

Parts of Speech Flashcards

To create flashcards: Print out the pages of flashcards that follow. Cut around the dark lines of each of the flash cards and fold at the dotted line.

Understanding the flashcards: Every flashcard has the definition of the part of speech on that card. Most cards have example words and phrases written in a different font on the card.

Using the flashcards for studying: Some students find it helpful to read each card every time they study. Others read the cards and “throw out” the ones that they know until they have memorized all of the cards. Other students make games out of them or make a plan to memorize a certain amount of cards each day.

If you would like to practice your new vocabulary, a quick Google search of “Parts of Speech Practice” will give you many practice tests. The Writing Center is always willing to assist you in any way during your study of parts of speech. Let us know if there are any terms you have trouble with or need more examples of.

Note: These flashcards are meant to be a help for your studying. If you find that you could work better with this document or information in a different format, email The Writing Center at writingcenter@cccti.edu. We will be happy to send you the editable version of the cards.

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| <p>Abstract Noun</p> | <p>Names an idea, a feeling, a quality, or a characteristic. They have no physical existence, you can't see, hear, touch, smell or taste them. The opposite of this type of noun is a concrete noun.</p> <p>adoration, dexterity, sadness, wit</p> |
| <p>Action Verb</p> | <p>A verb that expresses either physical or mental activity.</p> <p>run, jump, drive, dance</p> |
| <p>Adjective</p> | <p>Words or phrases that describe or modify a noun or pronoun. These are describing word(s).</p> <p>big, ambitious, dangerous, quaint</p> |
| <p>Adverb</p> | <p>Words or phrases that describe or modify an adjective, verb, or other adverb.</p> <p>quickly, largely, definitively, very</p> |

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| <p>Affix</p> | <p>Letters placed at the beginning or end of a word or word part to change its meaning.</p> <p>a, epi, hypo, ise, ize, able, ible, ist, ology</p> |
| <p>Antecedent</p> | <p>A word, phrase, or clause that is replaced by a pronoun or other substitute later in the same (or a subsequent) sentence.</p> <p>It can be any noun that has been replaced. In the sentence "John will be late for his class, and he knows it." John is the antecedent for both pronouns he and him.</p> |
| <p>Appositive</p> | <p>Follows a noun to add more detail.</p> <p>Bradley, a tutor, is writing out examples for a parts of speech guide.</p> |
| <p>Article</p> | <p>Words (a, an, & the) that refer to nouns. They are the most frequently used adjectives.</p> |

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| <p>Auxiliary Verb</p> | <p>Helping verbs that often express time relationships or evaluations of the action.</p> <p>be, do, have, will, shall, would, should, can, could, may, might, must, ought</p> |
| <p>Collective Noun</p> | <p>A word that names a group.</p> <p>Tables, chairs, cupboards etc. are grouped under the collective noun furniture</p> <p>Could be a groups of people - army, audience, band</p> <p>or a group of things - bunch, bundle, clump</p> |
| <p>Common Noun</p> | <p>Any noun which does not name any particular person, place, thing, or idea. Common nouns are not capitalized. This type of noun begins with a lowercase letter unless it is at the beginning of a sentence.</p> <p>man, girl, boy, fish, ant, snake</p> |
| <p>Complement</p> | <p>Sentence part that gives more information about a subject or object. It is linked to the subject by a linking verb.</p> <p>In the sentence, "Brandon is a gifted athlete" athlete is the complement to the subject Brandon, and is is a linking verb because it doesn't show action.</p> |

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| <p>Compound Noun</p> | <p>Made up of two or more words used together as a single noun. It is two words put together to make one word.</p> <p>toothpaste, seafood, onlooker</p> |
| <p>Compound Predicate</p> | <p>Words, phrases, or clauses that make one element of a sentence dependent on another.</p> <p>The cow jumped over the moon, but missed the stars.</p> |
| <p>Compound Preposition</p> | <p>Preposition that consists of more than one word.</p> <p>in front of, out of</p> |
| <p>Compound Subject</p> | <p>Two or more subjects joined together usually by "and" or "or" that share a common verb.</p> <p>Psychiatry classes and Psychology classes are not the same thing, but I couldn't explain the difference.</p> |

