

# Grammar Practice

Name ..... Class ..... Date .....

## 10.1 Nouns

### Key Information

A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea.

A **concrete noun** names an object that can be recognized by any of the senses; an **abstract noun** names an idea, a quality, or a characteristic.

A **proper noun** names a particular person, place, thing, or idea; a **common noun** is the general name of a person, place, thing, or idea.

A **collective noun** names a group and can be regarded as either singular or plural.

### ■ A. Identifying Nouns

Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

1. During the early years of the United States, thousands of settlers traveled west to build new homes.
2. Women and men worked together to clear the land, plant crops, and build homes.
3. Besides this work, women tended the children and did housekeeping chores.
4. They prepared food to use during the winter.
5. They made clothes for the whole family and used homemade soap to wash the laundry.
6. A frontier mother was often the only teacher her children had.
7. Because there were few doctors, women had to take care of the medical needs of their families.
8. Settlers usually lived so far apart that isolation was a common problem.
9. Sometimes pioneer families became friends with Native Americans who lived nearby.
10. To help fight loneliness, many women wrote journals and diaries about their lives and experiences.

### ■ B. Identifying Noun Types

From the nouns you identified in the sentences above, list an example for each type of noun.

Collective noun \_\_\_\_\_

Abstract noun \_\_\_\_\_

Concrete noun \_\_\_\_\_

Common noun \_\_\_\_\_

Proper noun \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10.2 Interrogative and Relative Pronouns

**Key Information**

Questions are formed with **interrogative pronouns**.

who whom whose which what

**Who** is coming to dinner?

**Whose** keys are these?

A **relative pronoun** is used at the beginning of a special group of words that contains its own subject and verb and is called a *subordinate clause*.

who	whoever	whose
whom	whomever	that
which	whichever	
what	whatever	

The woman **who** won the marathon is 35.

**Whoever** works hardest will get promoted.

### A. Distinguishing Between Interrogative and Relative Pronouns

Underline the pronoun in each of the following sentences. Then write whether the pronoun is *interrogative* or *relative*.

1. Who finally auditioned for the lead role? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The explosion that shook the town was caused by an error at the factory.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The barn, which was painted red, stood in a field of daisies. \_\_\_\_\_
4. What have you done to make Angela so angry? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ben is trying to decide whom to ask for help with his biology. \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Using Interrogative Pronouns

Use an appropriate interrogative pronoun to turn each of the following statements into questions. Write your new interrogative sentence in the space provided.

1. Kendall called me last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. This is the quickest way to get to the cafeteria.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. These are my sister's jeans.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I would like to have lasagna for my birthday dinner.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The Pulitzer Prize is named after Joseph Pulitzer.  
\_\_\_\_\_

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