

APC English

English for Chinese Students

week 1 lesson 2

Parts of Speech

Khan Academy

The screenshot shows the Khan Academy website interface for the 'Grammar' course under 'Arts and humanities'. The top navigation bar includes 'Courses', a search bar, the Khan Academy logo, and links for 'Donate' and a user profile 'drseamuslyons'. The main header area displays 'Arts and humanities' and 'Grammar'. Below this, a section titled 'A brief introduction to grammar' explains that grammar is the collection of rules and conventions that make languages go, specifically for Standard American English. A 'Start learning' button is present. To the right, a video player shows a hand-drawn video titled 'What is Grammar?' with a play button and a duration of 2:46. The video content includes the text: 'What is Grammar? - A set of conventions and rules that govern language - Context-dependent'. Below the video, a progress bar shows '800 / 10,000 (8%) Mastery points'. The 'Course summary' section lists 'Parts of speech: the noun' as the current topic. A 'Continue' button is visible. The bottom of the page shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system clock indicating 09:36 on 04/11/2021.

Course summary

Parts of speech: the noun

Parts of speech: the verb

Parts of speech: the pronoun

Parts of speech: the modifier

Parts of speech: the preposition and the conjunction

Punctuation: the comma and the apostrophe

Punctuation: the colon, semicolon, and more

Syntax: sentences and clauses

Syntax: conventions of standard English

Usage and style

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/grammar>

Follow Lesson

parts of speech

<https://www.alps.academy/learn-english-parts-of-speech/>

lesson exercises

<https://www.alps.academy/parts-of-speech-worksheets/>

lesson pdf

<https://www.alps.academy/learn-english-chinese-中国学生英语/>

Introduction

- Introduce parts of speech
- Nouns, pronouns, verbs & adjectives
- Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions & interjections
- (determiners)

Eight Parts of Speech

Use the mnemonics: I'm a **VIP** of the **NAACP**.

Verb

Shows an action or state of being.
Examples: run, listen, are, live

Interjection

Shows a strong emotion or reaction.
Examples: Oh! Stop here! Ouch!

Pronoun

Takes the place of a noun.
Examples: I, she, we, it, you, them

Noun

Name of a person, place, thing or idea.
Examples: Judy, town, bag, trust, hope

Adjective

Describes a noun or pronoun.
Examples: big, hot, happy, one, red

Adverb

Describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
Examples: quickly, today, very

Conjunction

Joins words, ideas or phrases.
Examples: but, and, because, so

Preposition

Shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word.
Examples: at, in, from, above, about

Class of words

Parts of Speech			
The Noun A noun is a word which gives a name to something Example Muhammad, cap, table Ali, laptop	The Verb A word which is used to describe an action Example run, see, swim, stand, go, have, get	The Pronoun A pronoun is one which replaces a noun Example I, me, we, you, he, she, yours, himself	The Adjective A word which describes a noun or pronoun Example Brown dog, red car, tall boy, fat cat
The Adverb Word used to modify an adjective, verb or another adverb. Example happily, never, quickly, silently, well, really	The Conjunction Way of joining two or more ideas or words together Example And, however, still, but, or	The Preposition Word used to show a relationship between two words or phrases. Example In, on, at, about, against, according to	The Noun They are used to show emotion, reaction or excitement Example aha!, gods!, aw!, what!, hey!, hi!, hooray!

