

Identifying nouns

Nouns are defined as naming a person, place, thing, or an idea.

Circle if the following are nouns:

tree when beds glass said
slowly factory ticket boxes almost

More practice, underline the nouns in these phrases:

your red sweater those boxes a few men
many digital photos his very interesting article their carpets
two interesting museums

Write 2 sentences with three nouns in each sentence.

1.

2.

Concrete and abstract nouns

Here is an unusual sentence: He smelled the marriage. What makes this sentence unusual is that we don't generally think of the noun marriage as something that can be smelled. Some nouns are concrete: they can be perceived by our senses—they are things that we can see, smell, taste, or touch. Those nouns that are not concrete are abstract. Marriage is something abstract, so it's odd to say it being perceived by one of our senses, our sense of smell.

The nouns in the first lesson were all concrete nouns. Other nouns, such as marriage are abstract. Here are some more concrete and abstract nouns:

concrete	abstract
newspaper	love
heel	honesty
cup	culture
shirt	mind

** here is a tip: concrete nouns refer to things we can perceive with one of our senses. Abstract nouns cannot be perceived by our senses.

Write whether each noun is concrete or abstract:

friend _____	friendliness _____
capitalism _____	dormitory _____
muffin _____	freedom _____
elegance _____	truck _____
concept _____	

*If you can put the word "his" or "the" in front of a word and it sounds like a unit, the word is a nouns.

for example: "his joy" –joy is a noun. his shockingly—shockingly is not a noun

the boy—boy is noun the follow----follow is not a noun

REVIEW

Circle the words that are nouns: *remember put the word his in front of them

jumped	appropriate	popularity	
obligation	emotions	real	closed
celebration	their	news	spoken

Underline the nouns in the sentences

She read the play over again.

He felt this his marriage, his relationship with her, was strong.

He is the boy who delivers the paper.

The definition was in his dictionary.

They will repair his stove.

I wrote every word of the letter.

The house was near the city.

Why did he get on the elevator?

You have to give her salary and benefits.

Singular and Plural nouns

When referring to one item, we call it singular. When we refer to more than one, we call it plural.

Singular	Plural
cat	cats
kite	kites
table	tables

Underline each noun in the sentences below and write whether they are singular or plural (C or P)

He had a few good ideas. _____

The boys spoke in a quiet whisper. _____

His cousin fought in a brutal battle to free ninety hostages. _____

Sharks live in water. _____

My neighbor is a neurologist. _____

Usually we make plural by adding an “s” to a word. This is called regular plurals. But there are a handful of nouns that pluralize in other ways, they are called irregulars.

singular	plural
man	men
ox	oxen
mouse	mice
child	children
fish	fish

Underline each plural noun and indicate whether it is regular or irregular plurals.

The women received their education at some schools. _____ (2)

The doctor treated most of the patients who were waiting. _____

The geese crossed over the pond. _____

Her feet have grown in size since last year. _____

Animate or inanimate nouns

Nouns that refer to things that are alive are called animate, while nouns that refer to things that are not alive are called inanimate.

The book saw the man. ---Obviously a book is not real and cannot see—so we call this noun “book” and inanimate noun. It is not alive.

Decide if each noun is animate or inanimate

word

lizard

glasses

calendar

baby

furniture

dinner

pet

friend

spider

Nouns can also be human or non human. Obviously human would refer to a person and non human would refer to a “non human” simple right?

teacher_____ dog_____

which one is human and which is non human?

count and noncount nouns

Let's look at the word table

the table a table tables

the idea an idea ideas

Let's compare table to the noun furniture. As with table, we can say "the furniture" but we can't say "a furniture" or "furnitures". Here are some other words that follow same pattern as furniture:

the dust a dust dusts

the energy an energy energies

There are some nouns that can be counted so we can use "a or an" with them and can also make them plural. These are called—count nouns.

There are some that cannot be counted, so we do not use a or an with them and typically do not make them plural. These are called noncount nouns. Furniture, dust, energy are noncount nouns.

Even though you can physically count furniture, you cannot make the word plural.

**Note that a noun is considered to be a count noun if it can be made into a plural even if it is not in that sentence. I ate a sandwich. Sandwich is considered a count noun if though it is not plural in this sentence, because you can make it plural.

Decide whether each of the following nouns with lines after are count or noncount nouns.

The lights _____ of the city _____ twinkled.

I love eating rice _____.

Her job _____ was rather demanding.

I was so thirsty. I needed three glasses _____ of water _____.

There is also another way to decide if a noun is count or noncount. The word many is used with count nouns and the word much is used with noncount nouns.

He has many children.---count

That man has many interests.---count

We have much furniture.—noncount

I wonder how much wealth is in California?—noncount

*If you can use many with a noun (when its pluralized) it's a count noun. If you can use much with a noun, it is a noncount.

We can also use the word fewer with count nouns and less with noncount nouns.

HE has fewer children than I do.—count nouns

That man has fewer interests than he used to.—count noun.

We have less furniture in our home.--noncount.

I don't have less money in my purse than you have.—noncount.

Indicate whether each noun is used as a count or noncount nouns. Use the plural, much/many or fewer/less tests to help you.

Algebra_____was one of my worst subjects_____in high school_____.

The smoke_____rose through the chimney._____

Bread _____is a staple in many societies._____

She decided to push the issue_____further.

It takes effort_____to get a good grade_____in Mr. Michael's class_____.

Proper and common nouns.

Nouns that are actual names are called proper. They specifically name a person, place or thing. Mary, North Carolina, McDonalds. They are capitalized.

common nouns are not capitalized. girl, state, restaurant.

determine whether each of the following is proper or common. None are capitalized in this exercise.

seattle_____ mediterranean sea_____

disneyland_____ television_____

coke _____ company_____

Give me an example of a proper noun:

state_____

name_____

company_____

brand of food_____

Verbs

Verbs are words that usually express an action.

If a word can have “should” in front of it and the phrase sounds complete, the word is a verb. “should leave, should sail, should discover, should complain”
leave, sail, discover, and complain are all verbs

If a word can have “to” in front of it and the phrase sounds complete, it’s a verb.
“to leave, to sail, to complain” leave, sail and complain are all verbs.

Here are some examples of verbs. You can see that they all meet the test with should and the test with to.

go: should go to go

spell: should spell to spell

Here are ones that do not pass the test and are not verbs:

coffee: should coffee to coffee

under: should under to under

Circle the following verbs:

characteristic

defend

include

largest

how

learn

Underline verbs in these phrases. Test each word to see if it sounds like a complete unit when you put the word “should _____ or to _____”

must not worry

might keep

wish for peace

may sometimes cook

Sometimes a verb changes its form.

study studied studying studies

The word study is the base word.

In the word believed---the base word is believe

in the word written—the base word is write

* it helps to put the word should or to to find out what the base word is. should write, to write

Put the following verbs into its base form. Find the form that follows should or to:

grew_____ wrote_____

talking_____ considered_____

spoken_____ found_____

Which of the following are verbs. You may have to put in base form to be sure.

flew danced sofa large

Underline the verbs in each of the sentences below, using should or to tests to help you. You may have to put some of the verbs into their base forms to be sure.

The host greeted us cordially.

She should say that again.

Jonathan walked over to the truck.

You can't speak Chinese.

In the afternoon I bought a present for my friend.

We know that verbs show action. However there are other verbs which don't indicate action. They are called linking verbs. An example of this is the word seem. You seem tired. They've seemed busy lately. Even though seem follows the rule with should and to ("should seem surprised" or "you don't want to seem anxious.") Even though seem isn't indicating an action, its easy to identify it as a verb. Other examples of linking verbs are resemble and become. Linking verbs express a relationship between the noun or pronoun that comes before the linking verb and whatever follows it.

*To see if each sounds like a complete unit when you put the word should_____or to_____before it, to determine whether it is a verb or not.

Circle the verbs and use the above form to tell:

tasted friendly shady be got

Underline the verbs in the following sentences. Test each word to see if it can go in the "should and to" test. All will be linking verbs. You may have to put in base form to be sure==Sam looked angry.==look is base

Barry will feel awful about it.

Mary resembles her mother.

Stephen sounded extremely angry.

The fish tasted undercooked.

They stayed indoors throughout the storm.

The most common linking verb is the form “be”.

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

Underline the forms of “be” in each of the sentences below.

Peter was in power at that moment.

They are absolutely beautiful!

Sarah has been wanting to goto Florida for a long time.

History might be made right now.

Often, forms of the verb, be are said and written as contractions .

I’m happy (verb am)

He’s happy. (verb is)

We’re happy. (verb are)

Underling the forms of be in the following—some are contractions.

They’re usually home by now.

Are you worried about anything?

We’re honored to be your parents.

It’s too bad that she lost the competition.

REVIEW

Which of these is a verb. Do the should and to test to determine whether it is a verb.

resemble become this be really new

Which is verb—put in base form to help

appeared whenever attends was heard

Underline the verbs in the sentences.

