

1. **noun** – person, place, thing, or idea

Example:

2. **singular noun** – a noun that shows one person, place, thing, or idea

Example:

3. **plural noun** – a noun showing two or more people, places, things, or ideas by adding s

Example:

4. **add es** – added to make nouns ending in sh, ch, x, s, and z plural

Example:

5. **change y to i and add es** – added to make nouns that end in consonant y plural

Example:

6. **irregular plural noun** – a noun made plural by being spelled differently (no pattern and sometimes the same as the singular)

Example:

7. **possessive noun** – a noun that shows ownership or possession

Example:

8. **'s** – added to make a singular noun and irregular plurals possessive

Example:

9. **s'** – added to make a plural noun possessive

Example:

10. **proper noun** – a noun that names a specific person, place, thing, or idea and begins with a capital

Example:

11. **common noun** – a noun that names any person, place, thing, or idea

Example:

12. **adjective** – modifies or describes a noun or pronoun

Example:

13. **predicate adjective** – an adjective that follows a linking verb

Example:

14. **sensory adjective** – an adjective that describes the sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste of a noun

Example:

15. **quantity adjective** – an adjective that tells how many

Example:

16. **quality adjective** – an adjective that tells what kind

Example:

17. **comparative adjective** – an adjective that uses er or more/less to compare two nouns

Example:

18. **superlative adjective** – an adjective that uses est or most/least to compare three or more nouns

Example:

19. **proper adjective** – adjective made from a proper noun and is capitalized

Example:

20. **articles** – the adjectives a, an, and the

Example:

21. **a** – the article used before singular nouns or other adjectives that start with a consonant

Example:

22. **an** – the article used before singular nouns or other adjectives that start with a vowel

Example:

23. **demonstrative adjective** – the adjectives this, that, these, and those, which point out specific nouns

Example:

24. **this, that** – the demonstrative adjectives used before singular nouns

Example:

25. **these, those** – the demonstrative adjectives used before plural nouns

Example:

26. **pronoun** – used in place of a noun (used to avoid repeating nouns)

Example:

27. **antecedent of a pronoun** – the noun(s) the pronoun replaces

Example:

28. **singular personal pronoun** – a pronoun that takes the place of one person, place, thing, or idea

Example:

29. **plural personal pronoun** – a pronoun that takes the place of more than one person, place, thing, or idea

Example:

30. **subject pronoun** – a pronoun replaces a noun that is the subject of the sentence

Example:

31. **object pronoun** – a pronoun that follows an action verb or a preposition

Example:

32. **possessive pronoun** – a pronoun that shows ownership (doesn't have an apostrophe)

Example:

33. **indefinite pronoun** – a pronoun that does not name the word it replaces

Example:

34. **interrogative pronoun** – a pronoun used to ask a question

Example:

35. **reflexive pronoun** – a pronoun that refers back to the subject

Example:

36. **verb** – expresses action or a state of being and tells what a subject does or is (the main word in the predicate of a sentence)

Example:

37. **action verb** – a verb that tells what the subject does

Example:

38. **linking verb** – links the subject to a predicate noun or a predicate adjective

Example:

39. **to be** – the most common linking verb

Example:

40. **verb tense** – tells when the action takes place

Example:

41. **present tense** – the tense that tells that the action or state of being is happening now or happens regularly

Example:

42. **past tense** – the tense that tells that an action or state of being took place in the past and is over

Example:

43. **ed** – added to make a verb past tense

Example:

44. **double the final consonant and add ed** – used to make a verb past tense when it ends with one vowel and one consonant

Example:

45. **drop the e and added ed** – used to make a verb past tense when it ends in a silent e

Example:

46. **change y to I and added ed** – used to make a verb past tense when it ends in a consonant y

Example:

47. **verb phrase** – made up of a helping verb and a main verb

Example:

48. **future tense** – the tense that tells what is going to happen and uses the helping verb will

Example:

49. **present progressive tense** – the tense that shows that an action is in progress (is happening now and will continue to happen for a period of time)

Example:

50. **active voice** – the voice when the subject does the action

Example:

51. **passive voice** – the voice when the subject does not do the action and uses a form of the verb to be

Example:

