
GLOSSARY

- **Adjective** An adjective gives a description of a noun.

It's a *tall* tree.

He's an *old* man.

My sisters 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.

- **Affirmative** means "yes."

- **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 is helpful.

- **Base Form** The base form, sometimes called the "simple" form, of the verb has no tense. It has no ending (-s or -ed): *be, go, eat, take, write*.

I didn't *go* out.

He doesn't *know* the answer.

You shouldn't *talk* in the library.

- **Capital Letter** A B C D E F G . . .

- **Comma ,**

- **Comparative Form** A 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.

- **Complement** The complement of the sentence is the information after the verb if it is not an object. It completes the verb phrase.

He works *hard*.

I slept *for five hours*.

They are *late*.

- **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.

You're late.

What's your name?

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

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

(*What's* = *What is*)

- **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

- **Frequency Words** Frequency words (e.g., *always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, hardly ever, and never*) tell how often an action happens.

I *never* drink coffee.

We *always* do our homework.

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

Come here.

Don't be late.

Please sit down.

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

I want to leave.

You need to be here on time.

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

They should leave.

I must go.

- **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. Nonaction verbs include: *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 computer.

We love our mother.

You look tired.

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

She drank some water.

He ate some rice.

I need money.

We had a lot of homework.

- **Noun** A noun is a person (*brother*), a place (*kitchen*), or a thing (*table*). Nouns can be either count (*1 table, 2 tables*) or noncount (*money, water*).

My brother lives in California.

My sisters live in New York.

I get money from my parents.

I drink coffee every day.

- **Object** The object of the 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** Use object pronouns (*me, you, him, her, it, us, and them*) after a verb or preposition.

He likes her.

I saw the movie. Let's talk about it.

- **Parentheses ()**

- **Period .**

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

Last month my sister came to visit.

There is a red car in front of my house.

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

She has beautiful eyes.

Please wash the dishes.

- **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 connecting word. Some common prepositions are: *about, above, across, after, around, as, at, away, 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.

I live with my parents.

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

She is sleeping.

They are laughing.

- **Pronoun** A pronoun takes the place of a noun.
Dorota bought a new car. *She* 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** ?
- **Regular Verb** A regular verb forms the simple past with *-ed*.
He *worked* yesterday. We *listened* to the radio.
- **-s Form** A simple present verb that ends in *-s* or *-es*.
He *lives* in New York. She *watches* TV a lot.
- **Sentence** A sentence is a group of words that contains a subject¹ and a verb and gives a complete thought.
SENTENCE: She came home.
NOT A SENTENCE: When she came home
- **Simple Form of Verb** The simple form of the verb, also called the "base" form, has no tense; it never has an *-s*, *-ed*, or *-ing* ending.
Did you *see* the movie? I can't *find* his phone number.
- **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 bought a new car. *The car* is 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.
You have the *best* seat in the room.

¹ In an imperative sentence, the subject *you* is omitted: *Sit down. Come here.*

- **Syllable** A syllable is a part of a word that has only one vowel sound. (Some words have only one syllable.)
change (one syllable) after (af•ter = two syllables)
look (one syllable) responsible (re•spon•si•ble = four syllables)
- **Tense** Tense shows when the action of the sentence happened. Verbs have different tenses.
SIMPLE PRESENT: She usually *drives* to work.
FUTURE: She *is going to drive* tomorrow.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS: She *is driving* now.
SIMPLE PAST: She *drove* yesterday.
- **Verb** A verb is the action of the sentence. The verb *be* connects.
He *runs* fast. I *speak* English. You *are* late.
- **Vowel** The following letters are vowels: *a, e, i, o, u*. *Y* is sometimes considered a vowel (for example, in the word *mystery*).