The car spun out of control.

Don't talk during the movie.

Lauren spent too much money.

She never says anything.

That was the best meal in the world.

She is from Wisconsin.

She went down to the basement.

Determine whether the verb is used as a linking or action verb

She laughed at all his jokes _____

The president was a person of high rank. _____

The dog barks a lot. _____

Mr. Maryon watched the traffic below his apartment. _____

I love the way the pillows feel so cozy in my bed. _____

He's not as smart as me. _____

Underline the verbs and tell whether they are action or linking.

They became friends. _____

It is not nearly the same as mine. _____

I went to the corner bakery. _____

Mark remains single. _____

Babies often get hungry. _____

It's much ado about nothing. _____

Learning the rule provided difficult. _____

I got nervous before my blood test. _____

The idea of having a pizza sounds real good. _____

You rarely become a star overnight. _____

NOUNS and VERBS review

Circle the nouns and underline the verbs..

Their daughter announced her engagement later.

The surgeon washed his hands.

The young boy gritted his teeth.

Her assistant is always late.

Three other customers placed orders that day.

That hot meal tastes great.

Transitive and intransitive verbs

There are two kinds of verbs. One kind such as write, annoy, and throw acts upon something. The noun that the verb acts upon is called the direct object. The verbs that act on something are called transitive verbs. Typically in statements, a transitive verb is followed by the noun or noun phrase that it is acting upon. I wrote a letter, I annoyed my neighbor. wrote, annoy are transitive verbs.

Other verbs such sleep, die, arrive are called intransitive verbs.

What did you sleep? What did you die? Who did you arrive?

These verbs do not have a direct object. You can't say "I usually sleep the dog."
Those verbs do not act on something.

Actions verbs that act on something are called transitive verbs.

Action verbs that do not act on something are called intransitive verbs.

**If you can put a verb in one of the following slots, it is transitive.

What did you _____?

Who did you _____?

If the verb cannot be put in one of these slots it is intransitive.

**If you can put it into one of these slots it is transitive: He _____ something.

He _____ someone.

**If you can put it into this slot it is intransitive: He _____

Tell which are transitive and which are intransitive

tell _____

rise _____

raise _____

publish _____

cry _____

Now let's look at a few more sentences.

I ate.

I ate dinner.

She dances well.

She dances the tango well.

You can see that the verbs such as eat, dance, etc can be used as either transitive or intransitive verbs.

*Some can be both. These words can fit into BOTH the slots:

He_____something/someone. He_____

Decide whether each of the verbs is transitive, intransitive, or either.

Make a check under the correct heading

verb	transitive	intransitive	either
beat			
cough			
relax			
drive			
seek			
fight			
profit			
mention			
paint			

Decide whether the underlined words is being used as transitive or intransitive verb.

Transitive

Intranstive

They played in the park.

Don't worry!

On Sundays, I usually stay at home.

Jadyn can bake at any time of day.

She ended the phone conversation.

When I am tired, I complain.

Phrasal verbs

While most verbs are single words, sometimes they are phrasal and contain two words. The first word is the verb and the second is called particle.

She looked up the answer.

He pointed out my faults.

*If you can substitute a single verb and the word following it, you probably have a phrasal verb. For example, you can say, She pointed out the truth to us. She showed the truth to us. Point out is a phrasal verb.

*you can also identify them by using “to _____” or “should _____”

to look up should look up

to warm up should warm up

Underline the phrasal verb, using the substitution tip and the to____and should_____.

He fixed up the lighting in the hall.

They read over the document many times.

You dream up the craziest things!

The man blew off my suggestion.

In many cases the two parts of the verb phrase, can be separated.

She looked the answer up.

*If you can move a particle away from its verb, you have a phrasal verb.

She looked up the answer. and She looked the answer up. Look up is a phrasal verb.

Underline the phrasal verb in each sentence below. The particle will not necessarily be next to its verb.

The students will hand their assignment in tomorrow.

Mr Micah helped out his wife.

Those children put on a show.

What brought this reaction about?

The hurricane tore the roofs of many houses off.

The middle member of the relay team passed off the baton successfully.

REVIEW

Some contain one verb and some contain verbal phrase. Underline the verbs and the verbal phrases.

Eat up your dinner!

The girls will put the puzzles away.

Birds fly south for the winter.

They checked out the scenery around the waterfalls.

We ate out last night.

Articles

There are only three articles in the English language: a, an, the

Articles give information about a noun. They indicate whether or not the noun is specific to both the speaker and the listener.

Underline the articles in the following sentences. There may be more than one.

We watched a movie last night.

Summer was a special time for Amy.

There's an unusual idea floating around.

A dirty spoon had fallen onto the floor.

Use the word "a" before a word that starts with a consonant.

use the word "an" before a word that starts with a vowel (a,e,i,o,u)

a red car

an ancient tomb

REVIEW

circle each article

underline with one line the verbs

underline with double lines the nouns

A waiter walked to the table.

The trainer calmed the dog down.

She watches TV every night.

Diane put the chicken in the crockpot.

Children like the cake.

The train appeared suddenly.

I found a big, red ball.

Demonstratives

There are only four demonstratives in English language: this, that, these, those.

Just like articles they can occur directly before a noun: this table, these tables, those tables.

Demonstratives are words that “point” to something or someone.

Underline the demonstratives in the sentences below.

You can use this book.

They don't speak that language.

Sarah sold all these items.

Those issues will catch up with him one day.

Underline the determiners in the sentences below. Determiners are articles or demonstratives.

On top of the pile of fabric was a sleeping cat.

That leader met with the residents of the town.

The instructor choose a very informative textbook.

These pants won't fit on me.

We found this book on the top shelf.

Micah is holding this meeting at the hotel.

The weather was so wonderful at the beach.

The trash is piling up on the sidewalk.

possessives

Possessives are words that indicate ownership or belonging. They can either show possession to a noun or a pronoun. (A pronoun takes the place of a noun—more later)

my, your, his, her, its, our, there are common possessives pronouns

Underline the determiner possessive pronoun in each sentence below.

His face always shows what he is thinking.

We liked her mother.

Our product is superior to what you have to offer.

Would you like to take a ride in my new car?

Matt does not share his feelings easily.

The possessive proper nouns are underlined in this next sentence.

I saw Stephen's cat chase Mr. Mike's dog into the yard.

Remember names do not have to be names of people. For example, London's , America's are both possessive proper nouns.

Underline the possessive proper noun:

Leah's eyes met those of the man at the counter.

Mickey Mouse's picture is hanging on her wall.

France's soccer team lost to another team.

REVIEW

Under the possessive determiner in each sentence below. The determiner will either be a possessive pronoun or a possessive proper noun.

Your party is tomorrow.

She suggested that it was all Collin's fault.

Why don't you give it to your husband?

He bought a toy for his son.

The Anter's do not care for their new neighbors.

Our crew prepared to dock.

Indicate whether the following is an article—a,an,the; or a demonstrative—this, those, etc: or a possessive pronoun—your, our,etc; or possessive proper noun—mary's, etc.

article

demonstrative

possessive

possessive

pronoun

proper noun

their

am

Greg's

those

its

the

Michigan's

my

Underline the determiner in each of the sentences below. It will either be an article, demonstrative, possessive pronoun, or possessive proper noun. They may contain more than one.

She knew what her mother had done for the family.

There wasn't much information in his letter.

These books are clearly the best.

Sadie's uncle likes to drink soda with this dinner.

Those children love to take a dip in their new pool in the backyard.

On her way to work, Tammy's car broke down.

Qualifiers

There are words, such as every and several that indicate amount, or quantity, and these are called qualifiers. Qualifiers can act as determiners, that is they can come before and introduce a noun. The determiners are underlined in the following sentences:

All businesses need to have a budget.

Some people like to eat seafood.

She enjoyed a few things at my home.

Some common qualifiers are:

all, any, both, each, either, enough, every, few, little, most, much, neither, no, several, some

Underline the qualifier in each sentence below

There is no writer who is as famous as Sam.

Enough money was raised to build a new wing on the hospital

With little effort, I solved the puzzle.

All medicine must pass strict regulations.

Every answer must be correct.

You leave me with few clothing choices.

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that refers to a characteristic of a noun. An easy way to identify an adjective is to put it in between the word “the “ and a noun. (like “the black cat—then it is an adjective.

the brilliant star

the embarrassed boy

the hungry cat

Which of the following are adjectives. See if they sound right when you put them in “the and noun” place.

Adjective

Not an adjective

yellow

wonderful

these

quickly

on

pure

creative

unreliable

almost

Underline the adjectives in the sentences below.

The strange cat walked up the stairs.

We tugged at the enormous gate.

The sudden storm forced us to flee the island.

underline the adjectives

Evenings were a special time for our family.

The next week was a busy one in the store.

