

## 1 PARTS OF SPEECH

Every word in English belongs to one of these main parts of speech.

**NOUN** – Person, place, thing or idea  
Example: Boy, city, book

**VERB** – Action or state of being  
Example: Run, is, become

**ADJECTIVE** – Describes a noun or pronoun  
Example: Big, happy, red

**ADVERB** – Describes a verb, adjective or another adverb  
Example: Quickly, very, well

**PREPOSITION** – Shows relationship (place, time, direction)  
Example: in, on, under

**CONJUNCTION** – Joins words, phrases or clauses  
Example: and, but, because

**INTERJECTION** – Expresses strong emotion  
Example: Wow! Oh! Hey!

## 2 SENTENCE STRUCTURE

The basic order of English sentences.

<b>S</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>O</b>
<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>VERB</b>	<b>OBJECT</b>
The subject does the action.	The verb shows the action.	The object receives the action.
I	eat	an apple.
She	drives	a car.

**TYPES OF SENTENCES**

**Statement** – I like pizza.

**Question** – Do you like pizza?

**Negative** – I don't like pizza.

**Exclamation** – What a beautiful day!

## 3 ARTICLES

Articles come before nouns.

**A** – before singular nouns that start with a consonant sound.  
a book, a car

**AN** – before singular nouns that start with a vowel sound.  
an apple, an hour

**THE** – before specific nouns (already known or unique).  
the sun, the Earth

**OTHER DETERMINERS**

this / that – near / far (This is a pen.)

these / those – near / far (Those are books.)

some – in positive sentences (I have some time.)

any – in negative & questions (Do you have any money?)

## 4 PRONOUNS

Words used in place of nouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	
SUBJECT	OBJECT
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
they	them

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**

mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

## 5 SINGULAR & PLURAL

Most nouns form plurals by adding -s or -es.

**REGULAR NOUNS**

cat – cats

bus – buses

box – boxes

**IRREGULAR NOUNS**

man – men

child – children

tooth – teeth

mouse – mice

foot – feet

## 6 COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

**COUNTABLE NOUNS** (things we can count)

one apple – two apples  
a book – three books

We use: many, few, a few, several, any

**UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS** (things we can't count)

water sugar rice

We use: much, little, a little, some, any

## 7 POSSESSIVES

Show ownership.

**'S (with people & animals)**

Emma's book  
the dog's toy

**S' (with plural nouns ending in s)**

the students' bags

**S (with plural nouns not ending in s)**

the children's park

## 8 DEMONSTRATIVES

Pointing to specific things.

**THIS** – near  
This is my pen.

**THAT** – far  
That is your bag.

**THESE** – near (plural)  
These are my shoes.

**THOSE** – far (plural)  
Those are their bikes.

## 9 PRESENT SIMPLE

Used for habits, facts, routines, schedules.

**FORMULA**

Subject + V1 (or V1+s/es)

I play football every day.

She plays tennis.

The sun rises in the east.

**SIGNAL WORDS**

always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day, on Sundays, in the morning, at night, etc.

## 10 PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Used for actions happening now or around now.

**FORMULA**

am / is / are + V-ing

I am reading a book.

She is cooking.

They are playing football.

**SIGNAL WORDS**

now, right now, at the moment, currently, today, this week, etc.

## 11 PAST SIMPLE

Used for actions that happened in the past.

**FORMULA**

Subject + V2 (past form)

I visited my grandma yesterday.

They watched a movie last night.

**SIGNAL WORDS**

yesterday, last night/week, ago, in 2010, then, when, etc.

## 12 FUTURE FORMS

Ways to talk about the future.

**WILL** – decisions, promises, predictions  
I will call you later.

**BE GOING TO** – plans, intentions  
I am going to study.

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS** – fixed plans  
I am meeting Tom tomorrow.

## 13 PRESENT PERFECT

Used for actions that happened in the past and have a connection to now.

**FORMULA**

have / has + past participle

I have finished my homework.

She has visited Paris.

They have lived here since 2020.

**SIGNAL WORDS**

already, yet, just, ever, never, since, for, so far, recently, etc.

## 14 PAST CONTINUOUS

Used for actions that were happening at a specific time in the past.

**FORMULA**

was / were + V-ing

I was watching TV at 8 pm.

They were playing in the park when it started to rain.

