

# Grammar Packet

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# Noun

A **noun** is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and abstract idea. Nouns are usually the first words which small children learn. The highlighted words in the following sentences are all nouns:

Late last year our **neighbors** bought a **goat**.

**Portia White** was an **opera singer**.

The **bus inspector** looked at all the **passengers'** **passes**.

According to **Plutarch**, the **library** at **Alexandria** was destroyed in 48 B.C.

**Philosophy** is of little **comfort** to the **starving**.

## Proper Nouns

You always write a **proper noun** with a capital letter, since the noun represents the name of a specific person, place, or thing. The names of days of the week, months, historical documents, institutions, organisations, religions, their holy texts and their adherents are proper nouns. A proper noun is the opposite of a common noun

## Common Nouns

A **common noun** is a noun referring to a person, place, or thing in a general sense -- usually, you should write it with a capital letter only when it begins a sentence. A common noun is the opposite of a proper noun.

Pronouns - The  
Your  
Frie ds

## Making a case for Pronouns

Pronouns are one of three cases: subjective, objective, and possessive. Note: The way a pronoun is used in the sentence determines which case a person should use.

	Subjective or Nominative	Objective	Possessive	
			Pronoun	Adjective
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	I we	me us	mine ours	my our
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	you	you	yours	your
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	he she it they	him her it them	hers his its theirs	her his its their

### Indefinite Pronouns:

another	any	everybody	much	nothing	plenty	others
anyone	all	everyone	neither	one	both	several
anybody	each	everything	nobody	somebody	few	
anything	either	enough	no one	something	many	

Demonstrative Pronouns: this, that, these, those

Interrogative Pronouns: who, whom, which what, whoever, whomever, whatever, whichever

Relative Pronouns: who, whom, that, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, what

## Nouns

Directions: Circle all common nouns and underline all proper nouns in each of the following sentences.

1. Miss Langguth told the student that a person should always be loyal.
2. People with perseverance will be successful in life.
3. I bought a new pen and Target on Mentor Avenue.
4. The man said to Detective Smith that he had not seen the accident.
5. Dell Corporation, manufactures of computers, is making work easier for secretaries.
6. Children always require great energies from parents.
7. Working on farms takes a lot of effort by workers.
8. Kayla doesn't like puzzles or math.
9. George went with his brothers to Kalahari on Friday.
10. My youngest son is in Brazil until September.
11. Mr. Smith works with his wife at Cedar Point.
12. Love could bring marriage to Mark and Terri.

**Directions:** Underline all the pronouns in the following sentences. Above each pronoun, identify whether the pronoun is 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup> personal pronoun or whether the pronoun is relative, demonstrative, indefinite or interrogative.

3<sup>rd</sup> / subj

3<sup>rd</sup> / adj

Example: Molly, Sam and she are stopping at the Cone on their way home from school.

1. He helped my mother do something.
2. Which is the right room for this?
3. These are mine. Whose are these?
4. This is the book that I would recommend to you.
5. Everyone has talents. Some have many. No one has none.
6. He found his brother lost in his dream sitting on the porch.
7. I heard her blame her friend in front of everybody.
8. Neither of them has anyone who will help us.
9. Who would have guessed that this was wrong?
10. Fred wanted his sister to go with his friends to any park to play soccer.

# Indefinite Pronouns

**Indefinite pronouns** are words which replace nouns without specifying which noun they replace.

Singular:

another	each	much	one
anybody	either	neither	somebody
anyone	everybody	nobody	someone
anything	everyone	no one	something
any	everything	nothing	plenty
less	all	enough	

Plural:    both            few            many    others    several

# Indefinite Adjectives

An indefinite pronouns used as an adjective is similar to an indefinite pronoun except that it modifies a noun or pronoun as in the following sentences:

Many people believe that corporations are under-taxed.

The indefinite adjective "many" modifies the noun "people"

I will send you any mail that arrives after you have moved.

The indefinite adjective "any" modifies the noun "mail."

They found a few goldfish floating belly up in the swan pound.

The indefinite adjective "few" modifies the noun "goldfish."

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Periods: \_\_\_\_\_

## IndefinitePronoun / Adjective worksheet (write legibly):

**Directions:** Underline the demonstrative adjective and/or demonstrative pronoun in each of the sentences below. On the line provided, identify whether the word is a demonstrative adjective (dem. adj) or a demonstrative pronoun (dem. pro)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Take these desks to Ms. Simpson's room.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. This is the way we do our homework.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. These are my pencils.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. That table is where I sit in class.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Those have been my two worse nightmares that you are discussing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. This dog is coming home with me.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Do your homework this way.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. You take these bags and I will take those.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. This has been a difficult decade for the U.S. Presidency.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Those attempting to purchase handguns must wait seven days.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. These tools are delicate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. When the librarian tripped over that cord, she dropped a pile of books.

