



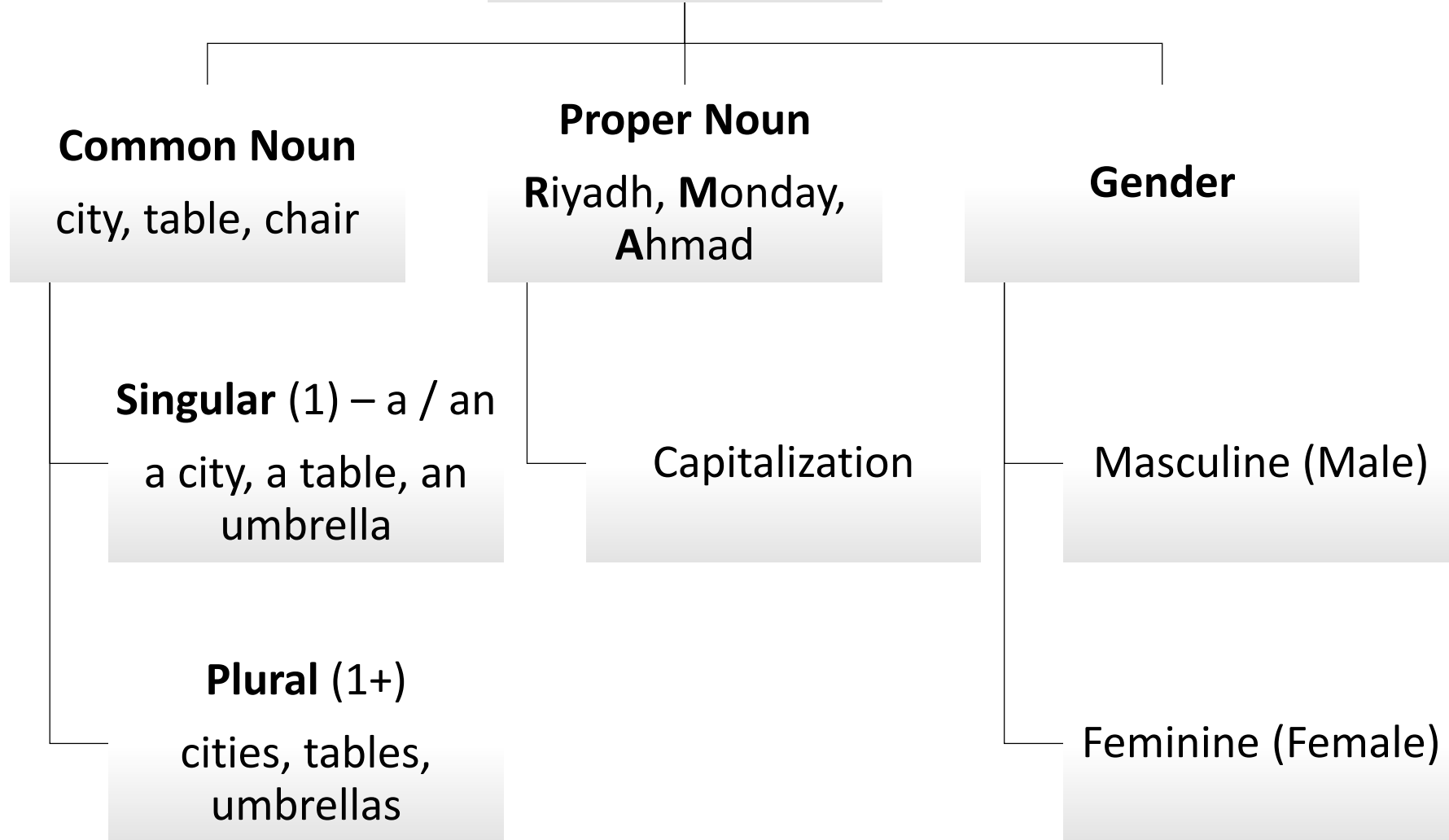
Very Basic English Grammar

By

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Noun (Name)



Countable Noun & Uncountable Noun

- A countable noun has two forms: singular (1) or plural (1+).
 - You can add numbers with the countable nouns, e.g. one chair, three tables etc.
 - You can use Indefinite Articles (a / an) with singular countable nouns: a student, a book etc.
 - You DO NOT use Indefinite Articles (a/an) with plural countable nouns.
 - You can use, “some, any, many, and few” with plural countable nouns:
 - They have read some books. / I don't have any apples. / Did you buy any oranges? / I took many pictures. / I have a few jobs to complete.
-
- An uncountable noun has only one form and does not have a plural.
 - An uncountable noun is NOT countable, so you cannot use numbers or Indefinite Articles (a/an) with it.
 - You can use, “some, any, much, and little” with the uncountable nouns.
 - Please, give him some advice. / Did you buy any juice? I don't have any news. / We didn't do much shopping. / I have a little work to do before going there.
 - Some uncountable nouns: *furniture, progress, information, scenery, behavior, luck, traffic, bread, luggage, weather, damage, permission.*

Pronoun: A word used in place of a noun.

First Person

<u>Subjective Pronoun</u> (Used as a Subject in a sentence)	<u>Objective Pronoun</u> (Used as an Object in a sentence)	<u>Reflexive Pronoun</u> (It is used when a person or a thing acts on him/herself or itself.)	<u>Possessive Pronoun</u> (It is used to show possession)
I (I am a teacher)	Me (He was talking to me.)	Myself (Don't worry. I can help myself.)	Mine (This book is mine.)
We (We are teachers.)	Us (They were talking to us.)	Ourselves (We have to find a solution for this problems, ourselves.)	Ours (This city is ours and we are responsible for it.)

Second Person

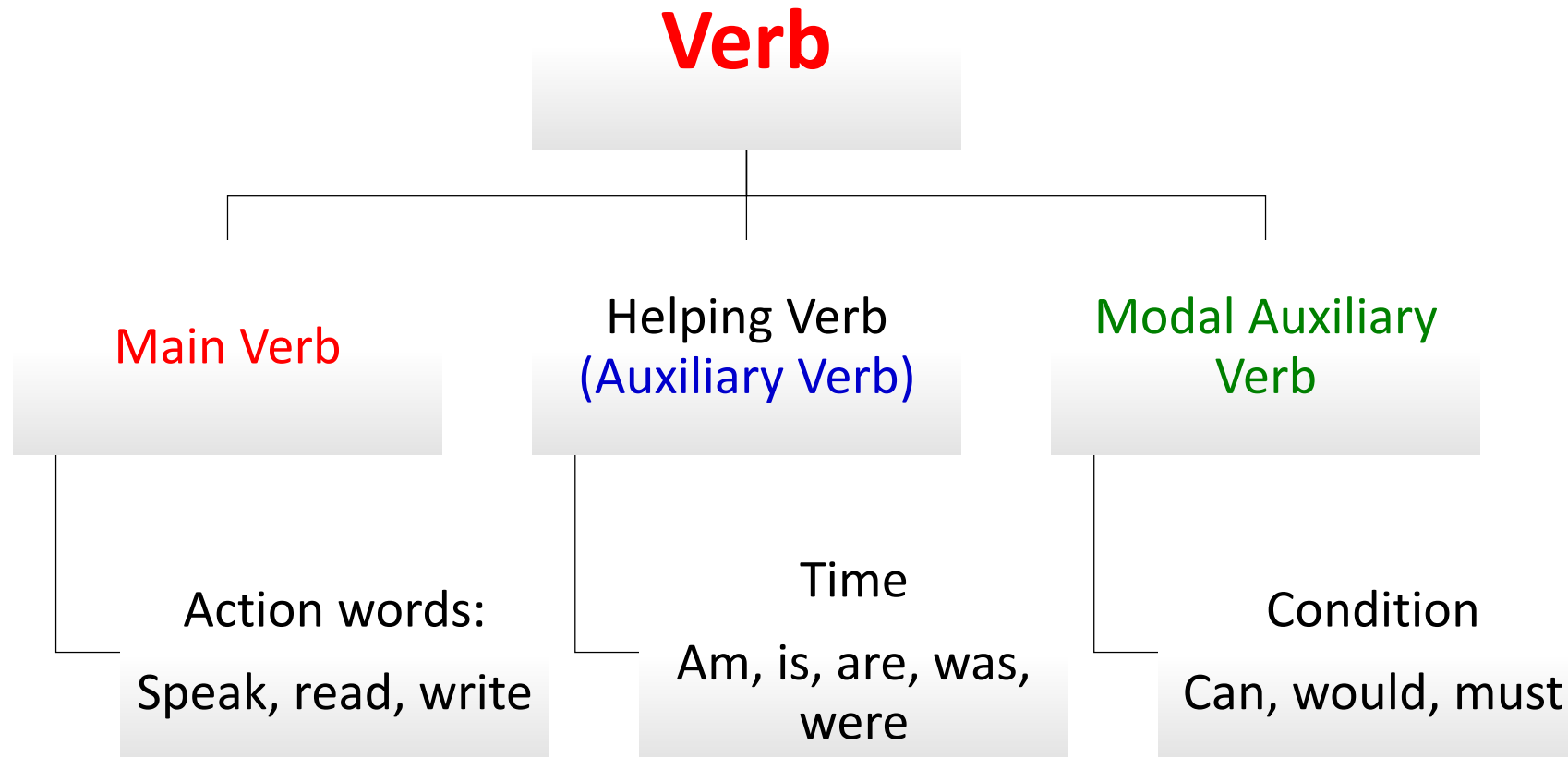
You (Singular / Plural) (You are a nice person. / You are brilliant students.)	You (I am talking to you.)	Yourself (Please try to complete this activity, yourself.)	Yours (You have paid, so the car is yours.)
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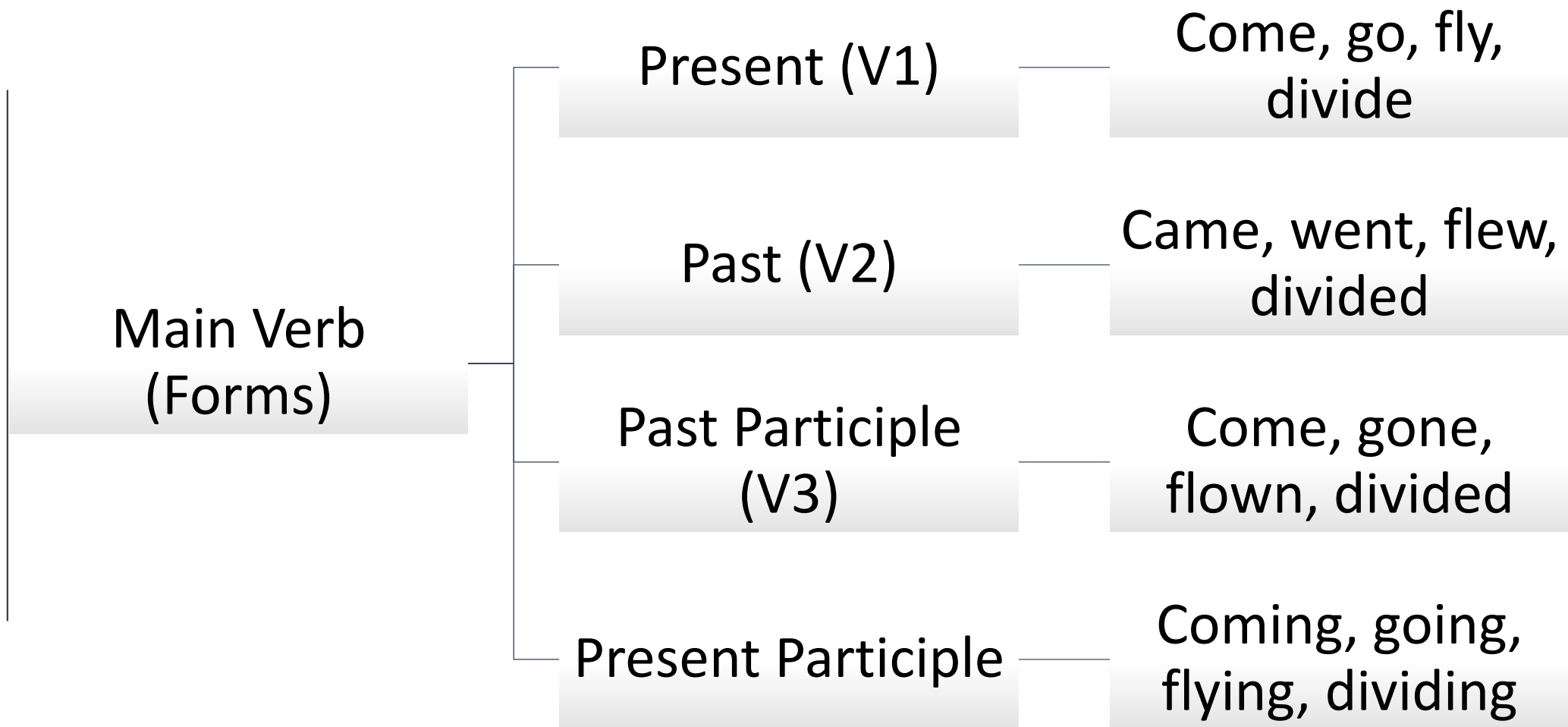
Pronoun: A word used in place of a noun.

