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# Parts of Speech Packet

## Nouns

A noun is a person, place, or thing. There are proper nouns, pronouns, common nouns, and abstract nouns.

1. John runs to school.
2. Look at the man swimming in the creek.
3. Fear is a healthy instinct.

Proper nouns consist of any noun that must be capitalized like Bob, Mother Teresa, St. Louis.

1. Eileen moved to Alabama.
2. The Rotary Club gave Susan a scholarship.

Pronouns are nouns that are used in the place of other nouns: you could say he instead of John, she instead of Eileen, we instead of Eileen and I, or it instead of the Rotary Club.

Here is a list of pronouns:

*I, me, mine, you, your, he, him, she, it*

*We, us, ours, they, them*

*This, that, these, those, which, who, whom, what, which, who, whom, whose*

1. He ran to the store.
2. The Rotary Club is great. It gives many scholarships each year.

Abstract nouns are those you can't touch, but that are *things* nonetheless. All emotions are nouns. Anything that can be in the place of the subject can be a noun. Even words that are usually adjectives (like colors) can be nouns when used in the subject part of a sentence.

1. Fear is a sign of weakness.
2. Blue is a great color.

nouns nouns nouns nouns nouns nouns nouns nouns nouns nouns nouns nouns nouns nouns nouns

What are they? *People, places, things, and ideas.*  
How do you mark them? *Underline them once.*

### *Concrete Nouns*

Anything you can see, touch, hear, smell, or taste is a noun. These are called concrete nouns.

The chair... A computer... The sound... The cake...

desk, chair, computer, paper, carpet, marker, smell, sound, screech, apple, lemon, car

### *Proper Nouns*

Everything that is capitalized is a noun. These are names of things and are called proper nouns. These include names of people, places, literary works, movies, and so forth.

The Epic of Gilgamesh Bill Clinton President Bush Denver Zaire The Orient Express

### *Compound Nouns*

Nouns can be compound nouns.

baseball, newspaper, Michael Jordan, The Sierra Club, country club

### *Abstract Nouns*

We can speak of these as things even though we can't see them, touch them, smell them, or hear them.

autonomy, liberty, beauty, clarity, complacency, continuity, health, wealth, intelligence, independence, firmness, kindness, happiness, heartiness, selfishness, selflessness, entrepreneurship, leadership, ownership, stewardship

### *Collective Nouns*

One confusing group of nouns are the collective nouns. They name groups of things.

The audience... A batch... The flock of geese... The litter of kittens... The army of ants...

army, audience, batch, brigade, bunch, cluster, crowd, dozen, flock, gaggle, jury, litter, orchestra, platoon, pride, set, staff, swarm

### *Pronouns*

Pronouns are types of nouns. They replace nouns.

I run... Mine are... Yours seem... They have... She is... ...to them. ...to us.

*personal pronouns:* I, me, mine, we, us, ours, you, yours, he, she, it, its, they, theirs, them

*reflexive pronouns:* myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves

*interrogative:* who, whom, which, what, whose (Ex. Who did this?)

*relative:* that, which, who, whom, whose (Ex. The man whom I trust...)

*indefinite:* all, another, any, anybody, anyone, anything, both, each, each other, either, everybody, everyone, everything, few, many, more, most, much, neither, nobody, none, no one, nothing, one, one another, other, several, some, somebody, someone, something, such

**Note:** These words can only be considered pronouns if they take the place of nouns—not if they are used immediately in front of a noun. If they are used immediately before nouns, they are considered demonstratives.

Examples:

As a pronoun: These are mine.

As a demonstrative: ~~These~~ shoes are mine.

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Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

Examples

*Basuni will eat all summer.*

*Lila purchased a car in the USA.*

1. We like to drive in the country.
2. John and Barbara go swimming in the lake.
3. Happiness was felt by all of the victors.
4. Sarah never eats at Joe's Restaurant.
5. Pick the apples from the trees.
6. He was the first one on the block to get a car.
7. They were the mightiest of the Indian tribes.
8. It was I who ran the race.
9. What country was he from?
10. Red is Sally's favorite color.

## Adjectives, Adjectives, Adjectives



What are they? **ADJECTIVES** describe or modify nouns.

How do you mark them? Circle all adjectives and draw an arrow to the words they modify.

### Colors can be adjectives.

The blue car... The green apple... The silver tooth... The purple cow...

red, blue, green, silver, gold, brown, orange, etc.

### Adjectives can describe size.

His large brain... The small bag... The tiny cat... My enormous flag...

small, tiny, enormous, infinitesimal, petite, cramped, paltry, minor, minute, microscopic  
big, large, enormous, humongous, gargantuan, ample, major, sizable, considerable, hefty

### Adjectives can describe quantity.

Few people... Many workers... More books... Some tests...

little, some, few, limited, much, a lot, most, many, more, countless, astronomic, myriad, plethora

### Adjectives can describe human qualities.

Stupid people... Magnanimous teachers... Studious students... Diligent typists...

