

Part of Speech	Definition—What is it?	Examples	More about them. . .
NOUNS	<p>Naming words—A noun is the name of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person → • Place → • Thing → • Idea → 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bart Simpson, teacher • Mayberry, China • Tree, rock, pencil, bacteria • Virtue, freedom, nonsense 	<p>Nouns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Can have a <i>plural</i> form (to show more than one) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Regular plurals</i>: add <i>-s</i> or <i>-es</i> (teachers, watches) <i>Irregular plurals</i>: no pattern: mouse→mice, deer→deer, ox→oxen, bacterium→bacteria Are often preceded by <i>articles</i> (<i>a, an, the</i>): <i>the</i> slime, <i>a</i> werewolf, <i>an</i> aardvark
PRONOUNS	<p>Words used <i>in place</i> of a noun:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (your name) → • John Brown → • Mary White → • The table → 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I, me, myself, my • He, him, himself, his • She, her, herself, her • It, itself, its <p>Others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We, us, you, they, who, whom, ourselves, themselves, yourselves, yourself 	<p>Pronouns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Some pronouns refer to <i>nouns</i>. Some pronouns <i>point out</i> particular things, like: <i>this, that, these, those</i>
VERBS	<p>Words that show</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>action</i> → <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>existence</i> → 	<p>The aardvark <i>ate</i> the crisp, tasty ants. The aardvark <i>washed</i> them down with a mouthful of water.</p> <p>My teacher <i>is</i> in Hawaii. All the students in the room <i>are</i> freshmen.</p>	<p>The <i>verb</i> can be made up of 1 or more words: <i>Helping verb(s) + Main verb</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She <i>sang</i> in the shower. (<i>sang</i> is the main verb) She <i>had sung</i> the song many times before. (<i>had</i>=helping verb; <i>sung</i> = main verb) She <i>will be singing</i> that song in the school musical. (<i>will + be</i> = helping verbs; <i>singing</i> = main verb)

<p>ADJECTIVES</p>	<p>Words that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe (modify) nouns and pronouns. Answer the questions: <i>What kind?</i> → <i>Which one?</i> → <i>How many?</i> → 	<p><i>Red</i> car, <i>wild</i> flowers, <i>noisy</i> child <i>My</i> house, <i>this</i> apple, <i>those</i> books <i>Some</i> people, <i>each</i> pet, <i>three</i> dollars, <i>few</i> goals</p>	<p>Articles (<i>a, an, the</i>) act as adjectives since they point out persons, places, and things.</p>
<p>ADVERBS</p>	<p>Words that describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbs → Adjectives → Other adverbs → 	<p>They did their work <i>quickly</i>. → He replied <i>angrily</i>. They were <i>very</i> satisfied. → I was <i>somewhat</i> disappointed. Her baby is <i>almost</i> always crying. → He studied <i>very</i> diligently.</p>	<p>Adverbs often answer the question “How?” or “How often?”</p> <p><i>Work</i> is the verb; <i>quickly</i> describes HOW they worked.</p> <p><i>Satisfied</i> is an adjective describing they. <i>Very</i> describes HOW satisfied, so it’s an adverb.</p> <p><i>Always</i> is an adverb describing HOW OFTEN the baby cries. <i>Almost</i> modifies always, so it is another adverb.</p> <p>Adverbs can also answer the questions: “Where?” She climbed <i>upstairs</i>. “When?” I expect an answer <i>soon</i>. “How much?” She is <i>somewhat</i> happy.</p>
<p>PREPOSITIONS</p>	<p>Words that express <u>time</u>, <u>place</u>, or <u>direction</u> relationships. →</p>	<p>About, among, beneath, despite, into, on, under, above, around, beside, down, like, over, until, across, before, between, for, near, past, upon, after, behind, beyond, from, of, to, with, against, below, by, in, off, toward</p>	<p>Some prepositions are made up of more than one word: According to, as well as, ahead of, aside from, instead of, along with, back of, in front of, as far as, because of, together with:</p> <p>Ex. <i>Because of the long line</i>, I left. (<i>because of</i> = preposition; <i>line</i> = object)</p>

(Prepositions, cont.)

A preposition has an *object* (usually a noun or pronoun) and often modifiers that together make up a **prepositional phrase**. →

Of all my friends, Mark has the largest room in the dorm.

In the middle of the night, I fell out of bed.

CONJUNCTIONS

Words that connect and show a relationship between

--words →

--phrases →

--clauses →

Coordinating Conjunctions: →
connect words, phrases, and clauses that are equal in importance

Subordinating Conjunctions: →
words that connect dependent clauses to the main clause

Bring some salt and pepper.

Did she go to the store *or* to the game?

My grandmother is 87 years old, *but* she doesn't have gray hair.

"FANBOYS": for, and, not, but, or, yet, so

after, as long as, besides, so that, whenever, although, as soon as, if, till, where, as because, in order that, until, whereas, as if, before, since, when, whenever

She plays bass guitar. →

When she plays the bass guitar.
(not a sentence) →

A **clause** is a group of words with a subject and a verb.

One kind is **independent** and can stand by itself.

The other kind is **dependent** and cannot stand by itself.