

# Grammar Charts

## 1 Singular and Plural Nouns

	Singular Noun				Plural Noun			
-s	cup	house	ruler	tree	cups	houses	rulers	trees
-es	beach	brush	fox	glass	beaches	brushes	foxes	glasses
-ies	butterfly	country	family	story	butterflies	countries	families	stories
-ves	knife	leaf	thief	wolf	knives	leaves	thieves	wolves
Irregular	child	mouse	sheep	woman	children	mice	sheep	women

## • Count and Non-Count Nouns

Count Noun						Non-Count Noun		
Singular			Plural					
family	leaf	mouse	families	leaves	mice	homework	meat	paper

## • Articles

Article		Article + Noun			
a/an	any one thing	a bag	a movie	an igloo	an umbrella
the	specific thing	the bag	the movie	the igloo	the umbrella
	one and only	the sun	the moon	the Earth	the sky

## 2 Quantity Words

	Plural Count Noun	Non-Count Noun
some/any	I have some sandwiches. Do you have some/any sandwiches? I don't have any sandwiches.	I have some money. Do you have some/any money? I don't have any money.
a few/a little	I have a few sandwiches.	I have a little money.
many/much a lot of	I have many sandwiches. I have a lot of sandwiches.	I don't have much money. I have a lot of money.
• Measurement words: a bag of (cookies)      a box of (apples)      a bowl of (soup)      a bottle of (water)      a can of (soda) a carton of (eggs)      a cup of (coffee)      a glass of (juice)      a loaf of (bread)      a slice of (cheese)		

## 3 Personal Pronouns

	Singular					Plural		
Subject Pronoun	I	you	she	he	it	we	you	they
Object Pronoun	me	you	her	him	it	us	you	them

## 4 Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns

	Singular					Plural		
Subject Pronoun	I	you	she	he	it	we	you	they
Possessive Adjective	my	your	her	his	its	our	your	their
Possessive Pronoun	mine	yours	hers	his	-	ours	yours	theirs

## • The Possessive with 's

Singular				Plural			
friend's	girl's	man's	child's	friends'	girls'	men's	children's

**5 Present Simple: Be**

	Affirmative	Negative	Yes/No Question
Singular	I am hungry. You are hungry. She/He/It is hungry.	I'm not hungry. You aren't hungry. She/He/It isn't hungry.	Am I hungry? Are you hungry? Is she/he/it hungry?
	There is a hat.	There isn't a hat.	Is there a hat?
Plural	We/You/They are hungry. There are some hats.	We/You/They are not hungry. There aren't any hats.	Are we/you/they hungry? Are there some/any hats?

• Answers to yes/no questions:  
 Yes, I am.      Yes, you are.      Yes, she/he/it is.      Yes, we/you/they are.      Yes, there is/are.  
 No, I'm not.      No, you aren't.      No, she/he/it isn't.      No, we/you/they aren't.      No, there isn't/aren't.

• Contractions: I'm not = I am not      isn't = is not      aren't = are not

**6 Present Simple**

	Affirmative	Negative	Yes/No Question
Singular	I/You sing. She/He/It sings.	I/You don't sing. She/He/It doesn't sing.	Do I/you sing? Does she/he/it sing?
Plural	We/You/They sing.	We/You/They don't sing.	Do we/you/they sing?

• Answers to yes/no questions:  
 Yes, I/you do.      Yes, she/he/it does.      Yes, we/you/they do.  
 No, I/you don't.      No, she/he/it doesn't.      No, we/you/they don't.

• Contractions:  
 don't = do not  
 doesn't = does not

• **Spelling Rules of Final -s**

	-s	-es	-ies	Irregular
I/You/We/They	eat    walk	catch    fix	study    try	do    have
She/He/It	eats    walks	catches    fixes	studies    tries	does    has

**7 Present Continuous**

	Affirmative	Negative	Yes/No Question
Singular	I am eating. You are eating. She/He/It is eating.	I'm not eating. You aren't eating. She/He/It isn't eating.	Am I eating? Are you eating? Is she/he/it eating?
Plural	We/You/They are eating.	We/You/They aren't eating.	Are we/you/they eating?

• Answers to yes/no questions:  
 Yes, I am.      Yes, you are.      Yes, she/he/it is.      Yes, we/you/they are.  
 No, I'm not.      No, you aren't.      No, she/he/it isn't.      No, we/you/they aren't.

• Contractions:  
 I'm not = I am not  
 isn't = is not      aren't = are not

• **Spelling Rules of -ing**

Most Verbs	Ending: Consonant + -e	Ending: Consonant + Vowel + Consonant
call - calling sing - singing study - studying	give - giving make - making smile - smiling	hit - hitting run - running swim - swimming
		fix - fixing show - showing stay - staying

**8 Present Simple vs. Present Continuous**

Present Simple: Habitual Action	Present Continuous: Temporary Action
My teacher wears a dress once a week. They walk to school every day. Jack plays basketball on Sundays.	My teacher is wearing jeans now. They are going to school by bus now. Jack is swimming in the pool at the moment.

