**[Adjective](http://partofspeech.org/adjective/%22%20%5Co%20%22adjective)**

This part of  a speech is used to describe a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives can specify the quality, the size, and the number of nouns or pronouns.

Use [this link to get a list of adjectives](http://adjectivesstarting.com/).

Sample Sentences:

* The carvings are *intricate*.
* The italicized word describes the appearance of the noun “carvings.”
* I have *two* hamsters.
* The italicized word “two,” is an adjective which describes the number of the noun “hamsters.”
* Wow! That doughnut is *huge*!
* The italicized word is an adjective which describes the size of the noun “doughnut.”

[**Verb**](http://partofspeech.org/verb)

This is the most important part of a speech, for without a verb, a sentence would not exist. Simply put, this is a word that shows an action (physical or mental) or state of being of the subject in a sentence.

Examples of “State of Being Verbs” : *am*, *is*, *was*, *are*, and *were*

Sample Sentences:

* As usual, the Stormtroopers*missed* their shot.
* The italicized word expresses the action of the subject “Stormtroopers.”
* They are always prepared in emergencies.
* The verb “are” refers to the state of being of the pronoun “they,” which is the subject in the sentence.

[**Adverb**](http://partofspeech.org/adverb/)

Just like adjectives, adverbs are also used to describe words, but the difference is that adverbs describe adjectives, verbs, or another adverb.

The different types of adverbs are:

* **Adverb of Manner**– this refers to how something happens or how an action is done.
* Example: Annie *danced* gracefully.
* The word “gracefully” tells how Annie *danced*.
* **Adverb of Tim**e- this states “when” something happens or “when” it is done.
* Example: She came *yesterday*.
* The italicized word tells when she “came.”
* **Adverb of Place**– this tells something about “where” something happens or ”where” something is done.
* Example:  Of course, I looked everywhere!
* The adverb “everywhere” tells where I “looked.”
* **Adverb of Degree**– this states the intensity or the degree to which a specific thing happens or is done.
* Example: The child is *very* talented.
* The italicized adverb answers the question, “To what degree is the child talented?”

[**Preposition**](http://partofspeech.org/pre)

This part of a speech basically refers to words that specify location or a location in time.

Examples of Prepositions: *above, below, throughout, outside, before, near,*and *since*

Sample Sentences:

* Micah is hiding*under* the bed.
* The italicized preposition introduces the prepositional phrase “under the bed,” and tells **where** Micah is hiding.
* *During* the game, the audience never stopped cheering for their team.
* The italicized preposition introduces the prepositional phrase “during the game,” and tells **when** the audience cheered.

[**Conjunction**](http://partofspeech.org/conjuction/)

The conjunction is a part of a speech which joins words, phrases, or clauses together.

Examples of Conjunctions:  *and, yet, but, for, nor, or,*and *so*

Sample Sentences:

* This cup of tea is delicious *and* very soothing.
* Kiyoko has to start all over again *because* she didn’t follow the professor’s instructions.
* Homer always wanted to join the play,*but* he didn’t have the guts to audition.

The italicized words in the sentences above are some examples of conjunctions.