



Parts of Speech Workbook

nouns

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
A. Proper noun	Always start with a capital letter and refers to specific names of persons, places, book, or things.	South Africa, Nelson Mandela, Robin Island
B. Common noun	Something you can see and touch. These are just generic names of persons, things, or places.	boat, table, camera
C. Collective noun	Refers to a group of persons, animals, or things.	A flight of stairs, a pride of lions
D. Abstract noun	Nouns that cannot be physically held, usually emotions.	justice, faith, happiness

Activity 1: ***Read the following paragraph. Underline all the proper nouns and circle all the common nouns.***

John and Thomas are visiting their best friend Will, who lives in Holstein avenue in Edgewood Estate. John and Thomas want to play with Will's dog, Rocco and with Will's parrot, Polly. Britain's Got Talent is their favourite show on television. They have to hurry back home, otherwise they will miss the show.

Activity 2: ***Read the following paragraph. Underline all the collective nouns and circle all the abstract nouns.***

Kabelo and Thandi went to the circus. They felt so much excitement and happiness while waiting in the queue to enter the circus tent. When the lights turned down and the music started they felt so nervous sitting in their front row seats. The first act to come out was a band of musicians, followed by a herd of elephants. They couldn't believe their eyes when they saw the troop of monkeys balancing on their heads!

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Activity 3: **Complete the table below:**

SENTENCE	WORD	TYPE OF NOUN
The main <u>hallway</u> of the <u>Sternwood Place</u> was two stories high.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hallway • Sternwood Place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
In the front of the <u>garage</u> , a young <u>chauffeur</u> in shiny black <u>leggings</u> , all <u>happiness</u> , dusting a maroon <u>BMW 320i</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • •
Above the <u>doors</u> , which would have let in a <u>troop of elephants</u> , there was a broad <u>panel</u> showing a <u>knight</u> in dark <u>armour</u> . The <u>shining</u> of his <u>sword</u> almost blinding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • • •

Pronouns

DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
A word that takes place of a noun. A pronoun can be the subject, object, reflexive, possessive or relative. (advanced)	I, me, mine, myself, my, he, she, ours, theirs, yourself

Activity 4: **Underline the correct pronoun in brackets in the sentences below:**

- Joshua and (me / I) are going to cricket practice.
- Sarah and (them / they) are at the mall today.

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3. (Us and them / we and they) went out to the movies together.
4. Dad told (me / I) to clean my room.
5. (Her / she) and Tiaan are best friends.
6. Mom already picked (them / they) up from school.
7. My aunt and uncle took (us / we) to the park.
8. Suzelle bought (herself / her) a birthday present for her own birthday.
9. I taught (me / myself) how to play the piano.
10. We helped (us / ourselves) to more dessert.
11. After his haircut, James didn't recognise (himself / him) in the mirror.

Activity 5: *Fill in an appropriate pronoun:*

Sandy went to the park with _____ mother and father.
 _____ ran on the lawn. Then _____ father pushed
 _____ on the swings while _____ mother smiled and
 watched. _____ spread out a blanket on the lawn and read a book while Sandy
 and _____ father played catch with a ball. Sandy threw _____ too hard,
 and _____ father had to chase after _____. Sandy did some
 somersaults, rolling forward on _____ head and kicking _____
 feet up over _____ head. _____ giggled and lay on the grass
 until _____ dad came back. All three of _____ ate sandwiches
 together before _____ went back home.

Adjectives

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
A. Adjective	An adjective is a word that describes, identifies or further defines a noun or a pronoun.	delicious, greasy, miniature
B. Comparing adjectives	Comparing a noun to another noun. Remember the basic spelling rules when changing the form of some words.	big - bigger - biggest, good - better - best

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TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Descriptive adjectives / Adjectives of quality	What kind?	The <i>loyal/intelligent/creative/motivated</i> child
Proper adjectives	Proper nouns used as adjectives	The <i>European/American</i> winters are the coldest.
Adjectives of quantity/ number	How many?	<i>Two/many/several/few/some/most</i> children.
Adjectives of order	Position	He came <i>first/second/last</i> in the race.
Demonstrative adjectives	Which one?	<i>This/that</i> book. <i>These/those</i> books.
Possessive adjectives	Belonging to	<i>My/his/her/our/their/your/its</i> bag.
Interrogative adjectives	Which one?	<i>Which/what/whose</i> lesson?
Compound adjectives	Adjectives joined by hyphens	A <i>well-deserved</i> result. A <i>feather-light</i> cake. A <i>half-ripe</i> banana.