## 9 Past Simple: Be

	Affirmative	Negative	Yes/No Question
Singular	I was hungry. You were hungry. She/He/It was hungry.	I wasn't hungry. You weren't hungry. She/He/It wasn't hungry.	Was I hungry? Were you hungry? Was she/he/it hungry?
	There was a hat.	There wasn't a hat.	Was there a hat?
Plural	We/You/They were hungry. There were some hats.	We/You/They weren't hungry. There weren't any hats.	Were we/you/they hungry? Were there some/any hats?

• Answers to yes/no questions:  
 Yes, I was.      Yes, you were.      Yes, she/he/it was.      Yes, we/you/they were.      Yes, there was/were.  
 No, I wasn't.      No, you weren't.      No, she/he/it wasn't.      No, we/you/they weren't.      No, there wasn't/weren't.

• Contractions: wasn't = was not      weren't = were not

## 10 Past Simple: Regular Verbs

	Affirmative	Negative	Yes/No Question
Singular	I/You walked. She/He/It walked.	I/You didn't walk. She/He/It didn't walk.	Did I/you walk? Did she/he/it walk?
Plural	We/You/They walked.	We/You/They didn't walk.	Did we/you/they walk?

• Answers to yes/no questions:  
 Yes, I/you did.      Yes, she/he/it did.      Yes, we/you/they did.  
 No, I/you didn't.      No, she/he/it didn't.      No, we/you/they didn't.

• Contraction: didn't = did not

### • Spelling Rules of -ed

Most Verbs	Consonant + -e	Consonant + -y	Consonant + Vowel + Consonant	
ask - asked cook - cooked learn - learned	change - changed use - used wave - waved	marry - married try - tried worry - worried	drop - dropped hop - hopped rub - rubbed	fix - fixed show - showed stay - stayed

### • Pronunciation of -ed

After the Voiced Sound	After the Voiceless Sound	After /t/ and /d/ Sound
learned - learn/d/ rubbed - rub/d/ waved - wave/d/	cooked - cook/t/ dropped - drop/t/ washed - wash/t/	added - add/id/ needed - need/id/ visited - visit/id/

• Voiced sounds: /b/, /g/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /r/, /v/, /w/, /y/  
 • Voiceless sounds: /f/, /h/, /k/, /p/, /s/, /x/, /ch/, /sh/

## 11 Past Simple: Irregular Verbs

	Affirmative	Negative	Yes/No Question
Singular	I/You ate. She/He/It ate.	I/You didn't eat. She/He/It didn't eat.	Did I/you eat? Did she/he/it eat?
Plural	We/You/They ate.	We/You/They didn't eat.	Did we/you/they eat?

• Answers to yes/no questions: Yes, ... did. No, ... didn't.      • Contraction: didn't = did not

### • Common Irregular Verbs

buy - bought	feel - felt	know - knew	meet - met	say - said
catch - caught	hear - heard	leave - left	read - read	think - thought

**12 Future: Will**

	Affirmative	Negative	Yes/No Question
<b>Singular</b>	I/You will come. She/He/It will come.	I/You won't come. She/He/It won't come.	Will I/you come? Will she/he/it come?
<b>Plural</b>	We/You/They will come.	We/You/They won't come.	Will we/you/they come?
• Answers to yes/no questions: Yes, .... will. No, ... won't.			• Contraction: won't = will not

• **Future: Be Going To**

	Affirmative	Negative	Yes/No Question
<b>Singular</b>	I am going to come. You are going to come. She/He/It is going to come.	I'm not going to come. You aren't going to come. She/He/It isn't going to come.	Am I going to come? Are you going to come? Is she/he/it going to come?
<b>Plural</b>	We/You/They are going to come.	We/You/They aren't going to come.	Are we/you/they going to come?
• Answers to yes/no questions: Yes, I am.      Yes, you are.      Yes, she/he/it is.      Yes, we/you/they are. No, I'm not.      No, you aren't.      No, she/he/it isn't.      No, we/you/they aren't.			• Contractions: I'm not = I am not isn't = is not      aren't = are not

**13 Modal Verbs**

<b>Can</b>	present ability	I can swim.	I can't swim.
<b>Could</b>	past ability	They could swim last year.	They couldn't swim last year.
<b>Can/May</b>	permission	Can/May I go out?	You can't/may not go out.
<b>Should</b>	advice (a good idea)	You should come early.	You shouldn't come late.
<b>Have to</b>	necessity	We have to study tonight.	She has to study tonight.
		We had to study last night.	She had to study last night.
<b>Must</b>	necessity	We must study tonight.	
	rule	Passengers must wear seat belts.	
	prohibition	Children mustn't play with matches.	
• Contractions: can't = cannot      couldn't = could not      shouldn't = should not      mustn't = must not			

**14 Adjectives**

<b>Adjective + Noun</b>	Sam is a popular student.	There was an important race yesterday.
<b>Be + Adjective</b>	Sam is popular.	We were tired yesterday.
<b>Get + Adjective</b>	Sam is getting popular.	We got tired after the race yesterday.

