GRAMMAR REVIEW PACKET 2
PARTS OF SPEECH

Words in the English language are divided, according to their use in the sentence, into eight classes called parts of speech.

The eight parts of speech are classified under four headings:

1. Principal
   a. Noun
   b. Pronoun
   c. Verb

2. Modifiers
   a. Adjective
   b. Adverb

3. Connectives
   a. Preposition
   b. Conjunction

4. Independent
   a. Interjection

DEFINITIONS

A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.
   Example: Many famous Americans were born in poverty.

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.
   Example: I am going with you.

A verb is a word or group of words that specify action, occurrence, or state of being.
   Example: Mary plays the piano well. (action)
          The play will be held tonight. (occurrence)
          Mary is the best pianist. (state of being)

      *   *   *

A word or group of words used to describe, modify, or limit the meaning of another word is called a modifier. Adjectives and adverbs are modifiers.

An adjective modifies the meaning of a noun or pronoun.
   Example: The horse is a domestic animal.

An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
   Examples: Speak distinctly. (verb)
              This problem is very difficult. (adjective)
              We are driving too rapidly. (adverb)

      *   *   *

A word that joins one word to another, or one group of words to another, is called a connective. Prepositions and conjunctions are connectives.

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between its object (the noun or pronoun that follows it) and some other word in the sentence.

   Example: We are going to Cleveland this summer.

A conjunction connects words or groups of words.

   Example: Carl and John are visiting us.
An **interjection** is an exclamatory sound used to express some emotion.

Examples: *Look, that airplane is flying upside down!\nWow!*

Interjections are classed as independent elements since they have no grammatical connection with the sentence.

**The part of speech to which a word belongs is determined by its use in the sentence.**

**NOUNS**  
A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

- **Persons** - Dan, teacher, child
- **Places** - Grand Canyon, city, Nevada, kitchen
- **Things** - train, lamp, canary, year, bread
- **Ideas** - grief, desire, democracy, speed, bravery

**Hints to Help You Identify Nouns:**

1. **The, a, and an** signal that a noun is coming. Sometimes the noun is the next word. Sometimes it is a few words away.

   Examples: a **book**  a green **storage box**
   an **orange**  an **old wooden toy**
   the old **man**  the **baby**

2. **His, her, my, your, their, our, and its** sometimes signal that a noun is coming. Sometimes the noun is the next word. Sometimes it is a few words away.

   Examples: his **book**  their young **child**
   your **orange**  its **paw**
   my red **dress**  her former **neighbor**

3. Sometimes students get confused when they see two or three nouns in a row. In these cases, only the last word serves as a noun. The other words are describing that noun.

   Examples: the American **student**  the shoe **box**
   the Vietnam War **veterans**

4. **Possessive words**, words that show ownership, also signal that a noun is coming. Sometimes the noun is the next word. Sometimes it is a few words away.

   Examples: Mary's **friend**  my sister's mean **boss**
   the girl's earth science **books**


   Examples: kindness  **madness**  cooperation
   attention  **moment**  retirement

6. Occasionally -**ing** words can be nouns.

   Examples: *Swimming* is great exercise.
   Before the **opening** of the new mall, shopping was limited.
7. Objects are nouns or pronouns.
   Examples: Jane threw the ball. Jane threw it. (direct object)
   We will go in the morning. (object of preposition)

**EXERCISE 1:** In each of the following sentences, underline all of the nouns.

1. My sister's husband went to town for milk and bread.
2. In the wee hours of the morning, our sick neighbor was rushed to a nearby hospital for an emergency operation.
3. In a moment of madness, I decided to purchase that adorable red dress which I saw in a downtown department store while browsing.
4. After rushing to buy season tickets for the football game, many loyal fans waited at the ticket window for three or four hours.
5. Since airsickness usually occurs on bumpy flights, some airlines provide convenience bags for their airsick passengers.
6. While the car's driver tried to extinguish the flames, the rescue squad arrived to check on the condition of the passengers.
7. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
8. Down the long, dark road ran the escaped convict as the dogs howled in the woods.
9. The young boy and his mother enjoyed the play which was performed by the local community theater.
10. Sitting by the window on a snowy afternoon can be a pleasant experience.

