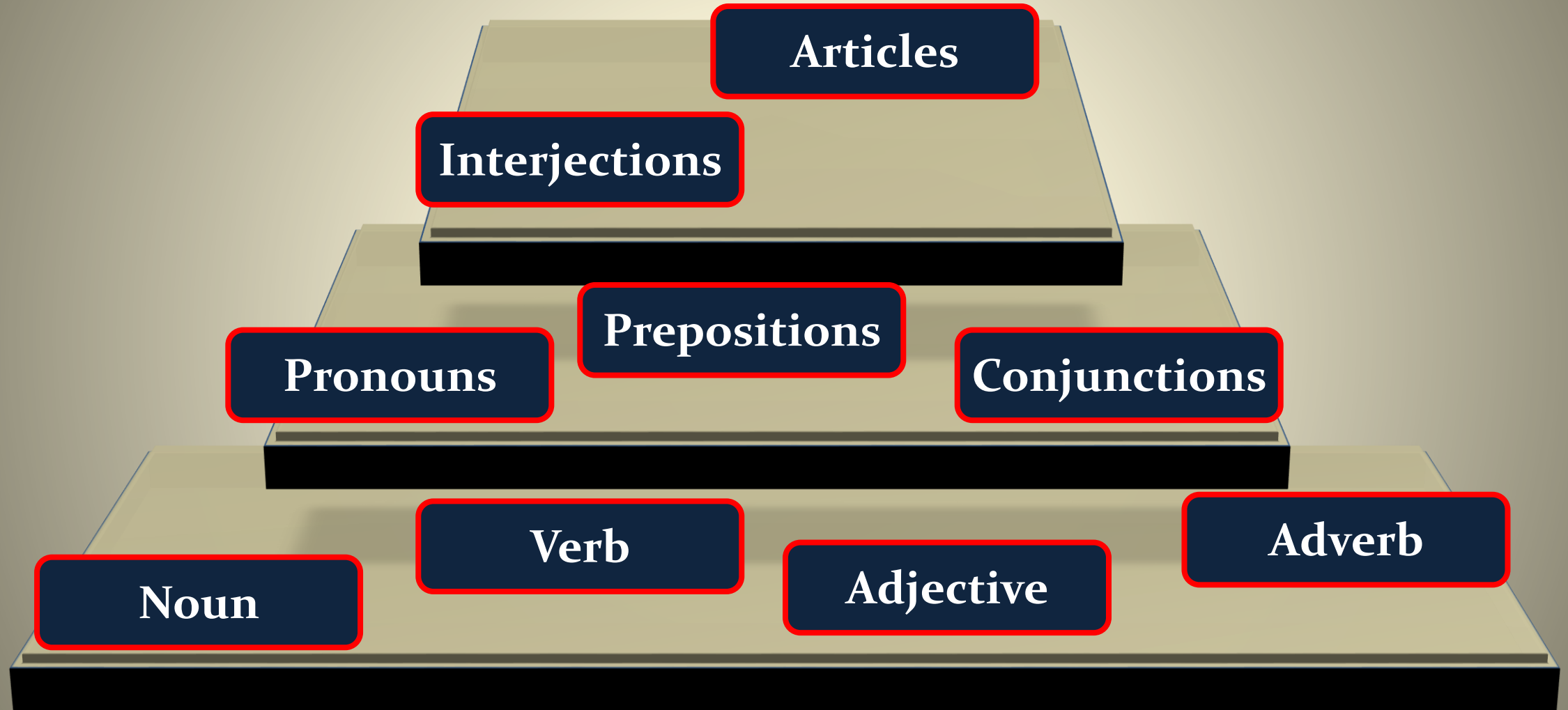


# English Grammar



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# 9 - Parts of Speech



# 1 - Noun

There are several different types of noun, as follows:

**Common  
noun**

Common nouns refer to people, places and things in general like chair or dog. Any noun that is not a name is a common

