

All Write

Using Nouns: Read page 409 in *All Write* and discuss what a noun is, how and when it should be used.

Nouns name people, places, things, or ideas. Notice the underlined words in the sentence that follows:

Rick went instantly numb. Paralyzed. Struck by lightning. He'd heard about Blue Canyon, down near Las Vegas."

- The noun Rick names a person.
- The noun lightning names a thing.
- The noun Blue Canyon names a place.
- The noun Las Vegas names a place.

Note: Rick is the subject of the sentence. The subject usually tells you "who" or "what" is doing the action in the sentence.

Student Activity: Underline nouns used as simple subjects in the sentences that follow. Tell whether each subject (noun) is a person, place, thing, or idea in the space provided. The first sentence has been done for you.

- _____ Rick Walker glanced at his social worker.
- _____ The judge wasn't going to accept excuses.
- _____ There is a better school program at Blue Canyon.
- _____ His feelings were perfectly clear. He did not *know* who he was.
- _____ *Blue Canyon*, he had heard of it. Murderers were sent there.
- _____ He was angry. His grandmother had died when he was ten.
- _____ The school there isn't accredited.

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Using Nouns: Read page 409 in *All Write* and discuss what a noun is, how and when it should be used.

Nouns name people, places, things, or ideas. Notice the underlined words in the sentence that follows:

Four and a half months into Rick's sentence there were still mornings like this one, when the 5:30 a.m. wake up alarm took him utterly by surprise.

- The noun month's refers to a thing.
- The noun Rick's refers to a person.
- The noun sentence refers to a thing.
- The noun alarm refers to a thing.

Student Activity: Below is a list of words from the book The Maze by Will Hobbs. Look at the list of words. They are all nouns. Write them under the correct heading. Two of the nouns have been listed for you.

Floor	bed	Mr. Northcut	guards
Blue Canyon	September	weights	gym
Library	tray	thought	conversation
Faith	plants	Mr. B	Killian
People	Places	Things	Ideas
_____	<u>Blue Canyon</u>	<u>Floor</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Student Activity:

Look at page 14-15 of the book The Maze. Pick out 10 nouns and write them under the correct heading. If it is a proper noun label it with a (P).

People	Places	Things	Ideas
--------	--------	--------	-------

_____	<u>Garden</u> _____	<u>July (P)</u> _____	<u>Forgiven</u> _____
_____	_____	<u>Tomatoes</u> _____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

All Write

Using Nouns: Read page 410 in *All Write* and discuss the similarities and differences of singular and plural nouns and how and when they should be used.

The number of a noun tells you whether the noun refers to one thing (singular) or more than one thing (plural). Notice the sentence listed below.

His hands at the side of his head.

- The noun “hands” refers to more than one; it is plural.
- The noun “head” refers to one; it is singular.

Student Activity:

- A singular noun names (one) person place or thing.
- A plural noun names (more than one) person place or thing.

Underline the nouns in the sentences below.

Write an S above the nouns that are singular.

Write a P above the nouns that are plural.

The number of nouns in each sentence is written in () at the end of the sentence.

S
S
S
S
 In the cafeteria line for the evening meal, Killian ghosted up to him and whispered,
P
 “Your name is on the cigarettes.” (5)

1. Rick had just reached for a fork and a spoon—there weren’t knives—and placed them on his tray. (5)
2. Floyd, one of the kids working behind the counter, speared a slab of roast beef and made a joke about it being retread, but Rick didn’t hear. (6)
3. He hunched over his food, put his hands to the sides of his head as if he were already warding off blows. (3)
4. Cigarettes had killed his grandmother. She’d told him when she was dying it was the cigarettes. (3)
5. He got under the sheet with his clothes on, tennis shoes on too. (3)

More Practice: Write a short paragraph about a time you did something daring and different. Maybe a time you helped someone, risked to stand up for someone, or tried something new. Underline the nouns in your writing.

