

BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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Singular and Plural Nouns

The names of person, place, thing, or idea are called nouns.

Usually, the first page of a grammar book tells you about nouns. Nouns give names of concrete or abstract things in our lives. As babies learn "mom," "dad," or "milk" as their first word, nouns should be the first topic when you study a foreign language.

For the plural form of most nouns, add s.

For nouns that end in ch, x, s, or s sounds, add es.

For nouns ending in f or fe, change f to v and add es.

Some nouns have different plural forms. Such as Child –children

Count Nouns vs. Non-Count Nouns

Count nouns

Can be counted as one or more.

Non-count nouns

Cannot be counted. They usually express a group or a type.

Possessive Nouns

Possessive nouns are used to indicate ownership.

Possessive nouns usually are formed by adding an apostrophe (') and s.

Pronouns

A pronoun takes the place of a noun.

Be' Verbs

A verb displays action or a state of being. "Be" verbs must match subjects.

Action Verbs

Action verbs express action and are the most common verbs.

Action verbs need s at the end with third-person, singular subjects.

Examples

He eats bread.

She walks to the station.

It floats on the sea.

Negative sentences

It need do not, does not, or did not.

Interrogative sentences begin with do, does, or did.

Do you eat bread?

Does he eat bread?

Does she walk to the station?

Did they finish it?

Examples

Affirmative Sentence

I sing a song.

You sing a song.
song?

He (she) sings a song.
a song?

We sing a song.
song?

They sang a song.

Negative Sentence

I do not (don't) sing a song.

You do not (don't) sing a song.

He (she) does not (doesn't) sing a song.

We do not (don't) sing a song.

They did not (didn't) sing a song.

Interrogative Sentence

Do I sing a song?

Do you sing a

Does he (she) sing

Do we sing a

Did they sing a song?

Adjectives

Adjectives describe or modify nouns. Adjectives generally appear immediately before the noun.

Examples: A pretty girl, Red flowers, A long stick, Heavy boxes, Warm weather

Commonly, adjectives of opposite meaning are formed by adding a prefix such as un, in, or dis. Such as clear – unclear, important – unimportant, predictable – unpredictable, believable – unbelievable, common – uncommon, aware – unaware, ambiguous – unambiguous, conventional – unconventional, certain – uncertain.

Note: When using a string of adjectives, they should appear in a set order: size/shape + age + color + origin + material.

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Comparative adjectives compare two things. Superlative adjectives compare more than two things

Commonly, adjectives that contain only one syllable or end in 'y' use 'er' to form comparatives and 'est' to form superlatives. For adjectives ending in y, change the 'y' to 'i' before adding the 'er' or 'est'.

Adverbs

Adverbs modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. An adverb tells more about a verb in the sentence, also an adverb describes more about an adjective in the sentence.

An adverb tells more about a verb in the sentence.

Examples

The fire engine runs fast.

An adverb describes more about an adjective in the sentence.

The news is very surprising!

The coffee is extremely hot, so be careful.

Nature is really amazing!

An adverb modifies another adverb in the sentence.

It rains very hard.

Computers run much faster these days.

I clean my room less frequently because I am busy.

Commonly, adjectives can be changed to adverbs by adding 'ly'. Examples, Slow-slowly, quick-quickly, and comfortable – comfortably.

To change adjectives ending in 'y' into adverbs, change the 'y' to 'i' and add 'ly'. example happy – happily

English Tenses

.Each main tense is divided into simple, progressive, perfect, and perfect progressive tenses.

Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect progressive
Finish	am/is/are finishing	have/has finished	have/has been finishing

Simple Tense

Verb tense tells you when the action happens. There are three main verb tenses: present, past, and future.

Present	Past	Future
finish	finished	will finish

Things to remember about simple tense:

- Present tense is the original verb form.
- Past tense has a few patterns.
- Future tense needs will (shall) + verb.

Progressive and Perfect Tense

Progressive Tense

The progressive tense involves action that is, was, or will be in progress at a certain time. In the progressive tense, verbs are formed with a "be" verb + ing.

Examples

I am running a marathon right now. (present progressive)

I was running a marathon at this time last year. (past progressive)

I will be running a marathon next Sunday. (future progressive)

Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense describes an action that started in the past and continues to the present time. Use has/have + the past participle form of the verb.

The past perfect tense describes an action that started and ended in the past. Use had + the past participle form of the verb.

The future perfect tense describes future actions that will occur before some other action. Use will have + the past participle form of the verb.

Examples

I have cooked supper every night this week.

I had cooked supper every night until the stove broke.

I will have cooked supper every night by the time this diet ends.

Perfect Progressive Tense

Perfect Progressive Tense

The perfect progressive tense describes actions that repeated over a period of time in the past, are continuing in the present, and/or will continue in the future.

The present perfect progressive tense tells you about a continuous action that was initiated in the past and finished at some point in the past; however, the action has some relation to the present time. Use have/has + been + ing.

It has been raining, and the street is still wet.

I have been running, and I am still tired.

The past perfect progressive tense illustrates a continuous action in the past that was completed before another past action. Use had + been + ing.

It had been raining, and the street was still wet.

The future perfect progressive tense indicates a continuous action that will be completed in the future. Use will + have + been + ing.

By tonight, it will have been raining several hours, and the street will be very wet.

By next summer, I will have been running for almost a year, and I will be fit and healthy.

By the time of the concert, she will have been practicing the piano for several months, and she will be much better.

Gerunds

A gerund (verb + ing) acts like a noun in a sentence.

Examples

Watching TV is sometimes harmful.

Eating is always fun.

My hobby is painting.

She loves babysitting her sister.

I wasted all my afternoon by taking a nap.

I am afraid of singing a song on a stage.

Note: Often, a possessive noun or pronoun comes before a gerund.

Examples

I hope that you don't mind my using your pen.

Don't be mad about my leaving early.

I don't want you misunderstanding.

You will be amazed by my writing.

Regular verbs :

The Verbs form that comes from their past and past participle by adding ed (d).

Base Verb	Past	Past Participle
learn	learned	learned
study	studied	studied
cook	cooked	cooked
solve	solved	solved
ask	asked	asked
watch	watched	watched
listen	listened	listened

Irregular verbs : The group of verb that do not have definite rules, but there are a few patterns.

Base Verb	Past	Past Participle
grow	grew	grown
know	knew	known
begin	began	begun
draw	drew	drawn
drive	drove	driven
fly	flew	flown
give	gave	given
speak	spoke	spoken
swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone
take	took	taken
find	found	found
spend	spent	spent
teach	taught	taught
pay	paid	paid
feel	felt	felt
buy	bought	bought
meet	met	met
have	had	had
feed	fed	fed
keep	kept	kept
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
set	set	set
shut	shut	shut
fit	fit	fit