

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class/Period \_\_\_\_\_

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### Notes for PowerPoint on Adjectives

An \_\_\_\_\_ is a word that tells about or \_\_\_\_\_  
a noun.

#### More examples of adjectives:

\_\_\_\_\_

*(adjective)*

food

*(noun)*

\_\_\_\_\_

*(adjective)*

gum

*(noun)*

\_\_\_\_\_

*(adjective)*

man

*(noun)*



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### Activity for Identifying Adjectives

With a partner, identify and underline the adjectives in the following sentences:

1. Our silly cat likes to go outside to chase the tiny lizards that hide behind our green shutters.
2. Should I use green, blue, or pink paint for the guest bedroom?
3. On Tuesday, Jack has the final exam for his history class.
4. Once, for dinner, Riley ate something that he thought tasted disgusting and now he is afraid to try new things.
5. Samuel's older sister is his best friend.
6. Jackson received a high score on the test, but Nathan received the highest score in the class.
7. The classroom floor gets very dusty and must be swept often to remain clean.
8. There is a green rug on the floor by the overstuffed couch.
9. The beanbag chair is our puppy's favorite place to sleep.
10. This is one of the hottest days of the long summer, but not as hot as yesterday.

Now, with your partner, choose an object in your classroom and write down as many adjectives that you can think of to describe that object. Be prepared to share your adjectives with the class. Object: \_\_\_\_\_



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### Notes for PowerPoint on Nouns

#### Common Noun:

A \_\_\_\_\_ names a person, a place, a thing, or an idea.

An \_\_\_\_\_ is what is known as an \_\_\_\_\_ because you cannot actually see it or touch it. It is something in the mind rather than a solid object. *Feelings*, such as happiness or fear are examples of abstract nouns (or ideas)

#### More examples of nouns:

\_\_\_\_\_ (*person*)

*outdoors* (*place*)

*mouth* (*thing*)

\_\_\_\_\_ (*idea*)

#### Proper Noun:

If a noun **names**, or is a **title of**, a **specific** person, place, thing, or idea, it is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ and must be \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Examples:

*Devon*

*Willaby Road*

*Tuesday*



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## Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns

The words, **singular** and **plural** refer to the numerical quantity of the noun.

### Singular Nouns

The word, **single**, means “**one**.” Therefore, a \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
is a noun that names only **one person, one place, one thing, or one idea**.

### Plural Nouns

The word, **plural**, means “more than **one**.” Therefore, a plural noun, is a noun that names 2 or more people, 2 or more places, 2 or more things, or 2 or more ideas.

Plural nouns often, but do not always, end in ‘s’ or ‘es’.

#### Examples:

5 \_\_\_\_\_  
*many* \_\_\_\_\_  
*few* \_\_\_\_\_  
*their* \_\_\_\_\_

A “**possession**” is something that one “**owns**”

Therefore, a \_\_\_\_\_ show’s  
ownership of something. To make a noun into possessive form add an  
“apostrophe s” (‘s):

#### An exception to this rule:

If the noun is a \_\_\_\_\_ noun that ends in s, such as ladies, guys,  
or cashiers, simply add an apostrophe after the s (s’)

(Note: If it is a \_\_\_\_\_ noun that ends in s, you follow the regular  
rule and add an “apostrophe s”)



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### Noun Activity

With a partner, identify each of the following nouns as common, proper, singular, plural, abstract, or possessive.

Note: Each of the nouns can be identified as more than one type. See example below:

Example: Sarah's **proper and possessive**

1. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

2. boy's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

3. fear \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

4. toys \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

5. friend \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

6. teachers' \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

7. Southwest Middle School \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Now, with your partner, fill out the chart below by writing 3 of each type of the following nouns. An example of each type has been done for you.

<b><u>Person</u></b> <i>teacher</i>	<b><u>Place</u></b> <i>classroom</i>	<b><u>Thing</u></b> <i>desk</i>	<b><u>Idea</u></b> <i>happiness</i>
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____	3. _____



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### Notes for PowerPoint on Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

A \_\_\_\_\_ **phrase** begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or a pronoun.

