



## P1-P2 English

### 詞類

### Parts of Speech

#### 1. Parts of Speech (詞類)

- Definition: a category to which a word is assigned in accordance with its syntactic functions.
- “4 BIG KINGS”: VNAA – Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs
- 8 Major Parts of Speech: Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, **Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections**
- **9 Parts of Speech:** Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections, **Articles**
- **12 Parts of Speech:** Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections, Articles, **Numerals, Quantifiers, Interrogative Words**

#### 2. Verbs [v] 動詞

- Refer to actions or status
- Examples: be, look, keep, go, have, etc
- E.g. The flower **smells** good!

#### Learning Gist

- Tenses: present tenses; past tenses; future tenses
- Voices: active; passive
- Formation of verbs
- Most common verbs: be, have, do, and others



- Modal verbs: ability; certainty & possibility; advice, obligation & necessity; permission, requests, offers and suggestions; used to & would; need & dare
- Linking verbs
- Phrasal verbs
- Infinitive and gerunds
- Subject-verb agreements
- Conditionals: Zero, first, second, third, mixed, others \*
- Direct and indirect (reported) speech \*

### 3. Nouns [n] 名詞

- Describe people, animals, places, or some abstract concepts
- Examples: Cinderella, dog, London, future
- **TEMPO: Time, Event, Man, Place, Object**
- E.g. May I have a cup of still **water**?

#### Learning Gist

- Formation of nouns – roots, prefixes, suffixes
- Countable & uncountable nouns: book (countable); wind (uncountable)
- Gender of nouns: masculine (waiter), feminine (waitress), common gender (child), neuter (table)
- Compound nouns: taxi driver; check-in
- Proper nouns: people, place, seasons, organisations, important posts (President)

### 4. Adjectives [adj] 形容詞

- Describe or modify the noun or pronoun
- Examples: good, special, bad, beautiful, energetic, etc.

- E.g. The story is **frightening**.

### Learning Gist

- Formation of adjectives: -able, -ive, -ous, etc
- Compound adjectives: a ten-year-old boy, a ten-kilo watermelon, etc
- Participial adjectives: exciting (present participle) VS excited (past participle)
- Comparative & superlative adjectives: -er, -est, more, the most, etc
- Order of adjectives

## 5. Adverbs [adv] 副詞

- Describe or modify:

- (1) verbs;
- (2) adjectives;
- (3) adverbs;
- (4) ideas / sentences

- Examples: slowly, most, nearly, etc.

\*\*\* Non-ly adverbs: very, fast, near, high, last, wide, etc

- E.g. Mary smiled **cheerfully**. [modifying verbs]
- E.g. Nancy is **very** smart. [modifying adjectives]
- E.g. Alex swims **extremely** fast. [modifying adverbs]
- E.g. **Firstly**, we don't have enough money, [modifying ideas / sentences]

### Learning Gist

- Formation of adverbs
- Adverbs of time frequency: at 10 o'clock; yesterday; just, lately, soon, etc
- Adverbs of degree & intensifier: fairly, quite, rather, much, far, a lot, any, a lot, etc.

- Adverbs of place: on the street, abroad, downstairs, upwards, etc.
- Order of adverbs
- Comparison of adverbs: carefully, more carefully, the most carefully; hard, harder, the hardest; badly, worse, the worst / well, better, the best

## 6. The VNAA (Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs) Table

	Verb [v]	Noun [n]	Adjective [adj]	Adverb [v]
1	enable 使能夠; 使可能	ability 能力; 才能, 才智	able 能夠做某事	ably 熟練地; 有技巧地
2	act 行為, 行事; 舉止, 表現	action 行為; 作為; 所做之事	active 忙於...的	actively 積極地
3	add 增加; 添加	addition 增加; 添加	additional 外加的, 附加的; 額外的; 另外的	additionally 另外
4	agree 持相同意見; 贊成, 贊同	agreement 意見一致; 同意; 應允	agreeable 令人愉悅的, 愜意的, 宜人的	agreeably 令人愉快地, 愜意地
5	anger 使生氣, 激怒	anger 怒, 憤怒; 怒火	angry 發怒的, 憤怒的, 生氣的	angrily 憤怒地

## 7. Pronouns [pron] 代名詞

- Replace the noun or noun phrase already mentioned earlier.
- Examples: he, she, it, they, this, that
- E.g. Thomas loves football. **He** goes to playground every week.



		Personal Pronouns		Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
		Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns			
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	Singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
	Plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	Singular	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	Plural	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	Singular	he / she / it	him / her / it	his / her / its	his / hers / its	himself / herself / itself
	Plural	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

### Learning Gist

- Personal pronouns, possessive adjectives, possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns
- Empty subject & one: It is cold; one, ones.
- Definite & indefinite pronouns
- Relative pronouns: that, who, whom, whose, which, where, etc.

## 8. Prepositions [prep] 介系詞

- Used with the noun or pronoun to show the relationship between words
- Examples: in, on, at, before, behind
- E.g. We play basketball **on** the court.

Place	Time	Directions	Others
<p><b>in, on, at</b></p> 	<p><b>in, on, at</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in</li> <li>• on</li> <li>• under</li> <li>• next to (beside)</li> <li>• behind</li> <li>• in front of</li> <li>• between</li> <li>• above</li> <li>• over</li> <li>• beneath</li> <li>• through</li> <li>• around</li> <li>• ...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by</li> <li>• with</li> <li>• without</li> <li>• of</li> <li>• among</li> <li>• about</li> <li>• against</li> <li>• for</li> <li>• despite</li> <li>• until</li> <li>• through out</li> <li>• within</li> <li>• ...</li> </ul>

### Learning Gist

- Different types of prepositions
- Prepositions of place, time, directions
- Easily confused prepositions
- Phrasal verbs: look, look after, look up, look down on, look up to, etc.

## 9. Conjunctions [conj] 連接詞 & Interjections [int] 感嘆詞

### Conjunctions [conj] 連接詞

- Connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences
- Examples: and, but, so, if, when, after, as, since, before, although, unless, provided that, because, as long as, apart from, while, or, until, whilst, whereas
- E.g. My mother went to the supermarket **and** bought some milk.

### Interjections [int] 感嘆詞

- Express a strong feeling
- Examples: great, terrific, excellent, oh, dear me
- E.g. **Oh**, what a pity!



## 10. Parts of Speech

Parts of Speech	Definition	Examples	Sample Sentence
<b>Verbs</b>	Refer to actions or status	look, keep	The flower <b>smells</b> good!
<b>Nouns</b>	Describe people, animals, places, or some abstract concepts	Cinderella, dog, London, future	May I have a cup of still <b>water</b> ?
<b>Adjectives</b>	Describe or modify the noun or pronoun	good, special, bad, beautiful, energetic	The story is <b>frightening</b> .
<b>Adverbs</b>	Describe or modify the verb, adjective, or adverb	very, slowly, most, nearly	Shenzhen has developed <b>very</b> fast.
<b>Pronouns</b>	Replace the noun or noun phrase already mentioned earlier	he, she, it, they, this, that	Thomas loves football. <b>He</b> goes to playground every week.
<b>Prepositions</b>	Used with the noun or pronoun to show the relationship between words	in, on, at, before, behind	We play basketball <b>on</b> the court.
<b>Conjunctions</b>	Connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences	and, or, but, if, because	My mother went to the supermarket <b>and</b> bought some milk.
<b>Interjections</b>	Express a strong feeling	great, terrific, excellent, oh, dear me	<b>Oh</b> , what a pity!
<b>Articles</b>	Remind a noun is going to follow	a, an, the	Amy gives me <b>an</b> orange every day.
<b>Numerals</b>	Refer to the number or the order	one, hundred, thousand, first, twenty-fifth	<b>Four</b> of them are teachers.
<b>Quantifiers</b>	Refer to the unit of quantity	bottle, pair, box, cup	My mother bought a <b>basket</b> of eggs.
<b>Interrogative Words</b>	Lead a special question	why, when, who, what, how	<b>Why</b> did you choose this colour?