

Parts of

The girl screamed, “Help!” and she saw a young boy quickly run to the rescue.

<h2>Verb</h2> <p>A verb can express a state of being. It can tell what action someone or something is doing.</p> <p>Action: think/sleep/walk State of being: am/are/is/were</p>	<h2>Nouns</h2> <p>It is the name of a person, place or thing.</p> <p>Person: boy/man/principal Place: library/home/university Thing: pen/marker/cat</p>	<h2>Pronouns</h2> <p>It is used in place of a noun in a sentence. A pronoun may take the place of the name of a person, place or thing.</p> <p>Examples: I/it/you/we/she/they/me/he</p>
<h2>Adverb</h2> <p>Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. You can recognize adverbs easily because many of them are formed by adding -ly. They tell how, when, where, and to what degree.</p> <p>When: today/ How: quickly /Where: inside /To what degree: barely</p>	<h2>Adjectives</h2> <p>It describes a noun or a pronoun.</p> <p>Examples: happy, strong, brave</p>	<h2>Article</h2> <p>The words <i>a</i>, <i>an</i>, and <i>the</i> that can be used before nouns in a sentence.</p> <p>a: a dog, a cat an: an apple the: the bird, the boy</p>
<h2>Preposition</h2> <p>A preposition combines with a noun or pronoun to form a phrase that tells something about another word in a sentence.</p> <p>Examples: under, from, to</p>	<h2>Conjunction</h2> <p>It joins single words or group of words in a sentence.</p> <p>Examples: and, but, or</p>	<h2>Interjection</h2> <p>It expresses strong feelings or emotions. An interjection can be a single word in a phrase.</p> <p>Examples: Oh! /Ah! /Aww! /Ouch! /Help!</p>