**Parts of Speech**

**1.Noun** - is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and abstract idea. A noun can function in a sentence as a subject, a direct object, an indirect object, a subject complement, an object complement, an appositive, an adjective or an adverb.

Example: Late last **year** our **neighbours** bought a **goat**.

 **Portia White** was an **opera singer**.

 The **bus inspector** looked at all the **passengers' passes**.

 According to **Plutarch**, the **library** at **Alexandria** was destroyed in 48 B.C.

 **Philosophy** is of little **comfort** to the **starving**.

**2. Pronoun** - The part of speech that substitutes for nouns or noun phrases and designates persons or things asked for, previously specified, or understood from the context.

Example: He, Theirs, Them, They, You, He, She

**3. Verbs** – is a word (part of speech) that conveys action (bring, read, walk, run, learn), or a state of being (exist, stand).

Example: singing, watching, dancing, planting, writing, cleaning

**4. Adverb** - - is any word that modifies any part of language other than a noun (modifiers of nouns are primarily adjectives and determiners).

Example: today, nearby , everywhere, certainly, Almost

**5. Conjunction** - is a part of speech that connects two words, phrases or clauses together.

Example: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

**6.** **Adjective** - is a word whose main syntactic role is to modify a noun or pronoun, giving more information about the noun or pronoun's referent.

**Example**: silly, beautiful, horrible, difficult, lazy, humble

**7**. **Interjection** is a [lexical category](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexical_category) used to express an isolated [emotion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emotion) on the part of the speaker (although most interjections have clear [definitions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Definition)).

**Example:**

* Wow! I won the lottery!
* Oh, I don't know about that.
* I don't know what the heck you're talking about.
* No, you shouldn't have done that.

8. **Preposition** - is a group of words containing a preposition, a noun or pronoun object of the preposition, and any modifiers of the object.

Example: I will tell you a story about a lion.

 The plane flies above the clouds.

 They walked across the field.

 After lunch, I shall complete the remaining task.

 I helped her going against the wishes of my loved ones.

**KINDS OF NOUN:**

*1. Proper Noun* - is a specific name of a place , a person, or a thing. The first letter of a proper noun is always represented by a capital letter.

Example: Walt Disney, Mount Kilimanjaro, Minnesota,

 Atlantic Ocean, Australia, Empire State Building,

 Fluffy, Sun Country

*2. Common Noun* - is a noun referring to a person, place, or thing in a general sense -- usually, you should write it with a capital letter only when it begins a sentence.

Example: man, mountain, state, ocean, country, building, cat, airline

*3. Abstract 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.

*Example:* *love, wealth, happiness, pride, fear*

 *religion, belief, history, communication*

*4. Collective Noun* - is a word used to define a group of objects, where objects can be people, animals, emotions, inanimate things, concepts, or other things.

 For Example: a bunch of bananas

 the public

 a pride of lions

 a deck of cards

 a colony of ants

*5. Countable Noun* (or count noun) - is a noun with both a singular and a plural form, and it names anything (or anyone) that you can count.

 Example: bed, cat, movie, train

 country, book, phone

 match, speaker, clock

 pen, David, violin

*6. Compound Noun -* is a noun that is made up of two or more words. Most compound nouns in English are formed by nouns modified by other nouns or adjectives.

Example: tablecloth, eyeglasses

 New York, photograph,

 daughter-in-law, pigtails

 sunlight, snowflake

**KINDS OF PRONOUN**

**1.** **Personal pronouns** - represent specific people or things. We use them depending on:

* number: singular (eg: I) or plural (eg: we)
* person: 1st person (eg: I), 2nd person (eg: you) or 3rd person (eg: he)
* gender: male (eg: he), female (eg: she) or neuter (eg: it)
* case: subject (eg: we) or object (eg: us)

**2.** **Demonstrative pronoun** - are pronouns that point to specific things.

"This, that, these, those, none, such and neither" are demonstrative pronoun.

Example: **This** tastes good.

 Have you seen **this**?

 **These** are bad times.

 Do you like **these**?

 **That** is beautiful.

**3. Reflexive pronoun** - is a pronoun that is preceded by the noun or pronoun to which it refers (its antecedent) within the same clause.

Example:

I gave myself plenty of time to get to work.

You should let yourself into the house.

Jim bought himself a shirt.

Jill read to herself.

The dog scratched itself.

**4. Intensive pronoun** -is a pronoun used to add emphasis to a statement;

Example: I myself am sick of the heat.

You yourself are responsible for this mess!

The president himself appeared at the rally.

The actress herself wrote those lines.

The cat itself caught the mouse.

5. **Interrogative pronoun** - is a pronoun used in order to ask a question.

 There are five interrogative pronouns: *what, which, who, whom, and whose*.

Example: *Which* color do you prefer?

*What* is her phone number?

*Who* has been sitting in my chair?

*Whose* car did you drive here?

For *whom* will you vote?

6. **Relative pronoun** - refer to a noun mentioned before and of which we are adding more information.

Example: He *who* laughs last laughs best.

I cannot believe *that* he said it.

The person *who* phoned me last night is my teacher.

The student *whose* phone just rang should stand up.

The car *which* I drive is old.

**Kinds of Verb:**

1. **Regular** - is one that follows the pattern of taking -ed for the past simple and past participle (or -d if the verb ends in –e.

Example:

beg

behave

belong

analyse

announce

1. **Irregualr Verb** - are those verbs that fall outside the standard patterns of conjugation in the languages in which they occur.

Example: [come](http://esl.about.com/od/grammarstructures/a/v_come.htm) - We came home earlier yesterday.
[cut](http://esl.about.com/od/grammarstructures/a/v_cut.htm) - How pieces have you cut?
[draw](http://esl.about.com/od/grammarstructures/a/v_draw.htm) - She drew a beautiful picture in class.
[drink](http://esl.about.com/od/grammarstructures/a/v_drink.htm) - I was so thirsty I drank two bottles of water.
[drive](http://esl.about.com/od/grammarstructures/a/v_drive.htm) - Have you ever driven across the US?