

Level I: Parts of Speech

Noun - word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.
(ex: The boy ate steak.)

Pronoun - word that takes the place of a noun.
(ex: I love you.)

Verb - word that shows action or a state of existence.
(ex: I kicked him.)

Adjective - word that describes or modifies a noun.
(ex: We had delicious food.)

Adverb - word that describes or modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.
(ex: He went slowly.)

Preposition - word that shows a relationship between a noun and another word in the sentence.
(ex: We went to the store.)

Conjunction - word that connects two or more phrases or words.
(ex: He and I left town.)

Interjection - word that expresses strong emotion.
(ex: Wow! I like that!)

Common Prepositions: about, above, according to, across, after, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, during, except, for, from, in, in front of, inside, into, in spite of, like, near, of, off, on, out, over, past, since, through, throughout, to, toward, under, until, upon, with

Coordinating Conjunctions
for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Being Verbs (forms of the verb "to be")
am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being

Personal Pronouns
(subject)
I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they.
(object)
me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

Level II: Parts of Sentence

Subject - The part of the sentence that tells who or what is performing the action. (ex: The cook flipped the pancakes.)

* The simple subject is the specific noun or pronoun that performs the action.
(ex: The cook flipped the pancakes.)

Predicate - The part of the sentence that tells the action being performed.
(ex: The cook flipped the pancakes.)

* The simple predicate is the specific verb that tells the action being performed.
(ex: The cook flipped the pancakes.)

Direct Object - The part of the sentence that answers "what?" or "whom?" about the subject and predicate. (ex: The cook flipped [the pancakes].)

Indirect Object - The part of the sentence that answers "to whom?" or "to what?" or "for whom?" or "for what?" about the direct object.
(ex: Bill threw Mary the ball.)

Subject Complement - The part of the sentence that comes after a being or linking verb and renames or modifies the subject.

* A predicate adjective is when the subject complement is an adjective.
(ex: Bill is ugly.)

* A predicate noun is when the subject complement is a noun or noun phrase.
(ex: Bill is a fireman.)

Level IV: Clauses

Clause - a phrase that includes a subject and a predicate.

There are two kinds:

Independent Clause - can stand alone as a complete thought.

(ex: Because I love grapes, I ate ten of them.)

Dependent Clause - cannot stand alone as a complete thought.

(ex: Because I love grapes, I ate ten of them.)

Subordinators: that, which, who, whom, whose (relative pronouns); after, although, as, as if, as long as, because, before, how, if, since, so that, than, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, wherever, whether, while (subordinating conjunctions); who, whom, what, whoever, whenever, whatever, which, whichever, that (introductory words)

Level III: Phrases

Prepositional phrase - a phrase that includes a preposition plus the object of the preposition.
(ex: We went (to the store).)

Appositive phrase - a noun phrase that renames or re-identifies another noun next to it.
(ex: Bill, a fireman, is our friend.)

Verbals - phrases that look like verbs, but act as other parts of speech.

* **Infinitives** - verbals that act as adjectives, adverbs, or nouns, and include the word "to."
(ex: I love (to eat hot dogs).)

* **participles** - verbals that act as adjectives and end in -ing, or -en (or an irregular verb form).
(ex: The (laughing) boy is very happy.)

* **gerunds** - verbals that act as nouns and end in -ing. (ex: We love (skiing).)

Noun phrase - a phrase that includes a noun and its modifiers. (ex: The cook flipped the pancakes.)

Verb phrase - a phrase that includes a verb and its modifiers. (ex: The cook flipped the pancakes.)