

VERBS

Describes an action or state of being.



Action Verbs

Express physical or mental actions.

"run," "eat," "think," "write," "dance," and "jump."

Transitive Verbs

These verbs transfer the action from the subject to the object.



"I read a book."

"read" is the transitive verb "book" is the direct object.



Intransitive Verbs

Do not require a direct object to complete their meaning.

"She laughed." "laughed" is an intransitive verb.

Auxiliary Verbs

Helping verbs that work together with main verbs to create verb phrases. They convey various tenses, moods, and voices.



"be," "have," "do," "can," "will," "shall," and "may."

Modal Verbs

Express possibility, necessity, permission, or ability.



"can," "could," "may," "might," "shall," "should," "will," "would," "must," and "ought to."

Regular Verbs

Follow standard patterns for forming the past tense and past participle by adding "-ed" to the base form.

Example: "walk" (base form), "walked" (past tense).



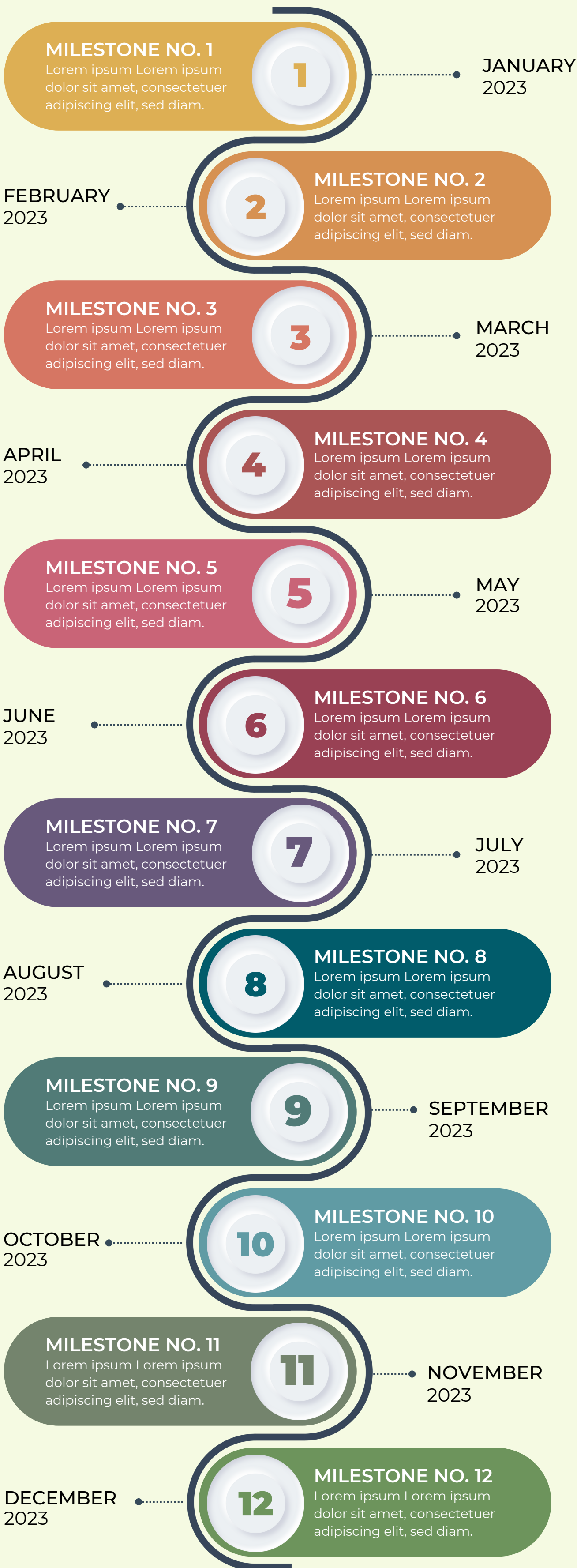
Irregular Verbs

Do not follow the regular pattern for forming the past tense and past participle.

"go" (base form), "went" (past tense), "gone" (past participle).



TIMELINE



TYPES OF NOUNS



Proper Noun

Specific names for people, places or things.

A person's name. The name of a place. The name of a thing.

Common Noun

General names for people, places or things.



People: Mom Place: Park Thing: Toy



Concrete Noun

Things that you can see, touch, hear, smell, or taste.

Tree. Cat. Dog. Flower. Apple.

Abstract Noun

Ideas or feelings or qualities you cannot perceive with your senses.

Love. Happiness. Bravery. Friendship.



Collective Noun

Groups or collections of people or things.

Team. Family. Class.

Possessive Noun

Shows ownership or possession.

John's car. The dog's tail. The teacher's book.



Countable Noun

Things that can be counted.

Dollars. Classmates. Books.

Uncountable Noun

Things that cannot be counted.

Water. Sand. Knowledge.