The prepositional phrase is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_,  
and it is **not** the **action (or verb)** of the sentence. It is **extra** \_\_\_\_\_  
added to the sentence and often (but not always) shows \_\_\_\_\_.



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### **Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases Activities**

A. With a partner, identify the prepositional phrases below by underlining them and circling the prepositions.

1. The Jones family went on vacation to their hometown in Michigan.
2. Our new kitten is sleeping on the couch in our living room.
3. The Douglas family went on vacation to Texas.
4. The pizza we ordered should arrive in about 25 minutes.
5. The hamster cage is on a small table in the family room.
6. The floor under the rug is made of wood.
7. Savannah's braces on her teeth are clear and can barely be seen by other people.
8. Owen works at the store across the street from his small apartment.
9. Kayla hopes to be chosen for the chorus when she auditions next year.
10. Our cat chases squirrels around the shed, in the back yard, and on the back porch.



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B. With your partner, add appropriate prepositional phrases to end of the sentences below.

1. The toy car rolled \_\_\_\_\_.

2. My best friend likes to eat pancakes  
\_\_\_\_\_.

3. There are dozens of beautiful rivers and lakes  
\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The forest is home to all kinds  
\_\_\_\_\_..

5. Lisa jumped \_\_\_\_\_..

C. Now, brainstorm with your partner and write 5 of your own sentences that contain at least one prepositional phrase.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_





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### Notes for PowerPoint on Subjects and Predicates

Every \_\_\_\_\_ sentence contains a subject and a predicate.

The **complete** \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the sentence that tells *who* or *what the sentence is about*.

The **complete** \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the sentence that contains the \_\_\_\_\_ and *tells something about the subject* such as what the subject does, \_\_\_\_\_, or is.

The \_\_\_\_\_ **subject** is the *main noun(s) or pronoun(s)* in the complete subject part of the sentence.

A \_\_\_\_\_ **predicate** is the *verb or verb phrase* in the complete predicate part of the sentence.



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### Subjects and Predicates Activity

A. Working with a partner, identify and underline the complete subjects in the sentences below. Then, circle the simple subjects.

1. A fairly large sum of money would be given to the contestant who answered the final question correctly.
2. A canary was singing just outside the window.
3. The weight limit for the elevator is three-thousand pounds.
4. A truly good friendship is one that will last forever, no matter what happens.
5. Brownies take a while to bake, but they're definitely worth the wait.

B. Working with a partner, identify and underline the complete predicates in the sentences below. Then, circle the simple predicates.

1. The tank was filled with water so the fish could be put in it.
2. The stove light turned red, indicating the stove was too hot to touch.
3. A new stadium was built in town to replace the old one.
4. Both sides agreed to postpone tonight's game.
5. New York City is one of the largest cities in the United States.



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### Notes for PowerPoint on Pronouns

#### Pronouns

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a word that \_\_\_\_\_ a noun.

#### Some common examples of pronouns:

Pronouns are useful because, without them, writing can be very \_\_\_\_\_  
and repetitive.



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### **Pronouns Activity**

Working with a partner, identify and underline the pronouns from the sentences below.

1. He decided to challenge Gary to a game of chess.
2. A lot of people these days are struggling to pay their bills.
3. He walked in wearing a striped shirt and jeans.
4. Some of the food in the refrigerator had gone bad, but they were still able to prepare a good meal out of it.
5. Devon usually stays in his house in San Francisco.
6. She is the best pianist I know.
7. The teacher will not accept overdue papers unless you have a good excuse for them being late.
8. Both of them are working on building a toy rocket.
9. It makes me angry when people mock me because I have an unusual name.
10. Sarah and Tim are going to the store to buy supplies for their class project.



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### Notes for PowerPoint on Verbs

An \_\_\_\_\_ is a word that shows action.

In other words, it is what the subject of a sentence **“did”** or **“is doing”**

Verbs often end with the suffixes, **“ing”** and **“ed.”**

A helping verb **“\_\_\_\_\_”** the main verb to express its meaning.

A helping verb and a main verb make up a **verb phrase**.

