

Parts of Speech are like people.

We play different roles in different situations.

She is a girl

She is a friend

She is a daughter

*I have an
irrational fear
of wasting a
good outfit on
an insignificant
day.*

She is a cousin

She is a neighbour

She is a musician



Always check the 'jobs' of the words in your sentences.

preposition

I need to study **for** my test.

conjunction

I passed my test, **for** I studied.

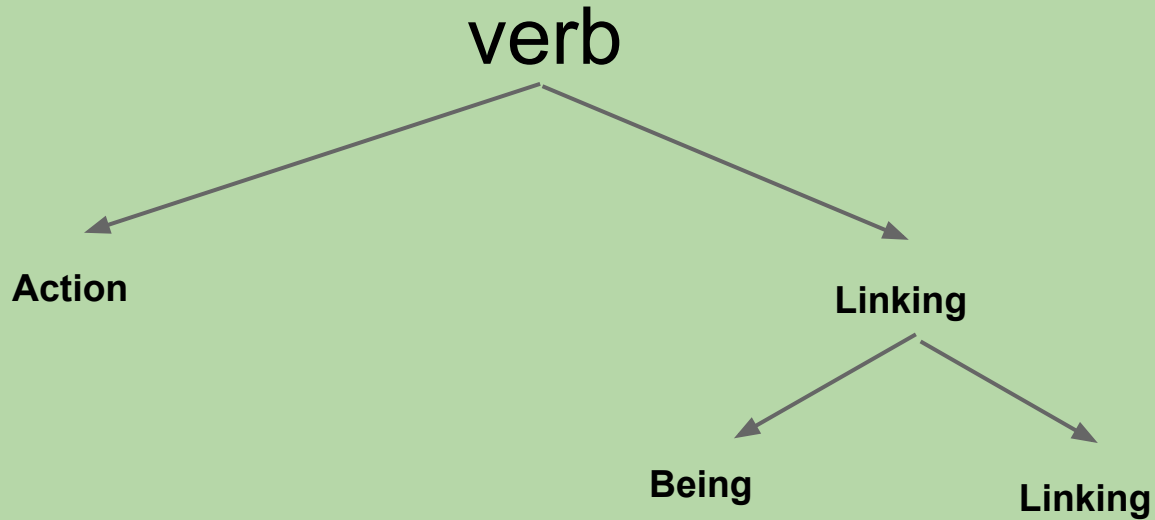
verb

Joe **hopes** he passes the test.

noun

He is filled with **hope**.

Every sentence **MUST** have a verb.



Action verbs

These show movement.

They can consist of more than one word.

The monster **crept** under the table.

The monster **creeps** under the table.

The monster **is creeping** under the table.

The monster **will creep** under the table.

The the monster **can creep** under the table.

The monster **will have crept** under the table.

The monster **could have been creeping** under the table.

Linking verbs

There are TWO subsections of linking verbs:
linking and being.

Linking verbs show a connection between a
noun/pronoun and an adjective/noun.

There is NO action.

Linking Verbs : being verbs

Being verbs: is, am, are, was, were, be, become, have been, can be

I **am** happy.

Joe **will be** sad if he loses his match tomorrow.

Henry and Paul **will become** lost without the map to guide them.

Linking Verbs: linking verbs

Linking verbs can be confused with action verbs.

If you can replace a verb with a being verb (is, am, was, were), it is a linking verb.

The rose **smells** lovely. (The rose is lovely.)

I **feel** hot. (I am hot.)

Nouns

Nouns are naming words.

Proper nouns: **J**ames, **C**ape **T**own, **E**aster.

Common nouns: boy, town, festival, music.

Abstract nouns: love, feelings, hope, joy.

Collective nouns: a pride of lions

Adjectives

Only adjectives can modify/describe nouns.

Adjectives can be found **in front of a noun** or **after a being verb**.

I read an **interesting** book.

The dog is **thirsty**.

Types of adjectives

Proper adjectives are created from Proper nouns: Sweden - Swedish, Russia - Russian

Descriptive adjectives : red, huge, beautiful

Possessive adjectives are found in front of a noun and show ownership: my dog, his bird, our cat, their fish

Adverbs

Adverbs modify/describe

verbs

The boy ran fast.

adjectives

The dress is very dirty.

adverbs

He ran rather slowly.

