

Grammar One-Pager

Prepositions

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

Verbs

Action Verbs	run	float	hold	want	Action Verbs show something is being done. They can be transitive where they transfer action to an object, or intransitive where they do not.
	dive	eat	bend	like	
	laugh	scratch	open	give	
	swim	snort	snap	(the list goes on and on and on)	
	think	nod	make		
	believe	twist	do		
	have	shout	sleep		
	is	*appear	*smell	Linking Verbs link the subject with a complement	
	am	*become	*sound		
	are	*became	*stay		
was	*feel	*taste			
were	*grow	*turn			
be	*look	(*try the substitution test)			
been	*remain				
being	*seem				
Helping Verbs	is	do	will		Helping Verbs stand in front of the main verb. There can be more than one helping verb.
	am	does	shall		
	are	did	could		
	was	has	would		
	were	have	should		
	be	had	might		
	been	can	must		
	being	may			

Compound Prepositions

according to	in addition to	instead of
ahead of	in case of	on account of
aside from	in front of	out of
because of	in place of	prior to
by means of	in regard to	
by way of	in spite of	

Conjunctions

Coordinating	for	after	in as much as	
	and	although	provided	
	nor	as	since	
	but	as if	so that	
	or	as much as	than	
	yet	as soon as	though	
	so	because	that	
	Subordinating	before	till	
		now	unless	
		if	until	
in order that		when		

It's NOT a verb IF it's a(n) . . .

Infinitive —a form of a verb that comes after the word “to” and acts as a noun, adjective, or adverb. Ex: <i>to run, to walk, to sing</i>
Participle — a form of a verb that acts as an adjective. Ex: <i>A growing baby sleeps.</i>
Gerund — a form of a verb that acts as a noun, usually ending in “ing” Ex: <i>Fishing is my hobby.</i>

Pronouns

Personal	I	he	Demonstrative	this	Relative	who	Subject Pronouns are pronouns from the list that can be used as the subject of a sentence.
	me	him		that		whose	
	my	his		these		whom	
	mine	she		those		which	
	we	her				what	
	us	hers				that	
	our	it				whoever	
	ours	its				whomever	
	you	they				whichever	
	your	them				whatever	
	yours	their					

Adverbs

they answer...
When? Where? Why?
How? To what extent?
Under what condition?

Adjectives

they answer...
Which one?
What kind?
How many?

Parts of Speech

Nouns —persons, places, things or ideas	Prepositions – relate the noun or pronoun following it to another word in the sentence
Pronouns —take the place of a noun (still considered nouns)	Interjections – express feeling or emotion
Verbs – show mental or physical action or state of being	Adverbs – modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs
Conjunctions – connect words, phrases, or clauses	Adjectives – modify nouns and pronouns