I turned a corner in the long hallway.

A dirty spoon had fallen to the floor.

We gathered the important facts from the story.

When you have more than one adjective in a sentence, separate them with commas.

the tall, red-haired, friendly girl

a bright, colorful, blue balloon

Underline the adjectives

They went off to see an old, gloomy, historic building in town.

We wouldn't want to cross this busy, wide street, would we?

Wild monkeys can be dangerous.

Why did you buy this outdated phone in the first place?

Determine whether the word is functioning as an adjective by answer yes or no

The window ledge is too narrow for a seat.

That window is stuck shut.

This has been a chilly spring.

I'm enjoying the spring weather.

You are going to jail.

That is a jail cell.

REVIEW

Decide whether the underlined words are nouns, verbs, or adjectives

He goes to a day school.

I work during the day.

The defendant will shock them when they hear his response.

It was a terrible shock.

The singer had a wonderful voice.

Some people call your larynx a voice box.

Circle the adjective

The light rain fell.

Some big cars take premium gasoline.

Your best friend has an orange soda.

Good marriages have many joyous moments.

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that typically indicate information about direction, location, or time. Here is a list of common prepositions.

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

To help determine whether a word is a preposition, place it in the following sentence: I walked _____ the table. It happened _____-that time.

Underline the prepositions, there may be more than one.

My friends are going with me.

I looked for you at the park.

Is it over the bridge?

The older man from France had already left.

I couldn't open the gate because it was locked.

Go over the meadow and through the woods to grandmother's home.

REVIEW

underline the verb with a single line, the nouns with a doubleline. and box in the adjectives and put parentheses around the prepositional phrases.

Mike walked around the grounds of the park.

His friend punched him in the face.

The puppy gazed at him expectantly.

He has a cold coffee at the beach.

Do you want ticket's to the game?

I placed some small apples near the sink.

Conjunctions are connectors that connect something.

Coordinating conjunctions connect any two units that are the same type. They can connect two nouns, two adjectives, two verbs, etc.

These are the common ones: and, but, or. Less common ones are : for, so, yet, nor

Circle the coordinating conjunction in each sentence.

You asked my friend, and then the other two came as well.

I go or he goes.

The children had milk and cookies.

The students study Math or English in the morning.

That restaurant serves either healthy or nutritious food.

The old carpet was worn out but the furniture looked new.

You can hide between trips and make believe you are innocent.

Underline the coordinating conjunction and decide whether it is joining two sentences or two nouns.

Sarah felt real excitement and happiness.

My mom asked whether you would like coffee or tea.

Lauren wanted to go skydiving but her parent's would not let her.

The shirt was too expensive, so Amy didn't buy it.

Decide whether the conjunction is joining two nouns, two adjectives, two verbs, or two prepositions.

I'll be near or between the poles.

I hope you won't worry or cry too much about it.

I like apples and oranges.

This home is expensive but worthwhile.

I am at or near a breakthrough.

Do you have to eat and run?

Subordinating conjunctions

They connect sentences, however the two parts that are connected are not of equal value in terms of meaning of the whole sentence. There is a main sentence with a subpart in it.

She continued arguing until everyone finally agreed with her.

“She continued arguing—is main sentence

until is subordinating conjunctions and the rest is the subpart.

The subpart is called a dependent clause. It depends upon the main sentence to make it make sense 😊

underline the subordinating conjunctions.

I'll leave the note here because I am in a hurry.

You should stay here since your Mother needs you.

Jack would be free once he reached the wall.

Kramer should think twice before he speaks.

Sometime the dependent clause comes before the subordinating conjunction.

If he knew the truth, her husband would throw the book away.

Underline the subordinating conjunction---it comes before the main sentence.

Even though he was calmed down, he did not go back in the room.

Unless there is a heavy downpour, I'm going hiking.

Whether you are right or wrong, I will help you.

Underline the subordinating conjunction in each sentence. They can be anywhere.

Marcia spent a lot of time with the babysitter, because her mother had to work.

Since you're always so busy, I will go without you.

Once he finishes cleaning, he can start on the bathroom.

I took the express trip so that I could arrive on time.

Underline the coordinating or subordinating conjunction. Also write whether it is subordinating or coordinating.

I'm the owner and editor of the local paper.

Before Sarah helped him, Collin would have to prove his loyalty.

They painted her house while she was at work.

I arrived early but I still wasn't the first in line.

I am going to the park and the store.

Some people are wealthy but generous.

Correlative conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are two part conjunctions. Common ones are :
both/and, either/or, if/then, neither/nor.

Both the windows and the door are new.

Either I was your clothes, or you wear them dirty.

Underline the correlative conjunction in each sentence. Don't forget to do both parts.

Neither you nor your friends are likely to win that prize.

Both Sam and DAvid have been working towards that goal.

This athlete is likely to win either a gold or a silver medal.

If the train runs on Monday, then I won't drive.

Either you tell me you love me, or I go!

REVIEW OF ALL CONJUNCTIONS

Underline the conjunctions. State whether they are coordinating, subordinating, or correlative.

Neither the brown nor the black shirt is going to look good on you.

They were pleased with the man and happy about their decision.

I'll see you when you get here.

They worried because she hadn't been feeling well lately.

Either you or I will get to wear that shirt.

They dressed as though they were members of a royal court.

Pronouns

Pronouns take the place of nouns. Amy likes Amy's car. This would be a bad sentence to write, so you replace the name amy with a pronoun.

Subject pronouns are

I, you, he, she, it, we, they

They replace a noun in the subject.

Chinese is a hard language.

It is a hard language.

Underline the subject pronouns in the sentences below.

I crossed the bridge when I got to it.

They simply stood there waiting for me.

He is going to be great!

WE should go out to lunch sometime.

Fill in the blanks with a subject pronoun:

_____ am going to the park.

_____ is my best friend.

_____ are all happy.

Object pronouns are: me, you, him, her, it, us, them,

They replace the object of the sentence—they follow the main verb or they follow a preposition.

Karen bought a red dress.

Karen bought it.

Underline object pronouns in the following sentences:

Pastor called them to a meeting.

Stop bothering me!

A strange man is standing next to you and me.

Evan's cousin lives near him.

Lydia gave her a present.

My friends have never heard of them.

Decide whether the pronoun is a subject or object

we

them

he

I

us

her

they

she

me

him

we

Underline the pronoun and state whether it is objective or subject pronoun.

The clerk had been sent to work with her.

It is brighter than that other lamp.

She hears from him often.

He went too far this time.

I am giving it to you.

First person pronouns are ones that refer to the speaker in a conversation like I and we.

Second person pronouns are ones that refer to the listener like you

Third person pronouns are ones that refer to anyone or anything else like he, they

In addition, pronouns that refer to only one person or thing are called singular like I and he.

Pronouns that refer to more than one thing like we, and they are called plural pronouns.

Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns end in –self(singular) or –selves (plural)

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

Reflexive pronouns let you know you are referring to the same person or thing in a sentence.

John Marx saw himself in the mirror. Verses saying John Marx saw him in the mirror. Not using a reflexive pronouns makes it seem we are talking about another person.

Underline the reflexive pronouns.

That computer is so smart it can repair itself.

Lauren is a girl who pushes herself to the limit.

Watch yourself!

I see myself as a successful writer someday.

You should take better care of yourself.

I wish my car started itself in the wintertime.

Underline the subject, object, and reflexive pronouns in each of the sentences below. Some will have more than one. Identify what kind it is.

I have found that I can do it when the room is quiet.

We have known her for years.

You don't need to explain yourself to me.

Greg's wife promised herself never to do it again.

If you want to leave, please let me know.

Demonstrative pronouns.

There are four demonstrative pronouns: this, that, these, and those

Are you sure you want this?

We agreed about that.

Those look delicious.

Underline the demonstrative pronoun in each of the sentences below.

Mark wasn't sure he really wanted those.

Amy really likes these.

I never thought it would come to this.

Greg never thought he would see that again.

Decide if each pronoun is subject, object, reflexive, or demonstrative

yourselves

those

me

we

itself

them

that

us

herself

these

Label them and underline them

We were angry at ourselves.

He asked us to explain this.

It works just as well at home.

They sent these to us.

It could bother them.

We excused ourselves right after dinner.

the baseball player dusted himself off.

Possessive pronouns.

They show ownership: my, you, his, her, its, our, their

Mr. Maryon explained his ideas to the crowd.

I wish I could accept their apology.

Underline the possessive pronouns. These are determiner possessive pronouns they are followed by nouns.

Many of our ideas back then were equally crazy.

The woman hid her feelings well.

He was younger than his wife.

Thomas and Shelly were the best students in my class.

People are secretive about their sins.

Some possessives can stand alone.

Yours was the first card I noticed.

The girl hurried from her home to mine.

These replace a whole noun or noun phrase. Since the word nominal means noun-like these pronouns are called nominal possessive pronouns.

mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

That book is hers.

