



CRUCIAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

SESSION ON:


IDENTIFYING THE

PARTS OF

SPEECH



KNOWVATION



Based on the use and functions, words are categorized into several types or parts of speech.

We will see definitions and examples for the 8 major parts of speech in English grammar:

Noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, preposition, and interjection.

NOUN

This part of a speech refers to words that are used to name persons, things, animals, places, ideas, or events.

Examples:

1. *Akshay Kumar* is very versatile.
2. *Dogs* can be extremely cute.
3. Its my *birthday party*!

PRONOUN

A pronoun is a part of a speech which functions as a replacement for a noun. Some examples of pronouns are: I, it, he, she, mine, his, hers, we, they, theirs, and ours.

Examples:

1. *She* just stared at me and when I told her to stop.
2. *We* are number one.
3. *They* will subscribe to Knowvation.

VERB

A verb is a word or group of words that describes an action, experience or expresses a state of being.

Examples of “State of Being Verbs” : am, is, was, are, and were.

Examples:

1. The dog *ran* across the yard.
2. Anthony *is throwing* the football.
3. The bird *sings* a cheery song every morning.

ADJECTIVE

This part of a speech is used to describe a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives can specify the quality, the size, and the number of nouns or pronouns.

Examples:

1. The carvings are *intricate*.
2. Wow! That doughnut is *huge*!
3. It was a *long, beautiful* summer.

ADVERB

Just like adjectives, adverbs are also used to describe words, but the difference is that adverbs describe adjectives, verbs, or another adverb.

Examples:

1. **Adverb of Manner**– this refers to “how” something happens or “how” an action is done.

Example: Anne danced *gracefully*.

2. **Adverb of Time**- this states “when” something happens or “when” it is done.

Example: She came *yesterday*.

3. **Adverb of Place**– this tells something about “where” something happens or “where” something is done.

Example: Of course, I looked *everywhere*!

4. **Adverb of Degree**– this states the intensity or the degree to which a specific thing happens or is done.

Example: The child is *very* talented.

PREPOSITION

Aa word governing, and usually preceding, a noun or pronoun and expressing a relation to another word or element in the clause. This part of a speech basically refers to words that specify location or a location in time.

Examples of Prepositions: *above, below, throughout, outside, before, near, and since.*

Examples:

1. Micah is hiding *under* the bed.
2. *During* the game, the audience never stopped cheering for their team.
3. He drove *over* the bridge.

CONJUNCTION

The conjunction is a part of a speech which joins words, phrases, or clauses together.
Examples of Conjunctions: and, yet, but, for, nor, or, and so.

Examples:

1. This cup of tea is delicious *and* very soothing.
2. *He was late for school, so he took a shortcut.*
3. She doesn't like coffee, *nor* does she like tea.

INTERJECTION

An interjection is a word or phrase used to express a strong feeling or emotion.

Examples: Ahem!, aha!, gosh!, aw!, great!, hey!, hi!, hooray!, oh!, yeah!, oops!, phew!, eh!, oh!, ouch!, hi!, well!

Examples:

1. *Bingo!* That's the one I've been looking for.
2. *Yeah!* She's going with us tonight!

Label the parts of speech for bold words:

When (1) **Mary Lennox** (2) **was** (3) **sent** to Misselth Waite manor to live (4) **with** her uncle everybody (5) **said** she was the (6) **most** disagreeable-looking child ever seen. It was true, too. (7) **She** had a little thin face (8) **and** a little thin body, thin light hair and a (9) **sour** expression. (10) **Her** hair was (11) **yellow**, and her face was yellow (12) **because** she had been born (13) **in** (14) **India** and had always been ill in one way (**Assignment A**) or another.

Choose the correct Part of speech for the underlined words:

I always go to the **park** on the weekends.

- a) Noun
- b) Verb
- c) Adverb
- d) Preposition

Choose the correct Part of speech for the underlined words:

On **cold** days, I love to have a cup of hot chocolate.

- a) Noun
- b) Adjective
- c) Adverb
- d) Preposition

Choose the correct Part of speech for the underlined words:

How many hot dogs did your friend **eat** yesterday?

