

**Section: Grammar**  
**Heading: Unit #1: Parts of Speech Review**

**Date:**

There are eight parts of speech:

1. **noun:** a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea

**Types of nouns:**

**common noun:** a general name for a person, place, thing, or idea; common nouns are not capitalized

**Examples:** leader, forest, mountain

**proper noun:** the name of a particular person, place, thing, or idea; proper nouns are always capitalized

**Examples:** Sequoia, Giant Forest, Mount Whitney

**concrete noun:** the name of a thing that can be seen, heard, smelled, touched, or tasted

**Examples:** rainbow, thunder, sapling, feather, blueberry

**abstract noun:** the name of an idea, feeling, quality, or characteristic

**Examples:** happiness, beauty, freedom, humor, greed

**collective noun:** a word that names a group of people or things

**Examples:** class, crowd, family, staff, team

2. **pronoun:** a word that replaces a noun

**Types of pronouns:**

**personal pronouns:**

	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Possessive</b>
<b>Singular</b>			
1st	I	me	my, mine
2nd	you	you	your, yours
3rd	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, hers, its

**Plural**

1st	we	us	our, ours
2nd	you	you	your, yours
3rd	they	them	their, theirs

**subject pronoun:** used as a subject in a sentence or as a predicate pronoun after a linking verb

**Examples:**

subject pronoun: You and he think the diamond is cursed.

predicate pronoun: The royal jewelers are they.

**object pronoun:** used as a direct object, an indirect object, or an object of a preposition

**Examples:**

direct object: The mysterious death of King Tut fascinates me.

indirect object: I told her the whole story.

object of a preposition: I can tell the story to you and him.

**possessive pronoun:** a personal pronoun used to show ownership

**Examples:**

The museum kept its amazing secret for years.

Is that book yours?

**reflexive pronoun:** refers to the subject and directs the action of the verb back to the subject

**Examples:**

Houdini called himself a master escape artist.

Lynne dedicated herself to learning Houdini's secrets.

**intensive pronoun:** emphasizes a noun or another pronoun in the same sentence

**Examples:**

You yourselves have seen magic shows on TV.

I myself like to perform magic tricks.

**interrogative pronoun:** used to introduce a question

**Examples:**

Who made up this riddle?

Which riddle are you talking about?

\*Who is always used as a subject or a predicate pronoun.

\*Whom is always used as an object.

**demonstrative pronoun:** points out a person, place, thing, or idea

**Examples:**

This is the game that we created.

Those are the playing pieces.

**indefinite pronoun:** does not refer to a specific person, place, thing, or idea

**Examples:**

Something unusual is going on in Loch Ness.

Has anyone photographed the Loch Ness monster?

**3. adjective:** a word that describes a noun or a pronoun**Types of adjectives:**

**article:** used before a noun

**Examples:**

A sudden turn can cause an accident.

The competition continued through the afternoon.

\*Use *a* before a word beginning with a consonant sound (a ball).

\*Use *an* before a word beginning with a vowel sound (an egg).

**proper adjective:** formed from a proper noun; always capitalized

**Examples:**

Shakespearean

Asian

Spanish

Islamic

**comparative adjectives:** used to compare two things

**Rules:**

- For an adjective of one syllable, add -er. (warm - warmer)
- For an adjective of more than one syllable, add more. (shocking - more shocking)
- For an adjective that ends in y, drop the y and add -ier in the comparative. (lucky - luckier)

**superlative adjectives:** used to compare three or more things

**Rules:**

- For an adjective of one syllable, add -est. (dark - darkest)
- For an adjective that ends in y, drop the y and add -iest. (funny - funniest)
- For an adjective of two or more syllables, add the word most. (wonderful - most wonderful)

**4. verb:** a word that indicates an action or a state of being**Types of verbs:**

**action verb:** tells what its subject does

**Example:**

He climbs the Empire State Building.

**linking verb:** links its subject to a word in the predicate

**Example:**

King King is a huge gorilla.

**helping verb:** helps main verbs express precise shades of meaning

**Example:**

We have watched the movie four times.

**Verb tenses:**

**present tense:** tells what is happening now.

**Example:**

Jamie **runs** today in the big race.

**past tense:** tells about an action which happened in the past

**Example:**

Jamie **ran** in the preliminary race yesterday.

**future tense:** tells about an action which will occur in the future; formed by using the helping verb will with the present tense verb

**Example:**

Jamie **will run** in the Olympics.

**Rules:**

1. An **irregular verb** is any verb that does not follow the **-ed** pattern for forming the past tense and past participle. Instead the spelling changes for these verbs.

**Examples:**

**Present:** We **ride** bareback most days.

**Past:** Yesterday we **rode** with saddles.

**Past Participle:** Many times we **have ridden** without saddling up first.

2. The subject and verb in a sentence must agree in number. A singular subject must be used with the singular form of the verb.

**Example:**

The **cat eats** from its own special bowl.

3. A plural subject must be used with a plural verb.

**Example:**

Some **cats eat** from garbage cans.

4. Some verbs like **have** and **be** are irregular and have special singular and plural forms.

**Examples:**

A cat **is** very fast. (singular subject with singular form of be)

Many cats **are** very fast. (plural subject with plural form of be)

My cat **has** sharp claws. (singular subject with singular form of have)

Many cats **have** sharp claws. (plural subject with plural form of have)

5. **adverb**: a word that describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb

\*Adverbs answer the questions how (patiently), when (sometimes), where (inside), and to what extent (extremely).

\*Many adverbs are formed by adding the suffix -ly to adjectives (sudden-suddenly). Sometimes a base word's spelling changes when -ly is added (true-truly or heavy-heavily).

**Examples:**

The rocket ascended suddenly. (after verb)

The rocket suddenly ascended. (before verb)

Suddenly, the rocket ascended. (at beginning of sentence)

**Types of adverbs:**

**comparative adverbs**: used to compare two things

**Rules:**

- For an adverb of one syllable, add -er. (She swallowed harder.)
- For an adverb of more than one syllable, add more. (Their camp rebelled even more openly.)
- For an adverb that ends in y, drop the y and add -ier in the comparative.

**superlative adverbs**: used to compare three or more things

**Rules:**

- For an adverb of one syllable, add -est.
- For an adverb of two or more syllables, add the word most.

6. **conjunction**: a word that connects words, groups of words, or sentences

**Types of conjunctions:**

**coordinating conjunction**: connects words used in the same way

For  
And  
Nor  
But  
Or  
Yet  
So

**Example:**

Insects and crustaceans have eyes with many lenses.

**correlative conjunctions:** pairs of words that connect words used in the same way

both...and  
either...or  
not only...but also  
neither...nor  
whether...or

**Example:**

Their eye lenses are not only long but also cylindrical.

**subordinating conjunction:** connects a subordinate (dependent) clause to an independent clause

**Common subordination conjunctions:**

although  
because  
since  
when

**Example:**

Because it is going to rain, I brought my umbrella.

**7. preposition:** a word that shows a relationship between a noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence

**Common prepositions:**

about at despite like to  
above before down near toward  
across behind during of under  
after below except off until  
against beneath for on up  
along beside from out with  
among between in over within

around beyond inside past without  
as by into through

**Examples:**

A) The worm is on the apple.

B) The worm is beside the apple.

8. **interjection:** a word that calls attention, indicates a pause, says yes or no, or expresses an emotion

**Examples:**

A) Hey, look at that bug.

B) It's a cockroach! Yuck!