1. Noun
 2. Verb
 3. Pronoun
 4. Adjective
 5. Adverb
 6. Preposition
 7. Conjunction
 8. Interjection
- Determiners*

8 Parts of Speech www.onlymyenglish.com

1.Noun The noun is name of a person, thing, or place. For example; Robert, Basketball, Dog, Paris, Los Angeles, etc	2.Pronoun A pronoun is just a replacement or a substitute for the noun in a sentence. For example; he, she, it, they, you, etc.	3.Verb A verb is used in a sentence to express any action & existing reality. For example; play, sing, writing, speak, etc.	4.Adjective An adjective describes more about a noun or a pronoun. For example; intelligent, hardest, tall, fat etc.
5.Adverb An adverb expresses more about a verb, & adjective. For example; quickly, slowly, sincerely etc.	6.Conjunction A conjunction is used to connect two or more different words For example; or, and, because, but, yet etc..	7.Preposition A preposition is a word used to show the relationship between the noun. For example; in, on, about, to, for, from etc.	8.Interjection An interjection is a used in a sentence to express a strong feeling. For example; Hurray!, Great!, Damn!, Oh!, etc.

Part 1

Parts of Speech



The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern, layered effect. The word "Nouns" is centered in a dark green, sans-serif font.

Nouns

Noun

A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place, thing or idea.

Jon is smiling

Jon is a good person

Jon is on holiday

Nouns are all around us every day!

A noun can be a person, like



boy



girl.

or

A noun can be a place, like



home



school.

or

A noun can be a thing, like



book



cup.

or

A noun can be an idea, like



love



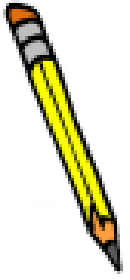
fear.

or

Noun

Person	Place	Thing	Animal	Idea
Maria	Park	Table	Cat	Love
Ali	School	Pen	Goat	Bravery
John	Asia	Book	Lion	Strength
Scarlet	Lahore	Phone	Parrot	Fear
Iqbal	Village	Fan	Dog	Power

things in the classroom



pencil



scissors



desk



book



chair



table



tape



textbook

clothes (things we wear)



Pronouns

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used to replace a noun

I left early.

The man slept, he was tired.

Alice read the book, it was good.



First Person	Second Person	Third Person
I, we me, us my/mine, our/ours	You Your/yours	he / his / him Her / hers / she she it him it its/its

ENGLISH PRONOUNS					
	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd thing	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1st person (Plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person (Plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person and thing (Plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern, layered effect. The word "Verbs" is centered in a bold, dark green font.

Verbs

Verb

A verb is a word used to express an action, a feeling or a state of being.

She is riding a bike

He kicks the ball

We learn English



Action Verbs



run



play



cry



drink



look



listen



write



build



ride



knock



laugh



hug



dance



draw



clap



paint



brush hair



call



kiss



read



kick



climb



jump



yawn

Adjectives

Adjective

An adjective is a word used to add meaning to a noun

He is a happy person

She is a thin girl

There are two girls in the class.



Adjective

The Adjective is one of the parts of speech that describes some extra information about the noun or a pronoun in a sentence.

Size	Texture	Shape	Feelings	Time
✓ Big	✓ Smooth	✓ Circle	✓ Angry	✓ Ancient
✓ Small	✓ Soft	✓ Square	✓ Happy	✓ Early
✓ Large	✓ Hard	✓ Flat	✓ Funny	✓ Fast
✓ Huge	✓ Woven	✓ Sphere	✓ Kind	✓ late
✓ Little	✓ Rough	✓ Round	✓ Silly	✓ quick
✓ Short	✓ Slippery	✓ Cone	✓ Sweet	✓ Rapid
✓ Tall	✓ Fuzzy	✓ Oval	✓ Gentle	✓ Slow
✓ Tiny	✓ Crunchy	✓ Wide	✓ Sad	✓ Swift

