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PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUN

ADJECTIVE

CONJUNCTION

PRONOUN

VERB

ADVERB

INTERJECTION

PREPOSITION



Nouns

A noun is a naming word: name of a person, place, animal, thing or an idea.



Proper Nouns

They refer to specific names of a person, an animal, a place or a thing.

Examples: Rahul, Meera, Mumbai, Taj Mahal, etc.

Nouns

Common Nouns
They refer to general names of people, animals, places or things.
Examples: river, dog, chips, fruits

Collective Nouns
They refer to the name of a group of people, animals or things.
Examples: a crowd of people, a fleet of ships, a stack of papers, a pride of lions

Abstract Nouns
They refer to an idea, a feeling or a quality which cannot be seen or touched.
Examples: happiness, strength, fear



Nouns

Material Nouns

They refer to the names of substances from which concrete things are made.
Examples: gold, silver, iron, cement

Countable Nouns

They refer to the things that can be counted.
Examples: cars, pencils, notebooks, jug

Uncountable Nouns

They refer to the things that cannot be counted. Most abstract nouns are uncountable.
Examples: milk, sugar, butter, rice, etc.

Nouns are underlined in the following sentences. State their types.

1. The children are playing in the park. _____
2. Mary likes to sing and dance. _____
3. The cat climbed over the iron gate. _____
4. We must avoid using plastic bottles. _____
5. Anger is a dangerous emotion. _____



Pronouns

A pronoun is used in place of a noun in a sentence.

Personal Pronouns

These pronouns refer to the speaker, the person spoken to, the person, or people spoken about. Examples: I, she, they, her



Demonstrative Pronouns

These pronouns are used to point to something specific within a sentence. Examples: that, this, those, that

Interrogative Pronouns

These pronouns are used to ask questions.
Examples: what, whom, where

Possessive Pronouns

These pronouns show possession and ownership.
Examples: mine, yours, theirs, ours, hers

Pronouns

A pronoun is used in place of a noun in a sentence.

Reflexive Pronouns

These pronouns are used when the object of a sentence refers back to the subject.
Examples: myself, themselves, herself

Emphatic Pronouns

These pronouns place emphasis on the doer of the action.
Examples: myself, herself, himself, etc.



Pronouns

Relative Pronouns

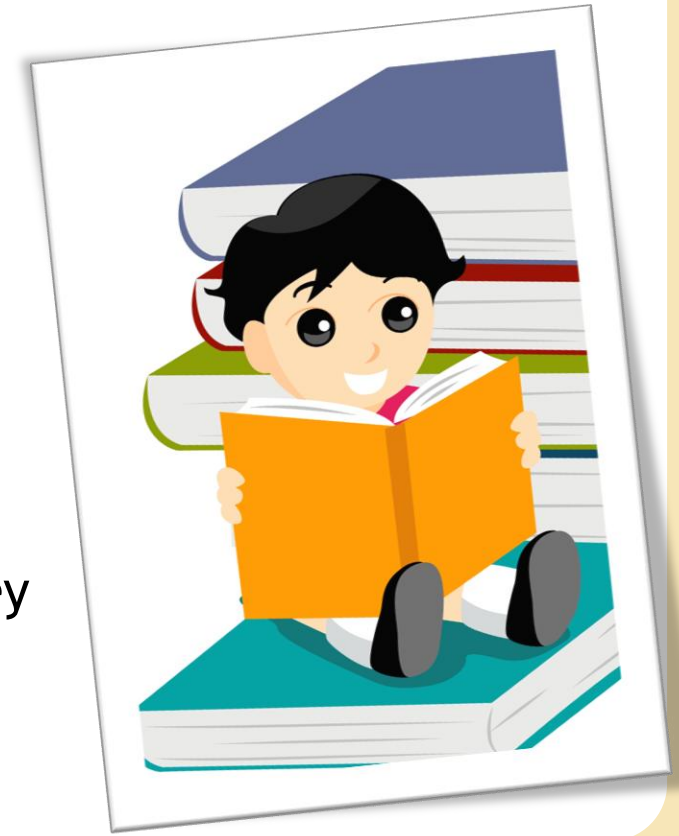
These pronouns are used to connect a clause or a phrase to another noun or pronoun.
Examples: whose, who, which

Distributive Pronouns

These pronouns denote members of a group separately but not collectively.
Examples: each, every, either

Indefinite Pronouns

These pronouns are used when the things they denote are not specific.
Examples: nobody, anybody, everybody



Underline the pronouns in these sentences and identify the type of pronouns.

1. John was hiding himself behind the curtain.
2. Those are the new clothes.
3. The red diary is yours; the blue one is hers.
4. This is my colleague, who lives near your house.
5. Who is on the call?
6. Do you want something from the market?



ADJECTIVES

An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun.

Adjectives of Quality

These adjectives show the quality of a person or thing. They answer the question — of what kind? Examples: blue, bright, etc.



Adjectives of Quantity

These adjectives answer the question—how many? Examples: two, four, few, some

Proper Adjectives

These adjectives are formed from proper nouns. Examples: Chinese, French, Mexican

Demonstrative Adjectives

These adjectives indicate which person or thing is referred to in the sentence. They answer the question—which? Examples: those, that

ADJECTIVES



Interrogative Adjectives

These adjectives are used with nouns to ask questions.
Examples: which, whose

Distributive Adjectives

These adjectives refer to each one of a number in a group.
Examples: every, each

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Identify whether the words in red are adjectives of quality or quantity.

