

(40 Lessons) Basic English Grammar Rules With Example Sentences

★★★★★ (20 votes, average: 4.85 out of 5)

When it comes to English speaking skills, you should not pay too much attention to grammar rules at first. However, this does not mean that we should ignore English grammar completely.

Needless to say, **basic English grammar rules** play an important role in learning English, both written and spoken. Without grammar rules, you can sometimes make yourself understood with short and simple expressions. However, you may fail most of the time with more complicated expressions that require the correct orders or structures of words.

Other lesson series:

- [Daily English Conversation - Questions and Answers by Topic](#)
- [100 Common English Phrases and Sentence Patterns](#)
- [Common English Expressions and Daily Use English Sentences](#)
- [102 Common English Idioms with Meaning and Examples](#)

As a beginner, you must know basic English grammar rules, as they show you how to arrange vocabulary and make meaningful expressions.

Below is a series of **40 basic English grammar lessons** covering **most of the English grammar tenses and most-used structures**. All the lessons are designed with clear definitions, explanations and forms, followed by lots of examples.

Don't try to learn by heart all the forms without doing any meaningful training. What you really need to do is take advantage of all the English grammar

practice *through sample sentences* – in other words, you must **understand** **how to use each rule and apply it to your daily speech.**

12 TENSES IN ENGLISH

Present Simple Tense

Present Simple Tense

★★★★★ (14 votes, average: 4.57 out of 5)

Form

	I/ you/ we/ they	He/ she/ it/ James
Positive	I/ you/ we/ they + bare infinitive <i>We go</i> to bed early.	He/ she/ it/ James + Verb – s/ es <i>She goes</i> to bed early.
Negative	I/ you/ we/ they + do not + bare infinitive Do not = don't <i>They don't</i> go to bed early.	He/ she/ it/ James + does not + bare infinitive Does not = doesn't <i>James doesn't go</i> to bed early.
Question	Do + I/ you/ we/ they + bare infinitive? <i>Do they go</i> to bed early?	Does + he/ she/ it/ James + bare infinitive? <i>Does she go</i> to bed early?

Usages

- To describe habits, timetables, repeated actions or events
- She usually wakes up at 6 o'clock.
- To talk about general truths
- The Sun rises in the East
- To give instructions or directions
- Don't open that box. Throw it away.

- To talk about something that is fixed in the future
- The bus leaves at 8 pm. Hurry up!

Signal words:

Always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never, every day, every week, every month, every year, on Sundays, after school, before school

Present Continuous Tense

Present Continuous Tense

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Form

Positive	Subject + am/ is/ are + Verb - ING <i>She is writing</i> to her grandma now.
Negative	Subject + am/ is/ are + not + Verb – ING Is not = isn't Are not = aren't <i>She isn't writing</i> to her grandma now.
Question	Am/ is/ are + Subject + Verb – ING? <i>Is she writing</i> to her grandma now?

Usages

- To talk about things which are happening at the moment of speaking
- Don't go out. It's raining outside now.
- To talk about things which happen again and again (a complaint)
- He's always talking in class.
- To talk about things which are planned or arranged in the near future

- I am leaving for London tomorrow.
- To talk about things which are changing or developing
- More and more English centers are mushrooming nowadays.

Signal words:

at the moment, now / just now / right now, look, listen

Present Perfect Tense

Present Perfect Tense

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Form

Positive	Subject + has/ have + Past Participle Has = 's Have = 've <i>She's done</i> her homework.
Negative	Subject + has/ have + not + Past Participle <i>She has not done</i> her homework.
Question	Has/ Have + Subject + Past Participle? <i>Has she done</i> her homework?

Usages

- To talk about things which happened in the past, and continue to the present
- My parents have lived in England for 20 years.
- To talk about things which happened in the past, but not at a specific time
- My mom has gone to work.
- To talk about things we have done many times in the past and continue to do

- She has practiced the piano since she was 6.
- To talk about an experience which is connected to the present
- This is the most beautiful flower I have ever seen.

Signal words:

Already, yet, ever, never, just, only just, recently, so far, until now, up to now

Past Simple Tense

Past Simple Tense

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Form

	TOBE	OTHER VERBS
Positive	Subject + was/ were + ... (I/ he/ she/ it + was) (They/ we/ you + were) <i>I was sick</i> yesterday. <i>They were sick</i> last week.	Subject + Past simple <i>She went</i> shopping last month. <i>We got up</i> late yesterday.
Negative	Subject + was/ were + not + ... Was not = wasn't Were not = weren't <i>I wasn't</i> sick yesterday. <i>They weren't</i> sick last week.	Subject + did not + Bare infinitive Did not = didn't <i>She didn't go</i> shopping last month. <i>We didn't get up</i> late yesterday.
Question	Were/ was + Subject + ...? <i>Were you</i> sick yesterday? <i>Were they</i> sick last week?	Did + Subject + Bare infinitive? <i>Did she go</i> shopping last month? <i>Did you get up</i> late yesterday?

Usages

- to talk about actions finished in the past

- I met him last week.
- to talk about a series of actions completed in the past
- I woke up, had breakfast and went to school.

Signal words:

Yesterday, last week, last month, last year, last Christmas, in 2017, ago

Past Continuous Tense

Past Continuous Tense

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Form

Positive	Subject + was/ were + Verb-ING <i>She <u>was cooking</u> when I came.</i>
Negative	Subject + was/ were + not + Verb-ING <i>She <u>wasn't cooking</u> when I came.</i>
Question	Was/ were + Subject + Verb-ING? <i><u>Was she cooking</u> when you came?</i>

Usages

- To talk about an incomplete action at a specific in the past
- Max was playing games yesterday afternoon.
- To talk about an incomplete action that was interrupted by another
- I was doing my homework when my mom called.
- To talk about two actions that were happening at the same time
- My mom was cooking while my dad was reading newspaper.

- To talk about an action that happens many times and irritates the speaker
- She was always talking in class.

Past Perfect Tense

Past Perfect Tense

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Form

Positive	Subject + had + Past Participle <i>She <u>had done</u> her homework when I came.</i>
Negative	Subject + had + not + Past Participle Had not = hadn't <i>She <u>hadn't done</u> her homework when I came.</i>
Question	Had + Subject + Past Participle? <i><u>Had she done her homework</u> when you came?</i>

Usages

The past perfect and present perfect are used in the same way. However, the past perfect refers to a time in the past, while the present perfect refers to a time in the present.

- to talk about something started in the past and still continued to a given time in the past
- I had learned English for 10 years.
- to talk about something happened before another action in the past
- My mom had come home before it rained.

Signal words:

Already, just, never, ever

Future Simple Tense

Simple Future Tense

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Simple Future Tense with WILL Form

Positive	Subject + will + Bare infinitive Will = 'll <u>My mom will go</u> shopping tomorrow.
Negative	Subject + will not + Bare infinitive Will not = won't <u>My mom won't go</u> shopping tomorrow.
Question	Will + Subject + Bare infinitive? <u>Will your mom go</u> shopping tomorrow?

Usages

- To talk about a prediction
- I am sure he'll come late.
- To express a spontaneous decision
- I'll get there by bus.
- To make an offer or promise
- I'll take care of your cat carefully.

Simple Future Tense with TOBE

GOING TO

Form

Positive	Subject + am/is/are + going to + Bare infinitive <i>I am going to go</i> to Canada next month.
Negative	Subject + am/is/are + not + going to + Bare infinitive <i>I am not going to go</i> to Canada next month.
Question	Am/is/are + Subject + going to + Bare infinitive? <i>Are you going to go</i> to Canada next month?

Usages

- To talk about a plan or intention
- My uncle is going to visit me tomorrow.
- To talk about a prediction
- Look! The sky is getting darker. It's going to rain.

Signal words:

Tomorrow, tonight, next week, next month, next year, next summer

[Future Continuous Tense](#)

Future Continuous Tense

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Form

Positive	Subject + will be + Verb-ING Will = 'll <i>My mom will be going</i> shopping this time tomorrow.
Negative	Subject + will not be + Verb-ING Will not = won't <i>My mom won't be going</i> shopping this time tomorrow.
Question	Will + Subject + be + Verb-ING? <i>Will your mom be going</i> shopping this time tomorrow?

Usages

- To talk about an action at a particular moment
- At 8 pm tomorrow, I'll be watching TV.
- To talk about something that will be in progress
- Don't come to his office now, he'll be working.

Signal words:

This time next week, at 8 pm tomorrow

Future Perfect Tense

Future Perfect Tense

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: **5.00** out of 5)

Form

Positive	Subject + will have + Past participle Will = 'll <i>I'll have done</i> my homework by 5 pm.
Negative	Subject + will not have + Past participle

Positive	Subject + will have + Past participle Will = 'll <i>I'll have done</i> my homework by 5 pm.
	will not = won't <i>I won't have done</i> my homework by 5 pm.
Question	Will + Subject + have + Past participle? <i>Will you have done</i> your homework by 5 pm?

Usages

- To talk about a completed action in the future
- She'll have got here by this time next week.
- My parents will have visited my by next Monday.

Signal words:

In (3 months, one year), by (the year 2000, 5 pm, next Monday)

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: **5.00** out of 5)

Form

Positive	Subject + has/ have + been + Verb-ING <i>She's been waiting</i> here for 2 hours.
Negative	Subject + has/ have + not + been + Verb-ING Has not = hasn't Have not = haven't <i>She hasn't been waiting</i> here for 2 hours.

Positive	Subject + has/ have + been + Verb-ING <i>She's been waiting</i> here for 2 hours.
Question	Has/ Have + Subject + been + Verb-ING? <i>Has she been waiting</i> here for 2 hours?

Usages

- To talk about an unfinished action or things with the connection between the past and the present
- I have been working here since 1990.
- Compare present perfect and present perfect continuous

	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
Similarities	Talk about an action that began in the past and is still going on or has just finished	
Differences	Emphasize an action that is completed <i>I have already done</i> my homework. (I have finished homework.)	Emphasize that something is not finished <i>I have been doing</i> my homework since 3 pm. (I am still doing homework.)
	Talk about how much/many have been completed My mom <i>has made</i> 11 cookies.	Talk about how long something has been happening My mom <i>has been making</i> cookies for 3 hours.
	Talk about permanent situations <i>I have lived</i> here for 10 years.	Talk about more temporary situations Ex: <i>I have been living</i> here for 2 weeks.

Signal words:

Since, for, how long

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Form

Positive	Subject + had been + Verb-ING <i>She <u>had been cooking</u></i> in the kitchen for hours when I got home.
Negative	Subject + had not been + Verb-ING <i>She <u>had not been cooking</u></i> in the kitchen for hours when I got home.
Question	Had + Subject + been Verb-ING? <i><u>Had she been cooking</u></i> in the kitchen for hours when you got home?

Usages

The past perfect continuous is partly like the present perfect continuous, but it refers to a continuous action that was finished at some point in the past.

More examples:

- I recognized that I had been doing nonsense things to change her.
- Jim and Laura had not been working at the same place for years before they saw each other last month.
- He had been waiting for me for hours before I came.
- Had you been studying Spanish for 7 years before you moved to Spain?

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Form

Positive	Subject + will have been + Verb - ING <i>I'll have been working</i> here for 3 years in April.
Negative	Subject + won't have been + Verb - ING <i>I won't have been working</i> here for 3 years in April.
Question	Will + Subject + have been + Verb - ING? <i>Will you have been working</i> here for 3 years in April?

Usages

- To talk about an action that are not finished now but will be finished in the future
- On Friday *I'll have been staying* here for a week.
- By the time the train comes, *I'll have been waiting* for 3 hours.

BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR RULES

Modal verbs

Modal verbs

★★★★★ (3 votes, average: 4.33 out of 5)

Modal verbs are used to talk about ability, possibility, obligation, prohibition, or to make requests or offers.

Form

Modal verb + Verb (bare infinitive)

Modal verbs	Usages	Examples
	Ability	I <u>can</u> play the piano very well.

Modal verbs	Usages	Examples
Can	Permission	<u>Can</u> I go now?
	Possibility	It <u>can</u> be a very good day tomorrow.
	Offer	I <u>can</u> help you with this homework. Don't worry!
	Request	<u>Can</u> you please pass me the salt?
Could	Ability in the past	I <u>could</u> play the piano well when I was 9.
	Polite permission	Excuse me, <u>could</u> I come in?
	Possibility	A hailstorm <u>could</u> come here tomorrow.
	Polite offer	No problem. I <u>could</u> give you a lift.
	Polite request	<u>Could</u> you please move to the next slide?
May	Permission	<u>May</u> I leave early?
	Possibility	Astronauts <u>may</u> discover life in other planets.
Might	Polite permission	<u>Might</u> I take you home?
	Possibility	I <u>might</u> visit him tomorrow if the weather is nice.
Must	Obligation	You <u>must</u> do homework.
	Certainty	He <u>must</u> be at the cinema now. He told me about that yesterday.
Mustn't	Prohibition	You <u>mustn't</u> play here. It's dangerous.
	Prediction	The weather forecast predicts that it <u>ll</u> rain tonight.
	Promise	I <u>ll</u> finish all the homework by Friday.
	Spontaneous decision	I <u>ll</u> lend you some money.

Modal verbs	Usages	Examples
Will	Request/ demand	<i>Will</i> you please give me that book?
Would	Used as the past form of “will”	My dad said that he <i>would</i> give me some toys on my birthday.
	Polite request/ demand	<i>Would</i> you mind closing the door, please?
Shall	Prediction	This time tomorrow I <i>shall</i> be in London.
	Offer/ suggestion	<i>Shall</i> we discuss this further with him?
Should	Advice	You <i>should</i> see the doctor. It’s swollen.
	Prediction/ expectation	The project <i>should</i> be done before May.
	Polite suggestion	<i>Should</i> I call her to say sorry?
Ought to	Obligation	You <i>ought to</i> say good bye to your parents when you leave.
	Advice	You <i>ought to</i> sleep early. You look really tired.
Needn't	Used to talk about something not necessary	You <i>needn't</i> give him any advice. He won’t listen.

WH - Questions

WH- questions (Question Words)

★★★★★ (21 votes, average: 4.76 out of 5)

There are two main types of questions: Yes/No questions and WH- question. WH-questions are questions starting with WH-words including: *what, when, where, who, whom, which, whose, why and how*.

Question words are used to ask about specific qualities, times, places, people and so on. Below is a list of question words and example sentences:

What	Used to ask about things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are you doing? - What do you think about the movie?
When	Used to ask about time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When will the meeting start? - When are you leaving?
Where	Used to ask about places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where's my bag? - Where do you live?
Who	Used to ask about people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who do you love the most in your family? - Who told you that story?
Whom	Used to ask about people (object of verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whom did you see in the morning? I saw Mr. Mark, my English teacher. - Whom was Jim talking to? He was talking to Jack, his new roommate.
Which	Used to ask about choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which one do you choose? The left or right? - Of all the drinks in the menu, which one would you like?
Whose	Used to ask about possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whose pencil is this? Is it yours? - Whose books are these?
Why	Used to ask about reasons/ causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why did it happen? I didn't understand. - Why is he crying?

How	Used to ask about manner/ process	- How can you explain this problem? Please tell us. - How can you get here?

How to form WH-questions?

1. with an auxiliary

Wh-word + auxiliary + subject + main verb ...?

- Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs (not main verbs).
- Common auxiliary verbs include be, do, have. Others are will, shall, would, can, could, must, should, may, might, etc.
- What do you do for a living?
- Why should we read books?
- When is she coming?

2. without any auxiliary

(when WH-words replace subjects already)

Wh-word + main verb ...?

- What happened to Peter?
- A bad accident happened to him today.
- Who won the game?
- Tio won the game.
- Who gave you this present?
- My cousin gave me this present.

Question Tags

Question tags

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

- Are questions at the end of the statement
- Used in spoken language
- Used for confirming information or asking for someone's agreement or disagreement
- Form: **Question tag = Auxiliary + Subject**

A POSITIVE STATEMENT, A NEGATIVE QUESTION TAG?

A POSITIVE STATEMENT	A NEGATIVE QUESTION TAG
You are (a doctor)	aren't you?
She is (a doctor)	isn't she?
They were (doctors)	weren't they?
She was (a doctor)	wasn't she?
You run (very fast)	don't you?
He runs (very fast)	doesn't he?
They ran (very fast)	didn't they?
You have (finished the homework)	haven't you?
She has (finished the homework)	hasn't she?
They had (finished the homework)	hadn't they?
He can (swim well)	can't he?
She could (swim well)	couldn't she?
They will (come early)	won't they?
They would (come early)	wouldn't they?
They must (come early)	mustn't they?

A POSITIVE STATEMENT	A NEGATIVE QUESTION TAG
They should (come early)	shouldn't they?

- He's 6 years old, isn't he?
- You're reading, aren't you?
- They've just had breakfast, haven't they?

A NEGATIVE STATEMENT, A POSITIVE QUESTION TAG?

A NEGATIVE STATEMENT	A POSITIVE QUESTION TAG
You aren't (a doctor)	are you?
She isn't (a doctor)	is she?
They weren't (doctors)	were they?
She wasn't (a doctor)	was she?
You don't run (very fast)	do you?
He doesn't run (very fast)	does he?
They didn't run (very fast)	did they?
You haven't (finished the homework)	have you?
She hasn't (finished the homework)	has she?
They hadn't (finished the homework)	had they?
He can't (swim well)	can he?
She couldn't (swim well)	could she?
They won't (come early)	will they?
They wouldn't (come early)	would they?
They mustn't (come early)	must they?
They shouldn't (come early)	should they?

- You haven't answers all the questions in the test, have you?

- Kelly didn't help you, did she?
- Tom couldn't pass the exam, could he?

Exceptions:

Pay attention to the following question tags. They don't follow any rules.

Statements	Question tags	Examples
I am ...	aren't I?	I am too loud, aren't I?
Let's ...	shall we?	Let's go to the beach, shall we?
Statements without subjects Ex: - Open the door. - Don't come any closer.	will you?	- Open the door, will you? - Listen, will you? - Don't come any closer, will you?
Positive statements with negative senses Ex: - She can <u>hardly</u> understand what I have experienced. - <u>Nobody</u> remembered to turn off the light.	Positive question tags	- She can <u>hardly</u> understand what I have experienced, can she? - George could <u>hardly</u> speak any English words, could he? - <u>Nobody</u> remembered to turn off the light, did they?

Intonation

Depending on the speaker's purposes, intonations for question tags are different.

	He should review the whole lessons, shouldn't he?	
Intonation	falling, voice goes down	rising, voice goes up
Meanings	You're sure about the information. You want to confirm.	You're not sure about the information. You want to check.

Conditionals

Conditionals

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: **5.00** out of 5)

Conditional type	Usages	Forms		Examples
		IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE	
Zero conditional	Used to talk about the general truths/ things that are always true	Present simple	Present simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If you heat ice, it melts. - If it rains, everything gets wet. - Your heart beats faster if you're worried.
First conditional	Used to talk about real or possible situations	Present simple	WILL + Verb-bare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -If I win the game, I'll get some prizes. - She'll get bad score if she doesn't study hard. - If the weather is nice tomorrow, we'll go camping.
Second conditional	Used to talk about unreal or impossible situations at present	Past simple	WOULD + Verb-bare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -If I met him yesterday, I would tell him the truth. - I would pass the exam if I studied hard. - If Sally drove more carefully, she wouldn't have any accident.
Third conditional	Used to talk about unreal or impossible situations in the past	Past perfect	WOULD HAVE + Past participle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -If Jane had known the truth, she would have been very shocked. - I would have won the

Conditional type	Usages	Forms		Examples
				competition if I had tried harder. - If I had finished homework earlier, I would have gone to the movies.

[This, that, these, those](#)

This, that, these, those

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

This, that, these, those as pronouns

- We use “this” (singular) and “these” (plural) to talk about something near us.
- This is my favorite T-shirt.
- These are my favorite T-shirts.
- This is a cat.
- These are my cats.
- We use “that” (singular) and “those” (plural) to talk about something far from us.
- That is my phone.
- Those are my phones.
- That is my brother.
- Those are my brothers.

This, that, these, those as determiners

A determiner is a word (such as *the*, *some*, *my*, *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, etc.) that comes before a noun.

- We use “this” and “that” with singular and uncountable nouns.
- Please give this pencil to John.
- This music makes me happy.
- I’ll buy that book.
- That beef is so raw.
- We use “these” and “those” with plural nouns.
- These performances are amazing.
- Have a look at these sentences.
- I love those beautiful memories.
- Don’t touch those plants. They’re dangerous

Preposition

Preposition of Time and Place in English (with Example Sentences)

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

A preposition is a word (such as *in*, *from*, *to*, *at*, *on*, etc.) which is used before a noun or pronoun to show place, position, time or method.

Prepositions of time: in, on, at, etc.

- Preposition of time refers to the time.

Preposition	Usages	Examples
In	Centuries	The event happened <u>in the 20th century</u> . She was the only writer born <u>in the 19th century</u> .
	Seasons	I'm going to France <u>in the winter</u> . He likes going to the beach <u>in the summer</u> .
	Years	He was born <u>in 1990</u> . This house was built <u>in 2000</u> .
	Months	We'll take the test <u>in June</u> . They are going to get married <u>in December</u> .
	Parts of day	He usually has a snack <u>in the afternoon</u> . I get up at 6 am <u>in the morning</u> .
On	Days	My mom always goes shopping <u>on Mondays</u> . He doesn't go to school <u>on Sundays</u> .
	Dates	Her birthday is <u>on the first of May</u> . He's leaving <u>on the fifth of October</u> .
	Particular days	I wish to get a doll <u>on my birthday</u> . Jim gave his girlfriend a rose <u>on Valentine's day</u> .
At	Clock time	My grandpa goes to bed <u>at 9 pm</u> . My wife starts working <u>at 8am</u> .
	Short and precise times	at night, at noon, at lunchtime, at sunset Don't stay up <u>late at night</u> . See you <u>at lunchtime</u> .

Prepositions of place: in, on, at, behind, above, in front of, under,...

- Preposition of place refers to the position and direction.
-

Preposition	Usages	Examples
In	Room, town, country	The baby has gone. She isn't <u>in the room</u> . He's working <u>in New York</u> now. Nina is an American. She was born <u>in America</u> .
	Car, taxi	There's a doll <u>in the car</u> . I'm <u>in the taxi</u> now. I'll get there in 5 minutes.
	Picture	Who's this sexy lady <u>in the picture</u> ? What can you see <u>in the picture</u> ?
	Book	I saw this writer <u>in the book</u> Harry Potter. There are lots of lively illustrations <u>in the book</u> .
	The World	Which is the longest river <u>in the world</u> ? Have a look at 3 best countries <u>in the world</u> . What do you think?
On	Streets	My house is <u>on Jackson street</u> . The kids are playing <u>on the street</u> .
	Islands	He lives <u>on this island</u> . There are not many people living <u>on that island</u> .
	Surfaces: table, floor, wall	My teacher put the books <u>on the table</u> . Please put your shoes <u>on the floor</u> . The picture <u>on the wall</u> is fantastic.
	A certain side (left, right)	Max is the tall boy standing <u>on the right</u> . Human heart is <u>on the left side</u> .
	Public transports	We're on the bus.

Preposition	Usages	Examples
		Please switch your phone into airplane mode if you're <u>on a plane</u> .
	TV, radio	I saw her yesterday on TV. There have been lots of advertisements <u>on radio</u> these days.
At	For events	My grandpa goes to bed <u>at 9 pm</u> . My wife starts working <u>at 8am</u> .
	Meaning "next to"	at night, at noon, at lunchtime, at sunset Don't stay up <u>late at night</u> . See you <u>at lunchtime</u> .
	Somewhere typical	I am <u>at school</u> , while my parents are at work. Jim is watching movie <u>at the cinema</u> .
Behind	At/ toward the back of something/ someone	There is a big box <u>behind the car</u> . Can you see the street <u>behind the building</u> ?
In front of	The opposite of behind	The rabbit is in front of the tree. The girl is standing <u>in front of the mirror</u> .
Under	Below the surface of something/ covered by something	The board is below the picture. Jimmy has a scar <u>below his right eye</u> .
Above	To a higher level than something/ someone (opposite with below)	The plane is flying <u>above the tree</u> . Please turn on the projector <u>above your head</u> .
Across	From one side to the other side of something	The duck is swimming <u>across the lake</u> . The boy helped his grandma walk <u>across the crowded street</u> .
Into	To a position in/ inside something	Throw the trash <u>into the dustbin</u> please. I can't go <u>into the water</u> since it's too cold.

•

Passive voice

Passive voice

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Difference between active and passive voice:

- Active voice: describe the subject doing the action
- Passive voice: used when the focus is on the action. The one doing the action is not important.
- Active: Marry cleaned the classroom.
- Passive: The classroom was cleaned (by Marry).

	Forms	Examples
Positive	Subject + Tobe + Verb – past participle	A rose <u>is sent</u> to her every day.
Negative	Subject + Tobe + NOT + Verb – past participle	Tom <u>wasn't invited</u> to the party. Tom was so sad.
Question	Tobe + Subject + Verb – past participle?	<u>Will it be done</u> tomorrow?

Passive voice with tenses

	Subject	Tobe (conjugated)	Verb – past participle
Present simple	Subject	Am/ is/ are	Am/ is/ are
	The room <u>is cleaned</u> every two days.		
Present continuous	Subject	Am/ is/ are + being	Verb – pp
	The room <u>is being cleaned</u> now.		
Present perfect	Subject	Have/ has + been	Verb – pp
	The room <u>has been cleaned</u> since Monday.		

	Subject	To be (conjugated)	Verb – past participle
Past simple	Subject	Was/ were	Verb – pp
	The room <u>was cleaned</u> yesterday.		
Present perfect	Subject	Was/ were + being	Verb – pp
	The room <u>was being cleaned</u> this time last week.		
Past continuous	Subject	Was/ were + being	Verb – pp
	The room <u>was being cleaned</u> this time last week.		
Past perfect	Subject	Had been	Verb – pp
	The room <u>had been cleaned</u> before he came.		
Past continuous	Subject	Was/ were + being	Verb – pp
	The room <u>was being cleaned</u> this time last week.		
Simple future (WILL)	Subject	Will be	Verb – pp
	The room <u>will be cleaned</u> tomorrow.		
Simple future (BE GOING TO)	Subject	Am/ is/ are + going to + BE	Verb – pp
	The room <u>is going to be cleaned</u> on Monday.		
Future continuous	Subject	Will be being	Verb – pp
	The room <u>will be being cleaned</u> at 7 pm tonight.		
Future perfect	Subject	Will have been	Subject
	The room <u>will have been cleaned</u> before midnight.		
Modal verbs: Can/ could/ may/ might/ should/ must/ ...	Subject	Modal + be	Subject
	The room <u>must be cleaned</u> by Friday.		

Comparative and superlative

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives – List and Example Sentences

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

One-syllable adjectives

Adjectives	Comparative forms	Superlative forms
A	A-ER	A-EST
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
fast	faster	fastest
slow	slower	slowest
big	bigger	biggest
small	smaller	smallest
strong	stronger	strongest
weak	weaker	weakest
old	older	oldest
young	younger	youngest

- Harry is tall, but Jane is taller, and Jack is the tallest in class.
- I am strong, but my brother is stronger, and my dad is the strongest in my family.
- Kyo is faster than Jane, but Jane is stronger (than Kyo).
- The biggest mistake in my life is to tell him my secret.

One-syllable adjectives ending with –e

Adjectives	Comparative forms	Superlative forms
A	A-ER	A-EST

Adjectives	Comparative forms	Superlative forms
large	larger	largest
wide	wider	widest
wise	wiser	wisest

- Whale is the largest animal I've ever seen.
- Although Henry is the youngest child in the family, he's the wiser than his two elder (older) brothers.

Adjectives with two or more syllables

Adjectives	Comparative forms	Superlative forms
A	A-ER	A-EST
modern	more modern	most modern
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
delicious	more delicious	most delicious
important	more important	most important
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
attractive	more attractive	most attractive

- Jenny is attractive, but Wendy is even more attractive.
- Harry Potter is the most interesting book I've read.
- Liam is the most handsome boy in my class.

Two-syllable adjectives ending with -y

Adjectives	Comparative forms	Superlative forms
A	A-ER	A-EST
happy	happier	happiest
lucky	luckier	luckiest
friendly	friendlier	friendliest

Adjectives	Comparative forms	Superlative forms
sexy	sexier	sexiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
messy	messier	messiest
early	earlier	earliest
busy	busier	busiest
angry	angrier	angriest

- The earliest sign of pregnancy is food aversion.
- People have become busier and busier recently.
- The happiest moment in my life was when he said he loved me.

Two-syllable adjectives ending with –er, -ow and -le

Adjectives	Comparative forms	Superlative forms
clever	cleverer	cleverest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
shallow	shallower	shallowest
gentle	gentler	gentlest
simple	simpler	simplest

- The cleverest girl in my team is Nina.
- The streets are narrower here than in my city.
- These fish were found in the shallowest river.

*Exceptions

Adjectives	Comparative forms	Superlative forms
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least

Adjectives	Comparative forms	Superlative forms
much/ many	more	most
far	farther/ further	farthest/ furthest

- This is the worst movie I've seen.
- I am less charming than her.
- John's been better than he used to be.

Relative clause

Relative clause

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

- Relative clause helps define or give us extra/ additional information about things or people we're talking about.
- Relative clause starts with relative pronouns (who, which, that, whose, whom) or relative adverbs (where, when, why).

Relative pronouns/ adverbs	Meanings
who	Refer to people
which	Refer to things or animals
that	Refer to people, animals or things (can replace <i>which</i> or <i>who</i> , informal)
whose	Refer to possession
whom	Refer to a people, used instead of <i>who</i> if <i>who</i> is the object.
where	Refer to places
when	Refer to time
why	Refer to reasons

Pattern

	RELATIVE CLAUSE
Pattern 1	RELATIVE PRONOUN/ ADVERB + SUBJECT + VERB
Examples	The present <u>which he gave me</u> was just amazing.
	That memorable moment was the time <u>when he kissed me for the first time.</u>
	Jack sent me a job offer <u>that I couldn't decline.</u>
Pattern 2	RELATIVE PRONOUN AS SUBJECT + VERB
Examples	The girl <u>who is standing next to John</u> is my younger sister.
	Venus flytrap is a plant <u>which traps insects.</u>
	Henry is a man <u>who is very kind and friendly.</u>

There are **two types** of relative clause: defining and non-defining relative clause.

1. Defining relative clauses

- Defining relative clauses add detail about a particular noun that is defined. They give essential/ important information about the people, things being referred to.
- Without defining relative clause, the meanings would not remain the same.
- Venus flytrap is a plant **which traps insects.**
- This was the evidence **which greatly affected the case.**
- I am going to show you a video **which was made by the most famous American film director.**

Note:

- The pronouns who, which can be replaced by that in spoken language.
- We don't use comma in defining relative clauses.
- Venus flytrap is a plant which (that) traps insects.
- ~~Venus flytrap is a plant, **which traps insects.**~~
- This was the evidence which (that) greatly affected the case.
- ~~This was the evidence, **which (that) greatly affected the case.**~~

2. Non-defining relative clauses

- Non-defining relative clauses give extra/ non-essential information about people or things. It does not affect the meanings of the whole sentence.
- Without defining relative clause, the meanings would remain the same.
- Mr. David, who is an inspiring teacher, won the Global teacher prize 2018.
- I've just come back from England, which is a very beautiful country.
- My two puppies, which were only 6 days old, are taken care of very carefully.

Note:

- We don't use that for non-defining relative clause.
- We always use comma in non-defining relative clauses.
- Mr. David, who is an inspiring teacher, won the Global teacher prize 2018.
- ~~Mr. David **that** is an inspiring teacher, won the Global teacher prize 2018.~~
- I've just come back from England, which is a very beautiful country.
- ~~I've just come back from England **which** is a very beautiful country.~~

Enough

Enough

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

“Enough” can be used as a determiner, a pronoun or an adverb.

"Enough" as a determiner

- used before plural or uncountable nouns to mean “sufficient” or “as many or as much as expected”
- **ENOUGH + NOUN**
 - My little sister didn't have enough money to buy that toy.
 - You didn't drink enough water today. You look so tired.
 - She hasn't prepared enough apples for the kids.

- Don't ask me about this. I've had enough problems.

“Enough” as a pronoun

- used alone (without a noun) to mean “as many or as much as expected”
- Three pieces should be enough.
- Don't give me any more books. I've read enough.

“Enough” as an adverb

- Used after an adjective or another adverb to mean “to the necessary degree”
- **ENOUGH + ADJECTIVE**
- **ENOUGH + ADVERB**
- This chair isn't comfortable enough for me to sit on.
- He's good enough to win the competition.
- He has come early enough to get a good seat.
- The cat is running fast enough to catch the mouse.

Countable and uncountable noun

Countable and uncountable noun

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Defining whether a word is countable or uncountable helps choose suitable article (a/an) and verb forms (singular or plural).

Countable nouns

- refer to things that we can count

- have singular or plural forms. Singular form can be preceded by determiner a/an, while the plural form may be used with some

Singular countable nouns	Plural countable nouns
a lamp	some/ two lamps
a laptop	some/ three laptops
a pear	some/ five pears
a cat	some/ two cats
a school	some/ four schools
an apple	some/ nine apples
an elephant	some/ ten elephants
an umbrella	some/ two umbrellas

- There are ten apples on the table. Some apples are red, while others are green.
- This is an apple. It's red.
- Yesterday my mom gave me a new laptop for my birthday. Now I have two laptops.

Uncountable nouns

- refer to things that we cannot count
- always have singular form and take singular verb

Food and drinks	Daily life things	Feelings
wine	housework	love
water	homework	beauty
juice	equipment	humor
milk	garbage (rubbish)	help
lemonade	trash	assistance
meat	dust	advice
tea	dirt	information

Food and drinks	Daily life things	Feelings
coffee	rain	knowledge
pork	time	
beef	air	
sugar	baggage (luggage)	
salt	evidence	
cheese		
oil		
rice		
butter		
chicken		
honey		
fruit		
bread		

- Would you like to order some drinks?/ Yes. Please give me some orange juice.
- Peter, don't be lazy. You have a lot of homework to do today.
- Please give me some help. I don't know how to solve this Math problem.

Vocabulary you need to know about uncountable nouns

A glass of water	A jar of olives
A cup of tea	A bowl of sugar
A bottle of orange juice	A slice of meat
A can of coke/ beer	A kilo of rice
A carton of milk	A bag of money
A loaf of bread	A piece of cake
A bar of chocolate	

*** Note:**

List of quantifiers that can be used with countable and uncountable nouns

Quantifiers	Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
some, any	some, any	some, any
much, many	many	much
lots of, a lot of	lots of, a lot of	lots of, a lot of
a little, a few	a few	a little
a number of, an amount of	a number of	an amount of

- She needed *a large amount of money* in order to run her own business.
- *How much time* do you need to finish this exercise?
- *How many students* are there in your class?
- Would you like *any water*?

Do or make

Do or make

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Do

- “Do” is used to talk about jobs, work or tasks. No physical objects are produced.
- Expressions with “do”

Housework	Work/ study	General things
do the shopping	do the project	do my best
do the dishes	do homework	do a favor

Housework	Work/ study	General things
do the laundry	do the assignment	do harm
do the cooking	do the task	do good
do the washing up	do business	
do the ironing	do a job	
do the gardening	do the work	
do the cleaning	do an exercise	
	do a report	
	do the painting	
	do a drawing	
	do a course	
	do an activity	

Make

- “Make” is used to talk about producing, constructing or creating something new.
- Expressions with “make”

Food	Plan	Money	Communication
make food	make a plan	make money	make friends
make breakfast	make a list	make a profit	make love
make lunch	make a change	make a loss	make a phone call
make dinner	make an effort		make an apology
make tea/ coffee	make a guess		make a complaint
make noodles	make a mistake		make a comment
make a cake	make progress		make a suggestion
make a sandwich	make a decision		make a prediction
make salad			make a promise
make soup			make an excuse
			make an agreement

Food	Plan	Money	Communication
			make an appointment

So, too, either, neither

So, too, either, neither

★★★★☆ (2 votes, average: **3.00** out of 5)

- “So” and “too” are used in positive sentences to show agreement.

