

Play bingo with Prepositions

Identify the preposition:

Above	under	if	into	as
Before	by	can	over	when
With	did	until	care	past
For	where	out	upon	atop
May	except	during	like	below

A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun.

**Stand when it is a prepositional phrase, sit when it is not:**

After lunch

by and by

on Monday

during the class

to the zoo

off and on

Was found

in the middle

on a plane

From the friend

can give

in my purse

Well done

is fine

inside the drawer

Cross out the prepositional phrase, underline the subject once and the verb phrase twice:

The car rolled down the hill and into the lake.

The young child likes stories about cars.

During a visit to his grandmother's house, Juan got sick.

Before bed Mary said her prayers.

The teacher gave us a new book.

The dinner of spaghetti and meatballs was delicious.

Beyond the lake a little frog makes his home in the grass.

We went to the store.

Helping Verbs:

Turn to page 10 and review the list.

Helping verbs are part of the verb phrase and should be underlined along with the main verb. Remember the main verb is always the last verb in the verb phrase:

Identify the helping verbs in the following verb phrases:

Are going

should be helping

will read

Can shop

have had

shall drive

Am trying

must have slept

would have been

Compound Subjects:

Sometimes there are two subjects in a sentence. They are joined by a conjunction - FANBOYS - for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Cross out the prepositional phrase, underline the subject once and the verb phrase twice:

Across the field, the cows and horses grazed.

The man and his wife ran past me.

On the table a plate and bowl were placed.

After the storm a tree or a large bush fell in our yard.

My brother, sister, and cousin laughed at me.

Neither the dog nor the cat ate their food on Monday.

Pizza, chips, hotdogs, and nachos were served at the party.

NOT is not a verb. When you see NOT put a box around it.

Cross out the prepositional phrase, underline the subject once and the verb phrase twice, and box the NOT:

Sheila and her sister will not go to the movies on Friday with their friends.

Some bicycles were not put in the garage.

From my desk, I cannot see the board clearly.

I won't attend the party with my brother.

To plus a verb is an infinitive.

Stand up if it is an infinitive, sit down if it is a prepositional phrase:

To the moon      to drive      to gather      to you

To run              to her mom      to see      to stand

To the dog      To sit      to the moon      to sleep

When you see an infinitive, you will put in a (parentheses)!

Cross out the prepositional phrase, underline the subject once and the verb phrase twice, box the NOT, and put the infinitives in a parentheses.

Ann and Jim forgot to do their homework on Tuesday.

Before dinner Mom made a phone call to her sister to talk about the weather.

She forgot to look under the bed.

A few of the ducks flew from the pond to fly south.

## **In an imperative sentence - the subject is (You).**

Examples:

Go to the store. (You) **Go** ~~to the store~~.

Please help your sister. (You) Please **help** your sister.

Give this to your father. (You) **Give** ~~this to your father~~.

Stop this insane behavior. (You) **Stop** this insane behavior.

Try some:

1. Pick up your books.
2. Don't fall down the stairs.
3. After dinner do the dishes.
4. Read the book and complete the report.
5. Please put this in the cupboard over the sink.



Some prepositions can be **adverbs**. Remember that in order for a preposition to be a preposition it must be part of a preposition phrase. All prepositional phrases begin with a preposition and end with a noun or a pronoun, called an object of the preposition. If there is not an object of the preposition then it is not a preposition, it is usually an adverb. Identify if the word is a preposition or an adverb:

Try it:

1. Pass this milk over to your brother.
2. In front of the store sits a fluffy puppy.
3. My grandfather goes in and out several times a day.

4. The Girl Scout goes down into the cave.

5. Our family went out to catch fireflies.

6. My mom walked around.

7. Alex was climbing up a tree and fell  
down.

**Words that end in -ly are usually adverbs.** Sometimes you will think they are part of the verb phrase; they are not. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

**Remember only double underline the verb phrase;** do not include the adverb.

1. She reads swiftly in the morning.
2. Until noon, please do not sleep in the car.
3. Allen should not quickly grab his bike from his friend.
4. Robert is walking slowly along the road.
5. Craig and Julie walked up the stairs near the middle.

6. Betsy looked down into the well by the fence.

7. Through the looking glass, Alice fell up.

8. Without a doubt, she is beautiful.

9. David cooked a nice meal and cleaned up the kitchen.

10. Quietly the butterfly emerged from its cocoon.

11. Jacob and Esau were not fighting near their father.

12. Their father was angry at them.

13. Inside the messy car, a small roach lived happily in the piles of paper.

14. Along the wall a cat meows and purrs loudly.

15. Do not fear.

16. Without any money, the new couple started a new life frugally.

(end of week 2 lesson)

## Week 3 Easy Grammar pages 27 - 33

Review:

1. Without a pause, the turtle crept slowly to the finish line.
2. Mom looked below for a fresh towel.
3. The children searched among the art supplies for red paint and crayons.
4. Wash the clothes under the pile of rags.
5. Before breakfast, everyone brushed their teeth in the bathroom.
6. Yesterday, the skier fell down and rolled off the mountain.

7. Mr. Smith and his neighbor ran past the playground on their way home.

8. The actor jumped over the chair and ran to the actress.

9. At the start of the game, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones talked to the students.

10. The truck driver drove his truck to Florida and ate lunch after noon.

11. Beside my house is an old tree.

12. Cindy, Marsha, and Jan ate a cookie and then cleaned the kitchen on Friday.

## Week 4 pages 24 - 42

### Direct Objects:

Direct Objects receive the action of a verb. In order to have a direct object there must be an action verb in the sentence (linking verbs are not action verbs - am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been and more...); you should label the direct object with a DO above the direct object. A direct object answers the question WHO? Or What? To find a direct object first find the verb and ask yourself, "is it an action verb?" if "yes" then ask yourself "verb what or who?"

Susan and Jack made a cake.

What is your verb?                      Is it an action verb?

Made what? \_\_\_\_\_

Little kittens climbed a tree in the garden.

What is your verb?                      Is it an action verb?



climbed what? \_\_\_\_\_

Cross out the prepositional phrases, underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice, box the not, (infinitive), and label the DO.

After lunch the young man made a sandwich.

The gardener planted flowers and vegetables in his garden.

The other kids played checkers.

The baby ate his mushy peas and mushy carrots.

Carlos discovered a new species of frogs in the stream.

Betty and Bob painted their living room and kitchen.

Sue ate French fries and drank a soda.

My mother and her friends drove quickly to the park. \*

Susan and Greg are cousins.

1. We parked our bicycles by the hillside.
2. Put the bags on the counter.
3. Did you eat toast and jam for breakfast?
4. You will find the hammer and nails in the garage.
5. Within a month the grass grew. \*
6. Some of the kittens chased a ball.
7. Give this to your friend.
8. She drew neatly. \*
9. Alice is kind. \*

10. I placed the cards in the mailbox and put the package down.

There are three types of verbs: ACTION, LINKING, and STATE OF BEING.

Contractions - turn to page 40 and study the list.

Answer:

They + Are = \_\_\_\_\_

He + Would = \_\_\_\_\_

What + Is = \_\_\_\_\_

Could + Not = \_\_\_\_\_

Were + Not = \_\_\_\_\_

You + Will = \_\_\_\_\_

It + Is = \_\_\_\_\_

I + have = \_\_\_\_\_

Will + not = \_\_\_\_\_

She + is = \_\_\_\_\_

I + Will = \_\_\_\_\_

There + is = \_\_\_\_\_

Can + not = \_\_\_\_\_

Must + not = \_\_\_\_\_

Week 4 - pages 43 - 58

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

have, has, had

shall, will

do, does, did

may, must, might

can, could, would, should

In a verb phrase the main verb is ALWAYS the last verb.

Cross out the prepositional phrases, underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice, box the NOT, (infinitive), and label the DO. Then identify the helping verbs and the main verb:

1. My friend has had chicken pox.
2. Doesn't your mother bake pies on Saturday for church?
3. Was any car sold at the auction?
4. I shall let you know about the homework after the lecture.
5. Do not allow the dog to go out.

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On page 49 - 50 are a list of irregular verbs. You will need to memorize the tricky ones.

Pay careful attention to the past participle forms beginning with *have*, *has*, or *had*.

Had swum, had flown, had drunk, had sung, had rung, had gone, had brought

Cross out the prepositional phrases, underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice, box the NOT, (infinitive), and label the DO.

