

Cheat Sheet of English grammar that covers some of the most important aspects of the language:

1. Nouns

- Nouns are words that name people, places, things, or ideas.
- They can be singular (one) or plural (more than one).
- Proper nouns are specific names of people, places, or things and should always be capitalized.
- Common nouns are general names of people, places, or things and are not capitalized.

2. Pronouns

- Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns.
- Examples of pronouns include I, you, he, she, it, we, and they.
- Personal pronouns change depending on their role in the sentence (e.g. subject, object, possessive).

3. Verbs

- Verbs are words that show action or state of being.
- They can be regular or irregular and can be in different tenses (present, past, future, etc.).
- Helping verbs (e.g. can, should, will) are used to create different verb tenses and forms.

4. Adjectives

- Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns.
- They can be used to indicate size, shape, color, or any other characteristic of a noun.
- Comparative and superlative forms (e.g. bigger, biggest) can be used to compare two or more nouns.

5. Adverbs

- Adverbs are words that describe or modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
- They can be used to indicate time, manner, degree, or frequency.
- Adverbs can be formed by adding -ly to adjectives (e.g. quickly, slowly).

6. Prepositions

- Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence.
- They can indicate time, place, or direction (e.g. in, on, at, to, from).

7. Conjunctions

- Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence.
- Examples of conjunctions include and, or, but, so, and yet.

8. Articles

- Articles are words that come before nouns to indicate whether the noun is specific or general.

- The definite article (the) is used before specific nouns, while the indefinite articles (a, an) are used before general nouns.

9. Subject-Verb Agreement

- In a sentence, the subject and the verb must agree in number.
- Singular subjects take singular verbs, and plural subjects take plural verbs.

10. Punctuation

- Proper use of punctuation is essential to make sentences clear and easy to understand.
- Common punctuation marks include the period, comma, question mark, exclamation point, colon, and semicolon.

English grammar has several verb tenses to indicate when an action is taking place, has taken place, or will take place. Here are the basic rules for the most common verb tenses in English:

1. Present tense

- Used to describe actions that are currently happening or habits that are ongoing.
- Formed by adding -s or -es to the base form of the verb for third person singular subjects (he, she, it).

Example: He walks to work every day.

2. Past tense

- Used to describe actions that have already happened.
- Regular verbs are formed by adding -ed to the base form of the verb, while irregular verbs have unique past tense forms.

Example: She talked to her friend yesterday.

3. Future tense

- Used to describe actions that will happen in the future.
- Formed by adding "will" or "shall" before the base form of the verb.

Example: They will meet at the park tomorrow.

4. Present continuous tense

- Used to describe actions that are in progress at the moment of speaking.
- Formed by using the verb "to be" in the present tense + the present participle (-ing) of the main verb.

Example: She is reading a book right now.

5. Past continuous tense

- Used to describe actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past.
- Formed by using the verb "to be" in the past tense + the present participle (-ing) of the main verb.

Example: They were playing basketball when it started raining.

6. Future continuous tense

- Used to describe actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.
- Formed by using "will be" + the present participle (-ing) of the main verb.

Example: By 9 PM, we will be watching a movie.

7. Present perfect tense

- Used to describe actions that started in the past and continue into the present, or that have just been completed.
- Formed by using the present tense of "to have" + the past participle of the main verb.

Example: I have studied English for three years.

8. Past perfect tense

- Used to describe actions that were completed before a specific time in the past.
- Formed by using the past tense of "to have" + the past participle of the main verb.

Example: She had finished her homework by the time her friends arrived.

9. Future perfect tense

- Used to describe actions that will be completed before a specific time in the future.
- Formed by using "will have" + the past participle of the main verb.

Example: By this time next year, he will have graduated from college.

Modifiers are words that describe or modify other words in a sentence. Here are some examples of sentences with modifiers:

1. **The tall man walked down the street.**
 - In this sentence, "tall" is a modifier that describes the man.
2. **She wore a beautiful, flowing dress to the party.**
 - In this sentence, "beautiful" and "flowing" are modifiers that describe the dress.
3. **The old, rusty car wouldn't start.**
 - In this sentence, "old" and "rusty" are modifiers that describe the car.
4. **He ate a juicy, delicious apple.**
 - In this sentence, "juicy" and "delicious" are modifiers that describe the apple.
5. **The frightened cat darted across the room.**
 - In this sentence, "frightened" is a modifier that describes the cat.
6. **The bright sun shone down on the beach.**
 - In this sentence, "bright" is a modifier that describes the sun.
7. **The small, cozy cabin was nestled in the woods.**
 - In this sentence, "small" and "cozy" are modifiers that describe the cabin.
8. **She read a fascinating, thought-provoking book.**
 - In this sentence, "fascinating" and "thought-provoking" are modifiers that describe the book.

