

# Middle School Grammar Cheat Sheet

## Parts of Speech

Name	Definition	Examples
<b>Noun</b>	Name of a person, place or thing	Teacher, store, cup
<b>Verb</b>	Expresses action or state of being	Hop, is, drag
<b>Adjective</b>	Describes a noun	Large, shiny, blue
<b>Adverb</b>	Describes a verb	Slowly, very, calmly
<b>Pronoun</b>	Replaces a noun	She, I, they, them
<b>Preposition</b>	Links a noun to another word	On, beside, to, from
<b>Conjunction</b>	Joins clauses or words	And, or, but, nor
<b>Interjection</b>	Expresses strong feeling	Oh!, Ouch!, Hi!

## Types of sentences

**Declarative.** - Tells about something.

Ends with a period.

**Interrogative?** - Asks a question.

Ends with a question mark.

**Imperative.** - Tells someone to do

something. Ends with a period.

**Exclamatory!** - Expresses strong emotion.

Ends with an exclamation mark.

## Sentence Form

**Simple-** contains one independent clause

**Compound-** two independent clauses joined by a linking word (and, but, or, so, yet, however)

**Complex-** one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

## Types of Adverbs

**Affirmation-** gives consent or approval (Certainly)

**Degree-** Answers *how much* or *how little* (very, daily, sometimes, always)

**Manner-** Answers *how* or in *what manner* (neatly, well, easily, slowly)

**Place-** Answers *where* (here, there, near, away, anywhere)

**Time-** Answers *when* or *how often* (soon, early, yet, first)

## Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS)

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

**Gerund-** A verb form ending in **-ing** that is used as a noun.

**Clause-** A group of related words that contain a subject and a predicate.

**Independent clause-** Expresses a complete thought. It can stand alone as a sentence.

**Dependent clause-** Does not express a complete thought; it cannot stand alone as a sentence.

## Types of Mood

**Imperative-** Used to give commands.

**Indicative-** Used to state a fact or ask a question

**Subjunctive-** Used to express a wish or a desire.

First person pronouns- I, me, mine, we, us, ours

Second person pronouns- you, yours

Third person pronouns- he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its, them, theirs

## Types of Pronouns

**Demonstrative-** Points out a definite person, place, or thing (This, that, these, those)

**Indefinite-** Refers to any or all groups of persons, places, or things. (all, both, each, few, many, neither, several, some)

**Interrogative-** Used to ask a question. (Who, whom, whose, which, what)

An **Appositive** is a word or group of words that follows a noun or a pronoun in a sentence and renames it.

Ex. John Doe, the *president* of our class, will make the first speech.

Direct Object- The receiver of the action of a verb.

Indirect Object- A noun or an object pronoun that tells *to whom*, *to what*, *for whom*, or *for what* the action in a sentence is done.

**Affect vs. Effect-** Affect is a verb. Effect is a noun.

## Ways to say "said"

-replied -answered -questioned  
-whispered -noted- advised- agreed  
-exclaimed-mumbled-asked-blurted

## Types of Verbs

**Transitive-** Expresses an action that passes from a doer to a receiver.

**Intransitive-** Has no receiver of the action.

**Irregular-** Cannot be formed by adding -ed to the present. (ran, run)

**Regular -** Are formed by adding -d or -ed to the present. (walk-walked)

## It's vs. Its

- **It's** is used when you mean it is or it has.  
- **Its** is used to show possession.

## Types of Voice

**Active Voice-** The subject is the doer of the action.

**Passive Voice-** The subject is the receiver of the action.

## Who vs. Whom

*Who= he, she and they*

*Whom= him, her, them*

**There-** a place

**They're** -they are

**Their-** has a face

**Then-** time

**Than-** Comparison