

Summary of parts of speech

[illegible]

I

That ball is mine but the young boy thinks it is his.

1.	Nouns (2)	
2.	Verbs (3)	
3.	Coordinating conjunction (1)	
4.	Possessive pronouns (2)	
5.	Adjective (1)	

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The animals turned off the road into the bush and walked slowly through a clearing in the trees.

1.	Nouns (5)	
2.	Verbs (2)	
3.	Adverbs (1)	
4.	Conjunction (1)	
5.	Prepositions (4)	

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They trotted steadily in the afternoon travelling on the grass at the side of the quiet country road.

1.	Nouns (4)	
2.	Pronoun (1)	
3.	Verbs (2)	
4.	Adverbs (1)	
5.	Prepositions (4)	
6.	Adverbial (time) (1)	
7.	Adverbials (place) (3)	

4

Peter started the car and waved to them out of the window, as he drove slowly down the drive.

1.	Proper noun (1)	
2.	Common nouns (3)	
2.	Verbs (3)	
4.	Adverbs (1)	
6.	Conjunctions (2)	
7.	Prepositions (4)	
7.	Adverbials (2) (place)	

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John was hunting on the hillside for wild strawberries, when he heard the sound which he had been wanting to hear for several days.

1	Proper noun (1)	
2.	Common nouns (4)	
3.	Verb phrases (2)	
4.	Infinitive verb (1)	
5.	Prepositions (3)	
6.	Subordinate conjunction (1)	
7.	Relative pronoun (1)	

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When her mother went into the cabin, Helen sat cross-legged on the ground near the stove anxiously watching.

1.	Proper noun (1)	
2.	Common nouns (4)	
3.	Verbs (3)	
4.	Subordinating conjunction (1)	
5.	Prepositions (3)	
6.	Adverbs (2)	
7.	Adverbials (3)	

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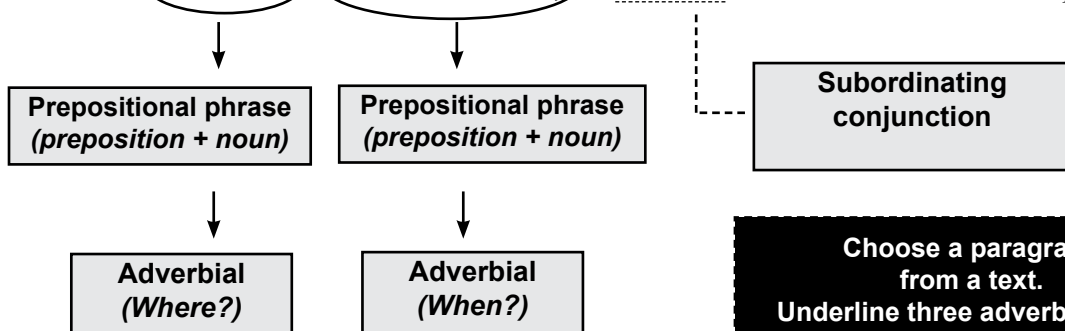
In the nearby hills, a timber wolf howled mournfully; owls called and answered and glided silently by with great outstretched wings.

1.	Nouns (4)	
2.	Verbs (4)	
3.	Adjectives (4)	
4.	Adverbs (2)	
5.	Prepositions (3)	
6.	Definite article (1)	
7.	Indefinite article (1)	
8.	Adverbials (2) (of place: where) (of manner: how)	

The definite article: (the) specifies something particular.

The indefinite article: (a/an) does not specify something particular.

Jim went to the zoo in the afternoon, because he wanted to see the elephant.



**Choose a paragraph from a text.
Underline three adverbials and three adverbial clauses.**

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The sunbeams woke the cat who stretched and yawned, then leapt onto the windowsill, his gleaming eyes staring into the garden.

