

Name: _____

Part of Speech Review

Directions: For each part of speech, review the Woodson definition, examples, and special notes.

Part of Speech	Definition	Examples	Special Notes
Noun	Nouns name people, places, and things, and ideas or feelings.	<p>People: George, firefighters, kids</p> <p>Places: Philadelphia, parks</p> <p>Things: cars, songs, drawings</p> <p>Ideas/Feelings: freedom, love</p>	<p>Don't forget the abstract Idea/Feeling nouns!</p> <p>Subjects are the nouns that are actively doing something in the sentence.</p>
Verb	<p>The action verb tells us what the subject of our sentence is doing-physically or mentally</p> <p>The linking verb links the subject to a state-of-being.</p>	<p>Physically: Running, jumping, racing, grabbing, walking, drinking</p> <p>Mentally: thinking, pondering, wondering</p> <p>State of being: am, is, be, were</p>	Every sentence must have a verb to describe what a subject is doing; otherwise it's a fragment!
Adjective	An adjective is a word that gives more information about a noun or pronoun such as which one, what kind, or how many.	<p>Which One? <i>That one, The red one</i></p> <p>What kind? <i>An expensive kind, a scary kind</i></p> <p>How many? <i>A few levels, more candy</i></p>	Articles (a, an, the) are considered adjectives because they specify <i>which</i> noun you are talking about.
Pronouns	Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns. There are 4 kinds of pronouns.	<p>Subject Pronouns replaces general nouns. <i>You</i> are a great athlete.</p> <p>Possessive Pronouns show possession. The fancy car is <i>mine</i>.</p> <p>Demonstrative Pronouns point out a particular noun. <i>That</i> is an ugly shirt.</p> <p>Indefinite Pronouns refer to nouns without selecting a certain one. <i>Someone</i> is guilty. <i>Anyone</i> could have done it. <i>Nobody</i> will confess.</p>	Pronouns can replace all kinds of nouns (subjects and regular nouns in sentences).

Part of Speech	Definition	Examples	Special Notes
Conjunction	Conjunctions connect words or sentences.	<p>Coordinating conjunctions connect groups of words or full sentences. I like <u>bananas</u> <i>and</i> <u>running</u>.</p> <p>Subordinating conjunctions provide a transition between two complete thoughts when one is less important. <u>He went to the store</u> <i>because</i> <u>we ran out of milk</u>.</p>	Memorize the 7 coordinating conjunctions using the acronym FANBOYS. F(or) A(nd) N(or) B(ut) O(r) Y(et) S(o)
Adverb	An adverb describes a verb and answers questions such as “when,” “how,” and “to what extent?”.	<p>When? I will go to the store <i>later</i>.</p> <p>How? I will run the race <i>slowly</i>.</p> <p>To what extent? I <i>completely</i> forgot.</p>	Adverbs can also modify adjectives and other adverbs! Modify another adverb: I ran <i>very</i> swiftly. Modifying an adjective: She is <i>incredibly</i> smart.
Prepositions	Prepositions link nouns and pronouns to the subject and verb of the sentence and show a relationship.	<p>I went <i>around</i> the field. (connects “field” to the sentence “I went”)</p> <p>You cried <i>after</i> the fight. (connects “fight” to “You cried”)</p>	A <i>prepositional phrase</i> must have a preposition as well as a noun, which is called the object of the preposition (<i>field and fight</i> in the example sentences).
Interjections	An interjection is a word that shows strong emotion	<p>Yikes, that sounds terrible.</p> <p>Wahoo! I got a great grade.</p>	When you aren’t too excited, just use a comma. Save exclamation points for when you are really excited!

Pretest

Directions: After reviewing the information above, complete the following pre-test. Score yourself using the key to see how you did.

1. I went to a movie, **but** my date was late because she was stuck in traffic.
 - a. Noun
 - b. Preposition
 - c. Coordinating Conjunction
 - d. Adverb

2. I went to a movie, but my **date** was late because she was stuck in traffic.
 - a. Adverb
 - b. Adjective
 - c. Noun
 - d. Pronoun

3. I went **to** a movie, but my date was late because she was stuck in traffic.
 - a. Preposition
 - b. Adverb
 - c. Adjective
 - d. Interjection

4. **I** went to a movie, but my date was late because she was stuck in traffic.
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Pronoun
 - c. Verb
 - d. Noun

5. Ryan went to the mall, but **his** phone died before he found his friends.
 - a. Noun
 - b. Adverb
 - c. Pronoun
 - d. Verb

6. James blew out the candles on his **birthday** cake before he opened presents.
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Noun
 - c. Pronoun
 - d. Verb

7. James blew out the candles on his birthday cake before he **opened** presents.
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Noun
 - c. Pronoun
 - d. Verb

8. **Phew**, I passed the test with flying colors!
 - a. Pronoun
 - b. Adjective
 - c. Verb
 - d. Interjection

9. Her **yellow** and **black** tights were abnormally comfortable.
 - a. Adverb
 - b. Adjective
 - c. Noun
 - d. Preposition

10. Her yellow and black tights were **abnormally** comfortable
 - a. Noun
 - b. Preposition
 - c. Verb
 - d. Adverb

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS: 1. C, 2. C, 3. A, 4. B, 5. C, 6. A, 7. D, 8. D, 9. B, 10. D

SCORE: _____ / 10

Explanations

It is not enough to memorize the definitions! Depending on what it is doing in a sentence, words can function as multiple parts of speech.