52. **adverb** – can modify a verb, adjective or another adverb, telling how, in what way, where, when, or to what extent and often end in ly

Example:

53. **more/less** – used with an adverb when comparing two things

Example:

54. **the most/the least** – used with an adverb when comparing three or more things

Example:

55. **negative** – a word that means “no” or “not”

Example:

56. **preposition** – used to show the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word and can show position, direction, or other relationships

Example:

57. **prepositional phrase** – made up of a preposition, its subject, and any words in between

Example:

58. **object of the preposition** – the noun or pronoun that follows the preposition

Example:

59. **sentence** – a group of words that expresses a complete thought or statement

Example:

60. **declarative sentence** – a sentence that tells something and ends with a period (most common kind of sentence)

Example:

61. **interrogative sentence** – a sentence that asks a question and ends with a question mark

Example:

62. **exclamatory sentence** – a sentence that expresses excitement or other strong feeling and ends with an exclamation point

Example:

63. **imperative sentence** – a sentence that gives a command and ends with a period

Example:

64. **sentence fragment** – a group of words that does not express a complete thought

65. **complete sentence** – a sentence that includes a complete subject and a complete predicate

Example:

66. **subject** – tells who or what a sentence is about

Example:

67. **predicate** – tells what the subject is or does

Example:

68. **complete subject** – includes the main noun or pronoun and all the words related to it

Example:

69. **complete predicate** – contains the verb and all the words related to it

Example:

70. **you** – the subject in an imperative sentence even though it is not stated

Example:

71. **simple subject** – the main noun or pronoun in the complete subject

Example:

72. **simple predicate** – the verb in the complete predicate

Example:

73. **compound sentence** – a sentence made by joining two or more simple sentences joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction

Example:

74. **and, or, but, nor, for, so, yet** – coordinating conjunctions

Example:

75. **clause** – a group of related words that has its own subject and predicate

Example:

76. **independent clause** – a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence

Example:

77. **dependent clause** – a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence

Example:

78. **complex sentence** – a sentence that includes one independent clause and at least one dependent clause

Example:

79. **subordinating conjunction** – begins a dependent clause and connects it to an independent clause to form a complex sentence

Example:

80. **run-on sentence** – a sentence that is made up of two or more sentences that run together without punctuation or a connecting word

Example:

81. **“fused” run-on** – a run-on sentence made of two sentences put together with no punctuation

Example:

82. **“comma splice” run-on** – a run-on sentence made of two sentences put together, separated by a comma

Example:

83. **abbreviation** – a short way of writing a word or group of words

Example:

84. **period** – ends a declarative or imperative sentence

Example:

85. **question mark** – ends an interrogative sentence

Example:

86. **exclamation mark** – ends an exclamatory sentence

Example:

87. **commas** – used to separate three or more items in a series

Example:

88. **, and, but, or** – used to join a compound sentence

Example:

89. **quotation** – used to write the exact words someone says

Example:

90. **quotation marks** – used around titles of short stories, poems, and songs

Example:

91. **underline** – used to show titles of books, movies, television shows, newspapers, and magazines

Example:

92. **apostrophe** – takes the place of the missing letters in a contraction

Example:

93. **colon** – used between the hour and the minutes in time

Example:

94. **double negative** – when two negatives are used in the same sentence (bad)

Example:

95. **can** – means able to

Example:

96. **may** – means allowed to

Example:

97. **lie** – means to rest or recline

Example:

98. **lay** – means to put or place

Example:

99. **who's** – the contraction of who is

Example:

100. **whose** – the whose that shows ownership

Example:

101. **base/root word** – the main part of a word before word parts are added at the beginning or end

Example:

102. **prefix** – the word part that comes before a base word

Example:

103. **suffix** – the word part that comes after a base word

Example:

104. **mis, un, dis, non** – prefixes that mean not or opposite of

Example:

105. **uni, bi, tri, quadr** – prefixes that express number

Example:

106. **suffix** – the word part that comes after a base word

Example:

107. **synonyms** – words that have almost the same meaning

Example:

108. **thesaurus** – a reference book that lists synonyms

Example:

109. **antonyms** – words that have opposite meanings

Example:

110. **homophones** – words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings

Example: