

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e24kdjdbtw>

Find the interjections:

Goodness! You are kind.

We lost the game. Rats!

Yikes! That was scary.

No! Do not do that!

---

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RPoBE-E8VOc>

Find the conjunctions:

Your choice of chocolate or vanilla is needed now.

They have read both the book and have seen the movie.

That person is not a friend nor a decent person.

You may have one but not both.

Choose one or the other.

Either you finish or you do not.

She and I are cousins.

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

Identify the following as either adjectives or nouns:

1. **Some** apples fell from the tree.
2. Did you send **this** card to me?
3. She sent you **this**.
4. I like to eat **four** grapes at a time.
5. Is **our** dog done at the vet yet?
6. **Several** were finished.
7. **That** rock was in **my** shoe the whole time.
8. **That** is just wrong.

Identify all limiting adjectives:

1. Your dad is on the green grass.
2. She runs quickly to the second house on the left side.
3. Does your mother know my mother?
4. Few birds were flying in the blue sky.
5. Julie's new book was left outside in the rain.
6. Her book was ruined by the weather during yesterday's storm.
7. His hair is a tangled mess.
8. The bees' hive was high up in the second tree on the left side of the farm.

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. In the last lesson we learned about limiting adjectives: articles, demonstratives, numbers, possessives, possessive nouns, indefinites. There are also descriptive adjectives which describe a noun or a pronoun.

Identify all the adjectives in the sentences:

1. Your big backyard has three oak trees.
2. Several chocolate chips pancakes were left on the blue plate.
3. A giant butterfly, red and yellow, landed on the purple bush.

---

Proper Adjectives must be capitalized, but only the adjective not the noun it modifies:

Capitalize the proper adjective:

french braid \_\_\_\_\_                      mexican tacos \_\_\_\_\_  
german chocolate \_\_\_\_\_              american elm \_\_\_\_\_

---

Predicate Adjectives are found in the predicate part of the sentence. They come after linking verbs and modify a noun.

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

1. The turtle in the stream is tired.
2. Have you painted the garden shed?
3. Mary tasted the delicious apple in the morning.
4. The red apple tasted delicious.
5. The sky grew dark with clouds.

Degrees of Adjectives:

**Comparative - compares two**

Add - er to one or more than one syllable words

Use more or less before many two or more syllable words

Some adjectives change completely - bad/ worse

**Superlative - compares more than two**

Add - est to one or more than one syllable words

Use most or least before many two or more syllable words

Some adjectives change completely - bad/worst

Choose the correct form:

1. Bill is the (cuter cutest) of the three boys.
2. This is the (smaller smallest) shoe of the two.
3. Are the apples or oranges the (tastier tastiest)?
4. Your book is (longer longest) than mine.
5. Your book is the (longer longest) than all of them.

**Review:**

Label Pronoun or Adjective:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I like **hers**.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ She would like to have **her** toy.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ **Several** birds flew.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ **Several** left for the skies.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I would like **these**.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ **These** are nice.

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

1. A few of the summer storms have been fierce.
2. Mary likes to read long poetry under the old elm tree.
3. This red apple tastes sweet.
4. The old man is happy about the change in his favorite show.
5. At the end of the week, she is exhausted.

Underline any proper adjective and capitalize it. Then in the space write the proper adjective and the noun it modifies.

1. A hawaiian beach is rather beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you have a pottery barn table? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Have you eaten at the new spanish restaurant? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Bill lives in an atlanta suburb. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Please pass the french toast. \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the correct adjective form:

1. Of all the tree this is the (taller tallest).
2. She is the (shorter shortest) of the twins.
3. Mary is the (smarter smartest) triplet.
4. Julie is the (cleverer more clever) of the two.
5. Texas is (bigger biggest) than Georgia.

Circle all adjectives:

1. Alice's long skirt is purple with pink flowers.
2. The grocery clerk helped the older man with his bags.
3. A small chipmunk ran quickly through the green grass under the blue sky.
4. Several black birds chirped in the distance creating a lovely scene.
5. My youngest cousin is getting married to a nice young man this Saturday.

