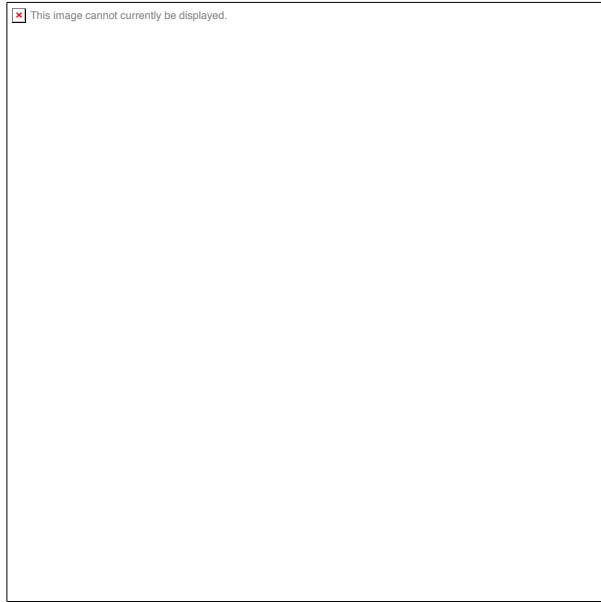


The Parts of Speech Review



Hyphenated.
Non-hyphenated.
The irony.

*There will be a test upon completion of this review. 😊

Nouns = People, places, things, ideas (abstract)

People	Places	Things	Ideas
women	Minnesota	leaf	peace
<u>hair stylist</u>	Mars	<u>merry-go-round</u>	truth
<u>Captain Brown</u>	library	cartoon	honesty
swimmers	<u>North America</u>	<u>toothpick</u>	justice

common nouns = any one of a group of people places, things, or ideas
Proper nouns = a particular person, place, or thing
compound nouns = two or more words used together as a single noun

Directions: Identify the compound nouns.

Please return the books to the bookshelf.

bookshelf

My sister-in-law, Dr. Reilly, is a well-liked dentist; her waiting room is always crowded.

sister-in-law, Dr. Reilly, waiting room

On his way to the bowling alley, John bought stamps at the post office.

bowling alley, post office

A pronoun takes the place of a noun/nouns. They most always refer to a word mentioned earlier (antecedent “something going before”)

Gloria stepped back from the picture and looked at it carefully.

it (pronoun) refers to/takes the place of *picture (antecedent)*

The coach showed the players how they should throw the ball.

they (pronoun) refers to *players (antecedent)*

Janet took her dog to the veterinarian.

her (pronoun) takes the place of *Janet (antecedent)*

Types of pronouns

Personal Pronouns: 1st person, 2nd person, 3rd person (**my, you, her, etc.**)

Reflexive Pronouns: -self, -selves forms of the personal pronouns (**myself, yourself, herself**)

Relative Pronouns: introduce adjective clauses which modify a noun/pronoun (**who, whom, whose, which, that**)

ex. Griffins, *which* are mythological beasts, are seen on many coat-of-arms.

Interrogative Pronouns: used in questions (**Who? Whose? What? Whom? Which?**)

Demonstrative Pronouns: used to point out a specific person or thing (**this, that, these, those**)

Indefinite Pronouns: not referring to a specific person or thing;
frequently used without antecedents

- Singular: **another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, enough, everybody, everyone, everything, little, much, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, other, somebody, someone, something**

- Plural: **both, few, many, others**

Directions: Identify the pronouns.

Do you remember how you found out there was no Santa Claus?

you, you

My memory of the scene is as clear as if it happened yesterday.

my, it

Our tradition included a visit from Santa himself, who joined the family in the living room at midnight.

our, himself, who (relative)

My sisters and I were always cautioned not to leave the living room or to peek out to get an advanced view.

my, I

Santa would be displeased if he met us in the hall or in another of the rooms in the house.

he, us, another (indefinite)

An adjective modifies a noun (or a pronoun).

Adjectives modify a noun (or pronoun) by answering one of these questions:

What kind?

