

Sort It Printable

Write the best category beside each word or phrase.

30 QUESTIONS

STUDENT PACK

Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Write the best category beside each word or phrase.

1. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Nouns: names and ideas / Beginner / CEFR Pre-A1-A1 / K-3

Categories: Proper noun / Common noun

Word or phrase	Your category
Madrid	_____
country	_____
Aisha	_____
teacher	_____

2. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Nouns: names and ideas / Beginner / CEFR Pre-A1-A1 / K-3

Categories: Abstract noun / Concrete noun

Word or phrase	Your category
joy	_____
stone	_____
wisdom	_____
camera	_____

3. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Pronouns: clear references / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 1-4

Categories: Subject pronoun / Object pronoun

Word or phrase	Your category
she	_____
they	_____
him	_____
us	_____

4. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Pronouns: clear references / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 1-4

Categories: Possessive pronoun / Reflexive pronoun

Word or phrase	Your category
mine	_____
ours	_____
myself	_____
themselves	_____

5. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Verbs: action, linking, and helping / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 1-4

Categories: Action verb / Linking verb

Word or phrase	Your category
jumped	_____
whispered	_____
seemed	_____
became	_____

6. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Verbs: action, linking, and helping / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 1-4

Categories: Helping verb / Main verb

Word or phrase	Your category
has	_____
will	_____
painted	_____
slept	_____

7. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Adjectives: description and comparison / Beginner / CEFR Pre-A1-A1-A2 / K-4

Categories: Adjective / Noun

Word or phrase	Your category
gentle	_____
bright	_____
pencil	_____
river	_____

8. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Adjectives: description and comparison / Beginner / CEFR Pre-A1-A1-A2 / K-4

Categories: Comparative / Superlative

Word or phrase	Your category
calmer	_____
more careful	_____
brightest	_____
most useful	_____

9. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Adverbs: manner, time, place, and degree / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 2-5

Categories: How / When / Where

Word or phrase	Your category
carefully	_____
soon	_____
outside	_____
cheerfully	_____

10. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Adverbs: manner, time, place, and degree / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 2-5

Categories: Frequency / Degree

Word or phrase	Your category
rarely	_____
often	_____
extremely	_____
slightly	_____

11. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Prepositions and prepositional phrases / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 3-6

Categories: Place/direction / Time

Word or phrase	Your category
under the desk	_____
toward the exit	_____
after class	_____
during winter	_____

12. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Prepositions and prepositional phrases / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 3-6

Categories: Means/cause / Source/destination

Word or phrase	Your category
with a brush	_____
because of traffic	_____
from the harbour	_____
to the summit	_____

13. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Conjunctions: words and clauses / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 3-6

Categories: Coordinating / Subordinating

Word or phrase	Your category
and	_____
but	_____
or	_____
yet	_____

14. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Conjunctions: words and clauses / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 3-6

Categories: Coordinating / Subordinating

Word or phrase	Your category
because	_____
although	_____
unless	_____
while	_____

15. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Interjections and punctuation / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 2-5

Categories: Positive/relieved / Negative/mistake

Word or phrase	Your category
Hooray!	_____
Phew!	_____
Alas!	_____
Oops!	_____

16. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Interjections and punctuation / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 2-5

Categories: Usually mild / Usually strong

Word or phrase	Your category
Well,	_____
Hmm,	_____
Wow!	_____
Help!	_____

17. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Articles and determiners / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 2-5

Categories: Article / Other determiner

Word or phrase	Your category
a	_____
an	_____
the	_____
some	_____

18. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Articles and determiners / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 2-5

Categories: Singular / Plural

Word or phrase	Your category
this	_____
that	_____
these	_____
those	_____

19. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Parts of speech in context / Intermediate / CEFR B1-B2 / Grades 5-8

Categories: Adjective use / Adverb use

Word or phrase	Your category
fast car	_____
drive fast	_____
daily walk	_____
walk daily	_____

20. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Parts of speech in context / Intermediate / CEFR B1-B2 / Grades 5-8

Categories: Preposition use / Conjunction use

Word or phrase	Your category
before noon	_____
before we left	_____
since Monday	_____
since you asked	_____

21. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Verbals: gerunds, participles, and infinitives / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 7-10

Categories: Gerund / Participle/infinitive

Word or phrase	Your category
Skiing is fun.	_____
the skiing child	_____
to ski tomorrow	_____
a broken ski	_____

22. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Verbals: gerunds, participles, and infinitives / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 7-10

Categories: Infinitive / Participle

Word or phrase	Your category
to learn	_____
to explain	_____
boiling water	_____
painted wall	_____

23. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Pronoun case, agreement, and reference / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 6-9

Categories: Subject case / Object case

Word or phrase	Your category
I	_____
we	_____
me	_____
us	_____

24. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Pronoun case, agreement, and reference / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 6-9

Categories: Subject case / Object case

Word or phrase	Your category
who	_____
whoever	_____
whom	_____
whomever	_____

25. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Verb tense, aspect, and voice / Advanced / CEFR B1-B2-C1 / Grades 5-9

Categories: Perfect aspect / Progressive aspect

Word or phrase	Your category
has finished	_____
had finished	_____
is finishing	_____
was finishing	_____

26. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Verb tense, aspect, and voice / Advanced / CEFR B1-B2-C1 / Grades 5-9

Categories: Active voice / Passive voice

Word or phrase	Your category
The chef baked it.	_____
It was baked.	_____
The storm damaged it.	_____
It was damaged.	_____

27. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Modifier placement and precision / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 7-12

