**Parts Of Speech**

**1.** [**Nouns**](https://byjus.com/english/nouns/)**:**

[Nouns](https://byjus.com/english/nouns/)are words that are used to name people, places, animals, ideas and things.

**Types of Nouns:**

Nouns can be broadly classified into:

1. [**Proper Nouns**](https://byjus.com/english/proper-nouns/)**:**

Nouns that are used to name a person, place or thing specifically are called a proper noun. Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

* + - My name is **Rose**. (Name of a particular person)
    - This is my dog, **Bruno**. (Name of a specific pet animal owned by someone)
    - David came back from **Minsk**. (Name of a specific place)
    - **Louis Philippe** is a famous brand of men’s clothing. (Name of a particular clothing brand)

1. [**Common nouns**](https://byjus.com/english/common-noun/)**:**

Common nouns are those nouns that refer to a generic item, group or place. This means that, unlike proper nouns, they are not used to identify specific people, places or objects. Common nouns are not capitalised unless they appear at the beginning of a sentence.

**Examples:**

* + - I bought a **pen** yesterday. (Common object)
    - I am going to **school**. (Common place)
    - Only ten **employees** showed up to work today. (Common group)
    - The **car** is out of **fuel**. (Common items)

1. [**Singular nouns**](https://byjus.com/english/singular-nouns/)**:**

These are words that are used to name a single person, place, animal, bird or object.

**Examples:**

* + - There is a little **boy** in front of our house. (Single person)
    - That is my **daughter**. (Single person)
    - I found a wounded **sparrow** in the bush. (Single bird)
    - A red **van** has been following us for a long time. (Single object)

1. [**Plural nouns**](https://byjus.com/english/plural-noun/)**:**

Plural nouns refer to a number of people, places, animals or things. Nouns are made plural by adding an ‘s’ or ‘es’ or ‘ies’ or ‘ves’ to the existing root word. Nouns that end with an ‘s’ remain the same. Some nouns remain the same in both their singular and plural forms, and some others have totally different spelling.

**Examples:**

* + - I need some **apples**.
    - Did you find the **boxes** you were looking for?
    - I bought **mangoes** from the market.
    - We took photos of some **deer**on our way.

5. [**Countable nouns**](https://byjus.com/english/countable-and-uncountable-nouns/)

[Countable nouns](https://byjus.com/english/countable-and-uncountable-nouns/) are those nouns that can be counted or measured.

**Examples:**

* + - Tom brought ten packets of lays for the trip. (specific number – ten)
    - Mom asked me to buy a dozen eggs. (specific – dozen means twelve)
    - I saw an aeroplane around seven in the morning. (specific – an means one)

6. [**Uncountable nouns**](https://byjus.com/english/countable-and-uncountable-nouns/)

[Uncountable nouns](https://byjus.com/english/countable-and-uncountable-nouns/)  are those nouns that cannot be counted. This category of nouns includes both concrete and abstract nouns.

**Examples:**

* + - I have **a lot of homework** to do. (Not specific)
    - I have a **cup of tea**. (Cannot count)
    - We are facing terrible **weather** today. (Cannot count)

7. [**Collective Nouns**](https://byjus.com/english/collective-nouns/)**:**

[Collective Nouns](https://byjus.com/english/collective-nouns/) A collective noun is a naming word that is used to denote a group of objects, animals or people.

**Examples:**

* + - Collective nouns for groups of animals
      * A **pride** of lions
      * A **flock** of sheep
      * A **swarm** of bees
      * A**herd** of elephants
    - Collective nouns for groups of people
      * A **band** of musicians
      * A **board** of directors
      * A **crew** of sailors
      * A **company** of actors
    - Collective nouns for a number of things/objects
      * A **pair**of shoes
      * A **chain** of mountains
      * A **fleet** of ships
      * A **bunch**of grapes

8.**Concrete Nouns:**

 A concrete noun refers to objects that are material and can be perceived by the human senses.

**Examples:**

* + - The **book**is on the **table.**
    - I had a **cup** of **coffee**.
    - Sharon opened the **windows**.
    - Hardy goes to school by **bus**.

9. [**Abstract Nouns**](https://byjus.com/english/abstract-nouns/):

Any entity that cannot be perceived by the five senses of the human body are called an abstract noun.

**Examples:**

* + **Love** is a strong emotion.
  + **Honesty** is the best policy.
  + It takes a lot of **courage** to raise your voice and stand up against injustice.
  + You should not misuse the **freedom**you are given.