**Proper  
noun**

Names of people, places  
Your name is a proper noun. London is a proper noun

**Abstract  
noun**

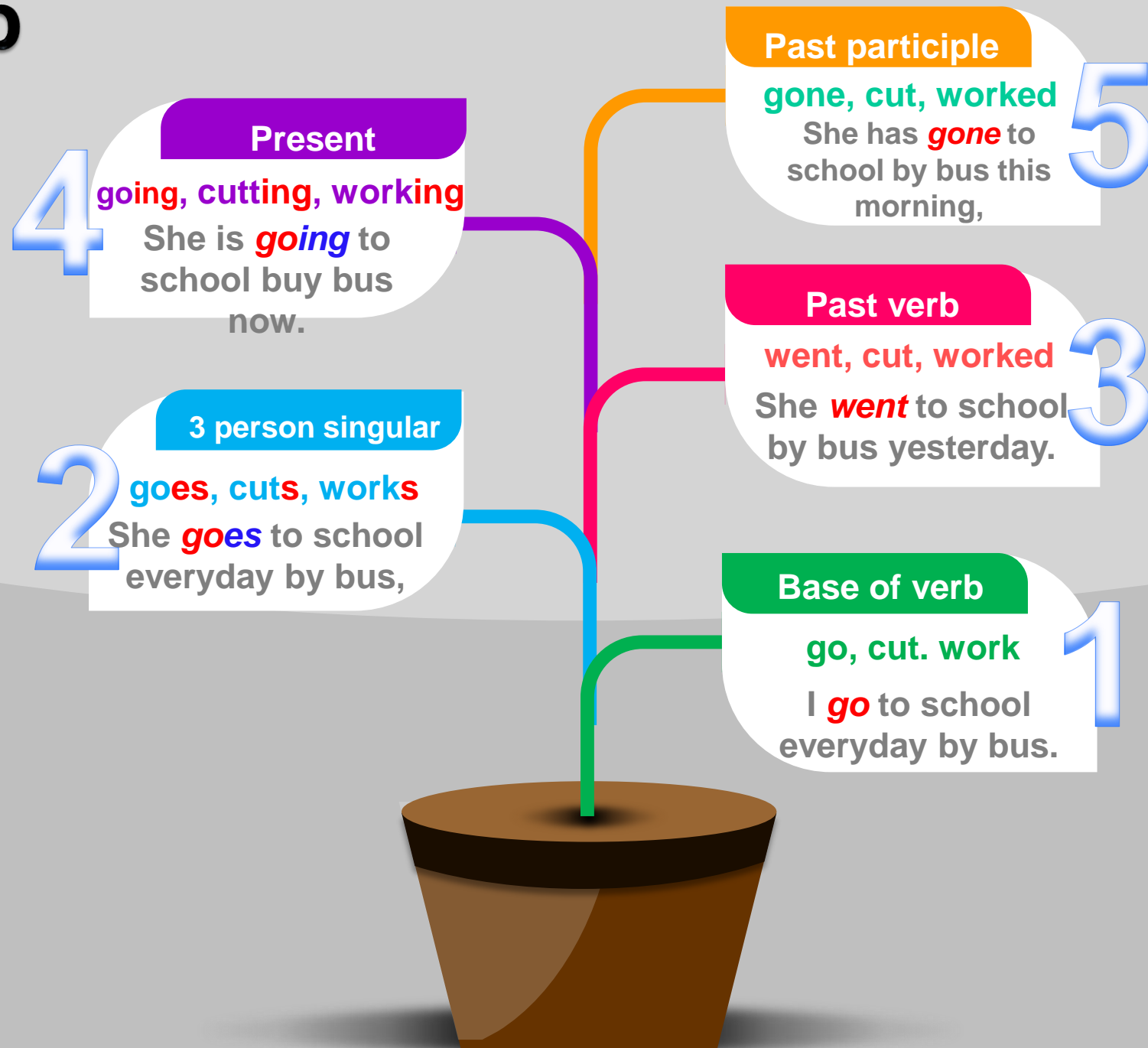
Abstract nouns are ideas, concepts and feelings. happiness, courage, danger, truth

**Collective  
nouns**

A collective noun denotes a group of individuals.  
*class* (group of students)  
family , Iraqi Army



# 2 - Verb



# 3 - Adjective

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. Adjectives answer such questions as:  
What kind? Which one? How many?

