

GUIDED NOTES: NOUNS

Use this page to take notes AS YOU WATCH THE VIDEO.

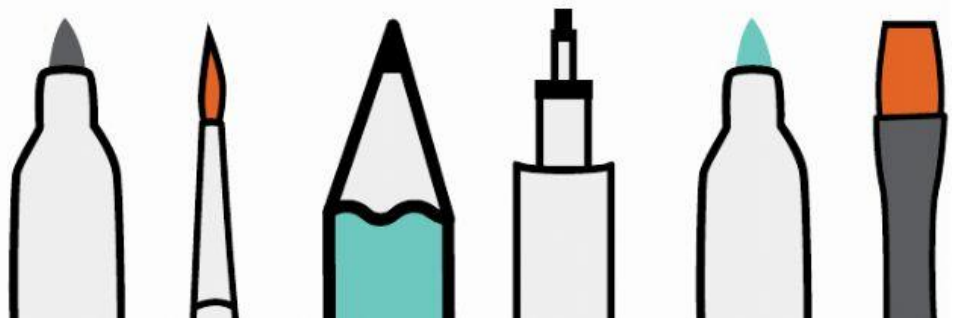
What are the EIGHT (8) parts of speech?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

Each part of speech explains not what the word _____, but how the word is _____.

Why study parts of speech?

- English _____ can be divided into their parts of speech.
- Knowing these parts of speech can help you _____ and _____ better.
- It will help your _____, _____, _____, and _____ skills.
- When you study _____, pay attention to the part of speech.



GUIDED NOTES: NOUNS

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DEFINITION:

A NOUN IS A PERSON, _____, THING, OR _____.

EXAMPLE NOUNS:

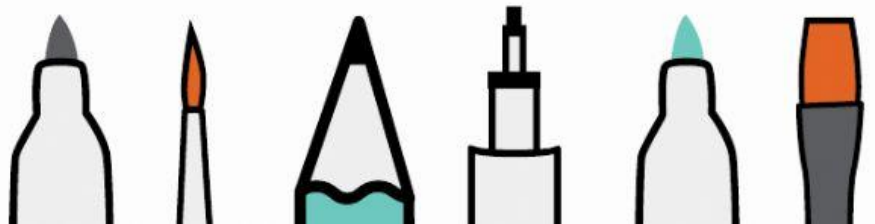
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

YOU TRY!

- ★ 1. My _____ loves _____.
- ★ 2. The _____ is on the _____.
- ★ 3. _____ can keep you from fulfilling your _____.

What are the two types of speech?

1. _____ definition: people, places, or _____ that we can experience with our _____. (Taste, touch, sight, hear, or smell)
2. _____ definition: Nouns that can _____ be perceived with the _____. Usually emotions, _____, or qualities.



GUIDED NOTES: PRONOUNS

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DEFINITION:

A PRONOUN _____ NOUNS.

FIVE (5) TYPES OF PRONOUNS

- _____ PRONOUNS (I, YOU, HE, SHE, IT, WE, THEY)

DEFINITION: TAKES THE PLACE OF A _____ AS THE _____ OF A SENTENCE.

- _____ PRONOUNS (ME, YOU, HIM, HER, IT, US, THEM)

DEFINITION: USED AS THE _____ OR INDIRECT _____ OF A VERB, OR AS THE OBJECT OF A _____.

- _____ ADJECTIVES (MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, THEIR)

DEFINITION: SAY _____ SOMETHING BELONG TO.

- POSSESSIVE _____ (MINE, YOURS, HIS, HERS, OURS, THEIRS)

DEFINITION: ALSO SAY WHO SOMETHING BELONG TO, BUT THEY _____ THE NOUN.

- _____ PRONOUNS (MYSELF, YOURSELF, HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF, OURSELVES, THEMSELVES)

DEFINITION: WORDS ENDING IN - _____ OR - _____ THAT ARE USED WHEN THE _____ AND THE _____ OF A SENTENCE ARE THE _____.



