

Parts of Speech

1. **Noun** = names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Person – mother, dad, teacher, Whitney

Thing – train, lamp, pen, toothpick, hammer
racy

Place – Rich Stadium, home, Buffalo, school

Idea – happiness, imagination, fear, democ-

2. **Adjective** = describes a noun; answers What kind? Whose? How many? Which one?

Happy children, busy dentist, American cheese (What kind?)

No ice cream, six trombones, one idea (How many?)

That suitcase, my car, Steve's answer (Which one?/ Whose?)

3. **Verb** = shows action or state of being.

Gloria plays with the children.

This paper is mine.

She must have studied.

Do you remember the first day of school?

Call your mother.

4. **Adverb** = describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb; answers How? When? Where? How much? Often ends in **-ly**; the most common adverbs are too, very, and not.

How? Clearly, easily, quietly, safely
soon

When? Now, then, tomorrow,

Where? There, outside, up, away

How much? Extremely, very, slightly, too

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Ex: Michele baked a cake.

She baked a cake.

p

A **subject pronoun** is the subject of the sentence.

Ex: She baked a cake.

sp

Subject pronouns: I, we, you, he, she, it, they, who

An **object pronoun** receives the action.

Ex: Michele baked it.

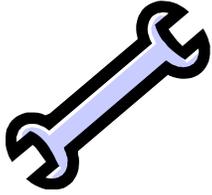
op

Object pronouns: me, us, you, him, her, it, them, whom



PRONOUNS

Suggestions for Use:



Notes:

A sentence is a word or string of words that expresses a complete thought and contains a *subject* and a *predicate*.

Simple Subject = the doer of the action

Simple Predicate = the action

Ex: Michele baked a cake.

S P

A sentence can consist of only one word.

Ex. Go! **Subject** = "You" understood **Predicate** = Go

A **fragment** is an incomplete sentence that lacks a subject, predicate, or both.

Experienced writers may use fragments for stylistic purposes.

A **run-on** is two or more incorrectly joined sentences.

A **direct object** is who or what receives the action of the verb.

Ex: Michele baked a cake.

S P DO

An **indirect object** answers the question *to whom* or *for whom*?

Ex: Michele baked Whitney a chocolate cake.

S P IO DO

A **simple sentence** contains one subject and one predicate.

Ex: Michele baked a cake.

S P

A **compound sentence** contains two independent sentences joined by a conjunction and separated by a comma.

Ex: Michele baked a cake, *and* then she frosted the cookies.

S P S P

A **complex sentence** contains one main clause (complete sentence) and one or more subordinate clauses.

Ex: Before the party, Michele baked a cake.

S P

THE SENTENCE