**Q.1 What noun type can be both countable and uncountable depending on context?**

* A. Proper Noun
* B. Abstract Noun
* C. Concrete Noun
* D. Collective Noun

**Q.2 What type of noun is "information"?**

* A. Countable Noun
* B. Uncountable Noun
* C. Collective Noun
* D. Compound Noun

**2.Pronouns:**

[Pronouns](https://byjus.com/english/pronouns/)are words that are used to substitute a noun in a sentence.

I, he, she, it, them, his, yours, anyone, nobody, who, etc., are some of the pronouns.

Examples of pronouns used in sentences:

* + - I reached home at six in the evening. (1st person singular pronoun)
    - Did someone see a red bag on the counter? (Indefinite pronoun)
    - Is this the boy who won the first prize? (Relative pronoun)
    - That is my mom. (Possessive pronoun)
    - I hurt myself yesterday when we were playing cricket. (Reflexive pronoun)

**1**.[**Relative Pronouns**](https://byjus.com/english/relative-pronouns/):[**Relative Pronouns**](https://byjus.com/english/relative-pronouns/)are pronouns that are used to relate one part of the sentence to another. Some examples of relative pronouns are that, which, where, when, why, what, whom and whose.

**2.**[**Possessive Pronouns**](https://byjus.com/english/possessive-pronouns/) are pronouns that are used to show possession. Some examples of possessive pronouns are mine, yours, his, hers, theirs and its.

**3.**[**Reflexive Pronouns**](https://byjus.com/english/reflexive-pronouns/) are pronouns that are used to refer back to the subject in the sentence. Some examples of reflexive pronouns are myself, yourself, herself, himself, oneself, itself, ourselves, themselves and yourselves.

**4.**[**Demonstrative Pronouns**](https://byjus.com/english/demonstrative-pronouns/) are pronouns that are used to point to specific objects. Some examples of demonstrative pronouns are this, that, these and those.

**5.**[**Interrogative Pronouns**](https://byjus.com/english/interrogative-pronouns/) are pronouns that are used to ask questions. Some examples of interrogative pronouns are who, what, when, why and where.

**6.**[**Indefinite Pronouns**](https://byjus.com/english/indefinite-pronouns/) are pronouns that do not refer to any particular person, place or thing. Some examples of indefinite pronouns are someone, somebody, somewhere, something, anyone, anybody, anywhere, anything, no one, nobody, nowhere, everyone, everybody, everywhere, everything, each, none, few, and many.

**7**.[**Personal Pronouns**](https://byjus.com/english/personal-pronouns/) are simple pronouns that are used to substitute proper names. Some examples of personal pronouns are I, you, he, she, we, they, him, her, he, she, us and them.

**8.**[**Subject Pronouns**](https://byjus.com/english/subject-pronouns/) are pronouns that perform the action in a sentence. Some examples of subject pronouns are I, you, we, he, she, it, they and one.

**9.**[**Object Pronouns**](https://byjus.com/english/object-pronouns/) are pronouns that receive the action in a sentence. Some examples of object pronouns are me, us, him, her and them.

**10.**[**Reciprocal Pronouns**](https://byjus.com/english/reciprocal-pronouns/) are pronouns that are used to express a mutual relationship. Some examples of reciprocal pronouns are each other and one another.

1. [**Intensive Pronouns**](https://byjus.com/english/intensive-pronouns/) are the same as reflexive pronouns, with the only difference being that you can remove the intensive pronoun from the sentence, and the sentence would still make sense.

**Q.1 My name is Sonia. \_\_\_ love my family ?**

1. He

B. I

C. She

D. We

**Q.2 I met Sonia yesterday. \_\_\_ made me laugh?**

A. It

B. Her

C. She

D. Them

**3.Verbs:**

[Verbs](https://byjus.com/english/verbs/) are words that denote an action that is being performed by the noun or the [subject](https://byjus.com/english/subject/) in a sentence. They are also called action words. Some examples of verbs are read, sit, run, pick, garnish, come, pitch, etc.

Examples of verbs used in sentences:

* + - She plays cricket every day.
    - Darshana and Arul are going to the movies.
    - My friends visited me last week.
    - Did you have your breakfast?
    - My name is Meenakshi Kishore.

**Q.1 1. I ............................... for a pen ............................ this composition.**

A. look, write

B. am looking, to write

C. look, for writing

**Q.2 Nobody ................................ that he is innocent.**

A. is believing

B. believes

C. believe

D. believed

**4.**[**Adverbs**](https://byjus.com/english/adverbs/)**:**

[Adverbs](https://byjus.com/english/adverbs/)are words that are used to provide more information about verbs, adjectives and other adverbs used in a sentence.

