

## Parts of speech( week two)

### ADJECTIVE

An **adjective** describes or modifies noun/s and pronoun/s in a sentence. It normally indicates quality, size, shape, duration, feelings, contents, and more about a noun or pronoun.

Adjectives usually provide relevant information about the nouns/pronouns they modify/describe by answering the questions: *What kind? How many? Which one? How much?*

#### **Example:**

The team has a dangerous batsman. (What kind?)

I have ten candies in my pocket. (How many?)

I loved that red car. (Which one?)

I earn more money than he does. (How much?)

### Types of Adjective

#### **1. Coordinate adjectives**

Coordinate adjectives are small groups of adjectives that band together to modify the same noun. They're separated by the word "and" or with commas. Here are some examples:

She wore a *pink* and *yellow* top yesterday.

It was a *bright*, *sunny*, and *glorious* morning along Tybee Beach.

Their murder was a *sad*, *sorry*, *gruesome* affair.

#### **2. Demonstrative adjectives**

Demonstrative adjectives point to "which" noun or pronoun you're speaking about. These four words will help you spot demonstrative adjectives: this, that, these, those

Would you like *this* bicycle?

*That* car used to be mine.

I don't want *these* accolades.

#### **3. Descriptive adjectives**

The most common of the adjectives are descriptive adjectives. They give the noun a quality or attribute. This takes us from "the brother" to "the *evil* brother." Or, we learn more as we progress from "the daisy" to "the *perky* daisy." Here are three sample sentences:

The *silly* dog rolled around in the *filthy* mud for hours.

She's such a *nice* cashier.

He hurt her feelings when he labeled her an *annoying* sister.

#### **4. Indefinite adjectives**

You can also have indefinite adjectives. Similar to indefinite articles, these adjectives point to non-specific items. Be on the lookout for these token words to know you're hot on the trail of an indefinite adjective: *any, few, many, no, several*.

Here are some sample sentences:

I don't need *any* friend.

Do you have *many* openings?

There are *no* books in this library.

#### **5. Interrogative adjectives**

Interrogative adjectives pose a question. They need a noun or pronoun by their side. In this category, be on the lookout for these words: *what, which, whose*.

*What* color do you want to paint the cottage?

*Which* cake do you want to order?

*Whose* land are we standing on?

Each interrogative adjective needed a noun after it. There are other words that pose a question, such as "who" and "how," but they can't be adjectives because they don't modify nouns.

#### **6. Possessive adjectives**

As the name indicates, possessive adjectives are used to indicate possession. They are: *My, Your, His, Her, Its, Our, Their*.

Is that *their* Ferrari?

Don't touch *our* bike.

I'm sorry; I didn't know this was *your* book.

## 7. Predicate adjectives

Adjectives that pop up after the linking verb are known as predicate adjectives. For example:

She is *smart*.

We are *rich*.

They were *efficient*.

Notice each of these adjectives is modifying the subject of the sentence - "she," "we," and "they." They're trickier to spot because they come after the verb, instead of before the noun, but they're still a member of the adjective tribe.

## 8. Proper adjectives

Proper adjectives are capitalized adjectives derived from proper nouns.

I love *Japanese* food.

She's going to a *Shakespearean* festival.

That was a *Pakistani* football.

## 9. Quantitative adjectives

Quantitative adjectives describe the quantity of something.

She has *two* children.

In the near future, I hope to buy *six* cars.

In fact, I'll take the *whole* litter of puppies.

## 10. Ordinal/ Sequence Adjectives

An ordinal adjective indicates the position of a noun in a series.

This is my *fourth* doughnut.

He ate the *third* hot dog.

This is Sarah's *fifteenth* sweater.

## **11. Articles as Adjective**

**Articles** also modify the nouns. So, articles are also adjectives. Articles determine the specification of nouns. ‘A’ and ‘an’ are used to refer to an unspecific noun, and ‘the’ is used to refer to a specific noun.

### **Examples:**

A cat is always afraid of water. (Here, the noun ‘cat’ refers to any cat, not specific.)

*The* cat is afraid of me. (This cat is a specific cat.)

*An* electronic product should always be handled with care.

### **Adjective Quiz (1)**

**Underline the adjectives and state their kinds.**

1. Solomon was a wise king.
2. The tiger is a ferocious animal.
3. The foolish crow opened his mouth to sing.
4. You have no sense.
5. She has little intelligence.
6. He showed much patience.
7. We did not receive sufficient rain this year.
8. The whole amount was spent.
9. Each hand has five fingers.
10. There are several pictures in this book.
11. There are some apples in the fridge.
12. I have bought six eggs.
13. Each boy was given a prize.
14. I have bought enough sugar.
15. We haven't got enough nails.
16. Whose bag is this?