Adjectives can be used to describe:

**Colour**

e.g. blue, red,  
green, brown,  
purple, yellow,  
black.

**Opinion**

e.g. good, pretty,  
right, wrong,  
funny, light, happy.

**Size**

e.g. big, small,  
long, short.

**Age**

e.g. Old, young

**Shape**

e.g. round,  
triangle,  
rectangular,  
square, oval.

**Origin**

e.g. German,  
Malaysia

**Material**

e.g. glass, metal.

**Distance**

e.g. long, short,  
near, far

**Temperature**

e.g. cold, warm,  
hot, cool

**Time**

e.g. late, early.



# 4 - Adverb

An adverb is a word that is used to change, modify or qualify several types of words including an adjective, a verb, a clause.

## Adverbs of manner

Adverbs that express the manner, approach, process of the action in the sentence .

Please, handle the

1

## Adverbs of place

direction that indicate place/direction of the action in the sentence.

He is staying at my home.

2

## Adverbs of time

Adverbs of time/frequency indicate time or frequency of the action in the sentence.

He always gets a good result.

3

## Conjunctive Adverbs

connects phrases or independent clauses. It provides transitions between ideas and shows relationships.

We are still

however, if  
umpire will come

4



# PRONOUNS



Subject Pronouns

She helps her mother every day.



Object Pronouns

I will give her some money.



Possessive Adjective

Your child is not doing well in the school.



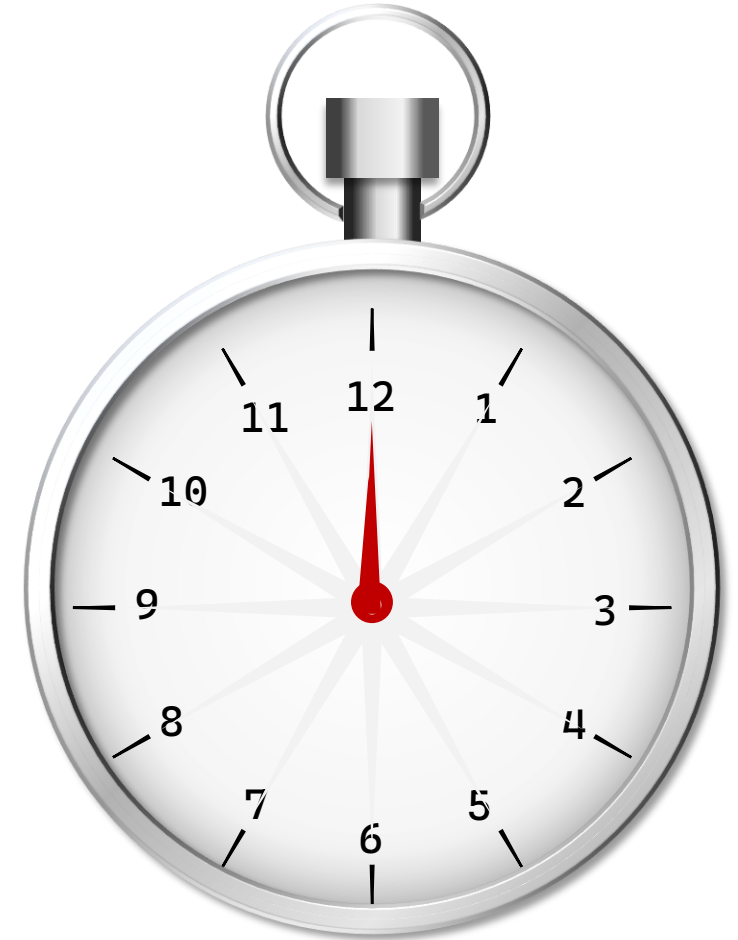
Possessive Pronouns

That book is mine.



