

## PARTS OF SPEECH

### NOUNS

- a. Countable/uncountable
- b. **Proper** (e.g. Nick, Fatima, Mississippi)  
**Common** (e.g. chair, car, tree, pencil)  
**Abstract** (e.g. music, wisdom, love)  
**Mass** (wood, snow, flour, water)  
**Collective** (committee, herd, team)

### PRONOUNS

- a. **Personal**  
 (Subjective case: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they;  
 Objective case: me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them)
- b. **Reflexive**  
 (myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves)
- c. **Possessive**  
 (mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs) \*vs. possessive adjective my, your, our, their
- d. **Demonstrative**  
 (this –these, that – those)
- e. **Relative**  
 (who/whom, what, which, whose, that)
- f. **Interrogative**  
 (who, whom, what, which, whose)
- g. **Universal**  
 (everybody, everyone, everything, each, all, every)
- h. **Indefinite**  
 (somebody, someone, anybody, anyone, something, anything, either, both)
- i. **Negative**  
 (nobody, no one, none, nothing, neither, no)

### ADJECTIVES

Modify nouns. The pretty girl. – always between an article and a noun. Gradability: big, **bigg-er**, **the bigg-est**; beautiful, **more** beautiful, **the most** beautiful. This is my house. – Possessive adjective.

### ARTICLES

- a. **Definite (the)**
- b. **Indefinite (a, an)**
- c. Zero

**Quantifiers:** many, much, little, a little, few, a few, several, enough + numerals (one, two, first, second)

## VERBS

Action or state. Full/**lexical or auxiliary verbs** (be, have, do + modals). Base form: common suffixes: -ize. -ify, -ate (analyze, quantify, demonstrate). Past form: -ed. Present form (3<sup>rd</sup> Person Singular): -s; Verb categories: **tense** (temporal location of the event), **aspect** (temporal flow of the event: perfect or progressive); **mood** (indicative (fact), imperative, conditional, subjunctive); **person** (I read, he reads); **number** (she likes, they prefer); **transitivity** (object/no object); **voice** (active or passive); **finite** (regular) and **non-finite verbs** (infinitives, gerunds, participles).

## ADVERBS

Modify verbs. Most are made by adding -ly to adjectives: beautifully. Manner, time, place, degree.

## PREPOSITIONS

Simple: across, after, at, before, by, during, from, in, into, of, on, to, under, with, without. Complex: according to, due to, out of, on to. Typically followed by a noun: across town, at home, to school.

## CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS). Subordinating: because, while, if, although, before, since, unless, whereas, whether, after, as, even, why, how, until, unless, when, where, that, than.

**Practice** (*underline all the verbs, circle all the nouns and pronouns, and label all other parts of speech*):

This week marks the first anniversary of a major exploration effort on Mars. It has been 12 months since the exploration device called “Curiosity” landed on the distant planet. Curiosity is named for the human condition of wanting to learn or know something. The United States space agency, NASA, says Curiosity has driven more than 1.6 kilometers on Mars. The device, called a “rover,” is about the size of a car. Curiosity has found evidence of an ancient riverbed and other signs of wet conditions. NASA scientists say that with these discoveries, Curiosity has answered the question of whether conditions on ancient Mars could have supported life. Curiosity is a traveling laboratory that contains ten scientific instruments. The rover has found hydrogen, oxygen and other elements necessary for life.

Adapted from: <http://learningenglish.voanews.com/content/mars-rover-marks-first-year-on-red-planet/1726848.html>