

A **proper noun** is the name of a specific person, place, or thing. Proper nouns are capitalized. A **common noun** refers to persons, places, or things in general.

PROPER NOUNS

Person: George Washington
Place: Sahara
Thing: Iguanodon
Idea: Renaissance

COMMON NOUNS

president
desert
dinosaur
thought

► **Exercise 1** Write *prop.* above each proper noun and *com.* above each common noun.

prop. *prop.* *com.*
Europeans came to America in ships.

1. The vast Atlantic separates Europe from America.
2. After the Revolution, the United States attracted more and more people.
3. Most of the new arrivals settled in New England.
4. Many people chose to live near the water.
5. Area merchants knew that money was to be made in trade.

Pronouns: Personal and Possessive; Reflexive and Intensive

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun, a group of words acting as a noun, or another pronoun. A **personal pronoun** refers to a specific person or thing by indicating the person speaking (the first person), the person being addressed (the second person), or any other person or thing being discussed (the third person).

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person	I, me	we, us
Second person	you	you
Third person	he, him, she, her, it	they, them

A **possessive pronoun** shows possession or control. It takes the place of a possessive noun.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person	my, mine	our, ours
Second person	your, yours	your, yours
Third person	his, her, hers, its	their, theirs

► **Exercise 1** Underline each personal pronoun and circle each possessive pronoun.

I told her that it was yours.

1. Carlos read the story to his younger brother.
2. She brought them to the skating rink yesterday.
3. They swim in their pool each day during the summer.

5. I lost their video somewhere between the library and my house.
6. She granted us the time we needed to complete the assignment.
7. You first organized the recycling campaign with their assistance.
8. Can we ask her to join us for lunch?
9. He played Felix in our production of *The Odd Couple*.
10. Candice called them before they left for the airport.
11. The snow covered the windshield of his car.
12. Did you enjoy their convention as much as we did?

A **reflexive pronoun** refers to a noun or **another** pronoun and indicates that the same person or thing is involved. An **intensive pronoun** adds emphasis to a noun or another pronoun.

He surprised **himself** by breaking the home-run record. (reflexive)

Leo **himself** prepared the main course. (intensive)

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person	myself	ourselves
Second person	yourself	yourselves
Third person	himself, herself, itself	themselves

► **Exercise 2** Underline each reflexive pronoun and circle each intensive pronoun.

She helped herself by finishing her homework early.

1. The puppy scared itself by watching its shadow.
2. You yourselves can lead the singing tonight.
3. He bought himself a computer at the garage sale.
4. I myself forgot to bring the luggage.
5. They voted for the unknown candidate themselves.
6. You let yourself eat too much chocolate.
7. Bonita composed the music playing in the background herself.
8. We will learn the new dance ourselves.
9. Did you yourself advance in the standings after the first round of play?
10. They allowed themselves plenty of time to reach the arena.
11. He himself assured us it would not rain on our picnic.
12. The train itself seemed to stop suddenly.
13. We promised ourselves we would see that movie Friday night.
14. You have visited Virginia many times yourself.

Demonstrative and Indefinite

An **interrogative pronoun** is used to form questions. Interrogative pronouns are *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *what*, and *which*. Other forms of the interrogative pronouns are *whoever*, *whomever*, *whosoever*, *whatever*, and *whichever*.

Who is planning to attend the silent auction?

Whatever are the Wilsons going to do with the leftover potato salad?

A **relative pronoun** is used to begin a special subject-verb word group called a subordinate clause (see Lesson 24).

The tour guide says **this is the invention that** changed history.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

who	whom	what	which	that
whoever	whomever	whatever	whichever	whose

► Exercise 1 Underline each interrogative pronoun and circle each relative pronoun.

Which of these schedules lists the time that the bus to Topeka leaves?

1. The caterer who furnished this meal did an excellent job.
2. Whatever happened to common courtesy?
3. We will see whichever of the Broadway plays you like.
4. The pianist who played last night gave a magnificent performance.
5. Who is the passenger whose briefcase was lost?
6. Sadie will give the package to whoever answers the door.