There are four types of sentences that you will need to memorize:

Declarative - a statement

Interrogative - a question

Imperative - a command

Exclamatory - strong feeling!

Label the following:

\_\_\_\_\_ What did you do yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_ Please put the toys away.

\_\_\_\_\_ I need to get out!

\_\_\_\_\_ George lives in Ohio.

\_\_\_\_\_ Beth needs a bath.

\_\_\_\_\_ Can I have a candy?

---

Some sentences are not really sentences because they are either missing parts or have too many parts.

A fragment - is in complete ex. - On the top shelf of the cupboard.

A run-on - is missing proper punctuation or conjunctions ex. - Mary is nice and John is kind.

\*a command is a complete sentence\*

Identify the following as F or R-O or S

\_\_\_\_\_ Please come inside.

\_\_\_\_\_ The grass is covered in snow you should go outside.

\_\_\_\_\_ Bill and Anna like to play in the snow during January.

\_\_\_\_\_ She walked to the mall and he went to the diner.

\_\_\_\_\_ The red sled on the hill by the little boy.

## Phrase or Clause?

A phrase does not have a subject and verb.

A clause contains a subject and a verb.

A dependent clause depends on other words to make a sentence.

An independent clause can stand alone as a complete thought.

Identify each as a C or P

\_\_\_\_\_ Without a doubt.

\_\_\_\_\_ Going to the top of the mountain.

\_\_\_\_\_ Our front door is open.

\_\_\_\_\_ Even if I went.

\_\_\_\_\_ Behind the cupboard in the the little green box.

\_\_\_\_\_ Since the day has come.

Adverbs tell how, where, when, and to what extent. Adverbs can modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

First we will study adverbs that tell us HOW. They usually end with -ly.

Cross out the prepositional phrases; underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice and label the ADV.

1. The audience applauded loudly for the actors.
2. Jo drove quickly through the parking lot.
3. Softly and carefully she wrapped the antique crystal.
4. The rug under the table needs to be cleaned desperately.
5. Carelessly he finished his work before class.

Sometimes it is hard to pick the right word. Think about what you are modifying; a noun, or a verb? Select the write answer:

1. This is a (hard hardly) quiz.
2. Jacob is a (slow slowly) jogger.
3. Michael runs (slow slowly).
4. Some cats run (crazily crazy).
5. Some cats are (crazily crazy).



6. That is a (kind kindly) thing to say.

Good or Well?

Good is an ADJECTIVE!

The forms of good are: good, better, best.

Well is an ADVERB!

The forms of well are: well, better, best.

\*\*\*\* You can use well to describe how someone does something, but it must come after an action verb: I swim well. You write well.

Fill in the blank with GOOD or WELL:

1. Ann plays the piano \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ann is a \_\_\_\_\_ piano player.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate chip cookies are hard to make.
4. Do you write \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Be a \_\_\_\_\_ writer.
6. That floor was not washed \_\_\_\_\_.
7. They danced \_\_\_\_\_.
8. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ dancer.

## ADVERBS TELL **WHERE!**

Some words you are used to seeing as prepositions can be used as an adverb. Remember that a word is **ONLY** a preposition when it has a phrase with it!

In            inside            out            outside            around            down

Up            near

Example:

1. The vase fell *down*. Where did the vase fall? **DOWN** - an adverb
2. The vase fell *down* the basement steps. Down the basement steps is a prepositional phrase.

Identify the adverbs that tell where. Cross out the prepositional phrases; underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice and label the **ADV**.

1. Have you gone somewhere in a bus?
2. Marla came in and sat down.
3. They looked up and saw the stars in the sky.
4. The leaf floated downstream.
5. Somewhere I left my book bag.

Adverbs tell WHEN!

Cross out the prepositional phrases; underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice and label the ADV.

1. Tomorrow we will go to the movies.
2. He arrives late for his appointment.
3. Monthly she pays her bill.
4. Are you leaving now?
5. They have seen this episode before.

Adverbs tell TO WHAT EXTENT!

