

Grades 1-12

Language Arts

“An Academic Advantage”

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USCOTX-7401033

Language Arts

Grades 6-12

The 8 Parts of Speech

The Eight Parts of Speech

- Nouns
- Prepositions
- Pronouns
- Interjections
- Conjunctions
- Verbs
- Adverbs
- Adjectives

Nouns

Nouns (Eight Types)

- A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea
- Nouns can be **common or proper**
Ex: common noun – boy
Ex: proper noun - Mark
- Nouns can be **abstract or concrete**
Abstract Nouns - cannot be engaged by the 5 senses
Ex: love
Concrete Nouns – can be engaged by the 5 senses
Ex: book
- Nouns can be **singular or plural**
Singular Nouns – only one
Ex: book
Plural Nouns – more than one
Ex: books
- Nouns can represent a group as one unit
Collective nouns: a group as a single unit
Ex: jury – people who are called upon to sit on a case before a judge
Ex: team – a group of people who work together to accomplish a goal
- Nouns can show ownership
Possessive nouns – are nouns that show ownership and must have an apostrophe and s
Ex: Mary's hat

Nouns (Eight Types)

- Nouns can be **abstract or concrete**

Abstract Nouns - cannot be engaged by the 5 senses

Evan:

Nouns -
Abstract Nouns -
Concrete Nouns -

Ellis:

Nouns -
Abstract Nouns -
Concrete Nouns -

Juliet: Her happiness is the joy of her parents.

Nouns -
Abstract Nouns -
Concrete Nouns -

Concrete Nouns – can be engaged by the 5 senses

Evan:

Nouns -
Abstract Nouns -
Concrete Nouns -

Ellis:

Nouns -
Abstract Nouns -
Concrete Nouns -

Juliet: Her happiness is the joy of her parents.

Nouns -
Abstract Nouns -
Concrete Nouns -

Prepositions

Prepositions

- A preposition is a relationship or function word. It shows the relationship or function to a noun, pronoun, or other element in a sentence.

Ex: Mary ran up the street.

S – Mary

A – the (article: 3 – a, an, the) =
adjectives

V – (Action) ran

O – (Object of the Preposition) street

P – up

Prepositional Phrases

- The subject of a sentence is never in the prepositional phrase.

Ex: Mary ran **up the street**. (up = preposition;
street = noun/object; the = article)

Verbs

Verbs

- Verbs are words that show action or state of being.
- Verbs tell what the subject of a sentence is doing.
- There are different types of verbs: State of Being; Action Verbs; Linking Verbs; Transitive Verbs; and Intransitive Verbs

The Eight State of Being Verbs

State of being verbs show no action. They state condition or fact.

- Is Ex: Niko *is* my friend.
- Am Ex: I *am* at the store.
- Are Ex: We *are* at BTS Learning Lab.
- Was Ex: Iriel *was* at the movies.
- Were Ex: They *were* at the park today.
- Be Ex: Elijah, please *be* at the game.
- Being Ex: Jordan *is being* kind.
- Been Ex: Tylar *has been* here before today.

Action Verbs

- Action verbs show action and can have an object. Action verbs engage the senses (sight, touch, smell, hearing, and taste).

Ex: Cheyenne *ran* down the street. (sight)

Ex: Judy *burned* her hand on the stove. (touch)

Ex: The cake *fell* to the floor. (sight)

Ex: Mrs. Arrington *called* to Jaime. (hearing)

Ex: Alisha *hugged* her mother. (touch)

Linking Verbs

- Linking verbs connect a word in the predicate part of the sentence to the subject.
- Linking verbs include the state of being verbs and helping verbs, not action verbs.
- Common Linking verbs include these words:
seem, appear, become, look, grow, smell, sound, taste, feel, remain, prove, and stay.

Linking Verbs

- The cake (*smells* good). (adj = good; subj = cake)
- Mary *was* late for class. (late; Mary)
- Dad *seems* sleepy. (sleepy; Dad)
- The apple pie *tastes* delicious. (delicious; pie)
- The band *sounds* very loud. (loud; band)

Transitive Verbs

- Transitive verbs require a direct object. The object receives the action. Direct objects answers the “what” of the verb.

Ex: I ***am reading*** the book. I am reading what?
book (direct object)

Ex: My sister ***owns*** a horse. My sister owns what?
horse (direct object)

Intransitive Verbs

- Intransitive verbs do not require a direct object. They are usually followed by a prepositional phrase.

