Parts of Speech in Sentences

Use this key to check answers and read the explanations.

1. What part of speech is library in the sentence The library closes at six?
   A. Noun
   B. Verb
   C. Adverb
   D. Preposition
   Correct answer: A. Noun
   Library names a place and serves as the subject.

2. What part of speech is unfolded in Maya unfolded the map?
   A. Pronoun
   B. Adjective
   C. Verb
   D. Conjunction
   Correct answer: C. Verb
   Unfolded tells what Maya did. It is the sentence’s main verb.

3. In We followed a narrow path, what part of speech is narrow?
   A. Noun
   B. Adjective
   C. Pronoun
   D. Preposition
   Correct answer: B. Adjective
   Narrow describes the path, so it is an adjective.

4. In The bus will arrive soon, what part of speech is soon?
   A. Noun
   B. Adjective
   C. Conjunction
   D. Adverb
   Correct answer: D. Adverb
   Soon tells when the bus will arrive and modifies the verb phrase.

5. In Rosa held the door because she saw a friend coming, what part of speech is she?
   A. Adjective
   B. Pronoun
   C. Conjunction
   D. Preposition
   Correct answer: B. Pronoun
   She refers to Rosa in place of repeating her name.

6. What part of speech is beneath in The keys were beneath the notebook?
   A. Preposition
   B. Verb
   C. Noun
   D. Interjection
   Correct answer: A. Preposition
   Beneath begins the phrase beneath the notebook and shows a spatial relationship.

7. What part of speech is Ouch in Ouch! That sunburn stings?
   A. Conjunction
   B. Adjective
   C. Adverb
   D. Interjection
   Correct answer: D. Interjection
   Ouch is a brief expression of reaction that stands apart from the rest of the sentence.

8. What job does the word or do in We can leave now or wait for Mia?
   A. It acts as an adverb telling when Mia arrives.
   B. It acts as a pronoun referring to Mia.
   C. It acts as a conjunction joining two alternatives.
   D. It acts as a noun naming the activity.
   Correct answer: C. It acts as a conjunction joining two alternatives.
   Or joins the two possible actions, leaving now and waiting.

9. In The wool felt rough, what part of speech is rough?
   A. Adjective
   B. Adverb
   C. Noun
   D. Verb
   Correct answer: A. Adjective
   Rough describes the wool. The linking verb felt connects that description to the subject.

10. In That is an unusually quiet room, what does the adverb unusually modify?

A. The article an
B. The noun room directly
C. The pronoun that
D. The adjective quiet

Correct answer: D. The adjective quiet
Unusually tells the degree to which the room is quiet.

11. Read We need more paint and They paint after school. What are the two uses of paint, in order?

A. Noun, then noun
B. Verb, then noun
C. Noun, then verb
D. Adjective, then adverb

Correct answer: C. Noun, then verb
The first paint names a material. The second tells what people do.

12. Which sentence uses fast as an adverb?

A. The fast train stopped here.
B. Lena ran fast to reach the bus.
C. The climbers stopped their fast at noon.
D. A fast river crosses the valley.

Correct answer: B. Lena ran fast to reach the bus.
In the first sentence, fast describes how Lena ran. Its other uses in the choices describe nouns or name a period of abstaining.

13. Compare The patient child waited with The child waited patiently. What happens to the description when the sentence changes?

A. A verb becomes a noun naming the child.
B. An adverb becomes a noun naming the child.
C. A pronoun becomes a preposition describing the wait.
D. An adjective describing the child becomes an adverb describing the waiting.

Correct answer: D. An adjective describing the child becomes an adverb describing the waiting.
Patient modifies child. Patiently modifies waited.

14. In The light blinked and She carried a light backpack, what are the uses of light in order?

A. Noun, then adjective
B. Verb, then adjective
C. Adjective, then noun
D. Adverb, then verb

Correct answer: A. Noun, then adjective
The first light names an object. The second describes the backpack.

15. In Because the room was cold, we left quickly, which sequence identifies Because, cold, and quickly in order?

A. Adverb, adjective, conjunction
B. Preposition, noun, adjective
C. Conjunction, adjective, adverb
D. Conjunction, adverb, noun

Correct answer: C. Conjunction, adjective, adverb
Because introduces the reason clause, cold describes room, and quickly describes how the group left.