

Grammar in ONE page

<p style="text-align: center;">Parts of Speech</p> <p>Nouns (SN) – person, place, thing or idea</p> <p>Verbs (V) – show an action, always in motion. Tells what the subject does. (ex: sit, stand, walk, think)</p> <p>Adverb (Adv) – modifies a verb, adjective or another adverb. Ask, “HOW? WHEN? WHERE?”</p> <p>Adjective (Adj) – modifies a noun or pronoun. Ask, “WHAT KIND? WHICH ONE? HOW MANY?”</p> <p>Article Adjective (A) – a, an, the</p> <p>Conjunction (c) – and, or, but</p> <p>Possessive Noun (PNA) – shows ownership. Ask WHOSE? (ex: Tommy’s)</p> <p>Interjection (I) – shows emotion (ex: Wow!, Great!)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Prepositions (P) – connects a noun or pronoun to the rest of the sentence</p> <p>aboard about above across after against along among around as at before behind below beneath beside between beyond but by concerning despite down during except for from in Inside into like near of off on outside out over past since throughout through to toward under underneath until up upon with within without</p> <p>The object of the preposition (OP) – is a NOUN or PRONOUN and answers WHAT? Or WHOM? – comes AFTER the preposition</p> <p>Prepositional Phrase – marked inside parenthesis. Starts before the P and ends after the OP Ex: (during the concert)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Pronoun – takes the place of a noun</p> <p>Subject Pronoun (SP) – I, We, He, She, It, They, You</p> <p>Possessive Pronoun Adjective (PPA) My, Our, His, Her, Its, Their, Your</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Helping Verbs (HV)</p> <p>Am is are was were be being been Has have had do does did might must May can could would should shall will</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Kinds of Sentences</p> <p>Declarative (D) – makes a statement.</p> <p>Imperative (Imp) – gives a command.</p> <p>Interrogative (INT) – asks a question?</p> <p>Exclamatory (E) – expresses strong feelings</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Types of Sentences:</p> <p>Simple Sentence (S) – has a subject, verb and is a complete thought. (Ex: My aunt cooks for her large family everyday)</p> <p>Fragment (F) – is missing a subject, or verb and is not a complete thought (Ex: Cooks for her large family everyday.)</p> <p>Simple Sentence Compound Subject (SCS) Ex: My sister and brother played in the pool.</p> <p>Simple Sentence Compound Verb (SCV) Ex: Curtis waved and ran into the house.</p>