Punctuation Note: Adjectives are not usually capitalized unless they are the first word in a sentence. BUT, nationalities are also adjectives and should be capitalized. For example:
Ricky Martin is Puerto Rican, or a Greek salad.

Activity 6: Write a sentence with at least two adjectives to describe the pictures below. Underline the adjectives that you have used. You may not use the same adjective more than once:



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verbs

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
A. Action verb	Describe actions, a doing word.	Harry wins every time.
B. Linking verb	Adds meaning to the main verb. They can convey a sense of time, possibility, ability etc.	Maria might take you to the store.
C. Auxiliary verb (helping)	Connects a subject to a descriptor. It adds meaning to the clause. Common AUX Verbs: am, be, can, do, have, must, need, is, would, will	The flower is yellow. I am leaving.

Activity 7: ***Rewrite the following sentences in the past tense. Underline the verbs in all sentences.***

Example: "The light shines in my eyes," says Dad.

Past: Dad said that the light shone in his eyes.

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1. "Paul, take my sweets and eat them," says Vanessa.

Past:

2. "I am not feeling well and cannot take part in the race," says Joseph.

Past:

3. "If you speak to me in that voice again, you are grounded," says Mom.

Past:

4. "If you know the answer to the question, raise your hand," says Mrs Broome.

Past:

5. "If the builder builds the wall two metres high, it will be high enough," says Mr Turner.

Past:

Activity 8: ***Complete the tables below, giving either the present or past tense of the verbs:***

Present Tense	Past Tense
	shone
teach	
tell	
	came
meet	

Present Tense	Past Tense
	were
	paid
shake	
forget	
	slept

Parts of Speech Workbook**Activity 9: *Circle the verb that fits best:***

1. Mr. Clooney will (teach, taught) us to do subtraction.
2. He came from a poor immigrant family and (growed, grew) up in Chile.
3. An e-mail hoax posing as a virus advisory (is, are, am) surfing across the Internet.
4. The sly rat (stealed, stole) seeds from the bird feeder.
5. The cherry trees (is, are, am) in blossom this month.

Activity 10: *Label the boxes below, deciding which box contains common nouns, adjectives, verbs or proper nouns:*

_____	<div>January The Twits London Titans Finland Woodlands Mall</div>	<div>hilarious tragic gorgeous wet old last most European four racing</div>	_____
_____	<div>write walk drives raining visited buys calculate travelled eating drink</div>	<div>pen family pets cat paper shorts leaf flowers museums rugby fire village</div>	_____

Activity 11: *Make 4 sentences, using at least one word from each box in each sentence:*

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

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Adverbs

DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Adverbs are used to describe adjectives, verbs, or another adverb. Generally, adverbs describe verbs or the action in the sentence.	<p>The boy ran quickly to fetch his soccer boots.</p> <p>My mother arrived eventually to pick me up from school.</p> <p>After his operation, the old man walked slowly.</p> <p>At the athletics meeting, Steven came first in the sprints.</p> <p>Tamryn looked everywhere for her new ballet shoes.</p>

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
A. of manner	This refers to how something happens or how an action is done.	Annie danced gracefully . The word "gracefully" tells how Annie <i>danced</i> .
B. of time	This states when something happens or when it is done.	She came yesterday . "Yesterday" tells when she "came."
C. of place	This tells something about where something happens or where something is done.	Of course, I looked everywhere ! The adverb "everywhere" tells where I "looked."
D. of number	This answers the question "in what order".	Secondly , I can't afford to buy it. <i>Secondly</i> answers the question "in what order".
E. of degree	This states the intensity or the degree to which a specific thing happens or is done.	The child is very talented. <i>Very</i> answers the question, "to what degree is the child talented?"
F. of frequency	This answers the question "how often".	They rarely forget to do their homework. <i>Rarely</i> answers how often it happens.