Don't confuse possessive with contracted pronouns

It's a wonderful day---It is—contracted pronoun

Its positives outweigh the negatives---Its possessive pronoun

Underline the nominal possessive pronouns

Sam and David are convinced the ideas was theirs.

The mother needs her nourishment and the baby needs hers also.

Yours is the room on the right.

Ours is the next house on the street.

His is not the only opinion that matters.

Decide if each possessive pronoun is determiner or a nominal possessive pronoun

my

theirs

mine

your

her

our

their

ours

hers

his

Underline the possessive pronouns and write whether they are determiner or nominal possessive pronoun

Greg's trip was good but not nearly as exciting as theirs. determiner

Someone wants to buy our company.

Some of the CDs are ours.

The bank is going to need her check.

Some day this will all be yours.

In my opinion, you should apologize.

REVIEW

decide if each pronoun is determiner possessive pronoun(my, our,etc) nominal possessive pronoun (mine, ours, etc) subject pronoun (I,we, etc) object pronoun (me, us, etc) reflexive pronouns (myself, ourselves,etc) or demonstrative pronoun (this, these, etc)

their

them

yourselves

we

hers

us

itself

those

me

yours

Underline the pronouns in each sentence. Label as

determiner possessive

nominal possessive

subject

object

demonstrative

reflexive

Their employees were working during lunch.

He asked us for the answer.

She looked at herself in the mirror of my car.

Some guy introduced himself to me and gave me his card.

Are all these hers or mine?

You should thank him for bringing that to your attention..

Interrogative pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are question words...how, what, when, where, which, who, whom, whose, and why. Look for the question mark to help you find them.

Which did you buy?

Interrogative pronouns represent something else, often a noun. They represent missing information, information that is in the answer to a question.

Who went first? Harry went first.

What was the girl carrying? The girl was carrying a gun.

Underline the interrogative pronoun.

To whom did you send the package?

Whose is it?

What can it be?

Where have you been?

Why is it so dark outside?

Determine whether the following is interrogative (who, what, etc) demonstrative (this, these, etc) object(me, us,etc) or reflexive (myself, ourselves, etc)

myself

herself

which

who

those

him

itself

how

what

us

whom

Underline the pronouns in each of the sentences below. Don't worry about what kind, just underline them. There may be more than one.

What will they buy at his store?

We should get it to them as soon as possible.

when will your great novel be finished?

Our hope is that one day we will find ourselves living it up in style.

Where are those new shirts you bought yourself Saturday?

Our club prides itself on the ability to win most of our games.

Relative pronouns.

Here are some sentences with interrogative pronouns, like we have learned:

Who was crying?

Whose doll is it?

Now look at these:

I like the girl who lives next door.

He is the boss, whose life was a mess.

The second set are not questions. The same pronouns are used, but not to ask a question. When they are used to describe a noun previously in a sentence they are called relative pronouns.

that, which, who, whom, whose and refer back to a noun in the sentence are relative pronouns.

Underline the relative pronouns

Stephen's is the essay that was the most well-written.

Her husband was the man whom she loved the most.

There is no one who can make me laugh more than you.

Collin bought a gift which appealed to him.

I will stand on the line which is shorter.

Annaka leaves a good impression on people who interview her.

Underline the relative pronoun and determine which noun the relative pronoun is referring to.

I watched a few movies that were really bad (movies)

John is the disciple whom Jesus loved.

They are girls who are pretty.

The flight that was delayed is going again.

Sarah noticed the tourists who were gathered around the statue.

The milk that Jane bought seems to be rotten.

Underline and identify the interrogative or relative pronoun in each of the following sentences. (Remember interrogative will always be in a question)

What are we going to do?

Mary is the person whom you need to talk to.

I fixed the car that was broken.

When will the movie start?

Which do you want us to choose?

He's happy with the situation that I'm proposing.

Adverbs

Adverbs generally end in ly. hopefully, slowly, happily.

They normally answer the question: how, when, where, why, and to what extent.

I live here.---answers where

The cat is very sweet. answers how sweet

My friend comes today. answers when

Underline the adverbs

She returned the book and quietly left.

I'm leaving for work tomorrow.

That horse is unusually calm.

The train came to a halt suddenly.

The pan is very hot.

The boy looked longingly at the stars.

Determine whether each word is a adjective or adverb

*remember adjective describes a noun

happily

ugly

clearly

gently

manly

predictably

nearly

proudly

barely

silly

Underline the adverb with a single line and circle the adjective

He was clearly working on a difficult report.

I've checked on the situation very thoroughly.

Mike waited inside.

The old fellow left town yesterday.

Afterwards, she regretted her actions.

I often think of you fondly.

This deal is too good to pass up.

Label each word N-noun, ADJ-adjective, ADV –adverb, V-verb

The teacher looked at him suspiciously.

He walked slowly toward the foggy station.

Later, we went to the park.

We recently had a wonderful time in North Carolina.

Obviously, you are not the same person now that you were when I first met you.

REVIEW OF ALL 😊

Label the following

article

coordinating conjunction

determiner possessive pronoun

particle

phrasal verb

preposition

singular noun

transitive verb

Sam dipped his foot in the pool. _____

He had made his fortune overnight. _____

Don't pick up a thing. _____

Her neighbor watered the lawn. _____

There was a possibility of an illegal situation. _____

She always figures out the answers eventually. _____

We've installed a generator but not a back up system _____

They need these tools for their project. _____

label the following:

base form of verb

correlative conjunction

demonstrative determiner

irregular plural noun

linking verb

quantifier

subordinating

conjunction

You can visit more often. _____

The dentist took x-rays of her teeth. _____

I became better and better at riding. _____

If Mike makes breakfast, it will save us a lot of time. _____

He believes that both people want to come to an agreement. _____

Neither his accountant nor his stockbroker was able to help. _____

She never got tired of watching those kids. _____

Noun phrases

A noun phrase can consist of a noun alone, for example, crowd, Jesus. It can also include a group of words such as The little girl, younger audiences, etc.

Underline the nouns phrase in the sentences below. In this exercise, it will always consist of one noun alone. Some sentences may have more than one noun phrase.

Pirates were looking for treasure.

Furniture can be expensive.

Boys often want to be policemen.

Sometimes juries make mistakes.

As we stated, noun phrases can consist of more than one word.

A noun phrase can consist of a determiner, one or more adjectives, and a noun. The determiner and adjective are optional.

younger audiences, the girl, the cute little girl, etc

Underline the noun phrases in each of the sentences below.

The winner was overjoyed.

The crowd dispersed peacefully.

The lake is near the town.

The young dentist was a good one.

That lady laughed.

Sometimes they can be at the end of a sentence.

The criminal is her friend.

Underline the noun phrases.

The clown made many people laugh.

Do you know that lady.

My hat blew off in the wind.

Underline the noun phrases in each of the sentences below. There may be more than one.

His doorman hailed a taxi.

Your daughter looks great in the picture.

Jack's friend is an artist.

While driving in a storm, Sarah's car veered off the road.

The train pulled into the station.

The best fruit is grown on the west coast.

That old dog is my favorite one.

More practice. Underline the noun phrases, can be anywhere and more than one.

That adorable baby was born in a rundown house in a small town.

The elderly woman wrote a short novel.

Beloved is a beautiful song from a Christian artist.

Michelle's famous father is a talented immigrant from a South American country.

Every new task is challenging.

These old cookies are stale.

Our new house sits on the outermost edge of this secluded island.

Underline the noun phrase in each of the sentences below. The noun phrase will always consist of determiner +adjective+noun. Some may have more than one noun phrase.

The small white dog ran away.

The close friends loved watching the old, classic movies.

Some Japanese cars are rated very highly.

The crazy idea of your nutty husband turned out not to be so crazy after all.

The black cat was extremely sociable.

Some can consist of just a adjective plus a noun.

Cold drinks are my favorite.

A noun phrase can also just consist of a pronoun. he or them, etc.

You are always good to me.

He ran away.

I love watching them.

They were extremely rude.

It made me curious.

She left us confused.

They left yesterday.

I am better for it.

noun	(example:water)
adjective +noun	(example: cold water)
determiner +noun	(example: a teacher)
determiner+adjective+noun	(example: a smart teacher)
pronoun	(example:she)

Identify the part of each word in the underlined noun phrases as one of the above.

The pleasure in your voice was real. _____

I still have that infamous necklace. _____

Cobras are dangerous snakes. _____

She buys a pair of new shoes every year. _____

He took a cruise with his rich, generous uncle. _____

You may not know that whales are mammals. _____

Don't forget to buy a low-fat chicken sandwich. _____

I forgot to mention it to you. _____

Prepositional phrase consist of a preposition plus a noun phrase, for example: in the street.

Let's carry the bed into the house.

Bring the box to us.

There was a picture on her dresser.

