

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Parts of Speech: Grammar (Punk) Rock

**Noun**: a word used to name a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns can be common (woman) or proper (Queen Elizabeth), concrete (telephone) or abstract (love), countable (hurricane) or non-countable (weather). Nouns can also be collective (team, jury) or possessive (Mary's book, Charles's pen, the Smiths' home).

1. Identify two common nouns in the song: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Identify two proper nouns in the song: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Fill in the correct possessive form: Mrs. Jones has a dog, so it is Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ dog.
4. Give an example of a noun that is *not* a person, place, or thing: \_\_\_\_\_

**Pronoun**: a word used in place of a noun. Pronouns can be personal (I, you, she), reflexive (himself, ourselves), demonstrative (this, those), interrogative (what, who), indefinite (any, few, everyone, some), and possessive (mine, your, hers, their, its).

5. According to the song, why should we use pronouns?
6. Rewrite this using pronouns to make the meaning clear: *Gabriella Sarsaparilla gave a dollar to Rufus Xavier Sarsaparilla, but Rufus Xavier Sarsaparilla's dog snatched the dollar from Rufus Xavier Sarsaparilla and gave it back to Gabriella Sarsaparilla.*

**Adjective**: a word used to modify a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives answer these questions: *What kind?* (big, blue eyes), *Which one?* (this school), *How many?* (several people). Adjectives have comparative (larger, more fun) and superlative (tiniest, most interesting) forms.

7. What two things does the song say an adjective can do? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
8. According to the song, what are three suffixes that will turn nouns into adjectives? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
9. Use appropriate adjectives: John's mom is more \_\_\_\_\_ than Lorraine's, but Lorraine's mom is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all the characters in the story.

**Adverb**: a word that modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Adverbs answer these questions: *How?* (fast, angrily), *When?* (now, yesterday), *Where?* (here, outside), *To what extent?* (very, completely). Adverb clauses are often introduced by words that are not necessarily adverbs: *after, although, as if, before, because, if, since, so that, than, though, unless, until, when, whether, where, and while*. Like adjectives, adverbs also have comparative (better, more carefully) and superlative (worst, most cheaply) forms.

10. In the song, "Adverbs deal with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_."
11. Name two "special intensifiers" that are adverbs: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
12. What suffix commonly appears at the end of adverbs? \_\_\_\_\_ (Are all words that end this way adverbs?)

**Verb:** a word that expresses action, existence, or condition. Helping verbs and auxiliary verbs are often coupled with a main verb, so verbs can contain more than one word.

13. What other part of speech can you sometimes “bend” to make verbs? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Besides a verb, what else is required to make a sentence? \_\_\_\_\_

**Conjunction:** a joining word. The most common coordinating conjunctions are the FANBOYS words: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*. Dependent clauses often involve subordinating conjunctions: *after, although, because, if, since, unless, while*, etc. Correlative conjunctions: *either...or, not only...but also*, etc.

15. AND indicates \_\_\_\_\_. BUT indicates \_\_\_\_\_.

OR indicates \_\_\_\_\_.

**Preposition:** a word used to show the relationship of a noun (*the frog*) or pronoun to some other word/phrase (*the log*) in the sentence. [The frog is (preposition) the log. *Pre*+position = before the place.] A preposition is always followed by a word or phrase that serves as the object of the preposition.

16. Why is the metaphor of the “busy” bugs appropriate for prepositions?

17. What are the most common prepositions?

**Interjection:** a word that expresses emotion and has no grammatical relation to other words in the sentence. Interjections usually appear at the beginning of a sentence: *Oh, ah, hurray, my goodness, ouch, alas, bravo, ha, yippee, mercy, sure, wow, hey, oh no, yikes, wow, bazinga, holy cow, gee, yabba-dabba-doo*, etc.

18. What punctuation marks usually separate an interjection from a sentence?