A **demonstrative pronoun** points out specific persons, places, things, or ideas.

This was signed by the entire class.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
this	these
that	those

An **indefinite pronoun** refers to persons, places, or things in a more general way than a noun does.

Someone decorated the dining room for Corinne's birthday.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

all	both	everything	none	some
another	each	few	nothing	somebody
any	either	many	one	someone
anybody	enough	most	other	something
anyone	everybody	neither	others	
anything	everyone	nobody	several	

► Exercise 2 Draw a line under each indefinite pronoun and circle each demonstrative pronoun

That appears to be a game anyone can win.

3. Everybody wants a copy of Taylor Joyce's newest novel.
4. This is the key to unlocking the secrets of Ms. Dupont's success.
5. Those provoked quite an argument at the meeting last night.
6. Many attempt to win the contest, but few actually claim first prize.
7. The instructor gave others an opportunity to voice their opinions.
8. Joseph demonstrated that yesterday when he received his first traffic ticket.
9. Of all the directors, one achieved true greatness with his documentary.
10. Somebody made signs to show us the way to the tournament.

Action Verbs: Transitive and Intransitive

A **verb** is a word that expresses action or a state of being and is necessary to make a statement. An **action verb** tells what someone or something does. Action verbs can express either physical or mental action. A **transitive verb** is an action verb that is followed by a word or words that answer the question *what?* or *whom?* An **intransitive verb** is an action verb that is not followed by a word that answers the question *what?* or *whom?*

Jason **telephoned** Andrea to invite her to the party. (transitive)
 Jason's party **began** at eight o'clock. (intransitive)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each action verb. Write in the blank whether the verb is *T* (transitive) or *I* (intransitive).

- T Molly, our team captain, passed the ball to Deana.
1. George and Ling brought chips and salsa to the meeting.
2. Uncle Louis rides his horse three times each week.
3. Marian sings beautifully in spite of her lack of practice.
4. This city possesses more forms of entertainment than my hometown.
5. After the thunderstorm a rainbow appeared in the sky.
6. A flock of hummingbirds invaded the orchard.
7. She respectfully declined the nomination for vice president.
8. The Spanish Club travels to Spain next year.
9. Both players work feverishly during the tennis match.
10. The Riveras appreciate the space museum's newest exhibit.
11. Tanya attends the symphony once a year.
12. Roger's family took a ski trip last February.
13. Dwight found his sneakers under the table.
14. The explorers searched for treasure at the bottom of the sea.
15. We watched the dolphin show at the amusement park.

Linking Verbs

A **linking verb** links, or joins, the subject of a sentence with a word that identifies or describes the subject.

Sculpture **is** important. The sculptor **seemed** dedicated. Jo **will become** a sculptor.

LINKING VERBS

Forms of *be*: am, is, are, was, were, been, being

appear	feel	look	seem	sound
become	grow	remain	smell	taste

► **Exercise 1** Write *LV* in the blank if the verb is a linking verb and *AV* if the verb is an action verb.

- LV Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi was a sculptor.
- _____ 1. Scholars recognize Alsace as Bartholdi's birthplace.
- _____ 2. His mother raised him in Paris.
- _____ 3. Alsace lies between Germany and France.
- _____ 4. Long ago it was an independent kingdom.
- _____ 5. However, today, as in 1834, it is part of France.
- _____ 6. Bartholdi was a poor student at first.

Verb Phrases

The verb in a sentence may consist of more than one word. The words that accompany the main verb are called **auxiliary**, or helping, verbs. A **verb phrase** consists of a main verb and all its auxiliary verbs.

Miki and Steve **should finish** the posters before noon.

AUXILIARY VERBS

Forms of *be*: am, is, are, was, were, being, been

Forms of *have*: has, have, had, having

Other helping verbs: can, could, do, does, did, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb phrase and circle each auxiliary verb.

The performers may begin this concert early.

1. Jacques has played golf several times.
2. The majestic mountain will challenge any climber.
3. Three poodles have escaped from the Allingham estate.
4. An army captain could capture the attention of every private in the room.
5. Belinda might have seen the tornado from the basement window.
6. Mandy and Monica are visiting their aunt in Pittsburgh.
7. Walden Pond has become a popular destination for fans of Henry David Thoreau.

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun by limiting its meaning.

dark clouds **wet** snow **clear** lake **magnificent** lightning

Adjectives include the articles *a*, *an*, and *the*. *A* and *an* are **indefinite** articles; *the* is a **definite** article.

A dove glided over **the** orange trees.

Because they modify nouns, possessive nouns and pronouns are considered adjectives as well.

Place **your** jacket next to **Ryan's** jacket.

A **proper adjective** is formed from a proper noun and begins with a capital letter. Proper adjectives are often created by using the following suffixes: *-an*, *-ian*, *-n*, *-ese*, and *-ish*.

We ate **German** food and listened to **African** music at the international festival.

► Exercise 1 Draw a line under each adjective in the following sentences.

A great number of adventurous people have immigrated to America.

1. European powers expanded their influence in the seventeenth century.
2. French explorers started North American colonies in Quebec.
3. English colonies started for religious freedom and business opportunities.
4. The Virginia colony was a business colony.
5. Large numbers of immigrants enabled the various colonies to prosper in the eighteenth century.
6. By the nineteenth century, Europe had a great number of unhappy people.
7. The common people's concerns were often ignored.
8. Therefore, many ordinary folk decided to emigrate.
9. They left their old homes and took a chance on America.
10. The first great immigration into the new nation came with the French Revolution.
11. The fierce Revolution caused many dramatic changes in France.
12. Every few years the weak government would be overthrown.
13. French immigrants to America included former royalists and radicals.
14. Very few people liked the constant twists and turns of the bitter struggle.
15. After the dictator Napoleon was defeated, however, emigration from France lessened.
16. Then aggressive Germany developed widespread troubles.
17. Many educated Germans fought for true, lasting political reform.
18. However, the strict Prussian government took over more and more of Germany.
19. Liberal Germans began immigrating to distant America.
20. Many Germans had immigrated to colonial America years before.
21. They found the rich farmland of Pennsylvania to be like the fertile regions they had left.

An **adverb** is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb by making its meaning more specific. Adverbs answer the questions *how? when? where?* and *to what degree?*

When modifying a verb, an adverb may appear in various positions in a sentence. When modifying an adjective or another adverb, an adverb appears directly before the modified word.

The boy had run **quickly** home. (*Quickly* modifies the verb phrase *had run*.)

Kate is **very** nervous about her performance. (*Very* modifies the adjective *nervous*.)

Dr. Delacorte removed the bandages **quite carefully**. (*Quite* modifies the adverb *carefully*; *carefully* modifies the verb *removed*.)

The negatives *no*, *not*, and the contraction *-n't* are adverbs.

Other negative words, such as *nowhere*, *hardly*, and *never*, can function as adverbs of time, place, and degree.

I couldn't remember **where** I left my science book.

The rain **never** begins until softball practice starts.

► **Exercise 1** Draw an arrow from each adverb to the word it modifies.



The children were happily playing in the park for an hour.

1. We gleefully danced because of our victory.
2. My sister can type fast.
3. The maple tree in the yard is gradually losing its leaves.
4. The grandfather clock chimes merrily.
5. The big harvest moon shone brightly in the October sky.
6. Father loudly whistled for his dog.
7. The high school band marched proudly in the festival parade.
8. I thought the conductor was rather late in calling, "All aboard!"
9. The muddy creek flows very quickly.
10. The young artist watched the master closely.
11. The cooks in the cafeteria generously gave to the food drive.
12. The dairy cows grazed contentedly in the sweet clover.
13. It is nearly impossible to see butterflies this time of year.
14. Canadian geese gently settled down on the blue lake.
15. Boats that flew colorfully painted sails glided through the canal.

► Exercise 2 Draw a line under each adverb. Write in the blank the type of word it modifies. (verb), *adj.* (adjective) or *adv.* (adverb).

- V** The balloon floated gently toward the sky.
1. The wind whistled sharply through the trees.
2. The crowd angrily protested the court's decision.
3. He hardly had the ball, and then he dropped it.
4. I enrolled in a slightly unusual course.
5. Diane carried the carton of eggs very carefully.
6. Teri and Samantha worked on their science project yesterday.
7. In spite of the setbacks, John succeeded quite well.
8. We cheerfully rode many miles in the restored train.
9. How will you maintain your grades?
10. She joined the club extremely early to qualify for the contest.
11. The demonstration we witnessed was truly extraordinary.
12. The announcer says the show will begin soon.
13. The storm was terribly severe on the East Coast.
14. Jasmine then answered the question for the entire class.
15. The guest of honor was very knowledgeable.
16. Greg barely heard the news on the radio.
17. You will never guess whom I saw at the mall.
18. You will need one cup of finely chopped celery for this omelette.
19. They recently established their friendship.
20. I nearly grabbed the **wrong** suitcase from the luggage carousel.
21. We quite possibly will launch the boat in the morning.
22. Colleen waited quietly for me to demonstrate the program.
23. Andre did not hear a shriek in the dark studio.
24. She is already practicing for the school play.
25. I have voiced my well-researched position on that issue.
26. Joni quickly locked the front door.
27. Cynthia says she never dreams about her job.
28. The choir rehearsed diligently for the homecoming program.
29. The evening sky slowly turned deep blue.
30. The president solemnly opened the assembly.
31. The bike was totally clean despite the rain.
32. I desperately wanted to see the adventure movie at our local theater.
33. This job seems utterly hopeless.

A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence.

The book **on** the table was written **by** Dr. Kotlinski.

The story **of** Hercules fascinates me.

COMMON PREPOSITIONS

aboard	as	but (=except)	in	out	toward
about	at	by	inside	outside	under
above	before	concerning	into	over	underneath
across	behind	despite	like	past	until
after	below	down	near	pending	unto
against	beneath	during	of	regarding	up
along	beside	except	off	since	upon
amid	besides	excepting	on	through	with
among	between	for	onto	throughout	within
around	beyond	from	opposite	to	without

A **compound preposition** is a preposition that is made up of more than one word.

according to	apart from	because of	in front of	next to	out of
ahead of	aside from	by means of	in spite of	on account of	owing to
along with	as to	in addition to	instead of	on top of	

Phrases that begin with a preposition usually end with a noun or pronoun called the **object of the preposition**.

The man arrived **with the pizza**. Everything went **according to plan**.

► Exercise 1 Circle each preposition and underline each prepositional phrase.

The first American satellite was launched from Cape Canaveral.

1. Before this launch, the Soviet Union built a satellite named *Sputnik*.
2. It circled Earth in 1957.
3. *Sputnik* weighed only 184 pounds and fell to Earth within three months.
4. The Russians launched *Sputnik II* on November 3, 1957.
5. A dog was along for the ride.
6. The scientists wanted to see how long it would live in space.
7. It lived one hundred hours after takeoff.
8. The 1960 *Tiros I* demonstrated a satellite's value in weather forecasting.
9. The year 1960 also saw the Soviet Discoverer capsules tested for passengers.
10. The Russians developed space capsules intended for human use, too.
11. The first man in space was Yuri A. Gagarin.
12. He made a single orbit around Earth.
13. According to records, the date was April 12, 1961.
14. Gagarin was two hundred miles above Earth.

Conjunctions: Coordinating, Correlative, and Subordinating

A **conjunction** joins single words or groups of words. A **coordinating conjunction** joins words or groups of words that are equal in grammatical importance. Coordinating conjunctions include *and, but, or, nor, for, and yet*.

