

# 5: PARTS OF SPEECH ANALYSIS

Here is an example of how the word **HOUSE** can appear as different **Parts of a Sentence**.

As a Subject: ► This **house** is big.

As a Verb: ► They **house** the tractor in the shed to keep it dry.

As an Adjective: ► The **house** plant grew quickly.

As a Direct Object: ► The family bought a new **house**.

As an Indirect Object: ► The painter gave the **house** a coat of paint

Here is an example of how the word **WASH** can appear as different **Parts of a Sentence**.

As a Subject: ► The **wash** was done on Saturday.

As a Verb: ► He **will wash** the car tomorrow.

As an Adjective: ► The **wash** drawing was a beautiful landscape.

As a Direct Object: ► Put the **wash** in the dryer.

As an Indirect Object: ► Mother gave her **wash** some laundry whitener.

Here is an example of how the word **FACE** can appear as different **Parts of a Sentence**.

As a Subject: ► Her **face** was radiant with happiness.

As a Verb: ► These unhappy students **face** two exams in one day.

As an Adjective: ► The dirty **face** cloth was put in the wash.

As a Direct Object: ► The clown changed his **face** into a frown.

As an Indirect Object: ► She gave her **face** a makeover.

Beside each sentence, write the part of speech for each word in italics. Answers are provided at the end of Stairway to Grammar.

Source: Based on **Exercise 21** in Exercises in the Structure of English, First Book (1963), by Gordon H. Allison.

1. Farmers *till* the soil.
2. Look in the *till*.
3. Stay *till* the next train.
4. Do not lose a *second*.
5. I *second* the motion.
6. She won *second* prize.
7. We walked *about*.
8. We talked *about* basketball.
9. The tops of the mountains are seen *above* the clouds.
10. The captain went *above*.
11. He ran *fast*.
12. He was a *fast* runner.
13. The dieters *fast* twice a week.
14. The *fast* lasted forty days.
15. Turn *over* a new leaf.
16. We came *over* a hill when we neared the town.
17. The house *still* stands.
18. All is now *still*.
19. Alcohol is made in a *still*.
20. The mothers *still* their babies.
21. *That* bird is a robin.
22. *That* is what I meant.
23. A city *that* is set on a hill can never be hidden.
24. I *like* him.
25. He looks *like* his mother.
26. *Like* produces *like*.
27. He got *like* results from both experiments.
28. They *summer* in Muskoka.
29. One swallow does not make a *summer*.
30. This is a *summer* hotel.

Beside each sentence, write the part of speech for each word in italics. Answers are provided at the end of Stairway to Grammar.  
Source based on: **Exercise 22** in Exercises in the Structure of English, First Book (1963), by Gordon H. Allison.

1. The *paper* lay on the table.
2. We *paper* this room often.
3. They cut out *paper* dolls.
4. *That* is her new dress. (Natural sentence order hint: Her new dress is *that*.)
5. *That* dress is new.
6. We had seen the exhibit *before*.
7. We wash *before* meals.
8. The left *before* the party ended.
9. They were tired *but* happy.
10. The police caught all *but* one.
11. We come to *school* regularly.
12. *School* books are bought in the book store.
13. They *school* themselves to endure pain.
14. The Scotch collies *round* up the sheep.
15. The couple bought a *round* table.
16. *Round* the house is a verandah. (Natural sentence order hint: A verandah is *round* the house.)
17. The *telephone* is in his bedroom.
18. The boys *telephone* their friends every night.
19. There are many names in the *telephone* book.
20. We rested *after* dinner.
21. They came *after* you had left.
22. Periodically, our leader asked us to follow *after*.
23. Some illnesses have *after* effects.
24. *What* a day we had! (Natural sentence order hint: We had *what* a day!)
25. *What* did he do? (Natural sentence order hint: He did do *what*?)
26. The whole class stood *up*.
27. The monkey climbed *up* the pole.
28. They *base* their conclusions on facts, not fiction.
29. The student's *base* pay was \$15/hour.
30. The batter reached third *base*.