1.	Nouns (5)	
2.	Verbs (5)	
3.	Adjectives (1)	
4.	Possessive determiner (1)	
5.	Relative pronoun (1)	
6.	Prepositions (2)	
7.	Adverbials (2) (of place)	
8.	Subordinating conjunction (1)	
9.	Subordinating conjunction (1) (relative pronoun)	

A **possessive determiner** also referred to as a **possessive adjective** is used to suggest ownership of a noun. There are seven forms: *my, your, his, her, its, our* and *their*:
my book; our suitcases; their motives

The **possessive determiner** *its* is never spelled with an apostrophe. "The cat drank its milk." See p. 71. Only use an apostrophe for the contraction "it's" (it is): "It's a long way."

"Your" (your cat) is a **possessive determiner**. Do not confuse it with "you're" which is a contraction for "you are": "You're running late."

Relative pronouns are words such as *that, what, which* and *who* that are used to relate one idea in a sentence to another. (Refer Table on p. 10.)

A **determiner** precedes a noun; a **pronoun** replaces a noun.



The old dog drank deeply, standing up to his chest in cold water; the cat picked his way delicately to the edge of the overhanging rock.

1.	Nouns (7)	
2.	Verbs: finite (2)	
3.	Verbs: non-finite (present participle) (1)	
3.	Adjectives (3)	
4.	Adverbs (2)	
5.	Prepositions (5)	
6.	Adverbials (2) (prepositional phrases)	
7.	Possessive determiners (2)	

- ◆ **the finite verb** is a verb that has a subject, such as **he plays** or **he played**. The subject gives us information about the verb, such as who, when and how many.
- ◆ **the non-finite verb** is a verb that does not change its form. Examples include the present or past participle (*playing/played*) or infinitives — a verb that has the word “to” in front of it: *to go*, *to sing*, *to do* and *to be*. Infinitives are unmarked verb forms. (*See p. 20-22.*)

Non-finite clauses: The present and past participles are typically used in a verb phrase. They have a helping verb such as “is” or “was”.

He is **playing** in the park: *is* = helping verb; *playing* = present participle

He had **played** in the park: *had* = helping verb; *played* = past participle

The present and past participles are non-finite verbs. This means that they do not change their form.

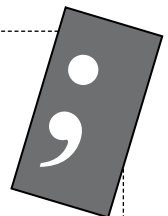


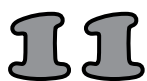
Leaving their resting place at daylight, they would jog steadily along by day, their pace determined mainly by the endurance of the old dog.

1. Nouns (6)	
2. Adjectives (2)	
3. Adverbs (2)	
4. Prepositions (5)	
5. Personal pronoun (1)	
6. Possessive determiners(1)	
7. Adverbials) (3)	
8. Finite clause (1)	
9. Non-finite clauses (2)	

Use a semicolon:

- ◆ to separate clauses that are closely related:
The sun is shining; it is after midday.
Today is Saturday; he wants to sleep in.
- ◆ before words such as “however” and “nevertheless”, which join two independent clauses.
He was clever and cynical; however, he did not know the answer.
Similar words include: likewise; moreover; consequently; furthermore; therefore; in addition; meanwhile; hence; on the other hand.





All this time, the young dog crouched on the hillside, motionless and watchful, although every driving urgent nerve in his body strained at delay.

1. Nouns (5)	time, dog, hillside, nerve, body
2. Adjectives (5)	young (dog); driving and urgent (nerve) motionless; watchful (the dog)
3. Adjective phrase (1)	motionless and watchful
4. Prepositions (3)	on (the hillside); in (his body); at (delay)
5. Personal pronoun (1)	his (body)
6. Subordinating conjunction (1)	although
6. Possessive determiners(1)	his (body)
7. Adverbials (4)	all this time; at delay (time) on the hillside; in his body; (place)
8. Main clause (1)	the young dog crouched on the hillside, motionless and watchful.
9. Dependent clause (1)	although every driving urgent nerve in his body strained at delay.

Adjectives can be used in two positions:

◆ **before a noun (attributive adjective):**

the large balloon; a pure white horse; **and**

◆ **after the verb (to be or linking verbs, see p. 16) (predicative adjective):**

the balloon is large; the horse is white



That ball is mine but the young boy thinks it is his.