Third Person

<u>Subjective Pronoun</u> (Used as a Subject in a sentence)	<u>Objective Pronoun</u> (Used as an Object in a sentence)	<u>Reflexive Pronoun</u> (It is used when a person or a thing acts on himself or itself.)	<u>Possessive Pronoun</u> (It is used to show possession)
He (He flies an airplane.)	Him (Are you meeting him?)	Himself (He did it all by himself.)	His (This car is his.)
She (She studies Arabic.)	Her (Ahmad is talking to her.)	Herself (She can complete the job herself.)	Hers (This book is hers.)
It (It eats three meals a day.)	It (He is working on it daily.)	Itself (The robot can reboot itself.)	Its ("Its" is not used at the end of a sentence. It can only be used to modify a noun: (The tree lost its leaves.)
They (They are working on the project.)	Them (It is no use talking to them.)	Themselves (They clean the whole area by themselves.)	Theirs (The city is theirs and they are responsible for it.)

Verb: A word used to express **action**, **time** or **condition**.



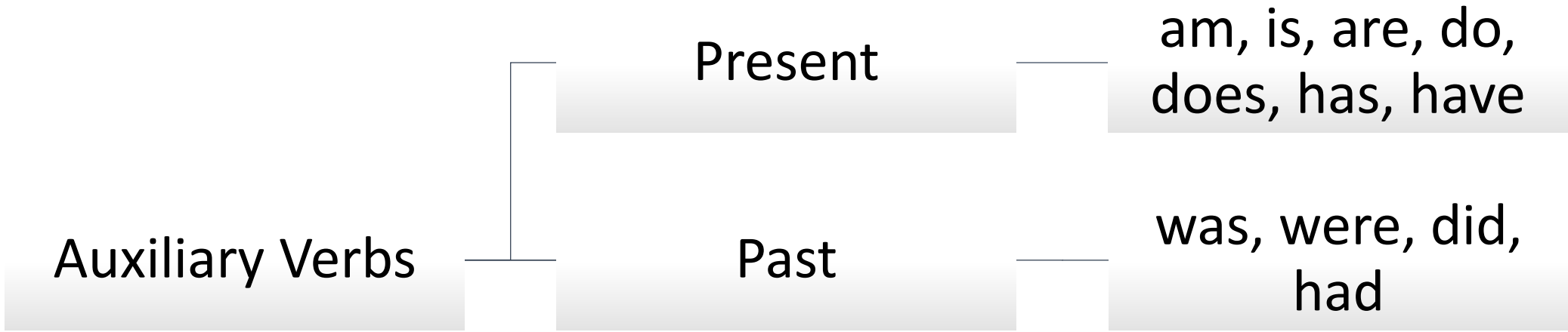


Types of Main Verbs

Regular Verbs

Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	Past Participial	Present Participle
Go	Went	Gone	Going
Write	Wrote	Written	Writing
Think	Thought	Thought	Thinking
Climb	Climbed	Climbed	Climbing
Open	Opened	Opened	Opening
Close	Closed	Closed	Closing



Modal Verbs

Always use Verb 1 after a modal verb.

Ability

Can, could, could have

1. I **can help** you with that.
2. He **couldn't say** anything.

Advice

Should, should have, ought to, had better

1. You **should study** hard.
2. He **had better revise** his lesson.

Obligation

Must, have to, had to

1. You **must stop** at the red light.
2. He **had to finish** his work.

Probability

May, might

1. I **may help** you with that.
2. He **might say** something.

Condition

Will, would

1. I **will cooperate** with him.
2. He **would have** collaborated with you.

Types of a sentence

Declarative Sentence

(Statement-Simple Sentence)

- These sentences are a complete statement or a clause that begins with Noun / Pronoun (Subject) with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. It fully conveys the meaning independently. It is also called Independent Clause.

- Examples

1. He is a teacher in the ITC.
2. They work for a company.
3. She could write essays.
4. It was in the kitchen.

Imperative Sentence

(Request or command)

- This type of a sentence is used to express a request or a command. These sentences begin with a **Verb** and end with a full stop / period.

• Examples

1. **Open** the door, please.
2. **Go** to page number 58.
3. **Listen** carefully.
4. **Pass** me that container.

Interrogative Sentence

(Question)

- This type of a sentence is used to ask questions. These sentences begin with an **Auxiliary Verb**, a **Modal Verb** or a **Wh-Question** word and end with the Sign of Interrogation (Question Mark). Some statements use **Tag Questions** to form an interrogative sentence.

• Examples

1. **Do** you work here?
2. **Is** he a teacher?
3. **Can** you help me?
4. **What** is your name?
5. You are a student, **aren't you?**

Exclamatory Sentence

(expresses emotions and feelings)

- This type of a sentence is used to express emotions and feelings. They are statements but end with Sign of Exclamation (!).

• Examples

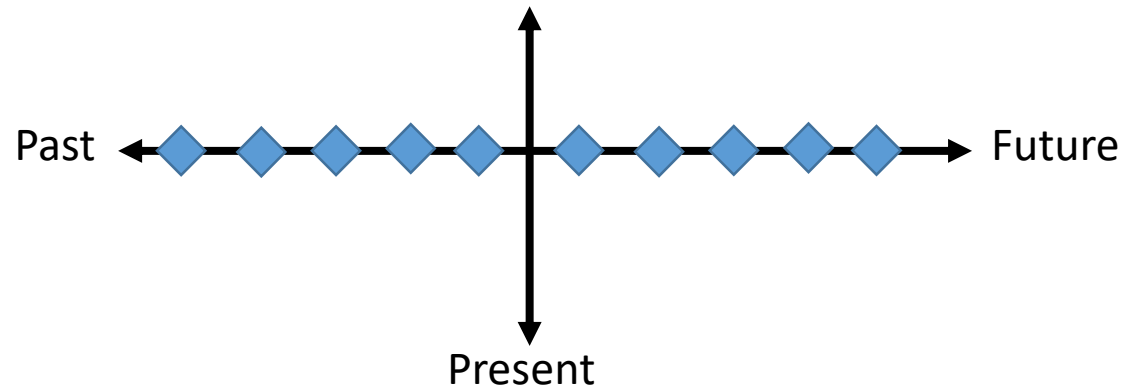
1. It's alive!
2. I can't believe it!
3. You can't fight in here!
4. Get out!
5. It has worked!

Basic sentence structure

- **Subject** + **Verb** / **Auxiliary** + (**Object** / **Compliment**)
- ❖ **Ahmad walks** in the garden. (Action-Main Verb)
- ❖ **She studies** English. (Action-Main Verb)
- ❖ **They live** in Saudi Arabia. (Action-Main Verb)
- ❖ **Ali is** a teacher. (Information-Compliment)
- ❖ **We are** friends. (Information-Compliment)
- ❖ **I am** your best friend. (Information-Compliment)

TENSES (Time)





Examples:

1. He **is** a pilot. He **flies** an airplane.
2. She **is** a teacher. She **teaches** in a school.
3. They **are** friends. They **go** to **the job** together.
4. Ahmad **works** in a factory.
5. All the chairs in this room **are** clean.
6. This **is** a classroom.

