



is a verb that means "to take, receive or agree to."

e.g. Users



is used when comparing the quantity of something we measure, but can't count.

e.g. We received less snow than last winter.

is used when comparing the quantity of something we can count.

e.g. There were fewer people than we expected.

is the opposite of tight. It's an adjective.

e.g. I lost so much weight, my pants are loose.

means "to misplace." It's a verb.

e.g. Did you lose your keys again?

is a possessive adjective, like      or

e.g. Students must submit their assignments by the deadline indicated in the syllabus.

is the opposite of      . It is also used with the verb      to form an expletive, which lets us express that something exists.

e.g. Put the package over there.

e.g. There are fourteen students registered in the course.

is a contraction of      .

e.g. They're not being held accountable.

can indicate time or sequence order; it can also introduce a result or consequence.

e.g. First, pat the chicken dry. Then salt it liberally.

e.g. If you don't season the chicken with salt, then it will taste bland.

refers to atmospheric conditions. It is also the #1 topic of conversation in Canada.

e.g. Can you believe this weather? Why, Mother Nature? WHY?

indicates that a choice exists.

e.g. Have you asked whether she's going to apply for an internship?

usually introduces non-essential information in a sentence. It is preceded (and sometimes later followed) by a comma.

e.g. He lives in Memramcook, which isn't far from Moncton.

e.g. St. Thomas University, which was first established in Chatham, is located in Fredericton.

introduces information essential to the meaning in a sentence. No commas are needed.

e.g. SSRIs are a class of drugs that are commonly used to treat depression.

is doing the action in the clause