1. By the end of the day, she will have (ate eaten) both of the cakes.
2. Has the lamp on the shelf been (fix fixed) yet?
3. They were (chose chosen) to be in the parade.
4. Peaches were (frozen freezed) in a small bag.
5. During the meeting, Greg and Bobby had (spoken speak) about the problem.

week 5 pages 59 - 76

### Tricky Verbs

To sit - means to rest (you do it yourself) to set - means to put or place

To Sit, sits, sat, sitting, has sat

To Set, sets, set, setting, had set

**Sit does not take a direct object. Set takes a direct object.**

My grandfather (sets sits) his fishing pole down.

My grandfather (set sits) on the log by the pond.

Please (set sit) down at the table.

Please (set sit) the basket on the table.

To Rise - means to go up (without help); to Raise - means to go up with help

To Rise, rises, rose, rising, had risen

To Raise, raises, raised, raising, had raised

**Rise does not take a direct object. Raise takes a direct object.**

The pizza crust is (rising raising) in the bowl next to the oven.

Nick, with a smile, (raised rose) to his feet.

After sunrise the sailor would (rise raise) the flag with pride.

My choir needs to (rise raise) money for our trip.

To Lie - means to rest or recline (on your own) To Lay - means to place or put

To Lie, lies, lay, lying, had lain

To Lay, lays, laid, laying had laid.

**Lie never takes a direct object. Lay always takes a direct object.**

They (lay, laid) on the blanket to watch the fireworks.

The lady has been (lying, laying) papers over the table.

The teenager (lies, lays) by the pool until 1:00.

A surfer (lay, laid) his board on the sand.

Linking Verbs - DO NOT SHOW ACTION. They link the subject with a noun or pronoun in the predicate. You need to memorize the linking verbs:

To feel	to become	to remain	to taste
To seem	to appear	to look	to sound
To stay	to smell	to grow	to be (am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been)

Cross out any prepositional phrases, underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice, box the not, (infinitives), label DO or PN or PA

1. She felt a prickly shell.
2. The bacon tastes spicy.
3. Martha tastes the spicy bacon.
4. The piano sounded lovely.
5. She sounded the alarm.
6. My mother is she by the tree.
7. I like to read a book after school.
8. The new puppy seems tired after his walk.
9. Alex and mother are going to the party.
10. Can she be the one?

week 6 pages 77 - 88

Cross out prepositional phrases, underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice, box the not, (infinitives), label the DO, label the PN or PA.

1. She should not like to watch that!
  2. Come inside and sit awhile.
  3. Your grandma should not have been on that dangerous road.
  4. Are you the new doctor?
  5. Frank and Alice have been running around the lake for two hours.
- 

**Present tense** - never has a helping verb! Even if it sounds like it is happening in the present.

**Past tense** - never has a helping verb! Even if it sounds like it happened in the past.

**Future Tense** - ALWAYS has **will** or **shall** as its helping verb.

Cross out prepositional phrases, underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice, box the not, (infinitives), label the DO, label the PN or PA. Label each verb as present, past, or future:

11. We will eat at the restaurant on Tuesday. \_\_\_\_\_
12. She eats a turkey sandwich for lunch. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Will you wash the clothes? \_\_\_\_\_
14. She washed the sheets over the weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Betty washes the curtains during the fall. \_\_\_\_\_

Week 7 pages 90 - 100

**Perfect Tense** (in case you wondered how to be perfect?)

In order to be perfect (tense) use a form of have and the past participle of the verb!

Your verb can be in **present perfect tense** by adding: *have or has*

Your verb can be in **past perfect tense** by adding: *had*

Your verb can be in **future perfect tense** by adding: *will have or shall have*

Make these verbs perfect:

Read:

Present Perfect- have read

Past Perfect - had read

Future Perfect - will have read

Buy

come

drink

fall

Give

know

ride

swim



Your verb can be in **present perfect tense** by adding: *have or has*

Your verb can be in **past perfect tense** by adding: *had*

Your verb can be in **future perfect tense** by adding: *will have or shall have*

Tell which tense the of the following:

1. Mary has baked a pie.
2. Mary will have baked a pie.
3. Mary had baked a pie.
4. John had eaten dinner.
5. John will have eaten dinner.
6. John has eaten dinner.
7. By morning, the geese will have flown to their new pond.
8. In the afternoon, the cats had taken their fifth nap of the day.
9. By dinner, the dogs have gone on two walks.
10. Will you have driven to South Carolina by then?

