

## ★ PARTS OF SPEECH ★

**NOUNS** - Name a person, place, thing or idea.

examples: teacher school desk book language record

**PROPER NOUNS** - Name a special person, place or thing.

examples: Mr. Taylor Daniel Hunt Park September Tuesday

**PRONOUNS** - Take the place of a noun.

examples: he she it her his they their we our  
She called her mother.

**ADJECTIVES** - Are modifying words that describe a noun, such as size, color and number.

examples: small heavy yellow many new soft  
The young boy rode his red bike.  
It has been a good day.

**VERBS** - Show action or state of being.

examples: see run need swim think watch sing  
I walk to school. (present)  
Sam waited in the car. (past)  
You will enjoy your new school. (future)

**ADVERBS** - Describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

They specify when, where and how much.

examples: loud quiet fast slow quick high up down very  
She ran home quickly.  
My teacher is very nice.

**PREPOSITIONS** - Show how a noun or pronoun is related to another word in a sentence.

When used with a verb, it changes the meaning of the verb.

examples: in with from about to above on  
The boy with curly hair ate lunch in the park.

**CONJUNCTIONS** - Join words, phrases and clauses together.

examples: and at or so because however  
Randy and Kim called because it was my birthday.

**ARTICLES** - Three special words that can be used before a noun.

examples: a an the  
A bird flew in the tree.

**INTERJECTIONS** - State an exclamation or remark!

(Usually followed with an exclamation mark)

examples: Ouch! Hoop! Oh! Yay! Whew!