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Quick and Handy Grammar Review:

The basic form in English is the word. It is very important to find out as much as you can about a word when you learn a new one. One important fact is the word’s part of speech. From the part of speech, you will find out how the word functions or works. In English, there are eight parts of speech: verb, noun, adverb, adjective, pronoun, article, preposition, and conjunction.

Verb:
A verb provides a great deal of information. It tells tense (time: present, past, future; tense: simple, progressive, perfect, perfect progressive), voice (active, passive, imperative), and number (singular, plural). There are also auxiliary or helping verbs.

1. **Action**
   - I ate delicious tacos in a Mexican restaurant.
   - The thief ran away from the security guard.

2. **State of Being**
   - Dr. Jackson is a general practitioner.

3. **Passive Voice**
   - Ms. Rodriguez was the best teacher in my middle school.
   - Dr. Martin Luther King was murdered in Memphis, Tennessee in 1968.
   - Jay-Z was born in Brooklyn in 1969.

4. **Imperative**
   - Don't hang up! Stay on the phone. Listen to me.

5. **Auxiliary Verb**
   - Vidhi's boyfriend is baking a cake for her birthday party.

Noun:
A noun is a person, place, or thing. It is also a concept, a mood, or an attitude.

**Function:** A noun is a subject or an object. As the subject, it usually goes near the beginning of the sentence, just before the verb. As the object, it comes after a verb or a preposition. The noun may be compound (police officer), common (rice), collective (the team), or proper (Eliza).

1. **Paolo** is from **Buenos Aires, Argentina**.
2. **Wine** is more expensive than **beer**.
3. The **navy** lost the important **battle**.
4. **Jealousy** is not a **sign of love**.
5. My **sister** is a fantastic **cook**.
6. The **workbook** is on the **table**.

Adverb:
An adverb usually goes right after the verb. Many adverbs end in -ly.

**Function:** An adverb modifies a verb. It may also modify another adverb or an adjective. Adverbs usually answer questions: 1) Time (when?) 2) Manner (how?) 3) Place (where?) 4) Degree (how much?) 5) Frequency (how often?).

**Note:** yesterday, **today**, **tomorrow**, and now are adverbs. So are here and there. Common adverbs of frequency include always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, almost never, and never.

1. **Time**
   - 1.a. Kerry left **immediately** after the speech.
   - 1.b. Nancy’s sister is living in Philadelphia **now**.

2. **Place**
   - 2.a. My aunt lives **here** in this beautiful house.
   - 2.b. Michael is **there** in the black sports car.

3. **Manner**
   - 3.a. Maria dances **well**.
   - 3.b. The romantic singer whispers **softly**.

4. **Frequency**
   - 4.a. Jonathan **sometimes** calls his ex-girlfriend at four o'clock in the morning.
   - 4.b. Hanna **always** eats popcorn at the movies.

5. **Describing an adjective**
   - 5.a. Harry has **very big** feet.
   - 5.b. Amy is **incredibly lucky**.

6. **Describing an adverb**
   - 6.a. Mariza speaks **very fast** when she is angry.
   - 6.b. Nestor walked **extremely slowly** out of the class.
Adjective:
Adjectives are colorful words that we use to describe a person, place, thing, or experience. When you use adjectives, people can get a picture of the noun you are describing. **Function:** An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun and is usually placed right before the noun. It may also go after a be verb. Possessives that go before a noun are adjectives. Numbers are usually considered to be adjectives.

1. The long movie was interesting.
2. Kristine has brown hair.
3. The Mexican quartet played excellent music.
4. The hungry soldier ate four slices of pizza.
5. The old sailor told a crazy story about gigantic whales.
6. His dog is brown and white.

Pronoun:
A pronoun stands for a noun. It may refer to a noun previously mentioned. For example: Johann gave the novel to his mother may become: He gave it to her. The antecedent of He is Johann, the antecedent of it is the novel, and the antecedent of her is his mother. **Function:** A pronoun may be a subject, an object, a possessive, or a relative pronoun.