Ex: The ball is under the bed.

Ex: Mary went up the street.

Ex: They are at my house.

Direct Objects

- Direct objects relate to action verbs and answers the question “what.”

Ex: The lady gave five *dollars* to the little girl.
(gave what – dollars)

Ex: The soldier sent *flowers* to his wife.
(sent what – flowers)

Indirect Objects

- Indirect objects refer to someone or something that is connected to the action of the transitive verb.
- In order to have an indirect object, you must have a direct object in the sentence.

Ex: The teacher **gave** **us** an *assignment*.

(gave what: *assignment* – direct object)

(gave to whom or for whom: **us** – indirect object)

Ex: The students **asked** the **teacher** many questions.

(asked what: questions – direct object)

(asked whom or for whom: **teacher** – indirect object)

Dr. Arrington

1. Our musical director **called** **Mary** the most gifted soprano.

Christopher

2. Kriff **gave** his **classmates** Physics lessons.

Jeremiah

3. Herbert **handed** **her** the book quietly.

Christos

4. Sarah **gave** **John** a book.

Caleb

5. I **gave** my **friend** a gift.

BTS Prep Summer Learning Lab

Language Test

BTS Language

Week 1 Quiz

A. List the Eight Parts of Speech

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8

B.

1. Define noun.
2. Give three examples of a common noun.
3. Give three examples of proper nouns.
4. Give three examples of abstract nouns.
5. Give three examples of concrete nouns.

C.

1. Define preposition.
2. List at least 15 prepositions.
3. What two parts of speech relate to the preposition?

D. Write the sentence, and identify the preposition, the articles, and the object of the preposition.

Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

The ambulance driver went into the house and saved the man with the broken leg.

Pronoun Test

Test Directions

- Head you paper.
- Answer each question on your own paper.

A.

1. List the 8 Type of Pronouns
2. Pronouns that the place of _____.
3. List the 8 nominative case pronouns.
4. Nominative Case pronouns are usually the _____ of a sentence.
5. First person with pronouns indicate the person _____.
6. Second person with pronouns indicate the person _____.

C.

Write the pronoun, and write I for intensive or R for reflexive.

1. Pablo designed the sailboat himself.
2. Mary herself supplied the donations.
3. My brothers themselves remolded the basement.
4. Thomas Edison himself discover the basic technology for the expansion of the cell phone.
5. The police chief himself is handling the securities crime.

7. Third person with pronouns indicate the person _____.
8. List the Objective Case Pronouns.
9. Objective Case pronouns are located in the _____ part of the sentence.

B.

Write the direct object for each sentence.

1. Mr. Jones sent his wife flowers for their anniversary.
2. My sister ran the dog out of the yard.
3. The singer sang three songs for the audience.
4. The world spins many hours at a time.

6. Cheyenne found herself without a raincoat yesterday.
7. Janeriiious himself is the winner of the race.
8. It was determined that Jamilah herself will appear at the awards show.
9. Kaymen made himself a map to the island.
10. After the test, Mrs. Arrington herself sponsored a pizza party.

D.

Write T for true or F for false.

1. When there is a direct object there must be a action verb.
2. In order to have an indirect object there must be a direct object.
3. Every sentence must have a direct object.
4. Objective Case pronouns function as the subject or sentence, or they are the predicate nominative.

5. The Nominative Case pronouns function as the object of the prepositional phrase, the direct object, or as the indirect object in a sentence.
6. An infinitive in a sentence is any preposition plus the verb.
7. Every sentence must have a subject and a verb.
8. Language Arts is essential for communication.
9. Possessive pronouns do not show ownership.
10. In order to master the Language Arts, you must know the rules and how they apply to grammar.

E.

1. List the four demonstrative pronouns.
2. What is the function of a demonstrative pronoun?

Bonus: 10pts.

See handout!

Pronouns

There are 8 types of Pronouns:

- Personal
- Possessive
- Reflexive
- Intensive
- Interrogative
- Demonstrative
- Relative
- Indefinite

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns.

Ex: Mark is at home. *Mark* – noun

He is at home. *He* – pronoun/antecedent

Ex: Jenny plays the piano beautifully.

