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

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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.com/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.