- **Subject**
  1.a. He is a butcher.
  1.b. They are in an Internet café.

- **Object**
  2.a. Arnold saw her yesterday in the cafeteria.
  2.b. Mark talked to them about the homework assignment.

- **Possessive**
  3.a. The basketball is his.
  3.b. The laptop on the table is mine.

- **Relative**
  4.a. I hate people who lie.
  4.b. The woman whose brother works at the bar is my friend.

Article:
There are only three articles in English: a, an, and the. **Definite** (the) or **indefinite** (a, an) [a before a consonant sound and an before a vowel sound] articles are placed before a noun.

1. The cowboy boots cost $150.
2. I always drink a cup of coffee at ten o’clock in the morning.
3. Arnold bought an ugly jacket yesterday.
4. Isabel Fonseca is an honest woman. [“Honest” begins with a consonant (h), but the h is silent, so the article is an.]

Preposition:
A preposition is a linking word. It is used with verbs (two-word verbs) in many idiomatic expressions. **Function:** Prepositions usually indicate direction or position. They are used in phrases (a prepositional phrase = preposition [+ article] + noun).

1. The referee listened to the argument between the two players.
2. My father lives in Algeria in the winter and in Illinois in the summer.
3. Natalia works in the morning.

Conjunction:
**Function:** A conjunction joins phrases or clauses. You should use and to add information, but, yet, although, and though for contrast, and so, because, and since for a result.

1. Peter lives in Paramus and works in Ridgefield Park.
2. Ivan is very sharp, but he is sometimes lazy.
3. My father always wanted a dog, yet he never takes it for a walk.
4. Although she loves Paquito a lot, she doesn’t want to marry him.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Form (Endings)</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Position in the Sentence</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>Definite (the) and indefinite (a, an)</td>
<td>Placed before a noun (a teacher) or before an adjective + noun (the big house)</td>
<td>- a before consonant sounds (a union, a bird) - an before vowel sounds (an honest man, an ugly cat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preposition</td>
<td>for about up between to across out in at on from</td>
<td>Indicates position or direction</td>
<td>May begin a sentence, follow a verb, or come at the end of a sentence</td>
<td>Often introduces a prepositional phrase (Prep. + Art. + Noun) (e.g., in the bathroom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>-ed -ing -en -fy -ate -ize</td>
<td>1. Action 2. State of being 3. Imperative form</td>
<td>1. After the subject in a normal (declarative) sentence 2. Inverted order in a question (interrogative sentence) [verb first, subject second; e.g., Are you hungry?]</td>
<td>A verb shows: - tense (past, present, future) (simple, perfect, progressive, perfect progressive) - voice / mood (active, passive, imperative) - number (singular / plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>-ity -er -or -ance -ence -ion -logy -nes</td>
<td>1. Subject 2. Object - of a verb - of a preposition</td>
<td>1. Subject: At the beginning of the sentence, before the verb (e.g., The singer finished the beautiful song.) 2. Object: After the verb or preposition (e.g., The teacher called John. Johann works in a bank.)</td>
<td>- Person, place, or thing - Count (desk, ear) or non-count (sugar, water) nouns - Abstract nouns (love, humility, honesty) - Compound nouns (firefighter, flight attendant) - Collective nouns (navy, team, gang)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb</td>
<td>-ly (also very, too, and so) - Adverbs answer the questions how? when? where? how often?</td>
<td>Modifies: 1. a verb 2. an adjective (Bob is so tired.) 3. an adverb (Ted left too late.)</td>
<td>1. After a verb (Han Min drives safely.) 2. Before an adjective (Olga is very sick.) 3. Before another adverb (Nikita ran very fast.)</td>
<td>Adverbs of frequency (always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never) usually go before the verb. Yesterday, today, now, tomorrow, not, there, and here are also adverbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunction</td>
<td>and but so for yet because since although though</td>
<td>transition word to another clause, phrase, or word</td>
<td>Usually placed at the end of one clause and before the subject of the next clause</td>
<td>When there are five words before and, but, so, and yet, place a comma before the word. Otherwise, the comma is optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>-ant -ent -y -ed -ing -ous -ive -ful</td>
<td>Describes a noun</td>
<td>1. Before a noun 2. After the Be verb</td>
<td>Adjectives include numbers and possessives that go before a noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun</td>
<td>I you he her it us theirs who whose</td>
<td>1. Subject 2. Object 3. Possessive 4. Relative</td>
<td>1. Before the verb 2. After the verb</td>
<td>A pronoun refers to a noun previously mentioned in the sentence or understood from the context.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 1:
*Fill in the correct part of speech.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>article</th>
<th>pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verb</td>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb: _________________

