

A **preposition** is a word (such as **at, on, in, to, by** and **with**) used before a noun or pronoun to show time, place, method, etc.

A **conjunction** is a joining word such as **and, but, so, because, if** and **though**. It joins words or groups of words.

An **interjection** is a word spoken suddenly to express a strong feeling. **Oh, hurrah, wow, hey, hello** and **gosh** are interjections. (e.g. **Hey!** What are you doing there?)

Modern grammars often include determiners among word classes. A **determiner** is a word used before a noun to show which person or thing is being talked about. Determiners include **the, a, an, this, these, that, those, every, all, both, some, any, my, your, one, two**, etc. Most of the determiners (almost all except **the** and **a/an**) are usually treated as adjectives in traditional grammars.

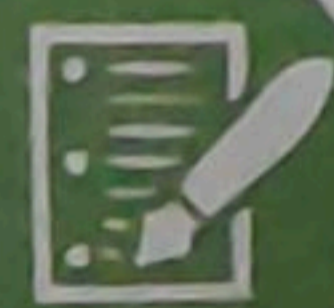
## Exercise I...



Find the nouns, pronouns, and adjectives in the following sentences. Arrange them in three columns in your notebook.

1. They have bought a new car.
2. She made us a nice cake.
3. Aladdin had a wonderful lamp.
4. He lent me some money.
5. That garden is very lovely.

## Exercise II...



Find the verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections in the following sentences. Arrange them in five columns in your notebook.

1. We saw the movie yesterday.
2. Shh! Talk quietly.
3. This watch is cheap, but it works well.
4. We missed the bus, so we went there in a taxi.
5. Bravo! They have played excellently.
6. She drove slowly, yet she met with an accident.
7. Ouch! I have burnt my fingers on the kettle!

# 1

## Parts of Speech



When we speak and write we use different kinds of words. Words are divided into eight classes according to the work they do in a sentence. They are:

1. nouns
2. pronouns
3. adjectives
4. verbs
5. adverbs
6. prepositions
7. conjunctions
8. interjections

These word classes are often called **parts of speech**.

A **noun** is a word that names or refers to a person, animal, place or thing. For example, **doctor** (person), **horse** (animal), **Nepal** (place) and **computer** (thing) are nouns.

A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun. The main pronouns are : **I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us** and **them**.

An **adjective** is a word that tells us more about a person or thing. For example, the words **clever, large, five, this** and **some** are adjectives.

a **clever** girl, a **large** house, **five** books, **this** camera, **some** milk

A **verb** is mainly a "doing word". It says what somebody or something does. For example, **speak, sing, go, teach, learn** and **eat** are verbs.

A few verbs like **be** (= **am/is/are/was/were**), **remain, have** and **seem** express a state (= being) or condition.

Verbs are not always single words. A verb may be made up of two or three words. For example, **is working** is a verb; **has been working** is also a verb.

An **adverb** is a word that mainly adds to the meaning of a verb and says how, when or where something happens. For example, **carefully, well, now, tomorrow, here** and **there** are adverbs.



## Exercise III...



Name the parts of speech of the words in bold.

A clerk **arrived** at the office **late**. The manager **was** **angry**.

"Very sorry, Sir," the clerk said. "I have come late **because** I overslept."

"**Gosh!**" exclaimed the manager. "Do **you** sleep at **home** too?"

Write your answers on the lines below.

1. clerk \_\_\_\_\_
2. arrived \_\_\_\_\_
3. at \_\_\_\_\_
4. late \_\_\_\_\_
5. was \_\_\_\_\_
6. angry \_\_\_\_\_
7. because \_\_\_\_\_
8. gosh \_\_\_\_\_
9. you \_\_\_\_\_
10. home \_\_\_\_\_

