



ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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Indefinite articles:
A and AN

Definite article:
THE

ARTICLES



Indefinite articles

- They are used when talk about something that is not specifically known to the person you are talking to with.
- They are used before nouns that introduce something or someone you have not mentioned before.
- They are also used when talking about your profession.

→ You use **A** when the noun you are referring to begins with a **consonant**.

→ You use **AN** when the noun you are referring to begins with a **vowel**.

→ Pronunciation changes this rule. It's **the sound** that matters, not the spelling. If the next word begins with a consonant sound when we say it, for example, "university" then we use a. If the next word begins with a vowel sound when we say it, for example "hour" then we use an.

Indefinite articles:
A and AN

Definite article:
THE

ARTICLES



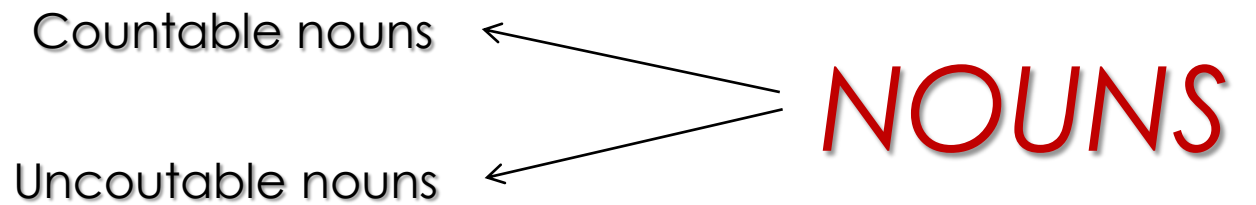
Definite article

- It is used when you know that the listener knows or can understand what particular person or thing you are talking about.
- It is used when you have already mentioned the thing you are talking about.
- It is used to talk about geographical points on the globe, rivers, oceans and seas.
- it is used before certain nouns when we know there is only one of a particular thing.

→ **THE** doesn't mean *all*.

When not to use articles

- You usually use no article to talk about things in general or sports.
- before uncountable nouns when talking about them generally.

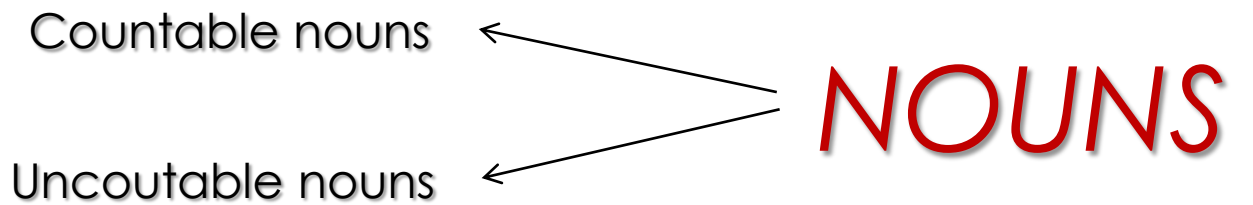


Countable nouns

- They are nouns that can be counted. They can be used either in the singular or plural. They can take *a/an, many, a lot of/lots of, few/a few, plenty of* etc.
- Irregular Nouns, for example: *foot-feet, woman-women, child-children*.
- Some nouns have the **same form** in the plural, for example: *deer-deer, aircraft-aircraft*.
- Plural Nouns are not used in the singular even when they don't end **-s** : for example *clothes, surroundings* etc. + *are / were / have*
police/people + *are / were / have*

Some of them consist of 2 parts and can take the words:

a pair of /
two pairs of } + pants, shorts, jeans, tights, leggings,
pyjamas, shoes, scissors etc.



Uncountable nouns

- They are things we cannot count. They are used in the singular. They are not used with *a/an* but with *some, much, plenty of, a lot of, lots of etc.* We use *This/That* but not *These/Those*.
- They are: abstract ideas (advice etc.), feelings (love, hate etc.), human qualities (pride, modesty etc.), substances (water, milk etc.), games (baseball, hockey etc.), illnesses/diseases (mumps etc.), subjects of study (Physics, Chemistry etc.). Also: time, weather, work, research etc.
- Some uncountable nouns become countable compounds if you add words such as: *a piece of (cake), a packet/bag of (sugar), a cup/glass of (coffee, jam, etc.), a bottle of (wine), a carton of (milk) etc.*

REPORTED SPEECH

Direct speech: the exact words a speaker says in quotations:

"I train every day," the athlete said.

Reported speech: when a listener says what the speaker has said without quotations:

The athlete said that he trained every day.

- To report what someone else said we can either use Direct Speech or Reported Speech. We can report Statements – Questions – Imperatives (Command/Orders).
- When we use Reported Speech **the verb moves one tense back in the past.**

1) STATEMENTS. The most common verbs are **to say** and **to tell**.

