

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Quick and handy grammar review articles | 2 |
| Parts of speech and their functions review and analysis chart | 4 |
| Exercise 1: <i>Place the correct word in the blank space and indicate its part of speech.</i> | 5 |
| Exercise 2: <i>Insert a word in the blank, and indicate its part of speech.</i> | 6 |
| Exercise 3: <i>Insert a word in the blank, and indicate its part of speech.</i> | 7 |
| Exercise 4: <i>Identify all the words in the following sentences.</i> | 8 |
| Exercise 5: <i>Identify all the words in the following sentences.</i> | 10 |
| Exercise 6: <i>Identify the adjectives in the sentences.</i> | 12 |
| Exercise 7: <i>Identify the nouns in the sentences.</i> | 12 |
| Exercise 8: <i>Identify the verbs in the sentences.</i> | 13 |
| Exercise 9: <i>Identify the adverbs in the sentences.</i> | 13 |
| Answer Key | 14 |

Quick and Handy Grammar Review Articles:

The basic form in English is the *word*. It is very important to find out as much as you can about the 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.
Ms. Rodriguez **was** the best teacher in my middle school.
3. *Passive voice* 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* 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?) 4-5) Degree (how much?) 6) Frequency (how often?).

Note, yesterday, today, tomorrow, and now are adverbs. So are *here* and *there*. There are also *adverbs of frequency* (always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, 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 tell about a person, place, thing, or experience. When you use clear 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 go after a **be** verb. Possessives that go before a noun are adjectives. Numbers are 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 be said: *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.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>Subject</i> | 1. a. He is a butcher. 1. b. They are in an internet café. |
| <i>Object</i> | 2. a. Arnold saw her yesterday in the cafeteria. 2. b. Mark talked to them about the homework assignment. |
| <i>Possessive</i> | 3a. The basketball is his . 3b. The laptop on the table is mine . |
| <i>Relative</i> | 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 walked **away** from 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 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.

Parts of speech and their functions review and analysis chart:

| Part of Speech | Form (Endings) | Function | Position in the sentence | Notes |
|----------------|---|--|---|--|
| Article | the a an | Definite (the) and indefinite (a, an) | Placed before a noun (a teacher) or before an adjective + noun (the big house) | A before consonant sounds; (a union, a bird) an before vowel sounds (an honest man, an ugly cat) |
| Preposition | for about up between to across out in at on from | Indicates position or direction | May begin a sentence, follow a verb, or come at the end of a sentence | Often introduces a prepositional phrase (Prep. + Art. + Noun) (i.e. in the bathroom) |
| Verb | ed ing en gress fy ate ize mit | 1.Action 2.State of being 3.General Fact | 1. After the subject in a normal (declarative) sentence 2. Inverted order in a question (interrogative sentence) [verb first, subject second] - (i.e. Are you hungry?) | A verb shows: - tense (past, present, future) (simple, perfect, progressive, perfect prog.) - voice (mood) - active - passive - imperative - number (sing./plural) |
| Noun | ity ide ude er ant tion logy or ess | 1. Subject 2. Object a. of verb b. of preposition | 1. Subject : At the beginning of the sentence, before the verb (The singer finished the beautiful song.) 2. Object : After the verb or preposition (The teacher called John . Johann works in a bank). | - Person, place, or thing - Count or non-count nouns [desk, ear, sugar, water] - Abstract nouns [love, humility, honesty] - Compound nouns [firefighter, flight attendant] - Collective nouns [navy, team, gang] |
| Adverb | ly (also very, too, and so) Adverbs answer the questions how? when? where? how often? | Modifies: 1. a verb 2. an adjective (Bob is so big). 3. an adverb (Ted left too late) | 1. After a verb (Han Min drives safely) 2. Before an adjective (Olga is very sick) 3. Before another adverb (Nikita ran very fast) | 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 |
| Conjunction | and but so for yet because since although though | transition word to another clause, phrase or word | Usually placed at the end of one clause and before the subject of the next clause | When there are five words before and, but so, and yet , place a comma before the word. Otherwise, the comma is optional |

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| noun | article | pronoun |
| adjective | conjunction | |
| verb | adverb | preposition |

Exercise 1:

Place the correct word in the blank space and indicate its part of speech.

1. Modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb - _____
2. A person, place, thing, or idea - _____
3. Shows action or classification - _____
4. Modifies 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; 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 in the blank, and indicate its part of speech.

1. The _____ student walked _____ out of the classroom.
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 _____ eat pizza, _____ , _____ hamburgers.
9. My _____ brother _____ two _____ every afternoon.
10. Carol loves Carl, but _____ doesn't love _____ .

Exercise 3:

Insert a word in the blank, and indicate its part of speech.

1. The _____ was so heavy that school _____ cancelled.

2. _____ bag on the table is _____ .

3. Jenny is the _____ girl in the _____ class.

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 _____ .

8. John is rich _____ cheap, _____ no one invites him to dinner.

9. Henrietta _____ drinks coffee, but _____ often drinks tea.

10. _____ Maria was six years old, she _____ ride a bicycle.

Exercise 4:

Identify all the words in the following sentences.

The lazy man slept in the afternoon, and he was very tired at night.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 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 |

A red car is dangerous for policemen, but it is incredibly beautiful.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 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.

22. **The**
a. article b. noun c. verb d. pronoun
23. **slim**
a. article b. noun c. verb d. adjective
24. **dancer**
a. article b. noun c. verb d. pronoun
25. **stopped**
a. article b. noun c. verb d. pronoun
26. **for**
a. article b. adjective c. verb d. preposition
27. **a**
a. preposition b. article c. verb d. adverb
28. **cup**
a. conjunction b. noun c. verb d. pronoun
29. **of**
a. article b. noun c. preposition d. conjunction
30. **coffee**
a. adverb b. noun c. verb d. pronoun
31. **crowded**
a. article b. adjective c. verb d. pronoun
32. **diner**
a. article b. adjective c. verb d. noun

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

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

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

43. **thief**
a. article b. preposition c. verb d. noun
44. **stole**
a. article b. noun c. verb d. adjective
45. **my**
a. article b. noun c. adjective d. pronoun
46. **so**
a. article b. conjunction c. verb d. adjective
47. **I**
a. article b. adjective c. pronoun d. preposition
48. **walked**
a. preposition b. article c. verb d. adverb
49. **John's**
a. adjective b. noun c. verb d. pronoun
50. **house**
a. article b. noun c. preposition d. conjunction

Exercise 5:

Identify all the words in the following sentences.

The cute puppy rested on the couch, and it was very energetic in the afternoon.

1. **The**

a. article b. noun c. verb d. pronoun

3. **puppy**

a. article b. noun c. verb d. pronoun

5. **on**

a. article b. preposition c. verb d. pronoun

7. **and**

a. conjunction b. noun c. verb d. pronoun

9. **very**

a. adverb b. noun c. verb d. pronoun

2. **cute**

a. article b. noun c. verb d. adjective

4. **rested**

a. article b. noun c. verb d. pronoun

6. **couch**

a. article b. noun c. verb d. adverb

8. **it**

a. article b. noun c. verb d. pronoun

10. **energetic**

a. article b. adjective c. verb d. pronoun

The black cat ran quickly down the street, but the dog found it immediately.

11. **The**

a. article b. noun c. verb d. pronoun

13. **cat**

a. article b. noun c. verb d. pronoun

15. **quickly**

a. article b. adverb c. verb d. pronoun

17. **street**

a. conjunction b. noun c. verb d. pronoun

19. **dog**

a. adverb b. noun c. verb d. pronoun

21. **immediately**

a. article b. adjective c. adverb d. pronoun

12. **black**

a. article b. noun c. verb d. adjective

14. **ran**

a. article b. noun c. verb d. pronoun

16. **down**

a. preposition b. noun c. verb d. adverb

18. **but**

a. article b. noun c. verb d. conjunction

20. **found**

a. article b. adjective c. verb d. pronoun

The very tall teacher talked to her old friend on her new cellphone.

