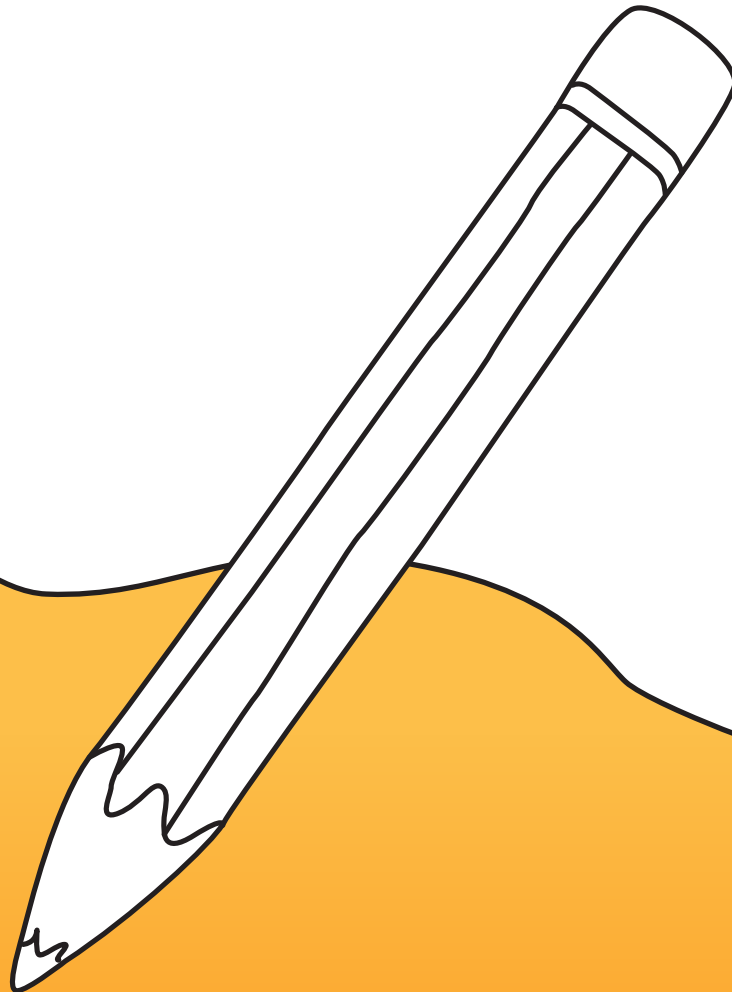


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# ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR<sup>®</sup>

Grammar Basics  
Sample



## Lesson 2

# Articles & Adjectives

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### Instructor Notes

This lesson will show you and your student how much grammatical knowledge is already stored in their brain. That's because, if a student finds the nouns first and then goes back to each noun and asks "Which     (noun)    ?", the articles and adjectives will practically jump out at them!

One potential issue could occur when a noun has more than one modifier in front of it, such as "the strong, athletic girl." If the student asks "Which girl?", they might answer "athletic girl," mark that adjective, and think that they are done. If this happens, prompt them to look again by asking them "Which athletic girl?" until there are no more possible answers. Then they will spot *the* and *strong*.

## Lesson 2: Articles & Adjectives

You're going to learn a new thing in this lesson that will make it even easier to find nouns!

In English, we use certain words—usually found in front of nouns—that help give more information about that noun. These words are called **articles** and **adjectives**. Even though they have two different names, they do the same job: **modifier**.

### Modifier

A modifier is a word that modifies, or gives more information about, another word in the same sentence.

### Articles

There are only three **articles** in English, and we use them all the time. They are **a**, **an**, and **the**. Articles are a special kind of adjective that always comes in front of a noun. If you see an article, you know that there is a noun coming up! You will never see an article all by itself in a sentence; it always goes with a noun.

- Use **a** before a noun that begins with a consonant sound (*a dog*).
- Use **an** before a noun that begins with a vowel sound (*an apple*).
- **The** can be used with any noun. If you want to talk about a specific dog or a specific apple, use *the* (*the dog*, *the apple*).

### Adjectives

An **adjective** modifies (describes) a noun. There are a lot of adjectives in English. They almost always come before a noun. They can give us all kinds of information about that noun. Some examples of adjectives are *red*, *blue*, *tall*, *short*, *wide*, *narrow*, *fun*, *serious*, *big*, and *small*. There are many, many more.

