

Sat Grammar Rules Cheat Sheet

SAT Grammar Rules

INDEPENDENT CLAUSES can stand on their own
DEPENDENT CLAUSES need more information

COMMAS connect:

- 2 independent clauses **WITH** conjunction (FANBOYS)
- independent and dependent clause
- separate items in a list

SEMICOLONS join 2 independent clauses ;
COLONS must come after an independent clause
DASHES take place of colons and extra-info commas

SEMICOLON = PERIOD = Comma + FANBOYS

If such as is a part of a non-restrictive clause and follows the main independent clause then only a comma is needed to separate it, and it cannot be followed by a comma.

COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

AFFECT - verb meaning "to impact"
EFFECT - noun meaning "an impact"
- often followed by on.

RAVEN: Remember Affect is a verb & Effect is a Noun.

ADVERSE - difficult & challenging
AVERSE - having a strong dislike for

ALLUDE - to make a reference to
ELOUDE - to evade, be unable to be caught

ELICIT - to draw out
ILICIT - illegal

When a name or title appears in the middle of a sentence, there are 2 correct options:-

- 1) two commas before & after the name or title
- 2) no commas at all

COMMAS should not be used:

- A. Before or After Prepositions
- B. Between Adjectives & Nouns
- C. Between Subjects & Verb
- D. Between Compound Items
- E. Before or around Self Words

Transitions

Accordingly } Therefore, as a result
consequently }
Furthermore } In addition
Moreover }
In fact } used to emphasize a preceding sentence
Indeed }
Even so } Despite this, however
Still }
Nevertheless }
Whereas - Although
As such - As a + noun
Subsequently - Afterward
That is - provides definition, often follows a dash

Comma splice: When a comma alone is used to separate 2 independent clauses

WITH... -ing can be used in place of AND.... verb

	Present	Past
Singular	is	was
Plural	are	were

Conjunctions

- > Coordinating → join 2 independent clauses **FANBOYS** - For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So
- > Subordinating → join an independent & dependent clause

- Ex: Because, since, when

Should follow a period or semicolon.

cannot be used after a period or semicolon.

Understanding SAT Grammar Rules: A Comprehensive Cheat Sheet

SAT grammar rules cheat sheet is an essential tool for students preparing for the SAT exam. The SAT Writing and Language section tests your understanding of grammar, punctuation, and effective language use. Mastery of these rules not only helps in achieving a higher score but also enhances overall writing skills. This article provides a detailed overview of essential SAT grammar rules, organized into categories for easy reference.

Common Grammar Rules

Understanding the fundamental grammar rules is crucial for success on the SAT. The following rules cover the most frequently tested concepts:

Subject-Verb Agreement

- Ensure that the subject and verb in a sentence agree in number (singular or plural).
- Example:
- Correct: "The dog barks."
- Incorrect: "The dog bark."
- Special cases to remember:
- When a subject is followed by phrases like "as well as" or "along with," the verb should agree with the main subject.
- Example: "The teacher, along with her students, is preparing for the presentation."

Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

- Pronouns must agree in number and gender with their antecedents.
- Example:
- Correct: "Every student must submit his or her paper."
- Incorrect: "Every student must submit their paper."
- Watch out for collective nouns, which can be tricky. For instance, "The team is winning" (singular) vs. "The team are arguing among themselves" (plural when emphasizing individuals).

Verb Tenses

- Maintain consistent verb tenses throughout a sentence or paragraph.
- Example:
- Correct: "She walked to the store and bought some milk."
- Incorrect: "She walks to the store and bought some milk."
- Be cautious with sequences of tenses, especially when dealing with conditional statements.

Punctuation Rules

Punctuation marks serve critical roles in clarifying meaning in sentences. Here are some key rules:

Commas

- Use commas to separate items in a list.

- Example: "I bought apples, oranges, and bananas."
- Use commas before conjunctions in compound sentences.
- Example: "I wanted to go to the park, but it started raining."
- When introductory phrases or clauses precede the main clause, a comma should follow.
- Example: "After the game, we went out for dinner."

Semicolons and Colons

- Semicolons can connect two independent clauses that are closely related.
- Example: "I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight."
- Colons introduce lists, explanations, or quotes.
- Example: "He had one goal: to win the championship."

