

UbD Lesson Plan

Course Name: Academic Writing Skills 1: Paragraphs

Code: 0910307

Lecture 4: Parts of Speech 1: Nouns, Pronouns, and Verbs

Time: 90'

Lecturer: Mr. Thongsy XUAMOLEE

Year: 2

Semester: I

Academic Year: 2021-2022

Stage 1 – Designed Results

Objectives: After the completion of the lecture, students will be able to:

- 1) define noun, pronoun, and verb;
- 2) explain the usage of noun, pronoun, and verb;
- 3) identify types of nouns, pronouns, and verbs; and
- 4) write noun, pronoun, and verb in sentences correctly.

Understandings:

Students will understand some parts of speech: noun, pronoun, and verb.

Essential Questions:

What is a noun?
How many types of nouns are they in English?
What is a pronoun?
How many types of pronouns are they in English?
What is a verb?
How many types of verbs are they in English?

Knowledge:

Students will know some parts of speech: noun, pronoun, and verb.

Skills:

Students will be able to define, explain,

Stage 2 – Assessment Evidence

Performance Tasks:

1. Write definitions of nouns, pronouns, and verbs.
2. Explain the use of nouns, pronouns, and verbs.

Other Evidence:

1. Quizzes, tests, observation, or homework.
2. Criteria for achievement.

Stage 3 – Learning Plan

Activity 1: Teacher presents nouns to the students (Time: 50 minutes)

1. Nouns

A noun is defined as words that refer to the people, places, things, or ideas:

- *People:* Farmer, mechanic, father, Professor Haskins, editors, Marcia, etc.
- *Animal:* Chickens, a duck, a pig, cows, an elephant, etc.
- *Places:* Ocean, Canada, porch, Spain, classroom, etc.
- *Things:* Scissors, giraffe, pen, smiles, tugboat, skateboard, braces, drill, etc.
- *Ideas:* love, inspiration, courage, anxiety, eagerness, happiness, etc.

1.1 Types of Nouns

1) Common Noun:

A common noun refers to people or things in general, e.g. *boy, country, bridge, city, birth, day, happiness.*

2) Proper Noun

A proper noun is a name of a particular person, place, or thing, e.g. *Steven, Africa, London, Monday.* In written English, proper nouns begin with capital letters.

3) Concrete Noun

A concrete noun refers to people and to things that exist physically and can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. Examples include *dog, building, coffee, tree, rain, beach, tune.*

4) Abstract Noun

An abstract noun refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions - things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality, e.g. *truth, danger, happiness, time, friendship, humor.*

5) Collective Noun

Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things, e.g. *audience, family, government, team, jury.* In American English, most collective nouns are treated as singular, with a singular verb.

6) Countable and Uncountable Noun

Nouns can be either countable or uncountable nouns. **Countable nouns** are those that refer to something that can be counted and they have both singular and plural forms while **uncountable nouns** do not typically refer to things that can be counted and so they do not regularly have a plural form.

Countable Nouns		Uncountable Nouns
Singular forms	Plural forms	Singular forms – No plural forms
A book	Many books	Water – Not waters
An umbrella	3 umbrellas	Money – Not moneys
A watch	A few watches	Rain – Not rains
A baby	Some babies	Flour – Not flours
A wife	2 wives	Earth – Not earths

2. Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used in place of nouns that usually come before it in order to make writing clearer, smoother, and less awkward.

- In the sentence, “Noy feels that he can win the race,” *he* is the pronoun, and Noy is the antecedent.

- In the sentence, “Kham and Noy know that they are best friends,” *they* is the pronoun, and Kham and Noy are the noun antecedents.

Common Types of Pronouns

Who	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
1 st person singular	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
1 st person plural	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
2 nd person singular and plural	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself /Yourselves
3 rd person plural	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
3 rd person singular	He	Him	His	His	Himself
	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
	It	It	Its	Its	Itself

3. Verbs

Verbs are words that describe the actions of a subject whether physically or mentally. For example, go, eat, see, hear, or write, etc. verbs also describe a “state of being” such as verbs *be, exist, or become*, etc.

Some common types of verbs to be studied: action verb, linking verb, helping verb, and verb forms.

