

### 1. Nouns

1. A noun is defined as a:
2. A proper noun is:
3. A proper noun always starts with a:

### 2. Possessive Nouns

1. To make a singular noun possessive, add \_\_\_\_\_ to the end of the word.

dog                      child                      woman                      cat

2. To make a plural noun possessive, add \_\_\_\_\_ to the end of the word.

dogs                      parents                      houses                      books

3. To make an irregular plural noun possessive, add \_\_\_\_\_ to the end of the word.

women                      geese                      men                      mice

### 3. Abstract Nouns

1. What is the difference between a concrete and abstract noun? Give 1 example of each.

### 4. Adjectives

1. The definition of an adjective:

Write an adjective that describes each of the following words.

school                      pizza                      homework

2. The definition of a proper adjective:
  3. Proper adjectives always start with a:
- Give three examples of proper adjectives.

## 5. Prepositions

1. Prepositions show the \_\_\_\_\_ between a noun/pronoun and another word.
2. List the five types of relationships that prepositions show.
3. List at least ten different prepositions.

4. Circle all of the prepositions in the following sentence:

In the story about Rainsford, the hunter falls off a boat and lands on a strange island.

5. Prepositional phrases always start with a \_\_\_\_\_ and end with the

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Underline the prepositional phrase in the following sentences. Circle the object of the preposition.

Some artists study Michelangelo's work for inspiration.

His work had a great influence on many other artists.

Artists see perfection in his paintings.

He painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

The chapel work was completed in three years.

7. Write three original sentences using prepositional phrases. Underline the prepositional phrase then circle the object of the preposition.

## 6. Pronouns

1. A pronoun takes the place of a \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Define antecedent.

3. Circle the antecedent in the following examples.

My dad brought his shoes to the gym.

Maria gave her cupcake to a friend.

4. List all subject pronouns.

5. List all object pronouns.

6. Direct objects answer the questions \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Indirect objects answer the questions \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
and \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The type of pronoun that shows ownership is called a \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun.

9. Circle the pronoun in the following sentences then tell whether it is singular or plural and subject/object/possessive.

John gave me flowers.

☐ singular

☐ plural

☐ subject

☐ object

☐ possessive

They believe in ghosts.

☐ singular

☐ plural

☐ subject

☐ object

☐ possessive

Does Mary like it?

☐ singular

☐ plural

☐ subject

☐ object

☐ possessive

His dog is the cutest!

☐ singular

☐ plural

☐ subject

☐ object

☐ possessive

We love to swim.

☐ singular

☐ plural

☐ subject

☐ object

☐ possessive

10. \_\_\_\_\_ pronouns refer to a person, place, thing, or idea that may/may not be specifically named. List three examples of this type of pronoun.

## 7. Adverbs

1. An adverb modifies a \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or another \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Adverbs answer 6 questions. They are:
3. Several adverbs end in the letters \_\_\_\_\_.
4. There is one adverb that is extremely boring and should be replaced. This adverb is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There are two words (that start with n) that are always adverbs. They are:
6. Use the list of words below. First, classify each word as an adjective or adverb. Then, write an original sentence using each word.

Good

Well

Bien

Bueno

7. Circle the adverbs in the sentences below. Some may have more than one.

Taking vitamins daily is on way to stay relatively healthy.

His stories are never boring.

The fire blazed wildly as the firefighters worked tirelessly to put it out.

I am doing very well, thank you.

8. Decide whether the boldfaced words are adjectives or adverbs.

You are **right**. I didn't realize how **badly** I needed that.

I have never seen a racehorse run so **fast**.

She asked her mother **very politely** if she could go to the party.

The **good** singer had never performed so **well**.

## 8. Verbs

1. There are three types of verbs. They are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ verbs express physical or mental activity.

Two examples:

3. \_\_\_\_\_ verbs connect the subject to a word or word group that describes it.

Two examples:

4. \_\_\_\_\_ verbs assist the main verb express action or state of being.

Two examples:

5. Identify which type of verb is used in each sentence.

Your suggestion **seems** good to me.

I **can't** wait for that movie to come out.

He **jumps** on his bed every morning.

The monster's skin **looks** green and bubbly.

**May** I go to the party, mom?

I **walk** to school every day.

We **will** take a test next week.

She **grows** nervous when she sees spiders.

It seems like the baby **grows** every single day.

Milkshakes **taste** delicious.

6. There are several verbs that can be both linking and helping verbs. These are called \_\_\_\_\_ verbs.

List at least four examples.

## 9. Interjections

1. Define interjection.

2. Interjections can be punctuated in 3 different ways. Name and give an example of each.

Give 5 examples of interjections.

## 10. Conjunctions

1. Define conjunction.

2. Define coordinating conjunction.

3. The acronym FANBOYS is used to remember coordinating conjunctions. What does this acronym stand for?

4. Write three sentences that use coordinating conjunctions.

5. Define correlative conjunction.

6. Give three pairs of conjunctions that are used in correlative sentences.

7. Write three original sentences using correlative conjunctions.