

Nouns Person

Name _____

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 names 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**.

Examples ➡ Someone who tells fortunes is a **fortune teller**.
Someone who runs is a **runner**.
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 _____

Adverbs Overview

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** Ian plays **well**. Lisa plays **better**. Troy plays **best**.

Adverbs How Much

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	well really	quite awfully	extremely pretty
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Examples ➡ We were late.

We were **very** late.

very tells *how late*

Tony wrote carefully.

Tony wrote **quite** carefully.

quite tells *how 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 car was _____ expensive, but it _____
 had everything she wanted. Yes, she could get by with a _____ less
 expensive car. Yet her friends always told her she was _____ cheap
 when it came to spending money on herself. Most of the time, Kim chose the
 _____ practical and _____ costly item. That's what
 she usually wanted. Kim had worked _____ hard to get a
 _____ good job with an excellent salary. Now she thought it was time
 for her _____ deserved reward.

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 **The 1906 earthquake in San Francisco**
simple subject earthquake

complete subject One of the main reasons for the damage was fires that raged unchecked.
simple subject **One of the main reasons for the damage**
One



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.

