Parts of Speech

NOUNS - Name a person, place, thing or idea.
examples: teacher school desk book language recess

PROPER NOUNS - Name a special person, place or thing
examples: Ms. Taylor Daniel Hunt Park September Tuesday

PRONOUNS - Take the place of a noun.
examples: he she it her his they their we our
She called her mother.

ADJECTIVES - Are modifying words that describe a noun, such as size, color and number.
examples: small heavy yellow many new soft
The young boy rode his red bike.
It has been a good day.

VERBS - Show action or state of being.
examples: see run read swim think watch sing
I walk to school. (present)
Sam waited in the car. (past)
You will enjoy your new school. (future)

ADVERBS - Describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.
They specify when, where and how much.
examples: loud quiet fast slow quick high up down very
She ran home quickly.
My teacher is very nice.

PREPOSITIONS - Show how a noun or pronoun is related to another word in a sentence.
When used with a verb, it changes the meaning of the verb.
examples: in with from about to above on
The boy with curly hair ate lunch in the park.

CONJUNCTIONS - Join words, phrases and clauses together.
examples: and as or so because however
Randy and Kim called because it was my birthday.

ARTICLES - Three special words that can be used before a noun.
examples: a an the
A bird flew in the tree.

INTERJECTIONS - State an exclamation or remark!
(Usually followed with an exclamation mark)
examples: Ouch! Hooray! Oh! Yes! Wow!

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