

GRAMMAR

WORKSHOP

WHAT IS A SENTENCE?

WHAT IS A SENTENCE?

A GROUP OF WORDS FORMING A MEANINGFUL
ENTITY

FORMING A SENTENCE

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT

TYPES OF WORDS

- NOUN
- VERB
- ADJECTIVE
- ADVERB
- ARTICLE
- PREPOSITION
- CONJUNCTION
- PRONOUN
- INTERJECTION

FORMATION

SUBJECT

Action doer

VERB

Action

OBJECT

Action receiver

OBJECT

- DIRECT OBJECT
ACTUAL RECEIVER

- INDIRECT OBJECT
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

OBJECT

- DIRECT OBJECT
ACTUAL RECEIVER

He plays cricket.

My father bought a house.

- INDIRECT OBJECT
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

He plays in the park.

My friend works in London

OBJECT

He plays cricket in the park.

He plays cricket in the park with his friends.

NOTE:

One simple sentence can have only one Subject, only one Verb and only one Direct Object.
However, can have one or more indirect objects.

VERBS

Words of Action or state of being/having

VERBS

Action verbs:

Do, Run, Win, etc.;

Non-action verbs:

is / are / was / were;

has / have / had;

SENTENCES BASED ON NON ACTION BASED VERBS

FACT

IS/ARE

WAS/WERE

POSSESSION

HAS/HAVE

HAD

TYPES OF SENTENCES

- a. Fact (is/are was/were & am) to be
- b. Possession (has/have & had) to own
- c. Action (all general verbs – run, win, etc.)

FACT BASED PRESENT TENSE

A fact is mostly used to introduce

Gives a meaning <To be> or <is equal to>

➤ IS

➤ AM/ARE

FOR SINGULAR SUBJECTS

<IS>

- iPhone **is** very expensive.
- Marina Beach **is** the second largest in the world
- My father **is** a government servant.
- My mother **is** a housewife.
- Virat Kohli **is** an Indian cricket team player.
- Aditya Birla **is** an Indian Conglomerate.

FOR PLURAL SUBJECTS

<A R E>

- Children **are** very sweet.
- People **are** restless.
- My colleagues **are** very supportive.
- My family members **are** kind.
- Politicians **are** corrupt.

FACT BASED PAST TENSE

Meaning will be “used to be”

➤ **WAS**

➤ **WERE**

FOR SINGULAR SUBJECTS

<WAS>

- Ganguly **was** an Indian team captain.
- Manmohan Singh **was** a prime minister of India.
- Big Bazar **was** a Future Group Company.
- Dhoni **was** the captain of Indian Cricket team
- My bike **was** very attractive in the beginning
- The cat **was** in the alley

FOR PLURAL SUBJECTS

<W E R E >

- People **were** in severe lockdown in 2021.
- My sisters **were** in a restaurant
- Chennai and Bangalore **were** without pollution few decades ago
- My friends **were** good at cooking delicious meals
- Children **were** playful in the holidays
- My students **were** in the classroom

POSSESSION BASED PRESENT TENSE

A Possession is denote ownership on both
OBJECTS & INTANGIBLE things

Gives a meaning <To have> or < belonging to>

➤ has

➤ have

FOR SINGULAR SUBJECTS

<HAS>

- **Ravi has 15 years experience.**
- **Sachin has a lot of fans.**
- **India has a lot of software engineers.**
- **Tesla has autopilot cars.**
- **Gokul has a brand new bike**
- **The dog has a toy**

FOR PLURAL SUBJECTS

<HAVE>

- **My colleagues have good experience in my domain.**
- **Indians have obesity problems.**
- **Russians have a lot of weapons.**
- **Chinese have industrial equipment.**
- **My friends have a wonderful time with my family**
- **The brothers have knowledge about their new business**

POSSESSION BASED PAST TENSE

Meaning will be “used to HAVE” or “used to own”. (not now)

➤ HAD

FOR BOTH SINGULAR & PLURAL SUBJECTS

<HAD>

- **Anil Ambani had a lot of billions.**
- **Sachin had Boost advertisement.**
- **My father had a property in my village.**
- **The teacher had a headache**
- **The students had training in the morning**
- **The children had playtime**

ACTION SENTENCES

4 TYPES

- REGULAR ACTION
- CONTINUOUS ACTION
- COMPLETED ACTION
- FUTURE ACTION

Regular Action

Simple Present Tense

- He speaks English.
- They run in the park.
- Ravi runs in the park.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

A. He runs in the park

B. He is running in the park

CONTINUOUS ACTION

Present Continuous Tense

- He is doing it.
- He is running in the park.

(At this moment)

Past Continuous Tense

- He was doing it.
- He was running in the park.

(At that moment)

Completed Action

Simple Past Tense

- She finished the work.
- They ran in the park.
- I realized the mistake.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

A. She finished the work.

B. She has finished the work.

Completed Action

Present Perfect Tense

- She has finished the work.
- The train has arrived.
- I have realized the mistake.

Completed Action

Past perfect Tense

- She had finished the work.
- When I reached the station, the train had left the station.

PERFECT TENSE - (PERFECT : ANTERIOR)

MEANING: ALREADY/RECENTLY

The train arrived at 10 am. (Means exactly it arrived at 10 am)

(Consider 10 am as right now)

The train has arrived at 10am.

(It arrived just before 10 am – may be at 9.55 am)

The train had arrived at 10 am.

(10 am is already in Past) – Past of a past tense.

Future Action

WILL/SHALL/CAN

WOULD/SHOULD/COULD

MAY/MIGHT

Future Action

Simple Future Tense

- She will finish the work.
- They should complete the assignment.
- I cannot work tomorrow.

Future Action

Future Continuous Tense

- I will be clearing the exam next month.
- They will be travelling tomorrow.
- I will be attending the conference on 20th.

Future Action

Future Perfect Tense

- I would have cleared the exam by next month.
- They would have moved to Canada by January.