week 1 lesson 2

parts of speech

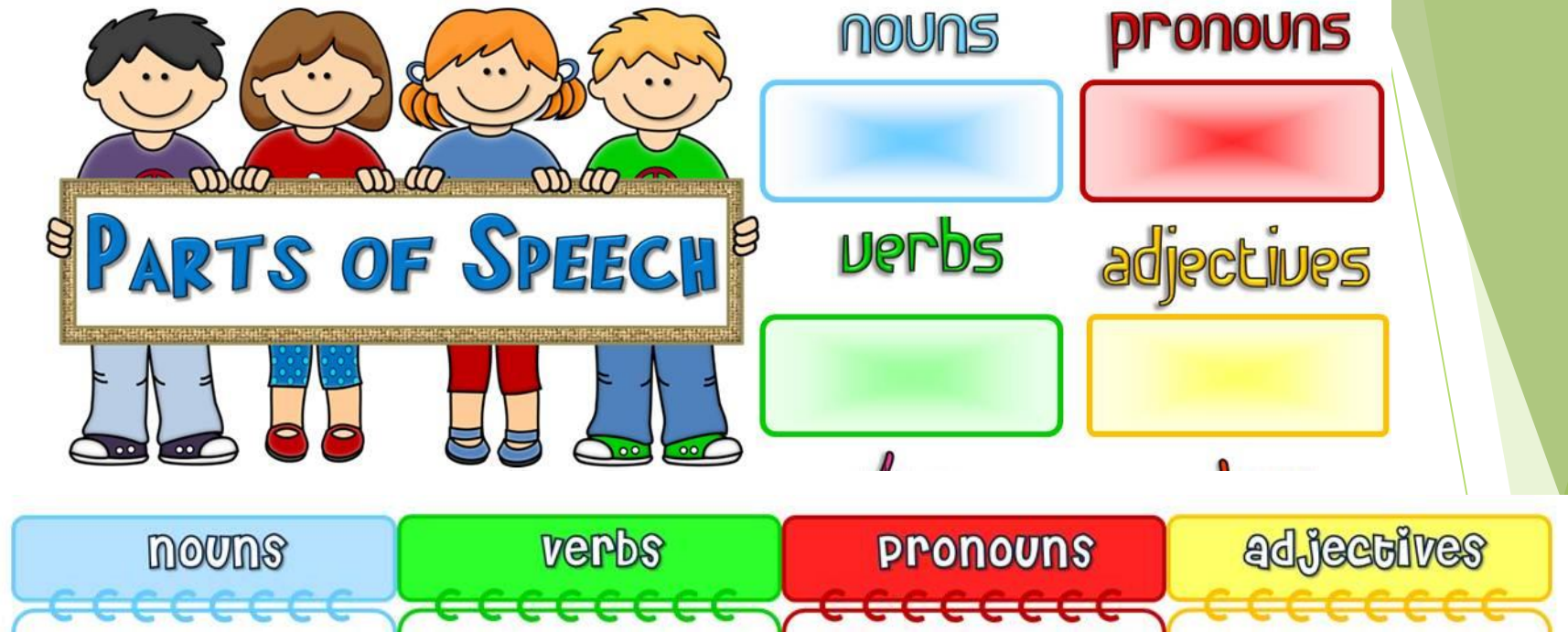
<https://www.alps.academy/learn-english-parts-of-speech/>

Exercises

work in groups?

<https://www.alps.academy/parts-of-speech-worksheets/>

noun, verb, pronoun or
adjective?



used instead of a noun

describe a person or a thing

name a person, a place or a thing

express an action or a state

Draw: 5 columns

- Nouns
- Verbs
- Pronouns
- Adjectives
- *Don't know*



nouns


pronouns

verbs

adjectives

[illegible]

don't know



nouns?

find
10
nouns

everybody these lion type skip
blue Rachel our want advice
throw know pointed that smart
yourselves patience run
me spell did himself bright
Sydney excellent easy students
which will volleyball modern woollen who
western trouble skiing she be

verbs?

find
10
verbs

everybody these lion type skip
blue Rachel our want advice
throw know pointed that smart
yourselves did patience run
me spell himself bright
Sydney excellent easy students
which will volleyball modern woollen who
western trouble skiing she be

pronouns?

find 10
pronouns

everybody these lion type skip
blue Rachel our want advice
throw know pointed that smart
yourself patience run
me spell did himself bright
Sydney excellent easy students
which will volleyball modern woollen who
western trouble skiing Spanish China
she be

adjectives?

