

Name: _____

Nouns

Cut out the noun tiles at the bottom of the page. Glue them into the box under the correct type of noun.

People	Places	Things	Ideas

Super Teacher Worksheets - www.superteacherworksheets.com

knowledge	actor	hotel	discovery
carrot	truth	man	coat
grandpa	guitar	dream	school
stone	farm	king	candle
town	wish	home	waitress
bank	principal	clock	luck

Name: _____

Side 1

Noun Review

Write noun next to the words that are nouns. Write not a noun next to the words that are not nouns.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. big _____ | 7. snowflake _____ |
| 2. bird _____ | 8. sing _____ |
| 3. cookie _____ | 9. milk _____ |
| 4. monster _____ | 10. squeeze _____ |
| 5. chair _____ | 11. look _____ |
| 6. sit _____ | 12. street _____ |

Write the word singular next to the nouns that refer to one person, place or thing.
Write plural next to nouns that refer to more than one person, place or thing.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 13. computers _____ | 20. mice _____ |
| 14. men _____ | 21. feet _____ |
| 15. hand _____ | 22. woman _____ |
| 16. fingers _____ | 23. people _____ |
| 17. women _____ | 24. fox _____ |
| 18. man _____ | 25. knives _____ |
| 19. cow _____ | 26. home _____ |

Noun Review

Circle the nouns in the sentences below.

27. The boy washed his hands with soap.
28. Samantha was thinking about her little, brown dog.
29. Jen picked up her pencil and drew a picture on the yellow paper.
30. Adam ate two giant cookies after school.
31. Monica cleaned her entire bedroom from ceiling to floor.
32. Michael was outside playing catch with the football.
33. The window on the garage is open.
34. Nicole hears the rain falling on the sidewalk.
35. Can Max play with the kitten?
36. The old goose honked as it flew through the air.

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Pronouns

Match the word or group of words on the left with the corresponding pronoun on the right.

_____ 1. Pat and I

a. he

_____ 2. Joseph

b. she

_____ 3. Alyssa

c. we

_____ 4. the big truck

d. they

_____ 5. Kevin and Martin

e. it



Write a pronoun that could replace the underlined word(s) in each sentence.

6. Joseph loves to sing.

7. Jennifer and Carl enjoy listening to Joseph's singing.

8. Joseph will sing a duet with Olivia.

9. Olivia has a beautiful voice too.

10. The concert will be tomorrow evening.

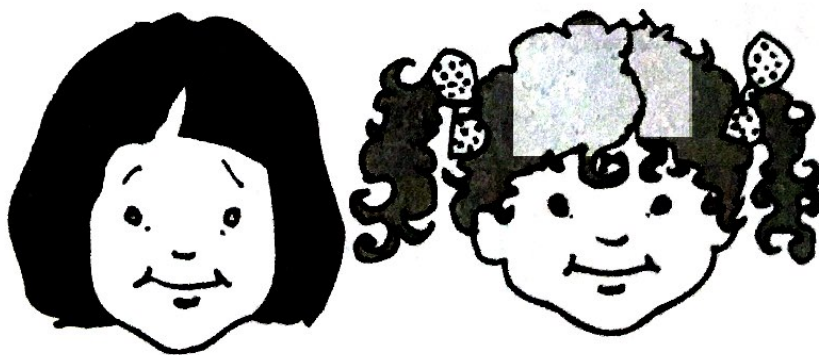
11. Freddy and I will be sitting in the front row.

12. Freddy will go with Joseph's parents.

Add a Pronoun

Add pronouns to complete the story.

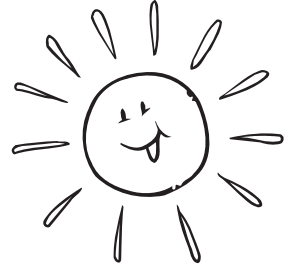
Donna and I are good friends. _____ love to play games and read books. _____ like to play checkers and dominoes. _____ are terrific games to play. When _____ are outside, _____ like to play soccer or baseball. Donna is a good kicker, but _____ am a great hitter. _____ also love to read books. Charlotte's Web is my favorite. _____ is a wonderful story. Donna likes _____, too.



Where is the Verb?