### How to find articles and adjectives

When you are looking for articles and adjectives in a sentence, the best way to start is by finding as many nouns as you can! Then, go back to the first noun in the sentence and ask, “What (noun)?” or “Which (noun)?” and say the noun that you found. Any words that answer that question will be either articles or adjectives. It is easy to recognize the articles, because there are only three of them. Mark them with **art**. All other words that answer one of those questions are adjectives. Mark them with **adj**. Let's use the following sentence to practice finding and marking them:

The older kids in our school are reading a terrific book.

- 1) First, mark all of the nouns that you can find with **n**:

*n*                      *n*                                      *n*

The older kids in our school are reading a terrific book.

- 2) Next, go back to the first noun (*kids*) and ask, “Which kids?” The answer is “*the older kids*.” *The* is an article and *older* is an adjective. Now ask the same question about each of the other nouns in the sentence. When you are finished marking **art** for articles and **adj** for adjectives, this is what the sentence will look like:

*art* *adj* *n*      *adj* *n*                                      *art* *adj* *n*

The older kids in our school are reading a terrific book.

**Proper adjectives**

A **proper adjective** is an adjective that's made out of a proper noun. We know that a proper noun is the specific name that is given to a person, place, or thing. For example, *John* is a proper noun. What if we were talking about a book that belongs to John? We would say *John's book*, and *John's* would be an adjective, because it answers the question "Which book?"

Now here is something else to think about: do you remember that proper nouns can consist of more than one word? Well, so can proper adjectives! If we were talking about *John Jacob Jingleheimer Schmidt's book*, then all four of those words, *John Jacob Jingleheimer Schmidt's*, would be counted as one adjective. Mark it **adj** just like any adjective. But like with proper nouns, use wings to include all of the words that make up a proper adjective.

————— *adj* —————      *n*

John Jacob Jingleheimer Schmidt's book

## Articles & Adjectives: Exercise A

### Directions

Write **n** over all of the common nouns. Write **pn** over the proper nouns (use wings if you need them). Then write **art** over all of the articles and **adj** over all of the adjectives. Look at your lesson notes if you need help.

*adj n art n adj adj n*

- 1) Every child in the world has their favorite story.

*adj n art adj n art adj n*

- 2) Most stories have a good guy and a bad guy.

*art —pn— art adj n adj adj n*

- 3) The Big Bad Wolf is the bad guy in many fairy tales.

*adj adj n art n adj adj n*

- 4) Mean old witches are the villains in many other stories.

*art adj n art —pn— art n*

- 5) The main problem is to get away from the Big Bad Wolf or the witch.

### Short answer

- 6) In a complete sentence, write the definition of a noun.

---

*A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea. (answers may vary slightly)*

- 7) Which type of noun begins with a capital letter and may consist of more than one word?

---

*proper noun*

## Articles & Adjectives: Exercise B

### Directions

Write **n** over all of the common nouns. Write **pn** over the proper nouns (use wings if you need them). Then write **art** over all of the articles and **adj** over all of the adjectives. Look at your lesson notes if you need help.

*The words marked with asterisks (\*) are pronouns, but students may mark them as nouns because they have not yet learned about pronouns. If they are marked as nouns, don't mark them as incorrect.*

\* \_\_\_\_\_ pn \_\_\_\_\_ art n art adj adj n art adj n  
 1) I love "The Ugly Duckling," a story about an ugly baby bird which becomes a beautiful swan.

art adj n art n art adj n  
 2) The little duckling is found beside a pond by a mother duck.

\* \* art adj adj n \* \* adj n  
 3) She thinks he is an ugly little thing, but she takes him into her family.

art adj adj n \* adj n  
 4) The other little ducklings laugh at him because of his appearance.

art adj n \* art adj n  
 5) During the entire summer, he stays away from the other birds.

art adj adj n \* art adj n  
 6) The grown-up ugly duckling discovers that he is actually a beautiful swan.

### Short answer

7) In a complete sentence, write a definition of *adjective*.

---

*An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun. (answers will vary slightly)*

8) Articles and adjectives do the same job. What is the job called?

---

*modifier*

## Articles & Adjectives: Exercise C

### Directions

Write **n** over all of the common nouns. Write **pn** over the proper nouns (use wings if you need them). Then write **art** over all of the articles and **adj** over all of the adjectives. Look at your lesson notes if you need help.

*The words marked with an asterisk (\*) are pronouns. If your student marks them as nouns, do not count them as incorrect.*

adj n art adj n art adj n art adj n

- 1) Many kids love the old story of a wooden puppet who wanted to be a real boy.

art adj n \* art adj n \*

- 2) An old clockmaker makes himself a wooden puppet because he has always wanted

art adj n  
a little son.

