

Answers for the Grammar Land Worksheets

Please contact Lee at Easy Peasy if you think an answer is incorrect. Be sure to explain your reasoning.

Chapter 1: Mr. Noun (20 points)

Any 20 nouns

Chapter 2: Little Article (6 pts)

Any six nouns with an article before each one (a, an, the)

Chapter 3: Mr. Pronoun (10 pts)

Poem 1: Lines 3 & 4 Change "The man" to he

Poem 2: Line 1 Change "Bo-peep" to her

Line 2 Change "sheep" to them

Line 3 Change "sheep" to them and they

Line 4 Change "sheep's" and "sheep" to their and them

Poem 3: Line 2 Change "Matilda" to her

Line 3 Change "the spectacles" to they

Line 4 Change "Matilda" to **her**

Chapter 4: Sergeant Parsing's Visit (38 pts)

17 Nouns: sailors - ship of war* - monkey - board - monkey - men - cannon - day - dinner - match - men - touchhole - mouth - cannon - ball - ball - monkey

8 Pronouns: they - he - he - it - he - he - it - it

13 Articles: a – a – the – the – a – a – the – the – the – the – the – the - the

* While the individual words "ship" and "war" are nouns, the term "ship of war" is a name of a type of ship and is therefore considered one noun. This term is usually hyphenated (ship-of-war).

Chapter 5: Mr. Adjective (36 pts)

There are **36** adjectives; 40, if you count the four adjectives already crossed out as examples (long, long, grey, and old):

widowed – one – beautiful – bright – good – terrible – timid – dear – strong – cruel – rough – simple – maiden – simple – quiet – one – great – noble – gallant – young – wicked – strong – weak – poor – fair – young – girlish – battered – noble – dear – girlish – brave – rightful – foolish – daring – timid

Chapter 6: Mr. Adjective Tried for Stealing (24 pts)

Truthful or truthless – childish – faithful or faithless – babyish – hopeful or hopeless – foolish – careful or careless – virtuous – sleepy – senseful or senseless – Northern – Eastern – ladylike – dirty – manly – wooden – lovely – fiery – golden – poisonous – dangerous – silky or silken – Southern – Western

Chapter 7: The Quarrel between Mr. Adjective & Mr. Pronoun & Little Interjection (94 pts)

23 Nouns: boy, Harry's, mother, school, boys, pond, boys, ice, thin, Harry, home, oranges, thin, scolding, fright, oranges, Harry, rogue, mouth, hair, mother, fright, box

11 Articles: the, the, the, the, the, the, a, a, a, a, the

20 Adjectives: naughty, other, big, thin, poor, dear, black, cold, darling, any, full, naughty, great, naughty, careless, tiresome, little, poor, lovely, Christmas

Side notes:

1. The word *other* is both an indefinite pronoun and an adjective. When the word *other* stands alone in the sentence, taking the place of a noun for something, it's an indefinite pronoun. When the word alone is placed just before a noun to describe the noun, it's an adjective. Our selection reads "the other boys" – the word *boys* is the noun, and *other* is the adjective that describes the boys.
2. You might have counted the word *darling* as a noun, but in this case the author used it as an adjective to describe Harry. If *darling* was capitalized ("Darling Harry" or just plain "Darling"), then it would be considered his title or name, and thus a proper noun.
3. The word *scolding* is a noun ("She gave him a scolding.") **and** an adjective ("It was said in a scolding tone."). Similarly, the word *rogue* is a noun ("Harry, you're such a rogue!"), an adjective ("The rogue cop robbed banks on the weekends."), and an adverb ("The farmer rogued the cornfield.") In our text, the author used *scolding* and *rogue* as the names of a thing and a person, so they are considered nouns.
4. The word *Christmas* is both a noun and an adjective. When the author wrote "the lovely Christmas box", he used *Christmas* as an adjective to describe the type of box the mother had for Harry. More examples of *Christmas* as an adjective: Christmas tree; ugly Christmas sweater. *Christmas* as a noun: "Christmas is my favorite holiday."

Chapter 7 answers continued:

31 Pronouns: That, she, him, He, he, it, them, My, I, he, he, My, he, I, one, he, I, his, I, him, me, me, he, you, me, you, my, my, your, I, you

Note: I don't fully understand this instruction: "Put a mark on the line between pronouns and adjectives for any adjective-pronouns used with a noun (see example in red)." Although I think I can correctly identify the adjective-pronouns, I don't feel confident enough in my answers to report them here. Also, there's no tally box for adjective-pronouns so I didn't bother to count them. If you know the answers, please contact Lee at Easy Peasy.