#### personality/demeanor

*positive:* trustworthy, humble, intrepid, careful, virtuous, nice, kind, magnanimous, righteous, cheery, cheerful, sophisticated, gregarious, nimble, funny, hilarious, sensitive, unflappable, unmoving, stoical, seductive

*negative:* sick, bitter, bigoted, careless, sleazy, baneful, vane, capricious, mean, bellicose, jingoistic, rude, self-righteous, petty, stupid, dumb, crabby, arrogant, taciturn, clumsy, insensitive

#### appearance

*positive:* attractive, pretty, gorgeous, beautiful, handsome, rosy, elegant, sublime, pleasing, curvaceous, lovely, stunning, resplendent, good-looking, fair, inviting.

*negative:* pallid, unattractive, skinny, fat, homely, ugly, monstrous, hideous, unsightly, plain, repulsive, grotesque, unpleasing, uninviting, nerdy

#### feelings

mad, angry, sad, frustrated, dismayed, depressed, languid, sick, tired, unsatisfied, discontented, cranky, disenchanted, dreary, disenfranchised, disconnected

happy, spirited, cheerful, joyous, blithe, blissful, light-hearted, carefree, exuberant, contented, satisfied,

### Adjectives can describe many other attributes of nouns such as age, speed, temperature, complexity, sound, taste, and many others.

The fragile egg... An insatiable appetite... Delinquent accounts... A complex problem...

#### miscellaneous adjectives

*common:* old, young, fast, slow, difficult, easy, cold, cool, hot, warm, empty, full, strong, weak, sturdy, rough, smooth, soft, steady, sweet, salty, sour

*not-so-common:* alleged, delicate, fragile, fallible, infallible, delinquent, rueful, unintelligible, intelligible, decrepit, achy, sensuous, sensible, insatiable, saturated, pure, impure, delicate, simple, complex, poignant

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Circle the adjectives in the following sentences.

Examples

*Hungry Basuni will eat all summer.*

*Lila purchased a red car in the USA.*

1. We like to drive in the country.
2. John and Barbara go swimming in the clear, blue lake.
3. Happiness was felt by all of the rowdy victors.
4. Sarah never eats at Joe's Restaurant.
5. Pick the green apples from the enormous trees.
6. He was the first one on the block to get a hybrid car.
7. They were the mightiest of the Indian tribes.
8. It was I who ran the gallant race.
9. What Asian country was he from?
10. Red is Sally's favorite color.

## Quiz Over Adjectives

**Instructions: Underline all adjectives and draw an arrow to the words they modify.**

1. The gray cat walked beneath the tall ladder.
2. Bob's disheveled hair was a hot topic of conversation.
3. Listen to the whispering wind.
4. The lethargic man barely missed the parked car.
5. Watch the eager (but disoriented) squirrel run in circles.

**Indicate whether the following underlined words are nouns, pronouns, or adjectives.**

6. Katya enjoys most movies though she prefers comedies.
7. The symphony has three movements; each has its own tempo.
8. Many people will give to charity; many will not.
9. Austin traffic is terrible; Austin itself has become overgrown.
- 10.

Verbs Verbs Verbs Verbs Verbs Verbs Verbs Verbs Verbs Verbs Verbs Verbs

*What are they?* They are the words that express what's going on in the sentence, or they are the words that link a noun to a quality.

*How do you mark them?* Underline them twice.

### Action Verbs

*Tom ran to the store. We walk to town. He infuriated me. You sunk my battleship.*

run, walk, hit, steal, bump, cradle, flatten, memorize, infuriate, pelt, stomp, seize, immobilize, mobilize, pass, handle, mesmerize, fasten, hasten, clasp, drive, create, fight, go, immortalize, forge, kill, decapitate, relinquish, sniff, belch, replicate, alert, sing, cut, sink, fish, hunt, talk, play, order, slap, saunter, etc.

### Helping Verbs

#### Be

*He is running. She was singing.*

am, be, being, was, are, been, is, were

#### Have

*I have walked. John had walked to town.*

had, has, have, having

#### Modals

*He can walk. He might walk home.*

can, could, might, may, must, ought, shall, should, will, would

#### Do

*He did walk to school. He does walk.*

did, do, does

### Linking Verbs

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

*She is cold. He might be lucky. You should have been happy.*

### Other Linking Verbs

*He grew tired. The day became dreary. She feels great. They remained silent.*

appear, grow, seem, stay, become, look, smell, taste, feel, remain, sound, turn





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Underline the verbs twice in the following sentences.

Examples

*Hungry Nour will eat all summer.*

*Patricia purchased a red car in the USA.*

1. We like to drive in the country.
2. John and Barbara go swimming in the clear, blue lake.
3. Happiness was felt by all of the rowdy victors.
4. Sarah never eats at Joe's Restaurant.
5. Pick the green apples from the enormous trees.
6. He was the first one on the block to get a hybrid car.
7. They were the mightiest of the Indian tribes.
8. It was I who ran the gallant race.
9. What Asian country was he from?
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*Underline the nouns (pronouns, proper nouns, AND regular nouns) once. Underline the verbs twice. Writing LV above the linking verbs. Circle the adjectives.*

1. The car is in the garage.
2. John drives down the road.
3. Sally quit track yesterday.
4. Bob is the best runner on the team.
5. That school is small.
6. He went to the dentist yesterday.
7. John knows how to drive.
8. They were in the race.
9. Those who try hard do well.
10. She is a nice girl.

