



M&DORADO ENGLISH CLASS

E-book: Parts of speech

Introducere eBook

e-Bookul a fost gândit sub forma unei prezentări animate pentru o experiență cât mai interactivă și captivantă pentru copii precum și pentru o mai bună înțelegere a informației.

Pentru a încuraja copiii să gândească direct în limba engleză atunci când se exprimă, conținutul prezentat este exclusiv în limba engleză.



Despre Scoala de Limbi Straine M&DORADO

M&DORADO este o școală modernă de limbi străine din București cu o experiență de peste 14 ani în învățământul privat.

În toți acești ani, am înregistrat consecutiv o rată de promovabilitate de 100% la examenele CAMBRIDGE. Începând cu anul școlar 2022 - 2023 garantăm cursanților ce urmează cursurile noastre de lb. engleză obținerea unui certificat CAMBRIDGE, prin restituirea integrală a banilor (conform regulamentului intern).



SUMMARY

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PARTS OF SPEECH

VERBS

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Lesson Agenda

- A Motivational Activity
- Verbs
- Action Verbs
- Linking Verbs
- Be Verbs and Sense Verbs





Lesson Objectives



Define the meaning of a verb.



Provide various examples of action and linking verbs.



Build sentences with correct verb usage.

Try this!

Meet Aaron. Aaron loves to move. Can you say what Aaron is doing?





VERBS

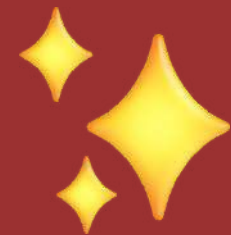
Definition:

A verb is a word that expresses an action or a state of being.

Together with nouns, verbs are the primary elements of a sentence or phrase.

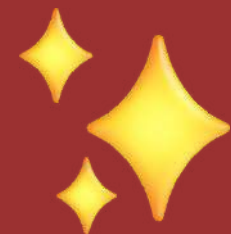
Examples:

Aaron danced to his favourite music.



The verb "danced" in the sentence above expresses an action of the subject "Aaron."

Aaron is a member of the school's dance club.



The verb "is" in the sentence above expresses the state of being of the subject "Aaron."





Verbs and Time

Using verbs, one can identify whether an action occurred in the past, is occurring in the present, or will occur in the future. Verbs express time through these tense forms.

Past

Aaron played basketball.



Present

Aaron plays basketball.



Future

Aaron will play basketball.

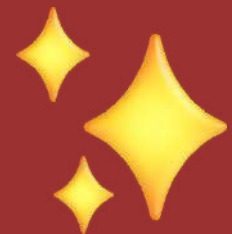


Action Verbs

An action verb describes what someone or something does. Remember that action verbs are not always physical actions; they can also be mental actions.

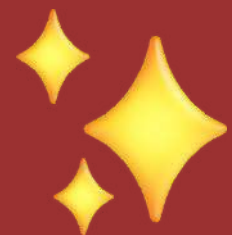
Example

Physical Action: *Aaron read a book.*



The verb "read" expresses a physical action done by the subject "Aaron."

Mental Action: *Aaron thought of an idea.*



The verb "thought" expresses a mental action done by the subject "Aaron."





Examples

Physical Verbs

run
skip
play
sing
draw
walk
eat
sleep
watch
wave

Mental Verbs

know
realize
hope
decide
believe
imagine
guess
feel
understand
recognize

Linking Verbs

A linking verb expresses a state of being and relates the subject to other parts of a sentence. "Be" verbs and sense verbs are considered to be linking verbs.

"Be" verbs are the most commonly used linking verbs.

