**SOME TRICKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR RULES**

1. **Present perfect**: is used to indicate link between the present and past. The time of the action is before now but not specified, and we are often more interested is the result than is the action itself. To create the present perfect tense of any verb you will combine the present tense of the verb “ to have” plus the past participle of the main verb of the sentence.

Example: I have jumped.

**“ Have** ” is the present tense and “**jumped** “is the past participle

1. **Present perfect questions**, to create a wh questions start with wh-word such as (who, where, when, etc) then add “have” or “ has” , then the subject (a person or thing ) than has done the action followed by the past participle form of the verb and only then add the rest of the sentence.

Example: Who has cooked this chicken?

1. **Adverbs for present perfect**, the main time adverb that are used with present perfect are Already, just, still and yet. Their position in sentences are:
2. ALREADY: subj +has/have+ already+ past participle.

Example: I have already arrived home.( the action happened in the past and will not happen again. **BY NOW**)

1. JUST: subj+ has/have+ just+ past participle.

Example: I have just arrived home.( the action happened in the near past . **SHORTLY BEFORE**)

1. STILL: subj+ still +hasn’t/ haven’t +past participle.

Example: I still haven’t arrived home.(the action hasn’t happened and was supposed to happen earlier. **UP THIS TIME**)

1. YET: subj+ haven’t/hasn’t+ past participle+ yet

Example: I haven’t arrived yet ( the action hasn’t happened in the past or present because it is going to happen in the near**. UNTIL NOW**)

1. **Present perfect progressive**: It is used

. To put emphasis on the duration or cause of the an action (not the result)

Example: I have been writing for two hours.

. Action that recently stopped or is still going on .

Example: I have been living here since 2004.

. Finished action that influenced the present

Example: I have been working all afternoon.

1. **Past perfect**: refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past . It doesn’t matter which event is mentioned first, the tense makes it clear which happened first. It is used

. To show that an action happened before something else in the past

Example: She stayed up all night because she had received bad news.

.To show that an action happened before a specific time in the past

Example: They had gotten engaged before last year.

. Reported speech

Example: My neighbor asked if we had seen her dog.

.To show dissatisfaction with the past

Example: We wished we had purchased the winning ticket.

. It can also be used with the word “just”. When combined , this makes it clear that the event was only short time prior.

Example: She had just left the scene when the ambulance arrived.

1. **Modal**: is a type of auxiliary helping verb that is used to express: ability, possibility, permission or obligation. Modal phrases(semi-modals) are used to express the same things as modals ,but are a combination of auxiliary verbs and the preposition to.

Examples: - You must submit your assignment on time.

* The doctor ought to see you now.
* He might be the love of my life.

1. **Stative verb**: is a verb used primarily to describe a state of being( I am )or situation(I have). It is how something is, feels or appears. These verbs don’t show physical action(I run) or process (it prints). Stative verbs can describe a mental or emotional state of being( I doubt)as well a physical state ( Vanessa was here). The situations illustrated by ”state” verbs are unchanging while they last and can continue for a long or indefinite time period. Some types
2. Sensing verbs such as see, hear, smell, taste, etc

Example: This pizza tastes very good.

1. Emotion and thought verbs such as Love ,hate ,adore ,like ,etc

Example: I love my mother.

1. Possession verbs such as Have, belong, include, own ,etc

Example: These houses belong to me.

1. **Adjective** is a word you use to describe a person, place or thing. An adjective modifies nouns or pronouns. Without adjectives we wouldn’t know if you had a serene vacation or a disastrous vacation.

Example: Brunette is beautiful.

**Participial adjective**: is a traditional term for and adjective that has the same form as the participle that is, a verb ending ING or ed/en and that usually exhibits the ordinary properties of an adjective. Also called a verbal adjectives or adverbial adjective.

Example: I was really bored during the flight.

1. **Gerunds and infinitives**: -Gerunds are words that are formed with verbs but act as nouns. They are very easy to spot ,since every gerund is a verb with ING tacked to it its tail. There are no exceptions to this rule. To find gerunds in sentences, just look for a verb +ing that is used as a noun.

Example: Swimming in the ocean has been Joe’s passion since she was five years old.

* Infinitive is the base form of a verb. In English , when we talk about infinitive we are usually referring to the present infinitive which is the most common.

Example: I want to sit here

* The negative infinitive is formed by putting not in front of any form of the infinitive.

Example: I decided not to go to London.

10.**Request permission** :- **Request** is to ask, solicit or beseech to someone for something you require. There is a perceptible difference between requests and permission.

**- Permission** is to take one’s consent. It is a formal action , whereas a request is a gentle and casual way to ask.

Example: Could you read the letter aloud in class?

Some phrases to ask for permission

1. “**May**” is more formal and polite way to seek permission for something.

Example: May I borrow your computer , please?

1. “**Can**” we use can while seeking permission from “family or friends”. Can is an informal way of seeking permission.

Example: Can I go to the beach?

11.**Collocation**: is two words which we use together as a set phrase. We use collocations all the time in English ,so learning and using them will make us sound more natural.

**SOME TYPES OF COLLOCATIONS**

**Adjective + noun**

Example: She has blonde hair.

**Adverb + adjective**

Example: My young sister is beautifully behaved.

**Noun+ noun**

Example: I saw a pack of dogs.

12. **Nouns , Quantifiers**: -Noun is a word used to identify any of a class of people ,places or things.

1. **Countable nouns**: some nouns refer to things which , in English are treated as separate items which can be counted. They can be singular or plural. They can be used with a/an and with numbers and many other determiners.

Example: I’ll take a few magazines with me for the flight.

1. **Uncountable nouns** :in English grammar , some things are seen as a whole mass. These are called uncounted nouns because they can’t be separated or countable.

Some examples of uncountable nouns are:- ideas and experiences: advise, information, progress, etc

-Materials and substances: Water, milk, rice, cement.

Example: we need rice next time we go shopping.

**Quantifiers**: are words that precede and modify nouns. They tell us how many or how much . Selecting the correct quantifier depends on your understanding the distinction between count and non-count nouns.

**Quantifiers for count Nouns are**: many ,a few, few, several, a couple of, none of.

Example: We need many tries to breath well.

**Quantifiers for non-count Nouns are**: not much, a little, little, a bit of , a good deal of.

Example: A little dancing opened the reception.

**Quantifiers for both count and non-count nouns**: all of , some, most of the , enough, a lot of

Examples: - I saw some trees on the road.

* There was a lot of dancing in that party.