For the following exercise, you need to explain WHY the word is that particular part of speech. To do this, answer the following questions for each:

- **Noun** – Is the word a person, place, thing, idea, or feeling?
- **Verb** – What is the subject of the sentence doing, or how is it being described? Is it a physical action, mental action, or state of being?
- **Adjective** – Which *noun* is the word describing? What question is it answering: Which one, what kind, or how many?
- **Pronoun** – Is the word taking the place of a noun? Is that noun in the sentence? Is the pronoun Subject, Possessive, Demonstrative, or Indefinite?
- **Conjunction** – Which words or complete thoughts are being combined?
- **Adverb** – How is the verb being described (when, how, or to what extent)? Is it describing another adjective or adverb and, if so, which one?
- **Prepositions** – Which word is being linked to the subject/verb of the sentence? What relationship is shown?

Directions: For each sentence, answer the questions to explain the function of the underlined word. *If you need help, review the examples and explanations in the chart above.*

Example: After the robbery, Jack wisely hid the stolen money behind the tool shed.

Part of Speech: **Adjective**

Which noun is the word describing? Shed

Which question is it answering (which one, what kind, or how many)? What kind

1. After the robbery, Jack wisely hid the stolen money behind the tool shed.

Part of Speech: **Adverb**

Which verb is the adverb describing? _____

How is it being described (when, how, or to what extent)? _____

2. After the robbery, Jack wisely hid the stolen money behind a tool shed.

Part of Speech: **Adjective**

Which noun is the word describing? _____

Which question is it answering (which one, what kind, or how many)? _____

3. After the robbery, Jack wisely hid the stolen money **behind** a tool shed.

Part of Speech: **Preposition**

Which word is being linked to the subject/verb? _____

What is the relationship shown? _____

4. **My** dog loves bacon, but he hates cheese.

Part of Speech: **Pronoun**

Is the word taking the place of a noun? YES/ NO Is that noun in the sentence? YES/ NO

What type of pronoun is it? _____

5. My dog loves bacon, **but** he hates cheese.

Part of Speech: **Conjunction**

Which TWO groups of words or complete thoughts are being combined? _____

6. Bob runs fast, yet he **refuses** to wear his sneakers.

Part of Speech: **Verb**

What is the subject of the sentence doing? _____

Is it a physical action, mental action, or state of being? _____

7. Bob runs fast, yet he refuses to wear **his** sneakers.

Part of Speech: **Pronoun**

Is the word taking the place of a noun? YES/ NO Is that noun in the sentence? YES/ NO

What type of pronoun is it? _____

8. Bob runs fast, yet he refuses to wear his **sneakers**.

Part of Speech: **Noun**

Is it a person, place, thing, idea, or feeling? _____

9. Grammar **is** difficult, so I should study more during the summer.

Part of Speech: **Verb**

How is the subject of the sentence being described? _____

Is it a physical action, mental action, or state of being? _____

10. Grammar is difficult, so I should study more during the summer.

Part of Speech: **Adverb**

Which verb is the adverb describing? _____

How is it being described (when, how, or to what extent?) _____

11. Grammar is difficult, so I should study more during the summer.

Part of Speech: **Preposition**

Which word is being linked to the subject/verb? _____

What is the relationship shown? _____

12. Over the summer, he and his older brother traveled slowly through Europe.

Part of Speech: **Adjective**

Which noun is the word describing? _____

Which question is it answering (which one, what kind, or how many)? _____

Directions: For the last two sentences, identify the underlined word's part of speech and explain why using the same process.

13. Over the summer, he and his older brother traveled slowly through Europe.

Part of Speech: _____

Write the explanatory questions and answers for this part of speech:

14. Over the summer, he and his older brother traveled slowly through Europe.

Part of Speech: _____

Write the explanatory questions and answers for this part of speech:

Posttest

Directions: For each sentence, identify the underlined part of speech.

1. I left my shoes under the **kitchen** table.

Part of Speech: _____

2. If we finish our work **quickly**, we can go to the movies.

Part of Speech: _____

3. Andy knocked on the door, **but** nobody answered.

Part of Speech: _____

4. I won't be there to take the message, but **oh well!**

Part of Speech: _____

5. **After** we go to lunch, let's go to the park.

Part of Speech: _____

6. I want to go to **college** after high school.

Part of Speech: _____

7. On Saturdays, I **work** from noon to four.

Part of Speech: _____

8. Her **honesty** was appreciated by the investigators.

Part of Speech: _____

9. The dog chased the cat around the yard and **into** the bushes.

Part of Speech: _____

10. Many students **are** excited to begin school even if they don't admit it.

Part of Speech: _____

Still having trouble?

Try these grammar websites for more information and practice exercises.

To review the parts of speech:

English Zone: <http://english-zone.com/index.php?ID=1>

Guide to Grammar and Writing: <http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/#>

- See the Word and Sentence Level section for parts of speech information

How to Study: <http://www.how-to-study.com/study-skills/en/language-arts/8/parts-of-speech/>

Slide Share: <http://www.slideshare.net/dilipbarad/english-grammar-parts-of-speech-presentation>

U of Ottawa Writing Center: <http://www.writingcentre.uottawa.ca/hypergrammar/partsp.html>

To review the parts of speech and to find exercises and self-tests:

Daily Grammar: <http://www.dailygrammar.com/archive.shtml>

English Club: http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/parts-of-speech_1.htm

Lesson Tutor: <http://www.lesstutor.com/gram10home.html>

A Writer's Reference: <http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/writersref6e/Player/Pages/Main.aspx>

- Click on "Grammar Exercises"
- You may need to register in order to access the site.