17. Which way shall we go?
18. Neither answer is correct.
19. Who is the first woman to win the Nobel Prize for Literature?
20. Most children like cartoon shows.

### **Adjective Quiz (2)**

**1. What is an adjective?**

- a) a person, place, thing, or idea
- b) an action
- c) a word used to describe a noun or pronoun
- d) the main events of a play, novel, movie, or similar word

**2. Which type of adjective uses: this, that, these, and those?**

- a) Article
- b) Proper
- c) Demonstrative
- d) Describer

**3. Which type of adjective uses: A, An, or The?**

- a) Article
- b) Proper
- c) Describer
- d) Demonstrative

**4. My shirt is in that drawer.**

- a) Proper
- b) Describer
- c) Article
- d) Demonstrative

**5. What the interrogative pronouns/adjectives?**

- a) this, that, these, those
- b) which, what who
- c) what, which, whose, when
- d) what, which, whose

**6. Is the green word a demonstrative/interrogative adjective or pronoun?**

**Which book would you like to borrow from the library?**

- a) demonstrative adjective
- b) demonstrative pronoun
- c) interrogative pronoun
- d) interrogative adjective

**7. Most children enjoy camping because of the abundant wildlife, the nightly campfires, and the calm pace. What are the adjectives in this sentence?**

- a) most, the, abundant, the, nightly, the, calm
- b) enjoy, abundant, pace
- c) camping, children, campfires

**8. Choose the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses for the sentence. Packing for a camping trip can be one of the \_\_\_\_\_ tasks a camper faces. (challenging, superlative)**

- a) more challenging
- b) most challenging
- c) much challenging

**9. Choose the correct form of the adjective for the following sentence. For \_\_\_\_\_ weather, pack lightweight clothing and a hat with a wide brim. (warm, comparative)**

- a) warm
- b) warmer
- c) warmest

**10. Choose the correct form of the adjective for the following sentence. Avoid wearing blue jeans in rainy or snowy weather since they take \_\_\_\_\_ to dry than wool or cotton. (long, comparative)**

- a) longer
- b) longest
- c) more long

**11. What is the adjective in the sentence?**

**A volcanic eruption frightened the islanders.**

- a) islanders
- b) frightened
- c) eruption
- d) volcanic

**12. What is the article in the sentence?**

**We can spend the afternoon at home.**

- a) We
- b) the
- c) at
- d) home

**13. Which word describes the word in blue?**

**Mr. Henderson's oldest son goes to college.**

- a) oldest
- b) Mr. Henderson's
- c) goes
- d) college

**14. What type of adjective is used in this sentence?**

**Scott spends his free time playing video games.**

- a) noun
- b) proper noun
- c) compound noun
- d) pronoun

**15. What type of adjective is used in this sentence?**

**I would like to know what the weekend weather will be.**

- a) noun
- b) proper noun
- c) compound noun
- d) pronoun

**16. Identify the ADJECTIVE in this sentence:**

**I wanted her to give me that pencil quickly.**

- a) wanted
- b) that
- c) pencil
- d) quickly

**17. Identify the ADJECTIVE in this sentence:**

**She had less juice in her glass than I did.**

- a) less
- b) juice
- c) glass
- d) did

**18. Find the noun used as an adjective in the following sentence: Congress is made up of two government houses.**

- a) Congress
- b) two
- c) government
- d) houses

**19. Find the noun used as an adjective in the following sentence: Because of the rain, the football field was a mess.**

- a) rain
- b) football
- c) field
- d) mess

**20. Find the compound adjective: You may find outspoken representatives arguing about some issues.**

- a) outspoken
- b) representatives

- c) some
- d) issues

## **ADVERB**

An **adverb** is a word/a set of words that modifies *verbs*, *adjectives*, and other *adverbs*. It tells when, where, and how an action is performed or indicates the quality or degree of the action.

### **Example:**

He is *always* hungry for success. (Modifying Adjective)

I love her *very much*. (Modifying Adverb)

He is running *fast*. (Modifying Verb)

## **Types of Adverb**

### **1. Adverbs of Time/Frequency (When?)**

Adverbs of time/frequency indicate time or frequency of the action in the sentence. They answer the question ‘when/how frequently is the action performed?’

*Always, never, often, eventually, now, frequently, occasionally, once, forever, seldom*, etc. are common adverbs of time/frequency.

### **Example:**

Does he *normally* walk his dog at this time?

She *usually* shops at the Korean market in town.

He came *yesterday*.

.He smokes *occasionally*.

