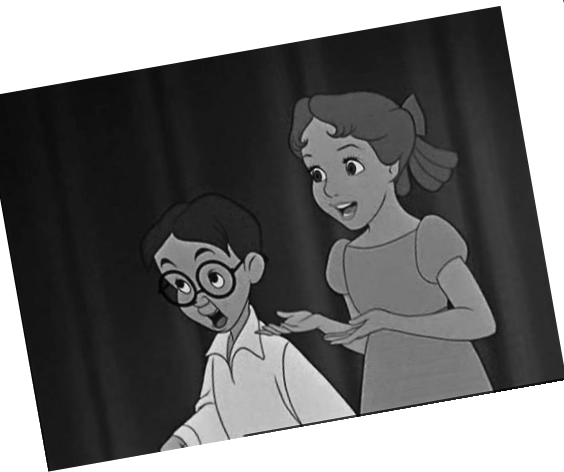


GRAMMAR ADVENTURES WITH...

PETER PAN



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ENG 325

WELCOME ADVENTURERS!



You are about to embark on a journey through grammar by learning about the eight parts of speech. No need to worry, the exercises in this book are not nearly as mean and tough as Captain Hook and his Pirates. So with a little bit of faith, trust and pixie dust, lets get started!

Table of Contents:

2.....	Neverland Nouns
5.....	Pirate Pronouns
7.....	Lost Boy Verbs
10.....	Mermaid Adjectives
12.....	Tinkerbell's Quick Fire Review #1
13.....	Tiger Lily Adverbs
15.....	Redskin Prepositions
17.....	Conjunction Capture
19.....	Poisoning Interjections
21.....	Tinkerbell's Quick Fire Review #2
22.....	"Hook or me this time!"
24.....	Answer Key



What is a noun?

A noun is a person, place, thing or idea.

Categories of nouns:

Abstract: nouns that convey ideas or philosophies (i.e. justice, love, knowledge).

Concrete: nouns that are tangible objects (i.e. dog, house, book)

Proper: individualized nouns that are capitalized (i.e. the Declaration of Independence)

Common: generic nouns that are not capitalized (i.e. declaration or independence)

Regular: When made plural, the noun ends in *s* or *es* (i.e. dogs, houses)

Irregular: When made plural, the form of the noun is changed or doesn't change at all (i.e. mice, geese, sheep)

Countable: Nouns that can be numbered (i.e. *five* cookies)

Uncountable (mass): Nouns that cannot be counted or numbered, usually nouns used in measuring (i.e. *one cup* of flour instead of *one* flour)

How do you identify a noun?

Nouns are often preceded by a determiner. A determiner is a pronoun or an article (a, an, the). We will talk more about pronouns later on. To see if a word is a noun, insert an article or pronoun:

Peter lost his *shadow*.

Peter lost *it*.



Wendy, John and Michael don't know how to fly! They will not be able to get to Neverland if they cannot fly there. Peter tell them that they need to think Happy Thoughts in order to get their feet off the ground. **Help Wendy, John and Michael think happy thoughts by circling all of the nouns from the paragraph below.**

****Don't worry about the pronouns for now, as we will discuss them further in the next section.**

She gave him a look of the most intense admiration, and he thought it was because he had run away, but it was really because he knew fairies. Wendy had lived such a home life that to know fairies struck her as quite delightful. She poured out questions about them, to his surprise, for they were rather a nuisance to him, getting in his way and so on, and indeed he sometimes had to give them a hiding. Still, he liked them on the whole, and he told her about the beginning of fairies.



Peter forgot to tell Wendy, John and Michael that they also need pixie dust to fly. But, Tinkerbell does not want to give the Darling children any of her pixie dust.

Catch Tinkerbell by underlining the nouns in the sentences below and categorizing them (a-abstract, c-concrete, p-proper, com-common, r-regular, ir-irregular, cnt-countable, uc-uncountable). If the noun fits in more than one category, write all of the categories.

1. He let poor Tink out of the drawer, and she flew about the nursery screaming with fury.
2. For the moment she had forgotten his ignorance about kisses.
3. "Wendy, Wendy, when you are sleeping in your silly bed you might be flying about with me saying funny things to the stars."
4. Michael was ready: he wanted to see how long it took him to do a billion miles.



