

A world map is centered on a piece of aged, yellowish-brown paper. The map's landmasses are filled with vibrant, multi-colored paint splatters and brushstrokes in shades of purple, blue, green, red, yellow, and pink. The background of the paper shows some water stains and texture. The text 'GRAMMAR' is written in large, white, sans-serif capital letters across the middle of the map, and 'ENGLISH' is written in smaller, white, sans-serif capital letters below it.

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

- Here's a very quick guide to get your head around the English Grammar again. Although you'll mostly be teaching Conversational English to encourage your students to talk confidently, you may feel that you need to correct their grammar at times.
- In this short guide, we'll briefly discuss the nine parts of speech: Verb, Noun, Adjective, Adverb, Pronoun, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection.
- We've tried to keep it simple, so it's easy for you to understand and in turn to explain it to your students.

VERBS

- **What is a Verb?**

Derived from the Latin word *Verbum*, a verb is a word used to describe an action (to play), state of being (to appear), or occurrence (to happen). You can use a verb in different three tenses – Present, Past and Future.

Infinitive

- The basic form of a verb when it's not preceded by 'to' is called an Infinitive.
 - The list below shows regular and irregular verbs.
(infinitive/present/past)

TYPES OF VERBS

Regular verbs

- Regular verbs are conjugated the same way. **Infinitive + -s (-es)** in the third singular present and **Infinitive + -ed** in the past and past participle forms – see example.

For example - with the regular verb **TO PLAY**, the infinitive is **PLAY** and you turn it into the past form by adding **-ed**. This is the same when you turn it into the past participle form.

Irregular verbs

- Irregular verbs on the other hand are conjugated differently and the past and past participle forms don't follow the same rule as the regular verb.
- There's a list of the most common irregular verbs at the end of this section

IRREGULAR VERB – TO BE

(BE/WAS/BEEN)

| Present Singular | Past Singular / Past Participle |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| I am | I was / been |
| You are | You were / been |
| He (man) / She (woman) / It is | He / She / It was / been |
| Present Plural | Past Plural |
| We are | We were / been |
| You are | You were / been |
| They are | They were / been |

VERB – TO PLAY

(play/played/play)

| Present Singular | Past Singular / Past Participle |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| I play | I played / played |
| You play | You played / played |
| He / She / It plays | He / She / It played / played |
| Present Plural | Past Plural |
| We play | We played / played |
| You play | You played / played |
| They play | They played / played |

REGULAR VERB – TO APPEAR

(appear/appeared/appear)

| Present Singular | Past Singular / Past Participle |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I appear | I appeared / appeared |
| You appear | You appeared / appeared |
| He / She / It appears | He / She / It appeared / appeared |
| Present Plural | Past Plural |
| We appear | We appeared / appeared |
| You appear | You appeared / appeared |
| They appear | They appeared / appeared |

REGULAR VERB – TO HAPPEN

(happen/happened/happen)

| Present Singular | Past Singular / Past Participle |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I happen | I happened / happened |
| You happen | You happened / happened |
| He / She / It happens | He / She / It happened / happened |
| Present Plural | Past Plural |
| We happen | We happened / happened |
| You happen | You happened / happened |
| They happen | They happened / happened |

IRREGULAR VERB – TO BECOME

(become/became/become)

| Present Singular | Past Singular / Past Participle |
|------------------------------|---|
| I become | I became / become |
| You become | You became / become |
| He / She / It becomes | He / She / It became / become |
| Present Plural | Past Plural |
| We become | We became / become |
| You become | You became / become |
| They become | They became / become |

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

- Begin / Began / Begun
- Bring / Brought / Brought
- Buy / Bought / Bought
- Choose / Chose / Chosen
- Come / Came / Come
- Do / Did / Done
- Drink / Drank / Drunk
- Drive / Drove / Driven
- Eat / Ate / Eaten
- Fall / Fell / Fallen
- Feel / Felt / Felt
- Find / Found / Found
- Fly / Flew / Flown
- Forget / Forgot / Forgotten
- Get / Got / Gotten
- Give / Gave / Given

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

- Go / Went / Gone
- Have / Had / Had
- Hear / Heard / Heard
- Keep / Kept / Kept
- Leave / Left / Left
- Lend / Lent / Lent
- Let / Let / Let
- Lose / Lost / Lost
- Make / Made / Made
- Meet / Met / Met
- Pay / Paid / Paid
- Put / Put / Put
- Read / Read / Read
- Run / Ran / Run
- Say / Said / Said
- See / Saw / Seen

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

- Sell / Sold / Sold
- Send / Sent / Sent
- Sing / Sang / Sung
- Sit / Sat / Sat
- Sleep / Slept / Slept
- Speak / Spoke / Spoken
- Stand / Stood / Stood
- Swim / Swam / Swum
- Take / Took / Taken
- Teach / Taught / Taught
- Tell / Told / Told
- Think / Thought / Thought
- Understand / Understood / Understood
- Wear / Wore / Worn
- Write / Wrote / Written

ADJECTIVES

- An ***Adjective*** describes a noun and can be used to make descriptions clearer or more interesting.
- The lesson was **great** – here the word **great** is an ***Adjective*** as it describes the lesson
- There were many **clever** students in the **noisy** classroom. ***Adjectives*** either appear before or after a noun. The **clever** students or the students are **clever**.
- There are two groups of ***Adjectives*** - ***Comparative*** (bigger, faster, stronger) and ***Superlatives*** (biggest, fastest, strongest)

ADVERBS

- You can recognise an **Adverb** as it modifies the verb in a sentence. They describe the way something happens, like **gently** or **always**. And it tells us how, how often, when or where something was done.
- The lesson went **well**. Here the word **well** describes the verb went, so it's an **Adverb**.
- Sometimes words ending with **-ly**, can be **Adverbs**, like 'He walks **carefully** on the wet pavement'

PRONOUN

- A ***Pronoun*** takes the place of a noun in a sentence – so they refer to either a noun that has already been mentioned or to a noun that doesn't need to be named again.
- The princess is in the castle, **she** is very beautiful
- For example words like '**she**', '**he**', '**it**' and '**him**' are ***Pronouns***.
- The noun that's being replaced is called the *Antecedent* of the ***Pronoun***

PREPOSITION

- A ***Preposition*** is a word that tells you **where** or **when** something is in relation to something else.
- ***Prepositions*** are words like after, before, on, under, inside and outside.
- After walking for miles she rested on a hill. In this sentence 'after' tells you when she rested and 'on' tells you where she rested.

CONJUNCTION

- **Conjunctions** are words that join two or more words, phrases, or clauses. They can be used to give more information, give alternatives, give reasons, give results or give unexpected information.
- Examples of **Conjunctions** are **and**, **or**, **but**, **because** and **although**, as these words join two parts of sentences.
- I had a terrible cold. I still went to work. Add a **Conjunction** to join the two sentences - I had a terrible cold, **but** I still went to school.

INTERJECTION

- ***Interjections*** are words used to express strong feeling or sudden emotion. They are included in a sentence (usually at the start) to express a sentiment such as **surprise, disgust, joy, excitement, or enthusiasm**.
- Examples of ***Interjections***: **ouch, wow, oh, uh, er, uhm**
- An ***Interjection*** is not grammatically related to any other part of the sentence.