Adverbs show **place**, **time** and **manner**

Put the book **here**.(where)

I walked **to the beach**.(where)

Do your work **now**.(when)

We play sport **in the afternoon**.(when)

I walked **quickly**.(how)

Pronouns

Pronouns replace nouns.

Mrs Brown ate a cupcake.

She ate a cupcake.

Mrs Brown ate a cupcake.

She ate it.

The cupcake is Mrs Brown's. (Note the apostrophe)

The cupcake is hers. (There is NEVER an apostrophe)

It is hers.

Prepositions

Prepositions show how things are connected to each other.

in, on, beneath, around, over, above

I sit **on** the chair.

I walk **to** the beach.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions join ideas and sentences

curry **and** rice



John plays cricket **and** Mary sings in the choir.



Conjunctions

Co-ordinate

For

And

Nor

But

Or

Yet

So

Subordinate

ALL other

conjunctions:

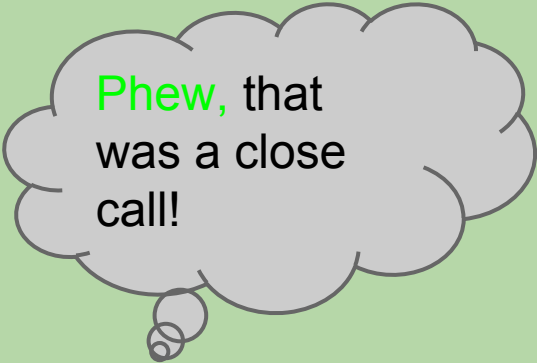
because, thus,

although,

Interjections!



Wow!



Phew, that
was a close
call!



Gosh!
That's
beautiful!

Sentence Structure

A sentence must ALWAYS contain a verb.

Sentences



Simple (no conjunction)

The brown dog barks loudly at the terrified cat.

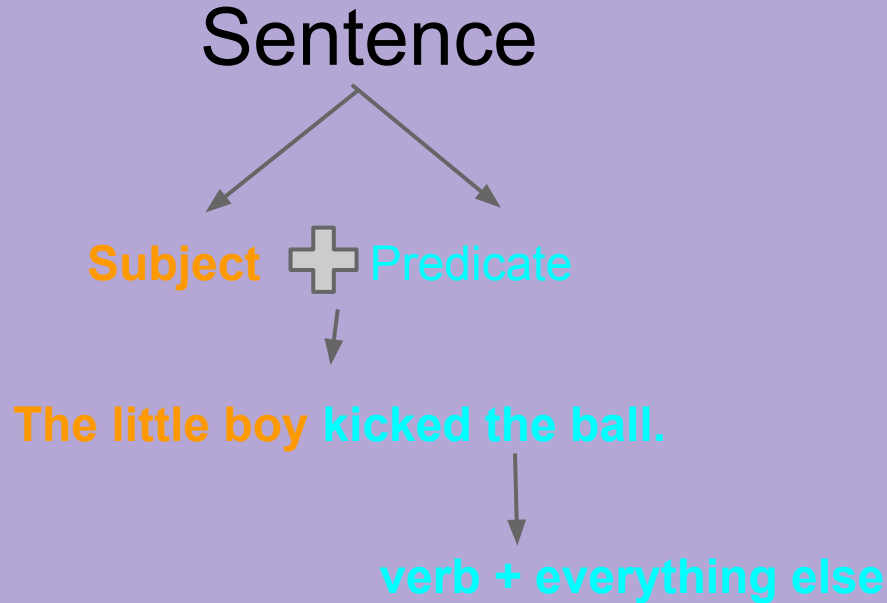
Compound (fanboys conjunction)

The brown dog barks loudly at the terrified cat **and** he chases it down the street.

Complex (subordinate conjunction)

The brown dog barks loudly at the terrified cat **because** he thinks the cat is a burglar.

Sentence Structure



Sentence Structure

Only an action verb can have a direct object.

predicate
action verb + everything else

ask 'who/what' to find the direct object

ask 'where/when/how' to find the adverb

The thirsty cat drank milk.

The sleepy cat lay on the bed