

Parts of Speech Key

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea.

A **pronoun** is a word used in place of one or more nouns.

- They make writing clearer, smoother, and less awkward.

An **adjective** modifies (qualifies or limits the meaning of) a noun or pronoun.

- They answer the questions, *What kind? Which one(s)? How many? How much?*
- Adjectives help the reader to know more about places, people, and things. They often describe a noun to make it more specific.

A **verb** is a word that shows action or state of being.

- Action verbs tell what action a subject is performing, has performed, or will perform.
- A linking verb connects a subject to a noun or adjective.
- A helping verb assists the main verb in a sentence.

An **adverb** is a word that modifies (qualifies or limits) a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

- Many adverbs end in *-ly*.
- Some examples of adverbs that do not are: *again, soon, even, or too*.
- Adverbs answer any of these four questions: *Where? When? How? To what extent?*
- Adverbs make writing more specific and exact.

A **conjunction** connects words or group of words together.

- Conjunctions can be used to join sentence fragments together.

The **apostrophe** has three main purposes: to replace missing letters, to form contractions, or to show possession.

Use the apostrophe to take the place of a letter or letters omitted from contractions.

- has not -> hasn't
- it is -> it's
- Cannot -> can't

Use the apostrophe to take the place of a letter or number that has been omitted.

- He yelled, "I'm takin' the ball and goin' home."

- Do you remember the summer of '99 when we went tubing down the Fraser River?

Use the **apostrophe** to show possession or ownership.

Singular nouns usually take an apostrophe and s.

- My grandmother's house
- The student's book

If a singular noun ends with an s or z sound, you may just add an apostrophe or an apostrophe and s. Choose the one that sounds better to your ear.

- Thomas' book or Thomas's book

In both cases the book belongs to Thomas.

Plural nouns take only an apostrophe if the word ends in s.

- My grandparents' house (The house belongs to both my grandparents.)

If a plural noun does not end in s, add an apostrophe and s.

- The team's bus (The bus belongs to the team.)

Shared possessives (possession is shared by more than one noun) take an apostrophe and s on the last noun only, unless the nouns do not share equally.

- Ted and Fred's restaurant (The restaurant belongs to Ted and Fred)

Capitalization Key

The first word of a sentence and the personal pronoun “I .”

Do you want me to buy you a sandwich when I stop at the deli?

Capitalize the first word in a direct quotation.

“Sure, I’ll get you a sandwich,” Cam said. “What kind of bread do you want?” “Wholewheat, please,” I replied.

When Grant overheard his father say, “Let me take the wheel for a while,” he shuddered.

Capitalize the names of people, their initials, abbreviations, and titles .

- Mr. Brown
- Constable M .R . Davis
- Nellie McClung
- Dr. Raymond Wu
- Prime Minister Lester B . Pearson

Capitalize titles that indicate family relationships when these titles are used with a name or in place of a name .

- Aunt Gertrude
- Grandfather Stacey
- Where is Mother?

Capitalize official titles when these titles are used with a name .

- Mayor Jones
- Doctor Jack

Capitalize regional names (cities, provinces, countries, sections within countries, continents) and abbreviations derived from them .

Kitimat The West Coast Antarctica British Columbia (BC)

Capitalize names of specific bodies of water, rivers, and streams .

Thompson River East Barrier Lake Pacific Ocean

Capitalize common nouns used as part of a place name .

- **Oak Street**
- **Rocky Mountains**
- **Skeena River**
- **Queen Elizabeth Theatre**
- **Rockridge Secondary School**

Capitalize names of languages.

- **Canadians speak English and French .**

Capitalize the names of organizations, clubs, historical events and periods of time, and abbreviations derived from them .

Middle Ages Industrial Revolution War of 1812

Tim Hortons United Nations (UN) Edmonton Oilers

Capitalize the names of months, days of the week, and holidays, but not seasons .

Monday Thanksgiving Day

December summer

A **comma** is a piece of punctuation that has a variety of uses, but its purpose is mainly to keep words and ideas clear.

Use a comma to separate items in dates and places .

July 1, 1908 Prince George, British Columbia

Use a comma to separate initials from surnames, and to separate titles from surnames .

Mitchell, W.O. James Brown, B.Sc.

Use a comma between words or groups of words in a series .

My lunch contained sandwiches, an apple, cake, and one raw carrot.

Use a comma to separate adjectives before a noun .

- Trilby bought a shiny, new, red, sports car.
- They looked out on the choppy, grey sea.

Use a comma to set off non-essential words and phrases .

Example: My dog, who is five-years old today, can sit, shake a paw, and roll over on command.

Explanation: The clause “who is five-years old today” is extra information and not essential to understanding the sentence and is, therefore, placed between commas.