## **Progressive Tense**

To make the progressive tense you will use a form of be:

Present: am, is, are

Past: was, were

Future: will be, shall be

And you will use the present participle of the verb (add -ing)

Present Progressive: I am watching the game.

Past Progressive: I was watching the game.

Future Progressive: I will be watching the game.

Make the following progressive in all three forms: present, past and future:

Talk

throw

write

run

See

steal

freeze

drive

Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline the subject once and the verb/verb phrase twice, box the not, (infinitive), label the DO or PN or PA. Then indicate if the verb is present progressive, past progressive, or future progressive.

1. A toad is hopping in the pond by the tree.

2. Bread was baking in the oven.

3. We will be collecting the shoeboxes for the children on Sunday.

4. Will our class be attending a play?

5. I am leaving for the store soon.

6. We will be learning how to divide on Friday.

7. Bugs were eating the picnic crumbs.

8. Our family will be eating cake and ice cream on his birthday.

9. The creepy clown was dancing in the street.

10. Our family was writing a journal together.

Transitive or Intransitive?

This is a fancy way of asking does the verb have a direct object.

**D**irect **O**bject = **T**ransitive D.O.T.

If there is not a direct object the verb is **Intransitive**.

Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline the subject once and the verb/verb phrase twice, box the not, (infinitive), label the DO or PN or PA.

Tell if it is Transitive or Intransitive:

1. The Jordan River flows through the Holy Land.
2. Get out!
3. I threw the baseball to my friend in left field.
4. Susan put the dishes away in the cupboard.
5. We planted flowers in the garden.
6. Those dangerous cats are trained to attack.

week 8 - pages 101 - 112

**Indirect Objects** are the receiver of some direct objects.

example: Aunt Alice painted **me** a picture.

An indirect object can only be found in a sentence with a direct object.

Remember only an action verb has a direct object!

How to find an indirect object.

1. Find the verb - ask, "Is it an action verb?" if yes then..
2. Determine if there is a direct object by repeating the verb and ask "what" or "who" -(do not ask "when, where, or how" those are adverbs). If there is a direct object then...
3. Repeat the direct object and ask "for or to whom?" That is your indirect object.

My uncle and grandfather carved a wooden cross.

1. Find the verb - ask, "Is it an action verb?" CARVED if yes then...
2. Determine if there is a direct object by repeating the verb and ask "what" or "who" - do not ask "when, where, or how" those are adverbs. CARVED WHAT? A CROSS If there is a direct object then...
3. Repeat the direct object and ask "for or to whom?" That is your indirect object.

Jacob and Joshua drew their father a picture of a vase.

1. Find the verb - ask, "Is it an action verb?" DREW if yes then..
2. Determine if there is a direct object by repeating the verb and ask "what" or "who" - do not ask "when, where, or how" those are adverbs. A PICTURE If there is a direct object then...
3. Repeat the direct object and ask "for or to whom?" That is your indirect object. FOR FATHER.

Cross out the prepositional phrases, underline the subject, the verb phrase twice, box the not, (infinitive), label DO, PA, PN, and IO.

I gave Tammy a letter.

She sent me a gift.

She baked an apple pie at her grandmother's house.

A friend told her the secret over the weekend.

Can you hand me your book?

Will you give Martha your coat?

She ordered Allison a meal at the luncheon.

In the store, I handed the clerk a twenty dollar bill.

She is very pretty.

The teacher should have told Bill and Jason more information about their punishment.

Her company printed the bride and groom the invitations for their wedding.

May I buy a ticket for the show?

She gave her dog a bath on Saturday.

The waitress brought Dennis a cold coke.

Mary and Sarah made their friend a prom dress.

Greg and Bobby are best friends.

During the game, Susan gave her dad a high-five.

week 9 - pages 113 - 124

Nouns name persons, places, things, or ideas.

**Concrete nouns can usually be seen; they are made of atoms; abstract nouns cannot be seen nor or made of atoms.**

Identify the concrete or abstract nouns:

grace	wood	liberty	justice	window	dish
patience	bowl	anger	bunny	cat	wisdom
<u>On your own:</u>	brave	branch	swing	mercy	

Sometimes words that look like nouns are actually used as adjectives. For example: glove compartment - glove is describing which compartment.

Identify which underlined words are nouns and which are adjective:

We looked out the <u>picture</u> window.	We looked at the <u>picture</u> on the window.
The new <u>book</u> arrived today.	The <u>book</u> shelf is blue.

