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## GLOSSARY

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- **Adjective** An adjective gives a description of a noun.  
It's a *tall* tree.                      He's an *old* man.                      My neighbors are *nice*.
- **Adverb** An adverb describes the action of a sentence or an adjective or another adverb.  
She speaks English *fluently*.                      I drive *carefully*.  
She speaks English *extremely* well.                      She is *very* intelligent.
- **Adverb of Frequency** An adverb of frequency tells how often an action happens.  
I *never* drink coffee.                      They *usually* take the bus.
- **Affirmative** *Affirmative* means "yes."  
They *live* in Miami.
- **Apostrophe '**  We use the apostrophe for possession and contractions.  
My *sister's* friend is beautiful. (possession)  
Today *isn't* Sunday. (contraction)
- **Article** An article comes before a noun. It tells if the noun is definite or indefinite. The definite article is *the*. The indefinite articles are *a* and *an*.  
I have *a* cat.                      I ate *an* apple.                      *The* teacher came late.
- **Auxiliary Verb** An auxiliary verb is used in forming tense, mood, or aspect of the verb that follows it. Some verbs have two parts: an auxiliary verb and a main verb.  
You *didn't* eat lunch.                      He *can't* study.                      We *will* return.
- **Base Form** The base form of the verb has no tense. It has no ending (-s or -ed): *be, go, eat, take, write*.  
I didn't *go*.                      We don't *know* you.                      He can't *drive*.
- **Capital Letter** A B C D E F G . . .
- **Clause** A clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb. Some sentences have only one clause.  
*She speaks Spanish.*  
Some sentences have a **main clause** and a **dependent clause**.

MAIN CLAUSE	DEPENDENT CLAUSE ( <b>reason clause</b> )
She found a good job	because she has computer skills.
MAIN CLAUSE	DEPENDENT CLAUSE ( <b>time clause</b> )
She'll turn off the light	before she goes to bed.
MAIN CLAUSE	DEPENDENT CLAUSE ( <b>if clause</b> )
I'll take you to the doctor	if you don't have your car on Saturday.
- **Colon :**
- **Comma ,**
- **Comparative** The comparative form of an adjective or adverb is used to compare two things.  
My house is *bigger* than your house.  
Her husband drives *faster* than she does.  
My children speak English *more fluently* than I do.

- **Consonant** The following letters are consonants: *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z*.

NOTE: *Y* is sometimes considered a vowel, as in the word *syllable*.

- **Contraction** A contraction is two words joined with an apostrophe.

*He's* my brother.

(*He's* = *he is*)

*You're* late.

(*You're* = *you are*)

They *won't* talk to me.

(*won't* = *will not*)

- **Count Noun** Count nouns are nouns that we can count. They have a singular and a plural form.

1 pen–3 pens

1 table–4 tables

- **Dependent Clause** See **Clause**.

- **Direct Object** A direct object is a noun (phrase) or pronoun that receives the action of the verb.

We saw *the movie*.

You have *a nice car*.

I love *you*.

- **Exclamation Mark !**

- **Frequency Word** Frequency words (*always, usually, generally, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, hardly ever, never*.) tell how often an action happens.

I *never* drink coffee.

We *always* do our homework.

- **Hyphen -**

- **Imperative** An imperative sentence gives a command or instructions. An imperative sentence omits the subject pronoun *you*.

*Come* here.

*Don't be* late.

Please *help* me.

- **Infinitive** An infinitive is *to* + the base form.

I want *to leave*.

You need *to be* here on time.

- **Linking Verb** A linking verb is a verb that links the subject to the noun, adjective, or adverb after it. Linking verbs include *be, seem, feel, smell, sound, look, appear, and taste*.

She *is* a doctor.

She *looks* tired.

You *are* late.

- **Main Clause** See **Clause**.

- **Modal** The modal verbs are *can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, and must*.

They *should* leave.

I *must* go.

- **Negative** *Negative* means "no."

- **Nonaction Verb** A nonaction verb has no action. We do not use a continuous tense (*be* + verb *-ing*) with a nonaction verb. The nonaction verbs are: *believe, cost, care, have, hear, know, like, love, matter, mean, need, own, prefer, remember, see, seem, think, understand, want, and sense-perception verbs*.

She *has* a laptop.

We *love* our mother.

You *look* great.

- **Noncount Noun** A noncount noun is a noun that we don't count. It has no plural form.