Character Based Literacy Program All Write
The Maze, Week 1 Day 4

Name: _____

Date: _____

All Write

Using Nouns: Read page 409 in All Write and discuss the differences between a common, proper, concrete, or abstract noun.

Common Noun: Names a person place or thing. Common nouns are not capitalized
dog school zoo girl

Proper Noun: Names a specific person, place or thing. Proper nouns are capitalized.

Golden Retriever San Diego Zoo Mayfield Middle School Sally

Concrete Noun: Names a thing that can be seen or touched
water monument team Statue of Liberty

Abstract Noun: Names something you can think about but not see or touch.
faith sadness love democracy

C AN

He walked for miles in the dark down a side road. In the middle of the night there
CN
was virtually no traffic.

- The noun miles is common noun. It does not name a specific person, place, thing, or idea.
- The noun night is an abstract noun. You can think about it but you cannot see it.
- The noun traffic is a concrete noun. You can see it and touch it.

Student Activity: Underline each noun in the sentences below. The number of nouns is in parenthesis.

Write C above the common nouns.

Write P above the proper nouns.

Write CN above the concrete nouns.

Write AN above the abstract nouns.

1. The driver was around fifty, with a grey felt cowboy hat and a silver mustache. (3)
2. Rick guessed the man was returning home to Colorado. (4)
3. He was a distinguished looking, like Rick's image of a cattle rancher. (3)
4. The man asked, where he was going. (1)
5. Rick's old smile came back to him—"a golden piece of the sun," his grandmother used to call it. "Denver," he answered. (4)
6. "My mother lives in Denver." (2)

All Write

Using Nouns: Read page 409 in *All Write* and discuss the differences between a common, proper, concrete, or abstract noun.

Common Noun: Names a person place or thing. Common nouns are not capitalized

dog	zoo
school	girl

Proper Noun: Names a specific person, place or thing. Proper nouns are capitalized.

Golden Retriever	San Diego Zoo
Mayfield Middle School	Sally

Concrete Noun: Names a thing that can be seen or touched

water	team
monument	Statue of Liberty

Abstract Noun: Names something you can think about but not see or touch.

faith	sadness
love	democracy

Student Activity: Apply your knowledge of common, proper, concrete, or abstract nouns in an acrostic poem.

The subject can either be Common Noun, Proper Noun, Concrete Noun, or Abstract noun.

Refer to "Acrostic Poetry" on page 177 of your handbook. Use a thesaurus for additional descriptive words.

All Write

Using Nouns: read page 409-410 in *All Write* and discuss what a noun is and how and when it should be used.

General and Specific Nouns

Writers will use specific nouns to increase the value and interest of their writing and to create effective word pictures. Read the two columns of nouns that follow:

General

Birds
Camp
Hill
Radio
Dog

Specific

Condors
Compound
Grade
Two-Way Radio
Pit Bull

Note that the specific nouns give more detail and are much clearer than the general nouns.

Student Activity: Using the general nouns listed below use a thesaurus to find as many examples of specific nouns for each heading.

Bird:

Desert:

Hills:

All Write

Using Count and Non Count Nouns: read page 411 in *All Write* and discuss proper use of each.

Count nouns are nouns that can have a, an, or, one in front of them:

Singular:

A Shoe an example one doctor

Plural: To form the plural of most count nouns a an s or es to the noun

Two shoes a few examples some doctors

Noncount nouns can have neither *a*, *an*, or *one* nor a *number word* (one, two, three, etc.) in front of them. They have no plural form

Sugar Furniture Luck
Happiness Sadness

Some nouns can be both count and noncount:

Hair light paper chicken

Student Activity:

Each sentence gives an example of one count and one noncount noun.

Circle the count noun.

Underline the noncount noun.