By using modifiers, you can make your writing more descriptive and engaging.

Examples of simple, compound, and complex sentences that are appropriate for B1, B2, C1, and C2 levels:

B1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **She works at a restaurant.**

2. Compound Sentence: **She works at a restaurant, but she wants to start her own business.**
3. Complex Sentence: **She works at a restaurant because she needs to pay for her college education.**

B2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **The dog barked loudly.**
2. Compound Sentence: **The dog barked loudly, and the neighbors complained.**
3. Complex Sentence: **The dog barked loudly because he saw a squirrel in the yard, and he loves to chase squirrels.**

C1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **The sun sets over the horizon.**
2. Compound Sentence: **The sun sets over the horizon, and the stars come out at night.**
3. Complex Sentence: **The sun sets over the horizon as the world turns, and the sky turns from orange to purple to black.**

C2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **Life is a journey.**
2. Compound Sentence: **Life is a journey, and it's up to us to make the most of it.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Life is a journey, full of unexpected twists and turns, and we must learn to adapt to the challenges along the way.**

These are just examples, and sentence complexity and difficulty can vary depending on context and content.

Some additional examples of simple, compound, and complex sentences for B1, B2, C1, and C2 levels:

B1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **I like to read books.**
2. Compound Sentence: **I like to read books, but I also enjoy watching movies.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Because I like to learn new things, I enjoy reading books on different topics.**

B2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **The concert was amazing.**
2. Compound Sentence: **The concert was amazing, and the audience gave a standing ovation.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Although the concert was amazing, it was also very crowded and noisy.**

C1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **Success requires hard work.**
2. Compound Sentence: **Success requires hard work, but it also requires some luck.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Success requires hard work because it involves overcoming challenges and persevering through difficulties.**

C2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **Love is the most powerful force in the world.**
2. Compound Sentence: **Love is the most powerful force in the world, and it can transform people's lives.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Love is the most powerful force in the world because it can inspire acts of courage, compassion, and selflessness.**

These examples are intended to provide a general idea of sentence structures at different levels of English proficiency, but there may be variation depending on the specific context and content of the sentences.

Some more examples of simple, compound, and complex sentences for B1, B2, C1, and C2 levels:

B1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **He plays football every Saturday.**
2. Compound Sentence: **He plays football every Saturday, but he sometimes has to work instead.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Because he loves playing football, he makes sure to prioritize it on his schedule.**

B2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **The beach was crowded with people.**
2. Compound Sentence: **The beach was crowded with people, and the waves were perfect for surfing.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Although the beach was crowded with people, there was still plenty of space to relax and enjoy the sun.**

C1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **Technology has revolutionized the way we live.**
2. Compound Sentence: **Technology has revolutionized the way we live, and it continues to advance at a rapid pace.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Technology has revolutionized the way we live because it has created new opportunities for communication, innovation, and global interconnectedness.**

C2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **Creativity is essential for human progress.**
2. Compound Sentence: **Creativity is essential for human progress, and it can be found in all fields of study and work.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Creativity is essential for human progress because it allows us to imagine new possibilities, solve complex problems, and shape the future.**

These examples are intended to illustrate different sentence structures at different levels of English proficiency, but the complexity and difficulty of sentences may vary depending on the context and content of the writing.

Some examples of simple, compound, and complex sentences in the present, past, and future perfect tenses for B1, B2, C1, and C2 levels:

Present Perfect Tense:

B1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **I have eaten breakfast.**
2. Compound Sentence: **I have eaten breakfast, and now I'm ready for the day.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Since I have already eaten breakfast, I can focus on my work.**

B2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **They have finished their project.**
2. Compound Sentence: **They have finished their project, but they still need to present it to the team.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After they have presented their project to the team, they can start working on the next one.**

C1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **She has traveled to many countries.**
2. Compound Sentence: **She has traveled to many countries, and she has learned a lot from her experiences.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Because she has traveled to many countries, she has a broader perspective on the world.**

C2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **He has accomplished his goals.**
2. Compound Sentence: **He has accomplished his goals, but he is still striving for even greater achievements.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After he has reflected on his accomplishments, he can start planning for his next steps.**

Past Perfect Tense:

B1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **I had finished my work.**
2. Compound Sentence: **I had finished my work, so I decided to go for a walk.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After I had finished my work, I felt relieved and proud of myself.**

B2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **They had already left when I arrived.**
2. Compound Sentence: **They had already left when I arrived, so I had to call them to find out where they were.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Because they had already left when I arrived, I felt disappointed and frustrated.**

C1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **She had studied for hours.**
2. Compound Sentence: **She had studied for hours, but she still felt nervous about the test.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After she had studied for hours, she felt confident and well-prepared for the test.**

