Parts of Speech Review

Guided Notes

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. Some common prepositions are: *at, under, over, of, to, in, out, beneath, beyond, for, among, after, before, within, down, up, during, without, with, outside, inside, beside, between, by, on, out, from, until, toward, throughout, across, above, about, around.*

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: You can use a conjunction to link words, phrases, and clauses. You use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet) to join individual words, phrases, and independent clauses. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ introduces a dependent clause and indicates the nature of the relationship among the independent clause(s) and the dependent clause(s). The most common subordinating conjunctions are: *after, although, as, because, before, how, if, once, since, than, that, though, until, when, where, whether, and while.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Always appear in pairs -- you use them to link equivalent sentence elements. The most common correlative conjunctions are: *both...and, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, so...as, and whether...or.*

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: An adverb can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a phrase, or a clause. An adverb indicates manner, time, place, cause, or degree and answers questions such as *"how," "when,” "where," "how much.”* Examples include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Modifies a noun or a pronoun by describing, identifying, or quantifying words. An adjective usually precedes the noun or the pronoun which it modifies. Examples include pink, thin, young, fast.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Can replace a noun or another pronoun. You use pronouns like "he," "which,” "none," and "you" to make your sentences less cumbersome and less repetitive.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Asserts something about the subject of the sentence and express actions, events, or states of being. The verb or compound verb is the critical element of the predicate of a sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: You construct a compound verb out of a helping verb and another verb. The most common helping verbs are: *have, had, were, is, are, been, will, would, could, should, may, might, do, and does.*

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: A noun is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and abstract idea. *There are many different types of nouns.* *As you know, you capitalize some nouns, such as "Canada" or "Louise," and do not capitalize others, such as "badger" or "tree" (unless they appear at the beginning of a sentence). In fact, grammarians have developed a whole series of noun types, including the proper noun, the common noun, the concrete noun, the abstract noun, the countable noun (also called the count noun), the non-countable noun (also called the mass noun), and the collective noun. You should note that a noun will belong to more than one type: it will be proper or common, abstract or concrete, and countable or non-countable or collective.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: You always write a proper noun with a capital letter, since the noun represents the name of a specific person, place, or thing.

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun is a noun referring to a person, place, or thing in a general sense.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun is a noun which names anything (or anyone) that you can perceive through your physical senses: touch, sight, taste, hearing, or smell.
* An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun is a noun which names anything which you can not perceive through your five physical senses, and is the opposite of a concrete noun, such as, liberty, love or justice.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun (or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) is a noun with both a singular and a plural form, and it names anything (or anyone) that you can count.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) is a noun which does not have a plural form, and which refers to something that you could (or would) not usually count, such as, oxygen, furniture or gravel.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun is a noun naming a group of thing. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a noun naming a group of things, animals, or persons, such as, flock, jury, class or committee.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Word added to a [sentence](http://www.uottawa.ca/academic/arts/writcent/hypergrammar/subjpred.html#sentence) to convey emotion. It is not grammatically related to any other part of the sentence. You usually follow an interjection with an [exclamation mark](http://www.uottawa.ca/academic/arts/writcent/hypergrammar/endpunct.html#exclamation%20mark). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are uncommon in formal academic prose, except in direct quotations. Examples include *Ouch! Oh No! Hey!*