_____ plays the piano beautifully.

Personal Pronouns

- Pronouns take the place of nouns. The pronoun that takes the place of the noun is call the antecedent.
- Pronouns that refer to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person:
 - 1st Person:** I went to the store. (the person speaking)
 - 2nd Person:** You went to the store. (the person spoken to)
 - 3rd Person:** They went to the store. (the persons spoken about)

I

YOU

HE SHE IT

WE

YOU

THEY

SINGULAR PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	Subjective	Objective	Possessive
first person	I	me	my, mine
second person	you	you	your, yours
third person	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, hers, its

Me

Him

Her

You

It

Us

Them

whom

Objective Case Pronouns

(located after the predicate) function in three ways:

1. The object of the prepositional phrase.
2. Direct Object - must have an action verb; ask the question “what” for “whom” to the verb
3. Indirect Object - must have a direct object; answers the question “for whom” or “for what”

My cousin gave me a cat for a gift. (Direct Object)

Mr. Jenkins sent her candy for Valentine’s Day. (Indirect Object)

- Mr. Jones sent his wife flowers for their anniversary.
- My sister ran the dog out of the yard.
- The singer sang three songs for the audience.
- The world spins many hours at a time.

Homework

- Tan workbook: Pronouns (pg. 5-8)

Possessive Pronouns

- Pronouns that show ownership

Possessive Pronouns	
mine	
his	
hers	
its	
ours	
yours	
theirs	

The book is mine .

The book is his

The book is hers.

The ball is its.

The books are ours.

The book is yours.

The books are theirs.

Intensive Pronouns

- Pronouns that emphasize a noun or pronoun in the same sentence.
- These pronouns intensify the subject.
- Normally they will be located behind the subject.
- It is a pronoun with “self” or “selves” attached as a suffix word.

Intensive:



We **OURSELVES** created global warming.

Intensive Pronouns

Examples

Dr. Arrington

1. **I** **myself** wrote the winning proposal for five million dollars.

Caleb

2. **I** baked the cake **myself** to ensure it was perfect.

Christopher

3. **She** completed the project **herself**.

Jeremiah

4. **They** quickly built the house **themselves**.

Dr. Arrington

5. Justin **himself** wrote the Extended Play List for the record company.

Reflexive Pronouns

- Reflects an action back on a preceding noun or pronoun.
- Reflects back to the subject

I	Myself
She	Herself
He	Himself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
They	Themselves
You	Yourself

- Jesus died, himself, for my sins.
- Mr. Jones found himself in the emergency room after running a ten mile race.

Quiz

1. Pablo designed the sailboat himself.
2. Mary herself supplied the donations.
3. My brothers themselves remodeled the basement.
4. Thomas Edison himself discover the basic technology for the expansion of the cell phone.
5. The police chief himself is handling the securities crime.
6. Cheyenne found herself without a raincoat yesterday.
7. Janeriiious himself is the winner of the race.
8. It was determined that Jamilah herself will appear at the awards show.
9. Kaymen made himself a map to the island.
10. After the test, Mrs. Arrington herself sponsored a pizza party.

Indefinite Pronouns

- Pronouns that do not refer to a specific person or thing
- They can be singular, plural, or both

	refer to something that is unspecified.
Singular	anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, somebody, someone, something
Plural	both, few, many, several
Singular or Plural	all, any, most, none, some

Indefinite Pronoun Quiz

1. What is an indefinite pronoun?
2. List at least 10 indefinite pronouns.

Bonus: (5 pts.)

Write a sentence using any indefinite pronoun.

Interrogative Pronouns (9)

- Pronouns that asks a question.

