

Course Overview

Students review writing conventions, including parts of speech, sentence combining, parallel structure, capitalization, and punctuation. They will apply the writing process to develop argumentative/persuasive/opinion, narrative/descriptive, and informative/expository/explanatory paragraphs in various writings. They also write business letters, give a speech, and present a longer informative/expository composition. Students will read, analyze, and respond to various literary genres including poetry, short stories, nonfiction, and the novellas, *The Pearl* by John Steinbeck and *Neighbor Rosicky* by Willa Cather.



NOUNS/PRONOUNS

Unit Overview

Welcome!! In this class, you will be learning about grammar, writing, and literature. The first unit will provide an overview of the parts of speech with a concentration on nouns and pronouns. As you have learned, there are eight parts of speech. Each of these parts of speech has a specific use in our writing and talking. Below you will find a chart with an explanation of each of the parts of speech.

PARTS OF SPEECH

PART OF SPEECH	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
NOUN	It names a person, a place, a thing or an idea	The <u>teacher</u> gave the <u>class homework</u> .
VERB	It shows action or helps make a statement. Verbs add liveliness to writing.	The quarterback <u>threw</u> the football. He <u>was</u> the president.
PRONOUN	It takes the place of a noun and helps to avoid repeating the same noun over and over.	Jack and Jill asked Shirley and Jane to go. <u>He</u> and <u>she</u> gave the tickets to <u>them</u> .
ADJECTIVE	It describes a noun or pronoun by answering the questions of “which one?” “what kind of?” “how many?” Adjectives help the reader picture what the writer is describing.	Sally gave the <u>three red</u> cards to her.
ADVERB	It modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb by answering the questions of “how?” “when?” “where?” “to what extent?” Adverbs add focus and precision to writing.	The man read the directions <u>carefully</u> . The students were <u>rather</u> pleased with their grades. She is <u>very</u> beautiful..
PREPOSITION	It shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence. Prepositions add variety to writing.	The bus load <u>of</u> <u>students</u> Mike had tickets <u>for</u> <u>the concert</u> .

CONJUNCTION	It joins two or more similar or equal words, phrases or clauses. Conjunctions are useful for combining thoughts or ideas.	The boys <u>and</u> girls left for camp. <u>Either</u> John <u>or</u> Jim will lead the singing.
INTERJECTION	It shows strong feeling or emotion	<u>Wow!</u> We won. <u>Well,</u> isn't that great

As you can see, the noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns can be common or proper, concrete or abstract. Nouns can be also called compound. Throughout this unit, you will be learning about nouns.

A common noun is a noun that refers to a general person, place, thing, or idea.

For example: desk, chair, person, dog, room, car, freedom, sorrow

A proper noun is a noun that refers to a specific person, place, thing, or idea. Proper nouns are always capitalized.

For example: Mr. Jones, President Bush, Ohio, Edison High School

A concrete noun is a noun that refers to something which can be perceived by the senses.

For example: apple, orange, sidewalk, door

An abstract noun is a noun that refers to a quality or idea.

For example: liberty, justice, allegiance, pride

A compound noun is made up of two or more nouns and used as a single noun. Often, compound nouns are two words that are combined into one word. Compound nouns can also be two separate words.

For example: football, carwash, babysitter, touchdown, blackboard, skate park, diving board

A collective noun names a group.

For example: family, team, (the) senate, (a) pride (of lions)

PRACTICE EXERCISE I - Choose (a) concrete or (b) abstract to identify the noun.



Now answer questions 1-10

PRACTICE EXERCISE II - Choose (a) common or (b) proper to identify the noun.



Now answer questions 11-20

PRACTICE EXERCISE III - In the question box, write the compound nouns from the following sentence.



Now answer questions 21-35

Now that you have learned about nouns, let's look at pronouns. A pronoun is the part of speech used in place of a noun. Choosing the noun to use in a sentence is no problem, because the noun only changes form to show possession. Such is not the case with the pronoun. The personal pronoun changes forms according to its use in the sentence. Study the chart below to learn the correct uses of personal pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PERSON</i>	<i>NOMINATIVE/ SUBJECT</i>	<i>OBJECTIVE/ OBJECTS</i>	<i>POSSESSIVE/ OWNERSHIP</i>
	1	I	me	my, mine
	2	you	you	your, yours
	3	he, she it	him, her, it	his, her(s), its
<i>PLURAL</i>				
	1	we	us	our, ours
	2	you	you	your, yours
	3	they	them	their, theirs

PRACTICE EXERCISE IV- Select and write the correct pronoun in the question box.



Now answer questions 36-45

In addition to personal pronouns, there are other types of pronouns used in writing.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

A reflexive pronoun is formed by adding –self or –selves to the personal pronoun.

myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself, herself, itself	themselves

*Please note: *hissself* and *theirselves* are not proper forms.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

A relative pronoun is used to introduce an adjective clause.

who	whose	whom	which	that
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DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

A demonstrative pronoun is used to point something out.

(singular)	this	that		(plural)	these	those
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INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

An interrogative pronoun is used to ask a question.

Who?	Whose?	Whom?	Which?	What?
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INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

An indefinite pronoun does not refer to a specific person or thing.

all	another	any	anybody
anyone	anything	both	each
either	everybody	everyone	everything
few	many	more	most
much	neither	nobody	none
no one	one	other	several
some	somebody	someone	

APPLICATION EXERCISE- In this writing assignment, you are to use at least five indefinite pronouns, at least two demonstrative pronouns, and at least one reflexive pronoun.



Now answer questions 46