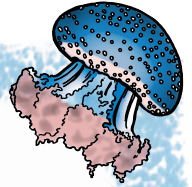


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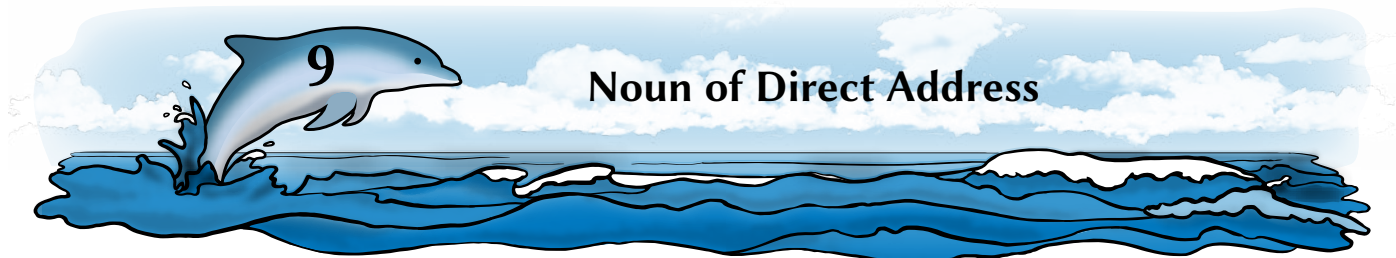
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Noun of Direct Address

Noun of Direct Address

noun of direct address: the name of the person being spoken to



A **noun of direct address** is the name of the person being spoken to. It may come at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence. Put commas around a noun of direct address.

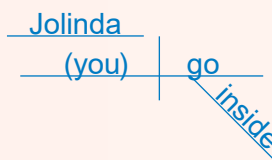
Mr. Carter, your table is ready.

Run outside, **Tammy**, and quickly close the gate.

It's raining now, **Mother**.

Diagram nouns of direct address on a short line above the subject. The only function of a noun of direct address is to address a person. It never functions as the subject. The noun of direct address is never the subject of an imperative sentence; the subject is (*you*) understood.

Jolinda, go inside.



A Underline each noun of direct address. Put commas where they belong.

1. Rachel have you ever read *Anne of Green Gables*?
2. Please feed the chickens Matthew before you leave for the evening.
3. Could you please help me with this math problem Mr. Brian?
4. Miss Deanne may I bring our cockatiel to show the class tomorrow?
5. Did you study for the science test today Charlie?

B Write a sentence using the noun in parentheses as a noun of direct address.

6. (Mr. Philips) _____

C Diagram the sentence.

7. Come here, Shawn.
-



Looking Back



D Write *prep* or *adv* to label each underlined word. Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase.

8. _____ My nephews are growing up fast.
9. _____ Dakota leisurely paddled on up the river.
10. _____ Mr. Troy installed the fencer inside the shed.
11. _____ The little boy got too close to the pond's edge and fell in.
12. _____ Thelma's hamster was spinning around on his exercise wheel.

E Write a sentence using *under* as a preposition.

○ 13. _____

F Write a sentence using *over* as an adverb.

○ 14. _____

G Write the definition for each term.

15. Predicate nominatives are _____

16. Predicate adjectives are _____

H Draw an equals sign (=) above each linking verb. Draw an arrow from each predicate nominative or predicate adjective to the subject. Write the sentence pattern in the blank.

17. _____ Benjamin Franklin was a scientist and an author in the 1700s.
18. _____ The cherries in Onyx Orchard are ripe and delicious.
19. _____ Wooden pencils are inexpensive and durable.
20. _____ The "lead" in pencils is actually graphite.
21. _____ Moses was angry with the Israelites.
22. _____ The Israelites were rebels.





Lesson 9

- I** Underline the correct pronoun. Write 1 if the pronoun is *first person* or 3 if it is *third person*.

23. **Her, She** and Ruth both enjoy science.

24. Mike and **I, me** were the only ones who finished building our model cars.

- J** Diagram each sentence.

25. Shane and Dawson are very athletic boys.

26. Esau hunted, but Jacob stayed home.

- K** Circle each adverb. Draw an arrow from each adverb to the word it modifies.

27. The little girl in the picture looks extremely sad.

28. Annie very cautiously tested the ice on the pond.

29. Bert ran down the trail so swiftly that he stumbled.

- L** Write the seven nominative case pronouns from memory.

30. _____



Penmanship



How often do you get new clothes to wear? Do you wear the same clothes that you did when you were five? Read about some clothes that lasted for forty years.

- ☐ **M** Using your best handwriting, copy the verse.

“And I have led you forty years in the wilderness: your clothes are not waxen old upon you, and thy shoe is not waxen old upon thy foot.” —Deuteronomy 29:5



Spelling - Etymology



eponyms: *cheddar* (in Somerset, England); *geysir* (Iceland)

In the county of Somerset in southwestern England, less than eleven miles from the North Atlantic Ocean, there lies a large village of about six thousand people. Near the village is a ravine 450 feet deep, carved by a huge flood. This ravine had lent its name, *ceodor* in Old English, to the village. *Ceodor* fell out of use except for the name of that village, *Cheddar* in Modern English, and the name of the famous cheese first produced in that village.

Iceland lies about a thousand miles north-northwest of Cheddar, Somerset. Iceland is one of five places on earth famous for a special kind of volcanic activity. Iceland also has boiling mud puddles and hot springs. Some hot springs are pools of very warm water heated by magma just under the surface. Other hot springs occasionally eject spurts of water and steam. Icelanders named one such spring *Geysir*, meaning “the gusher” in their own language. *Geysir* was the first gushing hot spring known to Europeans. English speakers use the name of that particular spring as a label for any eruptive hot spring.

Linguistically speaking, both Cheddar, Somerset, and the Great Geysir in Iceland are eponyms. An eponym is the place or person for which something is named. They are often the first known example of their kind, the place where something was first created, or the person who first published a discovery.

N Answer each question.

31. What is an eponym? _____
32. What did *ceodor* mean? _____
33. What did *Geysir* mean in the original language? _____

O Each word below is formed by rearranging some of the letters from a spelling word. Write the spelling word used to create each word.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 34. _____ | graven | 39. _____ | remote |
| 35. _____ | gyres | 40. _____ | tracer |
| 36. _____ | trance | 41. _____ | wear |
| 37. _____ | arched | 42. _____ | story |
| 38. _____ | revel | 43. _____ | rattle |

P Write the Section 2 spelling words in your notebook.