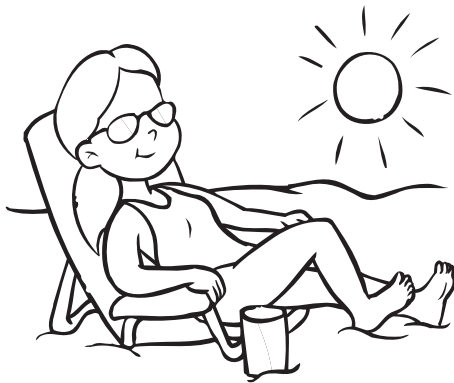
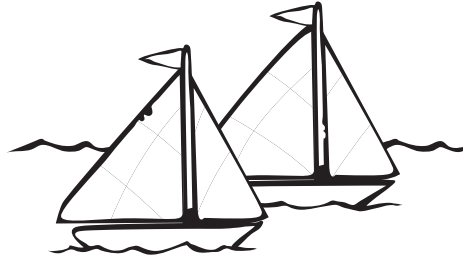
A **verb** is a word that tells what a person or thing does.

The sun **shines**.



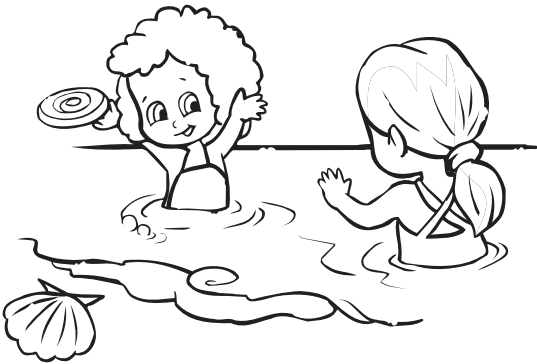
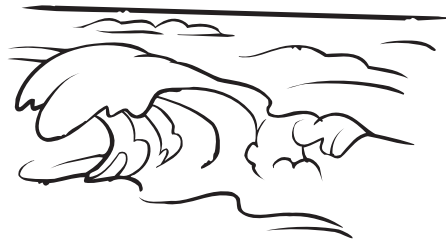
Circle the **verb** in each sentence.

Ships sail on the sea.



She sits in the sun.

Waves roll in.



They play a game.

He throws a ball.



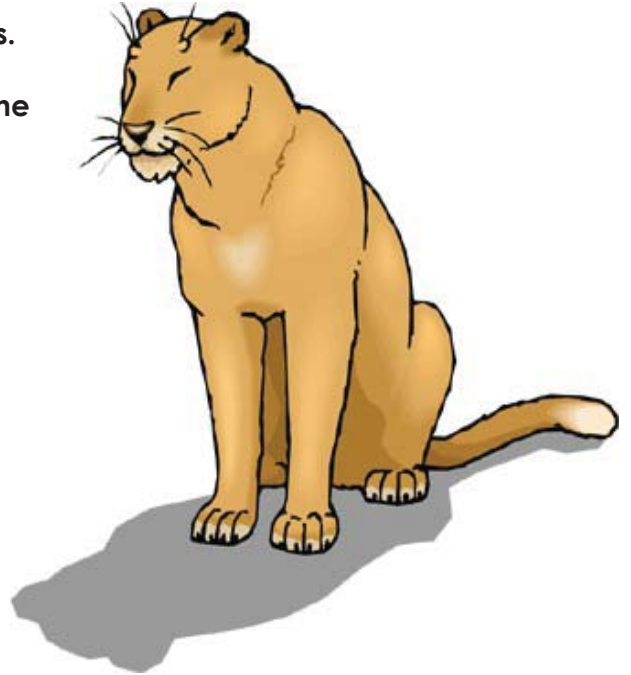
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Action Verbs

An **ACTION VERB** tells what the subject of a sentence does.

Read each pair of sentence. Draw a check mark (✓) on the blank line next to the sentence that has an action verb.

1. _____ The lion is proud.
 _____ The lion roared.
2. _____ The turtle crawled.
 _____ The turtle is very slow.
3. _____ The goose is loud.
 _____ The goose honked at us.
4. _____ It is a very windy day.
 _____ The wind blew over the trashcans.
5. _____ Sand clung to my toes.
 _____ My feet are dirty.
6. _____ Amber accidentally cut her finger.
 _____ Amber was hurt.
7. _____ It is a beautiful day.
 _____ The sun shines brightly today.
8. _____ Justin happily shouted.
 _____ Justin was excited.



Action Verbs

An action verb is a word that shows what someone or something is doing.

Examples: Mary sleeps on the couch.

Jason's best friend thinks of a plan.

Ken and his mother cook dinner.

Circle the action verb in each sentence below.