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| <p>Concrete Noun</p> | <p>Names things that we experience through our senses, sight, hearing, smell, touch or taste. Most nouns are these types of nouns. The opposite of this type of noun is an abstract noun.</p> <p>Cats, dogs, tables, chairs, buses, teachers</p> |
| <p>Conjunctions</p> | <p>A word that is used to join and connect words or groups of words. They connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.</p> <p>A good way to remember common conjunctions is by using the acronym FANBOYS. (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So)</p> |
| <p>Conjunctive Adverb</p> | <p>An adverb that indicates the relationship in meaning between two independent clauses, usually introduced by a semi colon (;) and followed by a comma.</p> <p>therefore, however, instead, rather, meanwhile</p> |
| <p>Coordinating Conjunction</p> | <p>Joins words or groups of words that are used in the same way.</p> <p>Rocky, my orange tomcat, loves having his head scratched but hates getting his claws trimmed.</p> <p>All of the children will enjoy peanut butter and jelly sandwiches</p> |

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| <p>Correlative Conjunction</p> | <p>Pairs of conjunctions that connect words or groups of words.</p> <p>Either/or, Neither/nor, Not only/ but also</p> |
| <p>Demonstrative Adjective</p> | <p>Modifies nouns to make more clear which one is being described.</p> <p>this, that, these, & those</p> <p>This soup is delicious.</p> |
| <p>Demonstrative Pronoun</p> | <p>Similar to demonstrative adjectives in that it points out a person, place, thing, or an idea, but it replaces the noun instead of modifying it.</p> <p>this, that, these, & those</p> <p>I'm not usually a fan of soup, but this is delicious.</p> |
| <p>Dependent Clause</p> | <p>A group of words with a subject and a verb, but cannot stand alone as a sentence. It functions within the sentence as a noun or adjective or adverb. This is considered a fragment if it is not attached to an appropriate independent clause.</p> <p>If I ever finish this sentence,</p> |

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| <p>Derivation</p> | <p>Determining the origin of a word.</p> |
| <p>Diction</p> | <p>The style of speaking or writing as dependent upon choice of words.</p> |
| <p>Gerund</p> | <p>The "-ing" form of a verb when functioning as a noun.</p> <p>Running is good exercise. Singing is one of my hobbies.</p> |
| <p>Helping Verb</p> | <p>Helps the main verb express action or a state of being. These are often the same as auxiliary verbs.</p> <p>am, is, are, was, were</p> |

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| <p>Indefinite Pronoun</p> | <p>Refers to a person, a place, a thing, or an idea that may or may not be specifically named.</p> <p>Everybody loves the Writing Center. Some just don't know it.</p> |
| <p>Independent Clause</p> | <p>A group of words consisting of a subject and a predicate that can stand alone because it expresses a complete thought.</p> <p>If I ever finish this sentence, I am going to move on to working on my other homework.</p> |
| <p>Indirect Object</p> | <p>The person or thing to whom or which something is done.</p> <p>The boy threw the dog a ball.</p> |
| <p>Infinitive</p> | <p>The most basic form of a verb; does not specify the subject.</p> <p>Someday, I would like to write beautiful poetry.</p> |

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| <p>Infinitive Phrase</p> | <p>Consists of an infinitive and its related words, such as modifiers and complements</p> <p>Someday, I would like to write beautiful poetry.</p> |
| <p>Intensifier</p> | <p>A word (especially an adverb) that indicates and usually increases the degree of emphasis or force to be given to the element it modifies.</p> <p>very, completely, quite</p> |
| <p>Intensive Pronoun</p> | <p>Emphasizes a noun or another pronoun.</p> <p>The actress herself accepted the award.</p> <p>We ourselves made this meal.</p> |
| <p>Interjections</p> | <p>Words or phrases that represent short bursts of emotion or excitement.</p> <p>Ouch! That hurt.</p> <p>Hey! Watch what you're doing.</p> |

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| <p>Interrogative Pronoun</p> | <p>Introduces a question.</p> <p>What, Which, Who, Whom What are we doing?</p> |
| <p>Intransitive Verb</p> | <p>Expresses action (or tells something about the subject) without the action passing to a receiver.</p> <p>We arrived at class on time. The cat lies in the shade.</p> |
| <p>Introductory Clause</p> | <p>A dependent clause that introduces an independent clause.</p> <p>If they want to win, the team needs to show up for practice.</p> |
| <p>Linking Verb</p> | <p>Connects the subject to a word or word group.</p> <p>He is a good student. The athlete has become a strong competitor.</p> |

