

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:

is	was	being	have	does	will	may	can
am	were	been	had	did	should	might	could
are	be	has	do	shall	would	must	

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:

is	am	are	was	were	be	being
been	become	seem	appear	feel	taste	smell
sound	grow	look				

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.