\* art adj n adj adj n art adj n

- 3) He wishes on the evening star that his little puppet would become a real boy.

art adj —pn— adj n pn

- 4) The beautiful Blue Fairy grants his wish, and Pinocchio begins to move.

art n pn \* art adj adj n \* \*

- 5) The fairy tells Pinocchio that, if he is a good, obedient child, she will turn him into

art adj adj n  
a real little boy.

### Short answer

- 6) List the three articles in English:

---

*a, an, and the*

- 7) If you have a noun and an article, which will come first in the sentence?

---

*the article*

## Playing with Words

So far, we have learned about nouns, adjectives, and articles. Articles are easy because there are only three in English—no more, no less. Sometimes, though, a word can be used as either a noun or an adjective! That’s why it’s important to analyze, or ask questions about, what the word is doing in the sentence.

*adj* *adj* *n* *n*

**Example:** My little brother plays *football*.

In this sentence, *football* is a noun.

*adj* *adj* *n* *pn*

His *football* games are on Saturdays.

In this sentence, *football* is an adjective because it answers the question “Which games?”

Now you try it! Remember to look at “How Did I Do?” on the next page before you start so that you can see how you can get the most points possible.

- 1) Make up a sentence using the **noun** *dog*. Write it below.

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---

- 2) Now make up a sentence using the word *dog* as an **adjective**.  
(**Hint:** Think about the kinds of things that a dog needs every day.)

---



---



## 2 PLAYING WITH WORDS

- 3) Think of a noun that can be used as an adjective, too.

My noun is \_\_\_\_\_.

Write a sentence using your word as a noun:

---

---

Write a sentence using your word as an adjective:

---

---

- 4) Here is a list of words. Some of them are nouns, some of them are adjectives, and some of them can be used as either nouns or adjectives. Write a short paragraph of at least three sentences, using as many of these words as you can. Remember that this is a paragraph, so the sentences need to be about the same idea.

<i>teacher</i>	<i>beautiful</i>	<i>class</i>	<i>forest</i>	<i>story</i>	<i>nice</i>
<i>her</i>	<i>Mrs. Jones</i>	<i>Bobby</i>	<i>trees</i>	<i>tall</i>	<i>kids</i>
<i>their</i>	<i>path</i>	<i>interesting</i>	<i>book</i>	<i>big</i>	<i>his</i>
<i>old</i>	<i>day</i>	<i>night</i>	<i>dream</i>	<i>funny</i>	<i>Christie</i>

Now look at “How Did I Do?” on the next page to see how well you did!

## Playing with Words

### How Did I Do?

After you and your instructor answer these questions about your writing, compare and see if your answers are similar.

*Answer the following questions based on your student's work on the previous page. Then compare your answers with your student's.*

1) If you used the noun *dog* in a sentence which makes sense, give yourself one point. \_\_\_\_\_

2) If you used *dog* as an adjective in a sentence that makes sense, give yourself one point. \_\_\_\_\_

3) If you wrote a sentence using your word as a noun, give yourself one point. \_\_\_\_\_

If you wrote a sentence using your word as an adjective, give yourself one point. \_\_\_\_\_

4) If your paragraph has three or more sentences, give yourself one point. \_\_\_\_\_

If your paragraph's three or more sentences are about the same idea, give yourself one point. \_\_\_\_\_

If your paragraph has: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of words:	Give yourself:
20–29	4 points
15–19	3 points
10–14	2 points
Fewer than 10	0 points

Add up all of the points for your **total points**: \_\_\_\_\_

If you got 10 points, you did amazingly!

If you got 9 points, you did incredibly!

If you got 8 points, you did wonderfully!

If you got 7 points, you did a great job.

If you got 6 points, you made a good try.

## Articles & Adjectives: Assessment

### Directions

Write **n** over the common nouns and **pn** over the proper nouns. Write **art** over the articles and **adj** over the adjectives. Remember to use wings to mark proper nouns or proper adjectives that have more than one word. You can look back at the lesson notes if you need help.

*The points shown are the total possible points for each sentence. Remember to only count the number of correct answers. If your student marks a word that is not marked in the solutions, do not count it against them. Only count whether the words indicated in the solutions are marked correctly. Words marked with an asterisk (\*) are pronouns. If your student marks them as nouns, do not count them as incorrect.*

adj adj adj n adj n art adj n \*

— 1) One favorite children's story of all time is about a beautiful princess who runs  
12

art adj n

away from a wicked queen.

art adj n —pn— \* \*\* adj n

— 2) The wicked queen hates Snow White because she is jealous of Snow's sweetness  
8

adj n

and great beauty.