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**PROPER NOUNS AND COMMON NOUNS**

There are two types of nouns - common and proper.

A common noun does not name a particular person, place, thing, or idea. These nouns are not capitalized. The following are common nouns:
   Persons: child, teacher, movie star, uncle
   Places: town, meadows, street, valley, gym
   Things: book, airplane, scissors, typewriter, shed
   Ideas: friendship, consideration, justice, anger

A proper noun names a particular person, place, or thing. These nouns are capitalized. The following are proper nouns:
   Persons: Ms. Frankel, Neil Armstrong, Rita, Aunt Gladys
   Places: Kansas City, Idaho, Egypt, Australia
   Things: Eiffel Tower, Old Faithful, Jupiter

** Proper nouns made up of more than one word are considered to be one noun.
   Examples: Bill of Rights, Colorado River, Revolutionary War**
EXERCISE 2: In each of the following sentences, underline all common nouns and circle all proper nouns.

1. Early one morning Charles A. Lindbergh left Roosevelt Field in New York in his plane, the Spirit of St.
   Louis.

2. Lindbergh attempted a nonstop flight to Paris.

3. The pilot was in the air for about thirty-three hours.

4. The plane flew through rain and fog before landing.

5. Lindbergh finally reached the designated landing field in Paris.

6. On his return to the United States aboard a cruiser, the young hero was welcomed by President Calvin
   Coolidge.

7. Many first ladies in the White House have lobbied for new laws.

8. Eleanor Roosevelt urged legislation to assist the poor and the needy citizens of our country.

9. Jacqueline Kennedy worked for legislation that made the White House a national shrine.

10. Lady Bird Johnson was interested in beautifying America.

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### PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word used in place of one or more than one nouns. It may stand for a person, place, thing, or idea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronouns:</th>
<th>Interrogative Pronouns:</th>
<th>Demonstrative Pronouns:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subjective</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>who</td>
<td>this</td>
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<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>whom</td>
<td>that</td>
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<td>them</td>
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<td>your, yours</td>
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<tr>
<td>his</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her, hers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>our, ours</td>
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<tr>
<td>their, theirs</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indefinite Pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular: (one-words)</th>
<th>(-body words)</th>
<th>(-thing words)</th>
<th>(others)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>nobody</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>anybody</td>
<td>anything</td>
<td>either</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>everybody</td>
<td>everything</td>
<td>neither</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>someone</td>
<td>somebody</td>
<td>something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Intensive/Reflexive Pronouns:

Some of the pronouns in the personal pronouns list can be combined with -self or -selves: myself, himself, herself, yourself, ourselves, themselves.
EXERCISE 3: Underline the pronouns in the following sentences.

1. Our house is not far from theirs.
2. The baby bruised herself when she fell.
3. They read the false document and approved it.
4. My record player is quite different from hers.
5. We must not allow ourselves to overlook injustice.
6. The record player is his, but the new records are hers.
7. He should have used his skates instead of hers.
8. Shall we follow her suggestion?
9. She gave herself a haircut and suggested one for me.
10. Marie and Pierre Curie devoted their lives to the discovery of radium and the study of its effects on human beings.

VERBS The verb is one of the foundation words of a sentence.

EVERY SENTENCE MUST CONTAIN A VERB.

The verb gives the sentence meaning by saying something about the subject.

Notice the verbs in these sentences:

Examples: I like homemade ice cream.
           The Blakes drove through the Ozarks.
           Are alligators reptiles?

A verb is a word that expresses action or otherwise helps to make a statement.

There are three types of verbs: action, linking, and helping.

An action verb is a verb that expresses mental or physical action.

Examples: The owls hooted all night.
           Gloria played with the children.
           We studied our history at the library.

EXERCISE 4: Underline the action verb or verbs in each sentence.

