

Grammar Chart



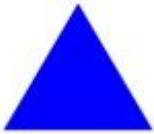
A **NOUN** names a person, place, thing, or idea. A noun's job is to name things.

Concrete Nouns: forest, tin, Orlando, girl, college
Abstract Nouns: honesty, truth, ambition, fear



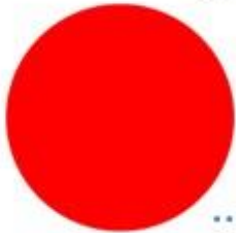
An **ARTICLE** tells if something is one of many or only one.

An article is a type of adjective. For example:
"THE" answers "which one"
"A" and "AN" answers "how many"



An **ADJECTIVE** modifies a noun or pronoun.

Adjectives answer the following questions:
Which one? What kind?
Whose? How many?



A **VERB** is a word of action or being. There are action verbs, helping verbs, and linking verbs.

Examples of helping verbs:
MAY, CAN, MUST, MIGHT, SHALL, WILL, SHOULD, HAVE, DO, BE
Examples of linking verbs:
BE, SEEM, LOOK, SOUND, STAY, FEEL



A **PREPOSITION** connects a noun or pronoun to the rest of the sentence, showing some relationship.

A preposition is anything a mouse can do to a mountain:
UP, DOWN, INTO, OFF, ON, THROUGH, BECAUSE, WITH, FROM, FOR, AROUND, BEHIND



An **ADVERB** modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

Adverbs answer the following questions:
When? Where?
Why? How?



A **PRONOUN** takes the place of a noun. It does the job of a noun, but is not a noun.

Examples of Personal Pronouns:
I, YOU, HE, SHE, IT, WE, THEY, YOU, HIM, HER



A **CONJUNCTION** joins two words, phrases, or clauses.

Coordinating Conjunctions:
AND, BUT, OR, NOR, FOR
Subordinating Conjunctions:
WHENEVER, BECAUSE, SINCE, UNTIL, IF



An **INTERJECTION** expresses emotion. It is not connected grammatically to the sentence.

Examples include:
WOW! OH!
ALAS! HOORAY!