



SUVA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
YEAR 10 ENGLISH

WEEK 1

Allocated time: 30 minutes per worksheet

Worksheet 2

TOPIC: Parts of Speech

EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

- Identify part of speech as used in the sentence
- Show how the words relate to each other
- Form words according to the part of speech specified

Parts of Speech

<p>Noun</p> <p>A <i>noun</i> names a person, place, thing, or idea.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Person</td> <td>Place</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maria boy doctor</td> <td>New York park outer space</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thing</td> <td>Idea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pen watermelon Statue of Liberty</td> <td>fairness friendliness acceptance</td> </tr> </table>	Person	Place	Maria boy doctor	New York park outer space	Thing	Idea	pen watermelon Statue of Liberty	fairness friendliness acceptance	<p>Pronoun</p> <p>A <i>pronoun</i> replaces the name of a person, place, thing or idea in a sentence.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>you</td> <td>he</td> <td>him</td> <td>those</td> </tr> <tr> <td>we</td> <td>she</td> <td>her</td> <td>these</td> </tr> <tr> <td>they</td> <td>me</td> <td>this</td> <td>each</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>it</td> <td>that</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	you	he	him	those	we	she	her	these	they	me	this	each		it	that		<p>Verb</p> <p>A <i>verb</i> tells a noun's action or state of being.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Action</td> <td>State of Being</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ask jump think want run dance eat fix</td> <td>is am are be have has was were</td> </tr> </table>	Action	State of Being	ask jump think want run dance eat fix	is am are be have has was were
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<p>Adjective</p> <p>An <i>adjective</i> describes a noun or pronoun.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Size/Shape</td> <td>Odor/Taste</td> </tr> <tr> <td>tiny long oval</td> <td>nutty flowery sour</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Texture</td> <td>Appearance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>prickly smooth leathery</td> <td>bright beautiful faded</td> </tr> </table>	Size/Shape	Odor/Taste	tiny long oval	nutty flowery sour	Texture	Appearance	prickly smooth leathery	bright beautiful faded	<p>Article</p> <p>An <i>article</i> comes before a noun in a sentence and sometimes shows if the noun refers to a specific or general person, place, or thing.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>General</td> <td>Specific</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a dog a farm an apple an octopus</td> <td>the dog the farm the apple the octopus</td> </tr> </table>	General	Specific	a dog a farm an apple an octopus	the dog the farm the apple the octopus	<p>Adverb</p> <p>An <i>adverb</i> tells how, how often, when, or where. It can describe a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>How</td> <td>How often</td> </tr> <tr> <td>loudly quickly</td> <td>always never</td> </tr> <tr> <td>When</td> <td>Where</td> </tr> <tr> <td>before soon</td> <td>away inside</td> </tr> </table>	How	How often	loudly quickly	always never	When	Where	before soon	away inside								
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<p>Preposition</p> <p>A <i>preposition</i> shows the relationship (such as direction, time, or placement) between a noun or pronoun and another word in a sentence.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>about</td> <td>around</td> <td>into</td> </tr> <tr> <td>across</td> <td>before</td> <td>through</td> </tr> <tr> <td>after</td> <td>between</td> <td>to</td> </tr> </table>	about	around	into	across	before	through	after	between	to	<p>Conjunction</p> <p>A <i>conjunction</i> joins two ideas or shows the relationship between two parts of a sentence.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>and</td> <td>so</td> <td>until</td> </tr> <tr> <td>because</td> <td>though</td> <td>while</td> </tr> <tr> <td>but</td> <td>or</td> <td>unless</td> </tr> </table>	and	so	until	because	though	while	but	or	unless	<p>Interjection</p> <p>An <i>interjection</i> expresses strong emotion and is often followed by an exclamation point.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Aw</td> <td>Hurry up!</td> <td>Hey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bravo!</td> <td>Oh no!</td> <td>Well</td> </tr> </table>	Aw	Hurry up!	Hey	Bravo!	Oh no!	Well				
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Activity: Put the listed words in their correct category.



PARTS OF SPEECH

nouns

name a person, a place or a thing

pronouns

used instead of a noun

verbs

express an action or a state

adjectives

describe a person or a thing

Put the words in the correct category.

everybody these lion type skip
 blue Rachel our want advice
 throw know pointed that smart
 yourselves patience run
 me spell did himself bright
 Sydney excellent easy students
 which will volleyball modern woollen who
 western trouble skiing she be

nouns	verbs	pronouns	adjectives
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

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Connectors:

Connectors are used to join and connect clauses. They express different things.

And <i>And</i> expresses addition. When we use it, we add something to the previous clause.	But <i>But</i> expresses contrast. When we use it we are opposing two ideas.
Because <i>Because</i> expresses cause. When we use it we are presenting a reason.	So <i>So</i> expresses the result of something stated on the previous clause.

Now join the two sentences using appropriate connectors.

1. I can't speak French. I can speak German.

2. You can't go to the park. It is closed.

3. She is thin. She eats a lot.

4. Barbara is intelligent. She gets good grades.

5. Michael doesn't study. He gets good grades.

6. Richard didn't go to work. He had the flu.

7. I was very nervous. I didn't pass the driving test.

8. Samuel goes to school by bus. I go with him.

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Fill each sentence with *and* or *but*.

1. I am fat _____ I am happy.
2. Charles is a very hard-working man _____ he got the promotion.
3. They didn't see that film _____ they know the plot.
4. Sue is an attentive student _____ she is not very intelligent.
5. Jim is a rude boy _____ nobody likes him.
6. The lift is functioning _____ I'll take the stairs.
7. The pupils didn't study for the test _____ they didn't get good results.

Fill each sentence with *because* or *so*.

1. Ian touched the wire _____ he got an electric shock.
2. Ian got an electric shock _____ he touched the wire.
3. I'm going to bed _____ I'm very sleepy.
4. I haven't got enough butter _____ I'm going to buy some.
5. Charles is a very hard-working man _____ he got the promotion.
6. Today is Peter's birthday _____ we have to buy him a present.
7. It's very hot outside _____ we must be cautious.