SECOND TO THE RIGHT AND STRAIGHT ON TILL MORNING.

PIRATE PRONOUNS



What is a pronoun?

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Categories of pronouns:

Personal Pronouns (indicate first, second or third person, singular or plural, and with masculine, feminine or neuter gender)

Subjective: pronoun: form used for the subject of the sentence (i.e. I, you, he, she, we, they)

Objective pronoun: form used for the direct object, indirect object, or object of a preposition (i.e. me, you, him, her, us, them)

Impersonal pronouns (pronouns that do not reflect the characteristics of personal pronouns)

Indefinite pronouns: takes the place of a noun which cannot be named specifically (i.e. anyone, something, everybody, no one)

Reciprocal pronouns: indicates reciprocity, either singular or plural (i.e. each other, one another)

Reflexive and Intensive pronouns: form used to refer back to a noun used earlier in the sentence.

-Reflexive pronouns clarify (i.e. Captain Hook found himself alone on the ship)

-Intensive pronouns add emphasis (i.e. The pirates themselves kidnapped the lost boys)

Possessive pronouns

-Pronoun form: work as a free standing pronoun (i.e. the hat is *mine*)

-Determiner form: works as a determiner, or adjective, before a noun (i.e. *My* hook is sharp)

Interrogative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which and what, when used to begin a question

Demonstrative pronouns: point out a specific noun (i.e. this, that, these, those)

Relative pronouns: begins a relative, or adjective clause (i.e. the pirate *who* shot the gun, the ship which has sailed many times)



Captain Hook and his band of pirates have spotted Peter Pan and the Darling children. **Help them dodge Long Tom's fire by underlining the pronouns in the paragraph below and identifying what type of pronoun each falls under.**

In the midst of them, the blackest and largest jewel in that dark setting, reclined James Hook, or as he wrote himself, Jas. Hook, of whom it is said he was the only man that the Sea-Cook feared. He lay at his ease in a rough chariot drawn and propelled by his men, and instead of a right hand he had the iron hook with which ever and anon he encouraged them to increase their pace.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 7. _____ | |



SUCH IS THE
TERRIBLE MAN AGAINST
WHOM
PETER PAN IS
PITTED.

LOST BOY VERBS

What is a verb?

A verb shows action or state of being.

Categories of verbs:

Action Verbs: verbs in which the subject of the verb is performing an action (does not have to involve movement)

-Transitive verbs: verbs that are followed by a direct object (object that receives the action)

-Tootles *shot* the arrow.

-Intransitive verbs: verbs that are not followed by a direct object

-Tootles *shot*.

State of Being (existence) verbs:

-Be verbs: am, is, are was, were, being, been. These verbs can be used in different tenses, such as the present tense (I am young), past tense (I was young), future, (I will be old). There are other tenses but we will not discuss them at this time.

-Linking verbs: verbs that can be replaced by a form of be without changing the meaning of the sentence. (i.e. The Lost Boys *looked* (are) guilty).



Tinkerbell has convinced the Lost Boys that Wendy is a bird and that they should shoot the bird. **Help deflect the arrows by indentifying the italicized verb in the sentences below as a be verb (be), a linking verb (lnk), an intransitive verb (in), or a transitive verb (t).**

___1. Tootles *had been* in fewer adventures than any of them.

___2. Slightly *is* the most conceited of the boys.

___3. The boys *vanish* in the gloom.

___4. Next *comes* Nibs, the gay and debonair.

___5. "I *have seen* a wonderfuller thing," he cried.

___6. "It *looks* so weary."

___7. All but Tootles *popped* down their trees.

___8. "Peter *will be* so pleased."

___9. Tootles excitedly *fitted* the arrow to his bow.

___10. Wendy *fluttered* to the ground with an arrow in her breast.



IT IS THE KISS I GAVE HER. IT HAS SAVED HER LIFE.

AY, THAT'S A KISS.