8 Interjections: Alas, Alas, Oh, Ah, Oh, What, There

Chapter 8: Dr. Verb (18 pts?)

1-sit, 2-said, 3-play, 4-trifle, 5-laugh, 6-talk, 7-read, 8-left, 9-sat, 10-bent, 11-chose, 12-ask, 13-cried, 14-seen, 15-replied, 16-disturb, 17-mind

Please note there are 18 blank lines on this worksheet to record your answers, but I've listed only 17 verbs. Since we don't have an official answer key from the worksheet publisher, I'm guessing there are two possible reasons our numbers differ:

1. Perhaps the author of the worksheet considered *Pray* on Line 11 a verb. But based on what I found at dictionary.com, I believe *pray* in this instance is an interjection meaning "please":

— *interj*

4. *archaic* I beg you; please: *pray, leave us alone*

(Direct link: <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/pray?s=t>)

An archaic word is one commonly used in an earlier time, but rare in present-day usage. In my opinion, Grammar Land fits the bill as an archaic text.

2. There are two instances of the word *is* in this text selection: on Line 3 ("is read") and on Line 9 ("is lost"). Maybe one of those two "is-ez" is a verb. I don't know. If you do, please contact Lee at Easy Peasy.

Chapter 9: Dr. Verb's Three Tenses and Number and Person (12 pts)

had – have or having – will have

lived – live or living – will live

sung – sing or singing – will sing

rung – ring or ringing – will ring

* Verbs ending in -ing are in the present continuous tense

Chapter 10: Sergeant Parsing in Schoolroom-shire Again (122 pts)

34 Nouns: man, labour, arms, heart, wife, children, famine, land, work, man, money, penny, food, children, neighbour, children, food, bread, man, man, debts, money, charity, man, neighbour, food, children, Brother, neighbour, crust, bread, food, food, times

15 Articles: A, a, a, the, The, the, a, a, the, a, the, the, a, the, the

14 Adjectives: strong, brave, little, all, rich, little, rich, just, poor, another, little, poorer, little, hard

28 Pronouns: his, he, he, his, his, himself, he, he, his, he, My, I, them, me, I, I, my, I, I, you, himself, me, my, we, you, us, they, them

1 Interjection: Go!

18 Verbs – past: lived, had, supported, came, failed, spent, had saved, had, went, said, said, went, said, said, divided, was, lasted, had passed

11 Verbs – present: to buy, crying, have, to give, am, pay, owe, give, Give, have, remains

1 Verbs – future: shall share

*Verb phrases and single verbs are both counted as being one verb.

Chapter 11: The Nominative Case (55 pts)

17 Nominatives: hen, cow, beaver, lapwing, they, bee, ant, bear, I, I, I, I, maidens, children, boys, aunt, uncle

30 Nouns*: hen, chicks, cow, beaver, mud, sticks, lapwing, Germany, boar, bee, honey, home, ant, store, bear, honeycomb, doll, dears, heath, day, week, dears, maidens, children, boys, capers, aunt, maid, uncle, papers

8 Pronouns: her, they, I, I, I, her, I, she

* On line 3 of the second stanza are the words “*winter store*”. In this case, the word *winter* is an adjective describing the noun *store*. If the sentence read “The ant lay up a store of food for the winter”, then *winter* would be a noun.

On a side note, I noticed the word *winter* isn’t capitalized here, which made me wonder when you should and should not capitalize the names of seasons. Here’s what Geoff Pope, an English professor at City University of Seattle, had to say about the matter:

Lowercase “fall,” “autumn,” “winter,” “spring,” and “summer” unless the word is part of a proper name. For example:

Winter Olympics is capitalized because it’s the formal name of an event.

winter sports is lowercase because it’s simply descriptive.

Fall Semester 2011 is capitalized because it’s the formal name of a semester.

fall schedule is lowercase because it’s simply descriptive.

Source: <http://www.quickanddirtytips.com/education/grammar/when-capitalize-seasons?page=all#sthash.9V1m95Mx.dpuf>

Another helpful explanation can be found at <http://www.reference.com/motif/Computers/should-seasons-be-capitalized-grammar>

Chapter 12: Adverb (22 pts)

Columns 1 & 2: Add the suffix -ly to each word

Column 3: *free* and *awful* should be followed by -ly. For *pretty*, *dainty*, *funny*, and *happy*, cross out the “y” at the end, then add the suffix -ily. (Example: prettily)

* If you find distinguishing adjectives from adverbs confusing, go to the link below and read the section titled “Grammar Note”. <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/adverb?s=t>

Chapter 13: Preposition (18 pts)

In the poem below, the 17 prepositions are underlined, and the lines in which Preposition has nothing to say are in bold (a total of 5 lines).