Which one?

How many?

blue skies

that boy

five spiders

new shoes

last chance

many rivers

The most frequently used adjectives are the articles a, an, and the.

Modifying pronoun: Silly me, I locked my keys in the car again.

Directions: The following sentences contain no adjectives, except for articles. Revise the sentences by adding interesting adjectives to modify some of the nouns.

1. Our breakfast consisted of sausage, eggs, toast, and milk.
2. At Halloween, we hear stories of cats, bats, witches, and goblins, all roaming through the night under the moon.
3. At Linda's party, the guests were served sandwiches, meatballs, and later, fruit and cheese.

Identify the adjectives in the following sentences.

Shakespeare, the most famous playwright of all time, was born in Stratford-on-Avon in 1564.

Shakespeare, the most famous playwright of all time, was born in Stratford-on-Avon in 1564.

He was baptized in the small church at Stratford and was buried at the same church.

He was baptized in the **small** church at Stratford and was buried at the **same** church.

On the stone above his grave, one can find a peculiar inscription placing a curse on anyone who moves his resting bones.

On the stone above his grave, one can find a **peculiar** inscription placing a curse on anyone who moves his **resting** bones.



Stop here

Action Verbs: express an action

Do, come, go, and write are action verbs.

Sometimes action verbs express an action that cannot be seen: *believe, remember, know, think, and understand*

Directions: Identify the action verbs.

Carl Lewis won four Olympic gold medals.

won

Mr. Jackson works for an import company in California.

works

Good friends sometimes disagree.

disagree

In all the confusion, Jake forgot the tickets.

forgot

Linking Verbs/State of Being Verbs: do not express an action, but serve as a link

The following verbs are *true* linking verbs: any form of the verb ***be*** [***am, is, are, was, were***, etc.], ***become***, and ***seem***.

Then you have a list of verbs with different personalities:

appear, feel, grow, look, prove, remain, smell, sound, taste, and ***turn***.

Sometimes these verbs are linking verbs; sometimes they are **action verbs**.

Action Vs. Linking...

How do you tell when they are action verbs and when they are linking verbs?

- If you can substitute ***am***, ***is***, or ***are*** and the sentence still sounds logical, you have a *linking* verb on your hands.
- If, after the substitution, the sentence makes no sense, you are dealing with an *action* verb instead.

Rule: If you can substitute AM, IS, or ARE and the sentence still sounds logical, you are dealing with a linking verb.

Sylvia **tasted** the spicy squid eyeball stew.

- Sylvia **is** the stew? I don't think so! **Tasted**, therefore, is an action verb in this sentence. This is what Sylvia is *doing*.

The squid eyeball stew **tasted** good.

- The stew **is** good? You bet. Make your own!

I **smell** the delicious aroma of an anchovy and papaya pizza baking in the oven.

- I **am** the aroma? No way! **Smell**, in this sentence, is an action verb, something I am *doing*.

The anchovy and papaya pizza **smells** heavenly.

- The pizza **is** heavenly? Definitely! Try a slice!

Helping Verbs: a verb phrase consists of a main verb preceded by one helping verb or more.

- be (including am, is, are, was, were, been)
- have, has had
- do, does, did
- can
- could
- may
- might
- will
- would
- shall
- should
- must
- ought to

THE VERB BE (am, is, are, was, were, be, been) USED AS A HELPING VERB:

- I **am** learning to use a word processor to improve my writing.
- The winner of the weekly lottery **is** determined by a drawing.
- The Thompsons **are** arriving at eight o'clock.
- What **was** delivered this afternoon?
- The children **were** beginning to fall asleep when the phone rang.
- I **will be** finished in about an hour.
- They **have been** gone a long time.

THE VERB HAVE (has, have, had) USED AS A HELPING VERB:

- The program **has** started; we should hurry.
- They **have** begun the program already.
- Mark **had** worked for the company five years before he was promoted.

THE VERB DO (do, did, does) USED AS A HELPING VERB:

- Yes, I **do** know how to solve that algebra problem.
- I hope you really **did** finish your homework.
- Jeremy **does** not like mathematics, but he **does** like English.