Ex. Direct speech: *"Ted joined the local football team" my brother said.*

Reported speech: *My brother said that Ted had joined the local football team.*

REPORTED SPEECH

2) QUESTIONS

Direct Speech

- Yes/No questions

*"have you taken up tennis?"
Jane asked me.*



Reported Speech

- If/whether + subject + verb

Jane asked me if I had taken up tennis.

- Wh questions

*"Where is the stadium?"
the boy asked me.*



- Wh questions + subject + verb

The boy asked me where the stadium was.

3) IMPERATIVE: Commands / Orders

"Take an umbrella" my father said.



My father told me to take an umbrella.

"Don't move!" the robber said.



The robber ordered us not to move.

VERB TENSE

PRESENT FORMS

1) Simple Present

- for repeated/habitual actions.
- for permanent situations or states.
- for general statements of truth and laws of nature.
- for series of actions or events which are completed as we speak or write.
- with stative verbs: see, hear, taste, smell, believe, need etc.

2) Present Continuous

- for actions happening now, at the moment of speaking or around a particular time of speaking .
- for actions which we have arranged to happen in the near future (tomorrow, next week/weekend, next month).
- for developing and changing situations
- for repeated actions with always, continually, constantly expressing the speaker's annoyance or irritation.

VERB TENSE

PRESENT FORMS

3) Simple Present Perfect

- for an action which started in the past and has just finished.
- for actions which happened in the past without referring to time but are relevant to the present .
- for a period of time that continues from the past until now (with **stative verbs** and for/since) .
- with today, this morning, this evening, etc. When these periods have not finished at the time of speaking .
- to say that something has happened once or several times up to the present.
- after superlatives and expressions such as: *This/It is the first/second time* etc.

4) Present Perfect Continuous

- for an action which started in the past and is still going on up to the present .
- for an action which finished a short time ago but its results are clearly seen or felt at the moment of speaking Your clothes are dirty.
- to say how long something has been happening.

VERB TENSE

PAST FORMS

1) Simple Past

- for completed actions in the past when time is fixed .
- for repeated actions in the past (past habits and states). You can use used to/would to describe habitual, repeated actions in the past .
- for actions which happened in the past one after the other (they no longer take place) .
- for the main events in a narrative.

2) Past Continuous

- for a past action which was taking place at a certain time and was continuing.
- for an action which was taking place when another action took place.
- for two (simultaneous) actions taking place at the same time in the past.
- to describe what was happening before the main events of narrative.
- with always, constantly, continually and forever to express annoyance for something happening too often in the past.

VERB TENSE

PAST FORMS

3) Simple Past Perfect

- for a past action which happened before another action in the past (The first action in time is in the Past Perfect and the second in the Simple Past).
- for a past action the results of which appeared in the past.
- after: That/It was the first/second time etc.
- and after: That/it/he etc. was + superlative form.

4) Past Perfect Continuous

- for an action taking place in the past for a period of time before something else happened.
- to refer to the results of a past event or action that lasted for a period of time.
- to refer to how long an action had been happening before another action in the past.

❑ *DON'T USE the continuous form with stative verbs.*

VERB TENSE

FUTURE FORMS

1) Simple Future

- for a decision taken at the moment of speaking.
- for a prediction/threat.
- for an offer/suggestion/request.
- an event considered certain.
- to express expectations/hopes etc. often after verbs and phrases like: *assume, believe, doubt, expect, hope, suppose, think, be sure, be afraid.*

2) Future Continuous [*will + be + verb -ing*]

- for an action which will be in progress at a certain time in the future
- for an action which is part of a schedule
- for polite requests for information
- ❑ *DON'T USE will after: before, after, as soon as, as till, until, when, whenever, while, etc.*

VERB TENSE

FUTURE FORMS

3) Future Perfect [*will + have/has + past form*]

- for an action which will be completed before or by a certain time in the future.

4) Future Perfect Continuous [*will + have/has been + verb -ing*]

- for an action which has already begun and will be in progress up to a certain time in the future.

5) Be going to

- for future intentions/plans/arrangements.
- a prediction using the present to refer to the future.

VERB TENSE

FULL INFINITIVE [*to + verb*] It is used after:

- certain verbs such as: *agree, appear, ask, choose, decide, expect, happen, help, learn, etc.*
- certain verbs + object + infinitive: *advise, allow, expect, forbid, hate, invite, like, need, order, etc.*
- certain adjectives such as: *glad, happy, kind, sorry etc.*
- question words such as: *how, what, which, who, where, when, whether*
- *would like, would love, would prefer*
- *too/enough*

GERUND [*verb + ing*] it is used :

- as a subject or an object.
- after all prepositions.
- after some verbs which take the preposition **to**: *be/get accustomed to, be/get used to, etc.*
- after certain verbs such as: *admit, appreciate, consider (think carefully), continue, discuss, enjoy, escape, excuse, feel like, finish, forgive, involve, mention, prevent, report, resist, risk, etc.*
- after *like, dislike, hate, love, prefer* to express general preference or dislike
- after *remember, forget, regret* with past reference

PASSIVE FORM

Passive Voice

❖ It is formed with the verb to be + past participle. We use it:

- a) when the person who performs the action is unknown or not important
- b) when we are interested more in the action than the agent (*by* + *noun/pronoun*).
- c) for formal statements or polite requests.
- d) to emphasise the agent (*by* + *noun/pronoun*).