On you own:

Jack bought a tool box for his aunt. \_\_\_\_\_

Please put the tool away when you are done. \_\_\_\_\_

The grocery is a mile away. \_\_\_\_\_

The grocery bag blew away. \_\_\_\_\_

**Determiners (help you find a noun):**

**Articles: a, an, the**

**Demonstratives: this, that, those, these**

**Numbers: one, three, third.....**

**Possessive adjectives - my, his, her, our, their, its, your**

**Possessive nouns: Mary's cat, store's employees**

**Indefinites: some, few, many, several, any....**

Identify the noun that goes with the determiner:

No package has arrived today. Did you have any cake?

Are boys' shoes on sale? My former neighbors visited their old home on Friday.



**Sometimes Determiners can act as nouns: These are so cute!**

Tell whether the underlined word is acting as a determiner or as a noun:

That little kitten is lost. \_\_\_\_\_

Many were upset. \_\_\_\_\_

Many children cried after their nap. \_\_\_\_\_

The tree's leaves fell. \_\_\_\_\_

**On your own:**

Some were blown away. \_\_\_\_\_

Some people are short. \_\_\_\_\_

Her friend is kind. \_\_\_\_\_

May I have a few? \_\_\_\_\_

**Common and Proper Nouns:**

**Common nouns do not name specific persons, places or things. Most nouns are common nouns and are NOT capitalized.**

**Proper nouns name specific persons, places, or things. Proper nouns are capitalized.**

Tell which noun is a proper noun:

grass    bay of fundy    school    ohio state university    florida    state

Find the nouns and determiners in the following sentences:

1. A swallow flew into the orchard.
2. Her gerbil is in the third bedroom.
3. Some cars drove through a tunnel.
4. A parade of five bands and several floats passed by us.
5. The boys' group doesn't have any gear for the tournament.

**On your own:**

1. Greg's turtle escaped from its cage.
2. The orange cat chased it into two rooms.
3. My mom was a little angry about the whole situation.
4. She said I should have kept the lid on this cage tighter.
5. That cage has had a loose lid for two months.

week 10 125 - 134

Turn to page 125 - read the rules:

Make plural:

Present \_\_\_\_\_

catch \_\_\_\_\_

Tree \_\_\_\_\_

calf \_\_\_\_\_

Box \_\_\_\_\_

push \_\_\_\_\_

Wife \_\_\_\_\_

salmon \_\_\_\_\_

Tooth \_\_\_\_\_

alto \_\_\_\_\_

Sheep \_\_\_\_\_

leaf \_\_\_\_\_

Brunch \_\_\_\_\_

ox \_\_\_\_\_

Day \_\_\_\_\_

child \_\_\_\_\_

Donkey \_\_\_\_\_

mother-in-law \_\_\_\_\_

Century \_\_\_\_\_

ax \_\_\_\_\_

Match \_\_\_\_\_

thief \_\_\_\_\_

Whiff \_\_\_\_\_

cactus \_\_\_\_\_

Possessive Nouns:

Turn to page 130 and read the rules:

Make possessive:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Singular Possessive</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Plural Possessive</b>
Worker			
Man			
Monkey			
Enemy			
Life			
Minister			
Boy			
Child			
Goose			
Fish			
Calf			
Larva			
Family			
Ox			
Mouse			
Woman			
Barn			
Uncle			

week 11 pages 135 - 146

An appositive is a word or group of words (phrases and clauses) that stands next to a noun and provides additional information about that noun. Appositives are set apart with commas.

Examples:

My neighbor, **Mr. Jones and his wife**, are kind and helpful.

Greg, **the kid with glasses**, runs really fast.

We lived in Cleveland, **a city on the lake**.

Give this to her, **the girl with pig tails**.

**Identify the appositives:**

My father, the tall man in the blue cap, is walking towards us now.

John, my oldest cousin, is going to Florida.

Betsy and Annie, the older ladies, are good cooks.

The snail, a small creature, slowly crawls up the sea rock.

The plates, red and blue, are in the dishwasher still.

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A gerund is a word formed by adding -ing to a verb. It is called a verbal and serves as a NOUN in the sentence.

Examples:

**Running** is his favorite hobby.

She likes **reading** at night.

Mr. And Mrs. Smith enjoy **fishing** in the cold river during the spring.

**Identify the gerunds:**

Walking is his form of exercise.

Waiting in line is not fun for anyone.