GUIDED NOTES: ADJECTIVES

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DEFINITION:

AN ADJECTIVE DESCRIBES A _____ OR _____. IT TELLS _____, _____, WHAT _____, AND HOW _____.

EIGHT(8) TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

- _____ ADJECTIVES (OLD, KIND, FAST, SMALL)

DEFINITION: PROVIDES INFORMATION AND ATTRIBUTES TO THE _____ / _____ THEY MODIFY OR _____.

- _____ ADJECTIVES (WHOLE PIZZA, TEN CENTS, TWO CHILDREN)

DEFINITION: SPECIFIC _____ OR QUANTITY OF THE NOUNS/PRONOUNS. IT TELLS YOU 'HOW _____' AND 'HOW _____'.

- _____ ADJECTIVES (SOME, FEW, MANY, SEVERAL)

DEFINITION: DESCRIBES OR MODIFIES A NOUN UNSPECIFICALLY. THEY PROVIDE _____ / UNSPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE _____.

- _____ ADJECTIVES (ITALIAN PIZZA, AMERICAN MONEY)

DEFINITION: THE ADJECTIVE FORM OF _____ WHEN PROPER NOUNS ARE USED TO DESCRIBE OTHER _____, THEY BECOME PROPER ADJECTIVES.

- _____ ADJECTIVES (THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE)

DEFINITION: REFERS TO SOMETHING OR SOMEONE. IT WORKS _____ AND ALWAYS COMES _____ THE WORD IT MODIFIES.

- _____ ADJECTIVES (WHICH, WHAT, WHOSE)

DEFINITION: ASKS A _____. MUST BE FOLLOWED BY A _____ OR A _____.

- POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (DONE IN THE LAST LESSON)
- ARTICLES (NEXT LESSON)



GUIDED NOTES: ARTICLES

Use this page to take notes AS YOU WATCH THE VIDEO.

DEFINITION:

AN ARTICLE IS A WORD THAT _____ OR DESCRIBES THE _____. IT IS USED _____ THE NOUN TO SHOW WHETHER IT REFERS TO SOMETHING _____ OR NOT.

THREE(3)ARTICLES

1. DEFINITE ARTICLE _____ (PLEASE PASS ME THE NOTEBOOK)

DEFINITION:

- SOMETHING BOTH THE SPEAKER AND THE LISTENER CAN _____ OR _____ ABOUT.
- IT IS _____
- IT'S IDENTITY IS AGREED OR _____.

2. INDEFINITE ARTICLE _____ (PLEASE PASS ME A NOTEBOOK)

DEFINITION:

- THIS REFERS TO ONE OF SEVERAL NOTEBOOKS.
- NOTICE THAT THE _____ THAT FOLLOWS THE ARTICLE IS THE _____ "N"
- NOT _____.

3. INDEFINITE ARTICLE _____ (PLEASE PASS ME AN ENVELOPE)

DEFINITION:

- THIS ALSO REFERS TO ONE OF SEVERAL ENVELOPES.
- NOTICE THAT THE _____ THAT FOLLOWS THE ARTICLE IS THE _____ "E"
- NOT _____.



GUIDED NOTES: ADVERB

Use this page to take notes AS YOU WATCH THE VIDEO.

DEFINITION:

AN ADVERB DESCRIBES/MODIFIES _____, _____, _____, AND OTHER _____. THEY TELL _____, _____, _____, AND HOW _____.

FOUR(4)ADVERBS

1. _____ (QUICKLY, PEACEFULLY, LOUDLY)

DEFINITION: DESCRIBES _____ AN ACTION HAPPENED.

2. _____ (NOW, ALWAYS, TOMORROW, NEVER, SOMETIMES)

DEFINITION: DESCRIBES _____ AN ACTION HAPPENED.

