**Nouns**

A noun is a word that names something: either a person, place, or thing.

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| Common Nouns | Proper Nouns |
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*Exercise A – In the following sentences, underline the nouns.*

1. Please go to the store and buy the following items: Smarties, milk, eggs, candy, and ninja throwing stars.
2. Stacy was not happy when she got home to find a huge mess in the kitchen.

**Verbs**

There are two kinds of verbs. The first kind shows action. Very simply, if you can do the action, it’s a verb. Ask yourself if a person can walk, run, talk, hit, swim, jump, or see. These words are all verbs because a person can do these actions.

Not all verbs are action verbs. Some words don’t show action. You can’t do them. These kinds of verbs are called “linking verbs”. A linking verbs links a word toward the end of a sentence with a word at the beginning of that same sentence. A linking verb is often a form of the verb “be”.

*Exercise B – In the following sentences, underline the verbs.*

1. As Frank ran down the street, the cougar pursued him.
2. Joe loves working at the cemetery; he really digs his job!
3. That fart smells awful.
4. Those pajamas look super comfy.

**Pronouns**

Pronouns are words that take the place of a noun. We use them to make our writing more clear and more concise. We also use pronouns to avoid repetition.

Common pronouns include he, she, it, his, her, they, their, and them.

*Exercise C – In the following sentences, circle the pronouns.*

1. Although he was afraid of koala bears, Peter went to the zoo and visited them in hopes of overcoming his fear.
2. Georgia recently earned her driver’s license which means that you’d better stay off the sidewalks.

**Adverbs**

Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They answer five questions:

 When? Why?

 Where? To what extent?

 How?

There are some rules that help make identifying adverbs easier. First of all, here are some words that are ALWAYS adverbs:

 very somewhat quite

 rather too soon

 really always never

 sometimes not

Next, remember that adverbs generally end in “ly”. Not all words that end in “ly” will be adverbs, but this rule works most of the time.

 quickly cautiously ferociously

 suddenly carefully dynamically

*Exercise D – In the following sentences, underline the adverbs.*

1. The bear viciously attacked the hunter who was too slow to get to his rifle.
2. The boy who carelessly thought it was a really good idea to roll down the hill in a barrel has been hospitalized for one week.

**Adjectives**

Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns. In other words, they provide more details or information about the nouns and pronouns.

Adjectives answer three questions about nouns and pronouns: *which one?* *what kind?* or *how many?*

*Exercise E – In the following sentences, underline the adjectives.*

1. The reckless, young lady accidentally slipped while dancing in the water fountain.
2. The unorganized and irresponsible student forgot to hand in several assignments which led to a failing grade.