

Grammar Review

PARTS OF SPEECH

ADJECTIVE: Describes a noun or pronoun; tells which one, what kind, or how many.

ADVERB: Describes verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs; tells how, why, when, where, to what extent.

CONJUNCTION: A word that joins two or more structures; may be coordinating, subordinating, or correlative.

INTERJECTION: A word, usually at the beginning of a sentence, that is used to show emotion: one expressing strong emotion is followed by an exclamation point (!); mild emotion followed by a comma (,).

NOUN: Name of person, place, or thing (tells who or what); may be concrete or abstract; common or proper; singular or plural.

PREPOSITION: A word that connects a noun or noun phrase (the object) to another word, phrase, or clause and conveys a relation between the elements.

PRONOUN: Takes the place of a person, place, or thing; can function any way a noun can function; may be nominative, objective, or possessive; may be singular or plural; may be personal (therefore, first, second, or third person), demonstrative, intensive, interrogative, reflexive, relative, or indefinite.

VERB: Word that represents an action or a state of being; may be action, linking, or helping; may be past, present, or future tense; may be singular or plural; may have active or passive

PREDICATE NOMINATIVE: A noun that follows a linking verb and renames the subject of the sentence.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE: A group of words beginning with a preposition and ending with a noun (the object) and used as an adjective or an adverb.

SENTENCE: A group of words containing a subject and a predicate and conveying a complete thought or idea; may be simple (one independent clause), compound (two or more independent clauses), complex (one independent and one or more dependent clauses), or