- a) Verb
- b) Adjective
- c) Adverb
- d) Preposition

Choose the correct Part of speech for the underlined words:

Usain Bolt finished the race very **quickly**.

- a) Verb
- b) Adjective
- c) Adverb
- d) Preposition

Choose the correct Part of speech for the underlined words:

Her **brother** flies to many countries in the world because of his job.

- a) Verb
- b) Adjective
- c) Adverb
- d) Noun

Choose the correct Part of speech for the underlined words:

My sister is very **smart**.

- a) Verb
- b) Adjective
- c) Adverb
- d) Noun

Choose the correct Part of speech for the underlined words:

December is my **favourite** month of the year.

- a) Verb
- b) Adjective
- c) Adverb
- d) Noun

Choose the correct Part of speech for the underlined words:

Aastha can speak Marathi very **well** because she lived in Mumbai for years.

- a) Verb
- b) Adjective
- c) Adverb
- d) Noun

Choose the correct Part of speech for the underlined words:

I don't think the test was difficult. In fact, it was quite **easy**.

- a) Verb
- b) Adjective
- c) Adverb
- d) Noun

Choose the correct Part of speech for the underlined words:

Dinosaurs lived millions of **years** ago.

- a) Verb
- b) Adjective
- c) Adverb
- d) Noun

Choose the correct Part of speech for the underlined words:

I **usually** study in the library for an hour after the class.

- a) Verb
- b) Adjective
- c) Adverb
- d) Noun

Choose the correct Part of speech for the underlined words:

Shreyansh drives his car very **slowly**.

- a) Verb
- b) Adjective
- c) Adverb
- d) Noun

ASSIGNMENT (B)

Find the correct match of grammatical function with the usage of the word: **RIGHT**

FUNCTION	USAGE
1. Verb	a. He is the right man for the position.
2. Adjective	b. Workers' rights are practically non-existent in many clothing factories here.
3. Noun	c. She stood right in my way.
4. Adverb	d. This is a fault that will right itself.

Find the correct match of grammatical function with the usage of the word: **BACK**

FUNCTION	USAGE
1. Verb	a. Have you closed the back door?
2. Adjective	b. I have a pain in the back.
3. Noun	c. I will come back in five minutes.
4. Adverb	d. He backed his car through the gate.

Find the correct match of grammatical function with the usage of the word: **BETTER**

FUNCTION	USAGE
1. Verb	a. You should respect your betters.
2. Adjective	b. The machine works better if you change the oil regularly.
3. Noun	c. This watch is better than that.
4. Adverb	d. Living conditions have bettered a great deal.

Find the correct match of grammatical function with the usage of the word: **ROUND**

FUNCTION	USAGE
1. Verb	a. The earth is round.
2. Adjective	b. We won the first round of the tennis cup.
3. Noun	c. Will you come round to our house this evening?
4. Adverb	d. The child's eyes rounded with excitement.

Find the correct match of grammatical function with the usage of the word: **ALL**

FUNCTION	USAGE
1. Adverb	a. We were offered an all-in package holiday.
2. Adjective	b. They forgot all about everything else.
3. Noun	c. All helped him pay his debt.
4. Pronoun	d. Ravi lost his all in share market.

Find the correct match of grammatical function with the usage of the word: **STILL**

FUNCTION	USAGE
1. Verb	a. The water appeared still from a distance.
2. Adjective	b. He is still working.
3. Noun	c. Her quiet words stilled the animal.
4. Adverb	d. Looking at the still, his father remembered his childhood.

Find the correct match of grammatical function with the usage of the word: **WELL**

FUNCTION	USAGE
1. Verb	a. Middle east has huge number of oil wells.
2. Adjective	b. He plays the piano very well for someone of his age.
3. Noun	c. A sense of hurt and outrage welled up inside him.
4. Adverb	d. I'm not well today.

Find the correct match of grammatical function with the usage of the word: **ONLY**

ASSIGNEMENT (C)

FUNCTION	USAGE
1. Conjunction	a. I only hope we can finish this in time.
2. Adjective	b. Social scientists tentatively predict that the number of onlies will keep growing.
3. Noun	c. You're the only person who can help me.
4. Adverb	d. You can come, only make sure you're on time.

Thanks a lot for watching!

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