The sand from the desert made a plume of dust as the trucks tires drove over it.
Rick's clothes were dirty and old as he sat in an anthropologist's camp ground.
Lon waited for an explanation as the boy returned with the supplies and the truck.
Rick was hungry; he ate a few hotdogs and thought about his bad luck.
He sat on the only furniture Lon had, a lawn chair, surrounded by many boxes.
It made him feel both happy and sad to be out of our reach, out of everyone's reach.
It was close to dawn, but a few stars were still out he felt lonely looking out.

All Write

Uses of Nouns part one: read *All Write* page 412. Discuss how nouns can be used in many ways in a sentence. They can be used as a subject, predicate, or possessive noun.

Subject: A noun can be the subject of the sentence.
Nouns The subject does something (the what) of the sentence- OR-
The subject is being talked about (the who) of the sentence.

Canyonlands has beautiful weather in the spring.
Canyonlands is being talked about.

Predicate: A predicate noun follows the form of the *be* verb.
Nouns (is, are, was, were, etc)

Rick was driving the truck toward the switchbacks.
Truck is a predicate noun since it follows was.

Possessive Noun: A possessive noun shows ownership.
You could see the bearded man's anger clearly on his face.

The anger belongs to the man. It is the man's anger.

Student Activity: Label the underlined nouns in the following sentences on the blanks provided.

Write SN for subject noun;
Write PN for predicate noun;
Write POS for possessive noun.

1. _____ SN Rick walked over to the commissary tent.
2. _____ Leather straps restrained the bird's feet.
3. _____ It was a Diamondback, the same brand he'd admired in the magazines in Mr. B's library.
4. _____ The first thing he noticed were two helmets on the floor.
5. _____ Next to the head of the cot was a create for a nightstand.
6. _____ He was looking at Lon's radio, the one he had clipped to his belt.
7. _____ The second on under a straw cowboy hat, was a bigger man and somewhat younger.
8. _____ That would be in every newspaper in the country.
9. _____ Rick kept hidden until the two men returned with water and cleared out.

Student Activity: Next Step

Write three sentences about your class at school.

Use at least one subject noun, one possessive noun, and one predicate noun.

Label each noun.

Have a partner check your labels.

All Write

Uses of Nouns part two: Read page 413 in *All Write* and discuss object nouns and indirect object nouns.

Direct object: Answers what? Or Whom? After and action verb.

He looked around camp and found a bike.

Indirect Object: Names the person *to whom* or *for whom* something is done.
It comes after the verb but before the direct object.

Rick listened to Gunderson search the camp.

Student Activity: Label the indirect and direct nouns in the following sentences on the blanks provided.

1. _____ The biologist wandered off by himself to sip coffee.
2. _____ People poison the ground squirrels and the condors eat the squirrels.
3. _____ Yesterday you called it the North American Condor.
4. _____ They're suppose to be forming a flock.
5. _____ After dinner they watched the sunset.
6. _____ Lon taught Rick how to drive.
7. _____ Stay in the camp until 8 o' clock.
8. _____ Across the flats Lon pointed to a dirt track that would take them through the pinon and juniper.

All Write

Using Nouns: read page 412 in *All Write* and review the four types of nouns.

Subject: A noun can be the subject of the sentence.
Nouns The subject does something (the what) of the sentence- OR-
The subject is being talked about (the who) of the sentence.

Canyonlands has beautiful weather in the spring.
Canyonlands is being talked about.

Predicate: A predicate noun follows the form of the *be* verb.
Nouns (is, are, was, were, etc)

Rick was driving the truck toward the switchbacks.
Truck is a predicate noun since it follows was.

Possessive A possessive noun shows ownership.

Noun: You could see the bearded man's anger clearly on his face.

The anger belongs to the man. It is the man's anger.

Direct object: Answers what? Or Whom? After and action verb.

He looked around camp and found a bike.

Indirect Object: Names the person *to whom* or *for whom* something is done.
It comes after the verb but before the direct object.

Rick listened to Gunderson search the camp.

