

Parts of Speech Review

Nouns

Pronouns

Verbs

Adjectives

Adverbs

Parts of Speech

1. Noun: a noun names a person, place or thing.

<u>Person</u>	<u>Places</u>	<u>Things</u>	<u>Ideas</u>
Mr. Archer	stadium	motorcycle	speed
aunt	lake	dog	health
president	restaurant	shells	crime

Circle the nouns. Notice how nouns can be subjects or objects.

1. Aunt Rose finds shells by the sea every day of the week.
2. Mr. Archer goes to the stadium because he loves baseball.
3. Her father paid our check at the restaurant and called us a cab too.
4. The senator walked to the microphone and gave a speech for half an hour.

2. Pronouns: pronouns are words that take the place of nouns.

I, me, my, mine	we, us, our, ours
you, your, yours	you, your, yours
he, him, his	
she, her, hers	they, them, their, theirs
it, its	

Circle the pronouns.

1. Iris looked everywhere for her lost kitten. She found it in the park alive and well.
2. I gave my sister your favorite book. She didn't seem to like it though.
3. Our Grandma baked us cookies. She gave them all to us. We love her so much!
4. Mr. Archer is their lawyer. When he argued their case in court, it cost them a lot.

3. Verbs: A verb is a word that shows action or being.

Some verbs are action: Gloria **ainted** her new apartment. Jim **brought** her an iced tea.

Some verbs are linking (being) verbs. They link a noun or pronoun to words that rename or describe it: Our school **is** a very good school. The students **are** studious.

Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

1. Dan drove to the Grand Canyon where he saw an eagle fly and the sun set.
2. Rachel socializes and dances at parties.
3. This party is wonderful. Do you think they like it?
4. When the cook smelled the soup, it really smelled good.
5. Aunt Sally found seashells at the seashore. What did you find?
6. Mr. Archer goes to the stadium because he loves baseball.
7. Are you all right? Would you like to sit down? Should I call you a cab?
8. I thought the movie was pretty good, but my friends think it stinks.

1. List five more verbs that tell what people can do with their arms and hands.

cook, write, take,

2. List five more verbs that tell what people can do with parts of their faces.

smile, see, kiss,

3. List five more verbs that tell what people can do with their minds.

remember, love, plan,

4. Adjectives: Adjectives describe nouns. They tell which one, what kind, how many.

<u>What kind</u>	<u>Which one</u>	<u>How many</u>
big, little,	this, that	many, few
young, old	these, those	one, two
sloppy, neat		some

Circle the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. The curious diver discovered hidden treasure in the deep ocean.
2. The old dog wagged its brown tail rapidly when its kind master returned.
3. The fortunate shopper bought expensive sneakers cheaply at the final sale.

5. Adverbs: Adverbs describe verbs. Adverbs can tell how, when and where. They are not fixed in a sentence like an adjective. Adverbs often can move around.

Sometimes English confuses me. English *sometimes* confuses me. English confuses me *sometimes*.

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. He writes here. (Where does he write?)
2. The bride smiled happily. (How did the bride smile?)
3. The letter came early. (When did the letter come?)
4. Quickly the time flew. And they soon knew it too.
5. Thankfully the money will arrive shortly.
6. Finally they decided to go. We finally did too. He also left finally, but not before her.

**Parts of Speech Review
with answers**

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cook, write, take, lift, draw, write, paint, comb, cut, touch, reach, throw, fight, hold, swim

2. List five more verbs that tell what people can do with parts of their faces.

smile, see, kiss, frown, bite, spit, look, smell, see, wink, hear, talk, whistle, grimace

3. List five more verbs that tell what people can do with their minds.

remember, love, plan, forget, hate, organize, count, imagine, think, dream, regret, enjoy

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