



Read, Write, Now

Unit

1



National PASS Center
Genesee Migrant Center
3 Mt. Morris-Leicester Road
Leicester, NY 14418
(585) 658-7960
(585) 658-7969 (fax)
www.migrant.net/pass

Authors: Kate Warner
Linda Shanks
Sally Fox
Valerie Putney

Editor: Sally Fox

Proofer: Donna Katter

Formatting: Eva McKendry
Kate Warner

Graphics: Eva McKendry
Kate Warner
Linda Shanks
Sally Fox
Valerie Putney

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Parts of Speech

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.

Part of Speech	Definition	Examples
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
verb (v)	an action word; something that you do	talk smile work have
adverb (adv.)	a word that tells you more about a verb or adjective (these words often end in -ly)	quickly very really softly


Let's take a look at a page from a dictionary.

The word *puma* is a **noun**.

pulley ▶ punch

runners.] **6** [an informal use] to perform; do [Don't ever *pull* a stunt like that again!]
noun the act of pulling [Give the door a *pull*.]
 —**pull for** [an informal use] to hope for the success of [We're *pulling for* the home team.]
 —**pull off** [an informal use] to manage to do [The thief *pulled off* another robbery.] —**pull oneself together** to gather one's self-control.
 —**pull over** to drive a car to the curb. —**pull through** [an informal use] to get safely through an illness or trouble [In spite of her injuries, she will *pull through*.] —**pull up** **1** to bring or come to a stop [She *pulled up* at the red light.] **2** to move ahead [He *pulled up* to the intersection.]
pull • **verb pulled, pulling** • **noun, plural pulls**

pulley (pul'ē) **noun** a small wheel that has a groove in the rim in which a rope or belt moves. A pulley may be used to lift an object fastened to one end of the rope by pulling down on the other end. A pulley is a simple machine.
pul-ley • **noun, plural pulleys**



pulley

pullover (pul'ō vər) **noun** a shirt or sweater that is put on or taken off by being pulled over the head.
pul-o-ver • **noun, plural pullovers**

pulp (pulp) **noun** **1** the soft, juicy part of a fruit. **2** the soft, center part of a tooth. It contains nerves and blood vessels. **3** ground-up wood and other matter, mixed into a soft, wet mass from which paper is made.

pulpit (pul'pit or pul'pit) **noun** a platform in a church on which a clergyman stands to give

pulpy (pul'pē) **adjective** of or like pulp [a *pulpy* mass] —Look for the WORD CHOICES box at the entry **soft**.
pulp-y • **adjective pulpier, pulpiest**

regular rhythm [Your heart *pulsates* more slowly when you sleep.]
pul-sate • **verb pulsated, pulsating**
pulse (puls) **noun** **1** the regular beating in the

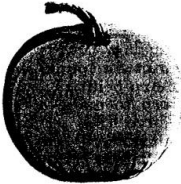
arteries that is caused by the movements of the heart in pumping the blood. **2** any regular beat [the *pulse* of the drums].
pulse • **noun, plural for sense 1 only, pulses**
pulverize (pul'vər iz) **verb** to crush or grind into a powder [He *pulverized* the stone with a sledgehammer.]
pul-ver-ize • **verb pulverized, pulverizing**

puma (pyū'mə or pū'mə) **noun** another name for cougar.
pu-ma • **noun, plural pumas**

verb **1** to raise, move, or force with a pump [She *pumped* water from the well. He *pumped* air into the tire.] **2** to empty with a pump [They *pumped out* the flooded basement.] **3** to fill with a gas [The mechanic *pumped up* the flat tire.] **4** to move with an action like a pump [The heart *pumps* blood.]
pump • **noun, plural pumps**
 • **verb pumped, pumping**

pumpnickel (pum'pər nik'əl) **noun** a coarse, dark kind of rye bread.
pump-er-nick-el • **noun**

pumpkin (pum'kin or pump'kin) **noun** a large, round orange fruit that grows on a vine. The pulp is used as a filling for pies.
pump-kin • **noun, plural pumpkins**



pumpkin

pun (pun) **noun** the humorous use of words that have the same sound but have different meanings [The short story title "A Dog's Tale" has a *pun* in it.]
verb to make a pun or puns.
pun • **noun, plural puns** • **verb punned, punning**

punch¹ (punch) **noun** a tool for making holes in something or one for cutting or stamping designs on a surface.
verb to make holes in or designs on with a punch [The train conductor *punched* our tickets.]
punch • **noun** • **verb punched, punching**

punch² (punch) **noun** a hard blow with the fist.
verb **1** to hit with the fist. **2** to herd or drive cattle.

The word *pulpy* is an **adjective**.

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.

Noun: 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 on the next page. 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 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:

He
~~Rubin~~ walked home.
He walked home.

The noun *Rubin* can be replaced with the pronoun *He*.

It
~~This bag~~ is heavy.
It is heavy.

The noun *bag* can be replaced with the pronoun *It*.

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

They replaces the nouns *Tom* and *Elizabeth*.

Now 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: *my/mine, your/yours, his, her/hers, its, our/ours, your/yours* and *their/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?