Reflexive Pronouns

I can see myself in mirror.



# 5 - Pronouns

I  
She  
he  
Thy  
we  
You  
it



## Subject Pronouns

She helps her  
mother every  
day.



## Object Pronouns

I will give her  
some money.



Possessive  
Adjective  
This is my  
book.



## Possessive Pronouns

That book is  
mine.



## Reflexive Pronouns

I can see  
myself in  
mirror.





# 6 - Prepositions

**Prepositions of Time** show the relationship of time between the nouns to the other parts of a sentence.

**on, at, in, from, to, for**

**Prepositions of Place** show the relationship of place between the nouns to the other parts of a sentence.

**up, down, over, between**

**Prepositions of Agents** indicate a casual relationship between nouns and other parts of the sentence.

**of, for, by, with, about**

**Phrasal Prepositions** is not a prepositional phrase, but they are a combination of two or more words which functions as a preposition.

**Along with, in spite of**



**Prepositions of Time**  
He started working at 10 am

**Prepositions of Place**  
He is at home

**Prepositions of Agents**  
He is playing with his brother

**Phrasal Prepositions**  
According to the new rules, you are not right.



# 7 - Conjunctions

## Coordinating Conjunctions

Go away and never come back.

A

## Correlative Conjunctions

Neither Tom nor Sally can play football.

B

## Subordinating Conjunctions

When he was washing my car, I went to the store.

C

## Subordinating Conjunctions

joins elements of an unparalleled sentence structure. These elements are usually a dependent clause and an independent clause.

They are: After, how, than, when, although, if, that, where, as, in order that, though, which, as much as

## Correlative Conjunctions

Uses a set of words in a balance sentence structure to show a contrast or to compare the equal parts of a sentence. The words have a special connection between them.

They are: not only - but also, either- or, neither - nor, both - and, not - but, whether - or.

## Coordinating Conjunctions

The job of a coordinating conjunction is to join two words, phrases, or independent clauses, which are balance in structure. There are seven coordinating conjunctions which are by far the most common

They are : and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet.

3

2

1



# 8 - Interjections



In spoken language, interjections are the words we instantly use to show our reaction to something which influences our emotion. They are the initial reaction and sometimes do not even make sense.

**Interjections** have some interesting features:

- ❖ Interjections don't have a grammatical function in the sentence construction.
- ❖ They usually cannot be modified or inflected.
- ❖ They do not have to have a relation to the other parts of the sentence.
- ❖ They are highly context-sensitive.

**Rule 1:** Interjections express a sudden mood, emotions, and feeling with emphasis. There are also many taboo words that are usually used in everyday conversation but not in formal aspects.

**Rule 2:** Some interjections interrupt a conversation or a thought or hold someone's attention for a moment. These are just sounds, not words because these sounds do not make any sense.

**Rule 3:** Some interjections express only yes or no.

Aw! I did not want him to come.  
Wow! That's an amazing scene.  
What? You never told me that!

Your, um, shirt has a stain on the back.  
I want to, uh, ask you out on a date.

Nah, we are not going.

Hey! Will you give me that ball?



# 9 - Articles

The

These are the books  
This is the book



a

This is a book

an

This is an apple

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# TENSES

The word "TENSES" is written in a large, bold, yellow, serif font with a slight shadow effect. It is centered horizontally across the middle of the slide. The background is split vertically: the left half is a light grey gradient, and the right half is a solid dark purple. At the top of the slide, there are three horizontal bars: a dark purple bar on the left, a medium purple bar in the middle, and a light grey bar on the right.


## TENSES : MEANING

Tenses are the form taken by a verb to show the time of an action or the state of an event.

- There are three tenses :
  - The Present Tense
  - The Past Tense
  - The Future Tense.