## Adverbs

### Adverbs that modify verbs:

The modify verbs by answering the question:

HOW?

*How* does she eat?            She eats *quickly*.

WHEN?

*When* did she eat?            She ate *yesterday*.    [yesterday, today, last night, etc]

WHERE?

*Where* did she eat?            She ate *here*.            [here, there, etc.]

TO WHAT EXTENT?

*How much* did she eat?        She ate *plenty*.        [little, a lot, too much]

### Adverbs that modify adjectives:

These usually modify by describing *to what extent*.

He is *very* fast.

He is *exceptionally* slow.

He is *quite* slow.

### Adverbs that modify other adverbs:

These usually tell *to what extent* also. Notice that you have to have an action verb here.

He can run *very* quickly.

He runs *very* slowly.

Adverbs



Adverbs



Adverbs



Adverbs



Adverbs



Adverbs



**What are they? They are words that modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.  
How do you mark them? Put a squiggly line beneath them.**

**They can answer the question *How?* or *In what manner?***

***Modifying Verbs***

adversely affected... stared intensely... extravagantly spent... neatly placed...



acutely, adversely, apprehensively, beautifully, belligerently, blissfully, clumsily, competently, completely, constantly, covertly, decisively, derisively, disputably, dubiously, eloquently, elegantly, exquisitely, exuberantly, extravagantly, indisputably, enigmatically, expertly, extravagantly, hardly, horribly, inadvertently, incompetently, indecisively, indiscriminately, inquisitively, intensely, intensively, intentionally, matter-of-factly, meagerly, meekly, moderately, morosely, neatly, negatively, nostalgically, overtly, plainly, pleasingly, vigorously, positively, secretly, sideways, slovenly, sociably, stylishly, suspiciously, suavely, strangely, similarly, sweetly, systematically, quickly, slowly, fast, evenly, profoundly, romantically, electronically, mechanically, unintentionally, willfully

**They can answer the question *To what extent?***

***Modifying Verbs***

distributed widely... bid exclusively... regularly visits... often says...

adequately, endlessly, exactly, extremely, tremendously, inadequately, frequently, often, enormously, extensively, exclusively, profusely, regularly, widely

**They can answer the question *When?***

***Modifying Verbs***

meets daily... calls hourly... visits weekly... blooms perennially...

*hourly, momentarily, daily, weekly, bi-weekly, initially, primarily, lastly, monthly, bi-monthly, semi-monthly, yearly, perennially, annually, biennially, semi-annually*

**They can answer the question *Where?***

***Modifying Verbs***

flies here... travels anywhere... going nowhere... moving everywhere...

here, there, anywhere, somewhere, everywhere, nowhere, above, below

**They can modify other adverbs.**

***Modifying Adverbs***

very quickly... relatively fast... exceedingly fast...

very, inordinately, exceedingly, obviously, profoundly, relatively

**They can modify adjectives.**

***Modifying Adjectives***

actually intelligent... clearly superior... profoundly retarded... visibly weak...

actually, apparently, clearly, covertly, dubiously, explicitly, extremely, horribly, obstinately, obviously, openly, overly, overtly, potentially, profoundly, relatively, visibly

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Adverbs that modify verbs answer the questions *How? When? Where?* or *To what extent?* In the following sentences, draw a wavy line underneath the adverb and draw an arrow from the adverb to the verb it modifies. Then write the word *how, when, where,* or *extent* in the blank beside each sentence to tell which question the adverb answers.

Ex:

1. Sara reads quickly.                how
  2. Sara read yesterday.                when
  3. Sara reads here.                where
  4. Sara reads extensively.                extent
- 

1. My niece, London, stared at the television intensely. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Steve speaks frequently to his imaginary friend. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Amanda picked her nose vigorously. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The basketball coach talked extensively about self-discipline. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The sophomores decorated the hall extravagantly during Spirit Week. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Haydee often dreams about Berman. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The teacher looked suspiciously at the students who made A's. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The song "Without Me" sounds strangely like "Billy Jean." \_\_\_\_\_
9. The students paid bribes exclusively to the sophomore English teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Iryna obstinately refused to do her homework. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The students frequently paid bribes to the sophomore English teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
12. We should take a major grammar test weekly. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The teacher has to take six hours of education classes yearly.
14. After eating Courtney's cooking, Mollie spewed chunks everywhere. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Max lost his marbles, and he could not find them anywhere. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Fatima said, "Shelley, come here now." \_\_\_\_\_
17. Valeria is widely known as a troublemaker. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Angel ran fast yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Jacky distributed the stolen goods evenly. \_\_\_\_\_
20. David profusely gave money to his classmates today. \_\_\_\_\_

## From Adjectives to Adverbs

Give the adverb for each adjective which can be put into the blank on the left.  
(Remember, adverbs answer the question: *In what way?* or *To what extent?*)

happy \_\_\_\_\_ married

irritating \_\_\_\_\_ loud

strange \_\_\_\_\_ familiar

quick he ran \_\_\_\_\_

surprising \_\_\_\_\_ good

voracious she reads \_\_\_\_\_

invigorating \_\_\_\_\_ refreshing

similar \_\_\_\_\_ exquisite

excruciating \_\_\_\_\_ difficult

final \_\_\_\_\_ cured

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In the following exercise, choose a word from the word bank that best goes with the sentence. Then, convert that word to an adverb. Do not use any word twice. Note the hints provided after each sentence.