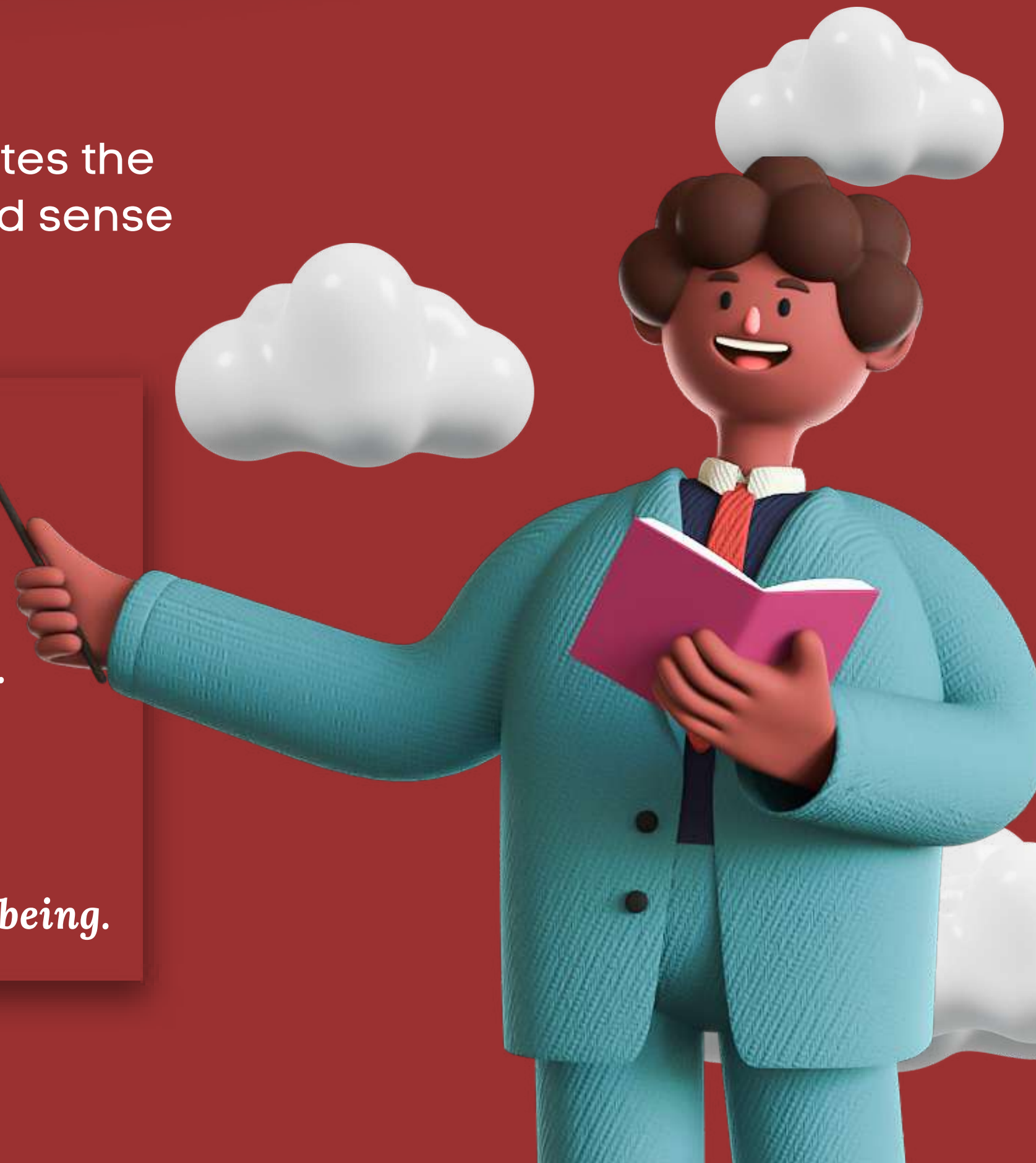
Example

Aaron was a basketball team captain in high school.



The "be" verb "was" expresses a state of being of the subject "Aaron."

Other "be" verbs are *am, is, are, was, were, be, been, and being.*





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PARTS OF SPEECH

ADVERBS

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Lesson Agenda

- Questions with **WHEN / WHERE / HOW**
- Adverbs
- Adverbs Modifying Verbs
- Adverbs Modifying Adjectives
- Adverbs Modifying Adverbs





Lesson Objectives



Define the meaning of an adverb.



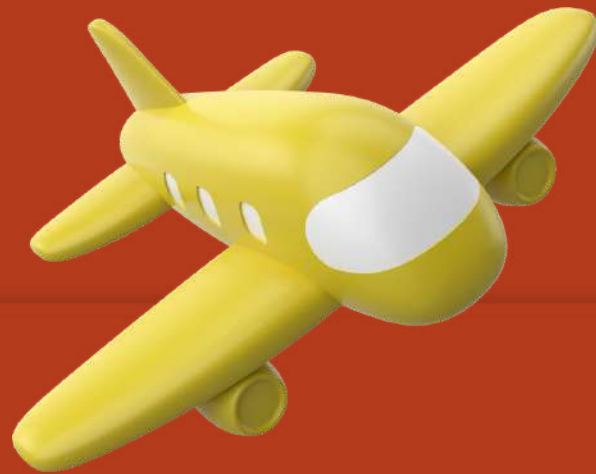
Provide various examples of sentences using adverbs properly.



Show understanding of how an adverb modifies verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

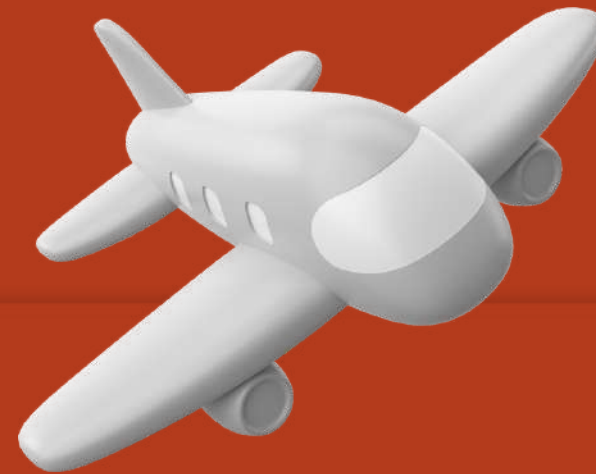


Questions with *when / where / how*



When

do you usually
travel for
vacation?



Where

do you usually
travel for
vacation?



How

often do you
usually travel for
vacation?



ADVERBS

Definition:

Examples:



An adverb modifies or qualifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb about how, where, when, or how much something is.

Samira often travels abroad.



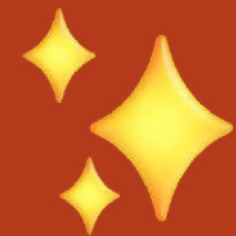
The adverb "often" qualifies the frequency of the verb "travels." In this case, the adverb modifies the verb.

The vacation trip was very memorable.



The adverb "very" qualifies the adjective "memorable." In this case, the adverb modifies the adjective.

The trip yesterday ended up quite badly.



The adverb "quite" qualifies the adverb "badly." In this case, the adverb modifies another adverb.

Adverbs Modifying Verbs

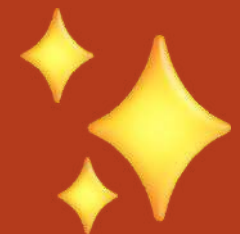
Adverbs answer questions regarding where, when, how, and to what extent an action occurred when they modify verbs.