⦿ Each of the three tenses has four forms or subdivisions to show continuity or completeness of the action and time. These are :

1. Indefinite
  2. Continuous or Imperfect
  3. Perfect
  4. Perfect Continuous
- 

## Table Of English Tenses



Tense	Indefinite	Continuo us	Perfect	Perfect Continuo us
Present	Play (s)	Is / Am / Are Playing	Has / Have Played	Has / Have been Playing
Past	Played	Was / Were Playing	Had Played	Had been Playing
Future	Will / Shall Play	Will / Shall be Playing	Will / Shall Have Played	Will / Shall have been Playing



- 
- The **Indefinite Tense** does not indicate whether the action is complete or not.
  - The **Continuous (Imperfect) Tense** that the action is still going on.
  - The **Perfect Tense** indicates that the action is complete , finished or perfect.
  - The **Perfect Continuous Tense** indicates that the action began in the past and is still continuing.
-

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- Subject + Verb<sub>1</sub> + Object
- Expresses a general truth or an action that is occurring now  
Eg : The sun rises from the east.
- Expresses an action that occurs regularly or habitually  
Eg : She goes to the school regularly.

- 
- 
- ⦿ Affirmative Sentences : They play.
  - ⦿ Negative Sentences : They do not play.
  - ⦿ Interrogative Sentences : Do they play ?
  - ⦿ Negative Interrogative Sentences : Do they not play ?

---

❖ **Here's a sample quiz for the present simple tense:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you like ice cream?

- a) Does    b) Do    c) Are    d) Is

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym every day.

- a) goes    b) go    c) is going    d) going

1. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 7:00 AM.

- a) have    b) has    c) had    d) having

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ basketball on Saturdays.



- a) plays    b) play    c) played    d) playing

1. My cat \_\_\_\_\_ on the couch right now.

- a) sleep    b) is sleeping    c) sleeps    d) slept

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- Subject + Is/Am/Are + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + Object.
- The present continuous tense is used to express an action which is happening at a particular time in the present or extending over a period of present time.

- 
- 
- ⦿ Affirmative Sentences : You are playing.
  - ⦿ Negative Sentences : You are not playing.
  - ⦿ Interrogative Sentences : Are you playing ?
  - ⦿ Negative Interrogative Sentences : Are you not playing ?

## Here's a sample quiz to test your knowledge of the present continuous tense:

She usually \_\_\_\_\_ (read) novels, but today she is reading a magazine.

- a) reads
- b) read
- c) is reading
- d) will read

It's raining outside, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, go) for a walk.

- a) not go
- b) doesn't go
- c) not going
- d) am not going

Look! The cat \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) up the tree.

- a) climbs
- b) is climbing
- c) climbed
- d) climb

She \_\_\_\_\_ (usually, work) from 9 to 5, but today she is working late.

- a) usually works
- b) is usually working
- c) usually worked
- d) usually working

What \_\_\_\_\_ (you, do) this weekend?

- a) you doing
- b) you do
- c) are you doing

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

- ⦿ Subject + has/have + V<sub>3</sub> + Object.
- ⦿ Has -> Singular , Have -> Plural.
  
- ⦿ The present perfect tense denotes an action that was started in the past and has just been completed.



- 
- ◉ Affirmative Sentences : I have played.
  - ◉ Negative Sentences : I have not played.
  - ◉ Interrogative Sentences : Have I played ?
  - ◉ Negative Interrogative Sentences : Have I not played ?
-

## Quiz

1. Andrea has \_\_\_\_\_ her umbrella.

- a) forget
- b) forgetting
- c) forgotten

2. \_\_\_\_\_ the sun come up?

- a) Was
- b) Have
- c) Has

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ never eaten Mexican food.

