

## Complete Sentence

1. Start with a capital letter 🏠
2. Have end punctuation (. ? !)
3. Have a subject (S)
4. Have a verb (V)
5. Make sense ←→  
🏠 S ←→ V .?!

Independent Clause Formulas	
Formula	Example
1. SV	The dog runs.
2. SSV	The dog and cat run.
3. SVV	The dog runs and jumps.
4. SSVV	The dog and cat run and jump.

## Coordinating Conjunctions

F	for
A	and
N	nor
B	but
O	or
Y	yet
S	so

## Helping Verbs

am	is
are	may
	might
can	must
could	
do	shall
does	should
did	was
	were
has	will
have	would
had	
be	being
	been

**Circled Helping Verbs** = These helping verbs are also linking verbs.

**Boxed Helping Verbs** = These helping verbs must be used with another helping verb.

Use the following mnemonic device to remember the 23 helping verbs:

CHAD B. SWIM  
2323-3-2413

## Linking Verbs

Words that link the subject to another word that describes the subject.

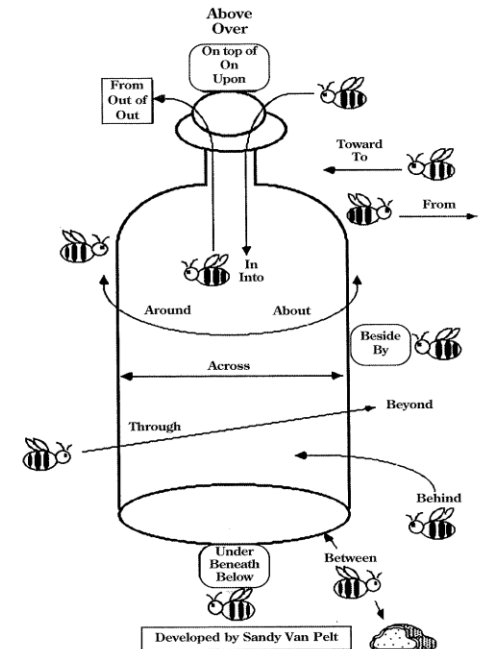
Am	Was
Are	Were
Is	Seem

Be  
Been  
Become

## Prepositions

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

## A Bee Flies \_\_\_\_\_ the Bottle



## Simple & Compound Sentences

**Independent Clause:** A group of words that contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought.

**Simple Sentence:** A sentence made up of 1 independent clause. (Keep it simple: An independent clause & simple sentence are the same!)

**Compound Sentence:** A sentence made up of 2 independent clauses.

Independent clauses are connected 2 ways:

1. **Comma + Coordinating Conjunction** (Example: The dog barks, but the cat remains calm.)
2. **Semicolon** (Example: The dog barks; the cat remains calm.)

## Noun & Noun Modifier

**Noun:** Person, place, thing, quality, or idea. (Examples: Jenna, store, balloons, silence, peace)

**Subject:** The noun that the sentence is about.

**Adjective:** A word that describes a noun. (Examples: long road, black cat, heavy book)

## Verbs & Verb Modifiers

**Action Verb:** The word that shows the action of the subject in the sentence.

2 types of action verbs:

1. **Mind Actions** (examples: think, want, estimate)
2. **Body Actions** (examples: run, walk, hop)

**Linking Verb:** A word that links the subject to a description. subject + linking verb + description (Examples: John is happy.)

**Helping Verb:** A verb that comes before the main verb in a sentence. Together the helping verb and the main verb form a complete verb. Use the mnemonic device CHAD B. SWIM 2323-3-2413 to remember the 23 helping verbs.

**Adverb:** A word that describes a verb. They show when, where, how, & to what extent (how often, how much) the verb takes place. (Examples: always talks, quickly ran)

## Imposters

**Infinitive:** to + verb (Examples: to run, to eat, to sleep). *Note:* An infinitive *cannot* be the main verb of a sentence.

**Prepositional Phrase:** A group of words made up of a preposition and modifiers to show where (place), when (time), or how. The sentence "A Bee Flies \_\_\_\_\_ the Bottle" can help to identify prepositions.