Samira booked a ticket here.



The adverb "here" answers the question, "Where did Samira book a ticket?"

She barely managed to budget her pocket money.



The adverb "barely" answers the question, "To what extent did she manage to budget her pocket money?"



Adverbs Modifying Adjectives

When it describes an adjective, an adverb can answer questions about how much the adjective describes the noun.

Samira is quite happy with her vacation.



The adverb "quite" answers the question, "To what extent is Samira happy?"

The flights going to Japan are fully booked.



The adverb "fully" answers the question, "To what extent are flights to Japan booked?"



Adverbs Modifying Adverbs

When an adverb modifies another adverb, an adverb can answer questions regarding the extent to which that adverb modifies the other adverb.

Samira travels quite frequently.



The adverb "quite" answers the question, "To what extent does Samira travel frequently?"

The flights going to Japan are almost fully booked.



The adverb "fully" answers the question, "To what extent are flights to Japan fully booked?"





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PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUNS

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Lesson Agenda

- A Motivational Activity
- Nouns
- Singular Nouns
- Plural Nouns
- Practice Activity



Lesson Objectives



Define the meaning of a noun.



Provide various examples of nouns according to the different categories.

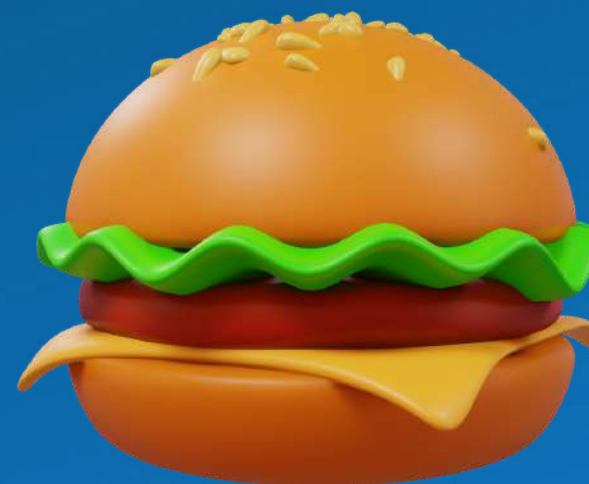


Follow the rules to create the plural forms of nouns.

Let's take off!



Can you say what these are?





NOUNS

Definition:

Examples:

a noun is a word that names a person, a place, an animal, an object, or an idea.

PERSON sister, lawyer, classmate, Victoria

PLACE The Philippines, city, bathroom, school

ANIMAL dog, Hawksbill turtle, cat, bird

OBJECT pencil, pie, cellphone, plane, cloud

IDEA justice, freedom, love, century



Singular and Plural nouns



Nouns can be either singular or plural, depending on whether they refer to a single or more than one person, place, object, or concept.





Rule no.1

To pluralize regular nouns, add "s" to the end.



one camera —————> two cameras



one cup —————> three cups

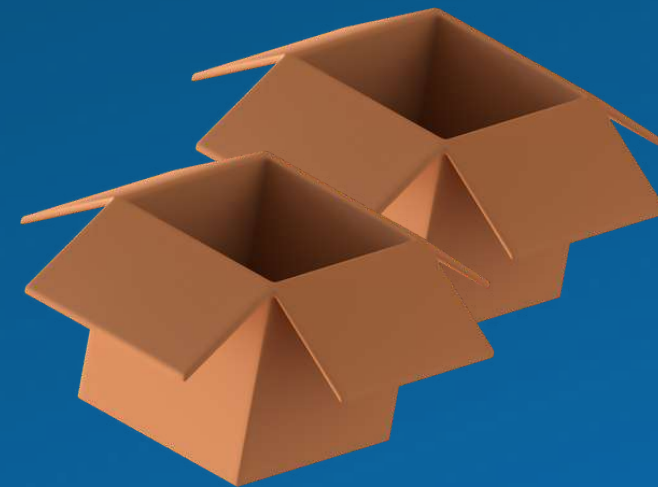


Rule no.2

Add -es to the end of a singular noun that ends in "s", "-ss", "-sh", "-ch", "-x", or "-z" to make it plural.



one box



two boxes



one bus



two buses



Rule no.3

If a singular noun ends in "-y" and the letter before "-y" is a consonant, change the ending to "-ies" to make the noun plural.



one puppy



two puppies



one bunny



two bunnies



Rule no.4

Add "-es" to the singular noun if it ends in "-o" to make it plural.



one tomato —————> three tomatoes



one volcano —————> two volcanoes



Rule no.5

Some nouns undergo no modification when they are pluralized.



one sheep



two sheep



one deer



two deer

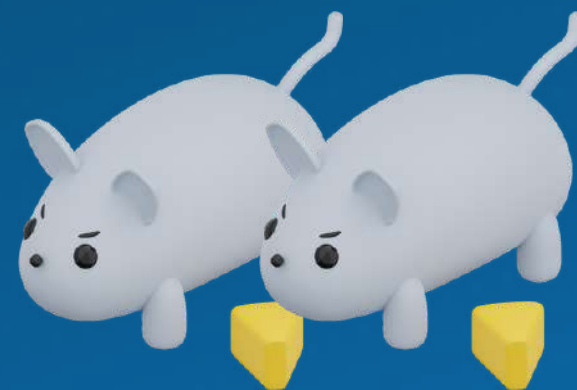


Rule no.6

Irregular nouns follow no specific rules.



one mouse →



two mice



one child →



two children

Let's Practise!



Write the correct plural form of each noun.

