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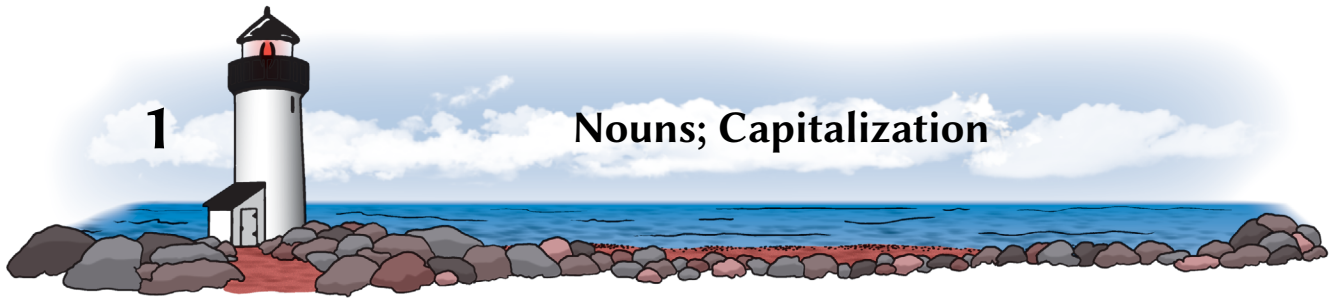
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SECTION 1



Nouns

noun: a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea



Nouns are one of the eight parts of speech. Nouns name people, places, things, or ideas.

architect

city

bridge

happiness

Nouns can be common or proper. Common nouns name *any* person, place, thing, or idea. Proper nouns name specific people, places, or things. Proper nouns are always capitalized.

Common nouns: teacher

building

town

plan

Proper nouns: Miss Rachel

White House

Craigsville

Marshall Plan

Compound nouns and some proper nouns use more than one word to name one person, place, or thing. A compound noun is a common noun that uses two or more words to name something. Compound nouns may be open, with spaces between the words; closed; or hyphenated.

My father-in-law put his mailbox on a metal post.

Yvonne will enter high school soon.

A Underline twenty-three nouns in these paragraphs.

1. Only a year had passed since Herr Van Vos and Vrow Van Vos had sold their real estate in Holland, packed the household items, and left the family farmhouse.
2. Only a year ago Dirk had traveled to the harbor, boarded the *Mercurius*, and watched as the tall lighthouse of Weskapelle receded from view.
3. Hard times had followed since then. The stormy North Atlantic relentlessly tossed the vessel around. Passengers grew ill from the bad weather, stale food, and poor water. Nevertheless, the small ship resolutely sailed toward the New World.

B Write a proper noun for each common noun.

4. ocean _____
5. country _____



Capitalization

Words that would usually be common nouns are proper nouns when they refer to a specific person or when they are part of a name. The word *President*, when it refers to the President of the United States, is always capitalized.

The senator voted... or ...when **Senator Smith** arrived...
...**my dad**, who... or ...when **Dad** saw...
Many people have run for the office of **President**.

The names of languages or language courses are always capitalized. Names of school subjects are capitalized *only* if they are followed by a number or if they refer to a specific course.

math or **Mathematics 201**
a woodworking course or **An Introduction to Millwork and Cabinetry**

Brand names are capitalized, but common nouns following the brand name are not.

Chevrolet minivan not Chevrolet **M**inivan

Capitalize direction words only when they refer to a specific region.

...moved toward the **west** of the city... or People in the **West** are used to droughts.

Capitalize common nouns when they are part of a name. Conjunctions and prepositions with three or fewer letters should not be capitalized in names.

...water ran into the **bay**... or ...the **Bay of Fundy** is...
...rolled down the **street**... or ...turn left onto **Ashton Street**...

Capitalize the words *sun*, *moon*, and *earth* only when they are used in an astronomical context.

The weather balloon fell to **earth** sixty miles from where it was launched.
Earth's gravity always keeps one face of the **Moon** turned toward **Earth**.

C Circle each letter that should be capitalized.

6. When dad was a boy, he lived on central avenue in idyllwood, new hampshire.
7. Two u.s. presidents signed the constitution of the united states.
8. Professor burke teaches three math classes: math 101, math 201, and the course *fundamentals of geometry*.
9. The landscaper that uncle roy works for purchased an exmark zero-turn mower.
10. The statue of liberty is one of the most recognizable landmarks in the east.
11. Mars has a volcano that is three times higher than any mountain on earth.
12. The president of our local college recently bought a lincoln vehicle.



Penmanship

- **D** Using your best handwriting, copy the Bible verse.

Where no counsel is, the people fall: but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety.

—Proverbs 11:14

Spelling – Patterns

Spelling Words

impromptu	paralyze	perish	persevere	preface
parable	paraphrase	permanent	persuade	prejudice
paradise	parasite	perpetual	precipice	presume
paradox	parentheses	persecute	precipitation	prior

These words come from the Proto-Indo-European (PIE) root *per*, which means “forward,” and by extension, “in front of, before, first, chief, toward, near, against, very” and so on. PIE was likely spoken around Abraham’s time. Both Greek and Latin have roots developed from PIE words.

- E** Write the spelling word that fits each description. Circle each *per* root.

13. _____ to continue in spite of difficulty
14. _____ to make one suffer repeatedly
15. _____ something intended to last for a long time
16. _____ to urge or move by argument
17. _____ something that is continuously repeated
18. _____ to be destroyed or die

- F** Write the spelling word that fits each description.

19. _____ to guess to be true
20. _____ a statement that seems to be contradictory
21. _____ water that falls on the earth
22. _____ an opinion formed without sufficient knowledge

- △ **G** Write the Section 1 spelling words in your notebook.