NOUN

Name of person, place, animals, things and events



Person

boy	doctor
sister	teacher
mother	Mr. John

Place

school	Asia
market	Europe
clinic	Park



Animals

dog	tiger
bird	monkey
cat	fish

Things

book	shoes
ball	flower
chair	glass



Events

Christmas	birthday
New Year	wedding

Plural Nouns

A plural noun is a noun that refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Most singular nouns are made plural by adding a suffix, usually -s or -es. There are many different rules regarding pluralization depending on what letter a noun ends in. Irregular nouns do not follow plural noun rules, so they must be memorized

Regular Nouns

ADD -S

1 car	2 cars	1 friend	2 friends
1 book	2 books	1 bear	2 bears
1 apple	2 apples	1 zebra	2 zebras
1 bug	2 bugs	1 dog	2 dogs

Ends in S, Ch, Sh, X or Z

ADD -ES

1 bus	2 buses
1 match	2 matches
1 dish	2 dishes

Ends in F or Fe

REMOVE F/FE

ADD -VES

1 elf	2 elves
1 calf	2 calves
1 life	2 lives

Ends in Vowel + Y

ADD -S

1 day	2 days
1 boy	2 boys
1 key	2 keys

Ends in Consonant + Y

REMOVE Y

ADD -IES

1 baby	2 babies
1 story	2 stories
1 city	2 cities

Ends in a Vowel + O

ADD -S

1 zoo	2 zoos
1 video	2 videos
1 kangaroo	2 kangaroos

Ends in a Consonant + O

ADD -ES

1 echo	2 echoes
1 tomato	2 tomatoes
1 potato	2 potatoes

Irregular Nouns

1 man	2 men
1 foot	2 feet
1 child	2 children
1 tooth	2 teeth
1 mouse	2 mice
1 person	2 people
1 ox	2 oxen
1 woman	2 women
1 goose	2 geese

No Change

1 sheep	2 sheep
1 fish	2 fish
1 series	2 series
1 species	2 species
1 deer	2 deer
1 aircraft	2 aircraft
1 rice	2 rice
1 pajamas	2 pajamas

Parts of Speech

1

Noun

Ex: This is my **dog**.

2

Adjective

Ex: My dog is **brown**.

3

Verb

Ex: My dog **runs** very fast.

4

Interjection

Ex: **Wow!** What a beautiful dog!

5

Pronoun

Ex: **They** are my pets, Chad and Olivia.

6

Adverb

Ex: My dog eats **quickly**.

7

Preposition

Ex: Chad is sleeping **on** the sofa.

8

Conjunction

Ex: My dog **and** I are good friends.



Parts of Speech

9 WORD FORMS IN ENGLISH

Article

INDICATES WHETHER A NOUN IS SPECIFIC OR NON-SPECIFIC

A

Noun

INDICATES A PERSON, PLACE, THING, OR IDEA

butterfly,

Adverb

MODIFIES A VERB, ADJECTIVE, OR OTHER ADVERB

so

Adjective

MODIFIES, DESCRIBES, OR COMPARES A NOUN

pretty!

Pronoun

REPLACES A NOUN ACCORDING TO GENDER AND NUMBER

She

Verb

EXPRESSES AN ACTION OR STATE OF BEING

flies

Preposition

INDICATES POSITION OR MOVEMENT OF NOUNS

around

Conjunction

JOINS TWO CLAUSES IN A MEANINGFUL WAY

and...

Interjection

EXPRESSES EMOTIONS, SOUNDS, OR REACTIONS

Wow!



PARTS OF SPEECH

Noun

A word that represents a person, place, thing, or idea.
Examples : **Dog, city, book, love**
The **dog** chased its tail in circles.

Verb

A word that describes an action, occurrence, or state of being. Examples : **Run, eat, sleep, is**
She **loves** to **run** every morning.

Adjective

A word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.
Examples : **Beautiful, tall, delicious, happy**
The sunset painted a **beautiful** scene across the sky.

Adverb

A word that modifies or describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb. Examples: **Quickly, very, well, gently**
He ran **quickly** to catch the bus

Pronoun

A word used in place of a noun to avoid repetition.
Examples : **He, she, they, it**
John said **he** would be here soon.

Preposition

A word that shows a relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word. Examples : **In, between**
The book is **in** the drawer.

Conjunction

A word that connects words, phrases, or clauses.
Examples : **and, but, or, so**
Sarah likes to read **and** write.

Interjection

A word or phrase used to express strong emotion.
Examples : **Wow, oh no, yay, oops**
Yikes! I accidentally spilled coffee on my laptop.



8 TYPES *of* NOUNS

Common Nouns

A common noun is a term that generally and non-specifically refers to a person, place, thing, or concept. Unless they appear at the beginning of a sentence, common nouns are rarely capitalized. Examples of this noun are "man," "country," "dog," and "phone."

Proper Nouns

A proper noun refers to a distinct person, place, thing, or concept. In contrast to common nouns, proper nouns often begin with a capital letter, regardless of whether they are sentence starters. Examples of this noun are "Julia" and "Australia."

Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns are described as nouns that cannot be perceived by any of the human senses. These nouns refer to an idea, experience, state of being, trait, quality, or feeling that can't be perceived by the senses.

Concrete Nouns

A noun is said to be "concrete" if it can be seen, heard, touched, smelled, tasted, or felt. Concrete nouns can be either singular or plural. They can be either common or proper nouns. They may be collective nouns, countable nouns, or uncountable nouns.

Countable Nouns

Countable nouns can be separated into individual units and counted. Typically, they have both singular and plural forms.

Some examples of this noun are "dog", "boy", "box", and "phone".

Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns exist as uncountable amounts or abstract quantities. Unlike countable nouns, they have no plural forms.

Some examples of this noun are "equipment", "water", "sugar", and "biology".

Collective Nouns

Collective nouns refer to singular entities composed of more than one person, animal, place, thing, or concept.

Some examples of this noun are "class", "herd", "army", and "family".

Compound Nouns

A compound noun is a noun composed of two or more existing words. They are very common in the English language.

Breakfast is an example of a simple compound noun made by combining the words break and fast.