HELPFUL GRAMMAR INFORMATION

VERBS

Helping Verbs used with main verbs to create verb phrases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can</th>
<th>Should</th>
<th>Had</th>
<th>Did</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Could</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>Shall have</td>
<td>Must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Would</td>
<td>Will have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Might</td>
<td>Has</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shall</td>
<td>Have</td>
<td>Does</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb Tenses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Past perfect (uses had)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Present perfect (uses has or have)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future (uses will or shall)</td>
<td>Future perfect (uses will have)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRONOUNS:

Pronouns that are always singular:

- he
- everybody
- nobody
- either
- someone
- she
- everyone
- another
- neither
- somebody
- it
- anybody
- one
- none
- no one
- each

Pronouns that are always plural:

- you
- they
- many
- some
- those
- we
- all
- few
- these
- both

Pronouns used as subjects or predicate nouns (after a linking verb):

- I
- we
- you
- you
- he, she, it
- they

Pronouns used as objects:

- me
- us
- you
- you
- him, her, it
- them
Pronouns used to show possession:

my, mine        our, ours
your, yours      your, yours
his, her, hers, its their, theirs

PREPOSITIONS:
will be followed by a noun

about               because of            down       like             till
above                before                during      near             to
according to        behind                except      of               toward
across               below                 for         off              under
after                beneath               from        on               until
against              beside                in          out              up
along                besides               in addition to out of  upon
among               between               inside       over             with
around              beyond                in spite of  since        within
as far as           but (except)          instead of  through  without
at                   by                     into        throughout

CONJUNCTIONS:

Conjunctions used with a comma to create compound sentences:

and but or nor for yet

Conjunctions used with a semicolon to create compound sentences:

accordingly   hence   moreover      then
consequently hence                    nevertheless then
furthermore   in addition otherwise   thus

Pairs of conjunctions used to create compound sentences:

either---or     neither---nor   not only---but also

Words used to create complex sentences:
will be followed by a subject and a verb

after          because        so            what            which
although       before         so that       whatever        while
as             how            that          when            who
as if          if             though         whenever        whoever
as far as      in order that till          where          whom
as long as     provided that unless        wherever        whomever
A FEW RULES OF CAPITALIZATION:

Always capitalize

1. the first word in a sentence.
2. the pronoun I.
3. nouns naming particular persons, places, or things.
4. words that come from the name of a nation.
5. letters used as initials.
6. titles of books, short stories, magazines, movies, songs, and poems.