

Notes for Grammar—study guide for the test

Common Noun—names any person, place, thing, or idea.

- The girl went to school yesterday.

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Proper Noun—names a particular person, place, thing, or idea.

- Susan went to Prairie Middle School yesterday.

\*

Action Verb—expresses action.

- The football player tackled his opponent.
- She thought about her answer.

\*

Linking Verb—expresses a state of being. This can be used with an action verb, or without.

- Mrs. Noonan is happy today.
- The students are working hard.
- Are working is the verb phrase. Working is an action verb.

\*

Plural Nouns—indicate or show more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

- Mrs. Noonan has two dogs.
- I don't like it when people talk about me behind my back.
- There were deer in the forest.

\*

Singular Possessive Noun—one owner

- Mrs. Noonan's books are old.

\* The apostrophe goes before the "s" to show one owner.

- Chris' books are new.
- The exception to the rule is when the owner already ends in an "s". You put the apostrophe after the "s" even though it's still a singular possessive noun.

\*

Plural Possessive—More than one owner

- The students' books need to be covered in my class.
- \* The apostrophe goes after the "s" to show more than one owner.

- The boys' mother read them a story.

\*

Concrete Nouns—names a place or thing that you can perceive with your senses.

\*You can touch or see it.

- books, desks, chair, pen, car, building etc.

\*

Abstract Nouns—names an idea, concept, belief, or quality.

\*Something that can't be touched.

- love, hate, happiness, war, fight, thought, voice, peace, religion

\*

Pronouns—takes the place of a noun (person, place, thing, or idea) or another pronoun.

Antecedent—is the word or group of words that the pronoun replaces.

- Mrs. Noonan took her books to school.

\*Her is the pronoun and Mrs. Noonan is the antecedent.

- Bob and Susan went to their grandma's house.

\*There is the pronoun and Bob and Susan are the antecedents.

\*

Adjectives—are words that modify or describe nouns or pronouns.

They answer these questions: Which? What kind? How many? How much?

- Mrs. Noonan is tired.

\*tired is describing what Mrs. Noonan is. Mrs. Noonan is a proper noun.

- She is happy.

\*happy is describing what she is. She is a pronoun.

- She is wearing a red sweater.

\*Which sweater is she wearing? A red sweater. Red describes sweater.

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Adverbs—are words that modify or describe a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

They answer the questions: When? Where? To what extent? In what manner?

- I really want to eat now.

\* Really tells to what extent he wants to eat and now tells when he wants to eat.

- She carefully walked across the tightrope.

\*carefully shows how she walked

- Her sweater was really red.

\* how red was her sweater? It was really red. Really describes red.

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