1. **Active Voice**
The verb form in which the subject of the sentence performs or causes the action expressed by the verb. Contrast with Passive Voice.

*Example:*
“A census taker once **tried** to test me. I **ate** his liver with some fava beans and a nice Chianti.”  
(Hannibal Lecter in *The Silence of the Lambs*, 1991)

2. **Adjective**
The part of speech (or word class) that modifies a noun or a pronoun.

*Example:*
“Send this **pestilent**, **traitorous**, **cow-hearted**, yeasty codpiece to the brig.”  
(Jack Sparrow in *Pirates of the Caribbean: At World’s End*, 2007)

3. **Adverb**
The part of speech that modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

*Example:*
“There I was, standing there in the church and for the first time in my whole life I realized I **totally** and **utterly** loved one person.”  
(Charles to Carrie in *Four Weddings and a Funeral*, 1994)

4. **Clause**
A group of words that contains a subject and a predicate. A clause may be either a sentence (independent clause) or a sentence-like construction included within another sentence (dependent clause).

*Example:*
“Don’t ever argue with the **big dog** [independent clause], because the **big dog is always right** [dependent clause].”  
(Deputy Marshal Samuel Gerard in *The Fugitive*, 1993)

5. **Complex Sentence**
A sentence that contains at least one independent clause and one dependent clause.

*Example:*
“Don’t ever argue with the **big dog** [independent clause], because the **big dog is always right** [dependent clause].”  
(Deputy Marshal Samuel Gerard in *The Fugitive*, 1993)

6. **Compound Sentence**
A sentence that contains at least two independent clauses, often joined by a conjunction.

*Example:*
“I can’t compete with you physically [independent clause], and you’re no match for my brains [independent clause].”  
(Vizzini in *The Princess Bride*, 1987)
7. Conjunction
The part of speech that serves to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

Example:
“I can’t compete with you physically, **and** you’re no match for my brains.”
(Vizzini in *The Princess Bride*, 1987)

8. Declarative Sentence
A sentence that makes a statement.

Example:
“A census taker once tried to test me. I ate his liver with some fava beans and a nice Chianti.”
(Hannibal Lecter in *The Silence of the Lambs*, 1991)

9. Dependent Clause
A group of words that begins with a relative pronoun or a subordinating conjunction. A dependent clause has both a subject and a verb but (unlike an independent clause) cannot stand alone as a sentence (also known as a subordinate clause).

Example:
“**Don’t ever argue with the big dog** [independent clause], **because the big dog is always right** [dependent clause].”
(Deputy Marshal Samuel Gerard in *The Fugitive*, 1993)

10. Direct Object
A noun or pronoun that receives the action of a transitive verb.

Example:
“All my life I had to fight. I had to fight my **daddy**. I had to fight my **uncles**. I had to fight my **brothers**.”
(Sophia in *The Color Purple*, 1985)

11. Exclamatory Sentence
A sentence that expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation.

Example:
“**God! Look at that thing! You would’ve gone straight to the bottom!**”
(Jack Dawson looking at Rose’s ring in *Titanic*, 1997)

12. Imperative Sentence
A sentence that gives advice or instructions or that expresses a request or a command.

Example:
“**Send this pestilent, traitorous, cow-hearted, yeasty codpiece to the brig.**”
(Jack Sparrow in *Pirates of the Caribbean: At World’s End*, 2007)

13. Independent Clause
A group of words made up of a subject and a predicate. An independent clause (unlike a dependent clause) can stand alone as a sentence. Also known as a main clause.

Example:
“**Don’t ever argue with the big dog** [independent clause], **because the big dog is always right** [dependent clause].”
(Deputy Marshal Samuel Gerard in *The Fugitive*, 1993)
14. Indirect Object
A noun or pronoun that indicates to whom or for whom the action of a verb in a sentence is performed.

Example:
“It’s a family motto. Are you ready, Jerry? I want to make sure you’re ready, brother. Here it is: Show me the money.”
(Rod Tidwell to Jerry McGuire in Jerry McGuire, 1996)

15. Interrogative Sentence
A sentence that asks a question.

Example:
“What is the name of the Lone Ranger’s nephew’s horse?”
(Mr. Parker in A Christmas Story, 1983)

16. Noun
The part of speech that is used to name a person, place, thing, quality, or action and can function as the subject or object of a verb, the object of a preposition, or an appositive.

Example:
“Waiter, there is too much pepper on my paprikash.”
(Harry Burns in When Harry Met Sally, 1989)

17. Passive Voice
A verb form in which the grammatical subject receives the verb’s action. Contrast with active voice.

Example:
“Any attempt by you to create a climate of fear and panic among the populace must be deemed by us an act of insurrection.”
(First Elder to Jor-El in Superman, 1978)

18. Predicate
One of the two main parts of a sentence or clause, modifying the subject and including the verb, objects, or phrases governed by the verb.

Example:
“I don’t ever remember feeling this awake.”
(Thelma Dickinson in Thelma and Louise, 1991)

19. Prepositional Phrase
A group of words made up of a preposition, its object, and any of the object’s modifiers.

Example:
“A long time ago, my ancestor Paikea came to this place on the back of a whale. Since then, in every generation of my family, the first born son has carried his name and become the leader of our tribe.”
(Paikea, in The Whale Rider)
20. Pronoun
A word that takes the place of a noun.

_Example:_
“A census taker once tried to test _me._ _I_ ate _his_ liver with some fava beans and a nice Chianti.”
(Hannibal Lecter in _The Silence of the Lambs_, 1991)

21. Sentence
A word or (more commonly) a group of words that expresses a complete idea. Conventionally, a sentence includes a subject and a verb. It begins with a capital letter and concludes with a mark of end punctuation.

_Example:_
“I _don’t ever remember feeling this awake._”
(Thelma Dickinson in _Thelma and Louise_, 1991)

22. Subject
The part of a sentence that indicates what it is about.

_Example:_
“I _don’t ever remember feeling this awake._”
(Thelma Dickinson in _Thelma and Louise_, 1991)

23. Tense
The time of a verb’s action or state of being, such as past, present, and future.

_Example:_
“Years ago, you _served_ [past tense] my father in the Clone Wars; now he _begs_ [present tense] you to help him in his struggle against the Empire.”
(Princess Leia to General Kenobi in _Star Wars_, 1977)

24. Verb
The part of speech that describes an action or occurrence or indicates a state of being.

_Example:_
“Send this pestilent, traitorous, cow-hearted, yeasty codpiece to the brig.”
(Jack Sparrow in _Pirates of the Caribbean: At World’s End_, 2007)

_Taken from about.com: Grammar and Composition http://grammar.about.com/od/terms/a/topgramterms_2.htm_