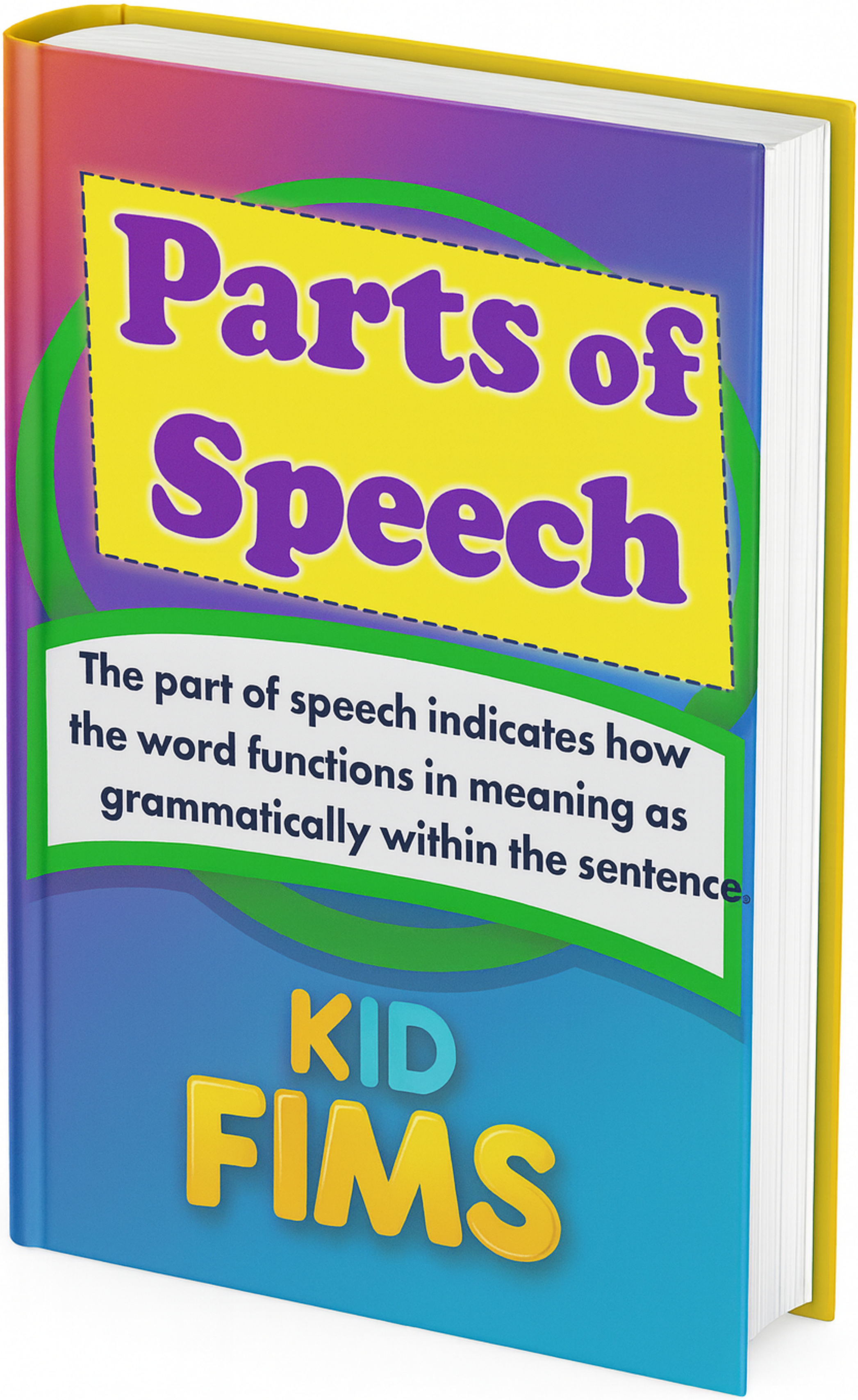
Parts of Speech
The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as grammatically within the sentence.
KID FIMS

Parts of Speech

The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence.

