

PARTS OF SPEECH

A **part of speech** refers to how a word is used in a sentence.

Parts of speech include nouns, verbs, and prepositions for example.

Nouns:

A **noun** is a person, place, or thing.

Singular nouns:

Refer to only ONE person, place, or thing.

Examples: book, woman, box, can



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Verbs:

A **verb** is a word that shows action or being.

Examples of action verbs:

clap, sing, run, stomp

Examples of state-of-being verbs:

is, was, be, are

Regular verbs:

Regular verbs are verbs that we can easily add –ed to the end of the verb to make it past tense.

Example: help → helped

Irregular verbs:

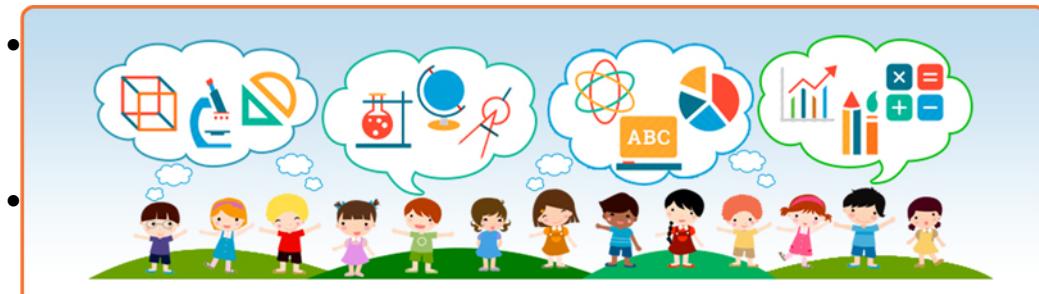
Irregular verbs are a little more difficult to change to the past tense. The verbs do not follow a particular pattern when changing from present tense → past tense.

Examples: arise → arose
buy → bought
leave → left

Verb Tenses

The tense of a verb tells the reader when the action occurred.

Common verb tenses:



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Subject

The subject of a sentence is the person, place, thing, or idea that the sentence is about.

The **subject/verb agreement** states that a **SUBJECT** must agree with the **VERB** in a sentence.

The Rules of Subject/Verb Agreement:

- Singular subjects need singular verbs.

Example: The cat **is** stuck in the tree.
(cat = singular subject / is = singular verb)

- Plural subjects need plural verbs.

Example: Two cats **are** stuck in the tree.
(cat = plural subject / is = plural verb)

Prepositions

Prepositions are words used to specify LOCATION or RELATIONSHIP.

Examples: on, in, at, near, into, before, above, off, with, of

Prepositional phrases

A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that BEGIN with a pr



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