3. _____ (INSIDE, OUTSIDE, UP, DOWN)

DEFINITION: TELLS _____ SOMETHING HAPPENS

4. _____ (ALWAYS, NEVER, SOMETIMES, USUALLY)

ADVERB VS PREPOSITION

- A PREPOSITION REQUIRES AN _____. AN ADVERB DOES NOT.
- TO DETERMINE WHETHER A WORD IS AN ADVERB OR A PREPOSITION, LOOK AT WHAT _____ THE WORD.
- IS THERE A _____ ACTING AS AN OBJECT OF THE WORD? IF SO IT IS A _____.
- IF THERE IS NOT AN OBJECT AFTER THE WORD IT IS A _____.



GUIDED NOTES: PREPOSITIONS

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DEFINITION:

A PREPOSITION SHOWS A _____
BETWEEN THE _____ OF THE
SENTENCE(NOUN)AND ANOTHER WORD IN
THE SENTENCE.

FOUR(4)ADVERBS

1. _____ (IN, ON ,AT, BETWEEN)

EXAMPLE SENTENCE: THE BOOK IS
_____ THE DESK.

2. _____ (FROM, BY, DURING)

EXAMPLE SENTENCE: BEN'S PARTY IS
_____ 8PM.

3. _____ (INTO, FROM, ALONG, DOWN)

EXAMPLE SENTENCE: I WANT TO DRIVE
_____ TO CALIFORNIA.

4. _____ (BY, WITH, ON)

EXAMPLE SENTENCE: LET'S GO OUT
_____ GREG.

ADVERB VS PREPOSITION

- REMEMBER!!!! A PREPOSITION REQUIRES AN _____. AN ADVERB DOES _____. THERE IS ALWAYS A _____ OR A _____ AFTER A PREPOSITION.



GUIDED NOTES: CONJUNCTIONS

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DEFINITION:

A **CONJUNCTION** JOINS _____, PHRASES, AND _____

SEVEN(7) CONJUNCTIONS

1. _____

EXAMPLE SENTENCE: I GO TO THE LIBRARY,
_____ I LOVE TO READ.

2. _____

EXAMPLE SENTENCE: ANNA LIKES TO READ
_____ WRITE.

3. _____

EXAMPLE SENTENCE: THIS VIRUS CAN NOT LIVE IN
IMMUNIZED INDIVIDUALS, _____ IN NATURE.

4. _____

EXAMPLE SENTENCE: SHE OBJECTED FIRST, _____
FINALLY SUBMITTED.

5. _____

EXAMPLE SENTENCE: YOU ARE GOING TO HAVE A
BROTHER ___ SISTER.

6. _____

EXAMPLE SENTENCE: THE WEATHER WAS COLD,
_____ BRIGHT AND SUNNY.

7. _____

EXAMPLE SENTENCE: I KNOW YOU MUST BE
TIRED, ___ I WILL LET YOU REST.



GUIDED NOTES: INTERJECTIONS

Use this page to take notes AS YOU WATCH THE VIDEO.

DEFINITION:

AN INTERJECTION IS A _____ OR PHRASE THAT SHOWS STRONG _____. IT IS USUALLY PUNCTUATED WITH AN _____ POINT!

EIGHT(8) COMMON INTERJECTIONS

1. _____
EXAMPLE SENTENCE: _____! LOOK AT THAT!
2. _____
EXAMPLE SENTENCE: _____! I FORGOT MY KEYS!
3. _____
EXAMPLE SENTENCE: _____, IT'S TOO LATE.
4. _____
EXAMPLE SENTENCE: _____! WE WON!
5. _____
EXAMPLE SENTENCE: _____, I DON'T FEEL LIKE THAT.
6. _____
EXAMPLE SENTENCE: _____! LOOK AT THAT!
7. _____
EXAMPLE SENTENCE: _____, WHAT DID HE SAY?
8. _____
EXAMPLE SENTENCE: _____! THAT HURT!