To make amends for shooting, the Lost Boys are going to build a house for Wendy. **Help them build the house by underlining the verbs in the paragraph below and identifying which verb category they fall under.**

They were all delighted. “Quick,” he ordered them, “bring me each of you the best of what we have. Gut our house. Be sharp.” In a moment they looked as busy as tailors the night before a wedding. They skurried this way and that, down for bedding, up for firewood, and while they were at it, who should appear but John and Michael. As they dragged along the ground they fell asleep standing, stopped, woke up, moved another step and slept again.



LET US BUILD A
HOUSE AROUND
HER.



MERMAID ADJECTIVES

What is an adjective?

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun.

Categories of adjectives:

An adjective answers one of three questions

- Which one?: includes determiners and articles (a, an, the)
- How many?
- What kind?

An adjective can be an attributive pronoun or a predicate adjective depending on where the adjective is placed in the sentence.

- attributive adjectives are placed before the noun they are describing.

The *blue* lagoon is the mermaids' home.

- predicate adjectives follow a be or linking verb.

The lagoon is *blue*.



THE
MERMAIDS ARE
TRYING TO PULL WENDY
INTO THE
WATER.

Help Wendy escape by underlining the adjectives in the paragraph below.

The children often spent long summer days on this lagoon, swimming or floating most of the time, playing the mermaid games in the water, and so forth. You must not think from this that the mermaids were on friendly terms with them: on the contrary, it was among Wendy's lasting regrets that all the time she was on the island she never had a civil word from one of them.

Determine each adjective in the paragraph below as an attributive (a) or predicate (p) adjective.

If you shut your eyes and are a lucky one, you may see at times a shapeless pool of lovely pale colours suspended in the darkness; then if you squeeze your eyes tighter, the pool begins to take shape, and the colours become so vivid that with another squeeze they must go on fire. But just before you go on fire you see the lagoon. This is the nearest you ever get to it on the mainland, just one heavenly moment; if there could be two moments you might see the surf and hear the mermaids singing.



TINKERBELL'S QUICK FIRE REVIEW

1. What is a noun? What are the categories of nouns?

2. What is a pronoun? What are the two categories of pronouns and their subcategories?

3. What is a verb? What are the two categories of verbs and their subcategories?

4. What is an adjective? What questions do adjectives answer? What are the two types of adjectives?





TIGER LILY

ADVERBS

What is an adverb?

An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Categories of adverbs:

Adverbs answer one of three questions:

-how? for what purpose?

adverbs under this category can sometimes appear as phrases

-when?

-where?

Identifying an adverb:

To identify an adverb, try moving the word around to a different part of the sentence. If the sentence still makes sense and the meaning hasn't changed, chances are you have an adverb.

-The water rose *quickly* around Tiger Lily.

-The water *quickly* rose around Tiger Lily.



SHE WAS THE
DAUGHTER OF A CHIEF, SHE
MUSH DIES AS A CHIEF'S
DAUGHTER. IT IS ENOUGH.



CAPTAIN HOOK HAS CAPTURED TIGER LILY!

Help Peter save her by underlining the single word adverbs in the sentences below.

1. The boat drew nearer.
2. Now her fate would help to guard it also.
3. There was almost nothing he could not do, and he now imitated the voice of Hook.
4. "Better do what the captain orders," said Starkey nervously.
5. The real Hook was also in the water.
6. "Captain, is all well?" they asked timidly, but he answered with a hollow moan.
7. Then at last he spoke passionately.
8. By this time they were on the rock, and suddenly Hook remembered Tiger Lily.
9. "Where is the redskin?" he demanded abruptly.
10. "That is all right, captain," Smee answered complacently; "we let her go."

REDSKIN PREPOSITIONS



What is a preposition?

A preposition is a word that relates a noun or a pronoun to the rest of the sentence. The noun or pronoun is known as the object of a preposition.

Categories of Prepositions:

Prepositions act either as an adjective or as an adverb.

-If in the sentence the prepositional phrase comes before the verb, the phrase is almost always a preposition acting as an adjective.

-A prepositional phrase acts as an adverb when it answers the adverb questions: how, when and where.