Activity 12: *Change these adjectives to adverbs (end in -ly) and then use each adverb in a sentence of your own.*

Example: even – evenly

Sarah divided the cookies evenly among all of her friends.

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1. graceful - _____

2. mysterious - _____

3. nervous - _____

4. lazy - _____

5. awkward - _____

6. eager - _____

Activity 13: *Read the sentence, then read the question. Write the adverb on the line.*

1. The kids go everywhere to skate. Where do the kids go to skate? _____

2. There is a skate park nearby. Where is the skate park? _____

3. You should not skate inside. Where should you not skate? _____

Activity 14: *Sort the following words into the correct column:*

soon now somewhere carefully nowhere easily gladly much lastly
aforementioned happily tomorrow seldom very always

...of time	...of place	... of manner	...of number	...of degree	...of frequency

Parts of Speech Workbook

Prepositions

DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Refers to words that specify location or a location in time. in, inside, of, between, behind, under, through, up, on, at, with, etc.	Joe is hiding under his bed. During the game, the audience never stopped cheering.

Activity 15: *Fill in the correct prepositions:*

- I will write a letter _____ my Grandmother.
- The burglar went _____ the window to get _____ our house, even though he could have walked _____ the open door.
- Please put your unused cups _____ the table where no one can see them.
- Shelly went _____ the doctor as she was worried _____ a mole _____ her skin.
- Will you please come and stay _____ our place while we are away _____ holiday?
- Peter will write a story _____ his adventures _____ Canada.
- It was not easy to part _____ my favourite toy, but I knew I had to.
- Be careful _____ that hot pot, it may burn you!
- The other players are careful _____ Paul as he is very strong.
- She always sits _____ me and my best friend _____ Computer lesson.
- Charlie has to borrow money _____ his brother to buy the new X-box game.
- Please stay here _____ me until I fall asleep.
- How many days were you absent _____ school this year?
- Congratulations _____ winning the tennis match!
- One Direction is famous _____ their ability to bring a crowd _____ their feet.

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Activity 16: *Using the map below, fill in the missing prepositions:*



1. The school is _____ the theatre.
2. The hospital is _____ the supermarket car park.
3. The Korean restaurant is _____ the bank and the library.
4. The _____ is behind me.
5. Palm street and Lane street are _____ to each other.
6. The art gallery is _____ Queen avenue.
7. From the vet, I have to walk _____ the aquarium to get to the Italian restaurant.
8. To learn about things of the past I must go _____ the _____.
9. _____ the phone booth I will be _____ the hotel and town hall.
10. _____ the club is the church and the _____.

Parts of Speech Workbook

conjunctions



The part of a speech which joins words, phrases, or clauses together. Conjunctions are said to be the cello tape of the grammatical world.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Conjunctions	Usually a comma is used before conjunctions, but not always!	for, and, not, but, or, yet, so, after, because, although, before

Activity 17: Choose the correct conjunction from the word box to complete the sentences below: (you can use each word more than once)

and but or so

- Jack _____ Jill went up the hill.
- I would like a cat _____ a dog, but not both.
- I like vegetables, _____ my sister doesn't.
- Mom bought all the ingredients, _____ we had everything we needed to bake the cake.
- John studied for the Science test, _____ he aced it.
- I like fruit _____ I like sweets.
- Kim packed her bag, _____ she was ready to go.
- Lynne slept over at Grandma's house, _____ her brother stayed at home.