C2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **He had achieved his dream.**
2. Compound Sentence: **He had achieved his dream, and he felt a sense of accomplishment and gratitude.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Because he had achieved his dream, he felt inspired to help others achieve theirs.**

Future Perfect Tense:

B1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **I will have finished my homework by 9 pm.**
2. Compound Sentence: **I will have finished my homework by 9 pm, so I can watch my favorite TV show.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After I will have finished my homework, I will have more time to relax and unwind.**

B2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **They will have completed the project by next week.**
2. Compound Sentence: **They will have completed the project by next week, and they can present it to the client.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Once they will have completed the project, they can start working on the next phase.**

C1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **She will have graduated from college by next year.**
2. Compound Sentence: **She will have graduated from college by next year, and she can start pursuing her career goals.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After she will have graduated from college, she will have a better understanding of her strengths and interests.**

Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

B1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **I have been studying English for two years.**
2. Compound Sentence: **I have been studying English for two years, but I still need more practice.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Because I have been studying English for two years, I have made significant progress in my language skills.**

B2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **They have been working on the project for three months.**
2. Compound Sentence: **They have been working on the project for three months, and they are close to finishing it.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After they have been working on the project for three months, they will be able to present their findings to the team.**

C1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **She has been practicing yoga for years.**
2. Compound Sentence: **She has been practicing yoga for years, and she has noticed significant improvements in her health and well-being.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Because she has been practicing yoga for years, she has developed a deep understanding of the mind-body connection.**

C2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **He has been honing his skills for decades.**
2. Compound Sentence: **He has been honing his skills for decades, and he is now considered an expert in his field.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Because he has been honing his skills for decades, he has developed a unique perspective and approach to his work.**

Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

B1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **I had been studying for the exam for hours.**
2. Compound Sentence: **I had been studying for the exam for hours, but I still felt nervous about it.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After I had been studying for the exam for hours, I realized that I needed a break to clear my mind.**

B2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **They had been working on the project for months before they realized they needed more resources.**
2. Compound Sentence: **They had been working on the project for months before they realized they needed more resources, so they had to adjust their timeline.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After they had been working on the project for months, they felt exhausted and burnt out.**

C1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **She had been practicing the piano for years before she gave her first public performance.**

2. Compound Sentence: **She had been practicing the piano for years before she gave her first public performance, and it was a huge success.**
3. Complex Sentence: **Because she had been practicing the piano for years, she had developed a deep connection to the music.**

C2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **He had been working on his novel for years before he finally finished it.**
2. Compound Sentence: **He had been working on his novel for years before he finally finished it, and it was well-received by critics and readers alike.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After he had been working on his novel for years, he felt a sense of relief and satisfaction.**

Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

B1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **I will have been studying English for five years by next year.**
2. Compound Sentence: **I will have been studying English for five years by next year, and I hope to achieve fluency.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After I will have been studying English for five years, I will have the confidence to communicate effectively in any situation.**

B1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **By next year, I will have been living in this city for ten years.**
2. Compound Sentence: **By next year, I will have been living in this city for ten years, and I plan to stay here for a while longer.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After I have been living in this city for ten years, I will have developed a strong sense of community and belonging.**

B2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **By the time she retires, she will have been teaching for 30 years.**
2. Compound Sentence: **By the time she retires, she will have been teaching for 30 years, and she hopes to travel the world.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After she retires, she will have been teaching for 30 years, and she will have many stories to share with her family and friends.**

C1 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **By the end of the year, I will have been working on this project for six months.**
2. Compound Sentence: **By the end of the year, I will have been working on this project for six months, and I hope to see it through to completion.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After I have been working on this project for six months, I will have gained valuable experience and knowledge.**

C2 Level:

1. Simple Sentence: **By the time I finish this course, I will have been studying English for over 20 years.**
2. Compound Sentence: **By the time I finish this course, I will have been studying English for over 20 years, and I will be able to communicate fluently in any situation.**
3. Complex Sentence: **After I have been studying English for over 20 years, I will have a deep appreciation for the nuances of the language.**

"Had had" is the past perfect form of the verb "have." It is used when you need to refer to a past event that happened before another past event.

Here are some examples:

1. **She had had breakfast before she went to work.** (The first "had" refers to the past perfect tense, which means that she had breakfast at an earlier time. The second "had" is the simple past tense, indicating that she went to work later.)

2. **By the time we arrived at the party, the guests had had a few drinks.** (The first "had" refers to the past perfect tense, indicating that the guests had drunk a few drinks before we arrived. The second "had" is the simple past tense, indicating that we arrived later.)
3. **He was embarrassed because he had had a typo in his email.** (The first "had" refers to the past perfect tense, indicating that he made a typo before he realized his mistake. The second "had" is the simple past tense, indicating that he felt embarrassed later.)

In summary, "had had" is used to refer to an action or event that was completed before another past action or event took place.