**Arturs Anikins**

**Grammar Points Summary**

**Grammar Point Rules and Explanations**

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| Present Perfect Tense | Rules:  The Present Perfect Tense is formed using has/have + past participle of the verb.  It is used to describe actions that:  Started in the past and continue into the present: "She has lived here for five years."  Recently completed actions where the focus is on the result, not the specific time: "They have just finished dinner."  Actions where the specific time is not important or relevant: "I have visited Paris several times."  Explanation:  The Present Perfect Tense links past actions to the present. It emphasizes the relevance of past events to the current moment, either by highlighting that the action is still ongoing or that it has an effect on the present. Unlike simple past tense, it does not specify when the action occurred, making it versatile for communicating experiences, changes over time, or achievements. |
| Past Participles | Rules:  Past participles are the third form of a verb and are used in various contexts, most commonly:  In perfect tenses (with "have"): "She has eaten."  In passive voice: "The letter was written."  As adjectives: "The broken window needs repair."  Regular verbs form their past participles by adding -ed to the base verb (e.g., "talk" becomes "talked"), while irregular verbs have unique past participles that must be memorized (e.g., "go" becomes "gone").  Explanation:  Past participles function as verb forms or adjectives that indicate a completed action. They play a critical role in forming compound tenses like the present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect. For regular verbs, the form is straightforward, but irregular verbs require special attention because their past participles do not follow a predictable pattern. |
| Present Perfect Adverbs | Rules:  Present Perfect Adverbs are typically used with the present perfect tense to indicate time and frequency. Common adverbs include:  Already (for actions completed earlier than expected): "She has already finished her work."  Just (for recently completed actions): "I have just eaten."  Yet (in negative sentences and questions to show expectation): "He hasn't arrived yet."  Ever (for questions or negative experiences up to now): "Have you ever been to Japan?"  Never (for experiences that have not occurred): "I have never been to Japan."  Still (for actions that continue to the present): "I have still not found my keys."  Explanation:  Present perfect adverbs modify the tense by providing specific time-related information. They help clarify whether an action has occurred, when it happened in relation to the present, or whether it is expected to happen soon. These adverbs often add nuance and precision to statements made using the present perfect tense. |
| Stative Verbs | Rules:  Stative verbs describe states or conditions rather than actions or processes. They usually refer to:  Emotions: "love," "hate," "like," "prefer."  Mental states: "know," "believe," "understand," "remember."  Possession: "have," "own," "possess."  Senses: "see," "hear," "smell," "taste."  Existence or being: "be," "seem," "appear."  Stative verbs are generally not used in continuous (progressive) forms. For example:  Correct: "I love this song."  Incorrect: "I am loving this song." (Though some exceptions exist in informal contexts, like "I'm loving it.")  Explanation:  Stative verbs refer to conditions or states that are static and unchanging at the time of speaking. They are different from dynamic (action) verbs, which describe actions that can be observed or experienced physically. Because stative verbs focus on thoughts, emotions, relationships, and states of being, they do not commonly appear in continuous forms, as continuous tenses typically indicate changing or ongoing actions. |
| Past Perfect Tense | Rules:  The Past Perfect Tense is formed using had + past participle of the verb.  It is used to describe an action that was completed before another action or point in the past:  "She had finished her homework before she went out."  "By the time he arrived, they had left."  It helps to clarify the sequence of events, showing that one action occurred earlier than another.  Explanation:  The past perfect tense indicates which of two past events occurred first. It’s particularly useful in storytelling or reporting, where multiple actions took place in the past. By using the past perfect, the speaker ensures clarity in the order of events, avoiding confusion about which action happened first. It’s often used in combination with the simple past. |
| Adjectives and Adjective Clauses | Rules:  Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns. They answer questions like what kind, which one, or how many:  "A beautiful painting."  "The third chapter."  "A red car."  Adjective Clauses (also known as relative clauses) are groups of words that contain a subject and a verb and provide more information about a noun. They often begin with relative pronouns like who, whom, whose, that, or which:  "The book that I read was amazing."  "The teacher who helped me was very kind."  Explanation:  Adjectives are essential for adding detail and specificity to nouns. When an adjective alone isn’t enough, adjective clauses help by providing additional information. Adjective clauses often make sentences more complex and detailed, offering clarification about which person or thing is being referred to. |
| Adjective Clauses with Subject Pronouns | Rules:  Adjective clauses with subject pronouns provide extra information about a noun and use who, that, or which as the subject of the clause.  Who is used for people: "The student who studied hard passed the exam."  That or which is used for things or animals: "The book that was on the table is mine." / "The dog which barked loudly was annoying."  The pronoun in these clauses acts as the subject of the clause, meaning it does the action in the clause.  Explanation:  When you want to give more information about a noun and need a subject within the clause to perform an action, you use an adjective clause with a subject pronoun. These clauses help to combine sentences and make descriptions more specific without needing a separate sentence for each detail. |
| Adjective Clauses with Object Pronouns | Rules:  Adjective clauses with object pronouns describe a noun and use whom, that, or which as the object of the clause:  Whom is used for people in formal English: "The person whom you met is my friend."  That or which is used for things: "The car that I bought is new." / "The movie which you recommended was great."  In these clauses, the pronoun functions as the object of the verb, meaning it receives the action rather than performs it. Often, the object pronoun can be omitted: "The car I bought is new."  Explanation:  Adjective clauses with object pronouns are used to provide extra information about nouns, where the noun is receiving an action. In everyday English, the object pronoun is often dropped, especially when using that, simplifying the clause while still conveying the same meaning. |