I wrote the letter **and** mailed it. It looked cloudy, **yet** we hoped for sunshine.

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join words and groups of words of equal importance. Correlative conjunctions include *both...and, just as...so, not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor, and whether...or*.

Either we leave now, **or** we don't leave at all.

Both Gina **and** Simone compete in gymnastics.

A **subordinating conjunction** joins a dependent idea or clause to a main clause.

COMMON SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

after	as long as	considering (that)	than	whenever
although	as soon as	if	though	where
as	as though	in order that	unless	whereas
as far as	because	since	until	wherever
as if	before	so that	when	while

The movie starts **after** the advertisements finish.

We finished early **so that** we could go home.

► **Exercise 1** Circle each conjunction. In the blank, write *coord.* if the conjunction is coordinating, *corr.* if the conjunction is correlative, or *sub.* if the conjunction is subordinating.

- _____ sub. We are leaving whenever you are ready.
- _____ 1. The game began, but the rain stopped it.
- _____ 2. I have eaten, yet I am still hungry.
- _____ 3. The sun rose, and its light shone against the blue sky.
- _____ 4. Do you have enough money, or do you need more?
- _____ 5. Ogima walked home because he wanted to be alone.
- _____ 6. The branch fell after the storm had subsided.
- _____ 7. The television was muted so that Jeremy could hear the birds.
- _____ 8. He sought for more social importance than he really had earned.
- _____ 9. Not only does Mary volunteer at the hospital, but also she delivers meals to people who need them.
- _____ 10. The crowds bustled all day, although the sale was over.
- _____ 11. Darla waited by the escalator while Tina purchased a dress.
- _____ 12. Whether lasagna or chicken is served at the banquet depends on us.
- _____ 13. Drive down Front Street until you see the post office.
- _____ 14. Either investigate the matter thoroughly, or ask someone else to do it.
- _____ 15. They already inquired and were told the store was completely sold out.

A **conjunctive adverb** is used to clarify the relationship between clauses of equal weight in a sentence.

I won the archery contest; **nevertheless**, I still need to practice.

COMMON CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

again	further	indeed	nevertheless	still
also	furthermore	instead	nonetheless	then
besides	hence	likewise	otherwise	therefore
consequently	however	moreover	similarly	thus

An **interjection** is a word or phrase that expresses emotion or exclamation. An interjection has no grammatical connection to other words. Commas follow mild ones; exclamation points follow stronger ones.

Oh, is that so? **Hey!** Watch out or you'll get hurt!

► Exercise 1 Draw a line under each conjunctive adverb and circle each interjection.

(Hey!) Casey won the contest; therefore, he became famous.

1. The *Hesperus* sank; moreover, there were no survivors of the wreck.
2. Dennis failed to follow the recipe; consequently, his pancakes did not turn out well.
3. We did not have enough money for the bus ride; besides, we enjoyed the walk.
4. General Douglas MacArthur was a great leader in World War II; similarly, George Patton won military glory in that conflict.
5. Those clouds are lovely; however, they signal coming bad weather.
6. Oh! You cleaned your room; therefore, you can have the last piece of pumpkin pie.
7. Dominique loves this ring; moreover, she actually has enough money to buy it.
8. You have to sit through a poor movie; however, a poor book you can put down.
9. Diego has to give a speech today; consequently, he is very nervous.
10. Ouch! I cut my finger on this stack of papers.
11. Sheila loves math class; similarly, she appreciates learning about chemistry.
12. I've always wanted to fly; indeed, I've even dreamed about it.
13. It is raining; otherwise, we would be outside.
14. Akira paints magnificently; moreover, he's even sold a few paintings.
15. Aha! I caught you raiding the refrigerator.
16. Larry passed his driving test; therefore, he wants to celebrate.
17. Denise is at swimming practice; likewise, Shawn is playing volleyball.
18. Well, how do you think the story ended?
19. Those new clothes in the store window look great; nevertheless, they're too expensive.
20. Let's enter the dance contest, Teri; furthermore, let's win it.