3.1 Action Verbs

An action verb is a verb that tells what action (often a physical action) a subject is performing, has performed, or will perform.

Ex:

- My father *delivers* packages to department stores each day.
- Louie *bowled* a perfect game last night.
- Suzanne *skated* across the rink in Central Park, etc.

3.2 Linking Verbs

A linking verb is a verb that is functioned to connect (or link) a subject to a noun or an adjective in the predicate. The most common linking verbs are the forms of the verb “to be” (*is, are, was, were, been, being, am*) and *appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, and turn*, etc.

Ex:

- **My sister is a doctor.** (The linking verb, *is*, connects the subject, *sister*, with the predicate nominative, *doctor*.)
- **He appeared tired.** (The linking verb, *appeared*, links the subject, *He*, with the predicate adjective, *tired*.) etc.

3.3 Helping Verbs

A helping verb assists the main verb in a sentence. There can be more than one helping verb in each sentence. In a questioning (interrogative) sentence, the helping verb is usually separated from the main verb.

The common helping verbs are: *am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being, has, had, have, do, does, did, may, might, must, can, could, shall, should, will, and would.*

Ex:

- The members *are* going to the city tomorrow evening.
- *Are* the members going to the city tomorrow evening? Etc.

Note: The *italicized* word in each sentence below is the helping verb. The underlined word is the main verb.

3.4 Verb forms

1) Regular Verbs

Regular verbs are verbs that add -ed to the infinitive form of the verbs when they are used in the forms of past simple and past participle.

Infinitive form	Past simple form	Past participle form
To want	wanted	wanted
To close	closed	closed
To believe	believed	believed

2) Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs are verbs that change their forms from infinitive form to past simple and past participle forms.

Infinitive form	Past simple form	Past participle form
To go	went	gone
To bring	brought	brought
To cut	cut	cut

Activity 2: Teacher gives some exercises to the students to do and then the teacher check their understanding (Time: 20 minutes)

Exercise 1: Nouns – Use the following nouns to create appropriate sentences

Coffee	editor	Lao PDR	skateboard	inspiration
Happiness	danger	government	men	earth

Exercise 2: Pronouns – Read each sentence and underline the two pronouns found in each sentence.

- a. This is the way to do it.
- b. He hurt himself during gym class.
- c. Can you and they finish the cleaning by three o'clock?
- d. Who is the person with her?
- e. I held the door for them.
- f. Please tell him that we said hello.
- g. Ours is older than theirs.
- h. Neither of them is the clear winner of the race as of now.
- i. Will she watch someone while Sarah goes shopping?
- j. Those are the best ones to buy.
- k. Please bring yours to us.
- l. After Jerry spotted the giraffe, he photographed it.
- m. Everything has gone well for us.
- n. Will they be able to move the belongings by themselves?
- o. All of the students know both.

Exercise 3: Verbs – Underline the verb in each of the following sentences.

- a. Will he remember the name of the boys?
- b. Yes, she understands your explanation.
- c. Please shuffle the cards now.
- d. Send the messenger to the principal's office.
- e. Juan jokes around most of the time.
- f. You omitted several names of tonight's program.
- g. The scientists simulated the rocket's path.
- h. Mrs. Simmons, our teacher, erased the board quickly.
- i. The plant withered last week.
- j. Coach Albers inspired us before the big football game last week.

Contact information:

Email: thongsy_su.la@yahoo.com

Mobile: +85620-28666877

Activity 3: Q & A (Time: 15 minutes)

Activity 4: Setting assignments. (Time: 5 minutes)

1. Teacher tells the students to write a short paragraph about their daily activities.
2. Teacher recommends the students to read more about Nouns, Pronouns, and Verbs.

Assessment

The lecture content will be assessed based on the following criteria:

Souphanouvong University		Faculty of Education				
Name:	Examiner:					
Key components of this assignment	F	D/D ⁺	C/C ⁺	B/B ⁺	A	

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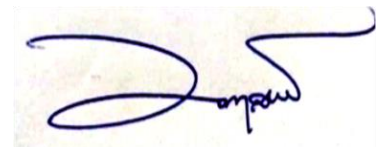
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Lecturer



Thongsy Xuamolee