| Adjective Clauses with Prepositions | Rules:  Adjective clauses with prepositions are used to give extra information about a noun, and they contain a preposition placed before or after the relative pronoun.  When the preposition is placed before the relative pronoun (more formal): "The person to whom I spoke was very helpful."  When the preposition is placed after the verb (more informal and common): "The person who I spoke to was very helpful."  Common relative pronouns used with prepositions are whom, which, that, and sometimes who (in informal contexts).  Explanation:  Adjective clauses with prepositions often sound more formal when the preposition is placed before the relative pronoun. In informal English, the preposition is typically moved to the end of the clause. These clauses allow speakers to add detailed information about how something or someone relates to another noun, particularly in complex sentences. |
| Appositives | Rules:  An appositive is a noun or noun phrase that renames or provides additional information about another noun right beside it:  Non-restrictive appositives give extra, non-essential information and are set off by commas: "My brother, a skilled guitarist, plays in a band."  Restrictive appositives provide essential information without commas: "My friend John is coming to the party."  Appositives can appear in different parts of a sentence and add detail or clarification about the noun they modify.  Explanation:  Appositives help make sentences more concise by adding detail directly after the noun they describe. Non-restrictive appositives provide extra information that can be removed without changing the sentence's core meaning, while restrictive appositives are necessary for identifying the noun specifically. They enhance writing by combining two ideas into a single sentence without needing a whole new clause. |
| Count and Noncount Nouns | Rules:  Count nouns refer to things that can be counted individually and can have singular or plural forms:  Singular: "book," "car."  Plural: "books," "cars."  Use a, an, or many with count nouns: "a dog," "many cars."  Noncount nouns refer to things that cannot be counted individually and do not have plural forms:  Examples: "water," "music," "information."  Use much, some, or a lot of with noncount nouns: "much water," "some advice."  Explanation:  Understanding the difference between count and noncount nouns is crucial for proper use of articles, quantifiers, and determiners. Count nouns can be singular or plural, while noncount nouns remain singular and represent things that are considered uncountable in English, often referring to substances, concepts, or collections. |
| Articles | Rules:  Definite Article (the):  Used to refer to something specific or already known: "The book on the table is mine."  Indefinite Articles (a, an):  A is used before words beginning with a consonant sound: "a dog."  An is used before words beginning with a vowel sound: "an apple."  Articles are not used with some plural or noncount nouns when referring to them in a general sense: "I love books." / "She drinks water."  Explanation:  Articles help specify whether we are talking about something specific (the) or something more general (a, an). "The" is used for specific nouns already known or previously mentioned, while "a/an" introduce something not previously known or mentioned. Articles are a key component in making speech or writing precise and clear. |
| Quantifiers | Rules:  Quantifiers are words that describe quantity or amount. They can be used with count nouns, noncount nouns, or both, depending on the type of noun:  For count nouns: "many," "few," "a few," "several."  "She has many books."  "There are a few students in the class."  For noncount nouns: "much," "little," "a little."  "He doesn’t have much time."  "There is a little sugar left."  For both count and noncount nouns: "some," "any," "a lot of," "plenty of."  "There are some cookies on the plate." / "There is some water in the bottle."  Explanation:  Quantifiers allow speakers to express quantity or amount, giving flexibility in how we talk about both countable and uncountable things. The correct choice of quantifier depends on whether the noun is countable (books, chairs) or uncountable (water, information). This distinction is key to using them correctly. |
| Gerunds and Infinitives | Rules:  Gerunds are the -ing form of a verb that functions as a noun:  "Swimming is fun."  "She enjoys reading."  Infinitives are the base form of a verb preceded by to:  "To run is healthy."  "They want to travel."  Gerunds are often used:  After certain verbs (enjoy, avoid, suggest): "I enjoy reading."  As the subject or object of a sentence: "Swimming is a good workout."  Infinitives are often used:  After certain verbs (want, plan, hope): "I want to learn."  To express purpose: "I went to the store to buy groceries."  Explanation:  Gerunds and infinitives can both function as nouns, but they are used in different contexts depending on the verb or structure of the sentence. Some verbs take gerunds, while others take infinitives, and a few can take both with a change in meaning (e.g., "I stopped smoking" vs. "I stopped to smoke"). Mastery of this distinction helps in expressing ideas about actions more clearly. |
| Phrasal Verbs and Collocations | Rules:  Phrasal Verbs are combinations of a verb and one or more particles (prepositions or adverbs) that create a new meaning:  Verb + Preposition: "look after" (to care for), "run into" (to meet unexpectedly).  Verb + Adverb: "give up" (to stop trying), "bring up" (to raise a topic).  Some phrasal verbs are separable (you can place the object between the verb and particle): "I’ll pick the kids up."  Some are inseparable (the verb and particle must stay together): "We ran into our teacher."  Collocations are combinations of words that frequently appear together in English:  Verb + noun: "make a decision," "do homework."  Adjective + noun: "heavy rain," "strong coffee."  Adverb + adjective: "deeply disappointed," "highly recommended."  Explanation:  Phrasal verbs are a key part of spoken and informal English, often changing the meaning of the original verb. They can be tricky because their meanings are not always literal. Collocations, on the other hand, are word pairings that sound "right" together in English, and knowing them is essential for sounding natural in speech and writing. |