

PARTS OF SPEECH

- NOUN:** Name of a person, place, thing or quality.
(examples: Billy, Chicago, pencil, courage).
- PRONOUN:** Word used in place of a noun.
(examples: he, she, it, they, we).
- ADJECTIVE:** Word that describes or limits a noun or pronoun.
(examples: big, blue, mean, pretty).
- VERB:** Word expressing action or state of being.
(examples: write, kiss, is, feels).
- ADVERB:** Word used to modify the meaning of a verb, adjective, or another adverb.
(examples: always, once, quickly, too, there).
- PREPOSITION:** Word used to show the relation between two or more things.
(examples: to, at, under, into, between).
- CONJUNCTION:** Word used to join a word or group of words with another word or group of words.
- INTERJECTION:** An exclamation.
(examples: oh!, wow!).

GRAMMAR

- Subject:** The something or someone talked about or doing the action in a sentence.
(ex.: President Johnson disliked his portrait.)
- Predicate:** The verb plus all its modifiers and complements.
(ex.: President Johnson disliked his portrait.)
- Fused Sentence:** Two sentences run together with no punctuation between them.
(ex.: President Johnson disliked his portrait he felt it made him look too old.)
- Comma Splice:** Two sentences separated only by a comma.
(ex.: President Johnson disliked his portrait, he felt it made him look too old.)
- Fragment:** A group of words presented as a sentence but which lacks the elements of a sentence.
(ex.: Once upon a time.)
- Sentence:** A group of words containing a subject, a verb, and expressing a complete thought.
(ex.: Once upon a time, Jack and Jill tumbled down the hill.)

HELPING VERBS

be
being
been
am
is
are
was
were
may
might
can
could

will
would
must
do
did
does
have
has
had
having
shall
should

PREPOSITIONS

about
above
across
after
against
along
among
around
at
before
behind
below
beneath
besides
between

beyond
by
down
during
for
from
in
inside
into
like
near
of
off
on
onto

over
since
through
to
toward
under
underneath
until
up
upon
with
within
without

1. A preposition shows a relationship between a noun or a pronoun and another word in the sentence.
2. A preposition is always completed by a noun; this noun is called the object of the preposition.

Mary put her book on the table. (**on** is the prep. and **table** is the object of the prep.)

3. The entire group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun is called a prepositional phrase.

Mary put her book on the table. (**on the table** is the prepositional phrase)