- Whomever
- Whatever
- Whose
- Whoever
- whichever



Interrogative Pronoun Quiz

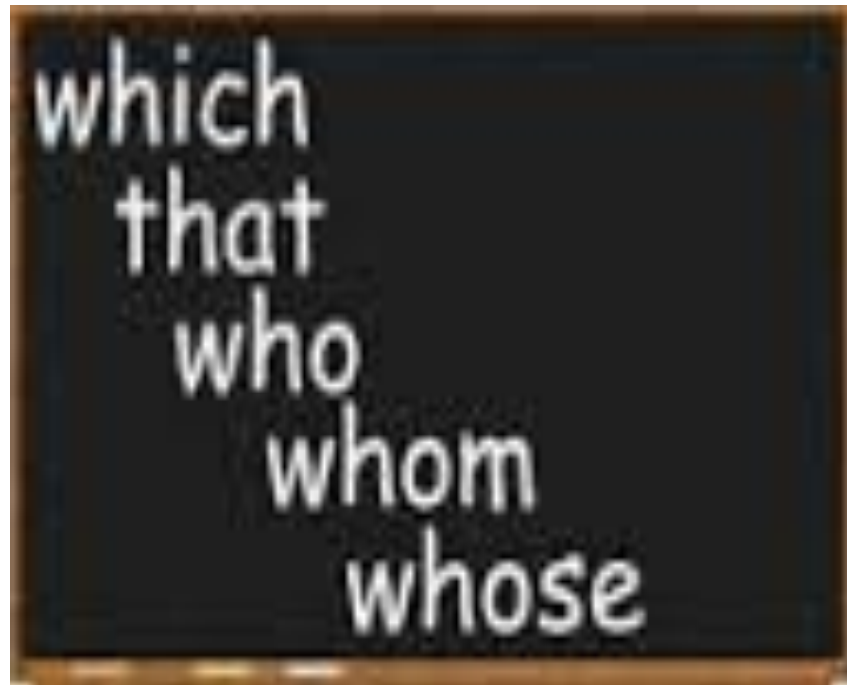
- A. What is an interrogative pronoun?
- B. List the nine interrogative pronouns.

Bonus: (5 pts.)

Write a sentence using an interrogative pronoun.

Relative Pronouns (10)

- Pronouns that introduce a subordinate clause.
 - A **subordinate (dependent) clause** is a part of a sentence that can not stand alone, but must have the independent part to make sense.
 - This clause can be removed and the sentence will still make sense.
- What
 - Whomever
 - Whatever
 - Whoever
 - whichever



Ex: The driver who arrived last parked
over there.

The driver parked over there.

Ex: The car that has the flat is at the dealership.

The car is at the dealership.

Ex: The house which has burned to the ground is not insured by a company.

1. Which – which has burned to the ground
 - The house is not insured by a company.

- Whomever the President assigns, they will be the moderator for the Congressional Caucus.

They will be the moderator for the Congressional Caucus.

Relative Pronoun Quiz

1. The driver who arrived last parked over there.
2. The car that has the flat is at the dealership.
3. The house which has burned to the ground is not insured by a company.
4. Whomever the President assigns, they will be the moderator for the Congressional Caucus.
5. The meal that Mom prepared was delicious.

Demonstrative Pronouns (4)

- Pronouns that point out specific persons, places, things, and ideas.

THIS		SINGULAR 
THESE		PLURAL 

THAT		SINGULAR 
THOSE		PLURAL 

Quiz

1. What is the job of a demonstrative pronoun?
2. How many demonstrative pronouns are there in language?
3. List the demonstrative pronouns.
4. List the two plural.
5. List the two singular.

Sentences

Language Test

A. Define each term.

1. Sentence
2. Sentence Fragment

B. Write the answers.

3. A sentence must have _____ parts, which include _____, _____, and _____.

4. A sentence fragment is missing either a _____ part or a _____ part.
5. There are _____ types of sentences.
6. Name the types of sentences.
7. A simple subject is _____.
8. Write a sentence using a simple subject; underline the simple subject.

9. A compound subject is _____.
10. Write a sentence using compound subjects; underline the compound subjects, and circle the conjunction.
11. A simple predicate is _____.
12. Write a sentence using a simple predicate; underline the simple predicate.
13. A compound predicate is _____.
14. Write a sentence using compound predicates and circle the conjunction.

15. Write a good and clear sentence, and then underline the complete subject.

16. Write a good and clear sentence, and then underline the complete predicate.

C. Write T for true and F for false.

17. Intensive and reflexive pronouns end in “self” or “selves.”
18. Interrogative pronouns ask a question.
19. Relative pronouns introduce a independent clause.
20. Demonstrative pronouns point out specific persons, places, things, or ideas.
21. Indefinite pronouns indicate specific persons, places, things, or ideas.

- 22. Possessive pronouns indicate ownership.
- 23. Personal pronouns include the words this, that, those, and these.
- 24. There are four (4) kinds of demonstrative pronouns.
- 25. “Ever” is a suffix of both interrogative and relative pronouns.

D. Write a good and clear sentence correctly using each of the eight (8) types of pronouns; underline the pronoun.

- a. personal
- b. possessive
- c. intensive
- d. reflexive
- e. interrogative
- f. relative
- g. demonstrative
- h. indefinite

Sentences

A Sentence

- Is a group of words that express a complete thought. It has a subject part, predicate part, as well as modifiers to make a good and clear sentence. A sentence must make sense.

Ex: I will close the door. (Subject = I; Verb Phrase = will close)

A Sentence Fragment

- Is a group of words that do not express a complete thought. It is missing the subject part or the verb part of the sentence. A fragment is not clear nor does it make sense.
-

Ex: Is the answer. (Fragment: it is missing the subject part of the sentence)

Corrected: This is the answer. (Subject: the demonstrative pronoun “This”)

The Four Kinds of Sentences

- Declarative – tells something or makes a statement (period)
- Interrogative – asks a question (question mark)
- Imperative – makes a request or command. The subject is understood to be “You.” (period)
- Exclamatory – expresses strong feeling or excitement (exclamation point)

The Four Kinds of Sentences Quiz

1. _____ tells something or makes a statement
2. _____ asks a question
3. _____ makes a request or command.
The subject is understood to be “You.”
4. _____ expresses strong feeling or excitement

Sentences w/Subjects

- Can be **simple** (one word as the subject)

Ex: Mary is my best friend. (one word)

- Can be **compound** (more than one word as the subject)

Ex: Mary and Joy are best friends.

Sentence w/Predicates (Verbs)

- Can be **simple** (one word as the verb)

Ex: Mary ran to the store. (one word)

- Can be **compound** (more than one word as the verb)

Ex: Mary ran and screamed after seeing the bee.

Complete Subjects & Complete Predicates

- a **complete subject** will include the subject and every word that proceeds it.

Ex: **The AA-YP debate team** / will compete this year.

- a **complete predicate**, will include the verb or verb phrase and every word after it up to the punctuation mark.

Ex: The AA-YP debate team / **will compete this year.**

Compound Subjects

- **Compound subjects** means that there is more than one subject in a sentence. Compound subjects are joined by a conjunction (and, but, nor, or, so, yet, and for)

Ex: Mary or Joy will buy the gifts for the party.

Compound Predicates

- Compound predicates (verbs) mean that there is more than one verb in a sentence. Compound verbs are joined by a conjunction (*and, but, not, or, so, yet, and for*)

Ex: Mark ran *and* jumped when his name was announced as the prize recipient.

Compound Sentences

- Two related sentences joined by a **comma** and a **conjunction** or a **semicolon (;)**.
- These two sentences are also called “**independent clauses**” because each sentence has a subject and a verb.
- A **clause** is a group of words that contains both a subject and a verb.

Ex: **My mother is very nice**, and **she loves to give gifts to people.**

Ex: **My mother is very nice**;she loves to give gifts to people.

Compound Sentences

Christos

- A. I went to walk my dog, but it started to rain.
- B. I went to walk my dog; it started to rain.

Christopher

- A. Gilbert likes to run, and he likes to read.
- B. Gilbert likes to run; he likes to read.

Jeremiah

- A. Eugene was feeling sleepy, so he went to bed early.
- B. Eugene was feeling sleepy; he went to bed early.

Caleb

- A. John loves reading books, and his sister enjoys discussing them with him.
- B. John loves reading books; his sister enjoys discussing them with him.

Complex Sentence

- A sentence that has an independent clause and a dependent clause.

Ex: *After Mary left* the Galleria Mall, *she decided* to have lunch at Olive Garden.

Diagramming Sentences

Simple Sentences w/One Subject and Verb:

- Draw a horizontal line and then a vertical line.
- The subject goes on the left and the verb on the right of the line.

Simple Sentences with Compound Subjects

- Draw two horizontal lines above each other. Write the subject on each line. Place the conjunction on the dotted line, and then write the verb.

Adjectives

Adjectives

- Adjectives are words that describe nouns, adverbs, or other adjectives. The three articles (**the**, **a**, and **an**) are also adjectives. Adjectives answer the questions how many, what kind, whose, how much, and which one)

Ex: **The red** truck is **a** Jeep. (article, adjective, article)

Ex: **Our brick** house is for sale. (adjective)

Ex: She quickly closed **the** door. (article)

Ex: **The long, narrow** road led to **the** woods. (article, adjective, adjective, and article)

Writing Assignment

- Why is it such a tragedy regarding the stolen girls in Nigeria. Why is there such disdain for American influence in education?

