

Name: _____

Date: _____

6B- _____ Grammar: Nouns 1 — Steps to Identify Case, Prepositions, Practice

Noun: A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Case: Nouns have case. Case is the way a noun is used in a sentence.

Three Cases:

1. **Subjective:** a noun that *does* the verb [Remember: S = shooter]
2. **Objective:** [Remember: O = basketball basket]
 - a noun that either *receives the action of a verb*
 - or that *appears at the end of a prepositional phrase*
3. **Possessive:** a noun that shows ownership [Remember: Possess = own.]

Steps to Identify Case: (V_____ P_____ S_____ O_____ O_____)

1. Find the verb. A verb shows action. Sentences may have more than one verb.
2. **Possessive:** Locate apostrophes. Nouns with apostrophes are *probably* possessive. Once you locate a noun with an apostrophe, check that it *owns*, *possesses*, or “has” something else. This means it’s *possessive*. There may be more than one possessive noun in a sentence, but sentences don’t have to have possessive nouns.
Ex: **Joe’s** hat is yellow.
(**Joe’s** is possessive; Joe owns a hat.)
3. **Subjective:** Ask who / what did the verb (action.) This noun is *subjective*. Sentences must have at least one subjective noun. A sentence may have more than one subject.
Ex: The **cat** played with yarn.
(Question: *Who or what* played? Answer: the **cat**.)
4. **Objective:** Receives action. Take subject + verb, and then ask who / what. The answer is an *objective* noun. There may be more than one objective noun in a sentence, but sentences don’t have to have objective nouns.
Ex: The batter hit the **ball**.
(Question: The batter hit *who or what*? Answer: the **ball**.)
5. **Objective:** Object of the preposition. All other nouns probably appear at the end of a prepositional phrase (descriptive phrase) and are therefore objective. A prepositional phrase starts with a preposition (on back) and ends with a noun. The phrase (a group of words related grammatically) describes another word in the sentence.
Ex: She went over the **river** and through the **woods**.
(Both *over the river* and *through the woods* = prepositional phrases; they both describe the verb *went*.)
(over)

Common Prepositions: A preposition is a word(s) that shows the relationship between its object (noun) and some other word in the sentence. A preposition is the first word in a prepositional phrase. A prepositional phrase is a preposition + its object. Sometimes the object has descriptive words in front of it.

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|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| About | Before | For | Off | Toward |
| Above | Behind | From | Onto | Under |
| Across | Below | In | Out | Until |
| After | Beneath | Inside | Outside | Up |
| Against | Between | Into | Over | Upon |
| Among | By | Near | Past | With |
| Around | Down | Of | Through | Within |
| At | During | On | To | Without |

Directions: USE PENCIL. Use the Steps to Identify Case (see front) to identify the case of each noun in the sentences below. Underline the verb(s). Label the possessive noun(s) P; the subjective noun(s) S; the objective noun(s) O. Put parentheses around prepositional phrases and draw a line from the phrases to the words they describe or the words to which the phrases “add information.”

P S O O

Ex: Joe’s brother ate a donut (with passion).

1. Karen hit the ball with Pete’s bat.
2. Lovely butterflies flew in crooked circles.
3. The boys and girls went to camp.
4. Many people enjoy pizza.
5. The red truck pulled into our driveway.
6. The dog’s leash fell off the table.
7. Love filled her heart.
8. Toby lifted the ax and struck the wood.
9. Our guests sent letters to their families.
10. Allie cleaned her desk and wrote an essay.