

Grammar Sorts

Verb	Interjection	Acts as a link between nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence	Pronoun
Preposition	Expresses actions, events or states of being	Noun	Describes a noun or pronoun
Name of a person, place or thing or an idea or animal	A word that replaces a noun to prevent repetition of the same words	Conjunction	Adverb
Joins two or more words, phrases or sentences	Adjective	Modifies a verb, adjective, phrase, clause or another adverb	Shows excitement or emotion in a sentence

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Proper Noun	Name of a particular person, place, thing, idea or animal	Articles	a, an, the
Independent Clause	Groups of words with a subject and a verb that can stand alone because they express a complete thought	Dependent Clause	Groups of words with a subject and a verb that can't stand alone because they don't express a complete thought
Relative Pronouns	who, whose, whom, that, which	Apostrophe	A small mark has that has two primary uses: to signify possession or omitted letters
Contraction	Two words are put together and an apostrophe is added to replace the omitted letters	Helping Verb	Always stands <i>in front</i> of a main verb Examples: is, are, were, be, was, do, has, will

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