Farrah Cunningham

Nouns

A **noun** is the name of a person, place, thing, animals, or idea.

Person	Place	Thing	Idea
girl	school	pencil	freedom
boy	home	cabinet	hope

The **girl** lost her **pencil**.

Forrest Cunningham

Pronouns

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun in a sentence.

I	you	she	he
it	we	they	me

Rob said that **he** wanted popcorn

Janet Cunningham

Verbs

A verb tells what action someone or something is doing or expresses a state of being.

Action		State of Being		
run	jump	am	is	were
sit	talk	are	was	

My horse is fast. He runs across the field.

Forrest Cunningham

Adverbs

An adverb describes a verb, adjective, or adverb. It tells how, when, where, or to what extent.

How	When	Where	To what Extent
quickly	today	outside	always
slowly	soon	above	seldom

Today, I finished my homework quickly.

Forrest Cunningham

Adjectives

An **adjective** describes a noun or a pronoun. It tells what kind, how many, or which one.

What Kind	How Many	Which One
happy	more	these
brave	two	that

The brave bear protected her two cubs.

Farrell Cunningham

Prepositions

A preposition describes a relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in a sentence.

from	to	until
over	up	after

The deer sprinted up the hill to safety.

Conjunctions

The conjunction joins words or phrases in a sentence.

and	but	or	nor	yet
while	either	because	for	

Would you like macaroni and cheese or a peanut butter and jelly sandwich?

Farrell Cunningham

Interjections

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses strong feeling or emotion.

Help! Oh! Ouch!
Ugh! Whew! Look out!

Ugh! That bug is gross.

Farrah Cunningham

Articles

The words a, an, and the are special adjectives called articles. An article is used before a noun.

a	an	the
a bird	an eagle	the boy
a rabbit	an elephant	the tree

A bird is sitting in the tree.

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Parts of Speech

Noun

Represents a person, place, thing, or idea

dog school book

Pronoun

Replaces a noun

he it they

Verb

Expresses an action or state

run jump

Adjective

Describes a noun or pronoun

tall red soft

Adverb

Connects a verb, adjective, or adverb

quickly very always

Article

Precedes a noun

a an

Preposition

Indicates place, time, or relation-

Conjunction

Connects words, clauses or sentences

Interjection

Conveys emotion or reaction

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUN

Person, Place or Thing

Person:	Place:	Thing:
Boy	Home	Apple
Girl	School	Backpack
Teacher	Park	Pencil

PRONOUN

Takes The Place of a Noun and May Replace a Name

I	He	Us
Me	She	You
We	They	It

VERB

Describes an Action or a State of Being

Action:	State of Being:
Run	Am
Walk	Are
Think	Was
Talk	Is

ADVERB

Tells How, When, Where, or To What Extent

How:	Where:
Perfectly	Here
When:	**Extent:**
Yesterday	Completely

ADJECTIVE

Describes a Noun or Pronoun. Also Says How Many, What Kind, or Which One

Happy	More	This
Healthy	Seven	That

ARTICLE

Comes Before a Noun in a Sentence and is a Special Kind of Adjective

A:	An:	The:
A Boy	An Ant	The Apple
A Girl	An Orange	The Pencil
A Teacher	An Airplane	The Cat

PREPOSITION

Used With a Noun or Pronoun to Form a Phrase

At:	From:
At Home	From There
By:	**With:**
By The Lake	With Us

CONJUNCTION

Joins Words and Groups of Words Within a Sentence

And	Also
Except	Either
But	Or

INTERJECTION

Strong Feeling or Reaction

Uh-Oh!	Hey!
Yea!	Wow!
Oh-No!	Oh!

PARTS OF SPEECH

Noun

A noun is a person, place, or thing.

Person:	Place:	Thing:
boy	home	dog
girl	park	car
doctor	school	hat

Pronoun

A pronoun takes the place of a noun, or it may replace a person's name.

I	me	she
us	they	you
we	he	it

Verb

A verb describes an action or a state of being.