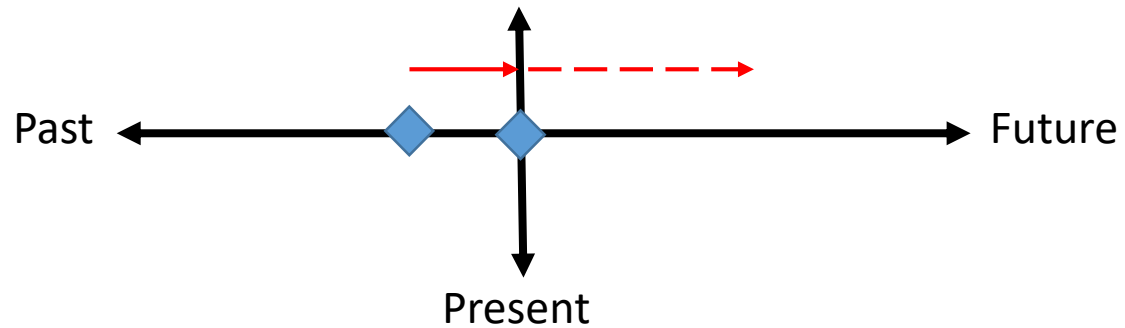
Present Simple

Present Simple expresses habits and events and situations that exist **always**. It expresses routines and facts that have existed in the past, exist now and probably will exist in the future. In Present Simple Tense we add, “**s**” or “**es**” with the main verb for the singular nouns and pronouns.

Structure

Subject + **Verb1** + **Object**
 He + **works** + in a refinery.

Subject + **Auxiliary Verb** + **Compliment**
 He + **is** + a teacher.



Examples:

1. He **is** **reading** a **book**.
2. They **are** **taking part** in a **campaign**.
3. She **is** **talking** to her **friend**.
4. Bandar **is** **watching** **TV**.
5. Ali and Ahmad **are** **studying** **English**.

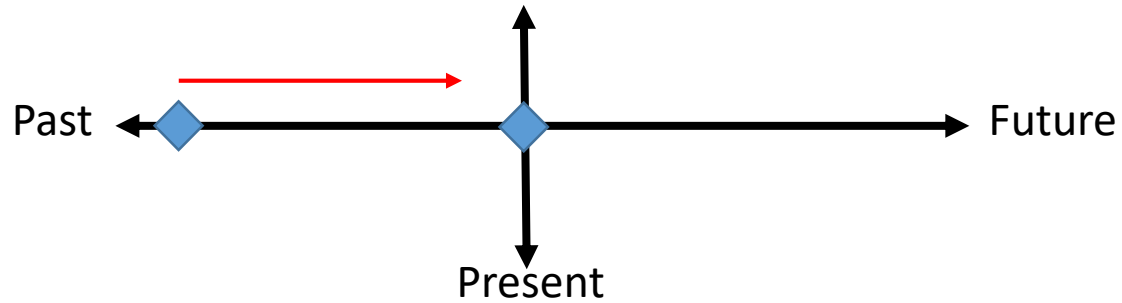
Present Progressive

It expresses an action **in progress** at the present time. It started in the past, in progress at the present and probably will continue in the future.

Structure

Subject + **Aux** + **Present Participle**
+ **Object**

He + **is** + **working** + in a **refinery**.



Examples:

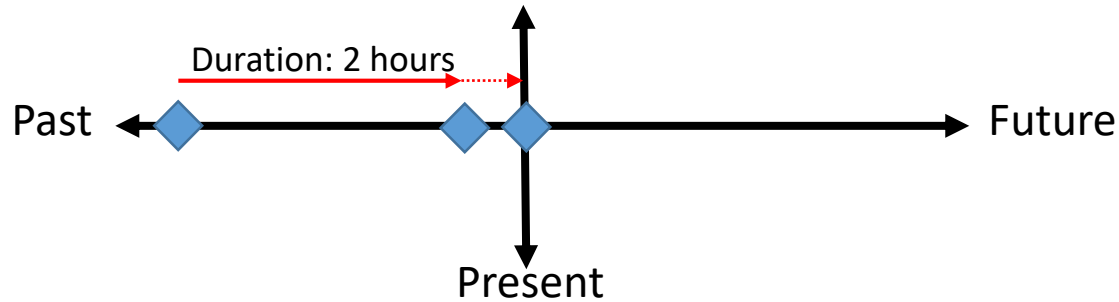
1. I **have finished** my **homework**.
2. She **has cooked** all the **dishes**.
3. They **have collected** all the **papers** in the room.
4. Saud **has read** all the **units** in the book.
5. Abdul-Aziz **has finished** his **class**.

Present Perfect

It expresses an action or an event that finished sometime before now. The exact time is not important.

Structure

Subject + **Auxiliary** + **Verb3** + **Object**
He + has + worked + in a refinery.