Directions: Identify the verbs/verb phrases.

1. Mr. Hanson always sweeps the first floor.
sweeps
2. Thieves had broken into the office.
had broken
3. They did not find anything of value.
did find
4. The storm was slowly moving in.
was moving
5. All morning the barometer was dropping rapidly.
was dropping

The grammar test on Friday will be on Schoology, so you will need your iPad in class in order to take the test. Please plan accordingly.

This test will be open notes. You can have a notebook with the definitions of each part of speech along with examples. You can also reference the grammar books in my room.

An adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

When modifying a verb, an adverb answers one of the following questions:

Where?	When?	How?	To What Extent? <small>(how long or how much?)</small>
We lived there .	May we go tomorrow ?	She quickly agreed.	I am completely happy.
Please step up .	Water the plant weekly .	The rain fell softly .	He hardly moved.
I have the ticket here .	We'll see you later .	Drive carefully .	Did she hesitate slightly ?

An adverb modifying an adjective:

Ex. Beth did an **exceptionally** fine job. The adjective fine modifies the noun job. The adverb **exceptionally** modifies the adjective fine, telling how fine.

An adverb modifying another adverb:

Ex. She slept **too** late. The adverb **too** modifies the adverb late.

Directions: Supply an adverb that modifies each verb.

1. Sleep _____.
well

2. They spoke _____ to Mr. Baldwin.
quietly

3. Choose your group _____.
carefully

4. He hit his thumb _____ with a hammer and yelled _____.
hard loudly

Directions: Identify the adverbs that modify adjectives.

1. Plato, a Greek philosopher, wrote a most interesting book called *The Republic*.
most = adverb *interesting* = adjective

2. Plato describes the organization of a perfectly just government.
perfectly = adverb *just* = adjective

3. Plato's government is for a very small state, such as the city-states in Ancient Greece.
very = adverb *small* = adjective

Directions: Identify the two adverbs in each sentence.

1. The books were stacked rather haphazardly.

rather haphazardly

2. The tornado almost completely destroyed the barn.

almost completely

3. Corrie knew that she'd have to get up extremely early to witness the eclipse.

extremely early

Directions: Identify the adverb and the word it modifies.

1. Tourists in England usually visit the Tower of London.
usually (adverb) modifies visit (verb)
2. The Tower is one of the most famous landmarks in London.
most (adverb) modifies (famous) adjective
3. The Tower formerly served as a fortress, and troops are still stationed there today.
formerly (adverb) modifies served (verb)
still (adverb) modifies are stationed (verb)

next up...prepositions

Prepositions: relate nouns and pronouns to other words in the sentence. They usually tell us where or when.

The dog slept **near** my bed.

The dog slept **under** my bed.

The dog slept **on** my bed.

Everything **about** the beach was wonderful.

Everything **except** the beach was wonderful.

Everything **from** the beach was wonderful.





Prepositions

aboard
about
above
across
after
against
along
among
around
at
before
on
out
over
past
since
through

behind
below
beneath
beside
besides
between
beyond
but
by
concerning
down
throughout
till
to
toward
under
underneath

during
except
for
from
in
inside
into
like
near
of
off
until
up
upon
with
within
without

Compound Prepositions

according to
as of
aside from
because of
by means of

in addition to
in front of
in place of
in spite of
instead of

on account of
out of
owing to
prior to
prior to

Note: Many words on the list can also be adverbs.
Prepositions will always have an object.

ABOARD can be an adverb and a preposition.

Welcome **ABOARD**.

Welcome **ABOARD** our boat.

1. Lobsters are large shellfish that live in the sea.
in the sea = prepositional phrase
in = preposition
sea = object of preposition
2. Those who fish for these creatures are a hardy, independent breed.
for these creatures = prepositional phrase
for = preposition
creatures = object of preposition
3. They use small boats and a number of cratelike traps made of wood.
of cratelike traps and of wood = prepositional phrases
of x 2 = prepositions
traps and wood = objects of prepositions

The Opening Paragraph of “Hill Like White Elephants” by Ernest Hemingway

Directions: Identify the prepositional phrases. There are 22!