Student Activity: Apply your knowledge of all of the types of nouns.

Fill out the following chart with the types of nouns asked for.

Write 5 sentences of your own with the information you provide.

Subject nouns:

Cat

Possessive Nouns

The girl's

Predicate nouns

garden

Direct and Indirect Object Nouns

Example: The girl's cat likes to play in the garden.

All Write

Using Pronouns: read page 413 in *All Write* and discuss what a personal pronoun is.

Personal Pronouns take the place of or substitute for nouns.

Example without pronouns:

Rick was having the flying dream again. The Maze was spread out below Rick, the entire labyrinth of twisting canyons. From the air The Maze did not look intimidating at all. In fact The Maze made a pattern, The Maze made sense. Rick was learning the secrets of all of the hidden, intricate canyons, one after the next. Every single dead end was revealed for what it was.

Example with pronouns:

Rick was having the flying dream again. The Maze was spread out below him, the entire labyrinth of twisting canyons. From the air it did not look intimidating at all. In fact it made a pattern, it made sense. He was learning the secrets of all of the hidden, intricate canyons, one after the next. Every single dead end was revealed for what it was.

The pronouns make the paragraph easier to read.

Note: personal pronouns are the most common type of pronouns.

They include: He, she, him, her, I, we, they, you, me, etc.

Student Activity: Substitute a pronoun for the underlined noun.

1. Rick was pulling on his socks and shoes. Rick reached for his flannel shirt.

2. Lon turned off the road. Then Lon pulled out a long plastic tube from the truck.

3. The eagle stepped to the bracket just as Lon said Sky would. Sky looked around fiercely.

4. Rick was trying to hold Sky up by the harness strap. Sky was flapping her wing and Sky was anxious to fly.

5. Lon lifted the glider. "Clear", Lon yelled. Rick saw the moment of lift off. Lon and Sky flew out over the cliff.

6. Rick had never seen anything so beautiful in his life. Rick realized he had tears running down his face as Rick watched Lon and Sky soar above him.

More Practice:

Write three sentences telling about the things you see around you. Use pronouns.

All Write

Using Pronouns: Read page 413 in *All Write* and discuss what a pronoun is.

By using pronouns you can avoid unnecessary repetition of words and write smoother more interesting sentences.

Note personal pronouns are the most common type of pronouns but there are other types as well. They include: He, she, him, her, I, we, they, you, me, etc.

Student Activity: Underline the personal pronouns in the sentences that follow. The number of personal pronouns in each sentence is given to you in parenthesis.

1. The ranger asked if Lon had taken the eagle flying that morning; Lon said he had. The ranger shook his head, marveling. He glanced at Rick once more, but he didn't say anything. (4)
2. I don't expect he nosed around much. What did you have to go on, Lon? You see something yourself? (4)
3. The ranger glanced back at Lon. "I was about to come see you anyway. I wanted to tell you in person that I've been transferred. All the way up to Oregon. (5)
4. "I'm going to miss this country. And to tell you the truth, I'm a little concerned about leaving you out here without anyone to check in on you besides your own people. (6)

All Write

Uses of Pronouns: read page 413 *All Write*. Discuss how antecedents function.

An antecedent is the noun that a pronoun refers to or replaces. All pronouns have antecedents.

Example:

The park ranger looked wistfully toward the Doll House. "I'm gonna miss this country."

The park ranger is the antecedent to I'm.

Student Activity: Underline the correct pronouns/pronouns in parenthesis.
Draw an arrow to the pronouns antecedent.

1. Everyone should try and share the land the government has set aside for (his or her/them).
2. Nuke was offered a permit on high quality grazing land but (he/they) wouldn't take it.
3. I am rethinking the fire that burned down the ranger station last spring. They never found out what caused (it/them).
4. It was midmorning when they got back to camp, (it/he) had been ransacked.
5. Rick couldn't help that (he'd/they'd) started to care about the condors.
6. The condor flapped (it's/her) wings once and kept soaring toward lizard rock.