Identifying a Prepositional Phrase:

Prepositions do not act alone, but as part of a phrase. Therefore, when you see a word that expresses time, location, or condition, followed by a noun or a pronoun, the word is a preposition. Here are a few of the most common prepositions:

after

around

because of

beside

by

during

for

from

in

near

of

on

since

through

to

under

until

with



Because Peter saved the chief's daughter, the redskins offer Peter and the Lost Boys friendship and protection from the pirates. **Help the redskins protect the hideout by underling the prepositional phrases in the paragraph below and identifying how the prepositions are working in the paragraph (i.e. adjective or adverb).**

One important result of the brush on the lagoon was that it made the redskins their friends. Peter had saved Tiger Lily from a dreadful fate, and now there was nothing she and her braves would not do for him. All night they sat above, keeping watch over the home under the ground and awaiting the big attack by the pirates which obviously could not be so much longer delayed. Even by day they hung about, smoking the pipe of peace, and looking almost as if they wanted tit-bits to eat.



THEY CALLED PETER THE GREAT WHITE FATHER, PROSTRATING THEMSELVES BEFORE HIM; AND HE LIKED THIS TREMENDOUSLY, SO THAT IT WAS NOT REALLY GOOD FOR HIM.



CONJUNCTION CAPTURE

What is a conjunction?

A conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases or clauses.

Categories of conjunctions:

1. Coordination conjunctions

-Remember this phrase: FANBOYS (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So).

2. Subordinating conjunctions

-Join an adverb clause to the main clause of a sentence. Some common subordinating conjunctions are: after, although, because, even though, if, since, so that, though, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, while.

3. Correlative conjunctions

-These are conjunctions that occur in pairs: both/and, either/or, neither/nor, not only/but also, and whtehr/or.

4. Conjunctive adverbs

-These are adverbs that also work as conjunctions by following a semicolon that joins two complete sentences. Some common conjunctive adverbs are: accordingly, also, furthermore, however, in addition, instead, meanwhile, nevertheless, still, then, therefore, thus.



Captain Hook's crew has captured Wendy and the Lost Boys. **Help Tinkerbell fly fast to warn Peter by underlining the conjunctions in the paragraph below.**

They were tied to prevent their flying away, doubled up with their knees close to their ears; and for this job the black pirate had cut a rope into nine equal pieces. All went well with the trussing until Slightly's turn came, when he was found to be like those irritating parcels that use up all the string in going round and leave no tags with which to tie a knot. The pirates kicked him in their rage, just as you kick the parcel (though in fairness you should kick the string); and strange to say it was Hook who told them to belay their violence.



SHE FLEW IN
EXCITEDLY, HER FACE
FLUSHED AND HER DRESS
STAINED WITH MUD.

POISONING INTERJECTIONS



What is an Interjection?

An interjection is a word used to express emotion at a low, moderate, or high level. Sometimes the interjection is part of a sentence, or is in a sentence of its own. Some examples of interjections are: well, wow, oh.



Peter flung out his arms. There were no children there, and it was night time; but he addressed all who might be dreaming of Neverland, and who were therefore nearer to him than you think...

Tinkerbell drank Peter's poisoned medicine. **Help bring her back to life by identifying the interjections in the sentences below.**

1. "Oh, you could never guess! she cried, and offered him three guesses.
2. "No!" shrieked Tinker Bell, who had heard Hook muttering about hid deed as he sped through the forest.
3. Why, Tink how dare you drink my medicine?"
4. "O Tink, did you drink it to save me?"

Write four sentences using interjections:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.





TINKERBELL'S QUICK FIRE REVIEW

1. What is an adverb? What questions does an adverb answer? How do you identify an adverb?

2. What is a preposition? What are the two ways prepositions are used?

3. What is a conjunction? What are the categories of conjunctions?

4. What is an interjection?





“HOOK OR ME
THIS TIME!”

The final battle between Peter Pan and Captain Hook has begun. **Help Peter battle against Hook by writing five sentences, each sentence including each of the eight parts of speech.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

CONGRATS, ADVENTURERS!