	POSITIVE SENTENCE, TOO	SO + AUXILIARY + SUBJECT <i>Auxiliary (do/ does/ have/ should/...)</i>
Person A	Person B	Person B
I love football.	I love football, <u>too</u> .	<u>So</u> do I.
Jack can swim.	I can swim, <u>too</u> .	<u>So</u> can I.
Hana and Jim have done their tasks.	I have done my tasks, <u>too</u> .	<u>So</u> have I.

- “Either” and “neither” are used in negative sentence to show agreement.(NEITHER = NOT EITHER)

	NEGATIVE SENTENCE, EITHER.	NEITHER + AUXILIARY + SUBJECT Auxiliary (do/ does/ have/ should/...)
Person A	Person B	Person B
I don't love football.	I don't (love football), <u>either</u> .	<u>Neither</u> do I.
Jack can't swim.	I can't (swim), <u>neither</u> .	<u>Neither</u> can I.
Hana and Jim haven't done their tasks.	I haven't (done my tasks), <u>neither</u> .	<u>Neither</u> have I.

either or, neither nor, not only ... but also, both...and

Correlative conjunctions: either or, neither nor, not only ... but also, both...and

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Note: In all examples below, A and B are the same parts of speech.

- A: verb => B: verb
- A: noun => B: noun
- A: adjective => B: adjective

- **NEITHER A NOR B:** used in negative sense. The verb agrees with the noun that is closer to it.
- *Neither Kelly nor Sarah likes swimming.*
- *His car is neither big nor small.*
- *My grandpa neither likes nor cares about the technology.*
- **EITHER A OR B:** The verb agrees with the noun that is closer to it.
- *Either you or Jenny has to ask my permission for going out.*
- *Either John or his parents are going to the meeting tomorrow.*
- *I don't like either badminton or tennis?*
- **NOT ONLY A BUT ALSO B:** The verb agrees with the noun that is closer to it.
- *Not only Tom but also Harry has got 10 on the test.*
- *I not only work hard but also play hard.*
- *She is interested in not only Math but also Science.*
- **BOTH A AND B:** verbs always take the plural forms.
- *Both Jim and Ann are coming to the party tomorrow.*
- *Both Jack and his brother have passed the exam.*
- *He can speak both English and Spanish.*

Structure: find it/ something + adj + to do something, ...

Structure: find it/ something + adj + to do something, ...

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

- **FIND IT/ SOMETHING + ADJ + TO DO SOMETHING**
- used to express a particular opinion or feeling you have about something
- I find this book very interesting to read.

- I find it hard to pass the English exam.
- I found it difficult to approach that famous girl.
- **FIND SOMETHING/ SOMEONE + ADJ/ NOUN**
- used to say that you've discovered something after you've experienced it
- I found this sofa very comfortable.
- I find this exercise very difficult.
- We found teacher Mark a friendly person.

Irregular verb

Irregular verb

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: **5.00** out of 5)

- Regular verbs are verbs formed by adding –ed to the end.
- Regular verbs

Bare infinitive	Simple past	Past participle
wash	washed	washed
walk	walked	walked
cook	cooked	cooked

- Unlikely, irregular verbs are verbs that do not form its simple past tense or past participle by adding –ed to the bare infinitive.
- List of common irregular verbs

Bare infinitive	Simple past	Past participle
awake	awoke/ awaked	awaken
arise	arose	arisen
be	was, were	been
become	became	become

Bare infinitive	Simple past	Past participle
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
bet	bet	bet
break	broke	broken
build	built	built
bring	brought	brought
burn	burnt/ burned	burnt/ burned
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
cost	cost	cost
choose	chose	chosen
cook	cook	cook
catch	caught	caught
do	did	done
do	do	do
deal	dealt	dealt
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
find	found	found
feel	felt	felt
feed	fed	fed

Bare infinitive	Simple past	Past participle
fly	flew	flown
forgive	forgave	forgiven
forget	forgot	forgotten
give	gave	given
grow	grew	grown
get	got	got/ gotten
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hear	heard	heard
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lie	lay	lain
lead	led	led
learn	learnt/ learned	learnt/ learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
let	let	let
meet	met	met
mean	meant	meant
make	made	made

Bare infinitive	Simple past	Past participle
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
sit	sat	sat
see	saw	seen
say	said	said
shut	shut	shut
show	showed	showed/ shown
shoot	shot	shot
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt/ smelled	smelt/ smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
swear	swore	sworn
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
teach	taught	taught

Bare infinitive	Simple past	Past participle
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke/ waked	woke/ waked
wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of Frequency

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

- Adverbs of frequency is used to say how often we do things or how often things happen.
- They stand before main verbs and after TOBE.
- He always wakes up late.
- He is always a good student.

Frequency	Adverbs of frequency	Examples
100%	Always	My dad <u>always</u> takes good care of my family.
80%	Usually	I <u>usually</u> go to the park after school.
60%	Often	My cat <u>often</u> play with her baby in the garden.
30-50%	Sometimes	I am <u>sometimes</u> late for school.
10%	Seldom/ rarely	Jane <u>rarely</u> waters the plants. She's lazy.
5%	Hardly	He <u>hardly</u> calls me. He doesn't love me.
0%	Never	I <u>never</u> clean my room. I hate cleaning.

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Form

Reflexive pronouns end with –self (singular) or –selves (plural)

Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	Myself
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
You	Yourself/ yourselves
We	Ourselves
They	Themselves

Usages

- Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and object refer to the same thing or person.
- My dad accidentally cut himself with a knife. He's so careless.
- I can help myself. Don't worry.
- She gave herself a present for her birthday.
- Reflexive pronouns are used to emphasize.
- I myself feel really sorry for what happened to him.
- They themselves have broken the vase. I'm sure.
- She did the homework herself. No one helped her.

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

- Similarities and differences between possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns

	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
Similarities	used to show ownership	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can't stand aloneStand before nouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Stand aloneReplace nouns
Differences	<u>My</u> T-shirt is blue.	His T-shirt is read while <u>mine</u> is blue.

List of possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Adjective pronouns (AP)	Possessive pronouns (PP)
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

- This is my pen. It's mine.
- my: AP; mine: PP
- This is his car. It's his.
- his (1): AP; his (2): PP

- These are our books. They're ours.
- our: AP, ours: PP
- This is her bike. Hers is red and mine is purple.
- her: AP; hers: PP, mine: PP

Article

Article

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Indefinite article (a/ an)

- Indefinite articles refer to a general thing instead of a particular one.
- “A” and “an” go with singular nouns.
- “An” precedes a noun beginning with a vowel (A, E, I, O ,U)
- (an apple, an elephant, an ice cream, an orange, an umbrella)
- Please give me a pen; any pen will do.
- Please hand me a notebook; any notebook will do.
- I saw a man riding a horse.

Definite article (the)

- Definite article refers to a particular thing, instead of a general thing. Hearers know exactly which one we're talking about.
- “The” precedes singular, plural and uncountable nouns.
- There are many pens on the table. Please give me the red one.
- There is a garden behind my house. The garden is very beautiful.
- My mom gave me a postcard. The postcard she gave me is red.

Reported speech

Reported speech

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

- Reported speech is used when you want to tell someone else what a person said before.
- The tense in reported speech is one tense back in time from the tense in direct speech.

I/ you/ we/ they	He/ she/ it/ James
• <u>Present simple</u> Ex: "I go shopping every Friday", my mom said.	• <u>Past simple</u> Ex: My mom said (that) she went shopping every Friday.
• <u>Present continuous</u> Ex: "We are watching TV", they told me.	• <u>Past continuous</u> Ex: They told me (that) they were watching TV.
• <u>Present perfect</u> Ex: "I have lived here for 10 years", David said.	• <u>Past perfect</u> Ex: David said (that) he had lived there for 10 years.
• <u>Past simple</u> Ex: "I was at school yesterday", my sister said.	• <u>Past perfect</u> Ex: My sister said (that) she had been at school the day before.
• <u>Past continuous</u> Ex: "We were cooking when she came", they told me.	• <u>Past perfect continuous</u> Ex: They told me (that) they had been cooking when he had come.
• <u>Past perfect</u> Ex: "I had had a car accident", Marry told me.	• <u>Past perfect</u> Ex: Marry told me (that) she had had a car accident.
• <u>Present perfect continuous</u> Ex: "I have been explaining to her for hours", Jim said.	• <u>Past perfect continuous</u> Ex: Jim said (that) he had been explaining to her for hours.
• <u>Simple future with WILL</u> Ex: "I will travel to Asia next year", my cousin told me.	• <u>WOULD + bare infinitive</u> Ex: My cousin told me (that) she would travel to Asia the following year.
• <u>Simple future with BE GOING TO</u> Ex: "I am	• <u>WAS/ WERE GOING TO + Bare infinitive</u> Ex: Sarah

I/ you/ we/ they	He/ she/ it/ James
going to write a story”, Sarah said.	said (that) she was going to write a story.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Future continuous</u> Ex: “I will be coming back in an hour”, Michael told me. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>WOULD BE verb-ING</u> Ex: Michael told me (that) he would be coming back in an hour.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>modal verb MAY</u> Ex: “I may see you in the afternoon”, Jane said. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>MIGHT/ COULD</u> Ex: Jane said (that) she might see me in the afternoon.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>modal verb MIGHT</u> Ex: “Jim might visit me tomorrow”, my sister said. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>MIGHT</u> Ex: My sister said (that) Jim might visit her the following day.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>modal verb MUST</u> Ex: “You must make your final decision by 20th May”, she said. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>MUST/ HAD TO</u> Ex: She said (that) I had to make my final decision by 20th May.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>modal verb SHALL</u> Ex: “We shall need your help”, they told me. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>WOULD/ SHOULD</u> Ex: They told me (that) they would need my help.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>modal verb CAN</u> Ex: “You can wait for me in the office”, my boss said. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>COULD</u> Ex: My boss said (that) I could wait for him in the office.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>modal verb COULD</u> Ex: “We could finish everything soon”, My husband told me. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>COULD</u> Ex: My husband told me (that) we could finish everything soon.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>modal verb SHOULD</u> Ex: “You should go to bed early”, my mom said. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>SHOULD</u> Ex: My mom said (that) I should go to bed early.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>modal verb WOULD</u> Ex: “I would teach you how to make cookies”, my mom said. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>WOULD</u> Ex: My mom said (that) she would teach me how to make cookies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>modal verb NEED</u> Ex: “You need to drink more water a day”, my doctor told me. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>NEED</u> Ex: My doctor told me (that) I need to drink more water a day.

Place, time words and demonstratives

	Direct speech	Reported speech
Time	Today	That day
	Yesterday	The day before
	Tomorrow	The next day/ the following day
	... days ago	... days before
	Last week	The week before
	Next week	The following week
	Now	Then
Place	Here	There
Demonstratives	This	That
	These	Those

Reported questions

- There are two types of questions: WH-question and Yes/No question.
- In reported speech, the word orders change.
- In WH-question, the WH-words (what, where, why, how, etc.) remains the same.

...ASK ME + WH-WORDS

- In Yes/ No question, the auxiliary is deleted. We use if/ whether instead.

... ASK ME + IF/ WHETHER

	Direct speech	Reported speech
WH-questions	“Where do you go?” She asked.	She asked me where I went.
	“What have you done?” He asked.	He asked me what I had done.
	“Why are you crying?” She asked.	She asked me why I was crying.
Yes/ No questions	“Are you going shopping?” Jenny asked.	Jenny asked me if/ whether I was going shopping?

	Direct speech	Reported speech
	“Have you ever been to London?” He asked.	He asked me if/ whether I had ever been to London.
	“Can you help me with this homework?” Tom asked.	Tom asked me if/ whether I could help him with that homework.

Reported commands/ requests

...ASK ME + (NOT) TO DO SOMETHING

Direct speech	Reported speech
“Go away.” She said.	She asked me to go away.
“Don’t come any closer.” He said.	He asked me not to come any closer.
“Jack, wait for a second.” He said.	He asked Jack to wait for a second.

Subject/ verb inversion

Subject/ Verb Inversion

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Inversion means putting verb before subject.

Usages

- Question formation
- Normal sentence: ***I understood** the lessons.*
- Inversion: ***Did you understand** the lessons?*
- Normal sentence: ***You like** shopping.*
- Inversion: ***Do you like** shopping?*
- Negative adverbs

Never	Never have I been in such an embarrassing situation before.
-------	--

Never	Never have I been in such an embarrassing situation before.
Seldom	Seldom does he calls me.
Hardly	Hardly could I believe that he was a thief.
Rarely	Rarely can she eat such delicious food.

- Adverbs phrases

Not only ... but also	Not only did he write the book but he also designed the cover.
No sooner ... than	No sooner had he arrived home than it rained.
Only when	Only when he needs me does he calls me.

- Here and there

Here	Here comes the teacher!
There	There stood a statue.

- Conditional sentences

- Normal sentence: ***If he had informed** me earlier, I would have helped him.*

- Inversion: ***Had he informed** me earlier, I would have helped him.*

- Normal sentence: ***If she had left** sooner, she wouldn't have got wet in the rain.*

- Inversion: ***Had she left** sooner, she wouldn't have got wet in the rain.*

- Structure: "So + Adj ... that"

- Normal sentence: *Jim was **so** kind **that** everybody loved him.*

- Inversion: ***So** kind was Jim **that** everybody loved him.*

- Normal sentence: *The cartoon **was** so funny **that** all the kids laughed.*

- Inversion: ***So** funny was the cartoon **that** all the kids laughed.*

Conjunction: and, but, so, because

Conjunction: and, but, so, because

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

- A conjunction is a word used to connect other words, phrases and clauses together.
- Common conjunctions: and, but, or, because, so
- **And:** also, in addition to. “And” is used when the statements are similar.
- He’s 10 and she’s 12.
- My mom and dad are teachers.
- Tim usually practices the piano and plays football at weekend.
- **But:** however, despite this. “But” is used to connect two opposite ideas.
- I love ice cream, but he loves apples.
- It’s sunny and hot, but I like it.
- She’s 40 years old, but she looks much younger than her real age.
- **Or** is used to express choices.
- Do you like playing football or badminton?
- Would you like tea or juice?
- Who’s taller? Michael or Tom?
- **So** is used to link between cause/ reason and results
- He’s hungry so he gets some food.
- The weather isn’t very nice so we don’t go camping.
- He lost the key so he couldn’t get into his room.
- **Because** is used to give reasons.
- She doesn’t go to school because she’s sick.
- Because it rains, I wear a raincoat.

- Kate was happy because she won the competition.

Structure: too ...to ...

Structure: too ...to ...

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

- “Too” is an adverb.
- used before an adjective or another adverb
- meaning: “more than enough”
- **TOO + ADJECTIVE/ ADVERB**
 - It’s too hot here.
 - She’s too tall.
 - She’s driving too fast.
 - The turtle was moving too slowly.
- **TOO + ADJECTIVE/ ADVERB + TO –INFINITIVE**
 - It’s too hard to finish the project by Friday.
 - She’s too short to reach the shelf.
 - She draws too terribly to win the first prize.
 - The teacher is reading too quickly for me to catch up with.

Structure: such ... that ...

Structure: such ... that ...

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

- “Such” is used as a determiner.
- **SUCH + ADJ + NOUN**
 - He’s such an intelligent boy!
 - Jim and Sue are such a perfect couple.

SUCH + A/AN + ADJ + SINGULAR NOUN + THAT

- It is used to express a cause and effect.
- It was such a great day that I couldn't forget.
- Jill is such a kind girl that everybody loves her.
- This island is such a wonderful place that it attracts thousands of tourists every year.

SUCH + PLURAL/ UNCOUNTABLE NOUN + THAT

- It is used to express a cause and effect.
- He has such interesting books that everybody wants to borrow.
- This restaurant has such delicious food that it's always crowded with people.

Structure: it's time to .../ it's (high) time ...

Structure: it's time to/ it's (high) time ...

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

• It's time to + Verb-bare

- Meaning: something should be done at the present time
- It's time to go to bed. It's 10 pm.
- It's time to change the rules.
- It's time to go home.
- It's time to raise your voice.

• It's (high) time + subject + Verb (past simple)

- Meaning: something should be done, and that's a bit late.
- It's high time you went to bed.
- It's time you came to see us. We haven't met each other for so long.
- It's time you started thinking about running your own business.

Structure: It's no good/ use + V-ING, ...

Structure: It's no good/ use + V-ING, ...

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

- **It's no good/ use + V-ING**
- **It's pointless/ useless/ hopeless/ a waste of time + Verb-ING**
- **There's no use/ point + Verb-ING**

- Used to say that an action will not get an expected outcome

It's no good/ use + Verb-ING

- It's no good/ use looking for it here. You lost it 2 weeks ago.
- It's no good/ use asking her for help. She will never care.
- It's no good/ use talking to him. He won't listen.

It's pointless/ useless/ hopeless/ a waste of time + Verb-ING

- It's pointless repairing that car. It's time for a new car.
- It's useless crying. You'd better figure out the solutions.
- It's just a waste of time contacting Jane. She's lost her phone.

There's no use/ point + Verb-ING

- There's no use/ point writing to her. She will not reply.
- There's no use/ point advising her. She's such a stubborn girl.
- There's no use/ point shouting here. No one will listen.

Form

	I/ you/ we/ they	He/ she/ it/ James
Positive	I/ you/ we/ they + bare infinitive <i>We <u>go</u> to bed early.</i>	He/ she/ it/ James + Verb – s/ es <i>She <u>goes</u> to bed early.</i>
Negative	I/ you/ we/ they + do not + bare infinitive Do not = don't	He/ she/ it/ James + does not + bare infinitive Does not = doesn't

	I/ you/ we/ they	He/ she/ it/ James
	<i><u>They don't</u> go to bed early.</i>	<i><u>James doesn't go</u> to bed early.</i>
Question	Do + I/ you/ we/ they + bare infinitive? <i><u>Do they go</u> to bed early?</i>	Does + he/ she/ it/ James + bare infinitive? <i><u>Does she go</u> to bed early?</i>

Usages

- To talk about general truths
- The Sun rises in the East
- To give instructions or directions
- Don't open that box. Throw it away.
- To talk about something that is fixed in the future
- The bus leaves at 8 pm. Hurry up!

Signal words:

Always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never, every day, every week, every month, every year, on Sundays, after school, before school

Structure: so ...that

Structure: so ...that

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

- “So” is an adverb.
- used before an adjective or another adverb
- meaning: “very, to such a great degree”
- **SO + ADJECTIVE/ ADVERB**
- The chicken was so delicious.
- Those pictures are so beautiful.

- He's done it so well.
- The baby is moving so slowly.
- **SO + ADJECTIVE/ ADVERB + THAT + CLAUSE**

So ... that: show cause and effect.

- James was so tired that he couldn't finish the test on time.
- (James was too tired to finish the test on time.)
- Nina was so sleepy that she couldn't concentrate on the lessons.
- (Nina was too sleepy to concentrate on the lessons.)
- The man ran so slowly that he didn't win the race.
- (The man ran too slowly to win the race.)
- He speaks so loud that the baby can't sleep.
- (He speaks too loud for the baby to sleep.)

Quantifier: some and any, much and many, a lot of and lots of, few, a few and little, a little

Quantifier: some and any, much and many,...

★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

Some and any

	Some	Any
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • used when we don't know the amount • used with both countable and uncountable nouns 	
Similarities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please give me <u>some apples</u>. 	

	Some	Any
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't have <u>any free paper</u> to share. 	
Differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used in positive sentences She's earned <u>some money</u> by working as a waitress. Used in questions when offering/requesting Would you like <u>some coffee</u>? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used in negative sentences and questions She doesn't eat <u>any fish</u>. She hates fish. Is there <u>any milk</u> in the fridge?

Much and many

	Much	Many
Similarities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to show an amount of something Used with a noun or without a noun Used in all positive, negative sentences and questions She has <u>many stories</u> to tell us. There are not enough bananas left. Don't take so <u>many</u>. How <u>many</u> people are there in your family? Drinking too <u>much alcohol</u> will harm your health. How <u>much</u> does it cost? 	
Differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used with singular uncountable nouns I don't have much money. You should drink <u>much water</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used with plural (countable) nouns <u>Many journalists</u> are here today. There are <u>many rules</u> we have to follow in class.

	Much	Many
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hurry up! We don't have <u>much</u> <u>time</u> left. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I need to buy <u>many things</u> to prepare for the birthday party.

A lot of and lots of

"A lot of" and "lots of" are used similarly.

- Used in informal styles
- Used with both plural countable or singular uncountable nouns
- Used in all positive, negative sentences and questions
- I bought a lot of/ lots of presents for him.
- My little hamster eats a lot of/ lots of cheese.
- Harry didn't know a lot of/ lots of English words.
- My baby sister drinks a lot of/ lots of milk every day.
- Have you answered a lot of/ lots of questions?

Few, a few and little, a little

- A few, a little mean some.
- Few, little (without article "a") mean not as much/ many as expected or not enough. They have negative meanings.
- Few, a few: used with countable plural nouns.
- Little, a little: used with uncountable nouns.

Few and a few	Explanation
There are <u>a few</u> people attending the meeting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning: some, a small number • The noun goes after "a few" is people: countable, plural noun.
There are very <u>few</u> people attending the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning: not many as expected/ almost none.

Few and a few	Explanation
meeting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The noun goes after “few” is people: countable, plural noun.
Little and a little	Explanation
The kids pay <u>a little</u> attention to the lessons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaning: some, a small amount The noun goes after “a little” is attention: uncountable noun.
The kids pay very <u>little</u> attention to the lessons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaning: not much/ almost none The noun goes after “little” is attention: uncountable noun.

More examples

- He has a few friends. He’s not a sociable person.
- He has few friends. He’s a lonely person.
- I have a little money. I can buy a small toy with this amount.
- I have little money. It isn’t enough to buy anything.

P/S: If you find these lessons useful, please consider sharing with people and let us know what you think in the comment section below. Thanks!