

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Try to define each part of speech listed below as best as you can first without using a dictionary. Afterwards, you may use a dictionary. Also, give an example of each part of speech.

1. verb \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
2. noun \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
3. pronoun \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
4. article \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
5. adverb \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
6. adjective \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
7. preposition \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
8. determiner \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
9. conjunction (coordinator) \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
10. transition (adverbial) \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
11. phrase \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
12. clause \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
13. sentence \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
14. incomplete sentence (fragment) \_\_\_\_\_  
example: \_\_\_\_\_
15. paragraph \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use the back of this page if you need more space.

1. **verb**- one of the major grammatical groups, and all sentences must contain one. Verbs refer to an action (*do, break, walk, etc.*) or a state (*be, like, own*).
2. **noun**- a word used to refer to people, animals, objects, substances, states, events and feelings. Nouns can be a subject or an object of a verb, can be modified by an adjective and can take an article or determiner. Nouns may be divided into two groups: **countable nouns** have plural forms and **uncountable nouns** do not.
3. **pronoun**- a word that substitutes a noun or noun phrase. There are a number of different kinds of pronouns in English: 1) **demonstrative pronoun** - *this, that, these, those*; 2) **personal pronoun** - *I, you, he, she, etc...*; 3) **possessive pronoun** - *mine, yours, his, etc...*; 4) **reflexive pronoun** - *myself, yourself, etc...*; 5) **interrogative pronoun** - *who, what, where, etc...*; 6) **negative pronoun** - *nothing, no, nobody, etc...*; 7) **reciprocal pronoun** - *each other, etc...*; 8) **relative clause** - *who, whose, which, that, etc...*; 9) **quantifier** - *some, any, something, much, many, little, etc.*
4. **article**- a word that belongs to a group of words which are known as **determiners**, which restrict or specify a noun in some way. *A, an, and the* are called articles. *The* is the **definite article**. It is used to restrict the meaning of a noun to make it refer to something that is known by both the speaker or writer and the listener or reader: *She went to the meeting*. It can also be used to refer back to something that has already been mentioned: *There's a word for that. Now, what is the word?* It can be used to refer forwards to something that is coming: *The key to the front door is under the mat*. It can be used to refer to a group: *The car has changed our way of living*. *A* and *an* are both used for the **indefinite article**. They are used before a singular noun that has a plural form. *A* is used before a consonant sound and *an* is used before a vowel sound. *The boy* refers to a definite, particular boy, but *a boy* refers to no particular boy; it could be any boy. When no article is used, it is sometimes referred to as the **zero article**: *time is money*.
5. **adverb**- usually formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective. An adverb is a word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a noun or noun phrase, determiner, a numeral, a pronoun, or a prepositional phrase, and can sometimes be used as a complement of a preposition.
6. **adjective**- modifies a noun. It describes the quality, state or action that a noun refers to. Adjectives can come before nouns: *a new car*. They can come after verbs such as *be, become, seem, look, etc.*: *that car looks fast*. They can be modified by adverbs: *a very*

*expensive car*. They can be used as complements to a noun: *the extras make the car expensive*

7. **preposition**- a word that links a noun, pronoun or gerund to other words. They can have a variety of meanings: **direction**- *He's going TO the shops*; **location**- *It's IN the box*; **time**- *He left AFTER the lesson had finished*; **possession**- *The Government OF Italy*. Some prepositional phrases can function like single word prepositions: *next to, in front of, etc.*, called **complex prepositions**.
8. **determiner**- used with a noun and restricts the meaning by limiting the reference of the noun. The following types can be used: 1) **article**: *a boy; the girls*; 2) **numeral**: *two cars; the first day*; 3) **possessive adjective**: *my job; their friends*; 4) **quantifier**: *some coffee; few tickets*; 5) **demonstrative adjective**: *this tape; those books*
9. **conjunction**- words like *and, but, when, or, etc.*, which connect words, phrases or clauses.
10. **transition** (linking word/ phrase)- a word (or phrase), often times a type of adverb, that relates a clause to preceding or following clauses.
11. **phrase**- a group of words that go together, but do not make a complete sentence.
12. **clause**- a part of a sentence that usually contains a subject and a verb. It may be connected to another clause or phrase by a conjunction. It is not necessarily a complete sentence on its own.
13. **sentence**- a group of words beginning with a capital letter and ending with a full-stop, exclamation or question mark in written language, containing a main verb.
14. **incomplete sentence (fragment)**- a group of words that cannot stand alone as a complete concept, idea, thought, etc. The words normally are missing one or more necessary grammatical elements to make it a sentence. Please see <http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/fragments.htm> for more info.
15. **topic sentence**- a sentence that sets out the main idea or topic of a paragraph. It is often the first sentence especially when arguing a point where it may well be followed by further information, examples etc.. If the writing is exploring a point, it frequently comes as the last sentence, drawing a conclusion from the argument.
16. **paragraph**- an organizational feature of written English, and many other languages as well. It is a group of sentences, or possibly a single sentence, separated from the rest of the text by a space above and below it or by indenting the first line (leaving a space between the margin and the first word). A paragraph usually contains sentences that deal with one topic, and a new paragraph signals a change of topic.