

≠ you only have
to memorize
what is
highlighted for
your test.

Linking/Helping Verbs

am is are was were be

being been have has had do

does did may might must

would could should can shall will

Rules for Verbs

1. Transitive Verbs - always have a direct object!

Question to find **direct object: Subject - Verb - What?**

2. Intransitive Verbs - linking verbs are always intransitive!

If an action verb does not have a direct object, it is intransitive. **This means you can not answer the question for the direct object.**

3. Indirect Object: to find ask:

Subject - Verb - What - to or for Whom?

Predicate Nominative and Predicate Adjective

Predicate literally means verb; therefore you will only find a Predicate Nominative and Adjective after a verb!

1. Predicate Nominative:

Noun or Pronoun

Renames the SUBJECT

2. Predicate Adjective:

Adjective

Describes the SUBJECT

Both will follow LINKING VERBS!

To find EITHER ask: Subject - Linking Verb - What?

Articles

a, an, the

Verbals

1. Gerund: verb acting like a noun
will end in -ing

2. Participle: verb acting like an adjective
will end in -ing or -ed or other past
tense ending.

3. Infinitive: to + a verb

Common Rules for Grammar

1. Look for phrases first in your sentence! You will never find a **SUBJECT, VERB, DIRECT OBJECT, or INDIRECT OBJECT** in a prepositional phrase.

2. **Conjunctions: Coordinating will ALWAYS have a comma and a FANBOY.**

Subordinating will only have a comma if the conjunction is at the BEGINNING of the sentence. There will not be a comma if the conjunction is in the MIDDLE of the sentence and it does the combining.

3. For a preposition to present in a sentence, it **MUST** have an object. If it does not have an object, it is not functioning as a preposition.

4. **Adverbs tell you:**

How? When? To what extent?

Describe/Modify:

adjectives, verbs, other adverbs

Adjectives tell you:

Which on? How many? What kind?

Describes/Modifies:

nouns and pronouns