- a) Have
- b) has
- c) are


4. Lindsay \_\_\_\_\_ not been to France.

- a) has
- b) is
- c) have

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## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ⦿ Subject + has/have + been + V1 + ing + Object
  - ⦿ The present perfect tense is used when an action that started in the past is still continuing.
-


- 
- ◉ Affirmative Sentences : We have been playing.
  - ◉ Negative Sentences : We have not been playing.
  - ◉ Interrogative Sentences : Have we been playing ?
  - ◉ Negative Interrogative Sentences : Have we not been playing ?
- 



## Quiz

1. It has \_\_\_\_\_ snowing a lot this week.
  - a) be
  - b) been
  - c) being
2. \_\_\_\_\_ your brother and sister been getting along?
  - a) Have
  - b) Has
  - c) Are
8. He has \_\_\_\_\_ too hard today.
  - a) working
  - b) works
  - c) been working
9. Has it \_\_\_\_\_ raining since you arrived?
  - a) be
  - b) been
  - c) is
10. My brother has been travelling \_\_\_\_\_ two months.
  - a) since
  - b) for
  - c) by

---

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

- ◉ Subject + V2 + Object.
  - ◉ The simple past tense is used for an action which happened at a particular time in the past.
- 
-

- 
- 
- ◉ Affirmative Sentences : I played.
  - ◉ Negative Sentences : I did not play.
  - ◉ Interrogative Sentences : Did I play ?
  - ◉ Negative Interrogative Sentences : Did I not played ?

## Quiz

1. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ a bear an hour ago.

- a) seen
- b) saw
- c) sees

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Mike visit his grandmother last night?

- a) Did
- b) Are
- c) Does

3. Alex did not \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend.

- a) working
- b) Worked
- c) work

4. Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ hear you at the door.

- a) wasn't
- b) didn't
- c) am not


5. What \_\_\_\_\_ you eat for lunch yesterday?

- a) do
- b) Did



---

## PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ⦿ Subject + was/were + V1 + ing + Object.
  - ⦿ The past continuous tense is used for an action which was happening at a particular time in the past.
- 
-

- 
- ⦿ Affirmative Sentences : Boys were playing.
  - ⦿ Negative Sentences : Boys were not playing.
  - ⦿ Interrogative Sentences : Were boys playing ?
  - ⦿ Negative Interrogative Sentences : Were boys not playing ?
-

## Quiz

1. My brother and sister \_\_\_\_\_ playing tennis at 11am yesterday.

- a) are
- b) was
- c) were

2. At 8.30am today I \_\_\_\_\_ driving to work.

- a) was
- b) am
- c) were

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping when the police came.



- a) was
- b) weren't
- c) won't

4. Why \_\_\_\_\_ he having lunch at 4pm?

- a) was
- b) Does
- c) were

## PAST PERFECT TENSE

- ◉ Subject + had + V<sub>3</sub> + Object.
- ◉ The past perfect tense is used to express an action that was completed before another action started in the past. It is used with the earlier of the two actions. The simple past tense is used with the other action.

- 
- 
- ⦿ Affirmative Sentences : Sheila had played.
  - ⦿ Negative Sentences : Sheila had not played.
  - ⦿ Interrogative Sentences : Had Sheila played?
  - ⦿ Negative Interrogative Sentences : Had Sheila not played ?

## Quiz

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ finished eating dinner.

- a) had not
- b) not had
- c) 'd had not

2. Had they \_\_\_\_\_ to her before?

- a) spoke
- b) Spoken
- c) spoked

3. I had never \_\_\_\_\_ her before.

- a) see
- b) Saw
- c) seen

4. We arrived at 8:05, but the train \_\_\_\_\_ already left.

- a) has
- b) Have
- c) had

## PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ◉ Subject + had + been + V<sub>1</sub> + Object.
- ◉ The past perfect continuous tense is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that point.

- 
- ⦿ Affirmative Sentences : Ria had been playing.
  - ⦿ Negative Sentences : Ria had not been playing.
  - ⦿ Interrogative Sentences : Had Ria been playing?
  - ⦿ Negative Interrogative Sentences : Had Ria not been playing ?



## Quiz

1. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ smoking in the garage.

