

## INTRODUCTION TO PARTS OF SPEECH

**Nouns**    **Pronouns**    **Adjectives**                      Verbs    Adverbs                      Prepositions    Conjunctions    Interjections

### NOUN

a			or	
<i>person</i>	<i>place</i>	<i>thing</i>		<i>idea</i>
			(emotion, belief, thought, concept)	
student	Los Angeles	spoon		peace
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.	Los Angeles High School	car		freedom
girl	city	lipstick		equality
farmers	school	radio		fairness
boyfriend	bathroom	books		racism
senator	Iraq	computer game		injustice
boss	beach	cell phone		think
		Statue of Liberty		intelligence

### PRONOUN

**a word that replaces or stands in for a NOUN**

I my mine me we our ours us you your yours he his him she her hers it its they their theirs them myself yourself yourselves ourselves himself herself itself themselves  
who whom whose anybody anyone anything everybody everyone everything nobody neither nobody none no one somebody someone

**SPECIALS: that this these those all another any both each either few many several more most much neither other one some other which what**

Specials can be either pronouns (Give me that. This isn't so bad.) or adjectives (I loved that movie, but I don't have any money left).

### ADJECTIVE

**a word that modifies, describes, adjusts, or shapes a NOUN or PRONOUN**

red blue black white pretty ugly tall short round square fast slow smart dumb diligent lazy obvious subtle selfish generous honest insincere cute  
unattractive kind mean curious indifferent sleepy alert happy sad silly serious tired energized industrious idle famous unknown brave fearful rich poor  
indolent ambitious fortunate unlucky fancy simple plain ornate new old young aged wild tame ferocious gentle just unjust free enslaved literate illiterate

# INTRODUCTION TO PARTS OF SPEECH

Nouns      Pronouns      Adjectives      **Verbs**      Adverbs      Prepositions      Conjunctions      Interjections

## **The RUNDOWN on verbs.**

**Every sentence needs a verb. A verb tells what the subject HAS, DOES, IS, or FEELS.**

VERBS express ACTION (has or does) or BEING (is or feels).

Verbs are our friends. They tell us TIME and NUMBER—when and how many.

**PRESENT – for situations that exist now; for repeated actions**

She works every day.      They work on their homework after dinner.

**PAST – for situations that occurred in the past**

Yesterday she worked hard to finish her project.      They worked all night.

**FUTURE – for situations that will occur in the future**

She will work harder next time.      They will work on other projects.

**PRESENT PERFECT – for something that took place in the past and may still be going on**

She has worked on her math homework.      They have worked on their English.

**PAST PERFECT – for something that took place before something else in the past**

She had worked on her English before dinner.      They had worked on their math before they left school.

**FUTURE PERFECT – for something that will take place before something else in the future**

By the time she is finished, she will have worked two hours on her math.  
They will have worked for two days on their English project.

**PRESENT**

walk(s)

The dog walks.

The dogs walk.

**PAST**

walked

The dog walked.

The dogs walked.

**FUTURE**

will walk

The dog will walk.

The dogs will walk.

**PRESENT PERFECT**

have (has) walked

The dog has walked.

The dogs have walked.

**PAST PERFECT**

had walked

The dog had walked.

The dogs had walked.

**FUTURE PERFECT**

will have walked

The dog will have walked.

The dogs will have walked.

How about some practice?

VERB	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	PRESENT PERFECT	PAST PERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
1. run						
2. sing						
3. clean						
4. look						
5. succeed						
6. advise						
7. complete						
8. name						
9. cry						
10. win						
11. think						
12. teach						
13. swing						
14. stand						
15. seek						
16. catch						
17. bend						
18. bring						
19. feel						
20. find						
21. hold						
22. leave						
23. lose						

# MORE VERBS!

## FORMS OF BE, HAVE, AND DO

**BE, HAVE, and DO** are verbs we use very often. Sometimes they are *main* verbs, and sometimes they are used with another verb as a *helping verb*.

### ***MAIN VERB***

Homework is essential.

Ice cream cones are delicious.

Books have deep messages sometimes.

My mother does her best.

Parents generally do the right thing. .

### ***HELPING VERB***

Robin is reading a short story.

My friends and I are eating two apiece.

Writers usually have written them for a purpose.

However, she does argue with me too much.

They do talk a lot, though.

### ***SUBJECT (singular)***

I  
you  
he, she, it (or singular noun)

### ***BE***

am, was  
are, were  
is, was

### ***HAVE***

have, had  
have, had  
has, had

### ***DO***

do, did  
do, did  
does, did

### ***SUBJECT (plural)***

we, you, they (or plural noun)

### ***BE***

are, were

### ***HAVE***

have, had

### ***DO***

do, did

**SUMMARY:** You can use **be, have, and do** as *main* verbs and as *helping* verbs, but they have *different forms* for different *tenses* and *subjects*.

Putting the correct verb with the correct subject in the correct tense is called SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT.

