

# Parts of Speech

## ADJECTIVES

Adjective

Comparative Adj.-

Superlative Adj.-

An adjective describes, identifies, or further defines a noun.

Used to compare differences between two objects (using -er: smallerer, fasterer)

Used to compare differences between more than two objects (using -est: biggest, sweetest)

## ADVERBS

An adverb modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Modify means to add to or change the meaning of a word.

Examples: kindly, slowly, here, often, very

## CONJUNCTION

A word used to connect two sentences together ( and, but, or)

## PREPOSITIONS

Prepositional  
Phrase

Prepositions are usually used in front of nouns or pronouns, and they show the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence.

Examples: on, with, in, to, under, between, through, after

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that contain a preposition.

Example: She is sitting under the umbrella.

We drove our car to the store.

# Parts of Speech

## NOUNS

Noun-  
Singular Noun-  
Plural Noun-  
Common Noun-  
Proper Noun-

A person, place, or thing  
One person, place, or thing  
More than one person, place, or thing  
Just any noun  
A noun that has been given a particular name

## VERBS

Action Verb-  
Being Verb-  
VERB TENSES

Past Tense  
Present Tense  
Future Tense

Shows action (walk, jump, thinks, skipped)  
Shows a state of being ( am, is, are, be, will)

A verb showing the action has already happened  
A verb showing action that is happening now  
A verb that will show action in the future

## PRONOUNS

Pronoun-  
Subject Pronoun-  
Object Pronoun-  
Possessive Pronoun-  
Relative Pronoun-

Takes the place of a noun  
Takes the place of a noun in the subject  
Takes the place of a noun in the predicate  
Takes the place of a noun that shows ownership  
Used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun

**example:** The man,  who dropped his wallet, found it outside.