



# Parts of speech

## English I

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# Parts of speech

- The role a word plays in a sentence indicates which part of speech it belongs to.
- According to Cambridge Dictionary, part of speech is “one of the grammatical groups, such as noun, verb, and adjective, into which words are divided depending on their use”.

# Parts of speech

Noun

Pronoun

Verb

Adjective

Adverb

Conjunction

Preposition

Interjection

# Noun

- The name of something, like a person, animal, place, thing, or concept.
- **Place**– Algeria, Jijel, Sea, River, etc.
- **Person**– Ahmed, Layla, Teacher, Engineer, Scientist, Cardiologist, Politicians, etc.
- **Things**– Trees, Forest, Paper, Glass, Metals, Plastic, etc.
- **Ideas**–Invention, Conclusion, Argument, etc.
- **Actions**: Writing, listening, studying, etc.

# Types of Noun

## Types of Nouns



### COMMON

*Used to name people, places or things in GENERAL. It refers to the class or type of person or thing (without being specific).*

**Examples:** girl, city, animal, house, food

VS

### PROPER

*Used to name a SPECIFIC (or individual) person, place or thing. Proper nouns begin with a capital letter.*

**Examples:** John, London, Pluto, France

### COUNTABLE

*Have a singular and a plural form and can be used with a number or a/an before it. They are sometimes called Count Nouns*

**Examples:** car, desk, cup, house, bike

VS

### UNCOUNTABLE

*Cannot be counted. They often refer to substances, liquids, and abstract ideas. They are sometimes called Mass Nouns.*

**Examples:** wood, milk, air, happiness

# Types of Noun

## CONCRETE

*Refer to people or things that exist physically and that at least one of the senses can detect.*

**Examples:** dog, tree, apple, moon, sock

VS

## ABSTRACT

*Have no physical existence. They refer to ideas, emotions and concepts you cannot see, touch, hear, smell or taste.*

**Examples:** love, time, fear, freedom

## COMPOUND

*Two or more words that create a noun. They can be written as one word, joined by a hyphen or written as separate words.*

**Examples:** rainfall, son-in-law, credit card

## COLLECTIVE

*Refer to a set or group of people, animals or things. They are often followed by OF + PLURAL NOUN (e.g. bunch of flowers)*

**Examples:** team, pile, stack, flock, bunch

[www.grammar.cl](http://www.grammar.cl)

[www.woodwardenglish.com](http://www.woodwardenglish.com)

[www.vocabulary.cl](http://www.vocabulary.cl)

# Examples of nouns in science

- Math, physics, biology, chemistry, ethics, computer science, engineering
- Hypothesis, experiment, control, model, graph, precision, accuracy, assumption, procedure, observation, method, results, prediction, constant, variable
- Technology, programing, intelligence, device, adapter, energy, creativity, mechanism

# Common Lab Equipment

20 most commonly used equipment in school and college laboratories

## PHYSICS

1



Battery Eliminator

2



Potentiometer

3



Convex Lens

4



Magnet

5



Vernier Caliper

## GLASSWARES

1



Test tube

2



Beaker

3



Flask

4



Reagent Bottle

5



Funnel



## DEVICES

1



Bunsen burner

2



Microscope

3



Hot plate

4



Magnetic stirrer

5



Water bath

## SAFETY EQUIPMENT

1



Lab glasses

2



Lab coats

3



Nitrile gloves

4



Eye wash

5



Emergency shower

# Examples-Sentences

- **Salma** wrote the **thesis**.
- The **author** presented the **methods** in **chapter** 3 and the **results** in **chapter** 4.
- **Benjamin Franklin** is credited for **discovering** electricity.

# Pronouns

- Pronouns are words used to substitute a noun in a sentence. They are used to avoid repetition and to make sentences easier to understand.
- **Personal pronouns** refer to a specific person or thing.

# Personal Pronouns

1. Subjective personal pronouns are pronouns that act as the subject of a sentence.

I, She, He, It, You, They, We

- **I** passed my English exam.
- **You** showed up late to the lab; **she** performed the experiment alone.
- **He** was able to solve the homework, but **we** are still trying.

# Personal Pronouns

2. Objective personal pronouns are pronouns that act as the object of a sentence.

*me, you, her, him, it, us, you, them*

- The teacher asked my colleague and **me** to bring our books tomorrow.
- Please ask **them** to come to class on time.
- The lab report has to be submitted by **her** within today.
- Our teacher is satisfied with **us**.

# Personal Pronouns

3. Possessive personal pronouns are pronouns that show possession.

Mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs

- Is this book **yours** or **his**?
- All the books are **mine**.
- Nobody's house has as many books as **theirs**, not even **ours**.

# Personal pronouns

|                                 | Subjective pronouns | Objective pronouns | Possessive pronouns |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> person          | I                   | Me                 | Mine                |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> person          | You                 | You                | Yours               |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> person          | She, he, it         | Her, him, it       | Hers, his, its      |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> person (plural) | We                  | Us                 | Ours                |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> person (plural) | You                 | You                | Yours               |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> person (plural) | They                | Them               | Theirs              |

# Personal pronouns- Exercise

Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns

- Do you know \_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_ is my supervisor.
- Salma is a smart student. \_\_\_\_ has won many competitions.
- Would \_\_\_\_ like to perform the experiment today?
- Do you see this book with my name on it? It is \_\_\_\_.
- Is the notebook \_\_\_\_? It was on your desk.



# Verb

- A verb is a word that describes an action, occurrence, or state. It expresses what the subject of a sentence does. A complete sentence must contain at least one verb.
- Examples of verbs: show, compare, suggest, repost, determine, examine, describe, investigate, indicate, demonstrate, reveal, confirm, support, contribute, measure, discuss.

# Examples of verbs in scientific writing

- **Past tense**

- We collected the samples from . . .
- They determined the growth rate of . . .
- The researchers reported an increase in . . .
- In 2022, the author published a novel method. . .
- He observed an unusual behavior in . . .
- The velocity increased sharply at . . .

# Examples of verbs in scientific writing

- **Present tense**

- Bacteria have a profound influence on . . .
- There is a growing need to develop . . .
- The Reynolds number provides a measure of . . .
- Smoking increases the risk of. . .
- This review covers the principle of
- This paper presents the results of . . .

# Examples of verbs in scientific writing

- **Future tense**

- These factors will be addressed in the following three sections respectively. . .
- The effect of mass on velocity will be the object of future research . . .
- Future work will include a deeper investigation of the influence of . . .

# Exercises

Find the nouns connected with the following verbs:

Discover

Invent

Analyze

Observe

Appear

Appoint

Decide

Resist

# References

- <https://academicguides.waldenu.edu/writingcenter>
- <https://arts.uottawa.ca/writingcentre>