In the following sentences underline **ALL** pronouns. Above each one, identify what type of pronoun it is using the following abbreviations:

**rel** = relative; **inter** = interrogative; **dem** = demonstrative; **indef** = indefinite;

For personal pronouns, identify the person (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>) and the case (sub, obj, adj)

**Example:** All of the traditional groups we count on to re-elect us are against NAFTA.

1. What did the principal tell the students on the first day of school?
2. Almost all of the money in the budget is being diverted from those programs.
3. None of the ways of looking at our President's legacy is simple.
4. Who wrote the short story "To Build a Fire"?
5. It would seem as if none of your relief supplies were actually delivered.

# Helping Verbs

may might must	be being been am are is was were	do does did	should could would	have had has	will can shall
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When **have**, **has** and **had** are by themselves, they will ALWAYS be considered action verbs!

1. I **have** a puppy.
2. I **had** a cookie for dinner.
3. He **has** meat in his pocket.

# Linking Verbs

be being been become	was were	am are appear	is look remain grow turn	smell sound seem
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# Action Verbs

Action verbs show that the subject is doing something. Action verbs may be the only verb in the sentence or may be preceded by a helping verb.

- ✱ Yesterday he ran around the block.
- ✱ Tomorrow he will run in a race

# Helping Verbs

The verb phrases are *are going*, *have been resting*, *must be*, and *will be finished*. These sentences all have what are called auxiliary or helping verbs. There are twenty-three (23) helping verbs that should be memorized since they are used so often. If you will memorize them, it will make knowing and understanding verbs much easier. They are usually grouped in the following five groups:

Group 1: is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been

Group 2: has, have, had

Group 3: do, does, did

Group 4: shall, will, should, would

Group 5: may, might, must, can, could

Each sentence in the following passage contains at least one verb phrase. For each verb phrase, underline the helping verb(s) once and the main verb twice.

**EXAMPLE [1]** How many elements does air contain?

1. Since no one can see the air, some people in the past did not consider it real.
2. The ancient Greek philosopher Anaximenes, however, did not agree with these people.
3. He believed that air must be one of the foundations of all matter.
4. One evening Anaximenes was walking in the moonlight.
5. While looking up at the sky, he must have seen a rainbow made by the moon.
6. Unlike other Greeks, he did not believe that the rainbow was a goddess.
7. He was not surprised to see the rainbow because he believed that it was made by the effect of light on compressed air.
8. Like Anaximenes, we must admit that the air does contain something real.
9. Scientists have found nitrogen, oxygen, and other elements in the air.
10. We may discover new facts about air now that we are investigating other planets.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Linking verbs and Action verbs

**Directions:** You will need three highlighters for this worksheet.

Step One: Underline all verbs in the following sentences – this means helping, linking and action verbs.

Step Two: Highlight all linking verbs with one color highlighter. This color is \_\_\_\_\_

Step Two: Highlight all action verbs with a different color highlighter. This color is \_\_\_\_\_

Step Two: Highlight all helping verbs with a third color highlighter. This color is \_\_\_\_\_

**TAKE YOUR TIME!!!! Underline all verbs first before going back and highlighting/identifying the verb!**

1. Frankenstein is the name of the scientist not the monster.
2. The oenophile tasted several types of *Beaujolais*.
3. Francine's uncle grows prize winning dahlias.
4. The cheesecake tastes delicious.
5. After smoking three cigars, Flannery turned green.
6. The cat fastidiously smelled the dish of food placed before it.
7. The flowers always grow quickly during a sunny summer.
8. The stew that Gordon made smells too spicy to me.
9. Walter was annoyed because Ross turned pages too quickly.
10. David Garrick was a very prominent eighteenth-century actor.
11. The burglar disappeared with the cash.
12. The director told the actors, "Do your best, and we'll be a hit."
13. He would tell me if he thought we were in danger.
14. His ability to concentrate is legendary.
15. The campers hid inside the cabin when they saw the bear.
16. Alexis is swimming in the state championship next week.
17. Frustrated with the official's call, Ethan kicked the bench.
18. The student procrastinated too long and failed to finish the project.
19. The vegetarian burger tasted like salted cardboard.
20. Ellen nodded to the audience and sang her song.
21. Her brother likes bananas, but she likes peaches.
22. Adjunct faculty are teaching in several of the lower division courses.
23. Regis Philbin, the host of "Who Wants to be a Millionaire," smiled at her answer.
24. When the contestant completed the first test, she received another clue.
25. Dennis became impatient when Thomas took so long choosing a movie.