How about some practice?

1. The Waids (is, are) good farmers.
2. The weather (is, are) very dry this year.
3. The crops (do, did) well last year.
4. Animals (has, have, had) problems when the weather (is, are) dry.
5. Last year the farmers (have, had) a great harvest.
6. (Do, Does) wheat need a lot of water?
7. How much rain (do, does) the crops need?
8. Why (do, does) I give homework?
9. I think students' homework (is, are) good practice.
10. Sometimes students (is, are) confused about new ideas.
11. What (is, are) the most important things to remember?
12. Each one of the ideas (is, are) important.
13. Homework assignments (do, does) represent an important chance to master many different concepts, and a student (has, have) to do them to (be, are) successful in this class.

## INTRODUCTION TO PARTS OF SPEECH

Nouns

Pronouns

Adjectives

Verbs

**Adverbs**

Prepositions Conjunctions Interjections

An **ADVERB** is a word that tells us more about other words, especially verbs. Many times the adverb will describe how, where or when an action verb takes place. Sometimes adverbs modify *adjectives* and other *adverbs*.

### modifying verbs

*how*

Scott carefully finished his homework.  
The couple danced gracefully.  
I gently sprinkled spices into the soup.

*where*

I have to put the dogs out every morning.  
He cleaned the carpet inside the house.  
She went downstairs to answer the door.

*when*

We're going to the store today.  
They recently moved into our neighborhood.  
My cousin is never afraid.  
We often eat dinner with our friends.

### modifying adjectives

The class became very quiet.  
The student is extremely bright.  
Our teacher is usually happy.  
The dinner was exceedingly delicious.  
We had a badly damaged house after the storm.  
A well written story is a pleasure to read.  
The cruise ship was incredibly huge.  
Melissa displayed her carefully painted portraits.  
Any story that Mr. Chuckles tells is truly funny.  
I find house cleaning to be a task that is somewhat enjoyable.  
That furniture that they sell is fairly sturdy.

### modifying other adverbs

She sang more beautifully tonight than last night.  
Our team won most often.  
The children awoke unusually early.  
The man smiled very often.  
The migrating birds were flying surprisingly low.  
The dancer leaped breathtakingly high.  
The basketball player was really, really tall.  
He left very soon after he arrived. They will most certainly arrive in a moment.  
Please leave right now.  
I was sinking more slowly than the rock.  
Adverbs may also modify other adverbs surprisingly well.

## Examples of Adverbs

Kindly, slowly, here, often, and very are examples of adverbs.

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Modify means to add to or change the meaning of a word.

### Spotting an Adverb

#### *End in "-ly"*

**Many adverbs end in "-ly"**. If you are not sure of the part of speech a word would be, and it ends with "-ly", it is probably an adverb.

Examples include: Financially Willfully Abruptly Endlessly Firmly Delightfully Quickly Lightly Eternally Delicately Wearily Sorrowfully Beautifully Truthfully

#### **Other examples of adverbs would be words that how something was done or the manner in which it was done.**

These would be words like: Uneasily Weirdly Cheerfully Expertly Wholeheartedly Randomly Brutally Really Briskly Sloppily Wickedly

#### **Tell Where Action Happened**

Some adverbs tell the place of an action, or where it occurred.

Adverbs like this would be: Here There Everywhere Somewhere In Inside Underground Out Outside Upstairs Downstairs

#### **Tell When Action Happened**

Adverbs that tell when an action occurred, or its time, include: Now First Last Early Yesterday Tomorrow Today Later Often Never Monthly Always Usually

#### **Tell the Extent of the Action**

Adverbs can describe to what extent something was done or an action was executed.

These would include: Very Too Almost Also Only Enough So Quite Almost Rather

#### **Adverbs Are Intensifiers**

One function of adverbs is to intensify the meaning of the word it is modifying. It does this by either putting more or less emphasis on the word, amplifying the meaning of the word, or to toning down the feeling of the word.

Here are some sentences with the  
emphasizing adverb; underline it:

I really don't care.

He literally wrecked his car.

I am certain of the facts, for sure.

You simply don't understand.

I so want to go to the concert.

Sentences that amplify would be  
like:

She completely rejected his proposal.

I heartily endorsed the new restaurant.

I so want that new toy.

He completely understands me.

I absolutely refuse to stay here any longer.

Adverbs and adverb phrases that tone down  
the feeling or mood would include:

I sort of felt betrayed by you.

You can improve on this to some extent.

She kind of likes the movie.

The boss almost quit his job after that.

I somewhat understand what you are saying.

She mildly disapproved of his actions.

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# INTRODUCTION TO **PARTS OF SPEECH**

“The Most Dangerous Game”

Nouns      Pronouns      Adjectives      **Verbs** + **Adverbs**      Prepositions      Conjunctions      Interjections



INTRODUCTION TO **PARTS OF SPEECH**

“The Most Dangerous Game”

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