

LANGUAGE ARTS *parts of speech*

NOUN	A WORD THAT NAMES A PERSON, PLACE, THING, QUALITY, ACT OR FEELING.
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Common nouns are general and do not refer to a specific person, location or object.

→ *Examples:* man, city, tonight, honesty, happiness

Proper nouns are capitalized and refer to a particular person, place or thing.

→ *Examples:* Reggie, Market Square Arena, Saturday

PRONOUN	A WORD THAT TAKES THE PLACE OF A NOUN.
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Nominative Case Pronouns replace the subject of a sentence or clause.

→ *Examples:* She took the bus to school today.
We are looking forward to visiting Oregon.

Objective Case Pronouns receive a verb's action or follow a preposition.

→ *Examples:* Please give *me* the papers.
Timothy's outstanding service earned *him* the award.

Possessive Case Pronouns show ownership or possession.

→ *Examples:* The cougar escaped from *its* cage.
Their car slid off the icy road.

VERB	A WORD THAT EXPRESSES ACTION OR A STATE OF BEING. IT ALSO INDICATES THE TIME OF ACTION OR STATE OF BEING. A VERB HAS DIFFERENT FORMS DEPENDING ON ITS NUMBER, PERSON, VOICE, TENSE AND MOOD.
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Number indicates whether a verb is singular or plural.

The verb and its subject must agree in number.

→ *Examples:* One dog barked. Two dogs barked.

Person indicates whether the subject of the verb is 1st, 2nd or 3rd person and whether the subject is singular or plural. Verbs usually have a different form only in the *present tense*.

→ *Examples:*

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st Person:</i>	I stop.	We stop.
<i>2nd Person:</i>	You stop.	You stop.
<i>3rd Person:</i>	He/She/It stops.	They stop.

Voice indicates whether the subject is the doer or the receiver of the action verb.

→ *Examples:* Cathy wrote the letter. (active voice)
The letter was written by Cathy. (passive voice)

Tense indicates when the action or state of being is taking place.

→ *Examples:* We *need* the information now. (present)
Reggie *shot* the ball. (past)
You *will enjoy* the school play. (future)

ADVERB	A WORD THAT DESCRIBES OR MODIFIES A VERB, AN ADJECTIVE OR ANOTHER ADVERB. AN ADVERB TELLS HOW, WHEN, WHERE, WHY, HOW OFTEN AND HOW MUCH.
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→ *Examples:* The ball rolled *slowly* around the rim.
Soccer scores are reported *daily* in the newspaper.

ADJECTIVE	A WORD THAT DESCRIBES OR MODIFIES
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ADJECTIVE	NOUNS AND PRONOUNS. ADJECTIVES SPECIFY COLOR, SIZE, NUMBER AND THE LIKE.
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→ *Examples:* red, large, three, gigantic, miniature
Adjectives have three forms: **positive**, **comparative**, and **superlative**.

The **positive** form describes a noun or pronoun without comparing it to anything else.

→ *Example:* My apple pie is *good*.

The **comparative** form compares two things.

→ *Example:* Aunt Betty's apple pie is *better* than mine.

The **superlative** form compares three or more things.

→ *Example:* Mom's apple pie is the *best* of all!

PREPOSITION	A WORD (OR GROUP OF WORDS) THAT SHOWS HOW A NOUN OR PRONOUN RELATES TO ANOTHER WORD IN A SENTENCE.
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→ *Examples:* The man walked *into* the gym.

The horse leaped *over* the fence.

Their team won the meet *in spite of* several players being injured.

CONJUNCTION	A WORD THAT CONNECTS INDIVIDUAL WORDS OR GROUPS OF WORDS.
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Coordinating conjunctions connect a word to a word, a clause to a clause, or a phrase to a phrase. The sentence elements joined by a coordinating conjunction must be equal. Common

coordinating conjunctions are: *and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so*.
Coordinating conjunctions used in pairs are called **correlative conjunctions**. Common correlative conjunctions are: *either, or; neither, nor; not only, but also; both, and; whether, or*.

Examples: *Either* Mary Ann *or* Julie will be able to go with you.
Neither Mary Ann *nor* Julie will be able to go with you.

Subordinating conjunctions connect and show the relationship between two clauses that are not equally important. Common subordinate conjunctions are: *until, unless, since, where, before, as, if, when, although, after, because, while, as long as, as if, though, whereas*.

→ *Examples:* *Until* you decide to study, your grades won't improve.

If I hadn't already made plans, I would have enjoyed going to the mall with you.

→ *Examples:* *Until* you decide to study, your grades won't improve.

If I hadn't already made plans, I would have enjoyed going to the mall with you.

INTERJECTION	A WORD THAT IS USED IN A SENTENCE TO COMMUNICATE STRONG EMOTION OR SURPRISE. PUNCTUATION IS USED TO SEPARATE AN INTERJECTION FROM THE REST OF THE SENTENCE.
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→ *Examples:* *Hooray!* We finally scored a touchdown.

Oh, no! I forgot the picnic basket.

Yes! Her gymnastic routine was perfect.

Ah, we finally get to stop and rest.

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