22. **The**
a. article b. noun c. verb d. pronoun
23. **very**
a. adverb b. noun c. verb d. adjective
24. **tall**
a. article b. noun c. verb d. adjective
25. **teacher**
a. article b. noun c. verb d. pronoun
26. **talked**
a. article b. adjective c. verb d. preposition
27. **her**
a. pronoun b. article c. adjective d. adverb
28. **old**
a. conjunction b. adjective c. verb d. pronoun
29. **friend**
a. article b. noun c. preposition d. conjunction
30. **on**
a. adverb b. noun c. verb d. preposition
31. **new**
a. article b. adjective c. verb d. pronoun
32. **cellphone**
a. article b. adjective c. verb d. noun

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

33. **Yesterday**
a. article b. preposition c. adverb d. pronoun
34. **the**
a. article b. noun c. verb d. adjective
35. **secretive**
a. article b. noun c. verb d. adjective
36. **students**
a. article b. noun c. verb d. adjective
37. **whispered**
a. article b. adjective c. noun d. verb
38. **softly**
a. preposition b. article c. adverb d. verb
39. **during**
a. conjunction b. adverb c. verb d. preposition
40. **difficult**
a. adverb b. noun c. verb d. adjective
41. **examination**
a. article b. adjective c. verb d. noun

He lives here, in this incredibly ugly house.

42. **He**
a. article b. preposition c. verb d. pronoun
43. **lives**
a. article b. noun c. verb d. adjective
44. **here**
a. adverb b. noun c. adjective d. pronoun
45. **in**
a. article b. conjunction c. verb d. preposition
46. **this**
a. article b. adjective c. pronoun d. preposition
47. **incredibly**
a. preposition b. article c. verb d. adverb
48. **ugly**
a. adjective b. adverb c. verb d. pronoun
49. **house**
a. article b. noun c. preposition d. conjunction

Exercise 6:

Identify the adjectives in the sentences.

1. My hand was frozen 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 to call her friend and tell her 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 very late for the party. _____
5. Mario speaks softly, but his eyes are intensely bright. _____

Answer Key

Exercise 1: Place the correct word in the blank space and indicate its 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.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. worried - adjective, quickly - adverb | 6. the - article, ran - verb |
| 2. fans - noun, tired - adjective | 7. very - adverb, ran - verb, to - preposition |
| 3. dark - adjective | 8. to - preposition, chicken - noun, and - conjunction |
| 4. the - article, walk - verb | 9. little - adjective, watches - verb, programs - noun |
| 5. so - conjunction, game - noun | 10. he - pronoun, her - pronoun |

Exercise 3: Insert a word in the blank, and indicate its part of speech.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. snow - noun, was - verb | 6. because - conjugation, to - preposition |
| 2. the - article, mine - pronoun | 7. big - adjective, secret - adjective |
| 3. tallest - adjective, whole - adjective | 8. but - conjugation, so - conjugation |
| 4. talk - verb, but - conjugation | 9. never - adverb, she - pronoun |
| 5. three - adjective, you - pronoun | 10. when - conjugation, could - verb |

Exercise 4: Identify all the words in the following sentences.

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 2. d | 3. b | 4. c | 5. b | 6. b | 7. a |
| 8. d | 9. a | 10. b | 11. a | 12. d | 13. b | 14. c |
| 15. b | 16. a | 17. b | 18. d | 19. d | 20. c | 21. b |
| 22. a | 23. d | 24. b | 25. c | 26. d | 27. b | 28. b |
| 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. d |
| 43. d | 44. c | 45. a | 46. b | 47. c | 48. c | 49. b |
| 50. b | | | | | | |

Exercise 5: Identify all the words in the following sentences.

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 2. d | 3. b | 4. c | 5. b | 6. b | 7. a |
| 8. d | 9. a | 10. b | 11. a | 12. d | 13. b | 14. c |
| 15. c | 16. a | 17. b | 18. d | 19. b | 20. c | 21. c |
| 22. a | 23. a | 24. d | 25. b | 26. c | 27. a | 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, frozen, 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. 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, to call, 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, very 5. softly, intensely