find 10
adjectives

everybody these lion type skip
blue Rachel our want advice
throw know pointed that smart
yourselves patience run
me spell did himself bright
Sydney excellent easy students
which will volleyball modern woollen who
western trouble skiing she be

nouns

patience

volleyball

skiing

Sydney

China

Rachel

lion

trouble

advice

students

verbs

want
throw
know
spell
did

will
be
skip
type
run

pronouns

she

himself

everybody

which

that

me

these

who

our

yourselves

adjectives

excellent

bright

easy

woollen

Spanish

pointed

smart

















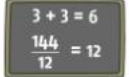






blue

modern

western

vocabulary
spelling

Select Content

 Animals 1	 Home 1	 Clothes 1	 Food 1	 Personal	 Jobs 1	 Bathroom	 Body
 Animals 2	 Home 2	 Clothes 2	 Food 2	 Computer	 Jobs 2	 Sports	 Kitchen
 Nature	 Stationery	 Music	 Food 3	 Transport	 Hospital	 Buildings	 Places
 Subjects	 Numbers	 Countries	 Garden	 Things	 Colors	 Letters	 Open

Part 2

Parts of Speech



Determiners

Determiners

Determiners are words used to determine or change the meaning of a noun. Including:

a, an, the, these, those, some, any, each, every, ...

I see a large animal.

Can you see the elephant.

I can see an elephant.

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

Adverbs

Adverb

An adverb is a word used to add to the meaning of another word such as a verb, adjective or adverb.

I finished quickly.

She is very beautiful



Prepositions

Preposition

A preposition is a word used with a noun or pronoun. It shows how that noun/pronoun relates to something else.

He is in the garden.

She is fond of music.

Conjunctions

Conjunction

A conjunction is a word used to join words, parts of a sentence, or sentences.

I sat at home and felt good.

I was alone, but was still fine.

Interjections

Injection

A interjection is a word used to express a sudden feeling.

Wow! Did not see that.

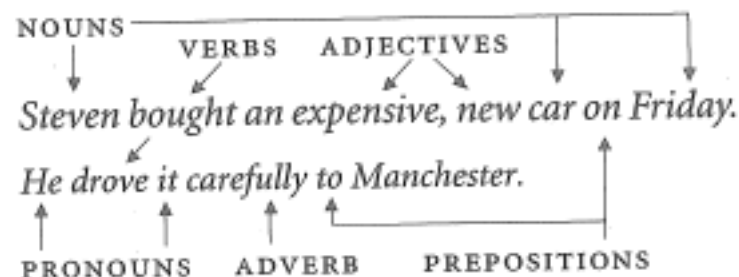
Oh! Sorry.

Part 3

Practice

Information

1 Look at this:



2 Nouns describe things or people or animals:

butter car woman dog problem

Some nouns (proper nouns) are the names of people, places and things. We begin proper nouns with capital letters (A, B....):

Jane Paris Oxford Street June
a Rolls-Royce the Tower of London

3 Verbs describe actions or situations:

work play live meet stay see

They **work** hard. (work = verb)

I **saw** Peter. (saw = verb)

4 We use auxiliary verbs (be, have, do, will, can, may, must etc.) before another verb:

They **are** working hard. (are = auxiliary)

I **have** seen Peter. (have = auxiliary)

I **must** go now. (must = auxiliary)

5 We put adjectives (e.g. wonderful) before nouns:

We had a **wonderful** day.

We can also use adjectives after the verbs be, look, seem, feel:

He's **hungry**. She **looks tired**.

Sometimes we put very before adjectives:

It's **very hot** today.

He bought a **very expensive** car.

6 We normally use adverbs to describe verbs:

She walked **quickly**. He sings **well**.

Most adverbs end in -ly:

clearly slowly badly

7 We use pronouns (I, you, he, she etc.) to replace nouns:

David has a new job. **He** is enjoying **it**.

8 We use prepositions (in, on, at etc.) when we are talking about places and times:

PLACE: She's **at home**.

It's **in the box**.

TIME: I'll see you **on Monday**.

They went on holiday **in June**.

Exercise #1 try easiest first

A Put the underlined words in the correct boxes.

noun:	verb:	auxiliary:	adjective: wonderful	adverb:	pronoun:	preposition:

I had a wonderful holiday in Thailand last year.

She lives in a large flat in Beijing.

Peter walked quickly to work.

We met them in Walking Street on Sunday.

You must come and visit me in China.

My teacher spoke slowly but I didn't understand her.

Sarah and John are studying Japanese at college.

I have lost my bag.

They bought a big, old house in the country.

She swims fast, and she can ski well too.

Exercise #2

B Put words from the boxes in the sentences. Use each word once.

noun:	verb:	auxiliary:	adjective:	adverb:	pronoun:	preposition:
job match Saturday	find pass	has must do	beautiful sick	badly easily carefully	I You	on at in

0 Alan has just started a new job.

1 You'll _____ the books _____ the table.

2 _____ bought some _____ flowers and gave them to my wife.

3 She played _____ and I ~~sot~~ the tennis _____.

4. _____ haven't seen your grandfather for a long time – you
_____ visit him at the weekend.

5. Don't worry! You'll _____ the exam _____.

6. Listen _____! The money is _____ the box.

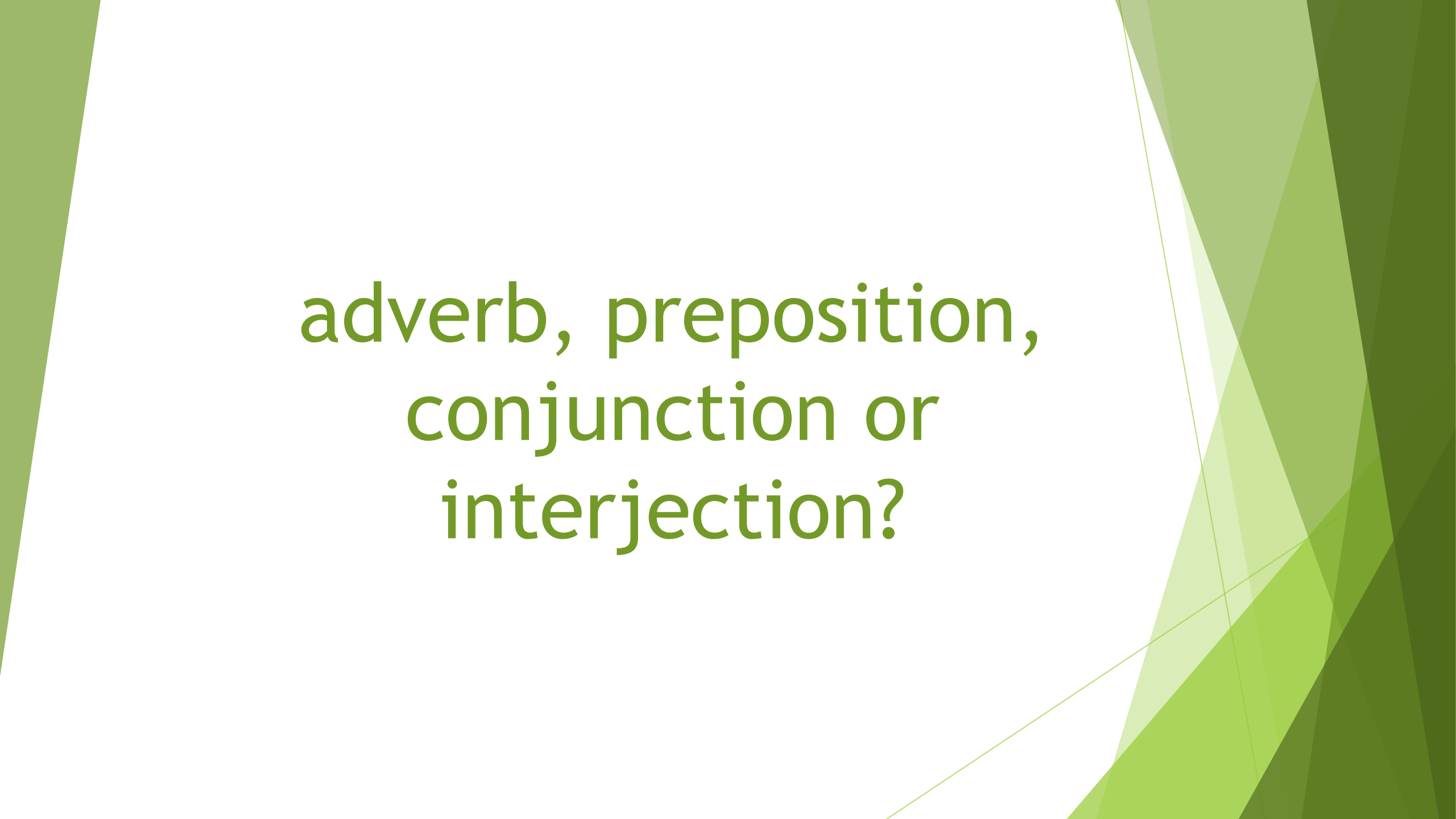
7 I'm playing golf on _____. _____ you want to play with me?

