

PARTS OF SPEECH

Fill in the following table describing 1. the grammatical definition of each part of speech, 2. the function (or how you'd describe that part of speech to students), 3. an example word, 4. a sentence that includes that example and 5. the function of that sentence. The first one is exemplified.

Part of speech	1. Definition	2. Function	3. Example	4. Example sentence	5. Function of that sentence
noun	a person, place, thing, state or quality	a person/ place/ thing/ idea	chair	This is a chair.	Identifying objects
verb					
adjective					
adverb					
preposition					
conjunction					
determiner					

Part of speech	1. Definition	2. Function	3. Example	4. Example sentence	5. Function of that sentence
interjection					

TYPES OF VERBS

The following is an extract from the book *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll:

"Take some more tea," the March Hare said to Alice, very earnestly.

"I've had nothing yet," Alice replied in an offended tone, "so I can't take more."

"You mean you can't take *less*," said the Hatter: "it's very easy to take *more* than nothing."

"Nobody asked *your* opinion," said Alice."

1. Identify all the verbs and see if you can find examples of the following:

- a) irregular verbs:
- b) regular verbs:
- c) dynamic verbs:
- d) stative verbs:
- e) transitive verbs:
- f) intransitive verbs:
- g) verbs marked for aspect:
- h) the imperative mood:

VERB FORMS

1. Using what you now know about verb forms, look at the following sentences and a) underline all verb forms in them, and b) name them. The first one is done for you.

This is an example of what you have to do.

*present simple,
3rd person singular form*

*base infinitive
form form*

- a. I need to start being more patient if I want this to work.
- b. Since I'm interested in learning, coming here is always a motivating experience.
- c. I don't like listening to audio books, written texts are way easier to understand.
- d. He's in trouble. Help him, please.
- e. Analyzing is always best.

FUNCTIONS OF MODAL AND PAST MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS

1. For each of the sentences below, specify if they express:

- (1) ability
- (2) likelihood/probability
- (3) permission
- (4) prohibition
- (5) obligation/duty

- a. It can't be five o'clock.
- b. Can you touch your toes?
- c. I'm sorry, you can't eat in here.
- d. She could speak three languages by the time she was six.
- e. It could rain tomorrow.
- f. He asked me if he could smoke in here.
- g. You may sit if you wish.
- h. Dictionaries may not be used in the exam.
- i. You might be right.
- j. Might I have a look at your photos?
- k. I must get a move on.
- l. You mustn't tell a soul.
- m. They should be there by now.
- n. We should write and apologise.
- o. You shouldn't really do that, you know.

2. The following quotes use past modals. Order them in descending probability, being 1 the one that expresses the most probability of all:

- _____ "It may have been in pieces, but I gave you the best of me." – *Jim Morrison*
- _____ "You might have lost some mayor battles, but you survived and you're still here."
– *Paulo Coelho*
- _____ "If only you could have recognized what was always yours, you could have found
what was never lost." – *Lisa Berndi, Letter from an Unknown Woman (movie)*
- _____ "Years ago, some poor fellow must have found himself stranded on that island,
and like me thought he might stay there forever." – *Pi Patel, Life of Pi (novel)*
- _____ "He doesn't eat it. He can't have taken it." – *Frodo, The Lord of the Rings (movie)*

3. What do the following past modals express?

- a. You should have listened to our parents. _____
- b. I would have helped you. _____
- c. I should have visited him in the hospital. _____
- d. You needn't have given me anything in return. _____