1.	Nouns (2)	ball; boy
2.	Verbs (3)	is; thinks; is
3.	Coordinating Conjunction (1)	but
4.	Possessive pronouns (2)	mine; his
5.	Adjective (1)	young



The animals turned off the road into the bush and walked slowly through a clearing in the trees.

1.	Nouns (5)	animals; road; bush; clearing; trees
2.	Verbs (2)	turned; walked
3.	Adverbs (1)	slowly
4.	Conjunctions (1)	and
5.	Prepositions (4)	off (the road); into (the bush); through (a clearing); in (the trees)



They trotted steadily in the afternoon travelling on the grass at the side of the quiet country road.

1.	Nouns (4)	afternoon; grass; side; road
2.	Pronoun (1)	They
2.	Verbs (2)	trotted; (past tense:finite); travelling (present participle:non-finte)
3.	Adverbs (1)	steadily
4.	Prepositions (4)	in (the afternoon); on (the grass); at (the side); of (the quiet country road)
5.	Adverbials (time) (1)	in the afternoon
6.	Adverbials (place) (3)	on the grass; at the side; of the quiet country road

4

Peter started the car and waved to them out of the window, as he drove slowly down the drive.

1.	Proper noun (1)	Longridge
2.	Common nouns (3)	car; window; drive
3.	Verbs (3)	started; waved; drove (finite verbs)
4.	Adverbs (1)	slowly
5.	Conjunctions (2)	and (coordinating) ; as (subordinating)
6.	Prepositions (4)	to (them); out (of the window); of (the window); down (the drive)
7.	Adverbials (2) (Prepositional phrases)	out of the window; down the drive

5

John was hunting on the hillside for wild strawberries, when he heard the sound which he had been wanting to hear for several days.

1	Proper noun (1)	John
2.	Common nouns (4)	the hillside; the strawberries; the sound; days
3.	Verb phrases (2)	was hunted; he had been wanting to hear
4.	Infinitive verb (1)	to hear
5.	Prepositions (3)	on (the hillside); for (wild strawberries); for (several days)
6.	Subordinate conjunction (1)	when
7.	Relative pronoun (1)	which

6

When her mother went into the cabin, Helen sat cross-legged on the ground near the stove anxiously watching.

1.	Proper noun (1)	Helen
	Common nouns (4)	mother; the cabin; the ground; the stove
2.	Verbs (3)	went; sat; (finite verbs) watching (non-finite verb)
4.	Subordinating conjunction (1)	when
5.	Prepositions (3)	into; on; near
6.	Adverbs (2)	cross-legged; anxiously
7.	Adverbials (3) (Prepositional phrases)	into the cabin; on the ground; near the stove

7

In the nearby hills, a timber wolf howled mournfully; owls called and answered and glided silently by with great outstretched wings.

1.	Nouns (4)	wolf, hills, owls, wings
2.	Verbs (4)	howled, called, answered, glided
3.	Adjectives (4)	timber, nearby, great, outstretched
4.	Adverbs (2)	mournfully, silently
5.	Prepositions (3)	by, with, in
6.	Definite article (1)	the (hills)
7.	Indefinite article (1)	a (timber wolf)
7.	Adverbials (2) (place: 1) (how: 1)	in the nearby hills with outstretched wings

8

The sunbeams woke the cat who stretched and yawned, then leapt onto the windowsill, his gleaming eyes staring into the garden.

1.	Nouns (5)	sunbeams, cat, windowsill, eyes, garden
2.	Verbs (5)	woke, stretched, yawned, leapt, staring
3.	Adjectives (1)	gleaming
4.	Possessive determiner (1)	his
5.	Relative pronoun	who
6.	Prepositions (2)	onto (the windowsill); into (the garden)
7.	Adverbials (2) (of place)	onto the windowsill into the garden
8.	Subordinating conjunction (1)	then
9.	Subordinating conjunction (relative pronoun)	who

9

The old dog drank deeply, standing up to his chest in cold water; the cat picked his way delicately to the edge of the overhanging rock.