Parts of Speech - Worksheet

Name: _____

Date: _____

For each underlined word in the following sentences, identify and then write the part of speech on the line next to the number. Each part of speech is used at least once. Use the following abbreviations:

Noun - N

Pronoun - PRO

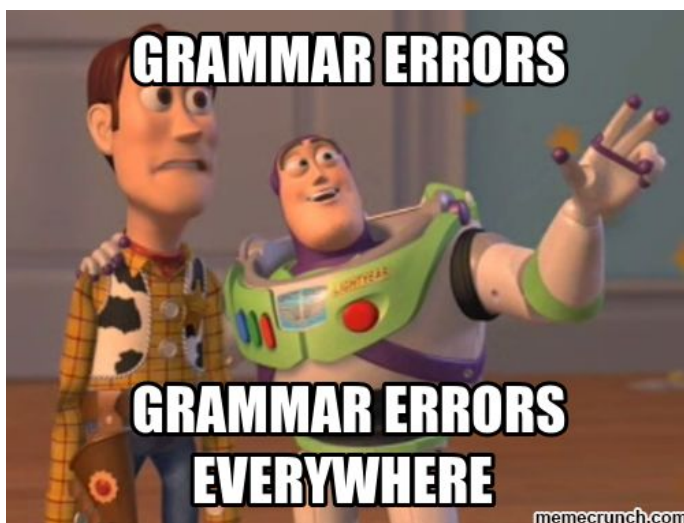
Verb - V

Adverb - ADV

Adjective - ADJ

Conjunction - CONJ

1. ___ They attended the concert last weekend.
2. ___ Several cats ran into Rob's garage.
3. ___ The truck driver delivered the packages quickly.
4. ___ Fast runners won all the awards at the track meet.
5. ___ My friends and I walked home after school.
6. ___ I had a peanut butter and jam sandwich yesterday.
7. ___ She was counting the ballots during class.
8. ___ The diagram was pretty complicated for us.
9. ___ Reggie saw the awesome view from the airplane.
10. ___ I should check the score.
11. ___ They slowly carried the couch down the stairs.
12. ___ The troop has been scattered throughout the woods.
13. ___ My favourite colour is blue.
14. ___ We are going home this weekend.
15. ___ She was at the garden today.



APOSTROPHES

For each sentence, circle the word that correctly completes the sentence.

1. What is _____ phone number?

- a. Tim's
- b. Tims

2. _____ you hear that the exam was changed to next week?

- a. Didn't
- b. Didnt

3. _____ a very bad idea to get into a car if the driver has been drinking.

- a. Its
- b. It's

4. _____ having the party tonight?

- a. Who'
- b. Whose

5. It drives me crazy when the _____ bark all night long.

- a. dog's
- b. dogs

6. Have you made a decision whether _____ going to go to university or go backpacking in Europe?

- a. your
- b. you're

7. Did you know that _____ leaving the city for good?

- a. their
- b. they're

8. Our _____ car is a convertible BMW.

- a. neighbour's
- b. neighbours

9. The group made ___ decision on what to do for the chemistry project.

- a. it's
- b. its

10. Tina and _____ apartment was robbed when they accidentally left the door unlocked.

- a. Emmas
- b. Emma's

Correct each sentence by adding or deleting apostrophes. In some cases you may have to delete the wrong form of a word and replace it with a new word that contains an apostrophe.

1. Student's at our high school organized a garage sale to raise money for a local charity.
2. The idea for a fundraiser was originally Jennifers.
3. However, it didnt take long for others to jump on board.
4. Prem, Jane, and Ellen were in charge of gathering all the item's to sell.
5. Their all busy studying for their provincial exams, but somehow they found the time to help out.
6. Sanjays grandparents were moving out of their house into an apartment, so they donated a lot.
7. All the items were stored in Molly's parents garage before the sale.
8. Jake had a question: "Whose going to collect the money and deposit it into the bank?"
9. Jennifer told Jake, "As treasurer, your the money guy."
10. Its a good thing we were organized as there's a lot of work in organizing a garage sale.
11. When we delivered the check to the charity, the executive director said, "Your the greatest."



CAPITALIZATION

Rewrite each sentence, changing the lower case letters to capital letters where appropriate.

1. the trees leaned toward the north after the hurricane.
2. i think main street needs a good bus system.
3. “trust me, I know what i’m doing,” brian said. “your car is not hard to fix.”
4. sara always buys the saturday edition of *the vancouver sun* newspaper.
5. sam went to see dr. kumar who worked with other doctors at the clinic.
6. the chongs just returned to victoria from their holiday in hong kong.
7. henry said, “will you go with us, or do we have to go to mount washington alone?”

8. I like to watch spanish dancing on
tv.

COMMAS

Circle the correct answer from the choices
given.

1. My father was born on _____

- a. Monday, January 18th, 1954.
- b. Monday January 18th, 1954.

2. My father was born in _____

- a. Honolulu Hawaii, U.S.A.
- b. Honolulu, Hawaii U.S.A.
- c. Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.

3. Because her alarm was _____ she missed her
class.

- a. broken
- b. broken,
- c. , broken

4. Today was her sister's _____ so she took her out for
dinner.

- a. birthday
- b. birthday,
- c. , birthday

5. After class, _____ I went jogging.

- a. but, before lunch
- b. but, before lunch
- c. but before lunch,