Example: from word bank—desperate; Rhett is desperately in love with Brittany Spears.

### Word Bank

effortless easy successful close involuntary initial severe steady earnest

1. The Franco brothers worked \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on their homework. (tried hard and at a good pace, without stopping)
2. The sparrow flies \_\_\_\_\_ through the air. (without trying hard)
3. In a wartime draft, young men are taken into the military \_\_\_\_\_. (in other words, you don't have a choice)
4. Ben Lecomte \_\_\_\_\_ swam across the Atlantic Ocean. (he accomplished his mission)
5. The patient was watched \_\_\_\_\_ after she lost so much blood. (they didn't take their eyes off of her)
6. Homer was wounded \_\_\_\_\_ after stopping too many cannon balls with his stomach. (very badly)
7. Bart had \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to be friends with his school's bullies. (as in first, or at first)
8. Lisa had \_\_\_\_\_ managed to foil her family's barbeque. (she was able to in any easy way)



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# Phrases Packet

- You will need the green Elements of Language, Fourth Course book.
- If you need any further explanations, read the instructions in the chapters in the book.

## Prepositional Phrases   Prepositional Phrases   Prepositional Phrases

[ OP ]   [ OP ]   [ OP ]

**What are they?** *The are groups of words that add meaning to nouns or verbs.*

**How do you mark them?** *You place [ ] around them. Put "OP" over the object of the preposition. Then draw an arrow from the phrase to the word it modifies.*

### List of Common Prepositions

**simple prepositions** → aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, beyond, but (not as conjunction), by, concerning, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, onto, outside, past, since, through, to, toward, under, underneath, until, up, upon, with, within, without

**compound prepositions** → according to, because of, by means of, in addition to, in front of, in spite of, instead of, on account of, prior to

**A prepositional phrase can be an adjective phrase or an adverb phrase.** It uses a preposition, an object of the preposition (always a noun), and certain words to link the two (like *the, a, an,* etc.).

*toward the barn   behind the couch   beside the stairs   after the rain   during my lunch*

### The Two Types of Prepositional Phrases

#### **Adjective Phrases**

These are **prepositional phrases** (just like above), but they specifically describe nouns.

*tree of many leaves*

*house of glass*

*car with black trim*

“tree,” “house,” and “car” are the nouns being described; “of,” “of,” and “with” are the prepositions; “leaves,” “glass,” and “trim” (all nouns) are the objects of those prepositions.

#### **Adverb Phrases**

These are **prepositional phrases** (just like above), but they specifically describe verbs, adverbs, or adjectives (not nouns).

*run toward the barn*

*hide behind the car*

*jump over the box*

“run,” “hide,” and “jump” are the verbs being modified; “toward,” “behind,” and “over” are the prepositions; “barn,” “car,” and “box” (all nouns) are the objects of those prepositions.

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### *Prepositional Phrases Used as Adjectives and Adverbs*

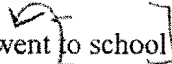
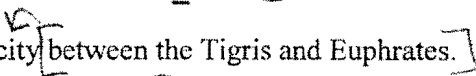
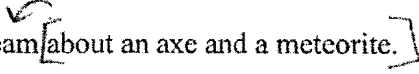
#### *Commonly Used Prepositions:*

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

#### *Commonly Used Compound Prepositions:*

according to, because of, by means of, in addition to, in front of, instead of, on account of, prior to

The following sentences contain prepositional phrases that act as adjectives and as adverbs. Draw brackets around the phrase and draw an arrow to the noun or verb that it modifies. The first three are done for you.

1. Sumerian children went  just as children do today.
2. Uruk is a city .
3. Gilgamesh had a dream .
4. The Scorpion Men guarded the entrance to the gates of the sun god.
5. Gilgamesh and Enkidu traveled to the Cedar Forest.
6. Gilgamesh often consulted with the elders of the city.
7. The twelve tablets containing the Epic of Gilgamesh were found in 1850.
8. The Epic of Gilgamesh was written around 2000 BC.
9. The Mesopotamians often traveled by means of the Tigris or Euphrates.
10. Utnapishtim lived before the time of the flood.
11. Enkidu was found running among the wild animals.
12. The Sumerians, like humans today, gazed upon a myriad of stars in the night sky.
13. Gilgamesh was the king of Uruk around 2700 BC.
14. Gilgamesh decided to go on the adventure in spite of the elders' disapproval.
15. Fina writes love letters to Steve during Mr. Shifflett's class.