There are five main [types of adverbs](https://byjus.com/english/types-of-adverbs/) namely

1. [Adverbs of manner](https://byjus.com/english/adverbs-of-manner/)
2. [Adverbs of degree](https://byjus.com/english/adverbs-of-degree/)
3. [Adverbs of frequency](https://byjus.com/english/adverbs-of-frequency/)
4. [Adverbs of time](https://byjus.com/english/adverb-of-time/)
5. [Adverbs of place](https://byjus.com/english/adverbs-of-place/)
6. Some [examples of adverbs](https://byjus.com/english/adverb-examples/) are today, quickly, randomly, early, 10 a.m. etc.

Examples of adverbs used in sentences:

* + - Did you come here to buy an umbrella? (Adverb of place)
    - I did not go to school yesterday as I was sick. (Adverb of time)
    - Savio reads the newspaper everyday. (Adverb of frequency)
    - Can you please come quickly? (Adverb of manner)
    - Tony was so sleepy that he could hardly keep his eyes open during the meeting. (Adverb of degree)

**Q.1 She sings beautifully, which word is the adverb?**  
 A) She

B) sings  
 C) beautifully  
 D) the

**Q.2The dog barked loudly,” what does the adverb describe?** A) The dog  
 B) Barked  
 C) Loudly  
 D) Nothing

**5.**[**Adjectives**](https://byjus.com/english/adjectives/)**:**

[Adjectives](https://byjus.com/english/adjectives/)  are words that are used to describe or provide more information about the noun or the subject in a sentence.

Some examples of adjectives include good, ugly, quick, beautiful, late, etc.

Examples of adjectives used in sentences:

* + - The place we visited yesterday was serene.
    - Did you see how big that dog was?
    - The weather is pleasant today.
    - The red dress you wore on your birthday was lovely.
    - My brother had only one chapati for breakfast.

**Q.1This book is more interesting than the other one.**

A) This

B) More interesting

C) Than

D) Other

**Q.2 Which book do you prefer?"**

A) Which

B) Book

C) Do

D) Prefer

**6.**[**Prepositions**](https://byjus.com/english/prepositions/)**:**

[Prepositions](https://byjus.com/english/prepositions/) are words that are used to link one part of the sentence to another. Prepositions show the position of the object or subject in a sentence. Some examples of prepositions are **in, out, besides, in front of, below, opposite**, etc.

Examples of prepositions used in sentences:

* + - The teacher asked the students to draw lines on the paper so that they could write in straight lines.
    - The child hid his birthday presents under his bed.
    - Mom asked me to go to the store near my school.
    - The thieves jumped over the wall and escaped before we could reach home.

**Q.1. He was caught by the teacher for cheating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the exam.**

A. During

B. After

C. Near

D. Outside

**Q.2 John needs to submit the report \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his boss before 5 pm.**

A. At

B. To

C. Of

D. On

**7.**[**Conjunctions**](https://byjus.com/english/conjunctions/)**:**

[Conjunctions](https://byjus.com/english/conjunctions/) are a part of speech that is used to connect two different parts of a sentence, [phrases and clauses](https://byjus.com/english/phrases-and-clauses/). Some examples of conjunctions are and, or, for, yet, although, because, not only, etc.

Examples of conjunctions used in sentences:

* + - Meera and Jasmine had come to my birthday party.
    - Jane did not go to work as she was sick.
    - Unless you work hard, you cannot score good marks.
    - I have not finished my project, yet I went out with my friends.

**Q.1She wanted to go to the beach, but it was raining.**

A. Wanted

B. To

C. But

D. It

**Q.2 Although it was late, she decided to go out.**

A. Although

B. She

C.Was

D. To

**8.**[**Interjections**](https://byjus.com/english/interjections/)**:**

[Interjections](https://byjus.com/english/interjections/) are words that are used to convey strong emotions or feelings. Some examples of interjections are oh, wow, alas, yippee, etc. It is always followed by an exclamation mark.

Examples of interjections used in sentences:

* + - Wow! What a wonderful work of art.
    - Alas! That is really sad.
    - Yippee! We won the match.

**Q.1 \_\_\_ I forgot to call her!'**

  A) Oops

B) Always

  C) Together

  D) However

**Q.2 Wow that is a fantastic performance' which word is the interjection?**

  A) that

  B) is

  C) Wow

D) performance