2. A person, place, thing, or idea: _________________

3. Shows action or classification: _________________

4. Modifies a person, place, thing, or idea: _________________

5. Used before a noun; it may be definite or indefinite: _________________

6. Connects or joins two phrases or clauses in a sentence: _________________

7. Replaces a noun; it may be a subject, an object, a possessive, or a relative: _________________

8. This word indicates position or direction; it is often used in a phrase: _________________
Exercise 2:
Insert a word of your choice in the blank, and indicate its part of speech.


2. The happy __________ [ _______ ] yelled at the __________ [ _______ ] soccer player.

3. The banker wore a __________ [ _______ ] suit.

4. In __________ [ _______ ] morning, my friends __________ [ _______ ] around the block four times.

5. It was raining, __________ [ _______ ] we didn’t go to the __________ [ _______ ].

6. __________ [ _______ ] black dog __________ [ _______ ] with his owner.

7. Jenny was __________ [ _______ ] late, so she __________ [ _______ ] all the way from the bus stop __________ [ _______ ] the office.

8. Maya loves to eat pizza, __________ [ _______ ], __________ [ _______ ] hamburgers.


10. Carol loves Carl, but __________ [ _______ ] doesn’t love __________ [ _______ ].
Exercise 3:
Insert a word of your choice in the blank, and indicate its part of speech.

1. The ______ [ noun ] was so heavy that school ______ [ verb ] was canceled. ______ [ verb ].

2. ______ [ ______ ] bag on the table is ______ [ ______ ].


4. Oscar tried to ______ [ ______ ] to the teacher, ______ [ ______ ] she had to leave right away for another class.

5. I can’t believe you had ______ [ ______ ] slices of pie. ______ [ ______ ] must be full now.

6. ______ [ ______ ] it was raining, we didn’t go ______ [ ______ ] the park.

7. You have a ______ [ ______ ] mouth. You really can’t keep a ______ [ ______ ].


10. When ______ [ ______ ] was six years old, I could ______ [ ______ ] a bicycle.
Exercise 4:  
Identify all the words in the following sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The lazy man slept in the afternoon, and he was very tired at night.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. The  
| a. article     b. noun     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 2. lazy  
| a. article     b. noun     c. verb     d. adjective  
| 3. man  
| a. article     b. noun     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 4. slept  
| a. article     b. noun     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 5. in  
| a. article     b. preposition     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 6. afternoon  
| a. article     b. noun     c. verb     d. adverb  
| 7. and  
| a. conjunction     b. noun     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 8. he  
| a. article     b. noun     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 9. very  
| a. adverb     b. noun     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 10. tired  
| a. article     b. adjective     c. verb     d. pronoun  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A red car is dangerous for policemen, but it is incredibly beautiful.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 11. A  
| a. article     b. noun     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 12. red  
| a. article     b. noun     c. verb     d. adjective  
| 13. car  
| a. article     b. noun     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 14. is  
| a. article     b. noun     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 15. dangerous  
| a. article     b. adjective     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 16. for  
| a. preposition     b. noun     c. verb     d. adverb  
| 17. policemen  
| a. conjunction     b. noun     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 18. but  
| a. article     b. noun     c. verb     d. conjunction  
| 19. it  
| a. adverb     b. noun     c. verb     d. pronoun  
| 20. incredibly  
| a. article     b. adjective     c. adverb     d. pronoun  
| 21. beautiful  
| a. article     b. adjective     c. verb     d. pronoun  |
The slim dancer stopped for a cup of coffee in the crowded diner.

