

ENGLISH

LEARN GRAMMAR RULES

TO RULE THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

((•)) CLIVE | 10:30 AM

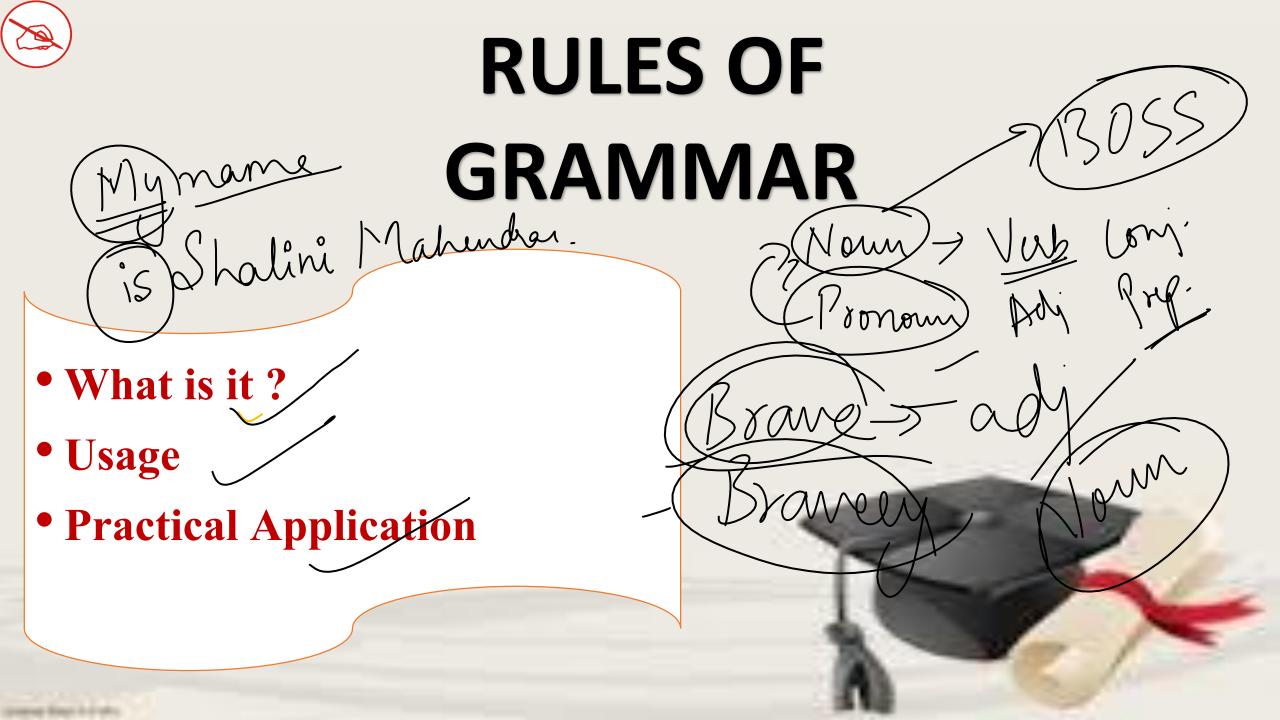
BY SHALINI MAHENDRAS

lahendra's



THOUGHT OF THE DAY

MAKE YOUR VISIONS SO CLEAR THAT YOUR FEARS BECOME IRRELEVANT.



Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjectives describe, identify and quantify people or things and usually go in front of a noun. They don't change if the noun is plural. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives and other Dusan gane me a fral nice kongnet of flower adverbs and usually come after the verb

EXAMPLE

- He's a slow driver.(Adjective)
- He drives slowly.(Adverb) 2.

Sentence

construction

A sentence usually has two, or possibly three, clauses (subject + verb + object), linked by a conjunction.

- 1. Between two clauses. For example, If the weather is nice tomorrow, we're going to the park.
- 2. To separate items in a list. For example, Our kids

like swimming, skaling, ice-skating and cycling.

After some conjunctions. For example, Our
 Pholiday was great and the hotel was wonderful.

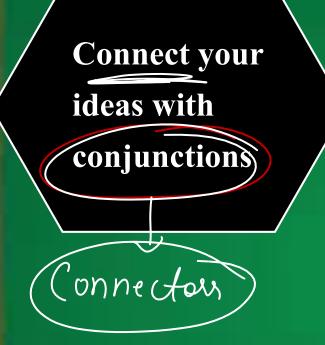
However, the weather was awful.

4. For extra information in the middle of a sentence

(a non-defining clause). For example, My

neighbor, who's from Brazil, is really good at

cooking.



- 1. If you want to connect two ideas or short phrases, you can do so by using a conjunction. For example,
- 2. I'm studying English. English is important. becomes:
- 1. I'm studying English because it's important.

The most common conjunctions are:

- 1. and addition
- 2. because to give the reason
- 3. but to express contrast
- 4. so to describe a consequence
- 5. or to describe an alternative
- Here are some examples:
- 1. He likes football and he plays in a team.
- 2. We're going out because we're bored.
- 3. She wants to study more but she doesn't have time.
- 4. Kim is coming round so I'm cleaning my flat.
 - Would you like tea or coffee?

Use the correct

conjugation of the

verb

He, She, 9+

Remember to change the verb to agree with the subject. The main subjects you need to be careful with are he, she and it because they often

have a different form to the

)has two_cats// She have

others. For example:

two cats

Namp

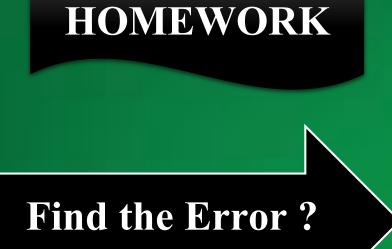


- Present simple to describe habits and permanent situations. For example, We live in New York.
 Present continuous – to describe current situations and future plans. For example, I'm meeting John later.
- 3. Past simple to describe finished past actions. For example, They arrived at 3 p.m.
- 4. Present perfect to describe past actions connected to now. For example, We've finished the reports.
- 5. (Will -) to describe future actions. For example, I'll

meet you in front of the conference center.

Keep Your Homophones Straight

two vs. to vs too
your vs. you're some
there vs. their vs. they're w
except vs. accept
then vs. than



There were less cans on the shelves than there

were yesterday."

