

## Brian's Winter chapters 8-11

### Chapter 8

1. Why did Brian set aside wood for the fire the night before at the beginning of chapter 8?
2. Why wasn't Brian ready for the cold weather?
3. How was Brian able to soften the strips of deer hide?
4. Why was it much easier for Brian to hunt in the snow?

**Articles:** **A, an,** and **the** are special kinds of adjectives for **articles**. **A** and **an** refer to any person, place, or thing; **the** refers to a particular person, place, or thing. **The** can also refer to more than one of them.

Examples: Kim ate a pear. John ate an apple. Arthur ate the peach. Who ate the plums?

**Put an X on the correct article to complete each sentence.**

- a. Dave made (a, an) eggplant salad for lunch.
- b. Luke fixed (an, the) salad with fresh lettuce.
- c. Mr. Martin caught (an, the) trout on a mayfly.
- d. Mrs. Brekne has (a, an) German Shepard.

### Chapter 9

1. How did Brian prepare to go hunting?

2. Why did the rabbits change color in the winter?
3. When Brian was hunting in the brush how did he know a bigger animal was approaching?
4. In chapter 9 the author states, "Time seemed to stop." What does the author mean when he wrote this?

**Proper Adjectives:** A proper adjective is formed from a proper noun. A proper adjective always begins with a capital letter, and it describes a noun or pronoun.

Example: We had *Spanish* rice, a *Greek* salad, and *Northern Atlantic* salmon for lunch today.

**Place an X next to which of the following is an example of a proper adjective.**

- a. Chinese noodles
- b. Scottish salmon
- c. Pizza from Italy
- d. Indian curries
- e. Snapper from Florida

## Chapter 10

1. Once Brian had killed the moose, what was the first thing he had to do before he could do anything else?
2. What was the method Brian came up with to skin the moose?
3. Why did Brian consider this day a "great day"?

4. How was Brian able to find his way to and from the moose when it was dark?

**Pronouns:** A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. I, me, he, she, we, you, us, them, her, their, and our are just a few examples.

In each of the sentences below choose which noun each underlined pronoun is taking the place of.

Ex: The children invited Sarah to play a game, and she said yes.

**The pronoun she takes the place of proper noun Sarah.**

a. Mr. Ruiz will bring Hector to the beach as soon as he can.

Mr. Ruiz

Hector

b. Jason asked Marty and Karen to go sailing with him.

Marty

Jason

Karen

c. The girls enjoyed Mr. Martin's boat once they were onboard.

Mr. Martin

The girls

## Chapter 11

1. What two things did Brian use the moose hide for?
2. Why did Brian think better of brushing the snow off the moose meat?
3. Why did Brian think the bear would no longer be coming around?

### Using we and us with nouns

The pronoun **we** can be used with a noun that is the subject. Remember that the subject of a sentence is who or what the sentence is about.

Examples: **We** students have presented many plays.

The best actors **we** know live in New York City.

The pronoun **us** accompanies nouns used as objects. The object of a sentence is who or what the subject does something to.

Example: The director (subject) gave us stars (object) some acting hints. The director is the **subject** and that is who gives the stars (**object**) something. (acting hints)

In each sentence below choose either **we** or **us** as the correct pronoun.

- a. (We, Us) students present a play every year.

We

Us

- b. A special meeting was held for (we, us) actors this year.

we

us

c. Every practice was helpful for (we, us) members of the cast.

we

us