1. girl

2. book

3. lunch

4. kiss

5. city

6. activity

7. potato

8. hero

9. sheep

10. moose

11. tooth

12. woman



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PARTS OF SPEECH

ADJECTIVES

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Lesson Agenda

- A Motivational Activity
- Adjectives
- Forms of Adjectives
- Comparative and Superlative Adjectives
- Descriptive Adjectives



Lesson Objectives



Define the meaning of an adjective.



Provide various examples of sentences using adjectives appropriately.



Compare two or more subjects with an appropriate degree of comparison.

Try this!

Describe the things you see in the box. Use only one word for each of them.





ADJECTIVES



Definition:

An adjective is a word that describes a noun in greater detail. It modifies or describes a noun.

An adjective describes the kind, quantity, or amount of something.

Examples:

The flowers are beautiful.



The adjective "beautiful" describes the subject "flowers" in the sentence above.

Rosa Maria has two gardens.



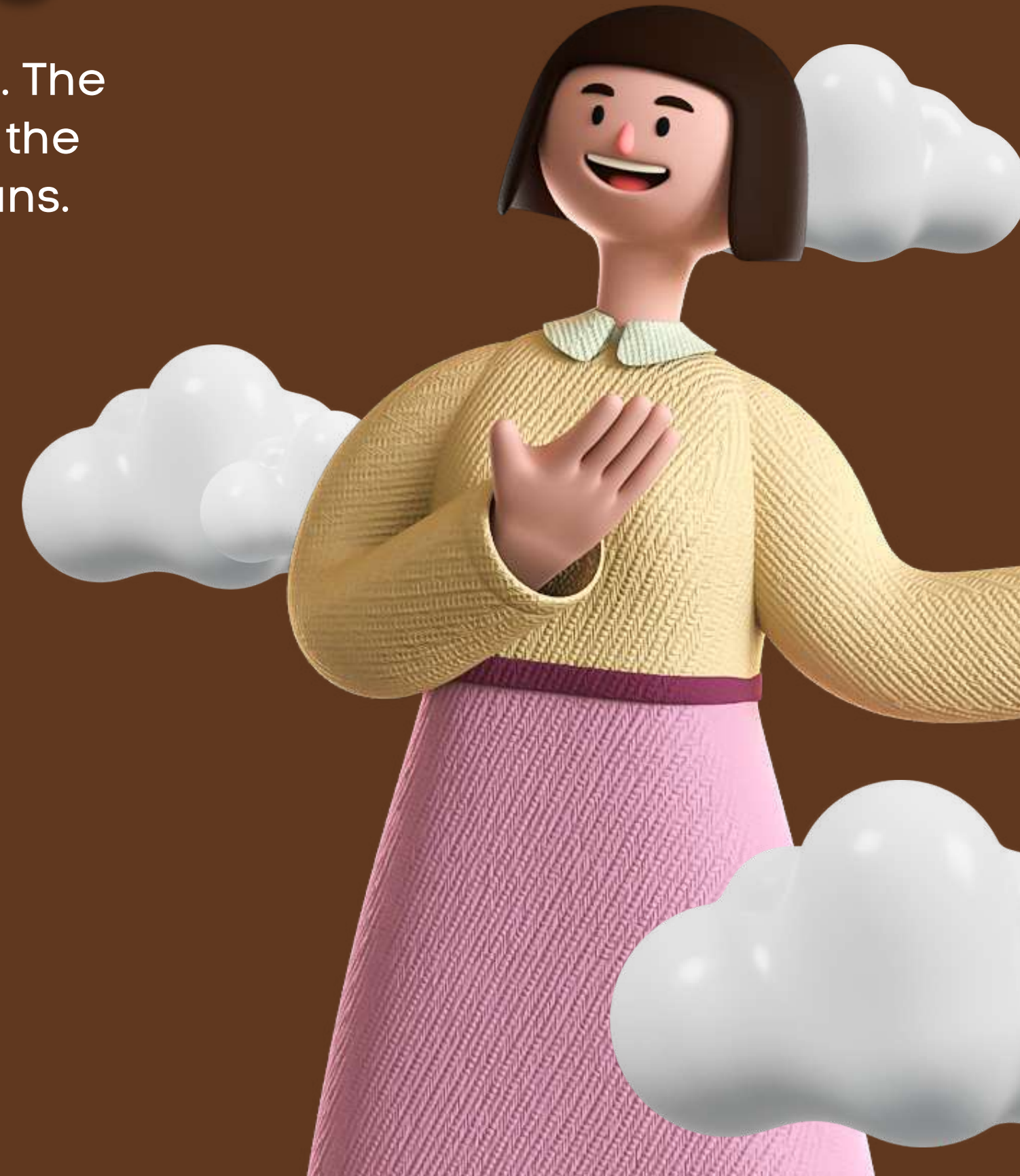
The adjective "two" quantifies the noun "gardens" in the sentence above.

Forms of Adjectives

Adjectives have forms to indicate the degree of comparison. The comparative form compares two nouns or pronouns, while the superlative form compares three or more nouns or pronouns.

Example

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
clever	more clever	most clever
little	less	least
polite	more polite	most polite
good	better	best





Try this!

Complete the table with the comparative and superlative forms of the positive adjectives.



Positive	Comparative	Superlative
adorable	more adorable	_____
sweet	_____	sweetest
high	_____	_____
low	lower	_____
important	_____	_____
much	_____	_____
happy	_____	happiest
deep	_____	_____
delicious	_____	_____
good	better	_____



Descriptive Adjectives

Descriptive adjectives are the most common type of adjectives. This kind of adjective tells something about a noun by describing a quality or trait.