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<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22. The</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. slim</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. dancer</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. stopped</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. for</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. a</td>
<td>a. preposition</td>
<td>b. article</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. cup</td>
<td>a. conjunction</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. of</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. preposition</td>
<td>d. conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. coffee</td>
<td>a. adverb</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. crowded</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. diner</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the summer, the happy children play enthusiastically before they eat their dinner.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33. In</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. preposition</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. the</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. summer</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. happy</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. children</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. noun</td>
<td>d. preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. play</td>
<td>a. preposition</td>
<td>b. article</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. enthusiastically</td>
<td>a. conjunction</td>
<td>b. adverb</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. they</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. pronoun</td>
<td>c. preposition</td>
<td>d. conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. eat</td>
<td>a. adverb</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. their</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
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</table>

The thief stole my bicycle, so I walked to John’s house.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43. thief</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. preposition</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. stole</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. my</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. adjective</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. so</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. conjunction</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. I</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. pronoun</td>
<td>d. preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. walked</td>
<td>a. preposition</td>
<td>b. article</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. John’s</td>
<td>a. adjective</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. house</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. preposition</td>
<td>d. conjunction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 5: Identify all the words in the following sentences.

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The cute puppy rested on the couch, and it was very energetic in the afternoon.</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
<td>cute</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. adjective</td>
<td>puppy</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
<td>rested</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The black cat ran quickly down the street, but the dog found it immediately.</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. adjective</td>
<td>cat</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
<td>ran</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
<td>d. pronoun</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The very tall teacher talked to her old friend on her new mobile phone.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22. The</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. very</td>
<td>a. adverb</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
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<td>24. tall</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. teacher</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>26. talked</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
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<td>27. her</td>
<td>a. pronoun</td>
<td>b. article</td>
<td>c. adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. old</td>
<td>a. conjunction</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. friend</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. on</td>
<td>a. adverb</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. new</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. phone</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Yesterday, the secretive students whispered softly during the difficult examination.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33. Yesterday</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. preposition</td>
<td>c. adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. the</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. secretive</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. students</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. whispered</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. softly</td>
<td>a. preposition</td>
<td>b. article</td>
<td>c. adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. during</td>
<td>a. conjunction</td>
<td>b. adverb</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. difficult</td>
<td>a. adverb</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. examination</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## He lives here, in this incredibly ugly house.

<p>| | | | |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42. He</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. preposition</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. lives</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. here</td>
<td>a. adverb</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. in</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. conjunction</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. this</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. adjective</td>
<td>c. pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. incredibly</td>
<td>a. preposition</td>
<td>b. article</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. ugly</td>
<td>a. adjective</td>
<td>b. adverb</td>
<td>c. verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. house</td>
<td>a. article</td>
<td>b. noun</td>
<td>c. preposition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Exercise 6:**
*Identify the adjectives in the sentences.*

1. My hands were freezing because of the cold weather. ____________________________
2. The long examination took four hours to complete. ________________________
3. The words are easy to understand but difficult to spell. ______________________
4. The chicken was overcooked, dry, and tasteless. _____________________________
5. My older sister lives in a beautiful, new house. ______________________________

**Exercise 7:**
*Identify the nouns in the sentences.*

1. The suntanned lifeguard sat on the high chair in the sand. ______________________
2. Give me the hammer and the nails. I will fix the broken chair. __________________
3. The words in this passage are simple, but the questions are hard. _______________
4. Sam burned the hamburgers and hot dogs, but the potatoes were good. __________
5. My mother and her sister live on the same street. ____________________________
Exercise 8:
Identify the verbs in the sentences.

