

# NOUN

A noun is a word that denotes a person, place, or thing. In a sentence, nouns answer the questions who and what.

## Examples:

1. The dog ran after the ball.

common noun      concrete noun

2. She possesses integrity.

abstract noun

3. She visited Chicago every year.

proper noun

4. I stepped in a puddle.

count noun

5. I saw the milk spill.

non-count noun

# PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun in a sentence.

## Examples:

1. She decided to go to a movie.

personal pronoun

2. This is the one I left in the room.

demonstrative pronoun

3. Nobody is absent today.

indefinite pronoun

4. I love cooking.

personal pronoun

5. They like one another.

reciprocal pronoun

## VERB

A verb is a word that denotes action, or a state of being, in a sentence.

### Examples:

1: Beth rides the bus every day.

action verb / present tense

2: Paul was an avid reader.

be verb / past tense

3: John walked in the park.

action verb / past tense

4: I will run tomorrow.

action verb / future tense

5: I sing my favorite songs.

action verb / present

## ADVERB

Just as adjectives modify nouns, adverbs modify, or further describe, verbs. Adverbs may also modify adjectives. (Many, though not all, adverbs end in -ly.)

### Examples:

1. He waved wildly to get her attention.

manner

2. The shirt he wore to the party was extremely bright.

manner

3. I will go to the market.

place

4. Tomorrow is my birthday.

time

5. I always pray.

frequency

## ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word that modifies, or describes, a noun or pronoun. Adjectives may precede nouns, or they may appear after a form of the reflexive verb to be (am, are, is, was, etc.).

Examples:

1. We live in the red brick house.

descriptive

2. Several soldiers died in the war.

indefinite

3. Our books are new.

possessive

4. Kristine is beautiful.

descriptive

5. They are happy.

descriptive

## CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word that joins two independent clauses, or sentences, together.

### Examples:

1. Ellen wanted to take a ride, but she doesn't have money

coordinating

2. Richard and John are bestfriends.

coordinating

3. These lessons are both free and useful.

correlative

4. Vanessa not only wants money but also fame.

correlative

5. I was so hungry therefore I cook my food.

conjunctive

## PREPOSITION

Prepositions work in combination with a noun or pronoun to create phrases that modify verbs, nouns/pronouns, or adjectives. Prepositional phrases convey a spatial, temporal, or directional meaning.

## Examples:

1. The cat is under the table.

place

2. The mouse run to the hole.

direction

3. Rose reaches school at 8 o'clock.

time

4. She will come on Sunday.

time

5. He ran across the road.

direction

# INTERJECTION

An interjection is a word which expresses sudden feeling or emotion.

1. Hello! Good Morning.
2. Hurray! Let's party.
3. Bravo! You are so graceful.
4. Oh! That is so nice gift.
5. Alas! What happened to you.