# Adjectives

- word(s) used to modify a NOUN or a PRONOUN and answers the questions:

Which one? I can chew gum this year.

What kind? The eager clerk sold me my shoes.

How many? I want more time to do my homework.

How much? Sam has a few marbles.

Demonstrative adjective:

The demonstrative adjectives "this," "these," "that," "those," and "what" are identical to the demonstrative pronouns, but are used as **adjectives** to modify nouns or noun phrases, as in the following sentences:

ex: **These** apples are wonderful.

When the librarian tripped over **that** cord, she dropped a pile of books.

**This** apartment needs to be fumigated.

Even though my friend preferred **those** plates, I bought these.

In the following sentence, underline all adjectives. If an adjective is a demonstrative adjective, underline and circle it!

1. The truck-shaped balloon floated over the treetops.
2. Mrs. Morrison papered her kitchen walls with hideous wall paper.
3. This is the house where I lived as a child.
4. These coal mines are dark and dank.
5. Many stores have already begun to play Christmas music for this year.
6. A battered music box sat on the mahogany sideboard.
7. The back room was filled with large, yellow rain boots.
8. This picture beside my fireplace is the best one.
9. The small boat foundered on the dark sea.
10. This hat does not fit my head.

# Adverb

- describes a VERB, ADJECTIVE, or another ADVERB

Answers the questions:

Where?	The forest fire started <u>there</u> .
When?	The police will arrive <u>shortly</u> .
How?	The accident occurred <u>suddenly</u> .
To what extent? (How much or how long)	We should <u>never</u> deceive our friends. She has <u>not</u> done the lesson.

In the following sentence, underline all adverbs. Some sentences contain more than one adverb! In addition to underlining the adverbs, draw an arrow to the word(s) that the adverb modifies.

*Example: Sherlock Holmes solved the case very quickly.*

1. You can listen carefully to advice from experienced photographers, who usually like to share their knowledge with beginners.
2. The team is extremely proud of its record.
3. Many beginners do not move close to their subjects when they take pictures.
4. Only very few California surfers are in the water today, and most of them are in school.
5. Those *fajitas* seem much spicier than these.
6. The new exchange student who comes from Norway is surprisingly fluent in English.
7. As a result, the subjects frequently are lost in the background, and the photographers later wonder what happened.
8. I have been a fan of mystery stories since I was quite young.
9. Our guest left quite abruptly.
10. The Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans is very loud and colorful.
11. I waited nearly two hours to get tickets to The Phantom of the Opera.
12. If I like a meal, I almost always finish what is in my plate.
13. The California condor and the Andean condor are almost entirely extinct.
14. Elena finished the problem more quickly than I did.

# Articles

An article is an adjective that precedes a noun. There are three articles:  
a, an, the

**Definite Article:** "the" is used before noun(s) when the noun is particular or specific.

Examples:

- The desk is in the corner.
- Take the book to the library.
- Sam is in the house.

**Indefinite Article:** "a" and "an" signal that the noun modified is indefinite, referring to any member of a group.

Examples:

- Judy broke an egg over Fred's head.
- This is an unusual problem.
- There is a pencil in my desk.

# Prepositions

- a word used to show relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.

Ex.: The wagon train slowly traveled across the dusty road.

across is the preposition  
the is a definite article/adjective  
dusty is an adjective  
road is a common noun and the object of the preposition

across the dusty road is the prepositional phrase

**Prepositional phrases** include preposition, its object and modifiers of the object.

Prepositional phrases = preposition + its object + modifiers of the object

**Object of the preposition** is the noun or pronoun following the preposition

Adverb or preposition? preposition is always followed by a pronoun or noun

No verbs are allowed by a Court of grammar judges to be in a prepositional phrase

**Commonly Used Prepositions** (these are not ALL of them but most common):

aboard	about	above	according to
across	after	against	along
along with	amid	among	around
aside from	as of	at	because of
before	behind	below	beneath
beside	besides	between	beyond
but (meaning except)	by	down	during
except	excepting	excluding	following
for	from	in	in addition to
in front of	inside	in spite of	instead of
into	like	near	next to
of	off	on	on account of
out	out of	over	past
since	through	throughout	to
toward	under	underneath	until
unto	up	upon	with
within	without		

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

# Prepositional Phrases

**Directions:** Underline all prepositional phrases in the following sentences:

1. Jim painted a picture on the wall of the house.
2. I like to lie in the shade of the apricot tree and think of the jobs for the day.
3. The dog jumped over the mound behind the barn and ran into the street.
4. Everyone but you will need a note from home with parental permission.
5. Around the yard for miles, you could see nothing except junk.
6. I like the color of the curtain on the window.
7. Jane walked along in the rain during the shower.
8. Hang the picture up or set it down behind the couch.
9. Eric was shining his light around in the car beside us.
10. The bird swooped down, picked up the mouse, and landed on the fence

**Directions:** Combine the two sentences into one sentence using a prepositional phrase.

Example: The ice melted. The ice was in the glass.      Combined: The ice in the glass melted.

1. My dog is named Badger. He is in the garden area.
2. The sunset was beautiful. The sunset was in the west.
3. The grass is dead. The grass is near the road.
4. That girl is my best friend. She lives across the street.
5. I talked to that man. He is in my club.

**Directions:** Underline the prepositional phrases in these sentences and circle the object of the preposition (remember the object must be a noun or a pronoun.)

1. Joe came out in a real hurry.
2. The wind arrived before the storm.
3. The tiger leaped over the wall and into the bushes.
4. The boy with the skateboard hurried down the street and into the building.

# Conjunctions

Three types: Subordinate

Coordinating

Correlative

**Definition of a conjunction:** a word that joins other words or parts of sentences together

**Coordinating conjunctions:** joins words, phrases, and sentences (independent clauses) together.

and      nor      but      for      yet      so      or

Example:

David **and** Jennifer are brother **and** sister.

The weather forecaster predicted snow **or** sleet today.

**Subordinating Conjunctions:** - joins a dependent clause to an independent clause

after	before	so	till	where	whereas	
although	for	so that	unless	as	if	
than	until	wherever	as if	once	that	
when	whether	because	since	though	whenever	while

Example:

**While** you mind the baby, I'm going shopping.

I'm never talking to him again **unless** he tells me the secret.

**Correlative Conjunctions:** -- are used in pairs, but the pair is split up by other words.

both / and	either / or	neither / nor
whether / or	just as / so	not only / but also

Examples:

**Both** the giraffe **and** the chimpanzee have the hiccups.

**Either** you give me that letter **or** I'll tell my mom.

**Neither** the mother **nor** the father knows about the cat.

**Exercise:** Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences and on the line at the end of each sentence, identify whether it is a subordinating conjunction (sub. conj.), coordinating conjunction (coord. conj.) or a correlative conjunction (corr. conj.)

1. Tom plays soccer but his sister prefers softball. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Either Mrs. James or her husband will be home tonight. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I brought my raincoat but left my umbrella at home. \_\_\_\_\_
4. My sister will take her driver's test tomorrow or wait until next week. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Both biology and botany are life sciences. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Many Asians use chopsticks, but some use forks. \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences. Above the conjunction, identify whether the conjunction is coordinating (coord.), correlative (corr.), or subordinate (sub.).

1. Jeff and I mowed all the lawns.
2. Grandpa is a slow but strong person.
3. Our guest will be Jeanne or Barbara.
4. My mother or my father will come to see you either today or tomorrow.
5. I did not like nor appreciate your actions.
6. You or I must do the dishes.
7. Either you or I will have to move.
8. I like neither writing nor reading.
9. Your work is both neat and accurate.
10. The meal is not only delicious but also nutritious.
11. The little boy didn't know whether to cry or not.
12. I do not like the idea, yet I will help.
13. The trip was a delight for us, for we had a great time.
14. The mail has not arrived, nor will it come today.
15. Both the man and his friend came down the hall and went into the room.
16. The boat could not move since there was no wind.
17. I will speak the truth, or I will not work for you.
18. Mom likes Christmas, but Dad likes Halloween.
19. Neither the plane nor the train would arrive on time.
20. Surfing can be fun although it is truly dangerous.
21. Ann washes the walls, and Pam vacuums the carpet.
22. Will and I went to the game, but Jeff and Jim went swimming.
23. Some apples are red while others are green.
24. I will go, but I will stay in the hotel or in the waiting room.
25. The boys and the girls not only like but also adore both the puppies and the kittens.
26. The men work through the day and into the night.
27. You should stay away from the bears because they can be hungry.
28. The message will be sent tomorrow or the next day and will arrive in time for the event.
29. He would not help, nor would he allow me to help.
30. I didn't win the race, but I didn't care.



# Complements

A complement is a word or group of words that completes the meaning of a subject and a verb.

There are four types of complements (that refer / describe the subject): These four complements are direct objects, indirect objects, predicate nominatives, and predicate adjectives. Direct and Indirect objects only follow action verbs. Predicate nominatives and Predicate Adjectives only follow linking verbs. Thus, if there is a linking verb, do not bother looking for a direct object and so on...

## *Action verbs*

Direct Objects - a noun or pronoun that receives the action of a transitive verb. A direct object can be found by asking *Whom?* or *What?* after an action verb.

Example: Toni bought cars.

Indirect Objects - is a noun or pronoun that comes after an action verb and before a direct object. It names the person or thing to which something is given or for which something is done.

Indirect objects answer the questions *To whom?* or *For whom?* or *To What?* or *For what?*

Example: The eyewitness told us the story.

## *Linking verbs:*

Predicate Nominative - follows a linking verb and **renames** or **identifies** the subject of the sentence.

Example: Ronnie will be the captain of our team.

Predicate Adjective - follows a linking verb and **describes** the subject of the sentence.

Example: The flight to Houston was swift.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Direct/Indirect Object:

Directions: 1) Cross out prepositional phrases 2) underline the subject once 3) underline the verb twice, 4) circle the direct object, and 5) write the indirect object on the line provided. If there isn't an indirect object, leave the line blank.

1. The state of Texas owes Jim Bowie, Davy Crockett, and William Travis a special debt. \_\_\_\_\_

2. The accomplishments of the football players guarantee them a spot in the hall of fame. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Several bystanders caused the police a terrible delay. \_\_\_\_\_

4. One of the members provided the band good leadership. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Alaska and Hawaii are not part of the continental United States. \_\_\_\_\_

6. The Bikini Atoll gave a Frenchman the name for his designer bathing suit. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Do you know her address? \_\_\_\_\_

8. I mailed Ed McMahon the winning numbers. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Heavy rain brought farmers much needed relief for their crops. \_\_\_\_\_

10. A fan threw the ball to her. \_\_\_\_\_

11. Two computer companies will be formed from Microsoft. \_\_\_\_\_

12. The probability of failure did not deter the climbers. \_\_\_\_\_

13. Racing gave Mark Martin courage. \_\_\_\_\_

14. Send mom flowers on Mother's Day. \_\_\_\_\_

15. That is not the correct amount. \_\_\_\_\_

16. I could not be a teacher without students. \_\_\_\_\_

17. I am totally dependent on students for my professional existence. \_\_\_\_\_

18. I bought the little boy with the crooked grin a lollipop. \_\_\_\_\_

19. The teacher lent his copy of the textbook to Robert. \_\_\_\_\_

20. The chef cooked the customers a gourmet meal before they left for the play. \_\_\_\_\_

21. Don't tell anyone what you just revealed. \_\_\_\_\_

22. The old fisherman caught us the largest tuna I had ever seen in my life. \_\_\_\_\_

23. One morning Susan caught her family and guests eight trout for breakfast. \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Predicate Nominative Worksheet

**Directions:** Underline all the verbs in the following sentences. Then, circle the predicate nominative in each sentence. Remember, a predicate nominative follows a **linking verb**. If the sentence does not have a linking verb, there will never be a predicate nominative.

1. Ann is a new mother.
2. The black dog in the yard was a large Doberman.
3. The tall boy has been our best basketball player.
4. My uncle became a rich computer expert.
5. Mr. Bush may be our next President.
6. My favorite pets were a squirrel and a rabbit.
7. Our chief crops are corn, wheat, and hay.
8. Mr. Jones is an accountant and a big game hunter.
9. The owners of the race car include Bill, Pete, and Sam.
10. My favorite holidays are Christmas and Easter.
11. One traitor and enemy to his country was Benedict Arnold.
12. Two loved Presidents were Lincoln and Washington.

## Predicate Adjective

**Directions:** Underline all the verbs in the following sentences. Then, circle the predicate adjective in each sentence. Remember, a predicate adjective follows a **linking verb**. If the sentence does not have a linking verb, there will never be a predicate adjective.

1. Great men are not always wise.
2. Peter and Paul were faithful in many ways.
3. A good name is priceless.
4. The day is cold and dark.
5. We should be reasonable.
6. No one is good at this.
7. The sword is quick and powerful.
8. The rich man is wealthy beyond imagination.
9. The sky grew dark as the storm approached.
10. His trumpet sounds squeaky.
11. This is shoddy. Isn't it poor?
12. Jerome made sure that he was good