1.	Nouns (7)	dog, chest, cat, water, way, edge, rock
2.	Verbs (finite) (2)	drank, picked
3.	Verb (1)	standing (non-finite; present participle)
4.	Adjectives : (3)	old, cold, overhanging
5.	Adverbs (2)	deeply, delicately
6.	Prepositions (5)	up (to his chest); to (his chest); to (the edge); of (the rock); in (cold water)
7.	Adverbials (prepositional phrases) (2)	to the edge of the rock in cold water
8.	Possessive determiners (2)	his (way); his (chest)

10

Leaving their resting place at daylight, they would jog steadily along by day, their pace determined mainly by the endurance of the old dog.

1. Nouns (6)	place; daylight; day; pace; endurance; dog
2. Adjectives (2)	resting (place); old (dog)
3. Adverbs (2)	steadily; mainly
4. Prepositions (5)	at (daylight); by (day); by (the endurance); of (the old dog); along (by day)
5. Personal pronoun (1)	they
6. Possessive determiner (1)	their (resting place)
7. Adverbials (3) (Prepositional phrases)	along by day; by the endurance; of the old dog
8. Finite clause (1)	they would jog steadily along by day
9. Non-finite clauses (2)	leaving their resting place at daylight (present participle); pace determined mainly by the endurance of the old dog (past participle)

11

All this time, the young dog crouched on the hillside, motionless and watchful, although every driving urgent nerve in his body strained at delay.

1. Nouns (5)	time, dog, hillside, nerve, body
2. Adjectives (5)	young (dog); driving and urgent (nerve) motionless; watchful (the dog)
3. Adjective phrase (1)	motionless and watchful
4. Prepositions (3)	on (the hillside); in (his body); at (delay)
5. Personal pronoun (1)	his (body)
6. Subordinating conjunction (1)	although
6. Possessive determiners	his (body)
7. Adverbials (4)	all this time; at delay (time) on the hillside; in his body; (place)
8. Main clause (1)	the young dog crouched on the hillside, motionless and watchful.
9. Dependent clause (1)	although every driving urgent nerve in his body strained at delay.

Subordinate clause	Examples								
<i>because/ except/ whoever/whatever/ insofar as/ to tell the truth</i>	<p>They left when we arrived.</p> <p>While I agree with you, many people don't.</p> <p>Whatever happens after dark, it will still be dangerous.</p> <p>To tell you the truth, I don't think you've much chance of success.</p> <p>The car's all right, except that the heater doesn't work.</p>								
Noun clauses	<p>I believe (that) he's coming tomorrow.</p> <p>I don't know whether he's coming.</p> <p>What/ where/ how : What made the girl on the swing fall remains a mystery.</p> <p>That: Did you know that the girl on the swing is my niece.</p> <p>if/whether: We didn't know if the girl would have a broken arm.</p>								
Relative clauses	<p>They gave me a book, which I read in one sitting.</p> <p>They gave me a book that they found in a second-hand shop.</p> <p>who: The girl, who was injured during the match, was unable to walk the next day.</p> <p>that/which: The house that was demolished was burnt in the fire.</p>								
Non-finite clauses (no finite verb)	<p>They found an old man walking around in the dark.</p> <p>They found the solution without even thinking about it.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>present participle</td><td>Leaping out of bed, he <i>grabbed the bat</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>past participle</td><td>Barely hatched from their eggs, they started chirruping.</td></tr> <tr> <td>full infinitive</td><td><i>The solution is to get up</i> earlier</td></tr> <tr> <td>bare infinitive</td><td><i>I didn't see anyone come into</i> the room</td></tr> </table>	present participle	Leaping out of bed, he <i>grabbed the bat</i>	past participle	Barely hatched from their eggs, they started chirruping.	full infinitive	<i>The solution is to get up</i> earlier	bare infinitive	<i>I didn't see anyone come into</i> the room
present participle	Leaping out of bed, he <i>grabbed the bat</i>								
past participle	Barely hatched from their eggs, they started chirruping.								
full infinitive	<i>The solution is to get up</i> earlier								
bare infinitive	<i>I didn't see anyone come into</i> the room								
Defining clauses (relative clause)	Mary's the girl who's talking to the old woman.								
Non-defining clauses (relative clause)	I found the solution, which made me feel much happier.								