Jeanne is living in North Carolina.

A key to knowing what the prepositional phrase is, is to learn the list of prepositions. Take this week and learn them.

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

Learn one row a day if you don't know them already.

Look back at your preposition list to help with these. Learn the second column today if you don't already.

Underline the prepositional phrase.

The fabric was between the two shelves.

There was a duck in the lake.

My son had lunch at the restaurant.

I never heard from him again.

She traveled without her children.

Learn your 3rd column of prepositional words.

In these sentences, put parentheses around the prepositional phrases and underline the noun phrases.

The fabric was between the shelves.

The gift was for a close friend

The duck was in the pond.

I never heard from him again.

I looked up to the top of the hill. -2 of them

learn 4th column of prepositional phrases.

Place parentheses around the prepositional phrases. There will be more than one in a sentence.

The toy is on the table in the dining room.

They landed an airplane in a grassy field, near the park.

The bird is by the pond in Goodells park.

The funny man from Michigan walked in the store.

Andy ran to the field across the road.

She told the story of the night she first arrived at the house.

I met my long lost friend at the airport.

Mom arrived in Florida around midnight.

To some people, that is one of the greatest blessings in life.

Verb phrases.

Every verb phrase contains a verb. For example: laughs, arrived.

Underline verb phrase.

Fred ran.

A young woman cried.

The dog barked.

The girl smiled.

A verb phrase can consist of a verb plus a noun phrase, for example chased the ball.

Underline the verb phrase in each of the sentences below. It may be helpful to find the verb and then the noun to go with it.

We welcomed them.

He created a masterpiece.

Phil broke the cup.

Sam and I left the house.

We resent those comments.

I read an interesting book.

Samantha ordered soup.

verb phrases can have linking verbs.

John is the teacher.

Underline the verb phrases. Here it will be a verb plus an adjective.

The argument was silly.

The dress felt comfortable.

The children got excited.

Your pie tastes delicious.

Stephen became sick.

Underline the verb phrase in each sentence below. It may be an action word alone or it will be followed by a noun phrase (for example, saw the dog.)

Brandon was a radio engineer.

The king sent a clear message.

Those flowers look gorgeous.

We adore your lovely little girl.

She grew impatient.

Verb phrases can have prepositional phrases with them. For example: The Clark family lives around the corner. Lives—is the verb. Around the corner is the prepositional phrase.

Underline the verb phrase that consists of a prepositional phrase along with it.

He frequently came to my office.

The boat floated in the water.

Sam is from Port Huron.

She looked at me.

The sun appeared along the horizon.

They live near each other.

I read between the lines.

She played with her children.

Our plane flew over the Pacific Ocean.

Underline the verb phrase in each sentence below. The verb phrase will be
verb alone

verb +noun phrase

verb+prepositional phrase

Look for the verb to help find it.

This is for the whole family _____ Verb+prepositional phrase

The clowns never laugh with the audience. _____

The band played my favorite song _____

They left at noon. _____

Amanda rented a car. _____

Kim's three -month old baby smiled. _____

I found the missing piece. _____

On holidays, The Maryon's entertain. _____

Underline the verb phrase. It will be verb +adjective or verb +prepositional phrase.

You look pretty.

Her mother looked under the bed.

The morning seemed peaceful.

The stock market fell hard.

The show was disastrous.

It rolled under the bed.

The host appeared annoyed.

A verb phrase can consist of a verb plus a noun phrase plus a prepositional phrase, for example “drove her friend to the mall.”

Underline the verb phrase. It will consist of a verb+noun phrase+ prepositional phrase.

I called my wife during intermission.

Brooklyn added protein to her diet.

She knit that blanket from an unusual yarn.

Her housekeeper rinsed the clothes in hot water.

I like my coffee without cream.

Jack and Sarah bought a wedding gift at Target.

Greg met his wife near his home.

He rescued her from the boring party.

Underline and identify whether it is

verb (alone)

verb+noun phrase

verb+adjective

verb+prepositional phrase

verb+noun phrase+prepositional phrase.

Your brother is a talent physician. _____

Their doctor operates at that hospital. _____

Collin threw himself into the battle. _____

The offer sounded unrealistic. _____

His mother went to the drugstore. _____

Yesterday we met a few of our friends. _____

We made a deal over dinner. _____

The doctor sounded peaceful. _____

Auxiliary phrases

Here are a few examples of auxiliary verbs. The helping verb underlined.

She should study.

She has studied.

she is studying.

There are only a few helping verbs, we may remember them as:

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

have has had

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

If you look at the above examples, you will notice that the main verb comes after the helping verb.

Circle whether or not each sentence has a helping verb. Look for main verb, which is underlined, and see if there is a helping verb before it.

He talked about himself. no helping verb

They were arguing loudly.

The frog had jumped five feet.

You invited everyone.

I must buy some milk.

Running should increase your stamina.

Dad will go fishing tomorrow.

Circle the sentence if it has a helping verb.

You might write her a letter.

Congress voted on the bill.

Beth has survived the divorce.

I could be an actress.

You should do that.

She could move nearby.

My friends wants a three-car garage.

Modals

One kind of helping verb is called a modal. A modal adds information, such as a possibility, necessity, or requests, to the verb that follows.

Brooklyn can do the job.

I will worry about that later.

You should rest before the baby arrives.

Sam might change that carpeting.

One kind of helping verb is called a modal. The basic modals of English are:
can, may, shall, will, must, could, might, should, would

Underline the modal in each of the sentences below.

They must delay the invasion.

You will find courage in your heart.

Mr. Maryon might go with you.

You should be proud of yourself.

Tomorrow we may go to the mall.

I could dance up a storm.

Lauren can name that tune in ten seconds.

Underline the modal and put a circle around the main verb.

She will be happy.

The curtains might hide the view.

Evan could work on the problem.

He can leave this morning.

You must go to the emergency room immediately.

The children will enjoy these gifts.

One would think so

Perfect have

One kind of helping verb is have. It has three forms: have, has, and had.

Sentences with the helping verb have are said to be expressed in the perfect aspect, which adds information to the main verb about real-world time. For example “The have eaten dinner early today.” The have indicates that the action began in the past and is complete.

Underline the have helping verbs. It may be any of the three forms.

The bridge had collapsed.

That cheerful man has saved the day.

Her neighbor has been a teacher for thirty years.

Your comments have entertained me enormously.

You and I have played chess numerous times.

Underline the helping verb –have form, and put a circle around the main verb.

He had annoyed his sister.

Stephen and Autumn have worked for hours.

Their mother has spoken of you often.

Your daughter has grown a lot taller.

She has seen her friends twice since last Tuesday.

Our cats have made a mess of the living room.

The verb have is not only used as a helping verb. It can also be the main verb. Here are some examples with have as main verb. Notice that when have is used as the main verb, it refers to the notion of possession or ownership.

I have a comfortable blanket.

She has a beautiful home.

That family had a lot of issues.

Mark with a check whether the forms of have are being used as helping verbs or as main verbs.

	Helping verb	Main verb
Pete had a good time.		X
Jadyn has experience a good time.		
He has seen her often.		
You have a lot of CDs.		
She had spaghetti for dinner.		
Grandma slept on the couch.		
Lauren had trouble with her car this morning.		
Mrs. Anter had called the paramedics.		

Forms of be

One kind of helping verb is be. It has the following forms: is, are, am, was, were, be, being, been, and been.

Sentences with the helping verb be are said to be expressed in the progressive or continuous aspect, which indicates that the action takes place over a period of time.

She is leaving on her bike.

They were managing the restaurant.

Underline the forms of the helping verb be

The reporter was writing her story.

He is controlling his anger.

They were watching a movie last night.

I am doing a lot of things right now.

I was cleaning my room yesterday.

Underline the be helping verbs and circle the main verb in the following:

I was talking to Sam.

Stephen and Collin are studying French.

He is testing her patience.

I am taking a ride.

You were reading for hours.

The boat is arriving.

The children were playing peacefully

The verb be not only can be used as a helping verb, but can also be the main verb in a sentence. Here are sentences with the be as the main verb—called a linking verb.

I am happy.

She was a cowgirl.

Decide whether the form of be is used as a helping or main verb. Place a check.

	helping verb	main verb
Amy is a genius		X
Evan is looking at the mail.		
That concept was difficult.		
They were watching TV.		
I am a dentist.		
David is a famous writer.		
You are joking, right?		
Brooklyn and Blessing were friends.		

Sometimes you can find two occurrences of be.

Mike is being a pain.

The first occurrence is a helping verb, the second is a main verb.

Combining auxiliary verbs

All the sentences with helping (auxiliary verbs) that we've looked at so far have had only one helping verb. It is possible for a sentence to have more than one.

Remember there are three kind of helping verbs: modals—should, can, might, have, be

She should have stayed.

She may be staying.

She has been staying.

She should have been staying with us.

