

WEEK ONE

Parts of Speech

The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence. An individual word can function as more than one part of speech when used in different circumstances.

There are eight parts of speech in the English language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

1. **NOUN:** A noun is a naming word. It can be the name of a thing, place, person, animal or feeling.

Examples of Noun

Naming People

Ahmed, Ali, Sarah

Naming Places

America, China, Quetta, Faisal Mosque

Naming Things

Car, Cap, Table, ball

Naming Animals

Cat, Dog, Rat

Naming Feelings/Qualities/Ideas

Happiness, Sadness, Beauty, Fear

Types of Noun

1. Common Noun

A common noun is the word used for a class of person, place or thing.

Example: car, man, city, iron, liquid, company, etc.

2. Proper Noun

A proper noun is the name of a particular or specific person, place or thing. “**A proper noun always starts with a capital letter.**”

Example: Ahmed, Asia, Brazil, Pakistan

3. Countable and Uncountable Nouns

A countable noun (or count noun) is a noun with both a singular and a plural form, and it names anything (or anyone) that you can count.

Example: table, car, star, boys, women, rupee

An uncountable noun is a noun that does not have a plural form and that refers to something that you could (or would) not usually count.

Example: oxygen, oil, milk, money

4. Collective Nouns

A collective noun is a noun naming a group of things, animals, or persons. You could count the individual members of the group, but you usually think of the group as one unit.

Example: team, group, jury, fleet, class, pile, bunch

5. Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns are used to describe emotions, qualities or feelings.

Examples: honesty, goodness, kindness, beauty, cruelty

6. Possessive Nouns

When we want to show that something belongs to somebody or something, we usually add ('s) to a singular noun and just an apostrophe to a plural noun.

Example: The *boy's* ball. That is *Sarah's* bag. She studies in a *girls'* college.

Pronoun

A pronoun is defined as a word that is used as a substitution for a noun. It is used to avoid the repetition of a noun, e.g. he, she, it, we, they.

1. Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns work as the subject of the verb in a sentence. A subject pronoun normally replaces the subject (a noun) of the previous sentence.

Example:

Amir can't attend the party. **He** has gone to meet his grandparents.

Alina is a good storyteller. **She** told a ghost story that scared everyone.

2. Object Pronouns:

Object pronouns work as the object or indirect object in a sentence replacing the antecedent object. This form of the pronoun is also used after prepositions.

Example:

I'll give *you* a present on your birthday. I have a great idea *for you*. (after preposition)

Tell *her* that you'll take the job.

I have a gift for your boss. Give *it* to your boss. (Here, '*it*' works as an object)

3. Possessive Pronouns:

Possessive pronouns replace the nouns of the **possessive adjectives: my, our, your, her, his, their**. The possessive pronouns *are mine, ours, yours, hers, his, its*, theirs. The pronoun 'who' also has a possessive form '**whose**'.

Example:

I thought my bag was lost, but the one Sarah found was *mine*. (Here, 'mine' refers to 'my bag')

Their vacation will start next week. *Ours* is tomorrow. (Here, 'ours' refers to 'our vacation')

Those four suitcases are *ours*.

Is this *yours*?

You have to take either her car or *theirs*. *Hers* is better than *theirs*. (Here, 'her' is possessive adjective and 'hers' and 'theirs' are possessive pronouns which replaced 'her car' and 'their car')

4. Reflexive Pronouns:

A reflexive pronoun comes when the subject performs its action upon *itself*. Here, 'itself' is a reflexive pronoun.

Example:

Since she is her own boss, she gave *herself* a raise. (Here, 'herself' is the direct object of the clause and the same person is the subject)

He allowed *himself* more time to get ready.

The computer restarts *itself* every night.

We told *ourselves* that we were so lucky to be alive.

5. Intensive or Emphatic Pronouns:

Intensive pronouns add emphasis/importance but do not act as the object in the sentence. They can appear right after the subject.

Example:

I will do it *myself*. (Here, 'myself' is not an object)

I *myself* saw the missing boat into the harbor.

We intend to do all the work *ourselves*.

You *yourselves* are responsible for this mess.

6. Relative Pronouns:

Relative pronouns introduce the relative clause. They are used to make clear what is being talked about in a sentence. They describe something more about the subject or the object.

Example:

The car *that* was stolen was the one they loved most.

A person *who* loves nature is a good person.

Our school, *which* was founded in 1995, is being renovated.

I will accept *whichever* party dress you buy me on Valentine's Day.

Whoever you are behind this great initiative, I want to thank you.

7. Demonstrative Pronouns:

Demonstrative pronouns normally indicate the closeness of or distance from the speaker, either literally or symbolically. *This, these, that, and those* are the demonstrative pronouns. They also work as demonstrative adjectives when they modify a noun. However, demonstrative pronouns do not modify anything rather replace the nouns/noun phrases.

Example:

That is a long way to go. (demonstrative pronoun)

This is my car. (demonstrative pronoun)

Hand me *that* cricket bat. (demonstrative adjective)

Such are ways of life.

8. Interrogative Pronouns:

Interrogative pronouns produce questions. They are *what, which, who, whom,* and *whose*.

Who, whom, and *whose* refer to questions related to a person or animal; *what* refers to an idea, object, or event; and *which* can indicate either a person/s or a thing/s.

Example:

What was the name of your dog?

Which is your favorite movie?

Who works for you?

Whom do you prefer in this competition?

Whose bike is it?

9. Indefinite Pronouns

An indefinite pronoun refers to a person or a thing without being specific.

The most common ones are *all, any, anyone, anything, each, either, neither, everybody, everyone, everything, few, many, nobody, none, one, several, some, somebody,* and *someone*.

Verb

Verbs are words that express action or state of being. There are three types of verbs: action verbs, linking verbs, and helping verbs.

1. Action Verbs

Action verbs are words that express action (*give, eat, walk,* etc.) or possession (*have, own,* etc.). Action verbs can be either transitive or intransitive.

Transitive Verbs

A transitive verb always has a noun that receives the action of the verb, called the direct object.

EXAMPLE: Sarah **raises** her hand.

The verb is raises. Her hand is the object receiving the verb's action. Therefore, *raises* is a transitive verb.

Transitive verbs sometimes have indirect objects, which name the object to whom or for whom the action was done.

EXAMPLE: Ali **gave** Sarah the pencil.

The verb is gave. The direct object is the pencil. (What did he give? The pencil.) The indirect object is Sarah. (To whom did he give it? Sarah.)

Intransitive Verbs

An intransitive verb never has a direct or indirect object. Although an intransitive verb may be followed by an adverb or adverbial phrase, there is no object to receive its action.

EXAMPLE: Sarah **rises** slowly from her seat.

The verb is rises. The phrase, slowly from her seat, modifies the verb, but no object receives the action.

2. Linking Verbs

A linking verb connects the subject of a sentence to a noun or adjective that renames or describes the subject. This noun or adjective is called the subject complement.

EXAMPLE:

Amir *became* a business major.

I *am* happy.

The most common linking verb is the **verb to be** in all of its forms (am, are, is, was, were, etc.). This verb may also be used as a helping verb (see next section). *To become* and *to seem* are always linking verbs.

Other verbs may be linking verbs in some cases and action verbs in others

to appear, to feel, to look, to remain, to stay, to taste, to continue, to grow, to prove, to sound, to smell, to turn.

LINKING: Amna appeared happy. (*Appeared* links Amna to the subject complement, happy)

ACTION: Asma suddenly appeared. (Here, *appeared* is an intransitive action verb.)

3. Helping Verbs

Helping verbs are used before action or linking verbs to convey additional information regarding aspects of possibility (*can, could*, etc.) or time (*was, did, has*, etc.). The main verb with its accompanying helping verb is called a verb phrase.

EXAMPLES:

Ahmed *is* (helping verb) *helping* (main verb) his mother.

The trip *might* (helping verb) *be* (main verb) dangerous.