- a) has
- b) had
- c) had been

2. The printer \_\_\_\_\_ working well.

- a) had not been
- b) hadn't
- c) had not

3. Had the players \_\_\_\_\_ playing by the rules?

- a) been
- b) have
- c) be

4. She \_\_\_\_\_ expecting the worst.

- a) had
- b) 'd been
- c) had being

5. Had the teachers \_\_\_\_\_ before the strike?

- a) been work
- b) Working
- c) been working

## SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

- ◉ Subject + will/shall + V<sub>1</sub> + Object.
- ◉ The simple future tense is used for an action that will take place at particular time in the future.

- 
- ◉ Affirmative Sentences : Ravi will play.
  - ◉ Negative Sentences : Ravi will not play.
  - ◉ Interrogative Sentences : Will Ravi play ?
  - ◉ Negative Interrogative Sentences : Will Ravi not play ?
-

## Quiz

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ arrive on time.

will

is

not

2. Will your folks \_\_\_\_\_ before Tuesday?

leaving

leave

leaves

3. We will \_\_\_\_\_ what your father says.

see

to see

seeing

4. It \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

will snow

snows

is snowing

5. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ at the rehearsal on Saturday?

go

be

have

---

## FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ◉ Subject + will/shall + be + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + Object
- ◉ The future continuous tense is used to express an action which will be in progress at a particular time in the future.

- 
- ◉ Affirmative sentences : I will be playing.
  - ◉ Negative sentences : I will not be playing.
  - ◉ Interrogative sentences : Shall I be playing?
  - ◉ Negative Interrogative Sentences : Shall I not be playing?
-

## Quiz

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ during rush hour.

- a) will be driving
- b) will have drive
- c) will be drive

2. He will not be \_\_\_\_\_ the bus today.

- a) take
- b) Taken
- c) taking

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ the cottage that weekend.

- a) using
- b) 'll be using
- c) 're be using

4. Nigel \_\_\_\_\_ be coming to the picnic.

- a) won't
- b) won't not
- c) willn't

5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping?

- you be
- will you
- will you be

## FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

- ◉ Subject + shall/will + have + V<sub>3</sub> + Object.
- ◉ Future perfect tense is used to indicate the completion of an action by a certain period of time in the future.




- 
- ◉ Affirmative Sentences : She will have played.
  - ◉ Negative Sentences : She will not have played.
  - ◉ Interrogative Sentences : Will she have played?
  - ◉ Negative Interrogative Sentences : Will she not have played?
-


## Quiz

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ by then.
  - a) will be leave
  - b) will have left
  - c) will leaving
2. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ by 8am?
  - a) have arrived
  - b) be arrive
  - c) have arriving
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ the bill by the time the item arrives.
  - a) 'll have received
  - b) will receiving
  - c) 've received
4. Melissa and Mike will be exhausted. They \_\_\_\_\_ slept for 24 hours.
  - a) will not
  - b) will not have
  - c) will not be
5. He will have \_\_\_\_\_ all about it by Monday.
  - a) forgetting
  - b) forgotten
  - c) be forgetting

---

## FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ⦿ Subject + shall/will + have been + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + Object.
  - ⦿ The future perfect tense is used when an action is to continue up to a certain point of time in the future.
- 
-

- 
- ◉ Affirmative Sentences : Raj will have been playing.
  - ◉ Negative Sentences : Raj will not have been playing.
  - ◉ Interrogative Sentences : Will Raj have been playing ?
  - ◉ Negative Interrogative Sentences : Will Raj not have been playing ?
- 

## Quiz

1. My mom \_\_\_\_\_ for two days by the time I see her.

- a) has been travelling
- b) will have been travelling
- c) will has been travelling

2. They'll be exhausted by dinner. They will have been \_\_\_\_\_ hockey for seven hours.

- a) playing
- b) played
- c) play

3. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ here for ten years by the time of the Christmas party?

- a) have been worked
- b) have to work
- c) have been working

4. It's a 24-hour relay. They'll only have been \_\_\_\_\_ for half the time by 6pm.

- a) ran
- b) Run
- c) running

5. We \_\_\_\_\_ been waiting long.

- will not have
- have not will
- will have not



Thank  
you !