

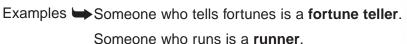
We're learning about nouns. Let's start with the easiest noun to remember — the **name of a person**, like Randy, Mr. Snodgrass or Aunt Violet.

Just for practice	, write the name	es of six people here	·.	

Some nouns that name people tell us what that person does or something about that person.

Examples 🛶	teacher	officer	boy	teenager	pitcher
	Dad	friend	hero	singer	niece
	daughter	neighbor	crook	boss	wizard

One way to make up names for people is to think about what the person does, then turn that word into a name. These names, or nouns, usually end in -er.



Someone who dances is a dancer.

Someone who flies kites is a kite flyer.

Someone who blows bubbles is a **bubble blower**.

What name would you call someone who screams? a \_\_\_\_\_\_

You can add **-ist** to something a person specializes in to name that person with a noun.

Examples Someone who specializes in playing the violin is a **violinist**.

Someone who specializes in science is a **scientist**.

Someone who draws cartoons as a career is a cartoonist.

What could you call someone who plays the harp really well? a \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Adverbs modify verbs, the action words. When you use adverbs, you get to direct the action!



## Adverbs tell how, when, where, or how much something happens.

Examples >

how Ralph ran behind the bush quickly.

when Let's go early.where I'll wait outside.

how much This cocoa is too hot to drink.

Adverbs add details to a sentence. The box below lists some common adverbs.

always	very	later	suddenly	inside
happily	easily	lately	already	slowly

Compare these two examples to see how adverbs add detail to sentences.

Jared runs **quickly**. Jared's mom **happily** sends him on errands to the store. Ned walks **slowly**. Ned's mom **reluctantly** sends him on errands to the store.

By the time we finish this unit, you will know:

• what an adverb is a word that tells how, when, where, or how much

something happens or something is

words adverbs modify

verbs Troy ate **slowly**.

adjectives Rita's gym locker smells really awful!

other adverbs Copy this drawing **very** carefully.

• about **tricky** adverbs and adjectives I did a **good** job studying, so I did **well** on the test.

• about adverb **comparisons** lan plays **well**. Lisa plays **better**. Troy plays **best**.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Some adverbs can modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs to make them weaker or stronger in meaning. Here are some examples:

very partly	too less		quite awfully	extremely pretty
Examples 🛶	We were late.	We were <b>very</b> <u>late</u> .	very tells how	/ late
	Tony wrote carefully.	Tony wrote quite careful	ll <u>y</u> . quite tells ho	w carefully
	Kurt is cool	Kurt is way cool	way tells how	cool

Fill in the blanks in this story with adverbs that tell **how much**. Use the words from the box above if you want some suggestions. Otherwise, be totally creative, as long as your story makes sense!



Kim's new ca	r was	expensive	, but it	
had everything she	vanted. Yes, she could	get by with a _		less
expensive car. Yet h	er friends always told h	er she was		cheap
when it came to spe	nding money on herself	. Most of the ti	me, Kim chose	the
	practical and		costly item.	That's what
she usually wanted.	Kim had worked		hard to get a	a
	good job with an ex	cellent salary.	Now she though	nt it was time
for her	deserved re	ward.		

## **Sentences** Complete Subject

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Some sentences are one subject and one verb.

Examples 🛶

Children play.

Birds sing.

Buster snores.

But most sentences have more than two words. Let's think about how to divide a sentence into a subject and a predicate. The **complete subject** of a sentence includes the simple subject (who or what the verb tells about) and all the words that modify the simple subject.

Examples 🛶

The 1906 earthquake in San Francisco destroyed most of the city.

complete subject simple subject

The 1906 earthquake in San Francisco

earthquake

One of the main reasons for the damage was fires that raged unchecked.

complete subject simple subject

One of the main reasons for the damage

*ubject* One

Alle,

Underline the complete subject of each sentence.

- 1. Mrs. Patrick O'Leary's cow knocked over the lantern that burned down Chicago.
- 2. This great Chicago fire happened in 1871.
- 3. The summer of 1871 was unusually dry.
- 4. Many of the buildings in the city were constructed of wood.
- 5. A dry summer put the wooden buildings at risk for fire.
- 6. Over 90,000 people were left homeless.
- 7. This terrible fire killed at least 300 people.
- 8. The rebuilding of the city attracted many architects.
- 9. The world's first metal frame skyscraper was built in Chicago.
- 10. This ten-story Home Insurance building was finished in 1885.

