

# Grammar Practice

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

## 10.1

## Nouns

**Key Information**

<p><b>Nouns</b> name people, places, things, or ideas.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">grandfather                  peacock kitchen                          vegetarianism</p> <p><b>Concrete</b> nouns identify objects that are tangible or can be identified through the senses.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">hoof                                  yawn fog                                   melodies</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> nouns name ideas, qualities, or characteristics.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">fear                                  spirit love                                  kindness</p>	<p><b>Proper</b> nouns name particular people, places, things, or ideas. Proper nouns are always capitalized.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">William Loman                  Islam Zaire                                  Machu Picchu</p> <p><b>Collective</b> nouns name groups. The singular form is sometimes considered singular and sometimes considered plural.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">committee                          choir (a) pride (of lions)</p>
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■ **A. Categorizing Nouns**

Place each of the nouns listed below in the appropriate column. Many nouns may be listed in more than one column.

crew theory Leontyne Price hesitation	democracy clan Pythagoras elation	orchestra aroma Caracas Buddhism	
<b>Concrete</b>	<b>Abstract</b>	<b>Proper</b>	<b>Collective</b>

■ **B. Identifying Nouns**

Underline all nouns in the following sentences. Write whether each noun is concrete (C), abstract (A), proper (P), or collective (CL).

1. The audience showed its approval with a standing ovation.
2. Mecca is a holy city for all Muslims.
3. The ideals of the team were very high.
4. The urban designs of architect I. M. Pei have won him international acclaim.

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## 10.2 Pronouns

Key Information	
<b>Pronouns</b> can take the place of nouns, groups of words acting as nouns, or other pronouns.	<b>Relative pronouns</b> introduce subordinate clauses.
<b>Interrogative pronouns</b> are used to form questions.	Rene, <b>who</b> is from Paris, drives a Porsche.
<b>Who</b> is the best athlete on the team?	The house <b>that</b> we spoke about has been sold.
<b>Whatever</b> do you mean?	Give the trophy to <b>whomever</b> you choose.

### A. Identifying Pronouns

Underline all interrogative and relative pronouns in the following sentences. Write whether each is interrogative (I) or relative (R).

1. Who was the woman that I saw you with at the movies?
2. The singer for whom the rock opera was written married the director.
3. You should do whatever you think is best.
4. What is the name of the song that he wrote?

### B. Using Relative Pronouns

Combine the following sentences, changing one sentence of each pair to a subordinate clause. Introduce each subordinate clause with a relative pronoun.

**Example:** Some people are glad when winter is over. They do not like cold weather.  
**People who do not like cold weather are glad when winter is over.**

1. Mary McLeod Bethune is a famous black educator. She lived from 1875 to 1955.  
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\_\_\_\_\_
2. In the early part of the twentieth century, Bethune founded a school for girls. The school eventually merged with a boys' school and became Bethune-Cookman College.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Bethune worked closely with Franklin D. Roosevelt. She served as the Special Advisor on Minority Affairs.  
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\_\_\_\_\_
4. Bethune was an observer for the State Department at the UN Conference in 1945. Bethune had spent many years in public service.  
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