Present Perfect Progressive

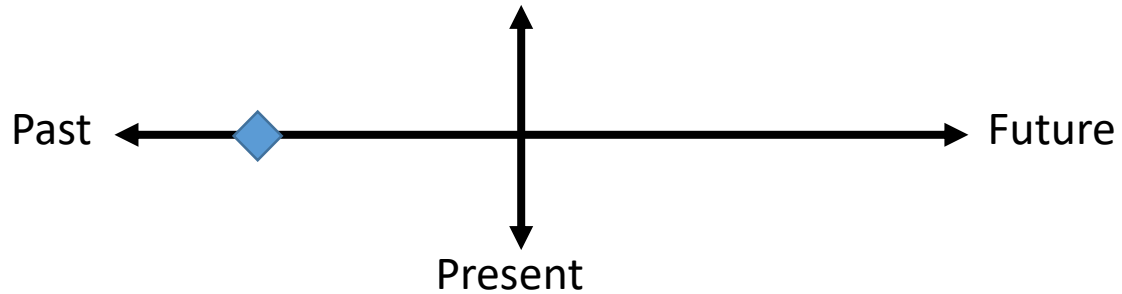
It expresses an event that was in progress before now or up to now. It is commonly followed by a time reference to clarify the duration of the event.

Examples:

1. I **have** been **studying** for three hours.
2. I **have** been **waiting** for **you** since morning.
3. He **has** been **spying** on **you** all along.
4. She **has** been **writing** a **book** since childhood.
5. They **have** been **commenting** on this **crime**.

Structure

Subject + **Auxiliary** + been + **Present Participle** + **Object**
 He + **has** + been + **working** + in a **refinery** for two years.



Examples:

1. He **was** a **teacher**. He **taught** **English** in **Saudi Arabia**.
2. I **drank** **water**. It **was** very **cold**.
3. He **played** **football**. He **was** a great **player**.
4. I wore my **clothes**. My shirt **was** **new**.
5. He **saw** my **car**. He **decided** to buy **it**.
6. She **read** the **book**. She **was** a regular **reader**.

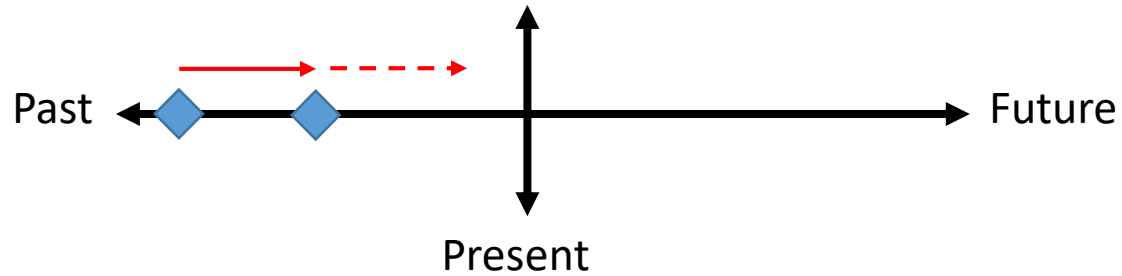
Past Simple

It expresses an action or an event that started and finished at one particular time in the past.

Structure

Subject + **Verb2** + **Object**
e + worked + in a refinery.

Subject + **Auxiliary Verb** + Compliment
He + **was** + a teacher.



Examples:

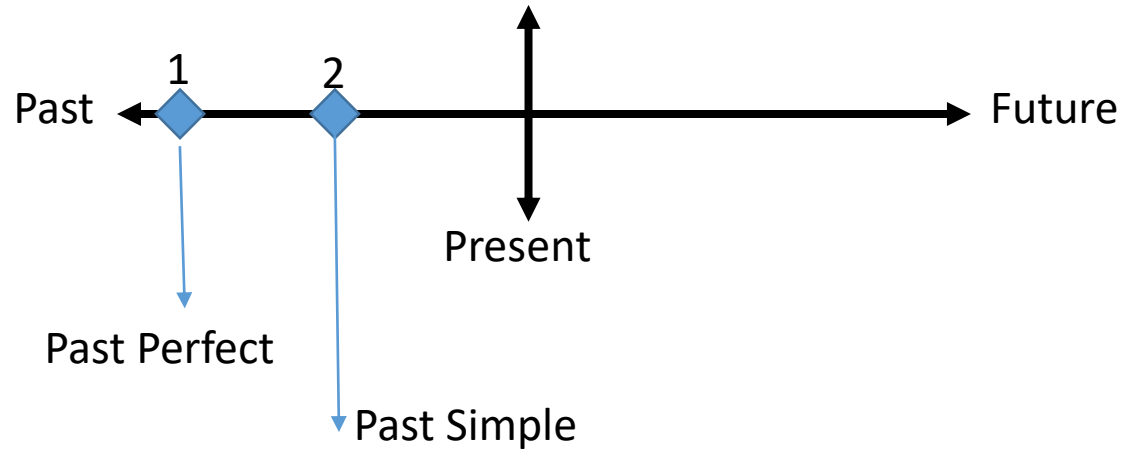
1. I **was reading** a **book** when the bell rang.
2. They **were working** in a **refinery**.
3. She **was cooking** when someone **knocked** at the **door**.
4. Bandar **was texting** while driving.
5. He **was trying** to run away when the police caught him.

Past Progressive

It expresses the action or an event that was in progress at a particular time in the past. It probably continued.

