

## The Main Parts of Speech

**NOUN** - refers to a thing, animal, place, quality, action, or idea.

Examples: book, tomato, happiness, truth, politics, cat.

**PRONOUN** - replaces a noun, so you don't have to repeat the noun.

Example: There's Mary. She loves John, but he doesn't love her.

**VERB** – tells what the subject does. If you can change it to past tense, it's a verb.

Examples: I eat a lot. I ate a whole pizza.

They're playing in the park. They played there yesterday too.

**ADJECTIVE** – tells more about a noun or noun phrase.

It goes in front of a noun or after the verb **to be**.

Examples: The book is very difficult, but it's interesting.

The chocolate ice cream is delicious.

**ADVERB** – tells more about a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence.

Examples: I'm very happy to see you. (It explains HOW happy)

She walks extremely slowly. (HOW does she walk? HOW slowly?)

He is often late to class. (HOW OFTEN is he late?)

**PREPOSITION** – relates a noun or pronoun to another part of the sentence.

Examples: in, on, about, under, with, from, to, next to. Prepositions are hard to learn, but after a while you will learn what “sounds right.”

**CONJUNCTION** – connects words or phrases or sentences. Examples: and, or, but, when, while. Mary and Joe come late to class, but they come early to breakfast.

**INTERJECTION** - expresses strong emotion in a sentence: Example: Oh no! I'm late!

## The Parts of a Sentence

English sentences are made up of SUBJECT – VERB – OBJECT.

	<b>S</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>O</b>
Examples:	<u>Cats</u>	<u>like</u>	<u>mice</u> .
	<u>The big fat striped gray cat</u>	<u>chewed up</u>	<u>my new Jimmy Choo shoes</u> .
	<u>He</u>	<u>'s</u>	<u>my best friend</u> .

- A **declarative sentence** ends with a period. It has a **subject** and a **verb**, and the subject comes first. (“Cats meow.”)
- A **command** ends in a period or exclamation point, and it often has only a **verb** (“Go away!”)
- A **question** ends in a question mark. The **verb** comes before the **subject**.
  - With most **verbs**, you need to add **do or does** – “**Does** your cat **meow**?”
  - With **to be**, you put the verb before the subject- **Is** your cat **meowing**?”
- Some **verbs** (transitive) must have an object; others (intransitive) don't have one.
  - He is my friend. (**subject, verb, object**)
  - Babies cry. (**subject, verb, no object**)