GRAMMAR CHEAT SHEET

VERBS
An action verb shows action.
Example: She walked to the store. She ran to school.

HELPING VERBS
Helping verbs are used with action verbs.
Example: She will walk to the store. (will is the helping verb; walk the verb)

LIST OF HELPING VERBS:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
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<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>being</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>may</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>should</td>
<td>might</td>
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<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>shall</td>
<td>would</td>
<td>must</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LINKING VERBS
A linking verb expresses no action; the subject does not do anything and nothing is done to the subject.
Example: This bread tastes good. Tastes is a linking verb, the bread is not tasting anything.

MOST COMMON LINKING VERBS:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
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<td>was</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>been</td>
<td>become</td>
<td>seem</td>
<td>appear</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>taste</td>
<td>smell</td>
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<tr>
<td>sound</td>
<td>grow</td>
<td>look</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NOUNS
A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea

PRONOUNS
Pronouns are used to replace nouns. There are two cases of pronouns, nominative and objective.
Nominative: I you he she we they who
Polite order: you she/he/they I/we
Objective: me you him her us them whom
Polite order: you him/her/them me/us

SUBJECTS
A subject is what or whom the sentence is about. To find the subject, first find the verb then ask what or who about the verb to find the subject.
Example: My mother went to the store. (the verb is went, then ask who, the mother went to the store, so the subject is mother)

ADJECTIVES
Adjectives describe nouns. They tell which one, what kind, how many, or whose about a noun.
The articles a, an, and the are always adjectives.
Example: Jamie’s three favorite blue shirts are dirty.
whose how many which ones what kind

ADVERBS
Adverbs describe verbs, adverbs, or adjectives. They tell HOW, WHEN, WHERE about a verb and to WHAT EXTENT about an adjective or adverb.
Example: [Yesterday], my dog ran [quickly] [down] the street.
MOST COMMON ADVERBS:
not            so            too            rather
n’t            very           quite           somewhat

COMMON PREPOSITIONS:
about       among      beneath     by          from       of          over       under
above       around     beside      concerning  in          off         past        until
across      at          besides     down        inside      on          since       up
after       before     between     during      into        onto        through     upon
against     behind     beyond      except      like        out         to          with
along       below       but         for         near        outside     toward      without

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES
A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun. The last noun in a prepositional phrase is considered the object of the preposition (O.P.).

CONJUNCTIONS
A conjunction is a word that links words, phrases, or clauses.
One way to remember conjunctions is to think of the acronym

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>nor</td>
<td>but</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>yet</td>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNDERLINGIN/ITALICS
The following need to be underlined or in italics (italics is the same as underlining)
titles of books    magazines    musical compositions    newspapers
pamphlets         long poems    plays                    films
TV shows           radio shows   visual art               comic strips
software           web sites     

QUOTATIONS
The following need to be placed in quotation marks:
Titles of short works Songs Short stories Essays
Short poems One-act plays Titles or parts of larger works
Chapters in books Articles TV Episodes