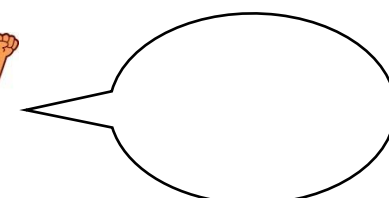
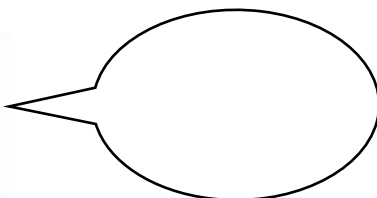
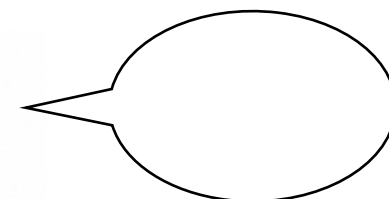
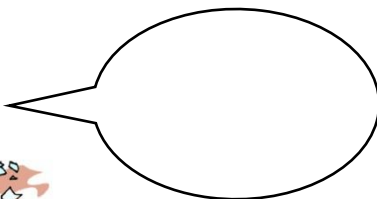
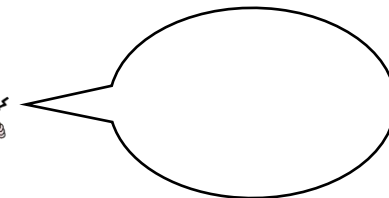
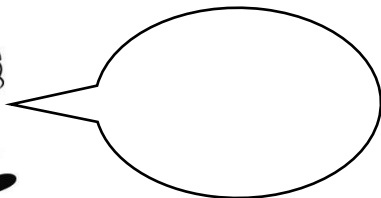
Interjections

DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Interjections are words used to express emotional states. They can usually be found in narrative writing, interviews, and in spoken English. They can stand alone.	<i>Ouch!</i> That must have hurt. <i>Hurray,</i> we won!

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Activity 18: Choose the interjection from the word box that fits best:

Oops! Shhh! Yuck! Oh, no! Wow! Hooray! Ouch! Brrrrr!



Articles



signal that a noun is coming!

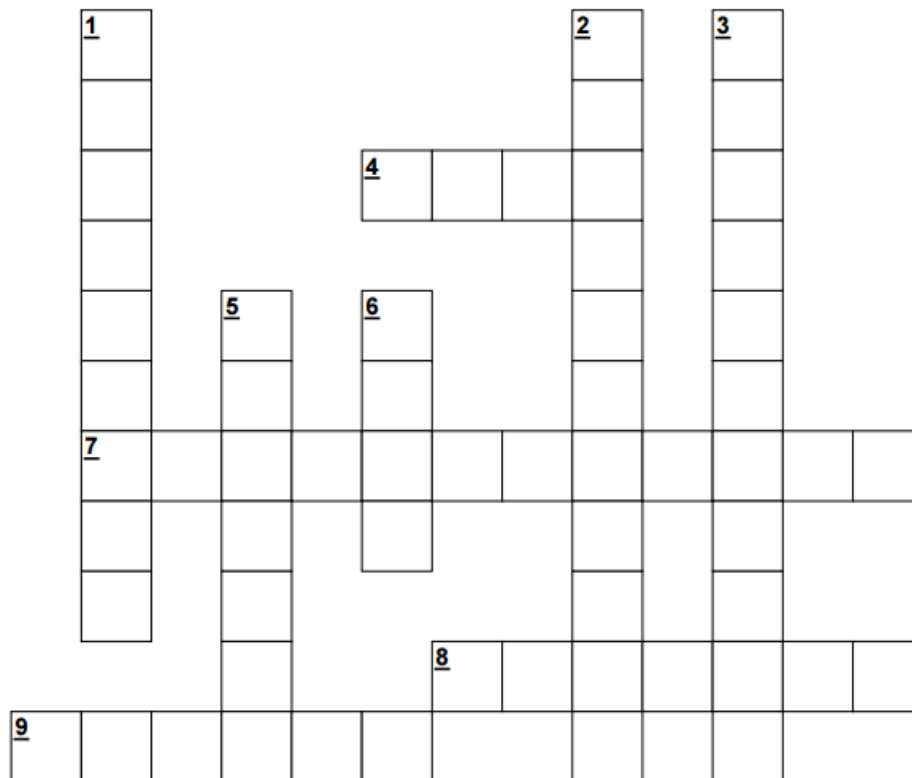
TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
A. Indefinite	"a" and "an"	Will I get a bike for my birthday?
B. Definite	"the"	The dog walked down the road.

Activity 19: Circle the article/s in the sentences below and underline the noun that each article points out:

- Did you consider the plan of action?
- Where did the dog disappear to overnight?
- Last weekend we had a garage sale at home.
- Shane caught a fish in the lake.
- The baby had an excellent sleep last night.

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Activity 20: *Complete the crossword:*



<http://files.havefunteaching.com/fun-activities/crossword-puzzles/parts-of-speech-crossword-puzzle.pdf>

Across

- 4** Names a person, place or thing. (boy, ball)
- 7** A short exclamation. (Hi!, Ouch!)
- 8** Substitutes a noun or a noun phrase to show another name for a person, place or thing. (he, whom)
- 9** The part of speech that describes a verb, adjective or adverb. (very, rapidly)

Down

- 1** Describes a noun.
- 2** A word that joins two parts of a sentence.
- 3** A word that connects a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence. (before, into)
- 5** A word that is put next to a noun.
- 6** An action word.

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MEMO

Activity 1: Read the following paragraph. Underline all the proper nouns and circle all the common nouns:

John and Thomas are visiting their best friend Will, who lives in Holstein avenue in Edgewood Estate. John and Thomas want to play with Will's dog, Rocco and with Will's parrot, Polly. Britain's Got Talent is their favourite show on television. They have to hurry back home, otherwise they will miss the show.

Activity 2: Read the following paragraph. Underline all the collective nouns and circle all the abstract nouns:

Kabelo and Thandi went to the circus. They felt so much excitement and happiness while waiting in the queue to enter the circus tent. When the lights turned down and the music started they felt so nervous sitting in their front row seats. The first act to come out was a band of musicians, followed by a herd of elephants. They couldn't believe their eyes when they saw the troop of monkeys balancing on their heads!

Activity 3: Complete the table below:

SENTENCE	WORD	TYPE OF NOUN
The main <u>hallway</u> of the <u>Sternwood Place</u> was two stories high.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hallway Sternwood Place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> common noun proper noun
In the front of the <u>garage</u> , a young <u>chauffeur</u> in shiny black <u>leggings</u> , all <u>happiness</u> , dusting a maroon <u>BMW 320i</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> garage chauffeur leggings happiness BMW 320i 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> common noun common noun common noun abstract noun proper noun
Above the <u>doors</u> , which would have let in a <u>troop of elephants</u> , there was a broad <u>panel</u> showing a <u>knight</u> in dark <u>armour</u> . The <u>shining</u> of his <u>sword</u> almost blinding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> doors troop of elephants panel knight armour shining sword 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> common noun collective noun common noun common noun common noun gerund common noun

Activity 4: *Underline the correct pronoun in brackets in the sentences below:*

1. Joshua and (me / I) are going to cricket practice.
2. Sarah and (them / they) are at the mall today.
3. (Us and them / we and they) went out to the movies together.
4. Dad told (me / I) to clean my room.
5. (Her / she) and Tiaan are best friends.
6. Mom already picked (them / they) up from school.
7. My aunt and uncle took (us / we) to the park.
8. Suzelle bought (herself / her) a birthday present for her own birthday.
9. I taught (me / myself) how to play the piano.
10. We helped (us / ourselves) to more dessert.
11. After his haircut, James didn't recognise (himself / him) in the mirror.

Activity 5: *Fill in an appropriate pronoun:*

Sandy went to the park with her mother and father. She/They ran on the lawn. Then her father pushed her on the swings while her mother smiled and watched. She spread out a blanket on the lawn and read a book while Sandy and her father played catch with a ball. Sandy threw it too hard, and her father had to chase after it. Sandy did some somersaults, rolling forward on her head and kicking her feet up over her head. She giggled and lay on the grass until her dad came back. All three of them ate sandwiches together before they went back home.