*\*\*The word jealous is a predicate adjective, which has not been learned at this point. If your student recognizes it as an adjective, great! However, if they don't, do not count it as incorrect.*

adj n —adj— n —pn— art adj n

— 3) The queen plots Snow White's death, but Snow White runs away into the great forest.  
8

art n —pn— art adj adj n

— 4) In the forest, Snow White finds a charming little cottage, which belongs to  
9

art —pn—

the Seven Dwarfs!

—pn— art —pn— adj n \* \*

— 5) Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs become great friends, and they help her get away  
11

art adj n adj adj n

from the evil queen and find her true love.

==  
48

**Fill in the blank**

\_\_\_ 6) A noun is the name of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 1      *a person, place, thing, or idea*

\_\_\_ 7) A \_\_\_\_\_ noun begins with a lowercase letter and can consist of only one word.  
 1      *common*

\_\_\_ 8) An adjective is a word that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 1      *describes or modifies a noun or pronoun*

\_\_\_ 9) The articles in English are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3      *a, an, the*

==  
 6

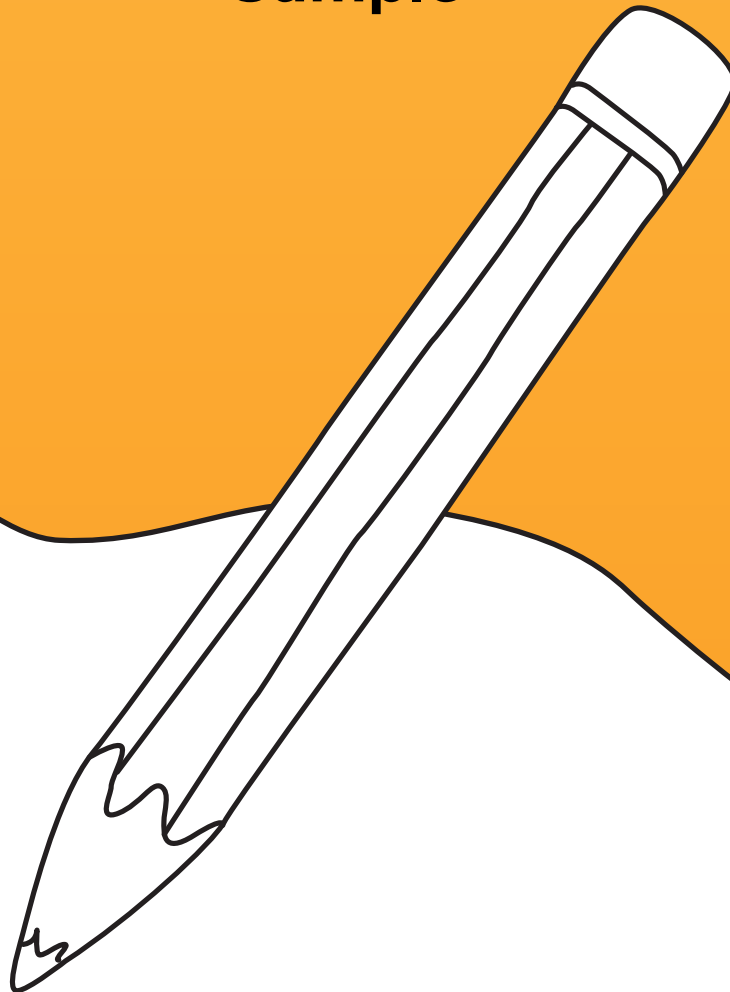
== Total Points  $\frac{43}{54} = 80\%$   
 54

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# ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR®

Grammar Basics

Sample



Lesson 2

# Articles & Adjectives

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## Lesson 2: Articles & Adjectives

You're going to learn a new thing in this lesson that will make it even easier to find nouns!

In English, we use certain words—usually found in front of nouns—that help give more information about that noun. These words are called **articles** and **adjectives**. Even though they have two different names, they do the same job: **modifier**.

### Modifier

A modifier is a word that modifies, or gives more information about, another word in the same sentence.

### Articles

There are only three **articles** in English, and we use them all the time. They are **a**, **an**, and **the**. Articles are a special kind of adjective that always comes in front of a noun. If you see an article, you know that there is a noun coming up! You will never see an article all by itself in a sentence; it always goes with a noun.

- Use **a** before a noun that begins with a consonant sound (*a dog*).
- Use **an** before a noun that begins with a vowel sound (*an apple*).
- **The** can be used with any noun. If you want to talk about a specific dog or a specific apple, use *the* (*the dog, the apple*).

### Adjectives

An **adjective** modifies (describes) a noun. There are a lot of adjectives in English. They almost always come before a noun. They can give us all kinds of information about that noun. Some examples of adjectives are *red, blue, tall, short, wide, narrow, fun, serious, big, and small*. There are many, many more.

### How to find articles and adjectives

When you are looking for articles and adjectives in a sentence, the best way to start is by finding as many nouns as you can! Then, go back to the first noun in the sentence and ask, “What (noun)?” or “Which (noun)?” and say the noun that you found. Any words that answer that question will be either articles or adjectives. It is easy to recognize the articles, because there are only three of them. Mark them with **art**. All other words that answer one of those questions are adjectives. Mark them with **adj**. Let's use the following sentence to practice finding and marking them:

The older kids in our school are reading a terrific book.

- 1) First, mark all of the nouns that you can find with **n**:

*n*                      *n*                                      *n*

The older kids in our school are reading a terrific book.

- 2) Next, go back to the first noun (*kids*) and ask, “Which kids?” The answer is “*the older kids*.” *The* is an article and *older* is an adjective. Now ask the same question about each of the other nouns in the sentence. When you are finished marking **art** for articles and **adj** for adjectives, this is what the sentence will look like:

*art* *adj*    *n*        *adj*    *n*                                      *art* *adj*    *n*

The older kids in our school are reading a terrific book.

**Proper adjectives**

A **proper adjective** is an adjective that's made out of a proper noun. We know that a proper noun is the specific name that is given to a person, place, or thing. For example, *John* is a proper noun. What if we were talking about a book that belongs to John? We would say *John's book*, and *John's* would be an adjective, because it answers the question "Which book?"

Now here is something else to think about: do you remember that proper nouns can consist of more than one word? Well, so can proper adjectives! If we were talking about *John Jacob Jingleheimer Schmidt's book*, then all four of those words, *John Jacob Jingleheimer Schmidt's*, would be counted as one adjective. Mark it **adj** just like any adjective. But like with proper nouns, use wings to include all of the words that make up a proper adjective.

————— *adj* —————      *n*

John Jacob Jingleheimer Schmidt's book



## Articles & Adjectives: Exercise A

### Directions

Write **n** over all of the common nouns. Write **pn** over the proper nouns (use wings if you need them). Then write **art** over all of the articles and **adj** over all of the adjectives. Look at your lesson notes if you need help.

- 1) Every child in the world has their favorite story.
  
- 2) Most stories have a good guy and a bad guy.
  
- 3) The Big Bad Wolf is the bad guy in many fairy tales.
  
- 4) Mean old witches are the villains in many other stories.
  
- 5) The main problem is to get away from the Big Bad Wolf or the witch.

### Short answer

- 6) In a complete sentence, write the definition of a noun.

---

- 7) Which type of noun begins with a capital letter and may consist of more than one word?

---

## Articles & Adjectives: Exercise B

### Directions

Write **n** over all of the common nouns. Write **pn** over the proper nouns (use wings if you need them). Then write **art** over all of the articles and **adj** over all of the adjectives. Look at your lesson notes if you need help.

- 1) I love “The Ugly Duckling,” a story about an ugly baby bird which becomes a beautiful swan.
- 2) The little duckling is found beside a pond by a mother duck.
- 3) She thinks he is an ugly little thing, but she takes him into her family.
- 4) The other little ducklings laugh at him because of his appearance.
- 5) During the entire summer, he stays away from the other birds.
- 6) The grown-up ugly duckling discovers that he is actually a beautiful swan.

### Short answer

- 7) In a complete sentence, write a definition of *adjective*.

---

- 8) Articles and adjectives do the same job. What is the job called?

---

## Articles & Adjectives: Exercise C

### Directions

Write **n** over all of the common nouns. Write **pn** over the proper nouns (use wings if you need them). Then write **art** over all of the articles and **adj** over all of the adjectives. Look at your lesson notes if you need help.

- 1) Many kids love the old story of a wooden puppet who wanted to be a real boy.
  
- 2) An old clockmaker makes himself a wooden puppet because he has always wanted  
  
a little son.
  
- 3) He wishes on the evening star that his little puppet would become a real boy.
  
- 4) The beautiful Blue Fairy grants his wish, and Pinocchio begins to move.
  
- 5) The fairy tells Pinocchio that, if he is a good, obedient child, she will turn him into  
  
a real little boy.

### Short answer

- 6) List the three articles in English:

---

- 7) If you have a noun and an article, which will come first in the sentence?

---

## Playing with Words

So far, we have learned about nouns, adjectives, and articles. Articles are easy because there are only three in English—no more, no less. Sometimes, though, a word can be used as either a noun or an adjective! That’s why it’s important to analyze, or ask questions about, what the word is doing in the sentence.

*adj adj n n*

**Example:** My little brother plays *football*.

In this sentence, *football* is a noun.

*adj adj n pn*

His *football* games are on Saturdays.

In this sentence, *football* is an adjective because it answers the question “Which games?”

Now you try it! Remember to look at “How Did I Do?” on the next page before you start so that you can see how you can get the most points possible.

- 1) Make up a sentence using the **noun** *dog*. Write it below.

---



---

- 2) Now make up a sentence using the word *dog* as an **adjective**.  
(**Hint:** Think about the kinds of things that a dog needs every day.)

---



---

## 2 PLAYING WITH WORDS

- 3) Think of a noun that can be used as an adjective, too.

My noun is \_\_\_\_\_.

Write a sentence using your word as a noun:

---

---

Write a sentence using your word as an adjective:

---

---

- 4) Here is a list of words. Some of them are nouns, some of them are adjectives, and some of them can be used as either nouns or adjectives. Write a short paragraph of at least three sentences, using as many of these words as you can. Remember that this is a paragraph, so the sentences need to be about the same idea.

<i>teacher</i>	<i>beautiful</i>	<i>class</i>	<i>forest</i>	<i>story</i>	<i>nice</i>
<i>her</i>	<i>Mrs. Jones</i>	<i>Bobby</i>	<i>trees</i>	<i>tall</i>	<i>kids</i>
<i>their</i>	<i>path</i>	<i>interesting</i>	<i>book</i>	<i>big</i>	<i>his</i>
<i>old</i>	<i>day</i>	<i>night</i>	<i>dream</i>	<i>funny</i>	<i>Christie</i>

Now look at “How Did I Do?” on the next page to see how well you did!

## Playing with Words

### How Did I Do?

After you and your instructor answer these questions about your writing, compare and see if your answers are similar.

1) If you used the noun *dog* in a sentence which makes sense, give yourself one point. \_\_\_\_\_

2) If you used *dog* as an adjective in a sentence that makes sense, give yourself one point. \_\_\_\_\_

3) If you wrote a sentence using your word as a noun, give yourself one point. \_\_\_\_\_

If you wrote a sentence using your word as an adjective, give yourself one point. \_\_\_\_\_

4) If your paragraph has three or more sentences, give yourself one point. \_\_\_\_\_

If your paragraph's three or more sentences are about the same idea, give yourself one point. \_\_\_\_\_

If your paragraph has: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of words:	Give yourself:
20–29	4 points
15–19	3 points
10–14	2 points
Fewer than 10	0 points

Add up all of the points for your **total points**: \_\_\_\_\_

If you got 10 points, you did amazingly!

If you got 9 points, you did incredibly!

If you got 8 points, you did wonderfully!

If you got 7 points, you did a great job.

If you got 6 points, you made a good try.

## Articles & Adjectives: Assessment

### Directions

Write **n** over the common nouns and **pn** over the proper nouns. Write **art** over the articles and **adj** over the adjectives. Remember to use wings to mark proper nouns or proper adjectives that have more than one word. You can look back at the lesson notes if you need help.

- 1) One favorite children's story of all time is about a beautiful princess who runs  
  
away from a wicked queen.
  
- 2) The wicked queen hates Snow White because she is jealous of Snow's sweetness  
  
and great beauty.
  
- 3) The queen plots Snow White's death, but Snow White runs away into the great forest.
  
- 4) In the forest, Snow White finds a charming little cottage, which belongs to  
  
the Seven Dwarfs!
  
- 5) Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs become great friends, and they help her get away  
  
from the evil queen and find her true love.

**Fill in the blank**

- 6) A noun is the name of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) A \_\_\_\_\_ noun begins with a lowercase letter and can consist of only one word.
- 8) An adjective is a word that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) The articles in English are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.