During the winter, the kids love sledding down the hill.

Mary has started practicing her solo for the concert.

Noun Review:

Write C for Concrete nouns and A for Abstract nouns.

\_\_\_\_\_ peace      \_\_\_\_\_ wind      \_\_\_\_\_ anger      \_\_\_\_\_ tiger  
\_\_\_\_\_ window      \_\_\_\_\_ disgust

Write C for Common or P for Proper:

\_\_\_\_\_ BATHTUB      \_\_\_\_\_ COBB COUNTY      \_\_\_\_\_ OHIO  
\_\_\_\_\_ DELTA AIRLINES      \_\_\_\_\_ ATHLETE      \_\_\_\_\_ HOME DEPOT

Write N if the boldfaced word is a noun, write A if it is an adjective, write V if it is a verb.

\_\_\_\_\_ Does he **run** for the team?      \_\_\_\_\_ His favorite hobby is to **run**.  
\_\_\_\_\_ He **nailed** the flooring.      \_\_\_\_\_ Please hand me the **nail** file.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Do not step on the **nails**.      \_\_\_\_\_ She **tapes** the present together.

Write the possessive noun and the word it owns.

A stocking belonging to John \_\_\_\_\_  
Skates belonging to two girls \_\_\_\_\_  
A game for *more than one woman* \_\_\_\_\_  
Boxes belonging to Nicholas \_\_\_\_\_  
Toys belonging to *more than one child* \_\_\_\_\_  
Cheese belong to *more than one mouse* \_\_\_\_\_

Write PN if the boldfaced noun is a Predicate Nominative; DO if it s Direct object, IO if it is an Indirect Object and APP if it is Appositive.

\_\_\_\_\_ The first one is my **house**.      \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Norris, **my teacher**, is sick.  
\_\_\_\_\_ She mailed the **package**.      \_\_\_\_\_ I made my **dad** cookies.  
\_\_\_\_\_ He was the **father**.      \_\_\_\_\_ I gave **John** my lunch.

Write the plural of each noun:

Fez \_\_\_\_\_      fox \_\_\_\_\_      boy \_\_\_\_\_      monkey \_\_\_\_\_  
Goose \_\_\_\_\_      moss \_\_\_\_\_      canary \_\_\_\_\_      child \_\_\_\_\_

Circle any determiner and box all nouns.

1. Some cats will be running from that yard after dinner.
2. Has John's brother bought a red car from his cousin?
3. The women's group gave two turkeys to those families who were in need.
4. The men's club handed Fred and George a new broom.
5. No snow fell on the quiet streets of Greenville during December.
6. Our granny is known for her kindness towards animals.
7. Their cousins went to the Grand Canyon, a gorgeous National Park.
8. Jo and I watched an otter playing in the water.
9. Several dogs run from that street at night.
10. Has Bill's uncle purchased a new computer from the store?
11. The girls' troop provided the animal shelter with new leashes and kitty litter for the abandoned animals.
12. Our mother is the teacher at a small school in rural Arkansas.
13. She is a good friend to the elderly; she visits them once a week.
14. Do you want to eat chocolate cake with sprinkles or vanilla ice cream with nuts?

**Interjections** are words or phrases that express strong emotions; they have an exclamation point after them. Circle the interjections:

1. Perfect! You ran a great race.
  2. Darn! That means you lost.
  3. The baby is sleeping. Shh!
  4. Oh! Here they come.
- 

**Conjunctions** are connecting words. You should memorize FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, since. Circle the conjunctions:

1. Either inside or outside is fine with me.
  2. You may swim and hike today.
  3. Do you like living near the city and shopping in the mall?
  4. We like to eat ice cream on hot days and sip hot chocolate on cold days.
  5. She is neither nice nor kind.
- 

**Limiting Adjectives** - are determiners - articles, demonstratives, numbers, possessives, possessive nouns, indefinites.

Identify the following as either adjectives or nouns:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ **Some** flowers fell from the bush.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ Did mom send **this** gift to me? 3. \_\_\_\_\_ No, she sent you **this**.
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ Mary has **four** dolls. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Beth has **five**.
- 

Circle all limiting adjectives:

1. My friend is standing on the stage with a red skirt.
2. Emily's grandmother is her best friend.
3. The boy lost his baseball bat. 3B. Many children are excited about the holiday.
4. Grandfather's present is on the table next to a candle.