These adverbs tell how much and usually modify another adverb or an adjective. Memorize the following list from page 197: not, quite, somewhat, so, rather, very, too! There are others that often in -ly

Cross out the prepositional phrases; underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice and label the ADV.

1. She arrived quite early in the morning.
2. I practiced the piano rather carefully.
3. Today you look really pretty.
4. That dress is too short!
5. The puppy is quite calm now.
6. The children played extremely well this afternoon.

There are many words that can be either a preposition or an adverb. BUT REMEMBER that a preposition MUST be in a prepositional phrase!

Write ADV or P in the blank to identify if the underlined word is an adverb or a preposition.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ She goes up the stairs to her room.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I went up and down.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Outside the house a little kitten cries in the dark.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ John should not go outside in this weather.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Will you go in?

Adverbs (just like adjectives) have degrees. Turn to page 203 to review the rules for comparative and superlative.

The Double Negative. If you use two negative words in a sentence, you have made a positive.

I have not never swum. - means I have swum.

You do not know nothing. - means you know something

Select the correct word:

1. The drivers (wouldn't would) never turn left.
2. Some student haven't (never ever) gone to the museum.
3. Beth did (nothing anything) all week.
4. Jim did not do (nothing anything) all week.
5. I don't want (anyone no one) to know.

Change each word into the adverb form:

foolish

painful

happy

crazy

quick

fast

bad

gracious

good

kind

slow

clever

fast

dim

Cross out prepositional phrases. Underline the subject once and verb/verb twice. Circle all adverbs:

1. Slowly the sloth crept up the tree in the forest.
2. Please take off your shoes quickly.
3. Allison kicked the ball hard during the soccer game Tuesday.
4. My mom often works slow at night when sewing.
5. You are too nice to that grumpy man!
6. Allen and Bart should cooperate together on this book report.
7. The painter could not show up today.
8. One of the puppies ran swiftly to the treat.
9. One of the birds flew quickly high into the sky.
10. Greg pulled tight and held on.
11. Tomorrow we will begin our difficult task.
12. I made a rather cute picture yesterday.
13. Once we foolishly ate too spicy enchiladas.

Write good or well in the blanks:

1. His tests went \_\_\_\_\_.
2. This a \_\_\_\_\_ method for making bread.
3. You are doing \_\_\_\_\_; I am proud of you.
4. Allen is not feeling \_\_\_\_\_ today.
5. Greg rides a bike \_\_\_\_\_ for just learning.
6. She did \_\_\_\_\_ on her test.
7. You worked hard and did a \_\_\_\_\_ job.

Circle the correct answer:

1. This ball rolls (better, gooder) than the other one.
2. Of the triplets, Susan dances (better, best).
3. Of all the subjects math takes (longer, longest).
4. My friends runs (faster, fastest) than me.
5. Sue paints (beautifully, most beautifully) in the entire class.
6. I swim (slower, slowest) on the first lap than the second.

Circle the correct answer:

1. Bill doesn't have (no any) money.
2. I don't need (none any).
3. Sheila doesn't play (no any) sports.
4. She hardly has (no any) candy left.
5. Betty scarcely has (no any) seeds for her garden plot.
6. You never want (any no) assistance on your math.

Nominative or Subject Pronouns:

	Singular	Plural
1		
2		
3		

Objective Pronouns:

	Singular	Plural
1		
2		
3		

Possessive Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
1		
2		
3		

You will need to memorize the pronoun charts and know how pronouns are used.

Nominative Pronouns are also called Subject Pronouns. They operate as the subject in the sentence OR as predicate nominatives. Remember that predicate nominatives come after linking verbs!

Cross out prepositional phrases, underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice, write ADV above and adverb, identify DO, IO and PN.

1. May Julie and I go skating tomorrow?
2. Bill and she are finishing homework.
3. You and I ate ice cream yesterday.
4. Did they ask for more?
5. Either Father or I will drive.
6. It is a rather frigid morning.
7. You could have slept late.



Cross out prepositional phrases, underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice, write ADV above and adverb, identify DO, IO and PN.

Then tell me the inverted sentence.