Sentence Structure

Understanding sentence structure is vital for crafting clear and effective sentences. Here are key concepts:

Independent and Dependent Clauses

- An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence, while a dependent clause cannot.
- Example:
- Independent: "I enjoy reading."
- Dependent: "Although I enjoy reading, I often do not have time."
- Ensure proper use of subordinating conjunctions (e.g., because, although, while).

Sentence Fragments and Run-Ons

- A sentence fragment lacks a subject or a verb.
- Example: "When we went to the store." (This is a fragment.)
- A run-on sentence occurs when two or more independent clauses are improperly connected.
- Example: "I love to read I don't have time." (This is a run-on.)
- Fix run-ons by using a period, semicolon, or conjunction.

Common Errors to Avoid

Some errors frequently appear in the SAT Writing and Language section. Familiarizing yourself with these can help you avoid common pitfalls:

Misplaced Modifiers

- Modifiers should be placed next to the word they describe.
- Example:
- Correct: "I saw the girl with the telescope." (Implying the girl had the telescope)
- Incorrect: "I saw the girl with the telescope in the park." (Implying you used the telescope to see her)

Word Choice Errors

- Be cautious of commonly confused words such as:
- Affect vs. Effect
- Their vs. There vs. They're
- Your vs. You're
- Context clues in the sentence can often guide you to the correct choice.

Effective Language Use

Beyond grammar and punctuation rules, SAT questions also assess your ability to use language effectively. Here are some tips:

Conciseness

- Aim for clear and concise language. Avoid unnecessary words and overly complex sentence structures.
- Example: Instead of saying, "Due to the fact that," use "Because."

Transitions

- Use transition words to improve the flow of ideas. Words such as "however," "furthermore," "in addition," and "consequently" can clarify the relationship between sentences and paragraphs.

Practice Makes Perfect

The best way to master SAT grammar rules is through practice. Here are some strategies to help you prepare:

- Take practice tests to familiarize yourself with the format and question types.

- Review explanations for correct and incorrect answers to understand your mistakes.
- Use grammar workbooks or online resources dedicated to SAT prep for additional exercises.
- Consider joining a study group or working with a tutor for personalized feedback and support.

Conclusion

In summary, a well-crafted **SAT grammar rules cheat sheet** can serve as a vital resource for students preparing for the SAT exam. By familiarizing yourself with key grammar, punctuation, sentence structure, and effective language use rules, you can significantly improve your performance on the Writing and Language section. Remember, practice is essential for mastering these rules, so take the time to engage with a variety of practice materials. With dedication and a solid understanding of the concepts outlined in this cheat sheet, you will be well on your way to achieving a higher SAT score. Happy studying!

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the key grammar rules to focus on for the SAT writing section?

Key grammar rules include subject-verb agreement, verb tense consistency, pronoun usage, punctuation, and sentence structure.

How can I effectively use a grammar rules cheat sheet while studying for the SAT?

Use the cheat sheet to quickly review rules before practice tests, and refer to it during practice questions to reinforce your understanding.

What is the importance of subject-verb agreement in SAT grammar questions?

Subject-verb agreement is crucial as many SAT questions test whether the verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

Can you give an example of a common pronoun usage error tested on the SAT?

A common error is using 'they' to refer to a singular antecedent; the SAT tests for correct pronoun-antecedent agreement.

What punctuation rules should I memorize for the SAT?

Memorize rules for commas, semicolons, colons, and apostrophes, especially their correct placement in complex sentences.

How does sentence structure affect SAT writing scores?

Sentence structure affects clarity and conciseness; the SAT often tests if a sentence is overly wordy or if it can be made clearer.

What types of questions commonly appear related to verb tense on the SAT?

Questions often ask you to ensure that the verb tense remains consistent throughout a passage or within a sentence.

Are there any specific adjectives or adverbs rules I should know for the SAT?

Know the difference between adjectives and adverbs, and when to use them correctly to modify nouns and verbs, respectively.

What resources can I use alongside a grammar cheat sheet for SAT prep?

Use official SAT practice tests, grammar workbooks, and online resources like Khan Academy for comprehensive preparation.

How can a cheat sheet help with time management during the SAT?

A cheat sheet provides quick references to grammar rules, allowing you to make faster decisions and spend more time on challenging questions.

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