CHANG 10: PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUNS

10a A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>brother, Tom Ross, jury, sisters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Places</td>
<td>county, Hawaii, house, river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Things</td>
<td>boat, Korean War, dog, pencil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideas</td>
<td>courage, freedom, joy, peace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns that are made up of more than one word, like _Aki Sakamoto_, _Bunker Hill Monument_, and _living room_, are counted as one noun.

10b A proper noun names a particular person, place, thing, or idea. It always begins with a capital letter. A common noun names any one of a group of persons, places, things, or ideas. It is not capitalized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper Nouns</th>
<th>Common Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aunt Mary</td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsweek</td>
<td>magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston Bruins</td>
<td>team</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCE NOTE: For more about capitalizing proper nouns, see pages 227–235.

EXERCISE 1 Identifying Common and Proper Nouns

Underline the nouns in the following sentences. On the line before each sentence, write _comm._ for a common noun or _prop._ for a proper noun. If there is more than one noun in a sentence, separate your answers with a semicolon.

**EX prop; comm.** 1. Jeremy always takes the early bus.

__________ 1. Janell belongs to a group that studies the environment.

__________ 2. In the myth, Theseus killed the Minotaur.

__________ 3. The ancient Egyptians built pyramids in the desert.
4. Tariq comes from Bangladesh.
5. The Cherokee were forced to leave their traditional homelands.
6. Joseph told me about the African American celebration Kwanzaa.
7. I would not have wanted to run into that *Tyrannosaurus Rex*!
8. My family loves to celebrate Thanksgiving every year.
9. Today’s paper printed a review of *Homeward Bound*.
10. Senator Inouye stated his views during the interview.

**EXERCISE 2  Substituting Proper Nouns for Common Nouns**

On the lines after each sentence below, revise the sentence by substituting a proper noun for the common noun in italics. You may need to change or delete some of the other words in the sentence. You may also make up proper names.

**ex.** 1. *My grandmother* teaches people how to use computers.

*Clara Riordon teaches people how to use computers.*

1. That famous basketball *player* scored many points in his career.
2. That *river* is famous in United States history.
3. *My best friend* knows how to make me feel good about myself.
5. We will study that foreign *country* in social studies next year.
10c A *pronoun* is a word used in place of a noun or more than one noun.

**EXAMPLES**

Call Palia and Maria, and tell Palía and Maria to go to the gym.
Call Palia and Maria, and tell *them* to go to the gym.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Singular</strong></th>
<th>I, me, my, mine, you, your, yours, he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its, myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, this, that, everybody, someone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td>we, us, our, ours, you, your, yours, they, them, their, theirs, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, these, those</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word that a pronoun stands for is called its *antecedent*.

**EXAMPLES**

Although the salad was two days old, *it* tasted fine. [*Salad is the antecedent that it refers to.*]

Javier has planned *his* next report. [*Javier is the antecedent that his refers to.*]

**NOTE** Some teachers prefer to call possessive pronouns (such as *my, your, and their*) adjectives. Follow your teacher’s directions.

**EXERCISE 3 Identifying Pronouns**

Underline each pronoun in the following sentences. Some sentences contain more than one pronoun.

**EX.** 1. Ana was glad that she was wearing gloves.

1. The Urus used totora reeds to make those dwellings and boats.
2. Tim told us that this movie was so long that it bored him.
3. Nomads move around to find food for themselves and grazing land for their animals.
4. The coach smiled at her players as she held up their victory banner.
5. Before the actor went on stage, she went over her lines again.
6. We watched the American kangaroo rat hop about on its long hind legs.
7. Nuna’s grandfather is teaching her and us how to walk on snowshoes.

8. After George Washington Carver studied the peanut, he knew that it would grow in southern soil.

9. The house is so old that it needs to have bathtubs installed.

10. Our kayakers train steadily for their Olympic white-water runs.

11. “Tennis is my favorite sport,” said Terri as she swung at the ball.

12. Sylvia wondered, “Will I last until dinnertime without a snack?”

13. As Craig crossed the finish line, he turned in his wheelchair and waved to the cheering crowd.

14. In their experiment, researchers have found that they can grow plants in Israel’s Negev Desert.

15. Chim said, “Paula, do you want to answer that question yourself, or shall I?”

**EXERCISE 4 Using Pronouns in Narration**

On your own paper, write five sentences about the cartoon below. Write what has happened, what you think will happen next, or what the dog might be saying. In each sentence, use a pronoun. Try to use a variety of pronouns in your sentences. Underline each pronoun, and draw brackets around each pronoun’s antecedent.

EX. [Weederman] is telling his master that he can’t get the slippers because he is napping.
CHAPTER 10: PARTS OF SPEECH

ADJECTIVES

10d An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun.

To modify a word means to describe the word or to make its meaning more definite. An adjective modifies a noun or a pronoun by telling what kind, which one, how much, or how many.

EXAMPLES Rita went on a long journey. [The adjective long tells what kind of journey.]
I need to wash my yellow sweater. [The adjectives my and yellow tell which sweater.]
It rained for forty days and nights. [The adjective forty tells how many days and nights.]

NOTE Some teachers prefer to call possessive pronouns (such as my, your, and their) adjectives. Follow your teacher’s directions.

Adjectives usually come before the words they modify. Sometimes, however, an adjective comes after the word it modifies.

EXAMPLE The grass was brown. [The adjective brown modifies grass.]

NOTE The adjectives a, an, and the are called articles.

EXERCISE 5 Identifying Adjectives

In the following sentences, draw one line under the adjectives and two lines under the noun or pronoun each adjective modifies. Do not include the articles a, an, and the.

EX.
1. The hungry giraffe peered over the leafy treetops.
   1. The driest area in the world is a desert in Chile.
2. Put on the red jacket, grab the warmest scarf, and let’s go!
3. Would you make a jelly sandwich for my lunch?
4. I have not yet reached the third level of the newest game!
5. Opossums in New Zealand have big eyes, pink noses, and brushy tails.
6. The house was cold and dark when we arrived.
7. In the story, a space traveler crosses a time dimension and lands in a new world.

8. The weather forecaster says that the summer will be long and hot.

9. The strong winds reached fifty miles an hour last night.

10. The bright, frisky cat weighs seven pounds.

11. Sylvia Earle explored deep waters to study sea life.

12. Scott and I are going to make a raisin cake for the class party.

13. Cara made green beans and grilled tomatoes for supper.

14. Steve made a colorful diagram of the taproot system of a carrot plant.

15. Farmers in Mali often work on rugged mountainsides to plant their crops.

**EXERCISE 6  Writing Adjectives for a Story**

Complete the story below by adding an appropriate adjective for each blank. Do not use the same adjective twice. Write your adjectives on your own paper.

EX. [1] This is an _what kind??_ story about a rabbit and a turtle.

1. amusing

_The Hare and the Tortoise: A Fable Retold_

[1] One _what kind??_ day in a(n) _what kind??_ forest _how many??_ years ago, there lived a rabbit and a turtle. [2] The rabbit, quick on its feet, knew that it was _what kind??_ than the turtle, who always took its time. [3] Yet, the _what kind??_ turtle challenged the rabbit to a race. [4] The _what kind??_ rabbit quickly agreed. [5] As soon as the _what kind??_ race began, the rabbit took the lead. [6] A _how much??_ way ahead of the turtle, the rabbit decided to take a _what kind??_ nap. [7] The turtle just kept plodding along the _which one??_ path. [8] Eventually the turtle reached the _what kind??_ line. [9] When the _what kind??_ rabbit woke up, it knew that it was in trouble! [10] The rabbit raced to the finish line, only to find the _what kind??_ turtle waiting there.
10e A proper adjective is formed from a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper Nouns</th>
<th>Proper Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siberia</td>
<td>Siberian husky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persia</td>
<td>Persian Gulf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a trip to Greece</td>
<td>a Greek island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a street in Chicago</td>
<td>the Chicago skyline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCE NOTE: For more about capitalizing proper adjectives, see page 237.

10f *This, that, these, and those* can be used both as adjectives and as pronouns. When they modify a noun, they are called *demonstrative adjectives*. When they are used alone, they are called *demonstrative pronouns*.

ADJECTIVE Take these eggs to Mr. Wong.
PRONOUN Take these to Mr. Wong.

**EXERCISE 7** Finding Common and Proper Adjectives

In the paragraph below, underline the common adjectives once and the proper adjectives twice. Do not include the articles *a, an, and the*.

Ex. [1] Bobbi told me that rice cakes are often served at Korean celebrations.

**EXERCISE 8** Changing Proper Nouns into Proper Adjectives

Change each proper noun below into a proper adjective. Then on your own paper, write ten sentences using each of the proper adjectives. [Note: Some proper nouns do not change spelling when they are used as proper adjectives.]

**EX.**

1. France
   
   1. French—I want to visit several French castles on my trip.

2. Britain
3. China
4. Alaska
5. Spain
6. England
7. Oklahoma
8. Germany
9. Congress
10. Alps

**EXERCISE 9** Identifying Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns

In the sentences below, underline all the demonstrative adjectives once and all the demonstrative pronouns twice.

**EX.**

1. Give **this** book to Julie, and give **those** to Samuel.

2. Those old shoes are Gina's favorites.

3. This is the last class before vacation.

4. Take that sample to the biology lab, and put these in the freezer.

5. Those who already have tickets should stand in this line.

6. Are these clocks really from Switzerland?

7. Is this an example of origami, traditional Japanese paper folding?

8. Stack this horseshoe with those in the corner.

9. Is this the Big Dipper, or is that?

10. This jacket looks like those worn in Finland.

11. That satellite will circle the earth for many years.

12. Was that pottery made by the Anasazi?

13. Let's include these patches in the quilt, but not those.

14. If this is the correct answer, what is that?

15. Didn't Wilma Rudolph break that record in the 1960s?
CHAPTER 10: PARTS OF SPEECH

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Identifying Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives

Identify each italicized word in the sentences below. On the line before each sentence, write comm. for common noun, prop. for proper noun, pron. for pronoun, or adj. for adjective. Separate your answers with a semicolon.

ex. comm.; adj. 1. Harriet stuffed the books in her school backpack.

__________ 1. A great fire occurred in Chicago in October of 1871.

__________ 2. Hans said that he would look after the stray dog.

__________ 3. Tabouli salad, made with fresh vegetables, is a favorite Lebanese dish.

__________ 4. As the crowd cheered, John raised his arms in victory.

__________ 5. Though the Seminoles used dugout canoes in the past, today they use airboats.

__________ 6. Lien has chosen these lanterns for the festival.

__________ 7. The guide raised the telescope to her eye, then put it away.

__________ 8. Mexican soldiers captured the Alamo in 1836.

__________ 9. Grady is reading an exciting tale about a Vietnamese family.

__________ 10. Having completed her first draft, Krista is now working on the final report.

B. Writing Sentences Using Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives

For the following items, write ten sentences, using the parts of speech given. In each sentence, underline the word that is the listed part of speech.

ex. 1. adjective

Four feet of snow fell in the mountains last night.

1. a proper noun

_____________________________________________________________________

2. an adjective that tells which one

_____________________________________________________________________

3. a pronoun

_____________________________________________________________________
4. an adjective that tells *what kind*

5. a common noun

6. a demonstrative pronoun

7. an adjective that tells *how many*

8. a common noun

9. a pronoun

10. an adjective that tells *what kind*

C. Writing a Postcard

Your pen pal in another country has asked you about the favorite pastimes of young people in your country. Write a postcard to describe some of the things you do that you think your pen pal would like to hear about. On your own paper, write at least five sentences for your postcard. Underline and label at least two nouns, two pronouns, and two adjectives.

**EX.**

Dear Ramona,

*Our (pron.) country is so large (adj.) that I (pron.) can tell you only about what some young (adj.) people (n.) do. I spend much of my time (n.) reading, and I also like to work with the computers (n.) at my school.*

Sincerely,

Adela Cruz

Ramona Lewes

10 Stamford Road

Oakleigh

Melbourne 3166, Australia