1. Sal listens to his favorite song.
2. Craig hits the baseball over the fence.
3. The little pig grunts.
4. The roof of the house leaks.
5. The hunter searches for a deer.
6. Dr. Gold examines his patient.
7. The bluebird in the tree sings beautifully.
8. The football team dashes out of the locker room.
9. Paul reads *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.
10. Mrs. Gray buys a roll of paper towels at the store.
11. Judy solves the mystery.
12. Harold finds a purple crayon.



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Linking Verbs

A verb is a word which expresses action or being.

A **linking verb** joins the subject to a noun or adjective in the predicate of a sentence.

examples of linking verbs:

am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been

example of a linking verb in a sentence:

Jamie **was** the captain of our team.

Circle the linking verb in each sentence.

1. Beth's clothes are muddy.
2. The dogs at the farm were friendly.
3. My socks are soft and warm.
4. The five fish were happy and healthy.
5. My favorite ink color is dark purple.
6. I will be an elf in the school play.
7. Apple pies are delicious.
8. Billy's old green jacket is too small.
9. Melinda is the fastest runner on our team.
10. Gina and Victor are the quietest kids in the room.
11. The old house was creepy.
12. We were the spelling bee champions last year.



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Find the Linking Verbs

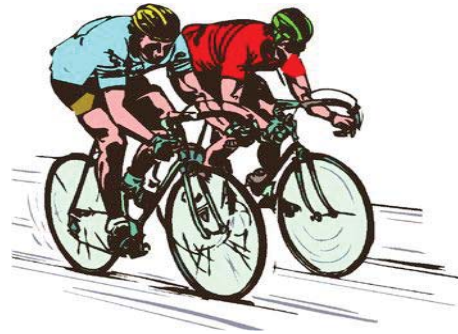
Linking verbs connect the subject to an adjective or noun in the predicate. These words describe or rename the subject.

Linking verbs include forms of to be: am, are, is, was, were, be, being, been, become, and seem.

Sense words like look, appear, taste, feel, smell, and sound can also be linking verbs.

Circle the linking verb in each sentence below.

1. We were tired after the bike ride.
2. The old sandwich in my lunchbox smells rotten.
3. My new shoes are red.
4. January is the coldest month of the year.
5. The pages in the old book looked yellow.
6. The baby seemed sleepy.
7. Mrs. Williams is an author.
8. That was the best birthday party ever!
9. My brother's favorite color is orange.
10. Lemons taste sour.
11. The paint feels dry.
12. *Beware of the Pickled Mummy* was a scary movie.



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Grammar Unit 5 Helping Verbs

B	P	W	Q	V	Y	I	V	Y	D	V	S	D	J	V	B	J	Q
E	E	Y	U	S	H	A	L	L	Q	G	M	U	Z	D	I	D	R
A	O	I	A	W	B	B	C	S	S	Y	O	U	A	W	A	H	T
O	D	O	N	K	D	Z	W	E	R	E	J	Z	S	W	W	A	F
F	N	U	Q	G	S	H	O	U	L	D	S	W	R	T	O	D	W
C	N	E	F	W	F	B	H	W	T	A	B	E	E	N	U	B	U
O	A	A	R	O	I	C	C	V	I	H	A	V	E	K	L	U	S
F	E	N	R	N	H	C	F	X	S	L	S	B	M	Z	D	P	T
S	S	E	W	P	I	Z	H	C	O	U	L	D	M	A	N	M	A
N	Y	Y	M	I	G	H	T	M	I	Y	N	B	O	W	Y	V	R
N	Y	M	S	D	O	E	S	K	L	S	P	O	E	J	A	M	E
M	C	S	S	H	A	S	L	A	W	W	F	L	W	A	S	I	A

Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden → ↓ and ↘ .

AM
ARE
BE
BEEN
BEING
CAN
COULD
DID

DO
DOES
HAD
HAS
HAVE
IS
MAY
MIGHT

MUST
SHALL
SHOULD
WAS
WERE
WILL
WOULD

Helping Verbs

Sometimes a verb cannot work alone. It needs a helper. These helpers are called helping verbs.

example:

We are walking to the park.

The word walking is the main verb. The word are is a helping verb. The word walking wouldn't make sense in the sentence without a helping verb.

Here is a list of common helping verbs: *am, is, are, was, were, will, would, can, could, has, have, had, may, might*

Underline the main verb in each sentence and circle the helping verb.

1. I am going hiking next Saturday.
2. My father and my brother, George, are coming with me.
3. We have gathered all the equipment we need.
4. We will walk for almost ten miles.
5. The three of us might sing while we walk.
6. We can eat our energy bars.
7. I am looking forward to this trip.
8. Martin and his parents were watching dogs play.
9. His parents were choosing a dog from the city animal shelter.
10. Martin would help with the decision.
11. Martin was hoping they would find the perfect dog.
12. I can whistle.
13. Can you whistle?
14. Lisa was chirping like a bird.
15. Cole is making bird sounds too.



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Helping Verbs

Circle the main verb in each sentence. Underline the helping verb.

1. Nick will eat spaghetti and meatballs for dinner tonight.
2. Mallory is walking to the park.
3. The dogs are sleeping on the bed.
4. Elizabeth and Cheyenne had gone to the library.
5. Those quick squirrels have run up the maple tree.
6. The girls were making colorful chalk drawings on the sidewalk.
7. I am going away for the weekend.
8. Nelson has built a huge castle in the sand.
9. Miranda can swim in the pool after dinner.
10. The car is making an awful noise.

Now write the number of the sentence above that is shown by each picture.







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Adjectives: Add the Noun

Adjectives describe something; usually it describes a noun. In each blank below, add a noun for each adjective to describe.

Example: large house

1. beautiful _____

2. tall _____

3. dark _____

4. green _____

5. hot _____

6. purple _____

7. smooth _____

8. dirty _____

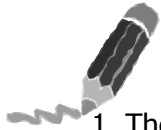
9. happy _____

10. wet _____

Choose the Adjective

Name: _____

Adjectives describe nouns. They give information about something or someone that we can discover with our senses. They tell how he/she/it looks, feels, sounds, smells, or tastes.



For each sentence, choose the adjective that makes the most sense to complete the sentence. Write it on the line.

1. The elephant's ears are _____. (tasty/floppy) _____
2. My mom's lasagna is _____. (delicious/sharp) _____
3. The party is _____. (ugly/fun) _____
4. The _____ man has no place to sleep. (poor/fluffy) _____
5. My slippers are _____. (soft/angry) _____
6. Grandma's perfume is _____. (frilly/smelly) _____
7. Janet's music is _____. (generous/energizing) _____
8. The movie is _____. (dramatic/furry) _____
9. Our home is _____. (delicious/comfortable) _____
10. The school is _____. (salty/large) _____
11. The party was _____. (old/noisy) _____
12. Harrison's car is _____ (crunchy/fast) _____
13. Our friends have a _____ dog. (friendly/bumpy) _____
14. The weather is _____. (chilly/smooth) _____
15. My new shoes are _____. (long/fashionable) _____
16. The genius is _____. (intelligent/rectangular) _____
17. The city library is _____. (useful/chewy) _____
18. We have a _____ horse. (brown/scaly) _____

Adverbs

An adverb is a word that describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

An adverb can describe *how* an action happens.

example: Jason quickly read the book.

How did Jason read? Quickly.



An adverb can describe *when* an action happens.

example: Emma left early.

When did Emma leave? Early.



An adverb can describe *where* an action happens.

example: Lily and Ben played here.

Where did Lily and Ben play? Here.



**An action verb is underlined in each sentence.
Circle the adverb that describes the verb.**

1. My grandpa snored loudly.
2. Chloe played on the beach yesterday.
3. I will visit my friend tomorrow.
4. George, will you come here?
5. My sheepdog sat lazily in the pool.
6. Neil slowly placed a card on the card house.

Write the number of the sentence that matches each picture.



Adverbs

An action verb is underlined in each sentence.
Circle the adverb that describes the verb.

7. Neil stopped suddenly and listened.
8. Nathan stamped his feet angrily.
9. I carefully glued the last piece onto the model.
10. Sam accidentally slipped on the ice.
11. Yesterday, they played a game.
12. The truck grumbled loudly.
13. We will go to the concert soon.
14. Jen waited patiently for the computer to load.
15. Kayla finally arrived at the park.
16. My mother nicely reminded me to do my homework.
17. The astronaut easily fixed the problem.
18. I usually hug my mother when I get home.
19. My dog always barks.
20. Peter neatly wrote a shopping list.

Write the number of the sentence that matches each picture.



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Adjective or Adverb?

Adjectives describe nouns. Adverbs describe verbs.

The blue car is in the driveway.

The word *blue* describes the *car*.

Since *car* is a noun, the word *blue* is an adjective.



She quickly typed an e-mail.

The word *quickly* describes how she *typed*.

Since *typed* is a verb, the word *quickly* is an adverb.

Circle the correct words in parenthesis below.

1. **The fat duck ate a fish.**

The word *fat* describes (the duck / the fish).

Duck is a (noun / verb).

Fat is an (adjective / adverb).

2. **The boy yells louder than anyone else.**

The word *louder* describes (how the boy yells / the boy).

The word *yells* is a (noun / verb).

Louder is an (adjective / adverb).

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3. We ate the hot soup.

The word hot describes (the soup / how we ate the soup).

The word soup is a (noun / verb).

Hot is an (adjective / adverb).

4. Grandpa walked slowly to the garage.

The word slowly describes (grandpa / how grandpa walked).

The word walked is a (noun / verb).

Slowly is an (adjective / adverb).

5. Marla patiently waited her turn.

The word patiently describes (how Marla waited / Marla).

The word waited is a (noun / verb).

Patiently is an (adjective / adverb).

6. A red firetruck zoomed down the street.

The word red describes (the firetruck / how fast the firetruck was going).

The word firetruck is a (noun / verb).

Red is an (adjective / adverb).

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Articles: a, an, the

When a singular noun begins with a consonant sound, use the word **a**.

I saw a lion at the zoo.

When a singular noun begins with a vowel sound, use the word **an**.

We also saw an ostrich.

The word **the** can be used with singular or plural nouns.

We will also see the tigers.

Circle the correct article for each sentence.

1. Bobby and I paid \$20 for tickets to (an, the) zoo.
2. The first animals we saw were (a, the) giraffes.
3. After that, we watched (a, an) ape eat a banana.
4. I have never seen (a, an) elephant before.
5. Can we go look at (a, the) zebras next?
6. (A, The) monkeys were climbing up (a, an) giant tree.
7. I think the zoo is (a, an) exciting place to visit.



Write a or an before each noun.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 8. ____ zookeeper | 9. ____ orangutan | 10. ____ gift shop |
| 11. ____ animal | 12. ____ polar bear | 13. ____ arctic fox |
| 14. ____ coyote | 15. ____ anteater | 16. ____ koala |

Circle the articles in each sentence.

17. Before we visited the gorilla habitat, we stopped to watch a hyena.
18. A peacock wandered across the path as we wandered toward the antelope exhibit.

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Articles: A and An

Articles are a kind of adjective. The most common articles are a and an. The word **a** is used before words that begin with a consonant sound. The word **an** is used before words that begin with a vowel sound.

I live in a house.

Since the word house begins with a consonant, you use the word a.

I ate an apple.

Since the word apple begins with a vowel, you use the word an.

Directions: Write a or an in the blank lines below.

1. _____ crayon

2. _____ ape

3. _____ orange

4. _____ toy

5. _____ inch

6. _____ butterfly

7. _____ sandwich

8. _____ astronaut

9. _____ laptop

10. _____ log



Name _____

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Complete the Sentence

⇒ Directions: Pick the words that best complete the sentence.

1. The black dog _____.

- A) with the bone
- B) and the white cat
- C) barked at the cat

2. Connor and Caleb _____.

- A) played baseball today
- B) and their friends
- C) ate a

3. A red flower

- A) with green leaves
- B) grew in the garden
- C) that Ava grew

4. My coat and gloves

- A) are on the desk
- B) and my hat
- C) that keep me warm

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Complete Sentences

A complete sentence tells a complete thought. It begins with a capital letter and ends with an end mark. A sentence has a naming part and a telling part.

~~6d~~ Read each group of words. If it is a complete sentence, write YES on the line. If it is not a complete sentence, write NO on the line.

1. Laura brought her lunch today.

2. ate her lunch in the cafeteria.

3. Garrett and Grant

4. Kimi forgot to close the door.

5. down the street.

6. the cloudy skies.

7. We saw a rainbow after the storm passed.

8. fed the hummingbirds.

9. A butterfly landed on Jaysa's foot.

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Diagramming Simple Sentences

Every sentence must have a noun and a verb.

The **subject** of a sentence tells who or what the sentence is about. The subject must have a noun.

The **predicate** of the sentence tells what the subject is or does. The predicate must have a verb.

Here's how you make a diagram of a sentence that only has two words:

Bella | jumps.



Circle the noun in each sentence. Then diagram the sentence.

1. Pigs sleep.

--	--

2. Dad works.

--	--

3. Grandma bakes.

4. Dr. Franz thinks.

5. Toby wrote.

6. Moles dig.