The most common helping verbs:

**have,** \_\_\_\_\_, **had,**

**is, are,** \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_, **were,**

**do,** \_\_\_\_\_, **did**

### Verb Tenses

The verb **tense** tells whether the action of the sentence takes place in the present, in the past, or in the future.

\_\_\_\_\_ verbs tell that the action is taking place right now.

\_\_\_\_\_ verbs tell that the action has already taken place.

\_\_\_\_\_ verbs tell that the action will take place in the future.



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### Verb Activity

A. Working with a partner, identify and underline the action verbs or verb phrases from the following sentences.

1. Morgan and Adrian have fun running through the grass, jumping off the bank, and racing each other to the pier on the other end of the lake.
2. Erin eats lunch at the mall on Saturdays.
3. Julian learned how to read music in middle school when he took a band class.
4. Everyone else stopped singing, but Jane did not seem to notice.
5. Two big trees shade our yard.
6. At one time, Victoria performed on Broadway.

B. Working with a partner, identify and underline the helping verbs from the following sentences.

1. Rachel had wandered off into the woods without realizing how dangerous they are.
2. Today, I am going to do something adventurous.
3. Noah does not like it when his mother asks him to clean his room.
4. Avery must have forgotten to study for the math test over the weekend.
5. Mollie knows how to draw anything you can imagine.



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C. Working with a partner, change the verbs from the following sentences into present tense.

1. Julian planted several new trees near his new house.
2. The cancellation of the concert was a major disappointment for the fans.
3. Robert played catch with the puppy in the backyard.
4. Claire drank a cup of tea today rather than a can of soda.
5. Audrey, Jeremiah, and Justin will eat ice cream cones.

D. Working with a partner, change the verbs from the following sentences into past tense.

1. Robert will be coming over to use the computer.
2. I will paint my bedroom walls.
3. I am looking for the umbrella to carry with me to school.
4. Melanie will take an important test for college.
5. Tonight, I will eat something healthy for dinner instead of the junk food I have been eating lately.

E. Working with a partner, change the following verbs from the following sentences into future tense.

1. Andrea used the umbrella from the car.
2. Lucy is enjoying going to her new school across town.
3. Madelyn is waiting for the bus at the bus stop on the corner.
4. We played games every day on vacation.
5. William's family moved to Florida.



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## Answer Key

### Notes for PowerPoint on Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that tells about or **describes** a noun.

#### More examples of adjectives:

**wasted**                  food  
*(adjective)*              *(noun)*

**wrapped**                gum  
*(adjective)*              *(noun)*

**old**                        man  
*(adjective)*              *(noun)*





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### Activity for Identifying Adjectives

With a partner, identify the adjectives in the following sentences:

1. Our silly cat likes to go outside to chase the tiny lizards that hide behind our green shutters.
2. Should I use green, blue, or pink paint for the guest bedroom?
3. On Tuesday, Jack has the final exam for his history class.
4. Once, for dinner, Riley ate something that he thought tasted disgusting and now he is afraid to try new things.
5. Samuel's older sister is his best friend.
6. Jackson received a high score on the test, but Nathan received the highest score in the class.
7. The classroom floor gets very dusty and must be swept often to remain clean.
8. There is a green rug on the floor by the overstuffed couch.
9. The beanbag chair is our puppy's favorite places to sleep.
10. This is one of the hottest days of the long summer, but not as hot as yesterday.

Now, with your partner, choose an object in your classroom and write down as many adjectives that you can think of to describe that object. Be prepared to share your adjectives with the class. Object: \_\_\_\_\_

*Answers will vary*



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## Notes for PowerPoint on Nouns

### Common Noun:

A **common noun** names a person, a place, a thing, or an idea.

An **idea** is what is known as an **abstract noun** because you cannot actually see it or touch it. It is something in the mind rather than a solid object.

*Feelings*, such as happiness or fear are examples of abstract nouns (or ideas)

### More examples of nouns:

**thief** (*person*)

*outdoors* (*place*)

*mouth* (*thing*)

**danger** (*idea*)

### Proper Noun:

If a noun **names**, or is **a title of**, a **specific** person, place, thing, or idea, it is known as a **proper noun** and must be **capitalized**.