Categories: Comparative / Superlative

Word or phrase	Your category
more useful	_____
wiser	_____
most accurate	_____
least costly	_____

28. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Modifier placement and precision / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 7-12

Categories: Qualified claim / Absolute/strong claim

Word or phrase	Your category
probably	_____
may	_____
definitely	_____
always	_____

29. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Sentence structure and connections / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 6-12

Categories: Dependent clause / Independent clause

Word or phrase	Your category
because it rained	_____
when we arrived	_____
the doors opened	_____
we waited	_____

30. Sort each example by its grammatical job.

Sentence structure and connections / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 6-12

Categories: Contrast / Result

Word or phrase	Your category
however	_____
nevertheless	_____
therefore	_____
consequently	_____

TEACHER ANSWER KEY

Sort It - answers and teaching notes

1. Madrid: Proper noun; country: Common noun; Aisha: Proper noun; teacher: Common noun

Madrid and Aisha are specific names; country and teacher are general names.

2. joy: Abstract noun; stone: Concrete noun; wisdom: Abstract noun; camera: Concrete noun

Joy and wisdom are ideas; stone and camera are physical things.

3. she: Subject pronoun; they: Subject pronoun; him: Object pronoun; us: Object pronoun

She and they are subject forms; him and us are object forms.

4. mine: Possessive pronoun; ours: Possessive pronoun; myself: Reflexive pronoun; themselves: Reflexive pronoun

Mine and ours show possession; myself and themselves are reflexive.

5. jumped: Action verb; whispered: Action verb; seemed: Linking verb; became: Linking verb

Jumped and whispered show actions; seemed and became link.

6. has: Helping verb; will: Helping verb; painted: Main verb; slept: Main verb

Has and will can help main verbs; painted and slept can serve as main verbs.

7. gentle: Adjective; bright: Adjective; pencil: Noun; river: Noun

Gentle and bright describe; pencil and river name.

8. calmer: Comparative; more careful: Comparative; brightest: Superlative; most useful: Superlative

Calmer and more careful compare two; brightest and most useful compare a larger group.

9. carefully: How; soon: When; outside: Where; cheerfully: How

Carefully and cheerfully tell how, soon tells when, and outside tells where.

10. rarely: Frequency; often: Frequency; extremely: Degree; slightly: Degree

Rarely and often express frequency; extremely and slightly express degree.

11. under the desk: Place/direction; toward the exit: Place/direction; after class: Time; during winter: Time

Under and toward show spatial relations; after and during show time.

12. with a brush: Means/cause; because of traffic: Means/cause; from the harbour: Source/destination; to the summit: Source/destination

With and because of show means or cause; from and to show source or destination.

13. and: Coordinating; but: Coordinating; or: Coordinating; yet: Coordinating

All four are coordinating conjunctions.

14. because: Subordinating; although: Subordinating; unless: Subordinating; while: Subordinating
These words introduce dependent clauses.

15. Hooray!: Positive/relieved; Phew!: Positive/relieved; Alas!: Negative/mistake; Oops!:
Negative/mistake
Hooray and phew are positive or relieved; alas and oops signal sorrow or error.

16. Well,: Usually mild; Hmm,: Usually mild; Wow!: Usually strong; Help!: Usually strong
Well and hmm are often mild; wow and help can be strong.

17. a: Article; an: Article; the: Article; some: Other determiner
A, an, and the are articles; some is a quantity determiner.

18. this: Singular; that: Singular; these: Plural; those: Plural
This and that are singular; these and those are plural.

19. fast car: Adjective use; drive fast: Adverb use; daily walk: Adjective use; walk daily: Adverb use
Fast and daily modify nouns in the first uses and verbs in the second.

20. before noon: Preposition use; before we left: Conjunction use; since Monday: Preposition use;
since you asked: Conjunction use
A noun object follows the preposition; a clause follows the conjunction.

21. Skiing is fun.: Gerund; the skiing child: Participle/infinitive; to ski tomorrow: Participle/infinitive; a
broken ski: Participle/infinitive
Skiing is a noun in the first sentence; the other verbals modify or use an infinitive.

22. to learn: Infinitive; to explain: Infinitive; boiling water: Participle; painted wall: Participle
To learn and to explain are infinitives; boiling and painted modify nouns.

23. I: Subject case; we: Subject case; me: Object case; us: Object case
I and we are subject forms; me and us are object forms.

24. who: Subject case; whoever: Subject case; whom: Object case; whomever: Object case
Who and whoever are subject forms; whom and whomever are object forms.

25. has finished: Perfect aspect; had finished: Perfect aspect; is finishing: Progressive aspect; was
finishing: Progressive aspect
Has/had plus participle is perfect; be plus -ing is progressive.

26. The chef baked it.: Active voice; It was baked.: Passive voice; The storm damaged it.: Active voice;
It was damaged.: Passive voice
Active subjects act; passive subjects receive the action.

27. more useful: Comparative; wiser: Comparative; most accurate: Superlative; least costly: Superlative
More and -er compare two; most and least mark superlatives.

28. probably: Qualified claim; may: Qualified claim; definitely: Absolute/strong claim; always: Absolute/strong claim

Probably and may preserve uncertainty; definitely and always make strong claims.

29. because it rained: Dependent clause; when we arrived: Dependent clause; the doors opened: Independent clause; we waited: Independent clause

Because and when make the first clauses dependent; the others can stand alone.

30. however: Contrast; nevertheless: Contrast; therefore: Result; consequently: Result

However and nevertheless contrast; therefore and consequently show result.

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Internal reference: KSSR TOEFL / IELTS / SAT Grammar Reference and original practice quizzes.

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