### **2. Adverbs of Place/Direction (Where?)**

They answer the question ‘where the action is performed.’

*Across, over, under, in, out, through, backward, there, around, here, upstairs*, etc. are some common adverbs of place/direction.

### **Example:**

Please *sit here*. (Where should I sit?)



They *looked everywhere*. (Where did they look?)

Two cars were *parked outside*. (Where were two cars parked?)

### 3. Adverbs of Degree (How Much?)

Adverbs of Degree tell us the degree or extent to which something happens. They answer the question "how much?" or "to what degree?". Adverbs of Degree can modify *verbs*, *adjectives* and other *adverbs*.

*Completely, nearly, entirely, less, mildly, most, thoroughly, somewhat, excessively, much*, etc. are common adverbs of degree.

#### Example:

She *completely* forgot about her anniversary.

I read the newspaper *thoroughly*.

I am *so* excited about the new job.

Robin *hardly* studies

### 4. Adverbs of Manner (How?)

Adverbs of manner tell us how, or in what manner, something was carried out. They mostly modify verbs and can often be found at the end of a clause. This category comprises the most common adverbs - the ones that end in -ly. They answer the question 'how is the action performed?'

*Beautifully, equally, thankfully, carefully, handily, quickly, coldly, hotly, resentfully, earnestly, nicely, tirelessly*, etc. are common adverbs of manner.

#### Example:

Let's divide the prizes *equally*.

Please, handle the camera *carefully*.

Mike is walking *slowly*.

He is running *fast*.

### Adverb (Activity)

Which type of adverb is the underlined word in the following sentences?

1. "He is so gentle that he never shoots at animals.
2. Arham coughed loudly to attract attention.
3. When the child cried, the mother took the child outside.
4. The airline passengers were completely exhausted after their long flight.
5. The boy ate the chocolates greedily.
6. The watchman frequently makes a round of the office building.
7. He was so angry that he hardly noticed what she was saying.
8. Mothers look gently at their babies."
9. She received an invitation to attend a function and she is quite sure she will attend.
10. When he knocked on the door, he was asked to come inside.

## Activity 2

### Circle the adverb in the following sentences

1. Peter neatly wrote a shopping list.
2. The teacher said, "Write your name nicely."
3. The students nervously did their test.
4. Mr. Johnson gladly gave the announcements.
5. My dog always barks.
6. The astronaut easily fixed the problem.
7. Kayla finally arrived at the park.
8. The girls went upstairs to get their coats.
9. They never come.

Jackie went home early

## PREPOSITION

A **preposition** is a word that indicates the relationship between a noun and the other words of a sentence.

### Example:

I am going *to* Canada.

He threw a stone *into* the pond.

The present is *inside* the box.

They have gone *out of* the town.

## Types of Preposition

### 1. Prepositions of Time:

Prepositions of time show the relationship of time between the noun and the other parts of a sentence.

*On, at, in, from, to, for, since, ago, before, till/until, by*, etc. are the most common preposition of time.

**Example:**

He started working at 10 AM.

The company called meeting on 25 October.

There is a holiday in December.

He has been ill since Monday.

### 2. Prepositions of Place and Direction:

Prepositions of place and direction show the relationship of place and/or direction between the noun and the other parts of a sentence.

*On, at, in, by, from, to, towards, up, down, across, between, among, through, in front of, behind, above, over, under, below*, etc. are the most common prepositions of place/direction.

**Example:**

He is at home.

He came from England.

The police broke into the house.

I live across the river.

### 3. Prepositions of Agents or Things:

Prepositions of agents or things indicate a casual relationship between noun and other parts of the sentence.

*Of, for, by, with, about*, etc. are the most used and common prepositions of agents or things.

**Example:**

This article is about smart-phones.

Most of the guests have already left.

I will always be here for you.

He is playing with his brothers.

#### 4. Phrasal Prepositions:

A phrasal preposition is a combination of two or more words which functions as a preposition.

*Along with, apart from, because of, by means of, according to, in front of, contrary to, in spite of, on account of, in reference to, in addition to, in regard to, instead of, on top of, out of, with regard to,* etc. are the most common phrasal prepositions.

#### Example:

They along with their children went to Atlanta.

According to the new rules, you are not right.

In spite of being a good player, he was not selected.

I'm going out of the city.

### PREPOSITION ACTIVITY (1)

Fill in the blank with correct preposition.