### Examples:

*Devon*

*Willaby Road*

*Tuesday*



Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class/Period \_\_\_\_\_

## **Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns**

The words, **singular** and **plural** refer to the numerical quantity of the noun.

### **Singular Nouns**

The word, **single**, means “**one**.” Therefore, a **singular noun**, is a noun that names only **one person, one place, one thing, or one idea**.

### **Plural Nouns**

The word, **plural**, means “more than **one**.” Therefore, a plural noun, is a noun that names 2 or more people, 2 or more places, 2 or more things, or 2 or more ideas.

Plural nouns often, but do not always, end in ‘s’ or ‘es’.

#### **Examples:**

5 **customers**

many **places**

few **gifts**

their **thoughts**

A “**possession**” is something that one “**owns**”

Therefore, a **possessive noun** show’s ownership of something. To make a noun into possessive form add an “apostrophe s” (‘s):

#### **An exception to this rule:**

If the noun is a **plural** noun that ends in s, such as ladies, guys, or cashiers, simply add an apostrophe after the s (s’)

(Note: If it is a **singular** noun that ends in s, you follow the regular rule and add an “apostrophe s”)



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### Noun Activity

With a partner, identify each of the following nouns as common, proper, singular, plural, abstract, or possessive.

Note: Each of the nouns can be identified as more than one type. See example below:

Example: Sarah's proper and possessive

1. Mary proper and singular
2. boy's common and possessive
3. fear abstract and singular
4. toys common and plural
5. friend common and singular
6. teachers' plural and possessive
7. Southwest Middle School proper and singular

Now, with your partner, fill out the chart below by writing 3 of each type of the following nouns. An example of each type has been done for you. **Answers will vary**

<u>Person</u> <i>teacher</i>	<u>Place</u> <i>classroom</i>	<u>Thing</u> <i>desk</i>	<u>Idea</u> <i>happiness</i>
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____	3. _____



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## Notes for PowerPoint on Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

A **prepositional phrase** begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or a pronoun.

The prepositional phrase is **not** the **subject**, and it is **not** the **action (or verb)** of the sentence. It is ***extra information*** added to the sentence and often (but not always) shows **location**.



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## Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases Activities

A. With a partner, identify the prepositional phrases below by underlining them and circling the prepositions.

1. The Jones family went on vacation to their hometown in Michigan.
2. Our new kitten is sleeping on the couch in our living room.
3. The Douglas family went on vacation to Texas.
4. The pizza we ordered should arrive in about 25 minutes.
5. The hamster cage is on a small table in the family room.
6. The floor under the rug is made of wood.
7. Savannah's braces on her teeth are clear and can barely be seen by other people.
8. Owen works at the store across the street from his small apartment.
9. Kayla hopes to be chosen for the chorus when she auditions next year.
10. Our cat chases squirrels around the shed, in the back yard, and on the back porch.



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B. With your partner, add appropriate prepositional phrases to end of the sentences below. (*Answers will vary but here are some possible responses*).

1. The toy car rolled under the table.
2. My best friend likes to eat pancakes for breakfast.
3. There are dozens of beautiful rivers and lakes in Florida.
4. The forest is home to all kinds of strange animals.
5. Lisa jumped into the water.

C. Now, brainstorm with your partner and write 5 of your own sentences that contain at least one prepositional phrase. (*Answers will vary*)

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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## Notes for PowerPoint on Subjects and Predicates

Every **complete** sentence contains a subject and a predicate.

The **complete subject** is the part of the sentence that tells *who or what the sentence is about*.

The **complete predicate** is the part of the sentence that contains the **verb** and *tells something about the subject* such as what the subject does, **has**, or is.

The **simple subject** is the *main noun(s) or pronoun(s)* in the complete subject part of the sentence.

A **simple predicate** is the *verb or verb phrase* in the complete predicate part of the sentence.





Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class/Period \_\_\_\_\_

## Subjects and Predicates Activity

A. Working with a partner, identify and underline the complete subjects in the sentences below. Then, circle the simple subjects.