Ex: (You)Go to the store.

What is the subject? You

What is the verb? go

Is there a preposition? to

Is there a prepositional phrase? to the store

What type sentence is this one? Imperative

What is the complete subject? you

What is the complete predicate? go to the store

Adverbs

Adverbs

- Adverbs are words that describe verbs. Adverbs answer the questions when, where, how, and to what extent. Adverbs usually end in -ly.

Ex: The party will start **soon**. (when)

Ex: **Yesterday** I went to the movies. (when)

Ex: The boy ran **quickly** down the stairs. (how)

Ex: She **quietly** entered the room. (how)

Ex: The girl fell **down** on the pavement. (where)

Ex: The cup fell **down** off the desk. (where)

Ex: This is a **very** pretty picture. (to what extent)

Ex: I would **rather** go to the park. (to what extent)

Conjunctions

Conjunctions

- Conjunctions are connecting words. They can connect sentences or words in a sentence. The common conjunctions are *and, but, so, for, yet, nor*, and *or* .

Ex: I like blue **and** green.

Ex: I like thunder, **but** it is loud.

Ex: The ball is under the bed **or** outside.

Interjections

Interjections

- Interjections are words that show strong feeling, and they end with an exclamation point.

Ex: **Wow!** What a great game!

Ex: **Yes!** I am the new leader!

Ex: **Yikes!** I am late for class!

Ex: The cereal is soggy! **Yuck!**

- Interjections can start a sentence, but a comma must come after the interjection.

Ex: **Wow, you are such a nice person!**

Ex: **Yes, you can go to Disney on Ice!**

Ex: **Yikes, I forgot the money!**

Essay

- Mr. Rodney Brown told us an interesting story about the eagle in the chicken coop. In an essay, please explain the main point of his story. Why is it important to your progress in life.

Notes:

- Type in 14 pts. font size
- Double space.
- Include the thesis statement in your introduction
- 3 paragraphs in the body; at least five sentence per paragraph
- Concluding paragraph must include the thesis statement.
- Double check for grammar and unity

Common Nouns & Proper Nouns

Evan 100/A

COMMON	PROPER
RESTRAUNT	MEMPHIS, TN
BAKERY	COZUMEL, MEXICO
MUSEUM	HUNTSVILLE, AL
PARK	DISNEY WORLD

Ellis 100/A

COMMON	PROPER
CITY	NEW ORLEANS, LA
GAME SHOW	JEPARDY
BUFFET	TEXAS DE BRAZILLE
ROLLER COASTER	ORLANDO, FL

BTS LevelUP
Language Arts Activity Sheet
Grade 4: Identifying Common and Proper Nouns

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions:

Read each sentence carefully. Place the **proper noun(s)** and the **common noun(s)** in the correct column.

1. Sarah visited the library on Saturday.
2. My brother plays basketball at the park.
3. The teacher read a story about Alabama.
4. We saw dolphins in the ocean near Florida.
5. The dog followed Emma to school.
6. Grandpa planted flowers in the garden.
7. James rode his bicycle down Maple Street.
8. The doctor works at Children's Hospital.
9. Our family traveled to Washington during the summer.
10. The students completed their science project on Monday.

Bonus Challenge

Write one sentence that contains at least **two common nouns** and **one proper noun**.

BTS LevelUP
Language Arts Activity Sheet
Grade 7: Identifying Common and Proper Nouns

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions:

Read each sentence. Identify and list the **common nouns** and **proper nouns** found in each sentence.

1. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. delivered a historic speech in Washington, D.C.
2. The students researched ancient civilizations in their history class.
3. NASA launched a spacecraft from Kennedy Space Center.
4. Mrs. Anderson assigned a novel by Harper Lee.
5. The governor of Alabama attended the education conference.
6. During spring break, our family visited the Grand Canyon.
7. The newspaper published an article about technology and innovation.
8. Michael volunteered at the Birmingham Public Library on Saturday.
9. Scientists at Harvard University conducted an important experiment.
10. The committee recognized Maya for her leadership and service.

Writing Extension

Write three original sentences. Each sentence must contain:

- At least one common noun
- At least one proper noun

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: _____

Common Nouns & Proper Nouns

COMMON	PROPER