**15 Adverbs**

<b>Verb + Adverb</b>	He smiled happily.	He plays the guitar badly.
<b>Adverb + Adjective</b>	This dress is really pretty.	These pants are too long for me.
<b>Adverb + Adverb</b>	He speaks very slowly.	She dances so well.

• **Spelling Rules of -ly**

Adjective	Adjective - Adverb			
<b>Most Adjectives</b>	careful - carefully	loud - loudly	safe - safely	
<b>Ending: -y</b>	angry - angrily	busy - busily	easy - easily	
<b>Ending: consonant + -le</b>	gentle - gently	simple - simply	comfortable - comfortably	
<b>No Rule</b>	early - early	late - late	good - well	

## • Frequency Adverbs

Common Verb	I always eat a lot.	I usually eat a lot.	I often eat a lot.
	I sometimes eat a lot.	I never eat a lot.	
Be Verb	I am always hungry.	I am usually hungry.	I am often hungry.
	I am sometimes hungry.	I am never hungry.	

## 16 Comparisons

Comparative	John is taller than Mike.	This movie is more exciting than that movie.
Superlative	Tom is the tallest student in the class.	This is the most exciting movie of all.

## • Comparative and Superlative Adjectives: Form

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One Syllable	small	smaller	smallest
	nice	nicer	nicest
	hot	hotter	hottest
Two or More Syllables	exciting	more exciting	most exciting
	pretty	prettier	prettiest
	clever	cleverer / more clever	cleverest / most clever
Irregular	bad	worse	worst

## 17 Conjunctions

And	similar ideas	I read books and watched TV.	I ate an apple, and you ate an orange.
But	contrasting ideas	Spiders are small but scary.	I eat carrots, but I don't eat tomatoes.
Or	choices	Did he play baseball or basketball?	We can go by bus, or we can walk.

## 18 Prepositions of Time

	In	in 2007 / in December / in (the) winter / in the morning
	On	on February 11 <sup>th</sup> / on Saturday
	At	at 2:30 / at night
Before	earlier than	I have English class before lunch.
After	later than	My math class is after lunch.
During	one point of the time	I will be in England during the summer.
For	length of the time	I will be there for two weeks.

## • Prepositions of Place

In	in the pond	At	at home    at school    at the park
On	on the bench	Near	near the restaurant
Above	above the table	Next to	next to the supermarket
Under	under the table	Across from	across from the library
In front of	in front of the tree	Between	between the bookshop and the bakery
Behind	behind the tree		

## • Prepositions of Movement

To	The frog went to the tree.	Into	The frog jumped into the box.
From	The frog came from the tree.	Out of	The frog jumped out of the box.
Up	The frog went up the stairs.	Over	The frog went over the bridge.
Down	The frog went down the stairs.	Around	The frog went around the pond.

### 19 Infinitives and Gerunds

Verb + Infinitive	She plans to read.	They will learn to ski.
Verb + Gerund	I enjoy walking.	Did you stop swimming?
Verb + Infinitive or Gerund	I like to read. I like reading.	It started to rain. It started raining.

### 20 Direct and Indirect Objects

Verb + D.O.	I wrote a letter.	She made a kite.
Verb + I.O. + D.O.	I wrote him a letter.	She made Tim a kite.
Verb + D.O + To/For + I.O.	I wrote a letter to him.	She made a kite for Tim.

• D.O. = Direct Object      I.O. = Indirect Object

• Verbs with to: give, read, send, show, tell, write

• Verbs with for: bring, build, buy, find, get, make

### 21 Relative Clauses

Relative Pronoun		
Who	refers to people	I know a woman who is famous.
Which	refers to animals or things	I want a book which has many stories.

### 22 Conditionals: If

Zero Conditional	If-clause (Present Simple) + Main Clause (Present Simple)	If you heat ice, it melts. You get purple if you mix red and blue.
First Conditional	If-clause (Present Simple) + Main Clause (Future)	If I have time, I will watch a movie. We're going to stay home if it rains.

### 23 Information Questions

		Question	Answer
What	thing	What did you buy?	I bought a book.
Who	person	Who is he?	He is my English teacher.
Where	place	Where is the bank?	It is next to the library.
When	time	When is the test?	It is on Monday.
Why	reason	Why is she crying?	Because she is sad.
How	manner	How does he drive?	He drives carefully.
Whose	possession	Whose bike is this?	It is Tim's.
Which	choice	Which hat do you like, this one or that one?	I like that hat.
How often	frequency	How often do you play soccer?	I play once a week.
How far	distance	How far is your house from here?	It is three blocks.
How long	length of time	How long is your class?	It is fifty minutes.

### 24 Types of Sentences

Declarative Sentence	My teacher is from Canada.	We won't go camping tomorrow.
Interrogative Sentence	Do you like scary movies?	What animals do you like?
Exclamatory Sentence	I can't find my book!	What a pretty dress!
Imperative Sentence	Stand up, please!	Don't run in the classroom.