1. A fairly large sum of money would be given to the contestant who answered the final question correctly.
2. A canary was singing just outside the window.
3. The weight limit for the elevator is three-thousand pounds.
4. A truly good friendship is one that will last forever, no matter what happens.
5. Brownies take a while to bake, but they're definitely worth the wait.

B. Working with a partner, identify and underline the complete predicates in the sentences below. Then, circle the simple predicates.

1. The tank was filled with water so the fish could be put in it.
2. The stove light turned red, indicating the stove was too hot to touch.
3. A new stadium was built in town to replace the old one.
4. Both sides agreed to postpone tonight's game.
5. New York City is one of the largest cities in the United States.



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## Notes for PowerPoint on Pronouns

### Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that **replaces** a noun.

### Some common examples of pronouns:

*I      my          you          her          she          him          they*

*all          everyone      someone      myself*

Pronouns are useful because, without them, writing can be very **boring** and repetitive.



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### Pronouns Activity

Working with a partner, identify and underline the pronouns from the sentences below.

1. He decided to challenge Gary to a game of chess.
2. A lot of people these days are struggling to pay their bills.
3. He walked in wearing a striped shirt and jeans.
4. Some of the food in the refrigerator had gone bad, but they were still able to prepare a good meal out of it.
5. Devon usually stays in his house in San Francisco.
6. She is the best pianist I know.
7. The teacher will not accept overdue papers unless you have a good excuse for them being late.
8. Both of them are working on building a toy rocket.
9. It makes me angry when people mock me because I have an unusual name.
10. Sarah and Tim are going to the store to buy supplies for their class project.



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## Notes for PowerPoint on Verbs

An **action verb** is a word that shows action.

In other words, it is what the subject of a sentence **“did”** or **“is doing”**

Verbs often end with the suffixes, **“ing”** and **“ed.”**

A helping verb **“helps”** the main verb to express its meaning.

A helping verb and a main verb make up a **verb phrase**.

The most common helping verbs:

**have, has, had,**

**is, are, am,**

**was, were,**

**do, does, did**

### Verb Tenses

The verb **tense** tells whether the action of the sentence takes place in the present, in the past, or in the future.

**Present tense** verbs tell that the action is taking place right now.

**Past tense** verbs tell that the action has already taken place.

**Future tense** verbs tell that the action will take place in the future.



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## Verb Activity

A. Working with a partner, identify and underline the action verbs or verb phrases from the following sentences.

1. Morgan and Adrian have fun running through the grass, jumping off the bank, and racing each other to the pier on the other end of the lake.
2. Erin eats lunch at the mall on Saturdays.
3. Julian learned how to read music in middle school when he took a band class.
4. Everyone else stopped singing, but Jane did not seem to notice.
5. Two big trees shade our yard.
6. At one time Victoria performed on Broadway.

B. Working with a partner, identify and underline the helping verbs from the following sentences.

1. Rachel had wandered off into the woods without realizing how dangerous they are.
2. Today, I am going to do something adventurous.
3. Noah does not like it when his mother asks him to clean his room.
4. Avery must have forgotten to study for the math test over the weekend.
5. Mollie knows how to draw anything you can imagine.



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C. Working with a partner, change the verbs from the following sentences into present tense.

1. Julian is planting several new trees near his new house.
2. The cancellation of the concert is a major disappointment for the fans.
3. Robert is playing catch with the puppy in the backyard.
4. Claire is drinking a cup of tea today rather than a can of soda.
5. Audrey, Jeremiah, and Justin are eating ice cream cones.

D. Working with a partner, change the verbs from the following sentences into past tense.

1. Robert came over to use the computer.
2. I ainted my bedroom walls.
3. I looked for the umbrella to carry with me to school.
4. Melanie took an important test for college.
5. Tonight, I ate something healthy for dinner instead of the junk food I have been eating lately.

E. Working with a partner, change the following verbs from the following sentences into future tense.

1. Andrea will use the umbrella from the car.
2. Lucy will enjoy going to her new school across town.
3. Madelyn will wait for the bus at the bus stop on the corner.
4. We will play games every day on vacation.
5. William's family will move to Florida.



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