1. Sit down and be quiet. I am reading a book. ____________________________

2. Barbara woke up early, took a shower, made breakfast, and left the house at 9:00. _________________________

3. While I was driving to school, I saw my old teacher. ___________________________

4. Samantha hurried home so that she could tell her mom the good news. __________________________

5. Right now Marta is sitting at her desk and studying for her math exam. ____________________________

Exercise 9:
Identify the adverbs in the sentences.

1. She walked very slowly down the street. ____________________________

2. Brenda felt incredibly lucky to meet the very famous singer. __________________________

3. I live here, not there. Didn’t you see the house yesterday? ____________________________

4. Nicky is coming now. He will not be too late for the party. ____________________________

5. Mario speaks softly, but his eyes are intensely bright. ____________________________
Answer Key

Exercise 1: Fill in the correct part of speech.
1. adverb  2. noun  3. verb  4. adjective
5. article  6. conjunction  7. pronoun  8. preposition

Exercise 2: Insert a word in the blank, and indicate its part of speech. Answers may vary.
1. frustrated - adjective, quickly - adverb
2. fans - noun, tired - adjective
3. dark - adjective
4. the - article, walk - verb
5. so - conjunction, game - noun
6. the - article, ran - verb
7. very - adverb, ran - verb, to - preposition
8. chicken - noun, and - conjunction
9. little - adjective, watches - verb, programs - noun
10. he - pronoun, her - pronoun

Exercise 3: Insert a word in the blank, and indicate its part of speech. Answers may vary.
1. snow - noun, was canceled - verb
2. the - article, mine - pronoun
3. tallest - adjective, whole - adjective
4. talk - verb, but - conjunction
5. three - adjective, You - pronoun
6. Because - conjunction, to - preposition
7. big - adjective, secret - noun
8. but - conjunction, so - conjunction
9. never - adverb, she - pronoun
10. I - pronoun, ride - verb

Exercise 4: Identify all the words in the sentences.
1. a  2. d  3. b  4. c  5. b  6. b  7. a
29. c  30. b  31. b  32. d  33. b  34. a  35. b
36. d  37. c  38. c  39. b  40. b  41. c  42. b
43. d  44. c  45. c  46. b  47. c  48. c  49. b
50. b

Exercise 5: Identify all the words in the sentences.
1. a  2. d  3. b  4. c  5. b  6. b  7. a
15. b  16. a  17. b  18. d  19. b  20. c  21. c
22. a  23. d  24. b  25. c  26. d  27. c  28. b
29. b  30. d  31. b  32. d  33. c  34. a  35. d
36. b  37. d  38. c  39. d  40. d  41. d  42. d
43. c  44. a  45. d  46. b  47. d  48. a  49. b

Exercise 6: Identify the adjectives in the sentences.
1. my, freezing, cold     2. long, four     3. easy, difficult  4. overcooked, dry, tasteless  5. my, older, beautiful, new

Exercise 7: Identify the nouns in the sentences.
1. lifeguard, chair, sand   2. hammer, nails, chair   3. words, passage, questions
4. Sam, hamburgers, hot dogs, potatoes  5. mother, sister, street

Exercise 8: Identify the verbs in the sentences.
1. sit, be, am reading  2. woke, took, made, left  3. was driving, saw  4. hurried, tell  5. is sitting, studying

Exercise 9: Identify the adverbs in the sentences.
1. very, slowly     2. incredibly, very     3. here, there, yesterday  4. now, too     5. softly, intensely

Spelling Note: This lesson shows the American spelling of the words Colorful (page 3) and Canceled (possible answer on page 7). Most other English-speaking countries spell these words this way: Colourful and Cancelled. Make it a challenge for your students to find these words in the text and see if they know the alternate spellings.