Examples

Appearance

plain
clear
clean
tall
rough

Colour

red
blue
yellow
white
brown

Shape

broad
narrow
round
square
wide



Let's practise

Think of 10 adjectives to describe this picnic basket.





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PARTS OF SPEECH

PRONOUNS

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Lesson Agenda

- Pronouns
- Personal Pronouns
- Possessive Pronouns
- Indefinite Pronouns
- Reflexive Pronouns
- Intensive Pronouns





Lesson Objectives



Define the meaning of a pronoun.



Provide various examples of sentences using pronouns appropriately.



Differentiate the types of pronouns and how to use them properly in daily interactions.



PRONOUNS



Definition:

Pronouns are words that replace nouns, groups of words functioning as nouns, or other pronouns.

Antecedent:

The word that a pronoun replaces or refers to is called its antecedent. Every pronoun has an antecedent, even if it's not in the same sentence.

Example:

Samira loves watching movies, but she is not fond of horror films.



The pronoun "she" takes the place of the noun antecedent "Samira."



Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns refer to specific people, places, things, or ideas by indicating whether the noun is in the first person, second person, or third person. Personal pronouns, like nouns, can be singular or plural.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	I, me	we, us
Second Person	you	you
Third Person	he, him, she, her, it	they, them



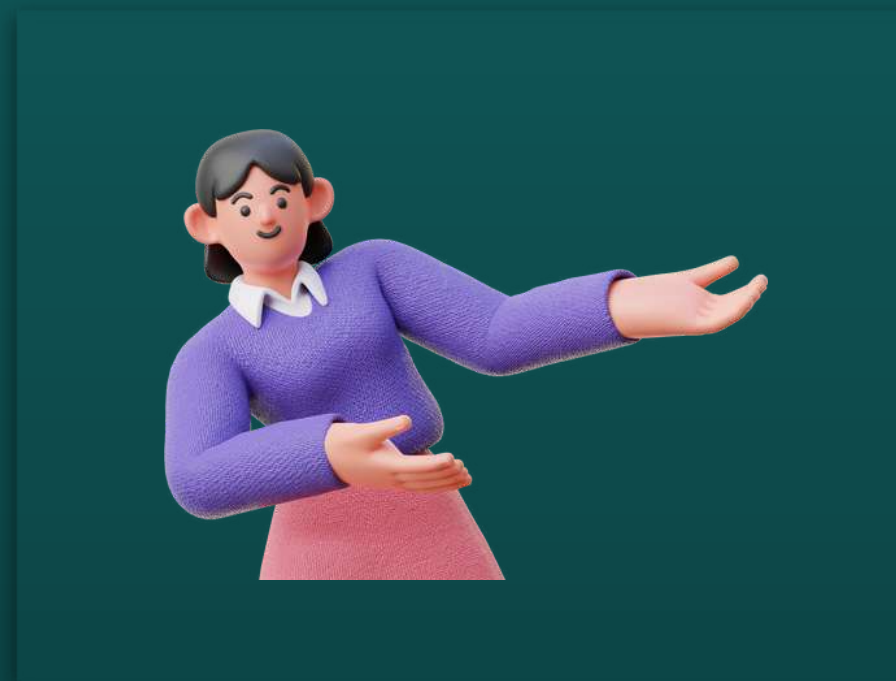


Third-Person Singular Pronouns

Third-person singular pronouns such as "he" and "him," "she" and "her," and "it" express gender.



The pronouns "he" and "him" are masculine.



The pronouns "she" and "her" are feminine.



The pronoun "it" is neuter.



Examples

First Person

The apple was
picked by me.



The personal pronoun
"me" refers to the speaker
of the sentence.

Second Person

Samira will buy
coffee for you.



The personal pronoun
"you" refers to the person
being spoken to.

Third Person

I gave him the
laptop.



The personal pronoun
"him" refers to the person
being talked about.



Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are pronouns that express possession or ownership. Possessive pronouns do not require an apostrophe.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	my, mine	our, ours
Second Person	your, yours	your, yours
Third Person	his, her, hers, its	their, theirs





Examples

First Person

The pencil is mine.



The possessive pronoun "mine" refers to the ownership of the speaker.

Second Person

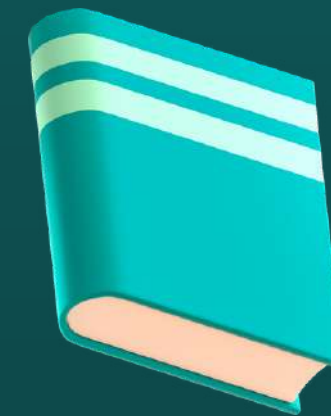
This calculator is yours.



The possessive pronoun "yours" refers to the ownership of the person being spoken to.

Third Person

Her book is missing.



The possessive pronoun "her" refers to the ownership of the person being talked about.



Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to no particular person, thing, or quantity. Hence the name, indefinite. Below are some examples of indefinite pronouns.

all	few	one
any	many	other
both	most	several
each	much	another
either	neither	someone
every	none	some





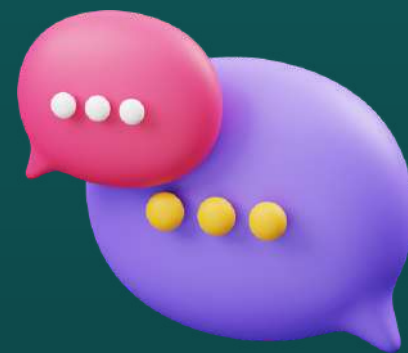
Examples

Everyone in the class
needs to come up with an
idea.



