

Parts of Speech

Noun -naming word

Names a person, place, thing, or idea, including days and months

My **mother** cooks delicious **food**.

Pronoun -replaces a noun

Replaces a noun or noun phrase

I tried to talk to **her** this morning.

Verb -action word

Shows action, helps the main verb to show the tense, moods, or voice of the sentence

The sun **is shining** and the birds **are singing**.

Adverb -describes a verb

Describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; it often ends in -ly

He was speaking **really quickly**.

Adjective -describing word

Describes a noun by telling what kind, which one, how many, or how much

I like a **red** car with a **big** trunk.

Conjunction -joining word

Links words, phrases or clauses

I like cooking **and** eating, **but** I don't like washing dishes afterward.

Preposition -connecting words

Shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence

She was hiding **under** the table.

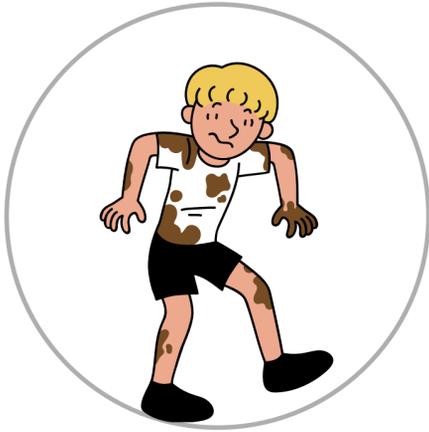
Interjection -expressive word

Expresses strong feeling or emotion

Hurray! Our team has won the match.

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word that describes a person, place, thing or idea.



dirty



sleepy



grumpy



quiet



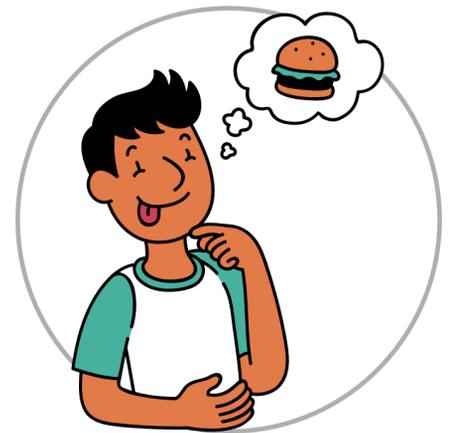
clean



excited



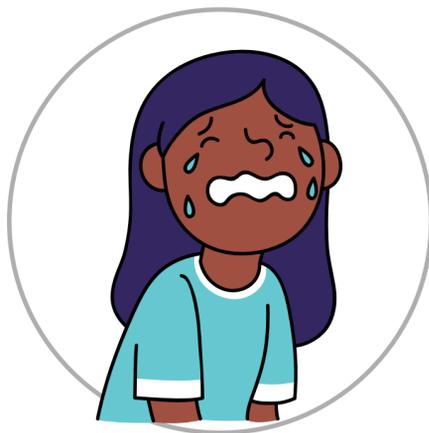
funny



hungry



honest



upset



ashamed



loud

Parts of Speech

Noun

A noun is a person, place, or thing.



Ex. house and tree

Adjective

An adjective describes a noun.



Ex. pink

Verb

A verb names an action.



Ex. run

Adverb

An adverb describes a verb.



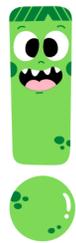
Ex. often

PUNCTUATION



Period

A period ends a sentence that tells something.



Exclamation Point

An exclamation point shows excitement or a strong feeling.



Question Mark

A question mark ends a sentence that asks something.



Comma

A comma separates items in a list or pauses in a sentence.



Apostrophe

An apostrophe shows possession or makes contractions.



Quotation Marks

Quotation marks show someone is speaking.



The Colon

Introduces a list or explanation.



The Semi-Colon

Connects closely related ideas or separates items in a complex list.



Ellipsis

Indicates a pause or that something has been left out.



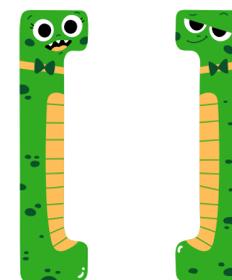
Dash

Shows a break in thought or adds emphasis to a part of the sentence.



Parentheses

Enclose additional information or an aside.



Brackets

Used to add explanatory or missing information within a quote.

VERBS

A verb is a part of speech that expresses an action or a state of being.



winning



painting



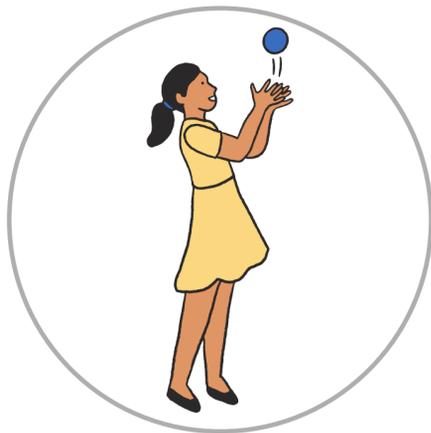
jumping



singing



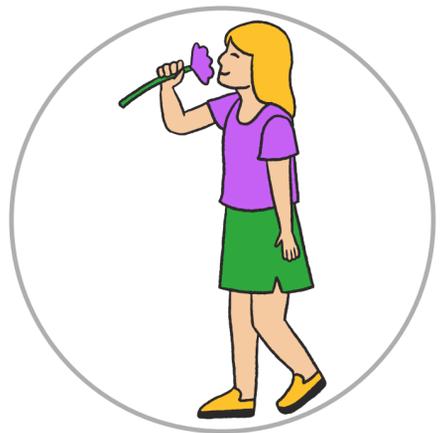
dancing



throwing



running



smelling



watering



pulling



walking



kicking

Past Tense Irregular

VERBS

verbs are action words or a word that conveys a state of being.

Regular

add -ed

play	→	played
visit	→	visited
mix	→	mixed
talk	→	talked
finish	→	finished
walk	→	walked
create	→	created

Irregular

change spelling

say	→	said
found	→	find
make	→	made
know	→	knew
draw	→	drew
win	→	won
run	→	ran

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are special words that connect different parts of a sentence, phrases, or words together. They act like bridges, helping to join ideas, actions, or thoughts.

Examples:

Adding Similar Ideas:

and
also

Giving Choices:

or
either...or

Showing Contrasts:

but
yet

Introducing Conditions:

if
unless

Explaining Reasons:

because
since

Showing Time Relationships:

when
while

