When you look up a word in the dictionary, you will see a small letter next to the meaning, which tells you the word’s **part of speech**. There are four (4) common parts of speech: noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. In this lesson, you will be exploring nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **noun (n)**   | a person, place, thing, or idea | Mrs. Jones  
|                |            | chair  
|                |            | school  
|                |            | love   |
| **adjective (adj.)** | word that describes a noun or tells you more about it | small  
|                  |            | ugly  
|                  |            | delicious  
|                  |            | good   |
Let’s take a look at a page from a dictionary.

Use the dictionary page above to answer these questions.

1. What part of speech is the word *pullover*? __________________________

2. What part of speech is the word *pulverize*? _________________________
Let’s take a closer look at nouns.

**Nouns:** person, place, thing, or idea

**Example:** Tracey walked to the store. (*Tracey* is a noun because she is a person.)
I went to Florida. (*Florida* is a noun because it is a place.)
Please sit on the bench. (*Bench* is a noun because it is a thing.)
Love is in the air. (*Love* is a noun because it is an idea.)

Now, you try! Underline the noun(s) in each sentence below. There may be more than one noun in each sentence.

3. Please set the table.
4. I hate running.
5. My sister lives in Texas.
6. That book is mine.
7. Mr. Mendoza teaches math.

**Proper nouns**, such as the names of people and specific places, are always **capitalized**. That means they begin with a capital letter. The beginning of every sentence must also be capitalized.

**Example:** Rose lives in Michigan. (*Rose* is a proper noun as well as the first letter of the sentence, so it must be capitalized. *Michigan* is the name of a state, which is a specific place, so it also must be capitalized.)

The chickens belong to Mr. Barber. (*The* is not a proper noun, but it begins the sentence, so it must be capitalized. *Mr. Barber* is a proper noun because it is the name of a person, so it must be capitalized.)
Let's compare these two sentences:

*That bag belongs to Silvia.*
*That bag belongs to that woman.*

Notice that “Silvia” is capitalized because it is the specific name of a person, making it a proper noun. But “that woman” is not a proper noun, so it does not need to be capitalized.

Here is another example:

*That’s my Uncle Robert.*
*That’s my uncle.*

“Uncle Robert” is a proper noun, so it must be capitalized. But “uncle” does not refer to a specific uncle, so it is not capitalized.

Read the paragraph below. Underline each proper noun and other words that need to be capitalized.

8. my favorite childhood memory is of a family vacation in california. my mom, brother, and i loaded up into our beat-up, old station wagon and drove from mississippi to california to visit my aunt mary. aunt mary was my favorite aunt because she spoiled my brother and me with toys and candy. this vacation was by far my favorite because aunt mary took us to disney world! i remember my brother and mother were afraid to ride the roller coasters. aunt mary loved roller coasters so she took me on every last one in the park.
Pronouns take the place of nouns. Some common pronouns include: he, she, I, you, they, we, it, and which.

Example: Rubin walked home.
He walked home.

The noun Rubin can be replaced with the pronoun He.

This bag is heavy.
It is heavy.

The noun bag can be replaced with the pronoun It.

Tom and Elizabeth are going to the store.
They are going to the store.

They replaces the nouns Tom and Elizabeth.
You try! Rewrite each sentence below by replacing the noun with a pronoun.

9. Juan ran.  ________________

10. Bobby and I ate pizza.  ________________

11. Bill and Jorge worked late.  ________________

12. Olivia planted flowers.  ________________

13. Martin picked corn.  ________________

**Possessive pronouns** are pronouns that show ownership. These pronouns include: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs.

**Example:** I think your shoe is untied.

The possessive pronoun, your, tells whose shoe is untied.

**His voice is very loud.**

The possessive pronoun, his, tells whose voice is loud.

**The boys don’t like it when I borrow their tools.**

The possessive pronoun, their, tells whose tools.
Now, you try! Underline the possessive pronoun in each sentence.

14. Our project won first place.
15. The soccer ball is mine.
16. Pedro needs his glasses in order to see.
17. I like your new haircut.
18. Margaret is resting in her bedroom.

Fill in an appropriate possessive pronoun in each sentence below.

19. The black running shoes are ___________.
20. This slice of cake is ___________.
21. _______ pen is blue.
22. The girls hate it when I eat ___________ snacks.
23. Did you see ___________ test score?
Adjectives describe nouns. These words tell how someone or something looks, feels, sounds, smells, or tastes.

Example: He helped the elderly woman cross the street.

The adjective, elderly, describes the woman.

That dinner was delicious!

The adjective, delicious, describes the dinner.

I hope you learned a valuable lesson.

The adjective, valuable, describes the lesson.