The indefinite pronoun
"everyone" refers to an
unspecific person in class.

Can someone
message her?



The indefinite pronoun
"someone" refers to an
unspecific person.

How much will it cost
to build a house?



The indefinite pronoun
"much" refers to an
unspecific amount.



Reflexive Pronouns

A reflexive pronoun is a type of pronoun that refers back to a noun or pronoun within a sentence. This pronoun can act as an object in a sentence.
(Ex: I fell over and hurt myself)

	Singular	Plural
First Person	myself	ourselves
Second Person	yourself	yourselves
Third Person	himself, herself, itself	themselves





Examples

First Person

I bought myself
flowers.



The reflexive pronoun
"myself" refers back to the
subject of the sentence.

Second Person

You help yourself with
the dinner.



The reflexive pronoun
"yourself" refers back to
the subject of the
sentence.

Third Person

She ordered herself
a cake.



The reflexive pronoun
"herself" refers back to the
subject of the sentence.



Intensive Pronouns

An intensive pronoun is a type of pronoun that also refers back to a noun or pronoun within a sentence. Unlike reflexive pronouns, this pronoun only emphasizes the noun or pronoun in the same sentence.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	myself	ourselves
Second Person	yourself	yourselves
Third Person	himself, herself, itself	themselves





Examples

First Person

I myself baked the cupcakes.



The intensive pronoun "myself" emphasizes the subject of the sentence.

Second Person

You must record your progress yourself.



The intensive pronoun "yourself" emphasizes the subject of the sentence.

Third Person

She herself took the photos.



The intensive pronoun "herself" emphasizes the subject of the sentence.



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PARTS OF SPEECH

PREPOSITIONS

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Lesson Agenda

- A Motivational Activity
- Prepositions
- Prepositions of Time
- Prepositions of Place
- Prepositions of Direction



Lesson Objectives



Define the meaning of a preposition.



Provide various examples of sentences using prepositions properly.



Differentiate the use of prepositions of time, place, and direction.

Try this!

Describe the position of the following on the road map:

- Bench
- Supermarket
- Restaurant
- Hospital
- Street light
- Street sign



Ex: The bench is next to the street light.



PREPOSITIONS



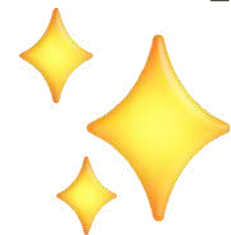
Definition:

A preposition is a word that shows the connection between a noun or pronoun and another word in a sentence.

They describe the relationship in terms of sequence, space, and logic.

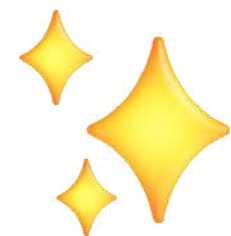
Examples:

The apple is on the table.



The preposition "on" indicates the connection between "apple" and "table."

She took notes during the meeting.



The preposition "during" indicates the connection between "notes" and "meeting."



Examples of Prepositions

aside
as
away
above
about
across
ago
beyond

before
despite
from
for
hence
here
in
inside

on
opposite
out
of
per
toward
through
with



Prepositions of Time

Prepositions of time show the relationship of time between the nouns and the other parts of a sentence.

Examples



- School starts **on** Monday.
- We will arrive **at** noon.
- Her birthday is **in** May.
- She'll be here **by** 7 pm.

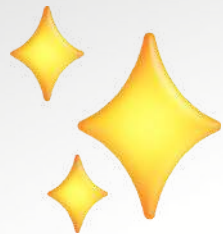


Prepositions of Place

A preposition of place is a preposition that is used to describe the location of something or someone.

Examples

- I am **at** home.



The preposition "at" indicates the location of the subject.

- She is **in** the garden.
- She knocked **at** the door.
- The bill is **in** my wallet.
- He left his phone **on** the table.

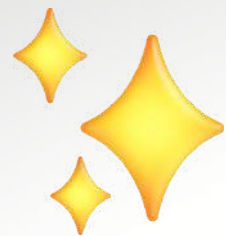


Prepositions of Direction

Prepositions of direction describe how a person or thing moves or is directed with respect to other people and things.

Examples

- Samira went **to** the mall.



The preposition "to" shows the movement of the subject from one place to another.

- The cat is running **up** the tree.
- She came home **from** school.
- She left **for** the Philippines.
- The rabbit is jumping **over** the log.



Let's practise!

Create meaningful sentences by using the picture in the box and the right prepositions of direction you learned in this lesson.