Micah might have been looking at her.

Underline the main verb, then circle any helping verbs before the main verb.

She was focusing on the mirror.

Paul should have been enjoying his new job.

You can have three scoops of ice cream.

Tammy has been working for ten years.

He could have been lying to me.

Tomorrow we will go to the movies.

Underline each helping verb.

The children have been working hard.

You should read this book.

Amy might have gotten the flu.

My answer was bothering him.

He could have been a loser.

I have written many books about mothering.

This has been a difficult time for me.

I had been writing to him often.

We were good friends.

This storm will pass soon.

We had a sudden storm.

He may have been working on the project.

They can do the research.

Everyone has had a great time at the party.

It must have been difficult to let go of your child.

Suffixes of auxiliary verbs.

when helping verb is progressive be, the next verb always has –ing added to its base form. is sleeping the –ing verb form is called the present participle.

Each of the following has a form of the helping verb be. Underline the verb be and the -ing ending of the following verb.

Madelyn is sleeping now.

The children were working hard.

I am considering a new job.

Collin is watching his favorite show.

She is leaving tomorrow at noon.

Paul is learning to be good.

I am dreaming of a white Christmas.

When have is the helping verb, the next verb typically has –ed or –en added to its base form. Example: has eaten, have watched. The verb form following the helping verb have is called the past participle.

Underline the have and the –ed or –en of the following verbs.

Carla and Sam have written many books together.

He and Mike had shaken hands.

Toby and Kim have enjoyed themselves enormously.

The basketball game has ended in a tie.

The local theater has provided much entertainment over the years.

I have seen you somewhere before.

They have eaten dinner together.

The –ed and –en suffixes are the most common endings for past participles. However there are actually several ways to form past participles.

verb base	perfect	past participle
be	have been	been
see	have seen	seen
give	have given	given
walk	have walked	walked
play	have played	played

Sometimes you add suffix –en and change the vowel of a base word.

begin	have begun	begun
sing	have sung	sung
speak	have spoken	spoken

Sometimes no change is made at all to the verb.

hit	have hit	hit
come	have come	come

We just have to memorize these. When the helping verb is a modal(underlined) the next form of the verb is always in base form. The piano salesman should consider his actions. He will recognize his bad behavior.

Underline the modal and circle the main verb in its base form.

He should oppose their actions.

Richard will believe the truth.

They may be home late.

We shall overcome our sin.

I would do it in an instant.

The mail should arrive by noon.

A noun that consist of a verb and the suffix –ing is called a gerund. For example:
Entertain-ing is fun.

Here are more examples of sentences with gerunds.

Reading is one of life’s pleasures.

Thinking can be hard work!

They stopped worrying about it.

Decide if underlined word ending in –ing is being used as a verb or as a noun (gerund). To help you decide, see whether the –ing word follows the helping verb be.

verb (progressive)

noun(gerund)

She likes walking the horse.

X

They are constructing houses in our town.

Giving to charity is good to do.

Last night we were having lots of fun.

She enjoys listening to her music.

I am considering you for a job.

Here is a summary of the three helping verbs we have discussed:

helping verb

following verb

modal

base form

perfect have

past participle form (typically ending in –ed or –en)

progressive be

present participle form (always ending in –ing)

tense

The verb of a sentence gives information about tense.

Circle the verbs that are in the present tense. The other ones are past.

sends

sat

wrote

talk

felt

perceived

am

has

sing

Tense information is always indicated by the first verb in the sentence, excluding modals.

Jim has studied. Jim has been studying. I might do it tomorrow.

Sentences with no helping verb are either in the present or past tense.

Almost all verbs for past end in –ed. These are called regular verbs. However we always have some that don't follow the rule. They are called irregulars. For example Today I see. yesterday I saw.

Decide if each sentence is in the past or present tense. Circle if it is the past.

Her baby giggled happily.

They deliver furniture on Tuesday.

I voted for her.

Michigan State beat Ohio State.

The weather is hot today.

My daughter came for a visit.

Sentences with will followed by the main verb are in the future tense.

John will study tomorrow.

Circle if the sentences happen in the future.

He sleeps late on weekends.

Zach was proud of his son.

Beth will get married soon.

My sister will run in the race.

I study in England every summer.

We will hold a family party in July.

Sentences with the have helping verb also change in form to indicate tense:

I have bought the drink.

I had bought the drink.

The difference between the two is that the first one is in the present tense, while the other is in past. Notice that it is only the form of have that changes to indicate tense information. The verb after have is always in its past participle form, which does not change to indicate tense. Although sentences with the have helping verb are in the perfect aspect, when we talk about a sentence with both tense and aspect, we just use the term “tense.”

The first sentence is in the present perfect tense. While other sentence is in the past perfect tense.

If a sentence has a form of have as a helping verb, it will have the word perfect as part of the name tense.

The present tense forms of have are have and has. The past tense forms of have is had.

Decide if each sentence is in the present perfect or past perfect tense. use the form of have to help you make the decision.

I had believed every word she said. past perfect

She had wanted to do everything on her own.

Mark has known about her intentions.

Kim had decided to do that.

I have written to her about that issue.

You have been a good friend.

We have purchased a new home.

Sam has promised to tell the truth.

I

If a sentence has will as a helping verb, it will have the word future as part of the name of its tense.

Decide if each sentence is present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect tense. Look at the form of have and for the presence of will to help you.

Our friends have dropped by. present perfect

They have finished their work.

The alarm clock will have gone off by then.

Linda had locked the door.

My friend John has been a great help to me.

Frank had appeared in a movie before.

You have encouraged me many times.

She has written a letter to her mom.

You will have left a great inheritance for your children.

If a sentence has a form of be as a helping verb, it will have the word progressive as part of the name of its tense.

The present tense of be are: am, is, and are. The past tense of be are: was and were

Decide whether each sentence is present progressive, past progressive, or future progressive.

He was racing down the steps of the library. past progressive

She is packing her bags.

Tony will be thinking about it all day.

The computer was working on it.

It will be rainy tomorrow.

I am getting tired.

You surely are kidding.

Amy will be starting a new business.

The man was washing his car.

We will be celebrating our anniversary.

In review:

A sentence with will always has the word future in its tense name.

A sentence with a have helping verb always has the word perfect in its tense name.

A sentence with a be helping verb followed by a verb in its –ing form always has the word progressive in its tense name.

For sentences without will look at the form of the first helping verb, if there is one, or of the mainverb, if theres no helping verb to determine if the tense is present of past.

Identify the tense name of each of the verb combinations.

had thought past perfect

will consider

experienced

will have wanted

had been watching

will be reading

were acting

will have been studying

has had

have been sleeping

mention

answers on next page don't look this is for your teacher😊

answers for next page: past progressive, past, future progressive, present perfect, past perfect progressive

Answers

will consider future

experienced past

will have wanted future perfect

had been watching past perfect progressive

will be reading future progressive

Identify the tense name.

She was making some great progress.

Marie shrugged her shoulders.

She will be taking a long walk.

He has had two serious operations.

They had been getting numerous phone calls.

answer on previous page

subjects

If the main verb of the sentence is an action verb, the subject of the sentence is the doer of the action and generally comes before the verb. It can be found by answering the question “who or what is doing the action?”

Underline the subject of each sentence. It will be the doer of the action and will be the first noun phrase in each sentence.

Jane demanded an answer to the question.

The servant accompanied Jesus on his trip.

Such families have often preferred to travel in style.

They could do nothing but run.

The player are arguing loudly.

Target is holding a huge sale next Tuesday.

The TV repairman has just arrived.

If the main verb of the sentence is a linking verb the subject is who or what the sentence is about: the subject is found before the verb.

Earlier, she had felt dizzy.

Both sisters became doctors.

Jadyn is tall.

Underline the subject in each of the sentences below.

The hotel is an attractive place.

The local merchants were on his side.

Her parents are good people.

Their apology seems genuine.

Underline the subject of each sentence below it will be either the doer of the action or who or what the sentence is about.

The editor looked for new ideas for the magazine.

Mady usually goes berry picking with the Bakers.

Sam is happy with his new computer

Autumn's hair smells fresh.

I got there on time.

Bowling is a favorite pastime of mine.

The subject is not always right at the beginning of the sentence.

In the afternoon, I usually take a nap.

In truth, Sam had never really had a father.

Underline the subject in each of the sentences below. The subject will not necessarily be in the front.

After that, the girls came more often to help them.

Eventually Mr Sandstone broke the silence.

While running for office, the candidate campaigned vigorously.

For many reasons, Sam prefers to live in the city.

This movie lasted a long time.

Direct objects

A direct object of a sentence is receiving the action. It can usually be found by answering the question: “who or what is being acted upon or receiving the action?” The direct object typically occurs immediately after the verb.

John had painted a simple picture.

Underline the direct objects in each sentence below. Be sure to ask yourself who or what is being acted upon.

