

Module: English

Subject: listening and writing

Chapter I: From Words to sentences

Lesson 1: parts of speech

Nouns:

A noun is a part of speech that is used to name or identify a (person, place, thing, quality or

an idea). It has many types as follow:

1. Common noun

It is a nonspecific people, place, thing or idea

EX: Man, city, religion...etc

2. Proper noun

Specific people, place, things

EX: Albert Einstein, London...etc

3. Abstract noun

It is something that can not perceive with your senses

EX: belief, love, pride, happiness ...etc

4. Concrete noun

Something that you can perceive with your five senses

EX: apple, lion, eyes, flower... etc

5. Countable noun

Something that can be counted

EX: pencil/ pencils, train/ trains....etc

6. Uncountable noun

Something that cannot be counted

EX: milk, water, snow...etc

7. Compound noun

Made up of two or more small words

EX: textbook, snowball, seafood, sunflower...etc

Verbs:

Verbs happen to be a very essential part of speech, without which, it would be impossible to indicate what the subject is doing. It refers to all actions,

Pronouns:

A pronoun is a substitute for nouns that refers to the subject where it is named or understood in the context of the sentence. It has many types as follow:

1- Subject pronouns:

I, you, he, she, it, we, them

2- Object pronoun

Me, you, him, her, it, us, them

3- Possessive adjective

My, you, his, her, its, our, your, their, mine, yours, hers, ours, theirs

4- Reflex pronouns

Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourself, themselves

Subordinators :

When, because, after, as, just as, as soon as, before, since, so that, that, what, herein, which,

while, even though, whose, thus....etc

What is a clause?

A clause is a group of words that is connected which contains at least a subject and a verb to

construct a meaningful sentence or building blocks of sentences. It is divided to two types as

follow:

1- Independent clause

An independent clause is contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. It can stand alone as a meaningful sentence by itself. It also may have a complement

EX: the sun rose

Water evaporates rapidly in warm climate zones

2- Dependent clause

A dependent clause begins with a subordinator such as when, while, if , that or who It does not express a complete thought, so it is not a sentence by itself. A dependent clause is also called a sentence fragment that is formed with subordinates