1. This material is different \_\_\_ that.
  - a) To
  - b) From
  - c) With
2. You should explain this \_\_\_ them.
  - a) To
  - b) With
  - c) At
3. He has been absent \_\_\_ Monday.
  - a) For
  - b) Since
  - c) From
4. I haven't been to the theatre \_\_\_ a long time.
  - a) For
  - b) Since
  - c) From
5. He goes \_\_\_ school by car.
  - a) To
  - b) By

c) On

**6. This is a comfortable house to live \_\_\_\_.**

a) At

b) In

c) On

**7. They are called \_\_\_\_ different names.**

a) With

b) By

c) For

**8. We should not spend money \_\_\_\_ luxuries.**

a) For

b) With

c) On

**9. I gave him a chair to sit \_\_\_\_.**

a) On

b) In

c) By

**10. The new term begins \_\_\_\_ June 1st.**

a) On

b) In

c) At

**11. He poured the tea \_\_\_\_ the mug.**

a) In

b) Into

c) On

**12. He said he was very pleased \_\_\_\_ my work.**

a) With

b) In

c) At

**2. Click the links given below for Preposition Quizzes.**

<https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/prepositions-quiz>

[http://guidetogrammar.org/grammar/quizzes/preposition\\_quiz1.htm](http://guidetogrammar.org/grammar/quizzes/preposition_quiz1.htm)

## CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions are known as connective or linking words. They are used to join clauses, phrases, and words together for constructing sentences.

**Example:**

Ali *and* Ahmed are playing together.

Ali plays well, *but* Ahmed plays better than him.

*When* he was sick, I went to see him.

## Types of Conjunction

### 1. Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunction is used to join two words, phrases, or independent clauses, which are parallel in structure. There are seven coordinating conjunctions which are by far the most common conjunctions: *and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*.

**Example:**

He was late for school, *so* he took a shortcut.

Her favorite colors were purple *and* red.

She doesn't like coffee, *nor* does she like tea.

### 2. Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions **work in pairs** to join together words or phrases that have equal importance within a sentence, like "**either/or**", "**such/that**" and "**not only/but also**", "**neither/nor**"

**Example:**

You can have **either** chocolate **or** vanilla ice cream.

He **not only** plays the guitar **but also** the drums.

**Such** was his strength **that** he was easily able to move the fallen tree.

### 3. Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions such as "**because**", "**since**" and "**after**" link a dependent clause to an independent clause, helping to show the relationship between the two clauses and emphasize the main idea of the freestanding/independent clause. Most commonly used subordinating conjunctions are: *After, how, than, when, although, if, that, where, as, in order that, though,*

*which, as much as, inasmuch as, unless, while, because, provided, until, who/whom, before, since, what, whoever/whomever.*

**Example:**

Because it was raining, we had to cancel the class picnic.

The house was a mess **after** the crazy party we had last night.

He doesn't go skiing any more, **since** he had the accident.

**CONJUNCTION ACTIVITY**

**1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a word that joins two words or two groups of words together.**

- a. conjunction
- b. helping/linking verb
- c. interjection
- d. contraction

**2. Which sentence shows an example of a coordinating conjunction?**

- a. Mrs. Nelson eats apples and carrots every day.
- b. Either you leave, or I will.
- c. After the mall, I took a nap.

**3. Which sentence shows an example of a subordinating conjunction?**

- a. Mrs. Nelson eats apples and carrots every day.
- b. Either you go, or I will.
- c. After the mall, I took a nap.

**4. Which sentence shows an example of a correlative conjunction?**

- a. Mrs. Nelson eats apples and carrots every day.
- b. Either you go, or I will.
- c. After the mall, I took a nap.

**5. What kind of conjunction is used in this sentence?**

**Swimming makes me both hungry and tired.**

- a. correlative
- b. coordinating
- c. subordinating

**6. What kind of conjunction is used in the following sentence?**

**Whether we go home or to the movies, we still will enjoy the day.**

- a. correlative
- b. subordinating
- c. coordinating

**a. Identify the correlative conjunctions:**

**The water was neither too cold nor too warm; it was just right.**

- b. was, just

- c. neither, nor
- 7. Identify the subordinating conjunction: Mr. Smith wants us to bring our books every day because we use them all of the time.**
  - a. because
  - b. bring
  - c. almost
- 8. Identify the coordinating conjunction: Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Booth, and Mrs. Miller are all language arts teachers.**
  - a. all
  - b. are
  - c. and
- 9. What kind of conjunction is used in the sentence below?**  
**I don't watch scary movies because they frighten me.**
  - a. coordinating
  - b. subordinating
  - c. correlative
- 10. What kind of conjunction is highlighted in the sentence below?**  
**A lot of people cheer for Seattle Seahawks, for they are bandwagon fans.**
  - a. coordinating
  - b. subordinating
  - c. correlative
- 11. What kind of conjunction is used in the sentence below?**  
**The newlyweds could not decide whether to live in her house or his apartment.**
  - a. subordinating
  - b. correlative
  - c. coordinating
- 12. What conjunction is used in the sentence below?**  
**She was neither impressed nor interested in his collection.**
  - a. coordinating
  - b. subordinating
  - c. correlative

## **INTERJECTION**

Interjections are used to express a strong or sudden action and feeling. It is important to put an exclamation mark (!) with a strong interjection; and a comma (,) with mild interjection.