All Write

Uses of Nouns part two: read page 414 in *All Write* and discuss person of a pronoun.

First person pronoun: Is used in place of the name of the speaker.
I learned about the Maze.

Second person pronoun: Is used to name the person or thing spoken to.
Rick, did you spend much time in foster homes?

Third person pronoun: Is used to name the thing or person spoken about.
He learned to fly from Lon.
It was hard to see passed the buttes.

Student Activity: Underline the personal pronouns in the following sentences.
Then write a number 1, 2, or 3 to show whether it is first, second, or third person

1. Lon lets me drive the truck, it helps him out. _____
2. Do you want to come with us to hang glide The Maze. _____
3. I will call the ranger and have him initiate a stop. _____
4. Tell Nuke that their truck should not go through our camp. _____
5. Are you sure they think the water is theirs? _____
6. Yes, I will watch Sky for the project. _____
7. Are those helmets yours or his? _____
8. The helmet is his, but the telescope is mine. _____

All Write

Review pronouns with your students.

First person pronoun: Is used in place of the name of the speaker.

I learned about the Maze.

Second person pronoun: Is used to name the person or thing spoken to.

Rick, did you spend much time in foster homes?

Third person pronoun: Is used to name the thing or person spoken about.

He learned to fly from Lon.

It was hard to see passed the buttes.

Read the paragraph taken from the book The Maze page 114.

“Rick wondered if it was hot in the pit. Rick wondered if Lon was all cramped up. Rick wondered if Lon was trying to remain in the kneeling position all this time, the way he’d been when Rick had left before dawn.

Rick was proud of the pit and the camouflage job Rick and Lon had done. There wasn’t a bit of raw earth showing around the pit. Rick and Lon had hauled off every bucketful and scattered the dirt. If the ravens hadn’t been suspicious, then Maverick shouldn’t be either.”

Rewrite the paragraph above using all of the skills you have learned about pronouns so far. Replace nouns with the appropriate pronouns and make sure the person matches.

Student Activity: Apply your knowledge of all of the types of nouns.
Fill out the following chart with the types of nouns asked for.
Write 5 sentences of your own with the information you provide.

Subject nouns:

Cat

Possessive Nouns

The girl's

Predicate nouns

garden

Direct and Indirect Object Nouns

Example: The girl's cat likes to play in the garden.

All Write

The next two weeks of lessons will help the students focus on their final writing product.

Using *All Write* page 345 discuss end punctuation and various ways to use the period.

Periods can be used:

To end a sentence; after an initial; as a decimal point; after an abbreviation.

Example without periods:

M6 was flying at an altitude of 600 feet R Walker was 4 6 meters away from his landing space He was in the state of UT

Example with periods:

M6 was flying at an altitude of 600 feet .R. Walker was 4.6 meters away from his landing space. He was in the state of UT.

Periods make the sentences easier to read and help you determine space and abbreviations.

Student Activity: Place periods where needed.

1. A Pacific hurricane is punishing the coast of Baja CA Pandora's storm track, once she moves inland, is yet to be determined
2. Let's hope the storm steers east toward Texas instead of north toward Utah, so you can fly. Oct is infamous for floods.
3. The year was 2007 a d and Rick woke up at 6: 02 p m
4. His high pt had been 368 ft off the ground
5. Rick took off running Five minutes later he was back shaking his head
6. The drove and listened to B B King on the radio Mr B liked the music
7. Lon told R Walker take \$2532 and go get gas for the truck

Student Activity: More Practice

Write three sentences telling about the things you see around you. Make sure you use periods to end the sentence, in abbreviations, and as a decimal point

All Write

Using Question Marks: read page 346 in *All Write* and discuss what a Question Mark is.

A question mark is used at the end of an interrogative sentence.
(think to interrogate or ask questions).