You have successfully journeyed through Neverland, battling pirates, all while learning and conquering the eight parts of speech. Keep the memories of the adventure with you, and remember these lessons that you have learned.

ANSWER KEY:

Neverland nouns exercise #1

She gave him a **look** of the most intense **admiration**, and he thought it was because he had run away, but it was really because he knew **fairies**. **Wendy** had lived such a home **life** that to know **fairies** struck her as quite delightful. She poured out **questions** about them, to his **surprise**, for they were rather a **nuisance** to him, getting in his **way** and so on, and indeed he sometimes had to give them a **hiding**. Still, he liked them on the **whole**, and he told her about the **beginning** of **fairies**.

Exercise #2

1. He let poor Tink (**concrete, proper**) out of the drawer (**concrete, common, regular, countable**), and she flew about the nursery (**concrete, common, regular, countable**) screaming with fury (**abstract, common, regular**).
2. For the moment (**abstract, common, regular**) she had forgotten his ignorance (**abstract, common, regular**) about kisses (**concrete, common, regular, countable**).
3. "Wendy, Wendy (**concrete, proper**), when you are sleeping in your silly bed (**concrete, common, regular, countable**) you might be flying about with me saying funny things (**concrete, common, regular, countable**) to the stars (**concrete, common, regular, countable**)."
4. Michael (**concrete, proper**) was ready: he wanted to see how long it took him to do a billion miles (**concrete, common, regular, countable**).
5. It was just at this moment (**abstract, common, regular**) that Mr. and Mrs. Darling (**concrete, proper**) hurried with Nana (**common, proper**) out of 27.

Pirate Pronouns exercise #1

In the midst of them, the blackest and largest jewel in that dark setting, reclined James Hook, or as he wrote himself, Jas. Hook, of whom it is said he was the only man that the Sea-Cook feared. He lay at his ease in a rough chariot drawn and propelled by his men, and instead of a right hand he had the iron hook with which ever and anon he encouraged them to increase their pace.

1. objective
2. subjective
3. reflexive
4. relative
5. subjective
6. subjective
7. subjective
8. possessive
9. possessive
10. subjective
11. subjective
12. objective
13. determiner

Lost Boy Verbs exercise #1

1. Tootles *had been* in fewer adventures than any of them. (**be**)
2. Slightly *is* the most conceited of the boys. (**be**)
3. The boys *vanish* in the gloom. (**intransitive**)
4. Next *comes* Nibs, the gay and debonair. (**linking**)
5. "I *have seen* a wonderfuller thing," he cried. (**transitive**)
6. "It *looks* so weary." (**linking**)
7. All but Tootles *popped* down their trees. (**intransitive**)
8. "Peter *will be* so pleased." (**be**)
9. Tootles excitedly *fitted* the arrow to his bow. (**transitive**)
10. Wendy *fluttered* to the ground with an arrow in her breast. (**intransitive**)

Lost Boy Verbs exercise #2

They *were* (**be**) all delighted. "Quick," he *ordered* (**transitive**) them, "*bring* (**transitive**) me each of you the best of what we have. *Gut* (**transitive**) our house. *Be* (**be**) sharp." In a moment they *looked* (**linking**) as busy as tailors the night before a wedding. They *scurried* (**intransitive**) this way and that, down for bedding, up for firewood, and while they *were* (**be**) at it, who *should appear* (**intransitive**) but John and Michael. As they *dragged* (**intransitive**) along the ground they *fell* (**linking**) asleep standing, *stopped* (**intransitive**), *woke up* (**intransitive**), *moved* (**transitive**) another step and *slept* (**intransitive**) again.

Mermaid Adjectives exercise #1

The children often spent **long summer** days on **this** lagoon, swimming or floating most of **the** time, playing **the mermaid** games in **the** water, and so forth. You must not think from this that **the** mermaids were on **friendly** terms with them: on **the** contrary, it was among **Wendy's lasting** regrets that all **the** time she was on **the** island she never had a **civil** word from one of them.