### **Types of Interjection**

#### **1. Interjections for Greeting**



This type of interjection is used in the sentence to indicate the emotion of warmth to the person meeting with such as Hello! , Hey! , Hi! Etc

*Hey!* Where are you going?

*Hi,* What are you up to?

## **2. Interjections for Joy**

This type of interjection is used in the sentence to indicate immediate joy and happiness on any happy occasion occurred such as hurrah, wow, hurray, etc.

*Hurrah!* We have won.

*Good!* Now we can move on.

*Wow!* What a beautiful dress!

## **3. Interjections for Attention**

This type of interjection is used in the sentence to draw attention of someone such as Look!, Listen!, Behold!, hush!, shh! etc.

*Look!* She is so bad.

*Listen!* I am not talking about you.

*Behold!* Something is there.

*Shh!*, be quiet!.

## **4. Interjections for Approval**

This type of interjection is used in the sentence to express the strong sense of approval or agreement for something that has happened such as **Bravo!** , **Brilliant!** , **Well done!**

*Well done!* You won the race

*Brilliant!*, that was a good shot.

*Bravo!*, You scored the most.

## **5. Interjections for Surprise**

This type of interjection is used in the sentence to express the strong sense of surprise about something that has happened such as **Ha!** , **What!** , **Oh!** , **Ah!** , **Eh!**

*Ah!* It feels good.

*Oh!* You both know each other.

*What!* He died.

*Ah!* I got a 100\$ note.

## **6. Interjections for Sorrow**

This type of interjection is used in the sentence to express the emotion of sadness about something unfortunate has happened such as **Alas!** , **Ah!** , **Oh!** , **Ouch!** Etc

*Ouch!* That hurts.

*Oops!* I'm sorry. That was my mistake.

*Alas!* He broke his leg.

### **Interjection Activity (1)**

#### **1. What is an interjection?**

- a. is a word that connects words, sentences or phrases.
- b. a word or phrase that expresses emotion or feelings, gives a command or fills a silence.
- c. is a word that shows a relationship among other words in the sentence
- d. a person, place or thing

#### **2. A strong interjection is punctuated with a...**

- a. period
- b. comma
- c. exclamation mark
- d. question mark

#### **3. A mild interjection is punctuated with a...**

- a. period
- b. comma
- c. exclamation mark
- d. question mark

#### **4. An interjection can be mostly found...**

- a. in the middle of a sentence
- b. at the end of a sentence
- c. in the beginning of a sentence
- d. it doesn't matter where it is

#### **5. An interjection part of speech is...**

- a. independent
- b. noun
- c. adverb
- d. adjective

**6. God, I have really missed you. What is the interjection?**

- a. missed
- b. really
- c. God
- d. I

**7. Does this sentence include an interjection:**

**I am so excited for Friday night!**

- a. yes
- b. no

**8. Which interjection can be added to this sentence:**

**! That really hurt!**

- a. Hooray
- b. Yes
- c. Ouch
- d. Bravo

**9. Which interjection can be added to this sentence:**

**, I better put my books away.**

- a. Well
- b. Aww
- c. No
- d. Whew

**10. What interjection can be added to this sentence:**

**! You are finally finished with this test.**

- a. Hmmm
- b. No
- c. Hooray
- d. Oops

### **INTERJECTION ACTIVITY (2)**

**In the following sentences, choose the most appropriate interjection from the selection below and write it in the space provided.**

Choose from: Wow, Seriously, Alas, Goodness, shh, Incredible, Ouch, OMG, Oh no, Oops

\_\_\_\_\_, why didn't you hold the door for me?

\_\_\_\_\_, I'm so happy that you decided to visit this summer.

\_\_\_\_\_! How can you possibly agree with that point of view?

\_\_\_\_\_! I broke this glass.

\_\_\_\_\_! That hurts.

\_\_\_\_\_, that's a very large dog at the end of that leash.

I can't believe that I finally got an A on a project, \_\_\_\_\_!

\_\_\_\_\_, I missed the train.

\_\_\_\_\_! baby is sleeping.

\_\_\_\_\_! he died in a car accident.