❖ To change a sentence into the Passive Voice there should be an object (transitive verb).

The object of the sentence becomes the subject of the sentence in the Passive Voice, then we use the verb "to be" in the same tense as the verb in the Active and we add the past participle of the verb:

She cleaned the kitchen. (Active) → The kitchen was cleaned. (Passive)

PASSIVE FORM

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Simple Present	He <u>washes</u> his car.	His car <u>is washed</u> .
Present Continuous	He <u>is washing</u> his car.	His car <u>is being washed</u> .
Simple Past	He <u>washed</u> his car.	His car <u>was washed</u> .
Past Continuous	He <u>was washing</u> his car.	His car <u>was being washed</u> .
Present Perfect	He <u>has washed</u> his car.	His car <u>has been washed</u> .
Past Perfect	He <u>had washed</u> his car.	His car <u>had been washed</u> .
Simple Future	He <u>will wash</u> his car.	His car <u>will be washed</u> .
Future Perfect	He <u>will have washed</u> his car.	His car <u>will have been washed</u> .
Going to	He <u>is going to wash</u> his car.	His car <u>is going to be washed</u> .
Modal Infinitive	He <u>must wash</u> his car.	His car <u>must be washed</u> .

CONNECTORS

Contrast

- *but / yet*: followed by a noun phrase or a sentence.
- *in spite of / despite*: It is placed at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.
- *although / though / even though / in spite of the fact that*: followed by a complete sentence. They can be placed at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence. If it is placed at the beginning we need to use a comma after the clause.
- *however, nevertheless, even so, on the one hand, on the other hand, on the contrary*.
- *while, whereas*.

Reason and cause

- *because, as since, seeing that*.
- *because of, on account of, owing to, due to*.
- *in order to, so as to, to*.

CONNECTORS

Add information

- for example, for instance, such as.
- more over, furthermore, besides, in addition to.
- apart from, except for

Succession

- First of all / Firstly / To begin with / First...
- Second / Secondly / Then...
- Third / Thirdly / After that...
- The next stage...
- Finally / in short / to sum up / in conclusion / lastly / last but not least...

Result

- As a result of.
- Therefore, as a result, consequently, for this reason.

LINKERS

Contrast

- *In spite of / Despite* Link two contrasting ideas. Followed by a noun phrase.
- *Although / (Even) though* Link two contrasting ideas. Followed by a sentence.
- *However / Nevertheless / Still / Yet / Even so / On the contrary / In contrast*. Introduce a new idea which marks a contrast with previously stated ideas. Introduced by a comma.
- *On the one hand ... On the other hand*. Links two contrasting ideas / paragraphs.
- *In contrast to / Contrary to*. Link two contrasting ideas. Followed by a noun phrase.
- *Whereas* Link two contrasting ideas. Not separated by commas.

Reason and cause

- *Because / As / Since / Seeing that* Introduce a sentence. Subordinate sentences introduced by *because* always appear in final position.
- *Because of / On account of / Owing to / Due to* that introduce a noun phrase.

LINKERS

Purpose

- *In order to / So as to* Introduce an infinitive of purpose.
- *In order that / So that* Introduce a sentence.

Consequence

- *Consequently / As a consequence / As a result / Therefore*
- *As a consequence of / As a result of* Followed by a noun phrase.

Addition

- *Moreover / Furthermore / In addition / Besides / What's more* Used after a strong pause and separated from the sentences. They are introduced by a comma.
- *As well as / In addition to / Besides* Used to add one more piece of information. Followed by a noun phrase.

Exemplification

- *For example / For instance* Introduces an example referring to previously stated ideas.
- *Such as* Introduces an example referring to the last idea.

An abstract graphic design featuring flowing, organic shapes in red, green, and blue, set against a white background. The shapes are layered and curved, creating a sense of movement and depth. The red shape is the most prominent, curving from the bottom left towards the center. A green shape is positioned above it, and a blue shape is visible in the upper right corner. The overall composition is clean and modern, with a focus on color and form.

→ the whole system and structure of a language or of languages in general, usually taken as consisting of syntax and morphology (including inflections) and sometimes also phonology and semantics.



HOW IS GRAMMAR USEFUL IN THE REAL WORLD?

- Grammar skills are useful in every aspect of life from social life to employment opportunities.
- Proper grammar is also essential for understanding English as a second language as well as for learning a new language, since all languages follow grammatical patterns.
- While correct grammar is a valuable tool for success in many areas of life, it is not used to create a gap in the social world. It is a tool to opening doors by being heard and understood more clearly.
- In conclusion, just as rules are necessary in everyday situations, grammar rules are likewise essential in everyday life for clarity of meaning and intent.