Beside a bluebell on the heath,
Among the purple heather,
A fairy lived, and crept beneath
The leaves in windy weather.

She drank the dewdrops from the stalk,
She peeped into the flower;
And then she went to take a walk,
Or ride for half-an-hour

She rode upon a cricket's back,
She came before the Queen,
The fairy Queen, with all her court,
Within the forest green.

They had a dance upon the grass,
Till larks began to sing;
And where they danced, as all may know
They left a fairy ring.

Oh, pretty fairies! Why not stay,
That we may at you peep?
Why will you only dance and play
When we are fast asleep?

Chapter 14: Prepositions Govern the Objective Case (18 pts)

N N O O N O N O O N N N O O O N O O

When a noun or pronoun is the subject, it is nominative (“we went for a walk”)

When a noun or pronoun come after a preposition, it is objective (“in the *forest*,” “after *him*.”)

Chapter 15: Conjunction (79 pts)

22 Nouns: traveller, India, day, companions, tree, horror, eyes, tiger, bank, crocodile, mouth, eyes, terror, tiger, noise, nothing, eyes, tiger, mouth, crocodile, beasts, traveller

13 Articles: a, a, the, a, a, a, the, a, the, the, the, the, the

11 Adjectives: one, two, bright, ready, high, large, great, open, tremendous, two, wild

13 Pronouns: his, he, he, his, him, He, him, its, He, he, he, He, his

1 Interjection: lo!

19 Verbs and Verb Phrases: strayed, went to sleep, awoke, to spring, leaped, to run, fell, was coming, shut, waited, heard, spring, followed, felt, opened, sprung, were struggling, sprang, ran

10 Conjunctions: and, When, but, for, and, for, but, and, and, and

Chapter 16: Active Verbs Govern the Objective Case (58 pts)

Page 1 top left: pronoun, verb, article, noun, preposition, article, noun

Page 1 bottom left: article, noun, verb, article, noun

Page 1 top right: pronoun, verb, article, noun, preposition, pronoun, noun

Page 1 bottom right: pronoun, adverb, verb, article, adjective, noun

Page 2 top left: interjection, pronoun, verb, article, noun, preposition, pronoun, noun

Page 2 bottom left: noun, verb, article, noun, preposition, pronoun

Page 2 top right: pronoun, verb, verb, preposition, pronoun, preposition, pronoun, noun

Page 2 bottom right: noun, verb, verb, preposition, article, noun

Page 2 bottom center: article, verb, noun, noun, adjective

Chapter 17: Sergeant Parsing's Story for the Examination (201 pts)

36 Nouns: garden, squirrel, ground, foot, tree, nest, creature, hand, house, milk, tail, back, nose, paws, friend, night, bed, morning, cousin, breakfast, milk, doll's, saucepan, milk, saucepan, pet, pain, spoonful, milk, creature, moan, paint, doll's, saucepan, squirrel, arms

16 Articles: The, a, the, the, a, the, the, the, a, a, the, a, the, a, The, the

22 Adjectives: young, tall, little, soft, warm, warm, pretty, curly, soft, some, some, little, green, ill, another, poor, little, pitiful, dead, green, poisonous, little

49 Pronouns: I, I, It, I, my, I, it, we, it, it, It, its, its, it, its, its, It, me, it, me, I, it, me, it, I, it, my, It, she, I, it, my, she, we, our, I, it, It, it, We, it, we, it, we, it, we, our, it, our

2 Interjections: Ah, alas

35 Verbs and Verb Phrases: was walking, found, had fallen, took, carried, fed, revived, sat up, rubbed, seemed, to look, knew, came, made, slept, took, wants, said, will warm, boiled, fed, cried, is, is struggling, were, tried, to warm, gave, gave, saw, was, was, had killed, was lying

18 Conjunctions: when, and, and, and, as if, When, and, So, and, as if, and, but, and, that, and, while

10 Adverbs: Once, from, carefully, There, quickly, soon, then, for, cosily, soon

21 Prepositions: in, on, at, of, in, into, with, with, over, with, to, for, beside, In, to, in, in, in, of, on, in

* Remember, if you find distinguishing adjectives from adverbs confusing, go to the link below and read the section titled "Grammar Note". <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/adverb?s=t>