Activity 6: *Write a sentence with at least two adjectives to describe the pictures below. Underline the adjectives that you have used. You may not use the same adjective more than once:*



E.g. Mzizi is doing a scientific experiment using a yellow liquid.

E.g. Ellie is very excited about her new ballet shoes that she will wear tonight at the school concert.



E.g. Miss Turnbull said that if Charlie throws a temper tantrum again, she will send him to the naughty chair.

E.g. Thomas, our little kitten looks just like an orange tiger!



Activity 7: Rewrite the following sentences in the past tense. Underline the verbs in all sentences.

1. "Paul, take my sandwiches and eat them," says Vanessa.

Past: Vanessa told Paul to take her sandwiches and eat them. (after to, verb doesn't change)

2. "I am not feeling well and cannot take part in the match," says Jonathan.

Past: Joseph said that he was not feeling well and couldn't take part in the race.

3. "If you speak to me in that voice again, you are grounded," says Mom.

Past: Mom said that if I spoke to her in that voice again, I would be grounded.

4. "If you know the answer to the question, raise your hand," says Mrs Broome.

Past: Mrs Broome said that if we knew the answer to the question, we had to raise our hands.

5. "If the builder builds the wall two metres high, it will be high enough," says Mr Turner.

Past: Mr Turner said that if the builder built the wall two metres high, it would be high enough.

Activity 8: Complete the tables below:

Present Tense	Past Tense
shine	shone
teach	taught
tell	told
come	came
meet	met

Present Tense	Past Tense
are	were
pay	paid
shake	shook
forget	forgot
sleep	slept

Activity 9: Circle the verb that fits best:

1. Mr. Clooney will (teach, taught) us to do subtraction.

2. He came from a poor immigrant family and (growed, grew) up in Chile.

3. An e-mail hoax posing as a virus advisory (is, are, am) surfing across the Internet.

4. The sly rat (stealed, stole) seeds from the bird feeder.

5. The cherry trees (is, are, am) in blossom this month.

Activity 10: *Label the boxes below, deciding which box contains common nouns, adjectives, verbs or proper nouns:*

proper nouns

September Matilda
New York
Proteas Australia
Centurion Mall

funny sad
beautiful wet new
first most
American three racing

adjectives

verbs

read run drives
raining visited shops
work
travelled eating
smoke

car friends pets
dog book dress
grass trees museums
cricket match city

common nouns

Activity 11: *Make 4 sentences, using at least one word from each box in each sentence: (own work- sentences will vary)*

1. The American city we visited which I liked the most, was New York.
2. I read the beautiful book, Matilda by Roald Dahl.
3. The Proteas travelled to Australia for their first match.
4. It never stops raining in September and then the wet grass makes me sick.

Activity 12: *Change these adjectives to adverbs (end in -ly) and then use each adverb in a sentence of your own.*

1. graceful – gracefully
The dancer glided gracefully across the stage.
2. mysterious – mysteriously
My red bag mysteriously went missing on Friday after school.
3. nervous – nervously
The girl nervously walked towards the headmaster's office.
4. lazy - lazily
The dog strolled lazily over to its bed in the sun.
5. awkward – awkwardly
Peter stood very awkwardly in front of his class mates.
6. eager – eagerly
He eagerly went to the front of the queue to buy the new book.

Activity 13: *Read the sentence, then read the question. Write the adverb on the line.*

1. The kids go everywhere to skate. Where do the kids go to skate? everywhere
2. There is a skate park nearby. Where is the skate park? nearby
3. You should not skate inside. Where should you not skate? inside

Activity 14: Sort the following words into the correct column:

...of time	...of place	... of manner	...of number	...of degree	...of frequency
soon tomorrow	nowhere somewhere	carefully easily gladly happily	lastly aforementioned	much very	now seldom always

Activity 15: Fill in the correct prepositions:

1. I will write a letter **to** my Grandmother.
2. The burglar went **through** the window to get **into** our house, even though he could have walked **through** the open door.
3. Please put your unused cups **under/underneath** the table where no one can see them.
4. Shelly went **to** the doctor as she was worried **about** a mole **on** her skin.
5. Will you please come and stay **at** our place while we are away **on** holiday?
6. Peter will write a story **about** his adventures **in** Canada.
7. It was not easy to part **with** my favourite toy, but I knew I had to.
8. Be careful **with** that hot pot, it may burn you! ('with' used if it is something)
9. The other players are careful **of** Paul as he is very strong. ('of' used if it is someone)
10. She always sits **between** me and my best friend **during** Computer lesson.
11. Charlie has to borrow money **from** his brother to buy the new X-box game.
12. Please stay here **with** me until I fall asleep.
13. How many days were you absent **from** school this year?
14. Congratulations **on** winning the tennis match!
15. One Direction is famous **for** their ability to bring a crowd **to** their feet.

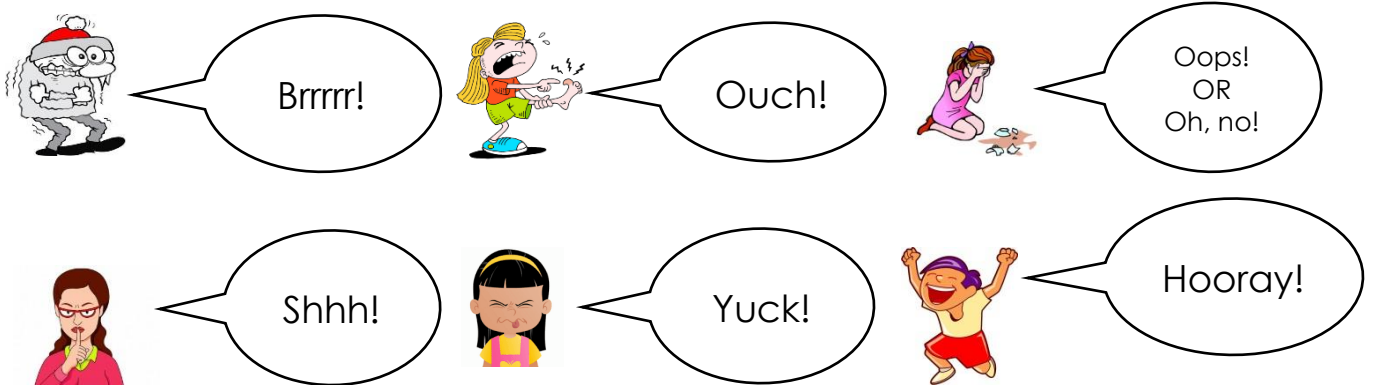
Activity 16: Using the map below, fill in the missing prepositions:

1. The school is next to the theatre.
2. The hospital is opposite the supermarket car park.
3. The Korean restaurant is between the bank and the library.
4. The park is behind me.
5. Palm street and Lane street are parallel to each other.
6. The art gallery is in Queen avenue.
7. From the vet, I have to walk past the aquarium to get to the Italian restaurant.
8. To learn about things of the past I must go to the museum.
9. At the phone booth I will be between the hotel and town hall.
10. Next to the club is the church and the hospital.

Activity 17: Choose the correct conjunction from the word box to complete the sentences below: (you can use each word more than once)

1. Jack **and** Jill went up the hill.
2. I would like a cat **or** a dog, but not both.
3. I like vegetables, **but** my sister doesn't.
4. Mom bought all the ingredients, **so** we had everything we needed to bake the cake.
5. John studied for the Science test, **so** he aced it.
6. I like fruit **and** I like sweets.
7. Kim packed her bag, **so** she was ready to go.
8. Lynne slept over at Grandma's house, **but** her brother stayed at home.

Activity 18: Look at each picture carefully and choose the interjection from the word box that fits each picture best:



Activity 19: Circle the article/s in the sentences below and underline the noun that each article points out:

1. Did you consider the plan of action?
2. Where did the dog disappear to overnight?
3. Last weekend we had a garage sale at home. (garage is an adjective!)
4. Shane caught a fish in the lake.
5. The baby had an excellent sleep last night. (excellent is an adjective!)

Activity 20: Complete the crossword:

