**Grammar Unit 1**

You have an upcoming grammar quiz. Do not stress out, it is information you know but may need a refresher.

Unit 1

You will be asked to:

* Identify nouns
* Identify possessive, indefinite, and personal pronouns
* Identify adjectives and articles
* Identify prepositions/phrases-even the weird ones
* Correctly write novels and short stories

Nouns (pg. 294)

A noun is a person, place, or thing.

The category “thing” includes visible things, ideas, actions, conditions, and qualities. Write 5 nouns in each of the categories:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Person | Place | Thing |
|  |  |  |

Define each of the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Concrete |  |
| Abstract |  |
| Collective |  |
| Compound |  |
| Common |  |
| Proper |  |

\*\*\*Dates can be proper nouns!

*Pronouns (298)*

Pronouns are words that stand for nouns or for words that take the place of a noun.

Pronouns get their meaning from the words they stand for. These words are called antecedents.

Antecedents do not always appear before the pronouns, however. Sometimes an antecedent follows its pronoun.

Write the example, and identify the subject and verb of the main clause.

Personal pronouns refer to the person speaking (1st person), the person being spoken to (2nd person), or the person, place, or thing spoken about (3rd person).

Complete the chart:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| First Person |  |  |
| Second Person |  |  |
| Third Person |  |  |

Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns look the same but they function differently. Define each:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reflexive |  |
| Intensive |  |

Complete the chart:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| First Person |  |  |
| Second Person |  |  |
| Third Person |  |  |

Define reciprocal pronouns\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Demonstrative pronouns direct attention to a specific person, place, or thing.

Complete the chart:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Singular |  |
| Plural |  |

\*Remember, you use these to demonstrate. “This” and “these” are close. “That” and “those” are too far away to be touched. If you use these without verbally pointing, “this is,” or “these are,” you will be deducted points.

List the 5 main relative pronouns\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A relative pronoun introduces:

Pay attention to this!!!
She watched a movie that portrayed a character’s childhood memories.

*She watched a movie* is the main independent clause.

*That portrayed a character’s childhood memories* is the subordinate adjective clause.

Learn these five words and how they are used to begin adjective clauses. Learn to use adjective clauses for subordination of ideas with your main sentences!!!!

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13.1C | 13.1D | 13.1E | 13.1F |
| 1.2. | 11.12. | 1.2. | 11.12. |

Interrogative pronouns (304) are used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

How many are there?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

List them:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

These are tricky since they have no antecedent. You have to figure out if the one being used is singular or plural. If you do not correctly identify these and establish their number, you could have pronoun antecedent agreement problems, subject verb agreement problems, and a host of other issues.

Complete the chart:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | Plural | Both |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 13.1G | 13.1H |
| 1.2. | 11.12. |

*Prepositions (323)*

A preposition shows the relationship between words. It relates the noun or pronoun that appears with it to another word in the sentence. Once we start picking apart sentences, if it is a prepositional phrase, it is not much else.

To remember prepositions, I think of a frog on a hollow log. It can sit/hop in, on, around, through, behind, over, under…

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that starts with a preposition and includes a noun or pronoun. The noun or pronoun is the object of the preposition.

Look at page 324 and list the 10 most unique prepositions.

|  |
| --- |
| THAN AS |

Be careful between prepositions and adverbs. Many of them can function as both. The trick is to locate the prepositional phrase. If there is not an object with the preposition, it is not a preposition.

My friends gathered around the dog.

*Around* is the preposition and *dog* is the object.

The dog ran around quickly.

*Around* describes how the dog ran making it an adverb. There is no object after the preposition.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 13.4A | 13.4B |
| 1.2.3.4.5. | 11.12.13.14.15. |

*Adjectives (313)*

An adjective is a word used to describe a noun or pronoun or to give it more specific meaning.

What four questions does an adjective answer?

What are the three most common adjectives? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Complete the chart:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indefinite adjective examples | Definite adjective examples |
|  |  |

Words that are usually nouns sometimes as adjectives. In this case, the noun answers the questions *what kind* or *which one* about another noun. Write a sentence using a noun as an adjective:

Adjective can also be proper. They usually begin with capital letters. Write a sentence using a proper adjective:

Pronouns can also be used as an adjective.

Complete the chart:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Examples | Sample sentence |
| Possessive pronouns or adjectives |  |  |
| Demonstrative adjectives |  |  |
| Interrogative adjectives |  |  |
| Indefinite adjectives |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13.3A | 13.3B | 13.3C | 13.3D |
| 1.2.3. | 11.12.13. | 1.2.3 | 11.12.13 |

Time to practice:

**We bought Indian rugs at the import store.**

1. In the sentence above, what part of speech is “Indian”?

* 1. noun c. proper adjective
	2. proper noun d. adjective

2. In the sentence above, what part of speech is “import”?

1. noun c. article
2. proper noun d. adjective

**The carpenter fixed the dilapidated roof.**

3. In the sentence above, what part of speech is “dilapidated”?

1. verb used as an adjective c. nouns
2. pronoun used as an adjective d. grammar bugs me

**Karen’s new car has leather seats.**

4. In the sentence above, what part of speech is “Karen’s”?

1. noun c. bestteacherever
2. proper noun d. possessive proper adjective

**The vast majority of worker bees sacrifice themselves for their queen.**

5. In the sentence above, what type of pronoun is “themselves”?

1. reflexive c. demonstrative
2. personal d. intensive

**These are the watches that Marc likes best.**

6. What type of pronouns is “these”

1. reflexive c. demonstrative
2. personal d. intensive

**The vast majority of worker bees sacrifice themselves for their queen.**

7. In the sentence above, what part of speech is” for”?

1. pronoun c. object of the preposition
2. preposition d. article

**The audience cheered loudly for the singer.**

8. In the sentence above, what type of noun is “audience”?

1. common c. abstract
2. collective d. article

9. In the sentence above, what part of speech is “cheered”?

1. adverb c. verb
2. adjective d. noun

10. In the sentence above, what part of speech is “singer”?

1. preposition c. noun
2. object of the preposition d. common noun