1. For a science project, Elena built a sundial.
2. Mr. Santos carefully explained the problem again.
3. For my fall sport, I chose soccer.
4. This waterfall drops two hundred feet.
5. Mike's bicycle skidded on the pavement.
6. In Millersville you transfer to another bus.

7. We drove from Ohio and reached our destination by noon.

8. The heavy traffic delayed us.

9. They scored two runs in the first inning.

10. The police arrested two suspects and charged them with murder.

A **linking verb** is a verb that does not show action but connects the subject with another word. The most common linking verb is *be*. The following are some forms of the verb *be*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>is</th>
<th>are</th>
<th>was</th>
<th>were</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>am</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>being</td>
<td>been</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

1. I **am** a photographer.
2. He **is** sick.
3. We **are** early.
4. Those berries **were** delicious.

**EXERCISE 5**: Underline the **linking** verbs in each sentence.

1. Denver is the capital of Colorado.
2. Tom and Bob were late for school.
3. He was a doctor for seven years.
4. The teacher is mad at her students.
5. They were quiet during the show.
6. Our universe is full of wonders!
7. They are here for the party.
8. I **am** a reporter for a major newspaper.
9. The child is good for her babysitter.
10. The man in the red sweater is my brother.

A **helping verb** helps either an action verb or a linking verb. A verb may consist of one word or several words. If it consists of more than one word, it is called a **verb phrase**. A verb phrase contains either an action verb or a linking verb with one or more **helping** verbs in front of it.

Here is a list of words commonly used as helping verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>am</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>has</th>
<th>may</th>
<th>shall</th>
<th>do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>might</td>
<td>should</td>
<td>does</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td>being</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>must</td>
<td>did</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>will</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>could</td>
<td>would</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE 6: *Underline the verb phrase or phrases in the following sentences.*

1. She might be going with us tomorrow.
2. Joan and Mark have been dating for three years.
3. It must have been an error.
4. You should be resting before the game.
5. After work I can meet you for dinner.
6. We could have been roommates at Florida State.
7. He does believe in hard work.
8. I shall do the essay after school.
9. The boys would be sleeping if not for the storm.
10. My watch did break, but I will get a new one for my birthday.

**A split verb phrase** occurs when the verb phrase is interrupted by another part of speech. There are two types of split verb phrases.

1. Verb phrases are sometimes split by adverbs, such as not, never, ever, often, rarely, always, only, just, really, and already. Since these words are never verbs, they are referred to as “never verbs.”
   Examples: Ken does not have a pen. Our dog has always been a loving pet.

2. Verb phrases in questions are often interrupted or split by the subjects.
   Examples: Did you watch the play? Can Tom go with me?

EXERCISE 7: *Underline the split verb phrase in each sentence.*

1. Have you ever visited the museum in Dallas, Texas?
2. Bob and Mary would often go to the beach at noon.
3. You have just missed them.
4. Can the boys and girls play on the same team?
5. They should have never been playing with matches.
6. He may always need extra help.
7. Would the teacher allow us to leave early?
8. I have already finished my report for the meeting.
9. Did the storm damage the boat in the harbor?
10. Many of the parents will not allow their children to go to the play.
A contraction is formed by joining two words together, one of which is usually a verb. The following are examples:

- they've = they have
- shouldn't = should not
- it's = it is or it has
- we're = we are
- you're = you are
- she's = she is or she has
- hasn't = has not
- I've = I have
- I'm = I am

EXERCISE 8: Underline the contraction in each sentence.

1. They could've passed easily.
2. He hasn't driven in years.
3. Can't you see without your glasses?
5. She's been my friend for twenty years.
6. I'm thinking of taking a trip to the shore.
7. We've never missed an appointment.
8. It's my favorite subject.
9. We'll call you after the meeting.
10. During the summer they're going to France.

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun and answers the following questions:

- WHICH? ———— ———— Those books belong to me.
- HOW MANY? ———— ———— She failed three tests.
- WHAT KIND? ———— ———— The beautiful, new store just opened.

Many adjectives are formed by adding the endings –able, –ful, –ish, –less, or –y to nouns and verbs.

