

Parts of Speech

1. Nouns

A noun is a word which names a person, thing, place, an animal or an idea.

Person	Animal	Thing	Place	Idea
girl John nurse teacher	lizard monkey tiger turtle	bag bed car computer	London Japan bus-stop city	faith fear friendship happiness

This is my **dog**./He lives in my **house**./ We live in **London**.

Parts of Speech

2. Pronouns

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

Personal Pronouns		Possessive	Reflexive
Subject	Object	Pronouns	Pronouns
I you he she we they	me you him her us them	mine yours his hers ours theirs	myself yourself himself herself ourselves themselves

They are looking for you./These coins ore yours./We did the work ourselves.

Parts of Speech

2. Pronouns

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

Demonstrative Pronouns

this
that
these
those

This and **these** are used for people, things or animals which are near the speaker.

That and **those** are used for people, things or animals which are further away from the speaker.

This is a ball./**That** is a monkey./**These** are mangoes./**Those** are tadpoles.

Parts of Speech

2. Pronouns

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

Interrogative Pronouns

What

What are you holding in your hands?

Which

Which of these shirts is his?

Who

Who is in the room?

Whom

For whom are you baking the cakes?

Whose

Whose are these?

Parts of Speech

2. Pronouns

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

Relative Pronouns take the place of nouns.

- ☐ **Who** is usually used for persons.
- ☐ **Which** is used for animals and things.
- ☐ **That** is used for persons, animals and things.
- ☐ **What** refers to things only.

Parts of Speech

3. Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word.
It tells you more about a noun.

Comparison of adjectives

Positive form

Jason is a tallboy.

Comparative form

Peter is taller than Jason.

Superlative form

David is the tallest o f them all.

Parts of Speech

4. Verbs

A verb is a doing word. A verb tells us what a person or thing does.

Forms of Verbs

Simple Present

Albert **eats** an egg every day.

Simple Past

Albert **ate** an egg yesterday.

Past Participle

Albert **has eaten** an egg.

Parts of Speech

4. Verbs

A verb is a doing word. A verb tells us what a person or thing does.

Table of Verbs

Simple Present	Simple Past	Past Participle
am, is,	was	been
are,	were	been
does, do,	did	done
has, have	had	had

Parts of Speech

5. Adverbs

An adverb tells us how, when or where an action takes place.

How?

When?

Where?

She sings **beautifully**.

The storm began **suddenly**.

He searched **everywhere** for his dog.

Parts of Speech

5. Adverbs

An adverb tells us how, when or where an action takes place.

Comparison of Adverbs

Positive form

Hassan came **late**.

Comparative form

Harry came **later** than Hassan.

Superlative form

Ghani came **latest**.

Parts of Speech

6. Prepositions



An adverb tells us how, when or where an action takes place.

Here are some prepositions that show Position.

above, against, among, around, at, behind, beneath, beside, in, in front of, near, on, over, under

He is waiting **at** the door./ She is waiting **in** the room./The book is **on** the shelf.

Parts of Speech

6. Prepositions



An adverb tells us how, when or where an action takes place.

Here are some prepositions that show Direction.

across, along, down, from, into, off, through, to, up

The deer ran swiftly **across** the field.

The boys were running **along** the beach.

He walks home **from** school every day.

Parts of Speech

6. Prepositions



An adverb tells us how, when or where an action takes place.

Here are some prepositions that show Time.

after, at, before, by, for, in, on, till, upon

She was home **at** three o'clock.

She usually jogs **in** the morning.

Michael did not come to school **on** Monday.

Parts of Speech

7. Conjunctions

Conjunctions are joining words. They are also called linking words or connectors.

Here is a list of conjunctions

and, although, as, because, but, either... or, if, or, since, so, so...that, then, unless, until, whenever, whether, while

He did not cry **although** he was hurt.

He is fat **because** he eats too much.

I shouted **but** he did not hear me.

Parts of Speech

8. Interjections

An interjection is a word or a group of words that expresses strong feelings or surprise.

Common Interjections:

Ah, Aha, Good grief, Hey, Hurray, My goodness, Oh, Oh no!,
Oops, Ouch, Ugh, Whew, Wow, Yes

Oh, what a lovely day!

Oh no! We'll never finish our work in time!

Yes! You've got it right!

Parts of Speech

9. Articles



We use 'a' or 'an' for singular countable nouns.

We use 'a ' before a word which begins with a consonant sound.

a boy, a cat, a dog, a fan, a goat, a hat, a jug, a kite, a lion, a mug, a nest, a penguin, a queue, a rat, a song, a tap, a vase, a watch, a xylophone, a yolk, a zebra, a new bed, a poor kitten, a quiet mouse, a red apple

Parts of Speech

9. Articles



We use 'a' or 'an' for singular countable nouns.

Although the following words begin with a vowel, they have a beginning consonant sound:

a Eurasian, a unicorn, a university, a European, a uniform, a useful tool, a ukulele, a unique thing, a U-turn

Parts of Speech

9. Articles



We use 'the' when we refer to the same thing again.

☐ I saw **a** girl with **an** elephant.

Later, **the** girl rode on **the** elephant.

☐ **A** boy came with **a** banana.

He fed **the** banana to **the** elephant.

Parts of Speech

9. Articles

We use 'the' when there is only one such thing.
We also use 'the' before a superlative form of an adjective.

the equator
the moon
the North Pole
the sky
the sun

the centre
the east/west
the north/south
the right/left
the top/bottom

the earliest
the cleverest
the fattest
the best/worst
the most/least

Parts of Speech

9. Articles



We use 'the' before the names of rivers, mountains, oceans and particular places:

the Atlantic Ocean

the Black Sea

the Himalayas

the Singapore River

the Keppel Harbour

the Lido Cinema

the Mandarin Hotel

the National Library