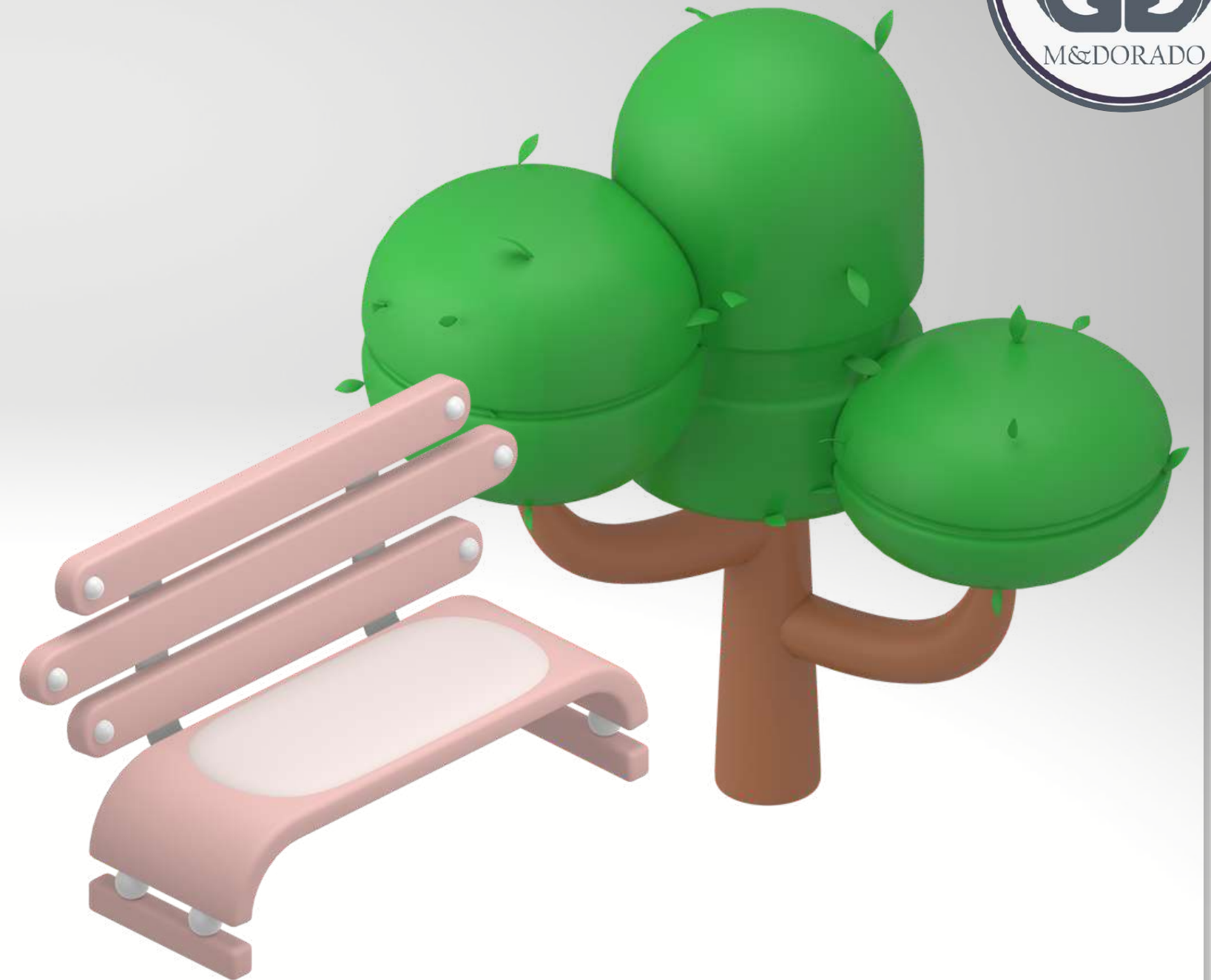
Let's practise!

Create a meaningful sentence by using the images in the box and the right prepositions of place you learned in this lesson.



Let's practise!

Create a meaningful sentence by using the images in the box and the right prepositions of place you learned in this lesson.



Let's practise!

Create a meaningful sentence by using the images in the box and the right prepositions of place you learned in this lesson.





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PARTS OF SPEECH INTERJECTIONS

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Lesson Agenda

- A Motivational Activity
- Interjections
- Standalone Interjections
- Sound Interjections
- Commonly Used Interjections





Lesson Objectives



Define the meaning of an interjection.



Provide various examples of interjections depending on the emotion.



Construct sentences with the correct interjections.

Try this!

What emotions do the emojis in the box express? Can you make a sentence out of these emotions?





INTERJECTIONS



Definition:

Interjections are words or phrases that communicate emotion or exclamation.

An interjection has no grammatical relationship with any other word in the sentence.

Examples:

Yay! We won the game.



The interjection used in the sentence above is "Yay!", which expresses excitement.

Cheers! You did very well.



The interjection used in the sentence above is "Cheers!", which expresses joy.

Interjections

Some interjections can be used to introduce a sentence, but the sentence can still make sense without them.

Examples

Hello! How are you?



The interjection "Hello!" introduces the sentence, "How are you?"

Hey! You look good today.



The interjection "Hey!" introduces the sentence, "You look good today."





Some of the Commonly Used Interjections

Bravo!

Aha!

Eureka!

Hurray!

Gee

Phew!

Oh!

Ah!

Yikes!

look

Boo

Yay!

Yipee!

Goodness!

Oh my!

huh?

U-huh

Erm

Mm-mm

Hey!

Hi!

Shoo!

Eek!

