Verb noun adverb adjective conjunction preposition interjection pronoun

A word that describes action or a state of being.

Action examples: Run, jump, scream, howl, shop, play.

Linking examples: Is, are, was, were, am, be, been.

A person, place, thing, or idea.

Can be *common* meaning regular, everyday things, for example—<u>cat</u>, <u>hallway</u>, <u>rug</u>.

Can be Proper to identify a particular person, place, thing, or idea. These are capitalized.

Examples: Dallas, Mrs. Griffin

Descriptive words that modify (describe) verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs and answer the questions:

How? When? Where? In what manner? To what extent or degree?

Sometimes formed by adding suffix –ly to an adjective. *Example: quickly, darkly*

Descriptive words that modify (describe) either <u>nouns</u> or <u>pronouns</u> and answer the following questions:

Which one? How many? What color? What kind?

Examples: blue, twenty, peach-flavored

A word that joins two phrases or clauses in a sentence.

Example: And, or, nor, but, yet, for, so.

They are used to link the independent clauses of a compound sentence.

Words that show relationships between the other words in a sentence.

When used in a phrase, they can act as adjectives or adverbs.

Examples:

By, down, except, for, inside, like, near, of, past, since, to, under, with.

A word that takes the place of a noun in a sentence.

Examples:

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they.

They can also show possession.

Examples: My, your, his, her, our, their.

An outburst of emotion in a sentence. Sometimes they are punctuated with an exclamation point.

Examples:
Wow! I hit the high score on Guitar
Hero III!

"Whoa, Beauty," the farmer exclaimed as he reigned in his horse.

article subject simple predicate complex compound helping predicate nominative verbs

Often the noun or pronoun completing the action or state of being in a sentence.

Example:

<u>Lacey Ann</u> bought shoes at the Aldo store in Willow Bend.

HINT: Can form predicate into a question to ask who or what is completing the action to figure out the subject in a sentence.

A word that tells which item you are referring to in a sentence. It acts as an adjective.

A, an, the

Sentence structure made of only one independent clause.

Examples:

Birds fly south for the winter months.

I walked through the shopping center and bought a milkshake at Sonic.

The part of the sentence that tells what the subject is or is doing.

Example:

Lacey Ann bought shoes at the Aldo store in Willow Bend.

HINT: Can ask question about the subject to determine the predicate.

Sentence structure of one independent clause joined with one or more dependent clauses.

Example:

Although the Spurs' Tim Duncan scored forty points in the game, Dirk Nowitski and the Mavericks won the conference championship.

Sentence structure made of two or more independent clauses linked by a coordinating conjunction and comma or a semi-colon.

Example:

Jane married George in Dallas, and two years later, Gerald was born.

Verbs that equate the subject with the rest of the sentence. The subject <u>equals</u> the descriptive words or phrases.

Examples:

Priscilla is delightful young woman.

Disney World <u>has been</u> a superb vacation destination for our family.

A noun that renames the subject.

Examples:

William was the <u>Duke of Normandy</u> in October 1066.

Sherry is now the <u>president</u> of the Frisco Junior League.