Action:	State of Being:
run	am
think	are
talk	was

Adjective

An adjective describes a noun or pronoun. An adjective also says what kind, how many, or which one.

happy	more	this
strong	five	that

Article

An article comes before a noun in a sentence and is a special kind of adjective.

A:	An:	The:
a boy	an ant	the cat
a car	an ox	The box

Adverb

An adverb tells how, when, where, or to what extent.

When:	Where:
yesterday	here
How:	**Extent:**
perfectly	completely

Preposition

A preposition is used with a noun or pronoun to form a phrase

At:	By:
at home	by the lake
From:	**With:**
from here	with me

Conjunction

A conjunction joins words and groups of words within a sentence.

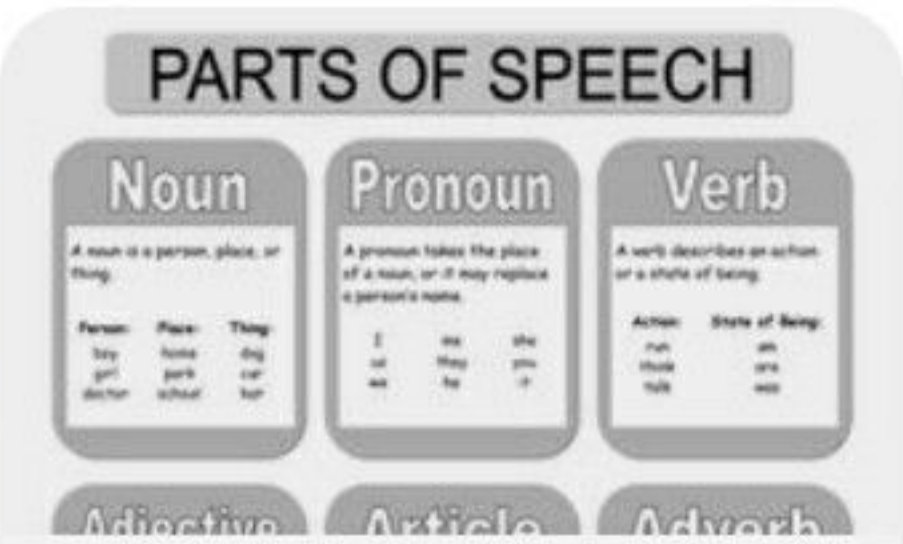
and	but	either
except	also	or

Interjection

An interjection is a strong feeling or reaction.

Uh-oh!	Oh no!	Hey!
Oh!	Wow!	Yeah!

Visual search



RELATIVE PRONOUNS

PRONOUNS	USAGE	Examples
WHO	refers to people (subject)	He who overcomes his anger subdues his greatest enemy.
WHOM	refers to people (objects of the verb)	She's the woman whom I met in Greece.
WHOSE	refers to possessions	Whose keys are on the kitchen counter?
WHICH	refers to animals and objects.	That is not good language which all understand not.
THAT	refers to people, things, and animals	It's a poor mouse that has only on hole.
WHERE	refers to places	Sign your name on the form where I've put a cross.
WHEN	refers to time	Let's cross the bridge when we come to it.
WHY	refers to reasons	I'd like to know the reason why you're so late.
WHAT	refers to things	Pardon me - I didn't hear what you said.

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ON

Agree	+ on
Spend	+ on
Insist	+ on
Rely	+ on
Depend	+ on
Focus	+ on
Blame	+ on

WITH

Deal	+ with
Agree	+ with
Argue	+ with
Work	+ with
Fight	+ with
Satisfied	+ with
Help	+ with

BY

Confused	+ by
Caused	+ by
Guided	+ by
Inspired	+ by
Known	+ by
Surprised	+ by
Impressed	+ by

OVER

Control	+ over
Fight	+ over
Rule	+ over
Debate	+ over
Obsess	+ over
Concern	+ over
Argue	+ over

ABOUT

Worried	+ about
Talk	+ about
Excited	+ about
Complain	+ about
Care	+ about
Curious	+ about
Think	+ about

TO

Talk	+ to
Explain	+ to
Respond	+ to
Belong	+ to
Similar	+ to
Add	+ to
Listen	+ to