- agree ———— agreeable
- help ———— helpful
- fool ———— foolish
- care ———— careless
- noise ———— noisy

Adjectives usually precede the noun or pronoun they modify. Sometimes, however, they appear after a linking verb (be, being, been, is, are, was, were, am) and describe the word before the verb.

Examples: Mary is pretty.
          The girl is lovely.
          Henry was mad.

The articles (a, an, the) and the possessive pronouns (my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose) are also adjectives.
**EXERCISE 9**: Underline all the adjectives in each sentence and put parentheses around the (noun) the adjectives modify.

1. Some adoring fans waited for six hours just to see the popular singer.
2. The noise in the house was loud.
3. The slow jogger finished the long, grueling race.
4. Randy said that Joey was angry.
5. These attractive watches sold very quickly.
6. The torn, dirty boxes were thrown in the garbage.
7. The girl who won the contest is pretty.
8. Seven elderly people moved from the old neighborhood.
9. His jealous sister never had a kind word to say about anybody.
10. Her messy handwriting caused her to fail the writing course.

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**ADVERBS**

An adverb is a word that describes a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Adverbs usually answer these questions.

I. Adverbs that describe verbs answer the following questions:

   HOW? — — — — — — — — — — — — Martha answered the question easily.
   WHEN? — — — — — — — — — — — — They will return home tomorrow.
   WHERE? — — — — — — — — — — — — The club meets here.
   TO WHAT EXTENT? — — — The boy always forgets.

II. Adverbs that describe adjectives and adverbs answer the following question:

       (How charming? delightfully charming)
       Selma spoke too quickly.
       (How quickly? too quickly)

Adverbs are more difficult to spot because, unlike adjectives, which usually precede or are close to the nouns they modify, adverbs can appear anywhere in sentences. However, most -ly words are adverbs. Therefore, look for them in the sentences and see if they answer one of the adverb questions, especially the HOW question.

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**EXERCISE 9**: Underline all the adverbs in each sentence and draw arrows to the word they modify.

1. The bride smiled nervously.
2. The beautifully decorated hotel won an award.

3. Their shockingly bad behavior annoyed us.

4. She reacted negatively to the suggestion about her job.

5. Our television hasn’t been working too well.

6. Some lawyers are completely obsessed with status and money.

7. It is raining heavily.

8. One soldier had a seriously injured back and was rushed to a hospital.

9. She spoke softly and slowly.

10. Sam never wanted anything more strongly than he wanted to play tennis.

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**PREPOSITIONS**

A preposition shows the relationship that exists between a noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence. The noun or pronoun is the object of the preposition. The preposition and the noun or pronoun become the prepositional phrase.

Words commonly used as prepositions:

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

**Examples:** Note: the prepositional phrase is in ( )

Earl danced (with me.)  We ran (to the grocery store.)
She dressed (for the party.)  Dolly worked (at school and home.)

**Exception:** The preposition to when followed by a verb, is called an infinitive and is not a prepositional phrase. It might be helpful to cross through an infinitive phrase so you don't mislabel it.

Example of infinitive phrase:  I **like to walk** (to the beach.)

  to walk = infinitive  to the beach = prepositional phrase

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**EXERCISE 9:** Put parentheses around all (prepositional phrases).

1. The whole world watched the flight into space.

2. A bouquet of roses was the centerpiece.
3. The water in the cellar is getting deeper!
4. Isn't the view from the mountain spectacular?
5. Grandma brought a gift for Sandy.
6. This morning she had a dish of cereal and strawberries.
7. Who bought the house across the way?
8. Did you see the lightning during the storm?
9. The baby left her fingerprints along the wall.
10. Betty Myers read with expression and feeling.

CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction connects words, phrases, or sentences. There are four different kinds of conjunctions: coordinating, subordinating, conjunctive adverbs, and relative pronouns. Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions are discussed in this handout.

I. Coordinating conjunctions join words, phrases, or sentences. The coordinating conjunctions are: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. (Remember the acronym FANBOYS.)

