

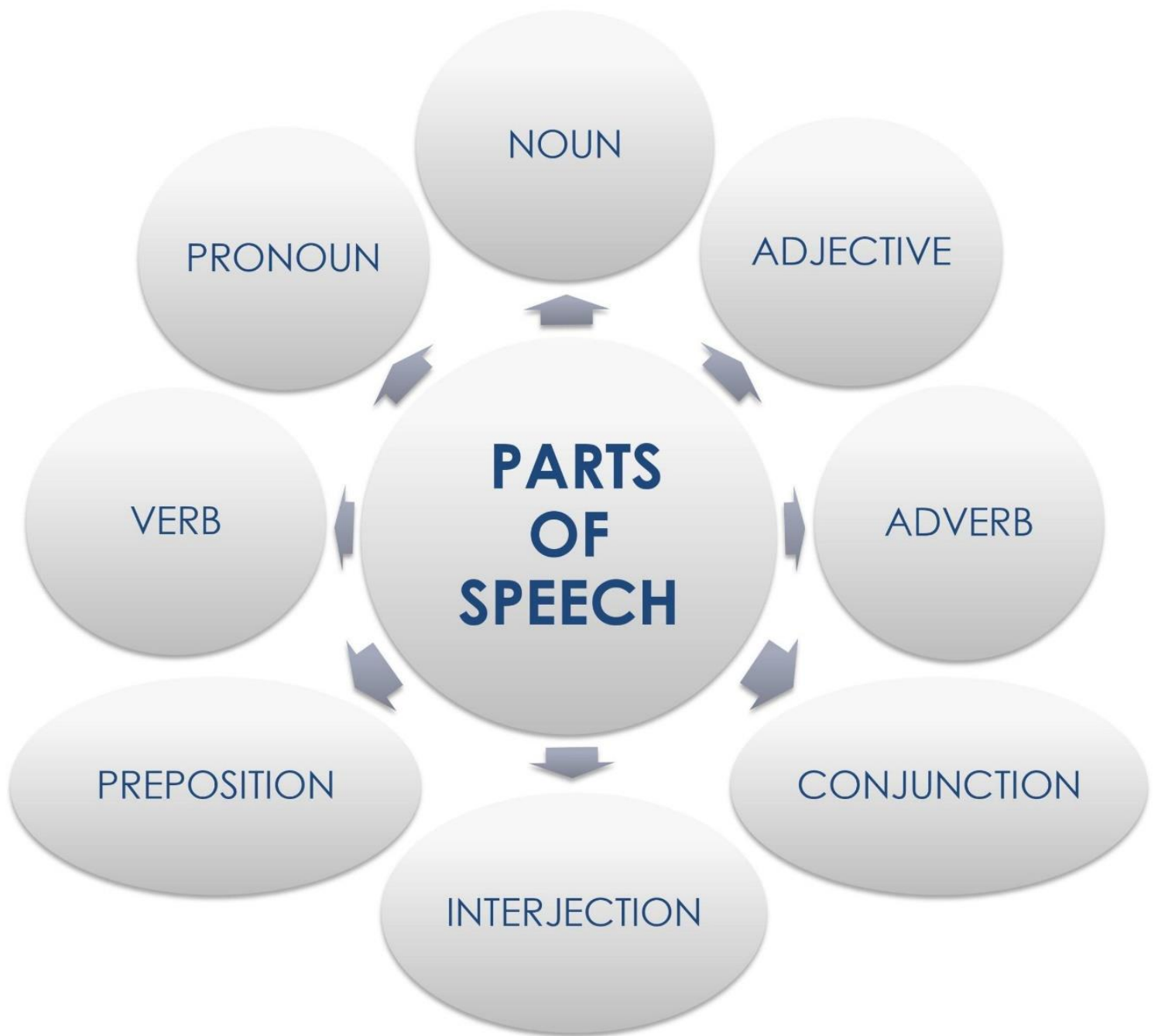
**PRACTICE
MAKES
PERFECT**

English

Sentence Builder

TENSE

Tense	Rule	Example
Simple Present	V1	I work.
Present Continuous	is/am/are + V1 + ing	I am working.
Present Perfect	has/have + V3	I have worked.
Present Perfect Continuous	has/have been + V1 + ing	I have been working.
Simple Past	V2	I worked.
Past Continuous	was/were + V1 + ing	I was working.
Past Perfect	had + V3	I had worked.
Past Perfect Continuous	had been + V1 + ing	I had been working.
Simple Future	will/shall + V1	I will work.
Future Continuous	will/shall be + V1 + ing	I will be working.
Future Perfect	will/shall have + V3	I will have worked.
Future Perfect Continuous	will/shall have been + V1 + ing	I will have been working.



Parts Of Speech

None:

A noun is a word that represents a person, thing, concept, or place (e.g., “John,” “house,” “affinity,” “river”). Most sentences contain at least one noun or pronoun.

Pronoun:

A pronoun is a word that stands in for a noun, often to avoid the need to repeat the same noun over and over. Like nouns, pronouns can refer to people, things, concepts, and places. Most sentences contain at least one noun or pronoun.

Verb:

A verb is a word that indicates a physical action (e.g., “drive”), a mental action (e.g., “think”), or a state of being (e.g., “exist”). Every sentence contains a verb. Verbs are almost always used along with a noun or pronoun to describe what the noun or pronoun is doing.

Adverb:

An adverb is a word that can modify or describe a verb, adjective, another adverb, or entire sentence

Preposition:

A preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object.

Interjection:

An interjection is a word or phrase that is grammatically independent from the words around it, and mainly expresses feeling rather than meaning.

Conjunction:

Conjunctions are words that join together other words or groups of words. A coordinating conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal importance

Structure Words

There are many Structure words but I write few structure words

Is to / Am to / Are to

Formula: S + Structure + V + O

Have to / Has to

Formula: S + Structure + V + O

Had to

Formula: S + Structure + V + O

Not only..... But also

Formula: S + Auxiliary + structure + any person + structure + O

Too/To

Formula: S + Auxiliary + Structure + Adjective + Structure + V + O

Make / Made / Will make

Formula: S + structure + S² + to + verb + obj

Going to / About to

Formula: S + Auxiliary + structure + verb + O

Use of “Let”

Formula: S + structure + O + verb + O

Use of “Keep”

Formula: S + structure + O + verb + O

Provided / Provided that

S + V + O + structure + S² + V + O

Active & Passive



Passive Voice in English

TENSE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present Simple

I **do** my homework.

My homework **is done**.

Present Continuous

I **'m doing** my homework.

My homework **is being done**.

Past Simple

I **did** my homework.

My homework **was done**.

Past Continuous

I **was doing** my homework.

My homework **was being done**.

Present Perfect

I **have done** my homework.

My homework **has been done**.

Past Perfect

I **had done** my homework.

My homework **had been done**.

Future Simple

I **will do** my homework.

My homework **will be done**.

Future Be going to

I **'m going to do** my homework.

My homework **is going to be done**.

Modal

I **must do** my homework.

My homework **must be done**.

Modal Perfect

I **should have done** my homework. My homework **should have been done**.