

Grammar

Part Four: Parts of Speech

Nouns

Kiana is hilarious.

A **noun** is a person, place, thing, or idea.

A **concrete noun** is a noun that can be seen, touched, smelled, tasted, or heard.

	People	Places	Things	Ideas
Common nouns	woman	city	soda	religion
Proper nouns	Dr. Jordan Lewis	Chicago	Pepsi	Christianity

Identifying Action Verbs

Layla **plays** on her school's softball team.

Action verbs describe what someone (or something) does.

Tony **dances** every Tuesday after school.

Sara and Ricky **cooked** dinner together.

Candice **dreams** of becoming a doctor.

Verbs in Progressive Tenses

A **verb** is an action word that describes what someone (or something) does.

Verbs in **progressive tenses** use a *to be* verb with a **present participle**.

Verb	Progressive Tense	Example
dance	is <i>to be verb</i> dancing participle	Julia is dancing right now.
play	was <i>to be verb</i> playing participle	Kevin was playing <i>Monopoly</i> when we arrived.
bake	are <i>to be verb</i> baking participle	Alex and Cody are baking muffins.

Verbs in Perfect Tenses

Verbs come in different forms called **tenses** depending on the time frame they mention.

Here's how to form verbs in **perfect tenses**:

to have verb + the **past participle** (-ed form of the verb)

Noah **will have** **traveled** to Japan by the end of the year.
to have Verb Past Participle

The **perfect tenses** describe completed actions from the past, present, or future.

Verb	Perfect Tense	Example
teach	has taught	Olivia has taught for ten years.
walk	had walked	Emma had walked to school before I got home.
meet	will have met	Mason and Andy will have met their cousins by the time the party starts.

Verbs in the Perfect Progressive Tenses

A **verb** describes what someone (or something) does.

Each **verb** comes in many different forms called **tenses**.

Here's how to form the **present perfect progressive tense**:

have/has + **been** + a **present participle** (-ing verb)

Verb	Present Perfect Prog.	Example
clean	has been cleaning	Nora has been cleaning for an hour.
walk	have been walking	I have been walking since 8:00 p.m.
eat	have been eating	Laura and I have been eating octopus since we were babies.
trying	has been trying	Emma has been trying to juggle for the entire day.

The Relationship Between Nouns and Adjectives

Adjectives describe **nouns**.

They usually tell us what kind, which one, or how many.

The **ugly** **cat** hissed at me.
adjective noun

Adjectives can describe nouns from many places in a sentence.

The lizard crawled on the **red** **rocks**.
adjective noun

The chair's **leather** **arms** look comfortable.
adjective noun

Noah is **happy** to be outside today.
noun adjective

After his journey, the **astronaut** looked extremely **tired**.
noun adjective

Identifying Proper Adjectives

Adjectives describe **nouns**. They usually tell us what kind, which one, or how many.

Proper adjectives are adjectives that we capitalize because they're specific.

Carter loves **Italian** **food**. (*Italian describes food*)
adjective noun

Will studies **Russian** **literature**. (*Russian describes literature*)
adjective noun

Zoe owns **Brazilian** **sneakers**. (*Brazilian describes sneakers*)
adjective noun

Proper adjectives come from **proper nouns**.

Henry's suit is from **Australia**. (*Australia is a proper noun*)

Henry owns an **Australian** suit. (*Australian describes suit*)

The Relationship Between Verbs and Adverbs

A **verb** is an action word that tells us what someone (or something) does.

Adverbs tell us "how," "when," or "where" verbs happen.

Ethan sleepily changed into his pajamas.
adverb verb

Adverbs can describe **verbs** from many different places in a sentence.

Ethan changed sleepily into his pajamas.
verb adverb

Ethan changed into his pajamas sleepily.
verb adverb

Sleepily, Ethan changed into his pajamas.
adverb verb

Identifying Adjectives That Adverbs Describe

An **adjective** is a word that describes a person, place, thing, or idea.

Adverbs can describe **adjectives** and tell us "to what degree." These adverbs are called *intensifiers*.

The deer is very happy today.
adverb adjective

Intensifiers most often fall right before the **adjective** they describe.

Elijah is extremely excited. (*extremely* describes the adjective *excited*)
adverb adjective

James's shoes are kind of smelly. (*kind of* describes the adjective *smelly*)
adverb adjective

Adverbs of Degree

incredibly	somewhat
quite	kind of
pretty	less
absolutely	a little
rather	fairly

Identifying Adverbs

Adverbs tell us "how," "when," or "where" verbs happen.

A **verb** is an action word that tells us what someone (or something) does.

Ethan sleepily changed into his pajamas.
noun adverb verb noun

Adverbs that tell us *how* something happens usually end in *-ly*.

Olivia is screaming **loudly**. (*loudly* describes *screaming*)

Noah **kindly** thanked the waiter. (*kindly* describes *thanked*)

Adverbs can describe verbs from many places in a sentence.

Ethan changed **sleepily** into his pajamas.

Ethan changed into his pajamas **sleepily**.

Sleepily, Ethan changed into his pajamas.

Identifying Adverbs

Adverbs tell us "how," "when," or "where" verbs happen.

A **verb** is an action word that tells us what someone (or something) does.

Yesterday, Jacob played with his new Xbox.
adverb noun verb noun

Adverbs that tell us *when* or *where* can be found in many places throughout a sentence.

Luke finished his painting **today**. (*today* describes *finished*)

Outside, Dave saw a monster. (*outside* describes *saw*)

Mike draws cartoons **regularly**. (*regularly* describes *draws*)

PRACTICE!

Identifying Antecedents

Christina is afraid that **she** will be late to softball practice.

Pronouns take the place of nouns.

A **pronoun** must match the **noun** it replaces.

The **noun** it replaces is called the **antecedent**.

Kiana is hungry, but **she** can't decide where to eat.

I'm very close with **Dr. Cheng**, but it's been months since I last saw **him**.

The barber can't find **his** shaving cream.

Identifying Prepositions

A **preposition** shows the relationship between a noun and other words in a sentence.

Prepositions often give us details about *where* or *when*.

Lucy and her cousin jumped on the bed.
Preposition Noun ("Object of the preposition")

Mike put his backpack under his desk.
Preposition Noun

After lunch, Kerrie and I went salsa dancing.
Preposition Noun

Where Prepositions

behind	toward
onto	near
within	outside
from	past

When Prepositions

before	since
between	throughout
after	through
during	until

PRACTICE!