



Parts of Speech

(Study Guide)

PART OF SPEECH	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
<i>noun</i>	A noun is a person place or thing.	teacher, garden, school, cat, boy, car, swing
<i>adjective</i>	An adjective describes the kind of noun. Which one? What kind? How many?	great, small, pretty, five, few, white, brown
<i>pronoun</i>	A pronoun stands in for a noun.	I, we, him, he, she, her, it, them, they, you, me
<i>verb</i>	Verbs tell of something to be done.	read, sing, laugh, cry, speak, jump, run
	Verbs that show no action. state of being.	am, are, is, was, were, could, might, have, has, had
<i>adverb</i>	Adverbs tell what, where, when, why, and how things are done.	slowly, quickly, here, there, tomorrow, soon, ill, well
<i>conjunction</i>	Conjunctions join words or phrases together.	and, or, but, because, as, if, for, also, since, however
<i>preposition</i>	Prepositions stand before a noun or pronoun.	at, by, through, over, under, up, down
<i>interjection</i>	Interjections show excitement, surprise or fear.	Ah! Yes! Wow! Oh! Let's get out of here!

★ Parts of Speech ★

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

examples: teacher school desk book language recess

PROPER NOUNS - Name a special person, place or thing

examples: Ms. 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 read 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 as 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! Hooray! Oh! Yes! Wow!