

Lesson 19

Nouns can be classified in specific ways. Concrete nouns, abstract nouns, and compound nouns are three such ways. Concrete nouns name things that exist physically as *sidewalk*, *bird*, *toy*, *hair*, and *rain*. Abstract nouns name ideas, characteristics, or qualities as *courage*, *pride*, *goodness*, and *success*. Compound nouns are made up of more than one word as *dining room*, *Bill of Rights*, *Jeff Hansen*, and *homerun*.

Instructions: Find the nouns and classify them as concrete, abstract or compound.

1. People like to see a homerun hit over the wall.
2. My daughter works for the post office in Atlanta.
3. Rhode Island is a success, although smaller than Texas.
4. Respect must be earned, but honesty should always be our policy.

Lesson 20

Three other specific classifications for nouns are collective nouns, count nouns and mass nouns. Collective nouns name groups, such as *team*, *class* and *choir*. Count nouns can be counted. You can use *a*, *an*, *many* or a number before count nouns. Examples include: *one boy*, *six sheep*, and *many days*. Mass nouns are not countable and include words like *gasoline*, *water*, and *dirt*.

Instructions: Find the nouns in these sentences and classify them as collective nouns, count nouns, or mass nouns.

1. Get some gasoline, or the class will be late arriving.
2. The alien group should come by bus soon.
3. The orchestra will be playing in the arena in the evening.
4. The water at the beach was covered with oil.

Lesson 21

Instructions: Find the personal pronouns in these sentences.

1. She hit him on his head.
2. I saw you at your store.
3. He, himself, will be our new friend.
4. It will be hard for me to see you.
5. They always get angry with her and me.

Lesson 22

The word for which the pronoun stands is called its *antecedent*. It may be in the same sentence, in a previous sentence, or not given at all. An example would be: *The boy threw the football. He threw it over the fence.* *Boy* is the antecedent for *he*, and *football* is the antecedent for *it*. A pronoun can also be an antecedent for another pronoun. For example: *He likes his new car. He* is the antecedent for *his*. The antecedent always comes before the pronoun for which it is the antecedent.

Instructions: Pick out the pronouns and their antecedents in these sentences.

1. He ran after his dad.
2. Jennie wanted her doll for bedtime.
3. The rabbit hopped into its hole.

4. They will help you with your work themselves.
5. The teacher gave us homework everyday, and she made our lives miserable.

Lesson 23

Some personal pronouns are called possessives because they show **whose** something is.

Possessive pronouns include: *my, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, our, ours, their, and theirs*. An example would be: *The money is **mine***. **Mine** tells whose money it is.

Instructions: Find the possessive pronouns in the following sentences.

1. The new car is his.
2. Yours will be here tomorrow.
3. I like theirs best.
4. Should we go for a ride in his or hers?