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| <p>Main Verb</p> | <p>Expresses the action or state of being.</p> <p>The instructor has been teaching this class for a few years.</p> |
| <p>Modifier</p> | <p>A word or group of words that provide description for another word.</p> <p>The huge, unruly, destructive elephant was finally moved away from the desperate, damaged farms and led back into the wild.</p> |
| <p>Nonrestrictive Appositive</p> | <p>An appositive that is not essential for the sentence to make sense.</p> <p>The cat, which is orange, jumped into my windowsill.</p> |
| <p>Noun</p> | <p>A word or word group that is used to name a person, a place, a thing, or an idea.</p> <p>woman, fireman, city, library, search engine, motor, dream</p> |

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| <p>Object</p> | <p>A word or group of words that receives the action of a verb.</p> <p>The boy threw a ball.</p> |
| <p>Object of the Preposition</p> | <p>The noun or pronoun that completes a prepositional phrase.</p> <p>The squirrel ran around the stump.</p> |
| <p>Participle</p> | <p>An adjective that refers to participation in the action or state of the verb; a verbal form used as an adjective. The past form ends in "-ed" and the present form ends in "-ing.", It is a verb that can be used as an adjective.</p> <p>The terrifying movie was rated "R."</p> |
| <p>Personal Pronoun</p> | <p>Refers to the one speaking (first person), the one spoken to (second person), or the one spoken about (third person).</p> <p>I or me for first person you for second person he, him, she, her or it for third person</p> |

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| <p>Phrase</p> | <p>A group of words that work together as a unit.</p> |
| <p>Predicate</p> | <p>The part of a sentence that explains what the noun, or subject, does or is like. All complete sentences have a subject and a predicate.</p> |
| <p>Prefix</p> | <p>An affix that appears at the beginning of a word. un, re, dis, pre, mis, im redo, rethink, untie, disapprove</p> |
| <p>Preposition</p> | <p>A word that describes relationships between other words. about, above, across, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, by, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, of, off, on, onto, over, through, to, toward, under, with</p> |

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| <p>Prepositional Phrase</p> | <p>A phrase consisting of a preposition, its object (usually a noun or a pronoun), and any modifiers of the object.</p> <p>The sweet potatoes in the vegetable bin are green with mold.</p> |
| <p>Pronouns</p> | <p>Words that stand for nouns and can take the place of nouns in sentences.</p> <p>He and I are on our way to take of this.</p> |
| <p>Proper Adjective</p> | <p>Formed from a proper noun.</p> <p>American, Shakespearean, European</p> |
| <p>Proper Noun</p> | <p>The name of a particular person, place, thing or idea. Proper nouns are always capitalized.</p> <p>Civil War, Monday, Potter.</p> |

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| <p>Reflexive Pronoun</p> | <p>Refers to the subject and functions as a complement or an object of a preposition.</p> <p>After discovering that her henchman were incompetent, Helen decided to rob the bank vault herself.</p> |
| <p>Relative Pronoun</p> | <p>Introduces a subordinate clause</p> <p>who, whom, whose, which, that</p> |
| <p>Restrictive Appositive</p> | <p>An appositive that cannot be omitted from a sentence without affecting the meaning.</p> <p>My sister Mary has four dogs.</p> |
| <p>Roots</p> | <p>A word to which an affix can be attached.</p> <p>auto, bio, dict, geo, log, man, omni, port, tele</p> |

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| <p>Subject</p> | <p>The noun the sentence is about. The noun that is doing or being.</p> <p>All complete sentences have a subject and a predicate.</p> |
| <p>Subordination</p> | <p>Words, phrases, or clauses that make one element of a sentence dependent on another.</p> <p>If I go to the store, I will buy milk.</p> |
| <p>Suffix</p> | <p>An affix that appears at the end of a word.</p> <p>er, able, ous, ness, ful, ly</p> |
| <p>Transitive Verb</p> | <p>Expresses action directed toward a person place thing or idea.</p> <p>The girl threw a ball.</p> |

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| <p>Verb</p> | <p>A word that shows action or a state of being. Every sentence must have a verb.</p> <p>She thought about her response before she answered.</p> |
| <p>Verb Phrase</p> | <p>A main verb and at least one helping verb.</p> <p>Julie has finished her homework, and she has been working on it for a while.</p> |