Nouns

- A noun is a word that denotes a person, place, or thing. In a sentence, nouns answer the questions who and what.

- Example: The *dog* ran after the *ball*.

Concrete Noun
Abstract

- Example 1: She possesses *integrity*.
- Example 2: He was searching for *love*.
Proper

- Example 1: She visited *Chicago* every year.
- Example 2: *Thanksgiving* is in *November*.
Pronouns

- A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun in a sentence.

*She* decided to go to a movie.

*She* planned to ask *him* for an interview.
## Subjects and Objects Pronoun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronouns</th>
<th>Object Pronouns</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
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<td>We</td>
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<td>They</td>
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Articles

- Articles include *a*, *an*, and *the*. They precede a noun or a noun phrase in a sentence.

  - Example 1: They wanted *a* house with *a* big porch.
  - Example 2: He bought *the* blue sweater on sale.
An adjective is a word that modifies, or describes, a noun or pronoun. Adjectives may precede nouns, or they may appear after a form of the reflexive verb to be (am, are, is, was, etc.).

Example 1: We live in the red brick house.

Example 2: She is tall for her age.

Adjective or Adverb

How to Use Adjectives and Adverbs
A verb is a word that denotes action, or a state of being, in a sentence.

Example 1: Beth *rides* the bus every day.

Example 2: Paul *was* an avid reader.

Example 1: She *turned* the key and *opened* the door.

Example 2: Jackson *was studying* when I saw him last.

**Verbals: Gerunds, Participles, and Infinitives**
Adverbs

• Just as adjectives modify nouns, adverbs modify, or further describe, verbs. Adverbs may also modify adjectives. (Many, though not all, adverbs end in *-ly*.)

• Example 1: He waved *wildly* to get her attention.

• Example 2: The shirt he wore to the party was *extremely* bright.

• **Adjective or Adverb**
Conjunctions

- A conjunction is a word that joins two independent clauses, or sentences, together.

- Example 1: Ellen wanted to take a drive into the city, but the cost of gasoline was too high.

- Example 2: Richard planned to study abroad in Japan, so he decided to learn the language.
Prepositions work in combination with a noun or pronoun to create phrases that modify verbs, nouns/pronouns, or adjectives. Prepositional phrases convey a spatial, temporal, or directional meaning.

Example 1: Ivy climbed up the brick wall of the house.