Mermaid Adjectives exercise #2

If you shut **your** (**a**) eyes and are a **lucky** (**a**) one, you may see at times a **shapeless** (**a**) pool of **lovely pale** (**a**) colours suspended in **the** (**a**) darkness; then if you squeeze **your** (**a**) eyes tighter, **the** (**a**) pool begins to take shape, and **the** (**a**) colours become so **vivid** (**p**) that with **another** (**a**) squeeze they must go on fire. But just before you go on fire you see **the** (**a**) lagoon. This is **the** (**a**) nearest you ever get to it on **the** (**a**) mainland, just **one heavenly** (**a**) moment; if there could be **two** (**a**) moments you might see **the** (**a**) surf and hear **the** (**a**) mermaids singing.

Tinkerbell's Quick Fire Review #1

1. What is a noun? What are the categories of nouns?

-A noun is a person place or thing

-abstract, concrete, common, proper, regular, irregular, countable and uncountable

2. What is a pronoun? What are the two categories of pronouns, and their subcategories?

-A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun

-Personal pronouns: subjective, objective, reflexive, intensive, possessive

-Impersonal pronouns: indefinite, reciprocal, interrogative, demonstrative, relative

3. What is a verb? What are the two categories of verbs and their subcategories?

-A verb shows action or a state of being

-State of being verbs: be verbs and linking verbs

-Action verbs: intransitive and transitive verbs

4. What is an adjective? What questions do adjectives answer?

What are the two types of adjectives?

-An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun

-which one, how many, what kind

-attributive and predicative

Tiger Lily adverbs exercise #1

1. The boat drew nearer.

2. Now her fate would help to guard it also.

3. There was almost nothing he could not do, and he now imitated the voice of Hook.

4. "Better do what the captain orders," said Starkey nervously.

5. The real Hook was also in the water.

6. "Captain, is all well?" they asked timidly, but he answered with a hollow moan.

7. Then at last he spoke passionately.

8. By this time they were on the rock, and suddenly Hook remembered Tiger Lily.

9. "Where is the redskin?" he demanded abruptly.

10. "That is all right, captain," Smee answered complacently; "we let her go."

Redskin Prepositions exercise #1

One important result of the brush (**adjective**) on the lagoon (**adverb**) was that it made the redskins their friends. Peter had saved Tiger Lily from a dreadful fate (**adverb**), and now there was nothing she and her braves would not do for him. All night they sat above, keeping watch over the home (**adverb**) under the ground (**adjective**) and awaiting the big attack by the pirates (**adjective**) which obviously could not be so much longer delayed. Even by day (**adverb**) they hung about, smoking the pipe of peace (**adjective**), and looking almost as if they wanted tit-bits to eat (**adjective**).

Conjunction Conflict

They were tied to prevent their flying away, doubled up with their knees close to their ears; and for this job the black pirate had cut a rope into nine equal pieces. All went well with the trussing until Slightly's turn came, when he was found to be like those irritating parcels that use up all the string in going round.

and leave no tags with which to tie a knot. The pirates kicked him in their rage, just as you kick the parcel (though in fairness you should kick the string); and strange to say it was Hook who told them to belay their violence.

Poisoning Interjections

1. "Oh, you could never guess! she cried, and offered him three guesses.

2. "No!" shrieked Tinker Bell, who had heard Hook muttering about hid deed as he sped through the forest.

3. "Why, Tink how dare you drink my medicine?"

4. "O Tink, did you drink it to save me?"

Tinkerbell's Quick Fire Review #2

1. What is an adverb? What questions does an adverb answer?

How do you identify an adverb?

-An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. The adverb answers the questions how, when and where. You can identify an adverb by moving it to another part of the sentence, and if it doesn't change the meaning of the sentence, it is an adverb.

2. What is a preposition? What are the two ways prepositions are used?

-A preposition is a word that relates a noun or pronoun to the rest of the sentence. The two ways prepositions are used are as adjectives or as adverbs.

3. What is a conjunction? What are the categories of conjunctions?

-A conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases or clauses.

-Coordinating, Subordinating, Correlative, Conjunctive

4. What is an interjection?

-An interjection is a word used to express emotion at a low, moderate or high level.



ALL CHILDREN, EXCEPT ONE,
GROW UP.