

Date: _____

ADVERB OF PLACE

Adverb of place always talks about location where the action of verb is being carried out. Adverbs of place are normally placed after the sentence's object or main verb. Adverb of place can be directional.

EXAMPLES

* Up, down, around, away, on, in etc.

* The kids went outside.

* He is climbing up the wall.

ADVERB OF TIME

Adverb of time tells us when an action happened and also for how long or how often.

EXAMPLES

* Tomorrow, yesterday, today, at, late, now, early etc.

* I want it now.

* He came yesterday

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ADJECTIVE

It modifies a noun or noun phrase. Its syntactic role is to change information given by noun. They are usually positioned before a noun or pronoun, some sentences contain multiple adjectives.

EXAMPLES

* Sweet, sharp, big, beautiful etc

* They live in a beautiful house.

* My sister is a strong girl.

CONJUNCTION

Conjunction is a part of speech that is used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate the words in the same clauses. It helps to connect thoughts, actions and ideas as well as nouns, clause and other parts of speech. Conjunctions are also useful for market lists.

EXAMPLES

* But, and, if etc

* Merry went to super market and bought oranges.

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INTERJECTION

Interjection is a word or phrase that expresses a sudden or strong feelings. This word is grammatical independent from the words around it. It does not modify or get modify like other parts of speech.

EXAMPLES

* Alas!, Flussy!, Bless you!, Ahh! etc.

* Yay! I can't believe you are actually coming here.