Give it a try! Circle the adjective in the sentences below.

24. Did you see that yellow motorcycle?
25. This box is heavy.
26. I couldn’t take my eyes off that beautiful woman.
27. I dream of owning that expensive watch.
28. She wore her fancy dress.
29. The comedian was funny.
30. That perfume was stinky.
31. I sat on the wet ground.
Proper adjectives come from proper nouns. To review, a proper noun is a specific person, place, or thing. Let’s explore proper adjectives some more.

**Example:** I was born in Mexico, therefore, I am **Mexican**.

- Mexico is a specific place, so it is a proper noun.
- Mexican comes from the proper noun, Mexico, so it is a proper adjective.

Match each proper noun with the correct proper adjective. The first one is done for you.

- 32. England  →  Shakespearean
- 33. Italy → Italian
- 34. Mars → Chinese
- 35. Queen Elizabeth → English
- 36. Switzerland → Martian
- 37. America → Elizabethan
- 38. Peru → French
- 39. France → Swiss
- 40. Shakespeare → Peruvian
- 41. China → American
Adjectives can also be used to compare two people or things. There are a few rules to remember when writing the comparative form of adjectives:

√ Usually, if the adjective is one syllable that does not end in a –y, you add an –er to the end of the adjective to create the comparative form.

For example:  
smart → smarter  
fast → faster

√ If the adjective is one or two syllables and ends in a –y, drop the –y and add an –ier.

For example:  
pretty → prettier  
funny → funnier

√ If the adjective ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant pattern, repeat the second consonant before you add the –er.

For example:  
wet → wetter  
(w is a consonant, e is a vowel, t is a consonant, making the consonant-vowel-consonant pattern)  
hot → hotter

√ If the adjective is three syllables or more, or ends in –ful, use the words more or less before the adjective and do not add an –er to the end.

For example:  
beautiful → more beautiful  
amazing → less amazing

Here are a few exceptions to the rules you just learned. The adjectives below do not follow the rules of comparative form. The comparative form of these words is something you must remember.

good → better  
bad → worse  
far → farther
Let’s practice using the comparative form of adjectives. Write the comparative form of each adjective below.

42. ugly → _________________________
43. dirty → _________________________
44. silly → _________________________
45. thin → _________________________
46. far → _________________________
47. cheerful → _________________________
48. angry → _________________________
49. excited → _________________________
50. crazy → _________________________
51. slow → _________________________

Write a sentence using the comparative form of each word below.

52. (noisy) _____________________________________________________
53. (bad) ______________________________________________________
54. (bright) _____________________________________________________

Answer Key

1. noun
2. verb
3. Please set the table.
4. I hate running.
5. My sister lives in Texas.
6. That book is mine.
7. Mr. Mendoza teaches math.
8. my favorite childhood memory is of a family vacation in california. my mom, brother, and i loaded up into our beat-up, old station wagon and drove from mississippi to california to visit my aunt mary. aunt mary was my favorite aunt because she spoiled my brother and me with toys and candy. this vacation was by far my favorite because aunt mary took us to disney world! i remember my brother and mother were afraid to ride the roller coaster.
coasters. aunt mary loved roller coasters so she took me on every last one in the park.
9. He ran. 15. The soccer ball is mine.
10. We ate pizza. 16. Pedro needs his glasses in order to see.
11. They worked late. 17. I like your new haircut.
12. She planted flowers. 18. Margaret is resting in her bedroom.
13. He picked corn. 19. The black running shoes are his (or hers, mine, or yours).
14. Our project won first place. 20. This slice of cake is mine. (other acceptable answers are: yours, his, hers)
21. My pen is blue. (other acceptable answers are: your, his, her)
22. The girls hate it when I eat their snacks.
23. Did you see your test score? (or my)
24. Did you see that yellow motorcycle?
25. This box is heavy.
26. I couldn’t take my eyes off that beautiful woman.
27. I dream of owning that expensive watch.
28. She wore her fancy dress.
29. The comedian was funny.
30. That perfume was stinky.
31. I sat on the wet ground.
32. England Shakespearian
33. Italy Italian
34. Mars Chinese
35. Queen Elizabeth English
36. Switzerland Martian
37. America Elizabethan
38. Peru French
39. France Swiss
40. Shakespeare Peruvian
41. China American
42. ugly → uglier
43. dirty → dirtier
44. silly → sillier
45. thin → thinner
46. far → farther
47. cheerful → more cheerful
48. angry → angrier
49. excited → more excited
50. crazy → crazier
51. slow → slower
Each sentence you wrote should have the comparative form of each adjective. The comparative form of each adjective is shown below. 
52. (noisy) = nosier 53. (bad) = worse 54. (bright) = brighter