She drank some *water*.

He prepared some *rice*.

Do you need any *money*?

We had a lot of *homework*.

- **Noun** A noun is a person, a place, or a thing. Nouns can be either count or noncount.

My *brother* lives in California.

My *sisters* live in New York.

I get *advice* from them.

I drink *coffee* every day.

- **Noun Modifier** A noun modifier makes a noun more specific.

*fire* department

*Independence* Day

*can* opener

- **Noun Phrase** A noun phrase is a group of words that form the subject or object of a sentence.

*A very nice woman* helped me.      I bought *a big box of cereal*.

- **Object** The object of a sentence follows the verb. It receives the action of the verb.

He bought *a car*.      I saw *a movie*.      I met *your brother*.

- **Object Pronoun** We use object pronouns (*me, you, him, her, it, us, them*) after a verb or preposition.

He likes *her*.      I saw the movie. Let's talk about *it*.

- **Parentheses ( )**

- **Paragraph** A paragraph is a group of sentences about one topic.

- **Past Participle** The past participle of a verb is the third form of the verb.

You have *written* a good essay.      I was *told* about the concert.

- **Period .**

- **Phrasal Modal** Phrasal modals, such as *ought to, be able to*, are made up of two or more words.

You *ought to* study more.      We *have to* take a test.

- **Phrase** A group of words that go together.

*Last month* my sister came to visit. There is a strange car *in front of my house*.

- **Plural** *Plural* means "more than one." A plural noun usually ends with -s.

She has beautiful eyes.      My *feet* are big.

- **Possessive Form** Possessive forms show ownership or relationship.

*Mary's* coat is in the closet.      *My* brother lives in Miami.

- **Preposition** A preposition is a short connecting word. Some common prepositions are: *about, above, across, after, around, as, at, away, back, before, behind, below, by, down, for, from, in, into, like, of, off, on, out, over, to, under, up, and with*.

The book is *on* the table.      She studies *with* her friends.

- **Present Participle** The present participle of a verb is the base form + -ing.

She is *sleeping*.      They were *laughing*.

- **Pronoun** A pronoun takes the place of a noun.

I have a new car. I bought *it* last week.

John likes Mary, but *she* doesn't like *him*.

- **Punctuation** The use of specific marks, such as commas and periods, to make ideas within writing clear.

- **Question Mark ?**

- **Quotation Marks " "**

- **Regular Verb** A regular verb forms the simple past with -ed.

He *worked* yesterday.      I *laughed* at the joke.

- **-s Form** A present tense verb that ends in -s or -es.

He *lives* in New York.      She *watches* TV a lot.

- **Sense-Perception Verb** A sense-perception verb has no action. It describes a sense.

The common sense-perception verbs are: *look, feel, taste, sound, and smell*.

She *feels* fine.

The coffee *smells* fresh.

The milk *tastes* sour.

- **Sentence** A sentence is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb and gives a complete thought.

SENTENCE: She came home.

NOT A SENTENCE: When she came home

- **Singular** *Singular* means "one."

She ate a *sandwich*.

I have one *television*.

- **Subject** The subject of the sentence tells who or what the sentence is about.

*My sister* got married last April. *The wedding* was beautiful.

- **Subject Pronoun** We use a subject pronoun (*I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they*) before a verb.

*They* speak Japanese.

*We* speak Spanish.

- **Superlative** The superlative form of an adjective or adverb shows the number one item in a group of three or more.

January is the *coldest* month of the year.

My brother speaks English the *best* in my family.

- **Syllable** A syllable is a part of a word. Each syllable has only one vowel sound. (Some words have only one syllable.)

change (one syllable)

after (af-ter = two syllables)

possible (pos-si-ble = three syllables)    responsible (re-spon-si-ble = four syllables)

- **Tag Question** A tag question is a short question at the end of a sentence. It is used in conversation.

You speak Spanish, *don't you?*

He's not happy, *is he?*

- **Tense** Tense shows when the action of the sentence happened. Verbs have different tenses.

SIMPLE PRESENT: She usually *works* hard.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: She *is working* now.

SIMPLE PAST: She *worked* yesterday.

FUTURE: She *will work* tomorrow.

- **Verb** A verb is the action of the sentence.

He *runs* fast.

I *speak* English.

- **Vowel** The following letters are vowels: *a, e, i, o, u*.

NOTE: *Y* is sometimes considered a vowel, as in the word *syllable*.