Let's explore adjectives.

Adjective: describes a noun

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 | 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 |

Adjectives can also be used to **compare** two people or things. There are a few rules to remember 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 → _____

*It is important to use the word **than** when using the comparative form.*

*Vincent is taller **than** Sergio. Elena is more cheerful **than** Clara.*

Let's take a closer look at verbs.

Verb: action word

Every sentence has a subject (a person, place, or thing) and an **action verb** (what the person, place, or thing is doing).

Example:

She **ran**. (*She* is the subject; *ran* is the verb.)

Michael **wrote**. (*Michael* is the subject; *wrote* is the verb.)

The car **stopped**. (*Car* is the subject; *stopped* is the verb.)

In each sentence below, underline the subject and circle the verb. The first one is done for you.

52. The dog (barked).

53. The wind blew.

54. The ship sailed.

55. I ate cookies.

56. Chris draws.

A **linking verb** is a verb that does not show action but it connects the subject and the verb to additional information.

Example:

Jorge is a soccer fan.

Is isn't something that Jorge can physically do. It links the subject *Jorge* to more information about him.

Tara always feels tired when she stays up watching television all night.

Feels connects the subject *Tara* to her state of being, *tired*.

Some verbs that are always linking verbs are the forms of the verb "to be" such as: *am, is, are, were, was, has been, are being*. A couple of other verbs that are always linking verbs are: *become* and *seem*.

There are verbs that can be used as action verbs or linking verbs. Some of these verbs are: *feel, look, appear, smell, taste, turn, sound*. How do we tell if they are being used as action or linking verbs? Let's explore these verbs!

One strategy to use when figuring out whether a verb is an action verb or a linking verb is to replace the verb with the words *is, and, or are* and see if the sentence still makes sense. If the sentence still makes sense, it is a linking verb. If the sentence does not make sense, it is an action verb.

Example:

The apple pie ***tasted*** delicious.

The apple pie ***is*** delicious.

Tasted can be replaced with *is* and the sentence still makes sense.

Tasted is a linking verb in this sentence.

Mary ***felt*** the slimy worm.

Mary ***is*** the slimy worm.

When *felt* is replaced with *is*, the sentence does not make sense.

Mary is not the slimy worm. So, *felt* is an action verb.

Decide whether the underlined verb in each sentence is a linking verb or an action verb. Write L for linking verb or A for action verb on the line provided.

- _____ 57. Victor wanted a new car.
- _____ 58. Celeste drank diet soda.
- _____ 59. The coffee smelled strong.
- _____ 60. Maria smelled sweet.
- _____ 61. My sister eats pretzels.
- _____ 62. The cat seemed ill.
- _____ 63. We baked cupcakes.
- _____ 64. He felt feverish.
- _____ 65. Silvia hung the picture.
- _____ 66. Karina plays soccer.

Let's take a closer look at adverbs.

Adverbs: describe action words

Adverbs are words that describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They can describe *how*, *where*, *when*, and *to what extent* an action happens.

Example:

Ricardo walks slowly. (Slowly describes how Ricardo walks.)

Ricardo walks very slowly. (Very describes how slowly Ricardo walks.)

Often times, adverbs end in *-ly*. Most adverbs that describe “how” end in *-ly*, such as the word *slowly*. However, not all words that end in *-ly* are adverbs. For example, the word *supply* ends in *-ly*, but can be a noun and a verb but not an adverb. On the other hand, not all adverbs end in *-ly*. For example, the word *always* is an adverb that does not end in *-ly*.

The table below gives examples of adverbs that describe *how*, *where*, *when*, and *to what extent*:

Adverbs that describe <u>How</u>	Adverbs that describe <u>Where</u>	Adverbs that describe <u>When</u>	Adverbs that describe <u>To What Extent</u>
beautifully	anywhere	after	extremely
carefully	everywhere	always	not
eagerly	here	before	quite
gracefully	in, out	daily	rather
lazily	inside	never	really
quickly	outside	soon	so
quietly	somewhere	still	somewhat
really	there	then	terribly
recklessly	underground	today	too
urgently	upstairs	when	very

The underlined words in the sentences below are adverbs. Circle the verb, adverb, or adjective that the adverb describes. The first one is done for you.

67. She rarely misses work.
68. I carefully glued the paper.
69. He will visit tomorrow.
70. I eat a banana daily.
71. She plays the piano beautifully.
72. Let’s leave soon.
73. He plays soccer recklessly.
74. Ants build colonies underground.
75. He walked lazily to the kitchen.
76. They rushed urgently to the hospital.

Use the word bank to fill in the blanks below. The first one is done for you.

Word Bank

accidentally

cheerfully

quite

always

mightily

reluctantly

~~angrily~~

neatly

yesterday

quietly

77. Fredrick stomped his feet **angrily** .
78. That dog _____ barks.
79. We _____ sing songs.
80. The lion roared _____.
81. _____, I ate rice and beans.
82. Maya _____ wrote a letter.
83. Veronica _____ broke a plate.
84. The kitten slept _____.
85. The man _____ placed his money on the counter.
86. He swims _____ well.

∞ End of Lesson 1 ∞