#### Self-Starters: March 16-20

Principle: Parts of Speech Week #4

<u>Directions:</u> Copy down the definition of a noun and the 3 things it's important to know about them.

**Nouns:** words that represent a person, place, thing, or idea.

When it comes to nouns, it is important to know their:

**Concrete/abstract:** a noun you can experience verses one that you can not.

Possessive: a noun that shows ownership.

**Proper:** a noun that is capitalized because it represents something specific.

http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/grammarrock.htm#adverb

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Concrete & Abstract Nouns Explanation:

Sadie, Ms. Norr's chocolate lab, licked <u>strawberry ice cream</u> off her chin.

Ice cream, for example, is a concrete noun. You can see the pink. You can taste the berry flavor. You can feel your tongue growing numb from the cold. Any noun that you can experience with at least one of your five senses is a concrete noun.

Don't confuse a concrete noun with an abstract noun.

Not all nouns are concrete. A second class of nouns is abstract. You cannot experience abstract nouns with your senses. Read this example:

Ms. Norr pushed Sadie away to show her disapproval.

Disapproval is an example of an abstract noun. What color is disapproval? You don't know because you cannot see it. What texture is disapproval? Who knows? You cannot touch it. What flavor is disapproval? No clue! You cannot taste it! Does it make a sound? Of course not! Does it smell? Not a bit!

Copy down this chart contrasting concrete and abstract nouns:

- 1) Add two of each type of noun.
- 2) If you can hit it with a piece of concrete, it is a concrete noun.

<b>Concrete Nouns</b>	Abstract Nouns
student	intelligence
fire fighter	bravery
dog	loyalty
pencil ,	eloquence
building	couracye
Car	honest
cat	secret
Concrete	reliability laziness
Spartan	laziness
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<u>Directions:</u> Copy down these rules, their examples, and an example of your own.

**Possessive nouns** show that a noun has ownership over something.

Rule #1: Add an -'s on the end of regular nouns to make them possessive.

Clog's fish's Stand's

Rule #2: Add an -'s on the end of proper nouns

that end with s. Lucas's Dallas's

Rule #3: Add an -' on the end of plural nouns of that end in s.  $\sqrt{0000}$ 

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Principle: Parts of Speech Week #4

<u>Directions:</u> Copy down these types, their examples, and an example of your own.

**Proper nouns** are capitalized to show that they represent a specific noun.

Type #1: Proper names

ex. South Ogden Junior High, Harry Potter

**Type #2 :** Proper adjectives ex. American flag, Chinese food

**Type #3:** Title with a last name ex. Principal Tanner, Coach Norr

**Type #4:** Titles (movies, books, poems, plays) ex. Hunger Games, The Lego Movie

#### Self-Starters: March 9-13

Principle: Parts of Speech Week #3
When it comes to verbs, it is important to know their:

**Tenses:** the ending or to be verbs that are added to a verb tell you when it is happening.

<u>Directions:</u> Copy down this chart. Fill in the last two rows with examples of your own.

Name of Verb	Base Form	Past Form	Present Participle	Past Participle
to work	work	worked	am working	has worked
lo work	WOIK		are working	have worked
to write	write	wrote	am writing	has written
to write	WITE	Wiote	are writing	have written

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Self-Starters: March 9-13  Principle: Parts of Speech Week #3 When it comes to verbs, it is important to know their:  Voice: a verb can be active or passive Active: The sentence has a subject that is doing the verb. Passive: The sentence has an object that the verb is being done to. (You can add by Zombies on the end).  Directions: 1) Choose one of the example sentence pairs to copy down. 2) Write your own pair of example sentences.  1. A: The Zombie ate Ms. Norr's brains. P: Ms. Norr's brains were eaten.  2. A: The aliens abducted Ms. Norr.
When it comes to verbs, it is important to know their:  Voice: a verb can be active or passive Active: The sentence has a subject that is doing the verb.  Passive: The sentence has an object that the verb is being done to. (You can add by Zombies on the end).  Directions: 1) Choose one of the example sentence pairs to copy down. 2) Write your own pair of example sentences.  1. A: The Zombie ate Ms. Norr's brains. P: Ms. Norr's brains were eaten.  2. A: The aliens abducted Ms. Norr.
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P: Ms. Norr's brains were eaten.  2. A: The aliens abducted Ms. Norr.
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P: Ms. Norr was abducted.
3. A: Ms. Norr van the 5k quickly. P: Ms. Norr was quickly beaten in the 5k.
Nouns Quiz Directions: Please be

<u>Directions:</u> Please be ready with your self-starter paper when the bell rings.

REVIEW GAME:
Every group of a needs a white board and marker.
DO NOT WARTE ANYTHING UNTIL ITELL YOU TO.

1. Is this word abstract or concrete?

2. Make this work possessive.


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# 1. Which definition describes

- a. words that describe or modify verbs
- b. words that represent a person, place, thing, or idea.
   c. words that replace nouns
- d. words that describe or modify nouns
- e. words that express an action.

## 2. When it comes to nouns, what are 3 important things to know?

- ${\bf a}.$  their past, present, and future
- $\boldsymbol{b}.$  their age, race, and gender
- **c.** their tense, voice, and to be verbs
- d. whether they are concrete/ abstract, possessive, proper
- e. their manner, place, and frequency

## Concrete/Abstract

- 3. How can you tell if a noun is concrete or abstract?
  - a. If zombies could do it.
- b. If you can hit it with concrete.
- c. If it owns something.
- d. If it should be capitalized.

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Concrete/Abstract		
4. Is this noun concrete or abstract?		
Noun: bike		
5. Is this noun concrete or abstract?	-	
Noun: honesty		
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Possessive		
6. What does it mean if a noun	-	
s possessive?  a. You can hit it with concrete.	-	
<ul><li>b. Zombies could do it.</li><li>c. It owns something.</li></ul>		
d. It should be capitalized.	-	
	-	
Possessive		
7. What do you usually add to a normal noun to show that it is possessive?		
	-	
8. Make this noun possessive.	-	
Noun: students	-	

	Proper		
	9. Should this noun be capitalized?		
	Noun: south ogden		
	10. Write this sentence correctly.		
	Sentence: The teachers students' at south ogden junior high are clever Kids.		
	clever Kids.		
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