Oh no



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PARTS OF SPEECH

CONJUNCTIONS

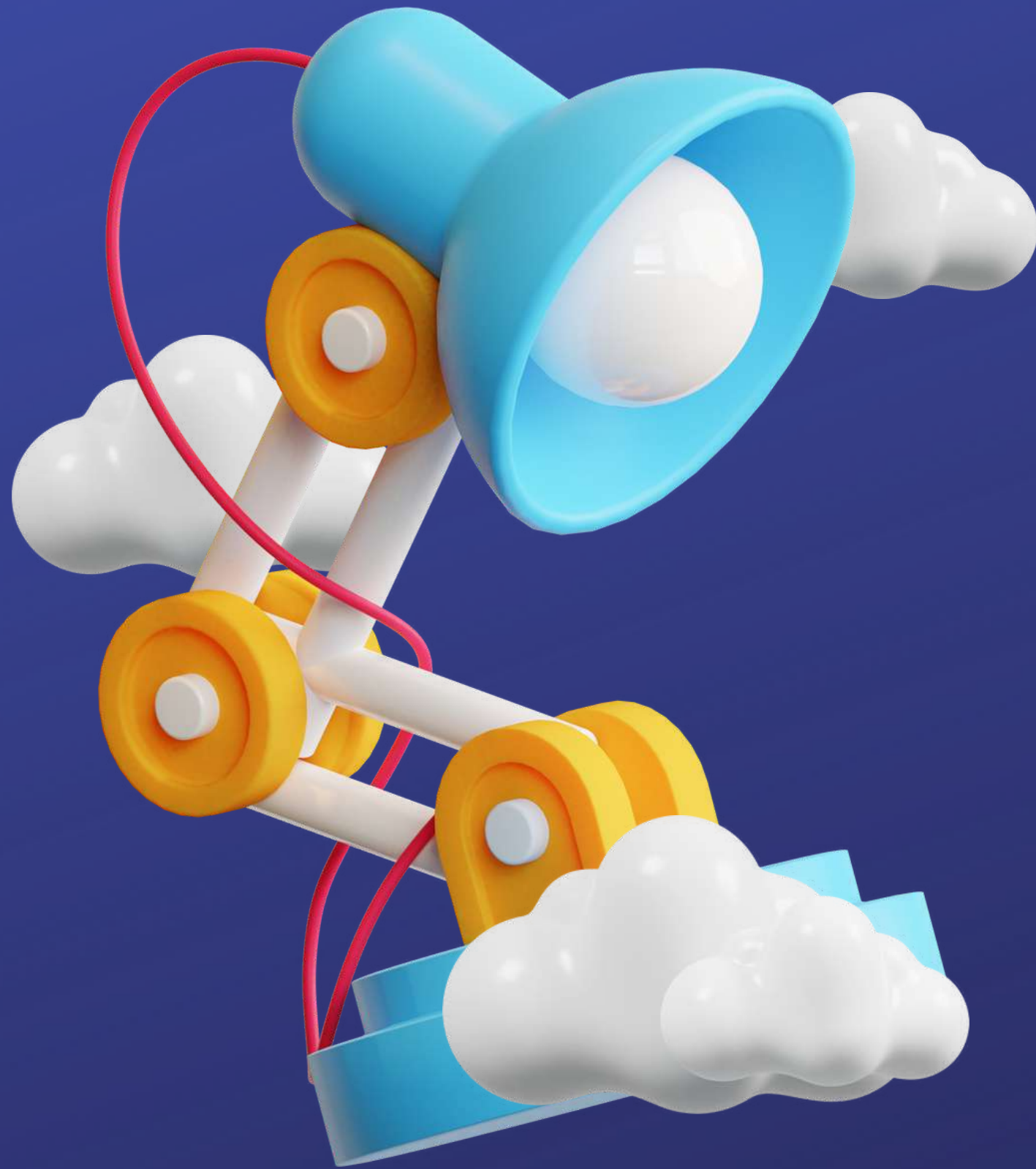
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Lesson Agenda

- Conjunctions
- Coordinating Conjunctions
- Subordinating Conjunctions
- Correlative Conjunctions





Lesson Objectives



Define the meaning of a conjunction.



Differentiate between coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions.



Construct sentences with the correct conjunction usage.

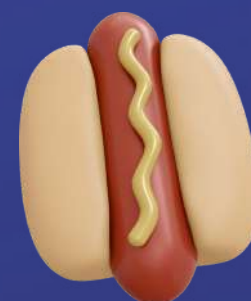


Try this!

Use the images in the box and the words in the middle to construct sensible sentences.



1



and



2



but



3



or



4



so



Ex: 1 - Hot dogs and burgers are junk food.



CONJUNCTIONS

Definition:

A conjunction is a word that links other words, phrases, or clauses together.

Conjunctions can be classified as coordinating, subordinating, or correlative.

Examples:

Samira and Aaron are classmates.



The conjunction "and" here functions as a coordinating conjunction.

Both Samira and Aaron were there.



The conjunctions "both" and "and" here function as correlative conjunctions.

Let's stay until the show is over.



The conjunction "until" here functions as a subordinating conjunction.





Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions connect words, phrases, and sentences that are equivalent or coordinate.

Example

Samira and Aaron are classmates.



The coordinating conjunction "and" above connects two nouns: "Samira" and "Aaron."

The food was delicious, but expensive.



The coordinating conjunction "but" above connects two adjectives: "delicious" and "expensive."

There are seven coordinating conjunctions: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.*





Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions connect independent clauses to dependent clauses.

Example

She started reading when she was five.



The subordinating conjunction "when" above connects two clauses: the independent clause and the dependent clause.

Because of the weather, she decided to stay home.



The subordinating conjunction "because" above connects two clauses: the independent clause and the dependent clause.





Subordinating Conjunctions

Here are some of the commonly used subordinating conjunctions:

after	in order that	when
although	since	whenever
as	than	where
as if	though	whereas
as soon as	till	wherever
because	unless	while



Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs to connect words, phrases, and clauses.

Example

Either Samira or Aaron will continue the report.



The conjunctions "either" and "or" are used in pairs and function as correlative conjunctions.

Not only the staff but also the president joined the meeting.



The conjunctions "not only" and "but also" are used in pairs and function as correlative conjunctions.





Do you have any questions?

send them to
contact@mdorado.ro

we will be happy to help





**Thank you for your
participation in the
M&DORADO English
class!**

Maria Toma | January 2023