Question marks can be used:

Direct Question: Will the altimeter track how high I am flying?

Tag Questions: On our next flight we should catch a thermal, can we?

Student Activity:

Add punctuation marks where needed.

1. Rick couldn't see the body of the bird anywhere Do you see it Lon
2. "Where could he be " Rick thought I hope he is safe
3. He landed sharply and felt pain in his left arm This couldn't be the end could it

Student Activity: More Practice

Pretend you are going to interview another student.

Write three interrogative sentences you would ask him/her.

All Write

Uses of *Italics* and Underlining: Read page 361 in *All Write*. Discuss when and where to use each in writing.

Italics is a type of type that is *slightly slanted*.

Underline or (use *Italics* for) the titles of books, plays, very long poems, magazines, movies, albums, CD's, the names of ships, aircraft, and newspapers.

Example:

Lon typed daily records of the condor's activity. It was to be printed in Condor Times.

National Geographic wanted the story of the condor's first thermal.

Student Activity: Underline the titles in the following sentences.

1. A search team looked for Lon. The search plane Angel flew for hours.
2. The Orange County Register ran stories of Rick and Lon for weeks.
4. Where is The Maze on the book charts?
3. Time for Kids wants to print stories about amazing teens.
5. Why can't Maverick flight be like the Shuttle Discovery?

All Write

Correcting Spelling: Read page 372-378 in *All Write* and discuss why proper spelling is important.

Break the rules!

Sometimes you have to break spelling rules in the English Language.

Answer this:

The words *either*, *weird*, *seized*, and *there* are the exceptions to which rule?

_____.

Student Activity: Look in your *All Write* book pages 372-377. Find 10 words that break the same rule.

Now write 10 words that follow the rule:

All Write

Review the Commonly Misused Words in *All Write* page 378-394.

Student Activity: Match the following misused word with its definition.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. ate _____ | a. piece of wood |
| 2. eight _____ | b. without covering |
| 3. bare _____ | c. to purchase |
| 4. bear _____ | d. tired of something |
| 5. by _____ | e. near |
| 6. buy _____ | f. large, furry animal |
| 7. board _____ | g. to have eaten |
| 8. bored _____ | h. the number 8 |

Directions: Choose two words from the list of commonly misused words.

Show that you know how to use the words correctly by writing an appropriate acrostic poem. Illustrate to show you have the definition correct. Use the thesaurus.

All Write

The next two weeks of lessons will help the students focus on their final writing product. Using *All Write* page 362, discuss Capitalization.

Capitalize all proper nouns and all proper adjectives.

Proper noun: Names a specific person, place, or thing.
Common noun: president
Proper Noun: George Washington

Proper Adjectives An adjective formed from a proper noun.
Proper noun: Indian Food
The proper noun Indian describes the word food.

Student Activity: Change the words that should be capitalized in the sentences below. Make sure you add proper punctuation as needed. The first sentence has been done for you.

1. Rick exhaled, sat down. He glanced quickly to Lon seated to his right.

2. Rick nodded then looked over his left shoulder past janice baker the social worker to mr b who smiled nervously

3. Nothing was going to be different the judge was just as out of sorts as before bad luck rick thought that samuel I bedix was his judge again

All Write

Review the Capitalization Rules on page 362 of *All Write*

Student Activity: The following sentences contain capitalization errors. Some words that should be capitalized are not and some that should not are. Correct the sentences add punctuation where needed.

1. Ricks mother is ms walker
2. The Judge called mr b to testify
3. There was suppose to be a letter from the Group Home in arizona in the file too.
4. You may sit down ms baker I would like to address young mr walker here
5. Rick was going to live in the City near cypress rock
6. He will live in the condor project group home and attend the local High School
7. Tell me about the nine new Condors you are suppose to get over christmas
Break
8. He felt like he had just won world war II
9. The Condors are descendants from the bronze age.