apostrophe

We use an apostrophe (') instead of the missing letter(s) in a short form:
  I'm (= I am)   you've (= you **have**)   didn't (= did **not**)

We also use an apostrophe + **s** (-**'s**) to show possession:
  Rachel's car   _my sister's friends_   _the cat's tail_

See Unit 81 and Appendix 5.

article

A/an and the are articles. Articles are a type of determiner.

See Units 71–78.

auxiliary verb

We use auxiliary verbs together with other verbs:
  we **are** going   _the plane **has** landed_   _I **can't** help_   _**do** you know_
In these examples, _going, landed, help_ and _know_ are the main verbs. _Are, has, can_ and _do_ are auxiliary verbs.

See Units 51–52.

clause

A clause is a whole sentence or a part of a sentence. There is always a verb in a clause. Examples of clauses:
  I'm tired.   (one clause, one sentence)
  I'm tired and I want to go home.   (two clauses, one sentence)
  I was tired when I got home.   (two clauses, one sentence)
  Although I was tired, I went out, which wasn't a good idea.   (three clauses, one sentence)

Some clauses begin with a participle (_talking/standing/injured/stolen_ etc.):
  Who were those people standing outside your office?

See Units 68 and 92–97.

comparative and superlative

Adjectives and adverbs have comparative and superlative forms.

The comparative form is -er or more ... :
  old → older   _important → more important_

The superlative form is -est or most ... :
  old → oldest   _important → most important_

See Units 105–108.

conjunction

A conjunction is a word that joins clauses. For example, in the following sentences _but_ and _if_ are conjunctions:
  We were hungry, **but** there was nothing to eat.
  **If** she gets the job, she'll be really happy.

Other conjunctions are _and, so, or, when, because, although_ and _that_.

See Units 25, 38–40 and 113–120.