

PREPOSITION: Indicates relationships to nouns or pronouns forming a phrase. Adjectives can typically come between the preposition and its object.

Examples: in addition
 on the desk
 for this special occasion

These phrases can function as either adjectives or adverbs depending on what they modify in the sentence.

CONJUNCTION: Connects words, phrases, or clauses. Coordinating conjunctions join equal items, subordinating conjunctions link less important to more important ideas, and correlative conjunctions merge in pairs.

Coordinating: Joe and James will take minutes, but they don't want to type them.
Subordinating: Although we wanted to leave early on Christmas Eve, the director played Scrooge instead of Santa.
Correlative: Not only do we need new forms, but we also need a new printer to produce them.

INTERJECTION: Conveys strong feelings.

Examples: Aha!
 Super!
 @#*%z! (This one works well while trying to master grammar!)

NOTE: The part of speech of a specific word will vary with its use. For example, the word CARE functions differently in these sentences.

1. We sent a CARE package.
2. CARE must be taken when plugging in the computer.
3. Many high school students do not CARE about English.



Can you figure out the three parts of speech?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____