You must include all relevant facts.

The French ships needed fresh supplies.

She will watch the children.

Most people greeted us warmly at the party.

I bought two bottles of soda.

Where did you get that sweater?

Not all sentences have direct objects.

My friend laughed softly.

Mr Bill slept well.

These have transitive verbs and aren't acted upon something or someone and so they don't have direct objects like transitive verbs do.

Some sentences have prepositional phrases, these are NOT a direct object.

My friend laughed at the party.

Mr. Bill slept well during the night.

Decide whether or not each sentence below has a direct object.

Direct object yes or no

Her best friend entered the room first.

X

We will discuss each argument.

Collin worked for a tree company.

The children are enjoying Disneyland.

Can you pass the butter, please?

She wants a big scoop of chocolate ice cream.

underline the subjects and circle the direct objects

The soldiers fired their weapons.

She had married her next-door neighbor.

These people really irritate me.

Sam has found the directions to the party.

He added potatoes to the soup.

Samantha is expecting her first child.

Indirect objects

The indirect object can be found by answering the question “Who or what is receiving the direct object.”

Sue gave the information to Sam.

They bought the car for their teenage daughter.

Sentences that have an indirect object must have a direct object. Since indirect objects receive direct object.

Underline the indirect object in the sentences below.

Holly left the plate for Sam.

She taught the solutions to the class.

Kim is telling the story to all the children.

His father had bought the boat for John.

You will show the money to me.

They bid farewell to their house guests.

My dad baked a pie for us.

Each sentence below contains an indirect object, which is underlined. Change each sentence to the other pattern by moving the indirect object and either deleting or adding to or for.

Sally made us breakfast. Sally made breakfast for us.

Your turn:

The principal might show the film to her students.

The referee threw me the ball.

Tara passed her friend a note.

The boss wishes much success to his new employee.

Each sentence below contains an indirect object. Change each sentence to the other pattern by moving the indirect object and either deleting or adding to or for.

Sam gave Mike a package. Sam gave a package to Mike.

He will send the poem to his wife.

Brooklyn's friend was throwing a party for her.

The librarian found Kim a good book.

My grandma baked me my favorite dessert.

I sang a lullaby to you.

Underline the indirect object in each sentence below. It can occur either before or after the direct object.

Jeff made me that bench.

We found a dress for her.

Mr. Michael has brought him the plans.

The old hunter told us the story.

I never promised you a beach home.

Can't she give him an honest answer?

I got you a small present.

Underline the direct object and circle the indirect object if there is one.

That man got his friend a computer.

The children gave the teacher a pie.

I brought this for you.

The two girls clapped hands.

She is telling the reporter the truth.

Don't give me that!

I bid all of you good night.

People have been telling this story for ages.

Functions of pronouns

A subject pronoun is used when it is functioning as the subject of the sentence.

An object pronoun is used when it is functioning as :the direct object of the sentence, the indirect object of the sentence or the object of a preposition.

The teacher went home early today. –the teacher is the subject.

The students liked the teacher very much---the teacher is the direct object

The parents gave the gift to the teacher.—the teacher is the indirect object.

Subject pronouns are used as subjects of a sentence:

I read the book today. She is sad.

Object pronouns are used in all other contexts. Direct object, indirect object and object of a preposition.

Indicate whether it is a subject or object pronoun. For *you* and *it* you will need to look at how the pronoun is being used in the sentence.

	subject pronoun	object pronoun
<u>I</u> feel great.	X	
<u>She</u> laughed at the movie.		
Don't bother <u>me</u> now.		
<u>I</u> don't feel guilty.		
He had asked <u>her</u> to dance.		
<u>It</u> is not a very interesting show.		
This does not concern <u>us</u> .		
The critics were raving <u>about it</u> .		
It doesn't matter to <u>them</u> at all.		

Implied subjects

Open that book cover now!

Please be careful!

The subjects of commands is an understood or you implied. You say the subject is "you understood."

Indicate the subject of each sentence below. If it is a command specify you as the subject. We won't put exclamation points in the sentences.

subject

Eat a well-balanced diet

you

These illnesses are treatable.

Be supportive

John' father is an architect.

Stand up for your rights.

Give me a break.

I can't give it to you.

Help me out with this.

Indicate the subject, stated or understood, direct object if there is one, and indirect object if there is one.

	subject	direct object	indirect object
Give the money to Sam.	(you)	the money	Sam
You can see marks in the dirt.			
Give it to me!			
We need this computer.			
That film sounds interesting.			
Don't worry about it!			
They sent Bill the bill.			
Watch me!			
Mary fell to the floor			

Compound noun phrases

Two noun phrases joined by a coordinating conjunction are called a compound noun phrase.

She slipped both the letter and the picture into her pocket.

I'll be traveling to Michigan and Florida next week on business.

underline the compound noun phrases in each sentence below.

They had walked for miles and miles.

Henry felt guilt and shame for what he had done wrong.

Vermont has lots of old houses and rustic barns.

Paying for gas and electricity costs a lot more this year than last.

Danielle and I have been best friends for years.

The lead actress or actor will likely win the award.

compound verb phrases

Two verb phrases joined by a coordinating conjunction are called a compound verb phrase.

The general ran forward and led the troops

Underline the compound verb phrase

He invented the product but lost money in the process.

Stephen flew to Europe and visited his childhood home.

On Saturday nights Elizabeth dresses up and meets with her friends.

On hot summer days, the Maryon's drive to the beach and enjoy the sun.

Underline the compound noun phrase and verb phrase. A sentence may contain more than one compound phrase.

He and she will probably leave on Friday and return on Sunday.

The horse stepped back and rolled its eyes.

When Kim and her daughter travel to North Carolina, they always visit the mountains and the lake.

He loves to cook and entertain.

Your husband should work hard at his job or find another one.

That would ruin her reputation and end her career.

Four types of sentences

declarative---makes a statement

interrogative—asks a question

imperative—gives a command or makes a request

exclamatory—expresses strong emotion—ends in exclamation point

Identify the four types of sentences:

I'm shocked! _____ -

Rose and Sam are getting married in that house. _____

The weather was awful yesterday. _____

Watch out for that car! _____

Didn't we have fun at the park? _____

Would you want to rent a movie or watch tv? _____

Please grab me a cup of coffee. _____

yes/no question is one answered with a “yes or no” Do you like pickles?

A wh-question begins with one of the following wh- words (question words) when, where, what, why, which, who, whom, how. Where is the meeting?

A tag question contains a statement followed by a tag such as could you? aren't they? She is leaving soon, isn't she?

Identify whether this is a yes/no question or a wh-question or a tag question

He's not really crazy is he? _____

Are you interested? _____

Which is yours? _____

Is the evidence against him compelling? _____

How did you respond to his question? _____

Is there anything left in the cookie jar? _____ -

Simple sentences

A sentence that contains only one clause , that is one subject and one verb phrase, is called a simple sentence.

The little boy laughed.

Are the following simple sentences?

on the floor

the extremely tall boy

were reading newspapers on the train

None of these contain both a subject and a verb phrase, and so these are not sentences at all, they are just phrases.

Underline the subject and circle the verb phrase.

I stayed in bed that day.

Nobody moved.

I overslept today.

Our cousin lives about an hour from us.

Whales are mammals.

Decide if the items below are simple sentences or just a phrase.

I have never eaten fish. _____

Expensive antique jewelry _____

Our home on the ranch _____

Fresh-cut flowers on the table _____

Sailing around the world _____

Sang my favorite song _____

She is paying for her own tuition. _____

Exercising can leave you exhausted. _____

The bus is approaching. _____

Compound sentences

A sentence that is made up of two or more sentences (clauses) joined by a coordinating conjunction is called a compound sentence.

I felt restless after breakfast and I wandered around the house.

Underline each of the sentences that are in the compound sentence.

Adrian pulled the car into the street, and Beth began reading the directions.

She enjoyed shopping for food, but she especially enjoyed cooking.

I can do this now, or I can do it later.

The players are running onto the field, and then they are beginning to practice.

You can pay with cash, or you can take out a loan.

Decide if each sentence below is a simple sentence or a compound sentence.
Remember simple contains just one sentence while compound contains at least two sentences joined by a coordinating conjunction.

He can't blame her for her problem . _____

It will be a rainy day. _____

He was watching her, but she was pretending not to notice. _____

We like him a lot. _____

He will be going to Michigan State, or he will study at Cornell University. _____

The coach wants to win, but he will be happy with a tie. _____

Determine whether each sentence is simple or compound.

It was a scene of joy but one thing spoiled the moment. _____

The boxer fell to his knees but he managed to get back up. _____

I like to drink coffee or tea after dinner. _____

Matt was driving to new York with his kids and his neighbor's son. _____

The weather is already chilly, but I am not ready for winter just yet. _____

She likes classical music but rarely goes to concerts. _____

You must get ready immediately or I'll leave without you. _____

Complex sentence

A complex sentence consists of at least two sentences (clauses) a main clause and a dependent clause. The dependent clause is a subpart of the main clause and adds information to it. Example. Sally visited her before she moved.