**Examples:**
- My favorite fruits are watermelon, strawberries, and bananas.
- She recommended I run track, lift weights, or swim laps for exercise.
- The typewriter ribbon is old, so the print looks light.

II. Subordinating conjunctions are also used to join sentences when one sentence contains the primary or main information and the other sentence(s) expresses subordinate or secondary information. Examples of subordinating conjunctions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>conjunction</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>Because the typewriter ribbon is old, the print looks light. OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>although</td>
<td>The print looks light because the typewriter ribbon is old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if</td>
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<td>since</td>
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<td>when</td>
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<td>wherever</td>
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<td>until</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**
- Are they here yet? (adverb)
- We studied for the test, yet we failed anyway. (conjunction)

**Be careful:** Always remember that the part of speech to which a word belongs is determined by its use in the sentence. Words that can be used as conjunctions can also be used as different parts of speech.

**Example:**
- Mother sewed new cases for the pillows on the couch. (preposition)
- The twins will see their favorite babysitter, for their parents are going out to dinner. (conjunction)
EXERCISE 10: Underline all conjunctions.

1. Many of the men commute to work in carpools, but some prefer the train.
2. Children like to play in the park at the school or near their home.
3. Since everyone needs exercise, they should try to run or walk every day.
4. Wesley must raise his grades, or the school will suspend him.
5. Sybil always carries a briefcase when she calls on clients.
6. When the jam was unlocked, the logs began to move.
7. If it rains, the picnic will be postponed until Sunday.
8. Helen was a popular girl in the freshman class, but Sue wasn’t.
9. Unless you are finished, sit and complete your homework.
10. Paper, pencils, and erasers were piled on the top of the desk.

REVIEW SECTION

A. Underline all nouns.

1. Early in the morning the beach was covered with many beautiful shells.
2. Did the doctor or the nurse who was on duty give you the allergy injection?
3. We will soon be planning an automobile trip to Metro Zoo in Miami.
4. Luther and I might spend next summer in the Ozarks or in the Smokies.
5. The gardener was carefully spraying the shrubs with a chemical.

B. Circle all pronouns.

1. After Janet called, I mailed her the pictures of John's new home.
2. Anyone who asks may use a study sheet for Friday’s test.
3. Give them one of those before they leave.
4. Many have tried Mom's recipe, and all have loved it.
5. Which of the girls sent an application to me?

C. Underline all verbs twice.

1. Will you bring the present with you or send it by mail?
2. I've never met her swimming coach.
3. Announcements are always written on the bulletin board.
4. The astronauts must be physically and mentally alert for their upcoming trip.
5. Did Bernice buy the red striped suit or the gray plaid dress?

D. **Put ( ) around all prepositional phrases.**

1. The names of the new employees may be posted on the bulletin board by twelve o'clock.
2. Everyone will arrive early on Saturday afternoon for the picnic at the beach.
3. Before the exam, the students in the English class must read a book about the Civil War.
4. I have written letters to several companies about a possible job in that field.
5. All of the children were very excited on the last day of school.

E. **Underline all the adjectives in each sentence and put circles around the noun the adjectives modify.**

1. The guilty man confessed to the sympathetic judge.
2. We saw an excellent show at the new theater on Thursday.
3. The successful play opened on Broadway to an enthusiastic crowd.
4. Mother is very sad today.
5. Both narrow bands on the watches resemble a trendy style.
6. These attractive girls are entering the beauty contest.

F. **Underline all the adverbs in each sentence and draw arrows to the word they modify.**

1. Her badly stained dress was ruined.
2. It was an excellently prepared speech.
3. Her son is uncommonly bright.
4. Her constantly chattering child is driving me crazy!
5. His meticulously pressed pants always look neat.

G. **Put ( ) around all prepositional phrases. Underline nouns and pronouns once. Underline verbs twice. Circle adverbs and adjectives.**

1. It will probably rain on the day of the race.
2. At the park, he leaned against the freshly painted building.
3. The teacher's question has been correctly answered by me.
4. Connie and others will be making a shadow box for an art project.
5. The baby's room has been painted by us and has been decorated by Mom.