Example:

1. Greg is my friend. "My friend is Greg."
2. He is my friend. "My friend is he."
3. The winner is Lynn. "
4. The winner is she. "
5. My mom is the woman in the blue dress. "
6. My mom is she in the blue dress. "
7. The swimmers in that race are my neighbors. "
8. The swimmers in that are they. "
9. The next person is I. "

Tell whether the underlined word is a subject or a predicate nominative:

1. The nurse and I took care of my mom.
2. They will not be here on time.
3. My cousins are they.
4. Have you lived in that house long?
5. The actress was she in the green shirt.
6. Yesterday, the person hurt was I.
7. Maybe we could go once more.
8. Could it be likely?

Object Pronouns operate as the objects in the sentence: object of the preposition, direct object, indirect object.

Cross out prepositional phrases but label the OP, underline the subject once, the verb phrase twice, write ADV above and adverb, identify DO, IO and PN.

1. Please try again for me.
2. Does the new neighbor live near you?
3. A hen searched the ground for food.
4. An author wrote a great book.
5. My mother made my friend a cupcake.
6. The store offered John a refund.
7. He gave us twenty dollars.
8. The teacher gave her a quiz.

Choose the correct pronoun:

1. Someone should be near (I me).
2. (We Us) are going to the store.
3. The puppy followed (we us).
4. The director gave Jack and (I me) a prize.
5. My friend and (I me) walked together.
6. Jack sent (they them) a ticket to the show.
7. Will you take (I me) to the show?
8. The best painters are (she her) and (I me).

Identify if the underlined word is a SUBJECT, DIRECT OBJECT, INDIRECT OBJECT, PREDICATE NOMINATIVE, OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION:

1. She gave this to me.
2. She is kind to everyone.
3. The child copied us.
4. The young child presented her a gift.
5. The dog scratches her every day.
6. Did anyone discuss the book with him.
7. Will you take me to the movies?
8. My teacher is she.

1. She must stand by (I, me).
2. (We, Us) bought a new car.
3. My father gave (we, us) ice cream after dinner.
4. My father and (I, me) went for a walk with (she, her).
5. Mrs. Allen is (she, her).
6. (She, her) is Miss Allen.
7. Our neighbors are (they, them).
7. Did anyone ask (they, them)?

Personal Pronouns also known as Possessive Pronouns:

	Singular	Plural
1	my, mine	our, ours
2	your, yours	your, yours
3	his, her, hers, its	their, theirs

Interrogative Possessive Pronoun - Whose

You will use - my, your, his, her, its, our, their before a noun. They are used as adjectives.

You will use - mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours and theirs as pronouns. You often hear them used at the end of a sentence.

\*\*\*\*\*BE CAREFUL\*\*\*\*\*

Its and It's are not the same thing!

Its shows possession. It's means it is.

Their and they're and there are not the same thing!

Their shows ownership. They' re means they are. There means a place.

Your and You're are not the same thing.

Your shows ownership. You're means you are.

DO NOT USE CONTRACTIONS, IF YOU ARE NOT SURE!

Select the correct word:

(It's Its) leash is on the ground.

(It's Its) raining outside.

Sue asked if (they're their) coming over today.

Betsy is (they're their) cousin.

Did they ask (you're your) opinion?

She asked if (you're your) allowed.

(They're Their) car is blue.

(They're Their) going on vacation.

Do you think (it's its) going to snow?

I like (you're your) outfit.

I want to go (they're there).

Did you see (it's its) ears?

I want to go to (you're your) house.

An antecedent is a noun or pronoun to which a possessive or a reflexive pronoun refers back in the sentence.

For example:

That **tiger** ate its dinner. Its refers back to tiger.

The **kittens** have lost their mittens.

Has **someone** forgotten his coat?

Identify the pronoun and then say the antecedent:

1. A lion hurt his paw.
2. The young man broke his foot.
3. The workers left their tools in the truck.
4. A few girls forgot their shoes in the hall.
5. He finished his project early.
6. They gave in their papers late.
7. John and I do not want our lunch.
8. A large, purple bug made its home in my shoe.

