, sing

**Action Verbs** tell **what** the subject of a sentence **is doing** or **did**.

## Adverbs

Adverbs answer: **how much, where, and rank or degree.**

- They modify verbs, especially -ly loudly, sadly,
- They modify other adverbs -very
- They modify adjectives - her purr was loud. = her purr was thunderously loud.

Note: Apply -ly to adj = adv.

## Prepositions

1) Show the position of noun: popcorn is **in** the bucket



2) Show the direction of a noun: going **to** the zebra



3) Tell when noun happens: **After** napping, the baby wakes.



## Adjectives

Tell what kind, how many, which one. Adjectives add information to nouns. Job: Modify nouns or pronouns

The \_\_\_\_ clown. big clown, tall clown, funny clown

“A, an, and the” are adjectives called articles, “the” is the most common adjective.

# Phrases

A group of related words that do not stand alone as a sentence.

- a) Noun phrase: the student
- b) Verb phrase: wrote a report
- c) Prepositional phrase: about a fish
- d) Appositive phrase: our first pet

Phrases work together to form a sentence.

**The student** **wrote** **a report** **about a fish,** **our first pet.**

## **Declarative sentence: to tell**

A declarative sentence begins with a capital letter, tells a complete thought and ends with a period.

The planet spins. (what)  
(does what)

## Pronoun

Used instead of a noun.

Sam ran home. Sue ran home. “He” ran home. “She” ran home.

ran home

They

I

Me

He

It

She

Us

Them



## Linking Verbs

A linking verb connects!

Kayla **is** good. **Is** connects **Kayla** to **good**. “Ising” is not something Kayla can do.

*Be, is, are, was, were, has, been, being, become, seem, seems.*

If you can substitute am, is, or are in a sentence you have a linking verb. They explain the condition of the subject noun.

## Auxiliary Verbs

Help the main verb in a sentence, may need more than one of them.

I should have been driving the car. Drive is the main verb that needs help.

## Concrete Nouns

A concrete noun is a person, place, thing, or creature, something you can put a sticky note on. A concrete noun is something you can touch.

For example: mother, father, friend, dog, toy, car, cat, book, tree

## Proper Noun

A proper noun always begins with a capital letter because it is the official name of a specific person, place, thing, creature, quality, or idea.

## Abstract Nouns

An abstract noun can only be felt or experienced. Abstract nouns are qualities or ideas.

Examples: sweetness, sourness, friendship, love, happiness, silliness

## Conjunction

Connect groups of words

- 1) And, but, or, nor, for, so, yet
- 2) Either/or, neither/nor, but/and
- 3) (adverbs) After, although, as, as if, when, where, while, though, unless, until

## Interjections

Strong Emotion=! Lessor=,	Using “oh” use a comma only for natural pauses	Inside sentence, use 2 commas
Hey! No hitting.	Oh, my phone is ringing.	Your paper was, ahem, so poorly written, it stank!
Wow, a big fish.		I heard your speech and, um, not good
Ha! You missed.	Oh yes!	

## Sentence Subject

- 1) Who or what in the sentence that does something.
- 2) Bob ran. Bob, who ran, is the **subject**.



## Sentence predicate

The verb that tells about the subject.

Bob *ran*.

Ran, **the predicate**, tells about Bob.

## Clauses

A Clause is group of words with a **subject** and a **predicate**.

- 1) An *Independent Clause* can stand alone as a sentence and is a complete thought: I ride my bike to school.
- 2) A *Dependent Clause* cannot stand alone as a sentence and is not a complete thought: When the weather is nice

## Complex Sentences

An Independent Clause + a Dependent Clause

I ride my bike to school (Independent Clause), when the weather is nice. (Dependent Clause)

## Nouns as the objects of verbs

Paws, my bird, ate bones. (**Bones** is the *object* of the verb **ate**.)

## Nouns as objects of prepositions

Paws, my bird, ate bones from a bowl. (Bowl is the object of the *preposition* from.)

## Pronoun Types

**Personal:** I, we, you, he, she, it

**Personal Plural:** They, them, who, whom, whoever, whomever

**Indefinite:** anybody, everybody, either, neither, each, any

**Demonstrative:** this, that, these, those

**Possessive:** my, mine, yours, your, her, hers, his, their, theirs, our, ours, its

## Colon :

Means a list is next

Here is my grocery list: candles, a cake, balloons, ice cream, and 300 hats.

## Semicolon ;

Can take the place of a conjunction to separate two independent clauses (2 short sentences)

We painted the house orange; that was the only color left at the paint store.



## Subject-Verb agreement

Singular subject = singular verb Bob **helps**  
the class.

The boys **help** the pets.

## **Singular (single) possessive All about ownership**

Single noun + 's = owns it

Cat + 's = cat's bowl

Boy + 's = boy's job

Car + 's = car's engine.