ACTIVITIES

Click the link given below for Noun Activities

<https://www.ereadingworksheets.com/languageartsworksheets/parts-of-speech-worksheets/noun-worksheets/>

	Proper noun	Common noun
<i>e.g. Star Wars, movie</i>	<i>Star Wars</i>	<i>movie</i>
1. hamlet, play		
2. country, china		
3. car, ford		
4. ocean, atlantic		
5. everest, mountain		
6. actor, harrison ford		
7. dixie, song		
8. ship, titanic		
9. hotel, the ritz		
10. planet, mercury		

Find out the correct answer.

1. The book was lying on the table.

Book is a common noun

Book is a proper noun

Book is a collective noun

2. Love begets love.

Love is a common noun

Love is a collective noun

Love is an abstract noun

3. *We cannot live without water.*

Water is a countable noun

Water is an uncountable noun

Water is an abstract noun

4. *The jury has given its verdict.*

Jury is a collective noun

Jury is a common noun

Jury is an abstract noun

5. *The Hindus regard Krishna as an incarnation of Lord Vishnu.*

Hindus is a common noun

Hindus is a proper noun

Hindus is an abstract noun

6. *Alcohol is injurious to health.*

Health is a common noun

Health is an abstract noun

Health is a proper noun

7. *Smoking is a bad habit.*

Habit is a common noun

Habit is a proper noun

Habit is an abstract noun

8. *Wild animals live in forests.*

Animals is a common noun

Animals is a proper noun

Animals is an abstract noun

9. *The childhood of Peter was full of misery.*

Childhood is a common noun

Childhood is an abstract noun

Childhood is a proper noun

10. *All the girls were singing.*

Girls is a common noun

Girls is a proper noun

Girls is an abstract noun

11. *Gold is a precious metal.*

Gold is a proper noun

Gold is an abstract noun

Gold is a material noun

12. *Rice is the staple food of South Indians.*

Rice is a common noun

Rice is a material noun

Rice is an abstract noun

13. *The earth moves round the sun.*

Earth is a common noun

Earth is an abstract noun

Earth is a proper noun

Click the link given below for Noun and Pronoun Activity.

<https://www.englishgrammar.org/nouns-pronouns-exercise-2/>

Click the link given below for Pronoun Activity

<https://www.englishgrammar.org/pronouns-exercise-8/>

VERB ACTIVITY

Directions: Read each sentence and determine if the underlined verb is a linking verb (L) or an action verb (A).

1. The strong winds blew down the old tree.

2. Brianna is an avid reader.
3. Jessica's friends were very polite.
4. The boxes are in the back of my truck.
5. The movie ended very late.
6. There will be snow on the ground tomorrow.
7. Lisa paints pictures of animals.
8. Robert ate the crust of the pizza first.
9. I am one of the tallest kids in school.
10. Betty is afraid of the dark.
11. Kate jogged over to the super market.
2. Mrs. Tillman loves hot sauce on everything!
13. Austin talks all the time.
14. Ryan sings to the radio while he drives.
15. Maria is a bright student

Directions: Circle the main verb in each sentence. Underline the helping verb.

16. Nick will eat spaghetti and meatballs for dinner tonight.
17. Mallory is walking to the park.
18. The dogs are sleeping on the bed.
19. Elizabeth and Cheyenne had gone to the library.
20. Those quick squirrels have run up the maple tree.
21. The girls were making colorful chalk drawings on the sidewalk.
22. I am going away for the weekend.
23. Nelson has built a huge castle in the sand.
24. Miranda can swim in the pool after dinner.
25. The car is making an awful noise.

Directions: Underline the verb or verbs in each sentence. Label ACTION, LINKING, or HELPING.

26. The smelly cat sneezed, and it was funny!

27. Terry became a very successful student after listening to the advice from his teachers.

28. I am really smart because I study daily.

29. I own a farm but my dad is the farmer.

30. Sandra graduated from Stanford University.

31. I was eating dinner when I walked my brother.

32. Scott entered first grade at a school in Maryland.

33. The students listened with great interest.

34. Melissa earned a doctoral degree in English and is now teaching in France.

35. My mom loves soap operas and watches them every afternoon.