8 I feel _____. What did we eat _____ the restaurant.

Exercise #3

Exercise #3. Select the correct position to insert the word in brackets into the sentence

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------|
| 0 (on) | I'm <u>a</u> flying <u>b</u> to <u>c</u> Japan <u>d</u> Saturday. | <u>d</u> |
| 1 (interesting) | I <u>a</u> saw <u>b</u> a <u>c</u> very <u>d</u> film <u>e</u> last <u>f</u> night | -- |
| 2 (quickly) | Go <u>a</u> or <u>b</u> you'll <u>c</u> miss <u>d</u> the <u>e</u> train | -- |
| 3 (can) | I <u>a</u> see <u>b</u> the <u>c</u> mountains <u>d</u> from <u>e</u> my <u>f</u> window | -- |
| 4 (it) | She <u>a</u> sent <u>b</u> me <u>c</u> a <u>d</u> ticket <u>e</u> but <u>f</u> I <u>g</u> left <u>h</u> at <u>i</u> home | -- |
| 5 (go) | You <u>a</u> look <u>b</u> sick. You <u>c</u> must <u>d</u> and <u>e</u> see <u>f</u> a <u>g</u> doctor | -- |
| 6 (in) | I <u>a</u> stayed <u>b</u> there <u>c</u> for <u>d</u> a <u>e</u> week <u>f</u> June | -- |
| 7 (very) | Alex <u>a</u> gave <u>b</u> Mark <u>c</u> a <u>d</u> expensive <u>e</u> present | -- |
| 8 (road) | There's <u>a</u> snow <u>b</u> on <u>c</u> the <u>d</u> so <u>e</u> drive <u>f</u> carefully | -- |

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adverb, preposition,
conjunction or
interjection?



describe a verb, an adjective, another adverb or the entire sentence

join parts of a sentence together

used to express the speaker's emotions

used before a noun or pronoun to connect it to another word in a sentence



Rejections

Rejections





adverbs

prepositions

conjunctions

interjections



quickly

seldom

hard

very

nastily

outside

here

early

soon

tomorrow

from

with

behind

to

out

under

in

on

from

between

and

so

or

because

but

if

until

unless

as soon as

since

oh

wow

hey

ouch

phew

shh

yuck

whoops

gosh

yeah

Thank you!
any questions?