A reflexive pronoun reflect back to another noun or pronoun in the sentence and will have an antecedent.

myself, himself, herself, itself, yourself, ourselves, themselves (DO NOT USE HISSELF)

Identify the reflexive pronoun.

1. Do you want to do that yourself?
2. I will do it myself.
3. The car turns on by itself.
4. We, ourselves, made the cake for her.
5. Bill and she have to write a letter themselves.
6. She would not allow it herself.
7. The dog played by itself.
8. Bill's dad made a pie himself.

Demonstrative Pronouns: this, that, these, and those

They can be used as adjectives or as pronouns:

Identify if the Demonstrative Pronoun is an adjective or a pronoun.

Those cupcakes are yummy.

Those are disgusting.

Does this laundry need to be put away?

Think that book is misplaced.

My sister gave her those.

Can I see this?

Did you like that movie?

This one is the best.

Interrogative Pronouns - ask questions - who, whom, whose, which and what.

WHO is a subject pronoun. WHOM is an object pronoun.

Identify the Interrogative Pronoun and then if it is an adjective or a pronoun.

1. Whose book is this?
2. Whose is this?
3. What is your reply?
4. Which ice cream flavor are you going to get?
5. You told him what?

Fill in with Who or Whom.

1. To (who whom) do I give my homework?
2. (Who Whom) will I see next?
3. My mom gave it to (who whom)?



Indefinite Pronouns:

Singular: each, either, neither, someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, nobody, no one, another, everybody and take singular possessive pronouns - his, hers, its

**Everyone** could not get **his** way.

**Somebody** must give up **her** turn.

Did **either** of the puppies drink **its** water.

**Nobody** wanted to get **his** lunch.

Your turn:

1. Someone needed (his, their) lunch money.
2. Each of the girls left (her their) homework.
3. Nobody wanted to make (his their) lunch.
4. Everyone went (his their) home.

Plural: Some, many, few, several, both and take plural possessive pronouns: their

**Some** are walking **their** dogs in the rain.

A **few** stayed in **their** homes.

**Both** are getting coffee with **their** parents.

Your turn:

1. Many wanted to (his their) home early.
2. Just a few forgot (his their) books.
3. Several remembered (he their) papers.
4. Both tried to get (her their) answers correct.

Pronoun Review for the test

Circle the correct pronoun:

1. (Who Whom) wants to go to dinner.
2. May (we us) girls go to dinner?
3. To (who whom) should we give this letter?
4. A coach gave (we us) instructions.
5. This matter will remain between (we us).
6. The teacher told (he him) to work neatly.
7. (I Me) went to the dentist.
8. (She Her) writes (he him) a letter once a week.

Write P for pronoun or A for adjective for how the bold word is used in the sentence:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Are **these** yours?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ **Which** one do you want?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ **That** car is broken.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ **Each** should do his best.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ **What** cup is yours?

Circle the correct word:

1. (Their They're) cat is adorable.
2. (It's Its) going to be cold today.
3. Do you think (your you're) dad is coming today?
4. (Your Your'e) correct.
5. The lion slowly turned (its it's) head.
6. Jack gave Allen and (she her) the paper.
7. The first people chosen were Sue and (I me).
8. Both want (his their) coats cleaned.
9. Our neighbors and (we us) went to dinner.
10. Beth and (I me) saw a movie.
11. Hand this to (she her).
12. I wanted to see (they them)

Write the antecedent of the boldfaced word:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ A little orange cat licked **its** paws.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Green and Mr. Rogers enjoyed their dessert.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ One of the girls left **her** shoes by the door.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ My father gave the dog **her** pill.

Tell how the boldfaced pronoun is used in the sentence:

A - subject    B - direct object    C - Indirect object    D - Object of the preposition  
E - Predicate Nominative

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The winner was **he**.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Did **you** understand the question?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ My mom made **him** a muffin.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ **We** are ready to go.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Should Sue go with **them**?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ After the dinner **they** will go for a walk.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Greg and Marsha gave **her** a gift.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Alice went to **him**.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ My mom and aunt are **they**.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ I asked **mom**.