The hills across the valley of the Ebro were long and white. On this side there was no shade and no trees and the station was between two lines of rails in the sun. Close against the side of the station there was the warm shadow of the building and a curtain, made of strings of bamboo beads, hung across the open door into the bar, to keep out flies. The American and the girl with him sat at a table in the shade, outside the building. It was very hot and the express from Barcelona would come in forty minutes. It stopped at this junction for two minutes and went on to Madrid.

- The hills across the valley of the Ebro were long and white. On this side there was no shade and no trees and the station was between two lines of rails in the sun. Close against the side of the station there was the warm shadow of the building and a curtain, made of strings of bamboo beads, hung across the open door into the bar, to keep out flies. The American and the girl with him sat at a table in the shade, outside the building. It was very hot and the express from Barcelona would come in forty minutes. It stopped at this junction for two minutes and went on to Madrid.

Directions: Decide whether each italicized word is a noun, pronoun, adjective, preposition, verb, or adverb.

1. Recently, I have been on a much earlier schedule.
pro. prep. adj.

2. Every car that drives past can be heard.
adj. v. adv.

3. The animals also add to the symphony of morning sounds.
adv. prep. adj.

4. I may hear a dog bark, with several others answering in their own tones.
pro. prep. n.
stop here

Conjunctions: join words or groups of words

The English language has seven **coordinating conjunctions**, and they're easy to remember if you can just remember **FANBOYS**.

- **For** - Explains reason or purpose (just like “because”)
I go to the park every Sunday, for I love to watch the ducks on the lake.
- **And** - Adds one thing to another
I go to the park every Sunday to watch the ducks on the lake and the shirtless men playing soccer.
- **Nor** - Used to present an alternative negative idea to an already stated negative idea
I don't go for the fresh air nor really for the ducks. Honestly, I just like the soccer.
- **But** - Shows contrast
The soccer in the park is entertaining in the winter, but it's better in the heat of summer.
- **Or** - Presents an alternative or a choice
The men play on teams: shirts or skins.
- **Yet** - Introduces a contrasting idea that follows the preceding idea logically (similar to “but”)
I always take a book to read, yet I never seem to turn a single page.
- **So** - Indicates effect, result or consequence
I've started dating one of the soccer players, so now I have an excuse to watch the game each week.

Correlative conjunctions include the following pairs:

both/and

whether/or

either/or

neither/nor

not only/but also

- I want either the cheesecake or the frozen hot chocolate.
- I'll have both the cheesecake and the frozen hot chocolate.
- I didn't know whether you'd want the cheesecake or the frozen hot chocolate, so I got you both.
- Oh, you want neither the cheesecake nor the frozen hot chocolate?
No problem.
- I'll eat them both - not only the cheesecake but also the frozen hot chocolate.

Write the correct conjunction in each sentence.

1) _____ my friend _____ I are taking the geography class.

2) Do you want to go swimming _____ golfing?

3) I studied grammar for a long time, _____ I still make mistakes.

4) _____ wood _____ bricks can be used as homebuilding materials.

5) I wasn't feeling well this morning, _____ I had to go to work.

Interjection: an exclamatory word that expresses emotion. A mild interjection can be followed by a comma.

Wow!

Hey!

Oh!

Great!

Ugh!

Well,

Directions: Identify the part of speech of the italicized/bolded word.

1. Did the pond *ice* over?

v.

2. An *ice* storm struck.

adj.

3. *Ice* covered the walk.

n.

4. The light flashed *on*.

adv.

5. We rode *on* the rollercoaster.

prep.

6. *Well*, we will see.

interj.

7. The *well* is dry.

n.

8. The *rain* poured down.

n.

9. The *rain* spout is broken.

adj.

10. The rain poured down, *but* I had an umbrella

conj.

11. I am going to ace this grammar test.

pro.