TO	ABOUT	FOR	OF
kind to	sad about	sorry for	kind of
similar to	mad about	eager for	nice of
allergic to	upset about	ready for	silly of
related to	angry about	eligible for	afraid of
married to	happy about	famous for	aware of
superior to	excited about	grateful for	proud of
addicted to	furious about	suitable for	sweet of
opposed to	serious about	thankful for	scared of
receptive to	anxious about	prepared for	typical of
dedicated to	worried about	notorious for	certain of
unfriendly to	nervous about	respected for	jealous of
indifferent to	pessimistic about	renowned for	envious of
committed to	enthusiastic about	responsible for	capable of
accustomed to			ashamed of
			conscious of

English Clubbers

MODAL VERBS

MODALS	FUNCTIONS	EXAMPLES
1 CAN	is used to express ability, possibility, doubt, or request	I can run very fast. He can come with us.
2 COULD	is used to express ability in past, permission, or possibility	Could you say it again? I could run faster when I was younger.
3 MAY	is used to express future possibility or permission	May I come in? They may go tomorrow.
4 MIGHT	is used to express past possibility or permission	I might go home tonight. He might have read book before go to sleep.
5 SHALL	is used to express future plans, suggestions or intention	Shall we go to shop? Shall I open the door?
6 WILL	is used to express certain prediction, desire, or promise	It will be cold tomorrow. I will do my best in exam.
7 SHOULD	is used to express advice, recommendation, or expectation	You should learn English. You should be ready.
8 WOULD	is used to express willingness, invitation or past habit	I would be happy to assist. Would you come again?
9 MUST	is used to express necessity, obligation or logical conclusion	I must finish my homework by today.
10 OUGHT TO	is used to express strict recommendation or moral obligation	You ought to apologize for your mistake.

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IN

in time
in demand
in of focus
in an uproar
in answer to
in arrears
in danger
in debt
in decline
in defense of
in detail
in disgrace
in disguise
in fact
in fairness to
in favor of
in fear of
in flames
in flower
in full
in future
in gear
in general
in good condition
in good faith
in hand
in haste
in hiding
in high spirits

ON

on watch
on the record
on the road
on oath
on pain of
on balance
on a diet
on a journey
on a trip
on a large scale
on a small scale
on a pension
on a regular basis
on a spree
on account of
on an expedition
on bail
on an island
on approval
on order
on average
on show
on behalf of
on board
on business
on remand
on strike
on suspicion of

BY

by chance
by luck
by accident
by air
by sea
by land
by all accounts
by all means
by any standard
by appointment
by birth
by check
by coincidence
by courtesy of
by definition
by degrees
by design
by dint of
by far
by force
by hand
by law
by marriage
by means of
by mistake
by heart
by my watch
by nature
by no means
by request
by rights

AT

at high speed
at one's side
at a fraction of
at the outset
at the end
at sight
at the double
at one time
at a discount
at a distance
at a glance
at a guess
at a loose
at a loss
at a low ebb
at a price
at a rate of
at a standstill
at a speed of
at all costs
at all events
at issue
at least
at large
at length
at liberty
at most
at night
at noon
at one's request

Tenses (to do)

Present

- **Simple** — I do
- **Continuous** — I am doing
- **perfect** — I have done
- **perfect continuous** — I have been doing

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Past

- **Simple** — I did
- **Continuous** — I was doing
- **perfect** — I had done
- **perfect continuous** — I had been doing

Future

- **Simple** — I will do
- **Continuous** — I will be doing
- **perfect** — I will have done
- **perfect continuous** — I will have been doing

Asking for

What

Information - What is your name?
choice - What do you want to eat?
thing - What is that?

Who

person (subject) - Who is coming to the party?
person (object) - Who did you meet yesterday?

Whom

object question - Whom should I call for help?

Whose

ownership - Whose book is this?

Where

place - Where do you live?

When

time - When will the train arrive?

Why

reason - Why are you late?

Which

choice - Which dress do you like?

How

manner - How did you fix the car?
state/condition - How are you?

