

Grammar – Quick Reference Sheet

Nouns – a word that names a person, place, thing or idea.

- **Common Noun** – a general name for a person, place, thing or idea
Example – school, car, team, stadium
- **Proper Noun** – name of a particular person, place, thing, or idea
Example – Braddock, BMW, Hurricanes, Orange Bowl
- **Concrete Noun** – utilizes the 5 senses – names objects that can be seen, Heard, smelled, touched, or tasted
Example – book, bell, flower, sand, apple
- **Abstract Noun** – names an idea, quality, or state
Example – independence, curiosity, pride, sadness
- Nouns can be singular or plural
- **Collective Noun** – refers to a group of people or things
Example – audience, crowd, and staff
- **Compound Noun** – is made up of two or more words – it may be written as 1 word, as separate words, or as a hyphenated word
Example – airplane, rain forest, mother-in-law

Pronoun – a word used in place of a noun or another pronoun

- **Antecedent** – the word that a pronoun stands for
Example – Ray said he wanted musical talents to audition for the play.

Antecedent	Pronoun
- **Possessive Pronouns** – show ownership or relationship
Example – her purse, his mother
- **Reflexive Pronouns / Intensive Pronouns** – are formed by adding self or selves to regular pronouns
- **Demonstrative Pronouns** – point out specific persons, places, things, or ideas
- **Indefinite Pronoun** – does not refer to any specific person, place, or thing
- **Interrogative / Relative Pronouns** – used to ask questions / introduce subordinate clauses

Verb – expresses an action, a condition, or a state of being

- **Action Verbs** – expresses an action. The action may be physical or mental
- **Linking Verbs** – links the subject of the sentence to a word in the predicate
- **Auxiliary Verbs** – aka **Helping Verbs** are combined with verbs to form verb phrases

Adjectives – modifies or limits the meaning of a noun or pronoun

- **Articles** – are the most common adjectives they are *a*, *an*, and, *the*.
- **Indefinite Articles** – are *a* and *an* – used to refer to a general group
- **Definite Articles** – are *the* – used to refer to something specific
- **Proper Adjectives** – are formed from proper nouns, are capitalized and end in *n*, *an*, *ian*, and *ish*.

Adverb – modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

- Many adverbs are formed by adding *ly* to the end of adjectives.

Preposition – shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in a sentence

- **Prepositional Phrase** – consists of a preposition and its object and any modifiers of the object.
- Prepositional phrases often express relationships of location (by, near) direction (to, down), or time (before, during)

Conjunction – connects words or groups of words

- There are 3 kinds of conjunctions: **coordinating, correlative, and subordinating**
- **Coordinating Conjunctions** – connect words or groups of words of equal importance in a sentence
- **Correlative Conjunctions**- are word pairs that serve to join words or groups of words
- **Subordinating Conjunctions** – introduce subordinate clauses – clauses that cannot stand alone – and join them to independent clauses
- **Conjunctive Adverbs** – are used to express relationships between independent clauses

Interjection – a word or phrase used to express emotion

- **Example** – Yikes, Hey, Ouch
- A strong interjection is followed by an exclamation point
- A weak interjection is followed by a comma