In a compound sentence, the clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction such as and, or, and but. In a complex sentence, the dependent clause is joined to the rest of the sentence by a subordinating conjunction.

Here is a list of common subordinating conjunctions:

after
although
as
as if
as though
because
before
even if
even though
how
if
in order that
once
rather than
since
so (that)
than
that
though
till
unless
until
what
when
whenever
where
wherever
whether
while
which
who
why

A dependent clause is joined to another clause by a subordinating conjunction such as although, if, where

The easiest way to identify a dependent clause is to look for a subordinating conjunction and see if its followed by a sentence. If it is then the subordinating conjunction plus the sentence directly following it is a dependent clause.

For each complex sentence below, underline the dependent clause. Remember to look for the subordinating conjunction, which is the first start of the dependent clause.

Helen stared in dismay at the floor after she opened the dining room door.

His father is returning to England because the furniture is arriving.

Sarah smiled at him although she had never felt less like smiling.

I am going to solve this crossword puzzle even if it takes me all day.

James accepted the job before he checked with his wife.

I will not speak to you unless you tell me the truth.

For each complex sentence underline the dependent clause .Remember to look for the subordinating conjunction, which is the first word of the clause. The clause will either be before or after the main clause.

After he uttered her name, an awful silence fell on the room.

Even though she was a difficult woman, they had a good marriage.

You should pay for automobile insurance even if your car is old.

Unless the train arrives soon, we'll miss our appointment.

While you were away, important changes took place.

If you really want it, I will loan you my laptop.

She is going to success wherever she ends up.

For each complex sentence below, underline the subject of the dependent clause, not the main clause.

I had an interesting conversation with him while we were walking home.

I like to sit on the balcony when the weather is nice.

George did it because he recognized the woman.

Someone rang the doorbell while we were having lunch.

Zach was behaving as though he knew the answer.

The bus arrived at the station before I could finish the newspaper.

For each sentence below, decide if it is a simple sentence or a complex sentence.
Some complex sentences will have more than one dependent clauses.

Those two brothers always dress alike

Simple

The two horses thrived on the ranch because they received excellent care.

The general returned home with his family.

The old housekeeper welcomed her warmly when her mother was present.

We are not going to the beach until it stops raining.

He likes foreign movies a lot.

As we approach our destination, we became rather emotional.

Complex sentences can have different kinds of dependent clauses. The ones we've talked about so far are called adverbial clauses because like adverbs, they typically tell us more about a verb, adjective, or another adverb. For example, in the sentence, Things improved after Mr. Collin arrived, the underlined dependent clause is telling us something about the time of the action.

In other complex sentences, dependent clauses can be used as a noun phrase. For example: That statement is silly.

"that statement" is a noun clause. When a dependent clause is functioning as a noun phrase, it's called a noun clause. Here are some more sentence pairs in which the second sentence of the pair has a dependent clause acting as a noun phrase.

I know that you are right.

Why they left town remains unknown.

Notice that a noun clause looks just like other dependent clauses: they begin with a subordinating conjunction and contain both a subject and a verb phrase. However when a sentence has a noun clause, the rest of the sentence cannot always stand alone; it needs the noun clause to be complete.

Underline the dependent clause in each of the complex sentences below. It will be either an adverbial clause or a noun clause.

Whatever you do is acceptable.

I'll stay with James until Sam comes home.

That my candidate will win is obvious.

They want to find out why the waitress was so rude to them.

I can speak French better than you can speak English.

We were tired of waiting, so we left.

In a noun clause, the subordinating conjunction “that” can be deleted following a main clause.

Example: I think (that) it’s going to rain.

So when you don’t see a subordinating conjunction in a sentence, but the sentence has more than one subject and a verb phrase, ask yourself if you can insert the word “that” somewhere. If so, then you will know you have a dependent clause.

Underline the dependent clauses in each sentences below. In some cases, the conjunction “that” will have been deleted.

They knew she would escape.

They don’t believe that her partner will keep his word.

Mrs. Smith was sure her pie would win the baking contest.

We heard you were accepted to Harvard Law School.

It is true that I am going to become a partner in this firm.

Jack always thought that one day she would be a leading actress.

The little girl pretended she was dancing with a prince.

Decide if each sentence is simple, compound, or complex.

She told me I wasn't giving up yet.

complex

I want a piece of apple pie.

I had been hoping you could come to the game.

He proposed to her when she graduated from college.

My mother changed the subject, but it was too late.

You can do the food shopping first, or you can do your other errands.

I know the woman in the blue dress.

Sentences with relative clauses

I'll tell my husband, who will be home soon.

Miss Maryon had her money in the bank that failed.

A relative clause (adjective clause) is a kind of dependent clause, it provides additional information about a noun phrase in the main clause. Example (relative clause underlined) I brought the cookies that are on the plate.

In each sentence below, the relative clause is underlined, the noun phrase which the relative clause is modifying is in bold. The main clause can stand on its own as a sentence without the relative clause; the relative clause just provides additional information about the noun phrase its modifying and cannot stand alone. Like other clauses, a relative clause has its own subject and verb phrase.

She transferred the plate to **the tray** that she just washed.

Sam thought about **the man** who was living in Italy at the time.

Underline the relative clause in each sentences below:

He paid no attention to the newspaper which was next to him.

The police arrested the man whom they had been looking for.

Clifford bought a present that was just perfect for his friend.

I am renting an apartment that has two bedrooms.

You should pay for your vacation with the money that I gave you.

Underline the relative clause it can be anywhere in the sentence.

She gave him a smile that lit up her face.

The professor who gives easy tests is on break this semester.

The hotel which is near the shore doesn't open until May.

Those strawberries that you brought are absolutely delicious.

Relative clauses begin with one of the relative pronouns: that, which, who, whom whose

Underline the relative pronoun that begins the relative clause.

The student whom I spoke to was confused.

He phoned the woman who was writing the article.

The highway which I take to work needs repair.

We are going to patronize the pharmacy which has just opened up.

Underline the relative clause and put a circle around the main clause.

Natalie usually wears clothes that look flattering on her.

I am meeting Mr. Jones at the museum that he supports.

The robber opened the case which contained the most cash.

I contacted the young man whose wallet I found on the subway.

Underline the dependent clause in each of the sentences below. It will be either a relative clause, a noun clause, or an adverbial clause.

The historian visited most of the sites that he wrote about.

Her cousin needs to know whether she will be going to Florida this weekend.

Even if you don't feel good, you should definitely attend the convention.

They watched TV when they got home.

The offer that I have given you is a fair one.

Compound complex sentences

A compound-complex sentence is a combination of a compound and complex sentence. It has at least two main clauses and at least one dependent clauses.

Ex: His friends were always there for William, and he appreciated the help that they often gave him.

They are walking quickly down the hall which connects their lab to the main office.

The castle looked beautiful in the sunlight, and it dominated the countryside which was around it.

The Maryon family has gone on the vacation which they've been planning for years.

Since you moved, a lot of things have changed.

I am not going to sign the contract until my lawyer looks it over.

Identify as simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex sentence.

Her older son, whose name was Edward, moved into the city first.

If you travel to New York, you should definitely visit Times Square.

Once you arrive in Europe, you should call me.

He is sleeping soundly, but he needs to get up soon.

They buy a newspaper almost every morning.

I invited Sue over and she joined me for a dinner which was delicious.

Active and passive sentences

Sentences with the subject before the verb are called active sentences. Charley repaired his computer.

Sentences that do not have the subject before the verb are called passive sentences. This computer was repaired by Charley.

My friend mentioned his excellent reputation (active)

His excellent reputation was mentioned by my friend (passive)

The worm was eaten by the bird (passive)

The bird ate the worm (active)

Decide whether each sentence is active or passive. See if the subject (doer of the action) is before or after the verb.

The landscaper was hired by her neighbor.

The story was told by a great writer.

Tim chose the pastries.

Little Madelyn's picture was taken by her grandmother.

We are cooking something for lunch.

My credit card company has responded to my inquiry.

The votes were counted by the election commission.

Positive and negative sentences

I will think about it.

Timothy called her.

These two sentences are positive sentences.

I will not think about it.

The teacher was not kind.

These two sentences are negative sentences.

A sentence is made negative by inserting “not” after the first helping verb.

You are not to put two double negatives in a sentence.

I don't like nobody. do not and nobody—two negative words.

I don't like anybody. correct

Change each sentence to a negative by inserting the word not.

The soldier helped his comrade to his feet.

The soldier did not help his comrade to his feet.

This path will lead you to the stable.

Frank had been walking for hours.

They have a swimming pool.

You could have been more inspiring.

She has been a waitress for a long time.
