PARTS OF SPEECH (CONTINUED)

***5. ADJECTIVE***

Usually answers one of these questions:

1. Which one?

I like *my* car.

She wants *that* house.

**ARTICLES:**

Sara ordered *a* cake for *the* party.

Sara ordered *an* anchovy pizza to be delivered in *an* hour for *a* friend of hers.

1. How many?

I want *no* excuses.

She drank *three* cups of tea.

*Almost* everyone arrived on time.

1. What kind?

They chose a *purple* carpet for the *Victorian* house.

***6. ADVERBS***

An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

She smiled [verb] *sweetly*.

She is *very* sweet [adjective].

She smiled *very* sweetly [adverb].

Categories:

1. How? In what manner? Under what condition?

She walked *quickly*.

She is *not* walking.

1. When?

She walked *yesterday*.

1. Where?

She walked *here*.

1. Why? For what purpose? (PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES)

***7. PREPOSITIONS***

A preposition is a word that relates a NOUN or PRONOUN to the rest of the sentence. The noun or pronoun is called the **object of the preposition** (OP).

**SPACE/LOCATION**

I walked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door.

[Through; by; to; into; beside; behind; around.]

**TIME/CONDITION**

The child fell asleep *during* the intermission.

Paulette married Pierre *despite* his quick temper.

*According to* Paulette’s mother, Pierre has a quick temper.

*On account of* his temper, Pierre has been *out of* work.

***7. CONJUNCTIONS***

A word that connects words, phrases (group of words that DOESN’T HAVE a subject or a verb), or clauses (group of words that DOES have a subject and a verb).

CATEGORIES:

1—**Coordinating Conjunctions**: FANBOYS—for; and; nor; but; or; yet; so

2—**Subordinating Conjunctions**: They connect an adverb clause [AC] to the main clause. [MC]

For example:

Although; if; until; unless; while; because; so that.

**[*If*** you don’t get more excited about grammar,]AC [I will make you write a billion examples.] MC

***While*** you are complying by taking notes, you are still not excited enough. {MC}

This is the last example, ***because*** you were excited.

3—**Correlative** **Conjunctions**: They come in pairs.

For example:

Both/and; either/or; neither/nor; not only/but also

Both you and I are tired.

4—**Conjunctive adverbs**: They are werewolves, because they are “hybrids”—they’re adverbs working as conjunctions.

For example:

In conclusion, nevertheless, on the other hand, therefore.

PRACTICE EXERCISES

ADJECTIVES

*Underline all adjectives in the following passages.*

The choppy blue waters of the normally quiet lake battered Michael’s worn old boat. As a veteran of many fierce storms, it looked both defiant and triumphant as high waves slapped against its chipped bow.