Structure

Subject + **Auxiliary** + **Present Participle** + **Object**
 He + **was** + **working** + in a **refinery**.



Examples:

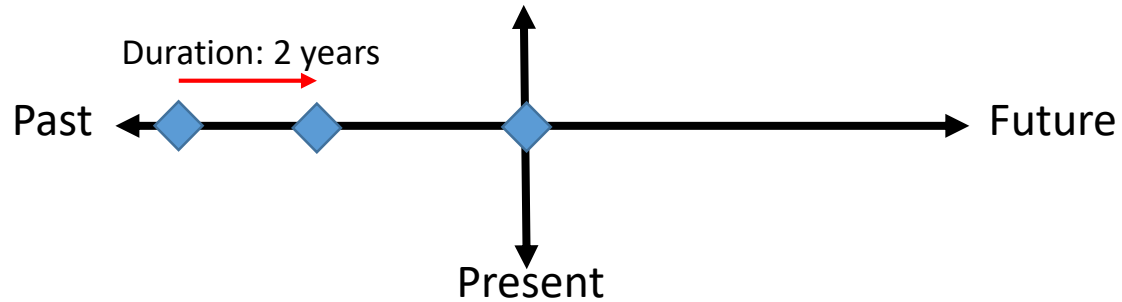
1. When we **arrived** there, he **had** already **left**.
2. After I **had completed** my **degree**, I **joined** **Aramco**.
3. He **had finished** his **breakfast** before the class.
4. I **had seen** the **movie** before we **went** to the **cinema**.
5. I **had had** a **Ford** before I **bought** a **Toyota**.

Past Perfect

It expresses the action or an event that started and completely finished before another action or an event in the past.

Structure

Subject + **Auxiliary** + **Verb3** + **Object**
 He + **had** + worked + in a refinery.



Past Perfect Progressive

It expresses an event that was in progress before another event in the past. It is commonly followed by a time reference to clarify the duration of the event.

Examples:

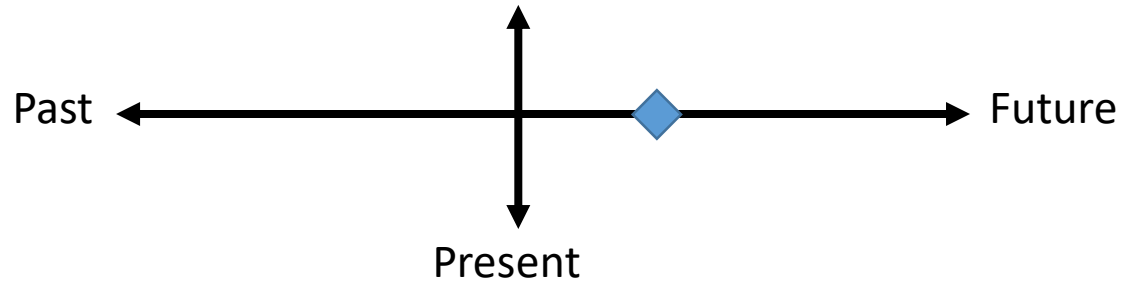
1. I **had** been **studying** for three hours before he came here..
2. Before I **left** for home, I **had** been **waiting** for **you** two hours.
3. He **had** been **teaching** here before you came.
4. Before **joining** the school, she **had** been **writing** a **book**.

Structure

Subject + **Auxiliary** + been +

Present Participle + **Object**

He + **had** + been + **working** + in an other **company** for two years before he joined this job.



Examples:

1. I **will go** home next month.
2. I **will get** there in two days.
3. **Look** at those black clouds. It **is going to** rain.
4. He **will study** English.
5. I **am planning** to **go** to the **USA** to **study**. I **am going** to **join** a course to **develop** my language skills.

Future Simple

It expresses an action or an event that will happen at a particular time in the future.

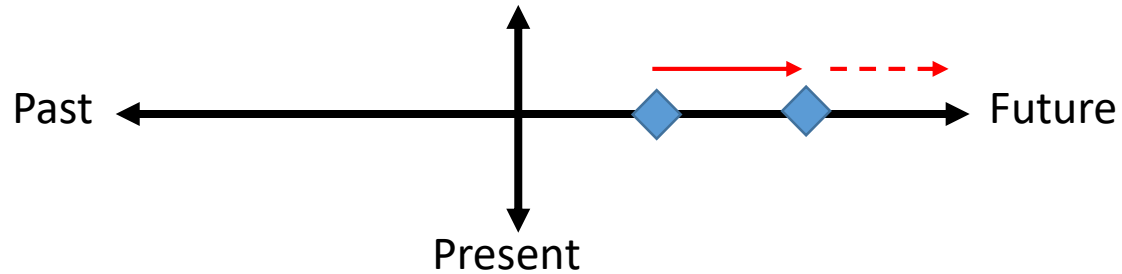
Structure

Subject + **Auxiliary** + **Verb1** +
Object

He + **will** + **work** + in a **refinery**.

Subject + **is going to** + **Verb1** +
Object

He + **is going to** + **work** + in the
refinery.