1. Lata bought a colourful scarf for her sister.
2. I hope you have some idea about tomorrow's plan.
3. The cuddly puppy ran about chasing its tail.
4. The waiter placed four bowls of steaming soup in front of us.
5. The monkey ran away with all my snacks.
6. A grand feast was laid out in the king's honour.



VERBS

A verb shows the action of someone or something. It can also denote a state of being.

Transitive Verbs

Transitive verbs are verbs that have an object.
Examples: The thief got caught while stealing the car.

Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive verbs are verbs that do not have an object.
Examples: Jyoti is writing.

Finite Verbs

Finite verbs change their forms when there is a change in the person and number of the subject. Example: They talk to him.

Non-Finite Verbs

Non-finite verbs do not change their forms when the person and number of the subject change. Example: Rahul likes to sing.

Underline the verb in each sentence, circle the object (if any) and state whether the verb in each sentence is **transitive** or **intransitive**.

1. We walk to the railway station.
2. Have you understood this lesson?
3. My friend stood quietly.
4. Who broke this jug?
5. The bell has rung.
6. Rajesh has lost his pen.



ADVERBS

An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of Manner show how an action is performed.
Example: The old man walks slowly.

Adverbs of Place:

Adverbs of Place show where the action is taking place.
Example: Priya will meet me here.

Adverbs of Time:

Adverbs of Time show when the action will take place.
Example: I have a test tomorrow.

Adverbs of Frequency:

Adverbs of Frequency tell us how often an action takes place.
Example. I go to the church daily.

ADVERBS

Adverbs of Degree:

Adverbs of Degree show us the extent to which the action takes place.

Example: The train is almost empty.



Interrogative Adverbs:

Interrogative Adverbs are meant to ask questions and are placed at the beginning of the question.

Example: Where is the car?

Pick out the adverb in each sentence. State their type.

1. We felt incredibly lucky after being selected for the Interschool Dance Competition.
2. I nearly broke my phone.
3. Prakash has been waiting for Ronnie since two hours.
4. The park was closed to the public yesterday.
5. The students have almost finished their assignments.
6. Our examinations will be held here.



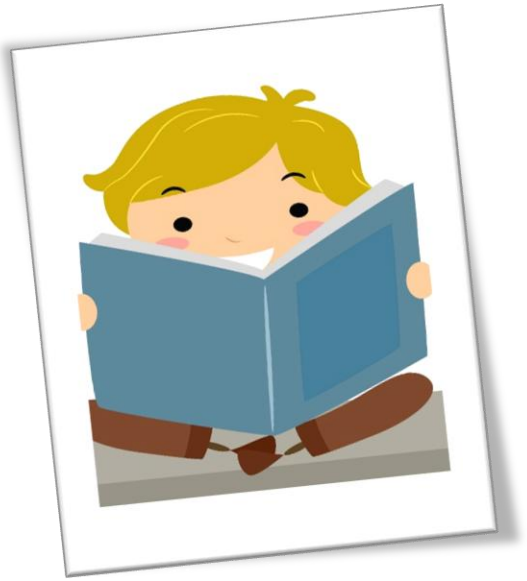
PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word which shows the relation between a noun or a pronoun and other words in a sentence.

Prepositions of Place:
at, in, on…
Example: The book is lying on the table.

Prepositions of Time:
by, after, since…
Example: I will reach the event by 6 p.m.

Prepositions of Movement and Direction:
towards, into, down….
Example: Start walking towards the market.



Fill in the blanks using the correct prepositions.

1. She was walking _____ me when she fell.
2. I will reach the airport ____ 12:30 p.m.
3. Do you want to put a bandage ____ the scratch?
4. A new café has opened ____ the street.
5. Their dog is sleeping _____ the sofa.



CONJUNCTIONS

An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun.

Coordinating Conjunctions

These conjunction are used to join two sentences, where each sentence can stand on its own and makes complete sense.

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Example: She wants to attend the party, but she is sick.



Subordinating Conjunctions

These conjunctions join sentences where one part of the sentence is dependent on the other.

although, though, because, unless, etc.

Example: Although it is warm today, Ria is feeling cold.

Correlative Conjunctions

These are conjunctions that are used in pairs.

either…or, neither… nor, both… and….

Example: Both Shreya and Sonia are buying popcorn.

Identify the coordinating and subordinating conjunctions in each sentence.

1. I cannot play tennis because my ankle is swollen.
2. He can sing and play the guitar.
3. As we have not got any fruit, we are going to the market.
4. My parents take us on trips even if the weather is bad.
5. We started out late from the house so we missed our bus.
6. The sun was shining brightly yet it was very cold this morning.

INTERJECTIONS

Interjections are words which show strong emotions. An interjection is most often followed by an exclamation mark.

Alas! We lost the match!

Hurray! We won the match!



Use the following interjections in sentences of your own.

1. Oh no!
2. Yipee!
3. Hurray!
4. What!
5. Ouch!