In the sentences below, add four different prepositional phrase in the boxes provided. Each phrase you add should make sense within the sentence.

1. He ran the car	<i>over the curb</i>	before hitting the trash can.

2.	<i>According to Sarah</i>	, Jill will be spending the weekend at home.

3. Don't hide	<i>behind the couch</i>	when playing hide-and-go-seek.

4.	<i>Besides rain,</i>	, nothing will stop me from flying a kite tomorrow.

5. Bob talks	<i>in a funny voice</i>	when speaking over the intercom.

6. Listen	<i>for me</i>	as you run around the first cone.

7. The boy	<i>with funny hair</i>	walked toward the barn.

8. Talking	<i>on the phone</i>	, Sarah stayed awake	<i>past midnight.</i>

9. The girl	<i>with long curls</i>	yelled	<i>at Donnie.</i>

10. The dog barked	<i>at the cat</i>	<i>until sunrise.</i>

**Participles and Participle Phrases**

Open up to your notes section. Now!

**What are they?**

(Write this in your notes.)

- A Participle is a verb form that can be used as an adjective. (Remember that adjectives describe nouns.)
- It usually either ends in "ing" or in "ed"
- Examples:
  - **Screaching** car, **peeled** potatoes, **pouring** rain, **purring** cat, **hovering** plane

**Participles**

(Do **not** write this in your notes.)

What is the verb in the following sentence?

*I saw the car speeding down the street.*

*I saw the car speeding down the street.*

The verb is **saw**...not **speeding**.  
Speeding is the participle.

Which is the verb and which is the participle in the following?

*The screaming child ran from her mother.*

*The screaming child ran from her mother.*

The participle is **screaming** and the verb is **ran**.

The word **screaming** is used as an adjective to describe the child. The action word is **ran**.

**How Participles are Formed**

It is formed by taking a subject and verb from one sentence and putting them together to form an adjective and a noun.

The **girl** was **sweating**. She was running to the park.

The **sweating girl** was running to the park.

### More Examples

This sentence:

The *potatoes* were *peeled*. They were ready to cook.

Becomes:

The *peeled potatoes* were ready to cook.

### More Examples

These sentences:

The *shot* was *blocked*. It was not a foul.

Becomes:

The *blocked shot* was not a foul.

Do the following examples in your notes:

I wrecked the car. I took the car to the shop.

The dog was freed. The dog ran from the kennel.

The mail was delivered. The mail was placed on the shelf.

Answers:

I took the wrecked car to the shop.

The freed dog ran from the kennel.

The delivered mail was placed on the shelf.

Do the following on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Page 473, Exercise 4, numbers 1 – 10

### Participle Phrases

- Remember that a phrase is a group of related words.
- A *participle* phrase consists of a participle and any complements.
- The phrase acts as an adjective.
- Examples: *Seeing the cat*, *Watching the dog*, *Living life dangerously*
- So, look for the *ing* or *ed* word that begins a phrase but is not the main verb.

### What are the participle phrases in the following?

*What keeps skyscrapers standing tall?*

- The participle phrase is **standing tall**.
- The main verb is **keeps**.
- The main verb will never be part of the participle phrase.
- The phrase modifies the word **skyscrapers**.

### Examples

*The pole, reinforced with wire, will never bend.*

- The participle phrase is **reinforced with wire**.
- The main verb is **will bend**.
- The phrase modifies the word **pole**.

### More Examples

*The book, written five years ago, was terrible.*

- The participle phrase is **written five years ago**.
- The main verb is **was terrible**.
- The phrase modifies the word **book**.

### More Examples

*Ali, worried by his grade, fell down the stairs.*

- The participle phrase is **worried by his grade**.
- The main verb is **fell**.
- The phrase modifies the word **Ali**.

### Assignment

Page 474, Exercise 5, numbers 1 – 10.

### Extra Practice – In your notes...

I gave to the charity helping the community the most.

Watching for stars, we sat under the night sky.

The next game played in the afternoon will be in May.

Bob, distressed after the break-up with Sara, fled to Bobsville.

The barn painted red will be photographed.

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### Participle Phrases

Instructions: 1) *Before filling in the blank*, underline the simple subject once and the simple predicate twice. 2) Then, add a participle phrase in the blank provided. The phrase will modify one of the nouns. 3) Finally, come up with five sentences of your own that use a participle phrase.

1. \_\_\_\_\_, John found his ring.
2. Betty found Tim \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, a bird flew to its nest.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, Bob drove his car into the river.
5. Sally came home to discover her children \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.



## Appositive Phrases

Take out your notes!

### Review (Do not write this in notes.)

Last week we learned about participles and participle phrases.

These were words and groups of words that helped modify a noun.

Appositives and appositive phrases also modify nouns. They are usually used to help identify a noun or pronoun.

### Appositives – What are they?

(Write this in your notes!)