Examples:

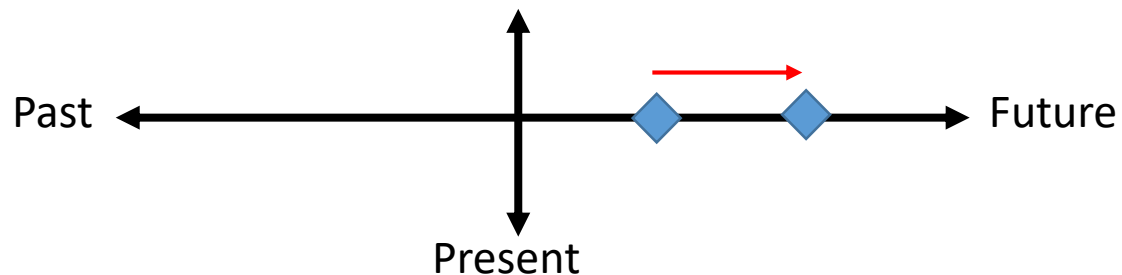
1. I **will** be **going** away this **summer**.
2. I **will** be **leaving** the **house** at 8 o'clock.
3. This time next week, I **will** be **swimming** in the **ocean**.
4. Everyone **will** be **watching** the **match** on the TV this evening.
5. I can't meet you today because I **will** be **playing tennis** all day.

Future Progressive

It expresses an action or an event that will begin in the future and will be in progress at a particular time in the future. The action will probably continue.

Structure

Subject + **Auxiliary** + be + **Present Participle** + **Object**
 He + **will** + be + **working** + in a **refinery**.



Examples:

1. I **will** have **finished** my **homework** before the class starts.
2. She **will** already have eaten her **lunch** before they arrive.
3. They **will** have **collected** all the **papers** in the room before the meeting.
4. Saud **will** have **read** all the **units** in the book before the exam next month.
5. Abdul-Aziz **will** have **finished** his **class before the break time**.

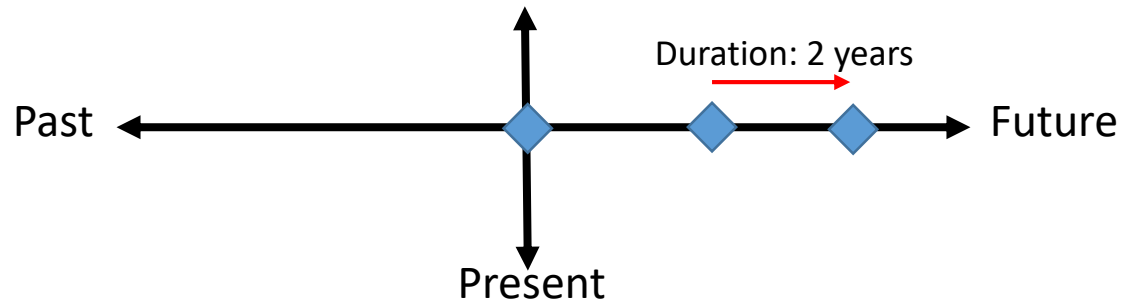
Future Perfect

It expresses an action or an event that will be completely finished before an other event in the future.

Structure

Subject + **Auxiliary** + **Verb3** + **Object**

He + has + worked + in a refinery.



Examples:

1. I **will** have been **studying** for three hours before he reaches there.
2. I **will** have been **waiting** for **you** for two hours by the time you arrive.
3. He **will** have been **teaching** here for 10 years before he decides to leave.
4. She **will** have been **writing** a **book** for five years before she publishes it.

Future Perfect Progressive

It expresses an event that will be in progress before another event in the future. It is commonly followed by a time reference to clarify the duration of the event.

Structure

Subject + **Auxiliary** + have + been + **Present Participle** + **Object**
 He + **had** + been + **working** + in an other **company** for two years before he joined this job.



Punctuation

Full Stop / Period - ●

- Use full stop / period to mark the end of a sentence that is a complete statement.
 - My name is Ahmad. / His name is Ali and he lives in Riyadh.
- Use full stop with some abbreviations.
 - Dec. / p.m. / etc.
- If an abbreviation consists of the first and last letters of a word, the American rule is to include a full/stop period at the end: Mr. / Dr. / St.
- If the abbreviation consists only of the first part of a word, then you should put a period at the end: Wed. (= Wednesday), Dec. (= December)
- The first letter of the word that follows a full stop / period is always capital.
 - He works in a shop. He is a shop-assistant.

Comma - ,

- Use comma to separate different items in a list.
 - His weekly diet includes eggs, mushrooms, meat, and tomatoes.
- Use comma to separate clauses in a complex sentence.
 - I first saw him in Jeddah, where I lived in 1990.
- Use comma after transition words.
 - Moreover, / Furthermore, / On the other hand, / In addition,
- Use comma to separate a part of a sentence that is not part of the main statement.
 - *Punctuality, of course, is a requirement of any job*
- Use comma before the tag in a question tag.
 - It's a beautiful morning, isn't it?
 - You are a student in ITC, right?

Question Mark - ?

- Use Question Mark / Sign of Interrogation to end a question.
 - What is your name?
 - You are a student, correct?
 - Are they our friends?
- Use capital letter after a question mark.
 - What is your name? **W**here are you from?