Past	Present	Future
• I did	• I do	• I will do
• I ran	• I run	• I will run
• I went	• I go	• I will go
• I thought	• I think	• I will think
• I made	• I make	• I will make
• I was	• I am	• I will be
• I ate	• I eat	• I will eat
• I drank	• I drink	• I will drink
• I knew	• I know	• I will know
• I said	• I say	• I will say
• I took	• I take	• I will take
• I brought	• I bring	• I will bring
• I wrote	• I write	• I will write
• I got	• I get	• I will get
• I had	• I have	• I will have
• I caught	• I catch	• I will catch
• I told	• I tell	• I will tell

Can ability,request	**Could** past ability, suggestion, future posibility
Shall offer, suggestion	**Should** advice, uncertain prediction
Will willingness, prediction or promise	**Would** request, invitation or making arrangement
May permission or future possibility	**Might** present or future possibility
Must necessity or obligation	**Ought to** desired or ideal

WH QUESTIONS

Who	Asks about people or animals
What	Asks about an object or action
When	Asks about a time
Where	Asks about a place
Why	Asks about a reason
How	Asks how it happened

@teacheraja

ADJECTIVES

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun.

Opinion	Size	Colour	Feeling	Age
good	big	red	happy	old
bad	small	blue	sad	young
nice	tall	green	angry	new
fun	short	black	tired	ancient
boring	tiny	white	excited	modern
beautiful	huge	yellow	worried	elderly

Shape	Material	Texture	Quantity	Origin
round	wooden	soft	few	Turkish
square	plastic	rough	many	American
flat	metal	smooth	some	Japanese
oval	cotton	sticky	all	French
straight	silk	slippery	none	Indian
curved	glass	wet	several	German

Adverbs in English

An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It tells us how, when, where, how much, or how often something happens.

How?	When?	Where?	How much?	How often?
quickly	today	here	very	always
slowly	now	there	too	usually
carefully	yesterday	everywhere	almost	often
badly	soon	nowhere	enough	sometimes
happily	later	outside	completely	rarely
angrily	tomorrow	inside	entirely	never
silently	already	upstairs	hardly	frequently
easily	recently	abroad	just	daily
loudly	tonight	nearby	totally	weekly

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QUESTION WORDS

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PERSON
WHO
A: Who's that man?
B: That's Peter.

PLACE
WHERE
A: Where do you live?
B: In London.

TIME
WHEN
A: When did he arrive?
B: In the afternoon.

REASON
WHY
A: Why did you leave?
B: Because I was tired.

MANNER
HOW
A: How did you go?
B: By car.

OBJECT/IDEA/ACTION
WHAT
A: What are you doing?
B: Nothing.

CHOICE
WHICH
A: Which car is better?
B: The red one.

POSSESSION
WHOSE
A: Whose book is this?
B: It's mine.

TIME
WHAT TIME
A: What time did he call?
B: At seven.

DESCRIPTION
WHAT KIND
A: What kind of car is it?
B: A hybrid.

QUANTITY-COUNTABLE
HOW MANY
A: How many beds are there?
B: Three.

QUANTITY-UNCOUNT.
HOW MUCH
A: How much tea is there?
B: A lot.

DURATION/LENGTH
HOW LONG
A: How long did you stay?
B: Two weeks.

FREQUENCY
HOW OFTEN
A: How often do you go?
B: Every day.

DISTANCE
HOW FAR
A: How far is the town?
B: One mile away.

AGE
HOW OLD
A: How old is your sister?
B: She's 27.

test-english.com

QUESTION WORDS

WHO	Used to ask about a person Who is coming to the party?	
WHAT	Used to ask for information What do you want to eat?	
WHERE	Used to ask about a place Where do you live?	
WHEN	Used to ask about time When does the movie start?	
WHY	Used to ask for a reason Why are you laughing?	
HOW	Used to explain a process How can I get to the station?	
WHICH	Used to ask about choices Which dress should I wear?	
WHOSE	Used to ask about possession Whose car is parked outside?	
WHOM	Asking about the object of a verb Whom should I call for help?	