- They are nouns or pronouns placed beside other nouns to help describe them.
- They act like adjectives.
- They will never be part of the main subject; instead, they help to describe the noun.

### Examples

(Do not write these in your notes.)

The actress **Penelope Cruz** will appear tomorrow.

**Penelope Cruz** is the appositive.

The word **actress** is the subject of the sentence. We could have easily said, "*The actress will appear tomorrow.*" The appositive helps identify the noun.

### More Examples:

(Do not write in notes.)

The movie **Coming to America** is really funny.

**Coming to America** is the appositive.

The word **movie** is the subject of the sentence. We could have easily said, "*The movie is funny.*" The appositive helps identify the noun.

### Practice

(Write these sentences in your notes. Circle the appositives. Don't say them aloud yet. No, you won't turn this in.)

The singer Shakira performed at the pyramids.

I watched the television show *Cops*.

My dog Spike eats cat food.

## Answers

- *Shakira, Cops, and Spike*
- All of these help identify the main subject or noun used in the sentence.
- None of these are a part of the main subject or the main noun.

## Add an appositive...

Write these sentences in your notes. Add an appositive after one of the nouns.

*The song \_\_\_\_ is my favorite.*

*I like playing the video game.*

*The artist has appeared here many times.*

## Possible Answers...

*The song "Hey There Delila" is my favorite.*

*I like playing the video game **Space Invaders**.*

*The comedian **Jerry Seinfeld** has appeared here many times.*

## Appositive Phrases

(Yes, write this in your notes.)

Remember that a phrase is a related group of words.

So, an appositive phrase is a related group of words that helps describe or identify a noun.

## Examples

(Do not write this in your notes.)

Johnny, the shaken boy from *The Outsiders*, wants to run away.

*The shaken boy from The Outsiders* is a phrase and it modifies **Johnny**.

## Examples

(Do not write this in your notes.)

I went to Bobsville, hometown of Bob Bobson.

*The hometown of Bob Bobson* is a phrase and it modifies **Bobsville**.

### One more example:

(Do not write this in your notes.)

A really good student, Rosibel took the award for math.

**A really good student** is a phrase and it modifies **Rosibel**.

Don't be fooled...an appositive can be at the beginning of the sentence.

### Practice

(Write these sentences in your notes. Circle the appositive phrase.)

Shakira, a great performer, sang at the pyramids.

I watched the television show, the one after *Cops*.

My dog, the black and white one, eats cat food.

### Answers

*a great performer*

*the one after Cops*

*the black and white one*

*They all modify a noun. They are never the main subject or the main noun.*

### Practice

Do this on a separate sheet.

Page 484, Exercise 10, numbers 1 – 10

Be sure to write the appositive or appositive phrase first; then put a dash; next, put the noun or pronoun it modifies.

### Yes, I'll do number one as an example...

1. Our community has a new organization, a writer's club called Writers, Inc.

Answer:

a writers club called Writers, Inc. – organization

The phrase above identifies the noun **organization**.

### Extended Lesson

Write six (6) sentences using appositive phrases.

Circle the appositive phrase.

If you get finished, read the next chapter in our class novel.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Remember that infinitive phrases take the place of nouns. Here are examples of infinitive phrases. The words in *italics* are the actual infinitives while the other words associated with the infinitive make up the whole infinitive phrase.

*to run* to the store \* *to find* a diamond in the rough \* *to laugh* out loud \* *to eat* leftovers \* *to be* like Mike \* *to gain* access \* *to help* out your neighbors \* *to find* what you're looking for \* *to be* all you can be \* *to enjoy* life \* *to sing* songs \* *to be* independent

Add an infinitive phrase in the spaces provided.

1. Dalton likes

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is like eating a donut for the first time.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is my favorite thing in the world.

4. The school needs

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is not the most intelligent thing to do.

6. The staff may want

7. \_\_\_\_\_ would be excellent.

An infinitive phrase by itself is not a complete sentence. Indicate which of these sentences are complete and which are fragments by putting C or F. For the fragments, make them complete on the back.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ To find what the problem with talking might be.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ She wants to find David.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ To be an accomplished pianist is Madelyn's ultimate goal.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ Dexter's ultimate goal is to be a great basketball player.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ To be the best citizen he can be.

Now, replace the underlined noun with an infinitive phrase. Try to make the sentence keep its original meaning, but it's okay if you can't. This is just to show you that infinitives take the place of nouns.

13. Chocolate is Yamila's favorite thing in the world.

14. Reed wants money.

15. Amber needs cash.

16. Fame is an illusive dream.

17. Luck is not always what it seems.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Gerund phrases also take the place of nouns. Here are examples of Gerund phrases. The words in *italics* are the actual gerunds while the other words associated with the gerund make up the whole gerund phrase.

*running* to the store \* *finding* a diamond in the rough \* *laughing* out loud \* *eating* leftovers \* *being* like Mike \* *gaining* access \* *helping* out your neighbors \* *finding* what you're looking for \* *being* all you can be \* *enjoying* life \* *singing* songs \* *being* independent

Add a gerund phrase in the spaces provided.

1. Dalton likes \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is like eating a donut for the first time.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is my favorite thing in the world.
4. The school needs to be \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is not the most intelligent thing to do.
6. The staff detests \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ would be excellent.

A gerund phrase by itself is not a complete sentence. Indicate which of these sentences are complete and which are fragments by putting C or F. For the fragments, make them complete on the back.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Finding what the problem with talking might be.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ She is finding David.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Being an accomplished pianist is Madelyn's ultimate goal.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Dexter's ultimate goal is playing great basketball.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Being the best citizen he can be.

Now, replace the underlined noun with a gerund phrase. Try to make the sentence keep its original meaning, but it's okay if you can't. This is just to show you that infinitives take the place of nouns.

13. Chocolate is Yamila's favorite thing in the world.
14. Reed enjoys money.
15. Amber cannot stand cash.
16. Fame is an illusive dream.
17. Luck is not always what it seems.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### *Prepositional Phrases Used as Adjectives and Adverbs*

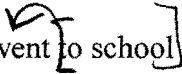
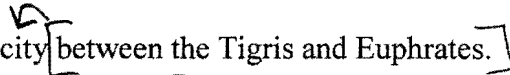
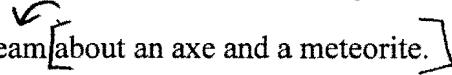
#### *Commonly Used Prepositions:*

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

#### *Commonly Used Compound Prepositions:*

according to, because of, by means of, in addition to, in front of, instead of, on account of, prior to

The following sentences contain prepositional phrases that act as adjectives and as adverbs. Draw brackets around the phrase and draw an arrow to the noun or verb that it modifies. The first three are done for you.

1. Sumerian children went  just as children do today.
2. Uruk is a city .
3. Gilgamesh had a dream .
4. The Scorpion Men guarded the entrance to the gates of the sun god.
5. Gilgamesh and Enkidu traveled to the Cedar Forest.
6. Gilgamesh often consulted with the elders of the city.
7. The twelve tablets containing the Epic of Gilgamesh were found in 1850.
8. The Epic of Gilgamesh was written around 2000 BC.
9. The Mesopotamians often traveled by means of the Tigris or Euphrates.
10. Utnapishtim lived before the time of the flood.
11. Enkidu was found running among the wild animals.
12. The Sumerians, like humans today, gazed upon a myriad of stars in the night sky.
13. Gilgamesh was the king of Uruk around 2700 BC.
14. Gilgamesh decided to go on the adventure in spite of the elders' disapproval.
15. Fina writes love letters to Steve during Mr. Shifflett's class.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### *Prepositional Phrases Used as Adjectives and Adverbs*

#### *Commonly Used Prepositions:*

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

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Quiz

Instructions: Put a circle around each noun. Then above the noun indicate whether it is compound, proper, concrete and/or abstract. Put a box around all pronouns. Above the pronoun, indicate whether it is personal, reflexive, intensive, demonstrative, interrogative, relative and/or indefinite.

1. The Constitution guarantees many different rights.
2. The biggest concern of the hikers was time.
3. Has the doctor given Sherry any good advice?
4. The Brooklyn Bridge has been featured in many movies.
5. My cousin is a senior at Jackson High School.
6. At this time of year, tomatoes come from California.
7. Without his parents' permission, Al could not go on the field trip.
8. The man who greeted Sally at the door asked to see her ticket.
9. Climbing to the top of the Washington Monument was fun, but it tired us.
10. Anthony quickly told Mrs. Lee how much he appreciated her kindness.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Adverbs that modify verbs answer the questions *How? When? Where?* or *To what extent?* In the following sentences, draw a wavy line underneath the adverb and draw an arrow from the adverb to the verb it modifies. Then write the word *how, when, where,* or *extent* in the blank beside each sentence to tell which question the adverb answers.

Ex:

1. Sara reads quickly.            how
  2. Sara read yesterday.            when
  3. Sara reads here.            where
  4. Sara reads extensively.            extent
- 

1. My niece, London, stared at the television intensely. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Steve speaks frequently to his imaginary friend. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Amanda picked her nose vigorously. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The basketball coach talked extensively about self-discipline. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The sophomores decorated the hall extravagantly during Spirit Week. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Haydee often dreams about Berman. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The teacher looked suspiciously at the students who made A's. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The song "Without Me" sounds strangely like "Billy Jean." \_\_\_\_\_
9. The students paid bribes exclusively to the sophomore English teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Iryna obstinately refused to do her homework. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The students frequently paid bribes to the sophomore English teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
12. We should take a major grammar test weekly. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The teacher has to take six hours of education classes yearly.
14. After eating Courtney's cooking, Mollie spewed chunks everywhere. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Max lost his marbles, and he could not find them anywhere. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Fatima said, "Shelley, come here now." \_\_\_\_\_
17. Valeria is widely known as a troublemaker. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Angel ran fast yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Jacky distributed the stolen goods evenly. \_\_\_\_\_
20. David profusely gave money to his classmates today. \_\_\_\_\_

Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

1. We like to drive in the country.
2. John and Barbara go swimming in the lake.
3. Happiness was felt by all of the victors.
4. Sarah never eats at Joe's Restaurant.
5. Pick the apples from the trees.
6. He was the first one on the block to get a car.
7. They were the mightiest of the Indian tribes.
8. It was I who ran the race.
9. What country was he from?
10. Red is Sally's favorite color.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Practice with Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Instructions: Underline the verb twice, then draw an arrow to the direct object and the indirect object. Next, place "DO" over direct objects and "IO" over indirect objects.

1. Fina writes often.
2. Fina writes love letters often.
3. Fina writes love letters to Steve often.
4. The flowers bloom on the hillside.
5. The witch flies at night.
6. The witch flies her broom at night.
7. Fatima skips to class.
8. Fatima skips class.
9. Alicia gave Ryan a flirtatious look.
10. Monae slammed the book on her desk.
11. Edna threw Rosibel a pen.
12. Jessica handed Lydia a magazine.
13. Mr. Becker answered the telephone.
14. Mr. Becker and Mrs. Becker run often.
15. Haydee and Laura run their mouths often.
16. Eleazar ran for president of the Rodeo Clown Association.
17. Valeria talks loudly.
18. Maria seems bored.
19. Mr. Sellers speaks over the intercom.
20. Ryan spends much time playing around.

## Transitive Verbs, Direct Objects, and Indirect Objects

In a sentence with an action verb, there is often a noun that receives action from the verb. Look at this sentence: *Bob throws the ball.* The action verb here is *throws* and the ball receives the action of *throws*. You could ask the question *What does Bob throw?* And the answer would be *ball*.

The noun that receives the action is called the **direct object**. Sentences with direct objects are called **Transitive Verbs**.

Here are some more examples:

*Brandon is doing his homework.* → The direct object is *homework* because it receives the action of *is doing*.

*Rosibel drives the van.* → The direct object is *van* because it receives the action of *drives*.

In addition to a direct object, a sentence might have an **indirect object**. An indirect object answers the question *to whom?* or *to what?* the action is done. Consider this sentence: *Pume throws Eli the ball.* The object that receives the action is the ball, so *ball* is the **direct object**. However, when we ask *To whom did Pume throw the ball?* We are asking about the indirect object. Our indirect object is *Eli*.

Notice the sentence could have been written, *Pume throws the ball to Eli.* When this can be done, it is a good indication that noun you rearranged is the indirect object.

## Intransitive Verbs

Often with an action verb, however, you will not have a direct object. That is, you will not have a noun that receives the action. These verbs are called **intransitive verbs**. For instance, *Will runs after school.* There is no object (or noun) receiving the action. You cannot ask the question *What does will run?* The only way to have a direct object in this case is to say *Will runs the AR store after school.* Then you could ask *What does Will run?* And the answer would be *the AR store*, in which case *store* would be the direct object.

Here are some more examples of intransitive verbs:

*The bird flew outside my window.* → The bird didn't fly anything (like a plane).

*The roses bloom in the spring.* → The word *bloom* will never have a direct object.

**Note:** Linking verbs will *always* be intransitive verbs.

**Most dictionaries will mark action verbs *vi* if the verb is intransitive and *vt* if it is transitive. If a verb can be used either way (as with *flew*), it is marked *vb*.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### *Prepositional Phrases Used as Adjectives and Adverbs*

#### *Commonly Used Prepositions:*

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

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## English II

### Assignments

1. *Brewster the Rooster*
  - a. "In Any Story"
2. "The Story Teller" p. 534 (*Adventures in Appreciation*)
  - a. "In Any Story"
  - b. CYC 1-5;
  - c. CT 1-3
3. Journal Topic: "Write a journal about the best summer you've ever had"
  - a. write one-page journal, paying attention to focus and elaboration
  - b. look at someone else's paper and tell them what to improve upon
4. TAKS Preparation Workbook
  - a. pages 1 - 6
5. Writing Assignment

Receive packet for *Descriptive Essay* (30 minutes)

- a. read explanation about *dominant impression* and *sensory details*
  - b. read "The Diner at Midnight"
    - i. underline dominant impression throughout text
    - ii. circle sensory details
6. Vocabulary  
rarity, unsympathetic, suppressed, murmur, ferocity, primitive, hesitatingly, galvanized, pious, inscrutable
    - a. Give definition, b. part of speech, c. make a sentence of your own
  7. "Tuesday Siesta" p. 223
    - a. "In Any Story"
    - b. Reading Check p. 228 1 – 5
    - c. For Study and Discussion 1 – 2
  8. TAKS Preparation Workbook
    - a. pages 7 - 12

(imagery and personification)

9. From purple *Myths and Legends* book, read "Mother Earth and Her Children," "Zeus and the Creation of Mankind," and "Persephone"
  - a. questions handout
  - b. list 3 instances of personification; how did it add to the story?
  - c. list 3 instance of imagery; how did it add to the story?
  - d. What is the main idea of each story?