**SIGNAL WORDS**

at that time, yesterday at this time, while, when, as

## 15 FUTURE PERFECT

Used for actions that will be completed before a specific time in the future.

**FORMULA**

will have + past participle

I will have finished the project by next Monday.

**SIGNAL WORDS**

by then, by next week, before, by the time, by 2025, etc.

## 16 COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

**COMPARATIVE** – compare two

tall – taller than  
big – bigger than

**SUPERLATIVE** – compare three or more

tall – the tallest  
big – the biggest

## 17 ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

100% always  
90% usually  
70% often  
50% sometimes  
30% rarely  
10% seldom  
0% never

I always wake up early.

## 18 PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

on in  
under behind  
in front of between

## 19 PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

**IN** – months, years, seasons, parts of the day  
in May, in 2024, in summer, in the morning

**ON** – days, dates  
on Monday, on 5<sup>th</sup> May, on my birthday

**AT** – specific time  
at 8 o'clock, at noon, at midnight

## 20 QUESTION WORDS

Used to ask questions.

**Who** – asks about people  
I can't find that!

**What** – asks about things  
What is that?

**Where** – asks about place  
Where do you live?

**When** – asks about time  
When is the party?

**Why** – asks about reason  
Why are you sad?

**How** – asks about manner  
How do you do that?

## 21 MODAL VERBS

Used to express ability, permission, possibility, obligation, advice.

**can** – ability  
**could** – past ability / polite request  
**could** Could you help me?  
**may** – May I come in?  
**might** – possibility (less sure)  
**might** It might rain today.  
**must** – obligation / strong advice  
**must** You must study.  
**should** – You should see a doctor.  
**have to** – obligation (external)  
I have to go now.

## 22 PASSIVE VOICE

When the action is more important than the doer.

**FORMULA**

am / is / are + past participle  
was / were + past participle  
will be + past participle

**EXAMPLES**

The letter is written by Sarah.

This cake was made by my mom.

Homework will be given tomorrow.

## 23 CONDITIONALS

**IF + CONDITION → RESULT**

**ZERO** – General Truths  
If you heat water, it boils.

**FIRST** – Possible Future  
If it rains, I will stay home.

**SECOND** – Unreal Present  
If I were rich, I would travel the world.

**THIRD** – Unreal Past  
If I had studied, I would have passed.

## 24 REPORTED SPEECH

Tells us what someone said (indirect speech).

**DIRECT:** "I am happy."

He said, "I am happy."

**REPORTED:** He said that he was happy.

Tense usually changes.  
I → he, my → his, here → there, today → that day, etc.

## 25 RELATIVE CLAUSES

Give more information about a noun.

**who** – for people  
The girl who is smiling is my sister.

**which** – for things  
This is the book which I bought.

**that** – for people or things  
He has a dog that is very friendly.

**whose** – shows possession  
The man whose car broke down called me.

## 26 PHRASAL VERBS

Verb + particle = new meaning

**get up** – wake up  
I get up at 6 am.

**turn on** – switch on  
What is the light.

**look after** – take care of  
She looks after her sister.

**give up** – stop trying  
Don't give up!

**carry on** – continue  
Carry on your work.

## 27 GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

**GERUND (verb + -ing)**  
Used as a noun.  
I enjoy swimming.  
Swimming is fun.

**INFINITIVE (to + verb)**  
Used as a noun, adjective or adverb.  
I want to learn English.  
It's important to be kind.

**VERB + GERUND**

- enjoy  
- avoid  
- finish

**VERB + TO INFINITIVE**

- want  
- decide  
- hope

## 28 CONJUNCTIONS & LINKING WORDS

**COORDINATING** (join words/phrases)  
for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

**SUBORDINATING** (join clauses)  
because, although, if, while, when, since, unless, until

**CORRELATIVE PAIRS**

both...and, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also

**LINKING** (show result/reason)  
therefore, however, moreover, consequently, as a result

## 29 COMMON MISTAKES

✗ I am agree with you.  
✓ I agree with you.

✗ He don't like coffee.  
✓ He doesn't like coffee.

✗ She can sings well.  
✓ She can sing well.

✗ They was tired.  
✓ They were tired.

✗ I have a little money.  
✓ I have little money.

## 30 IRREGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
go	went	gone
come	came	come
do	did	done
see	saw	seen
eat	ate	eaten
take	took	taken
give	gave	given
write	wrote	written
know	knew	known
be	was / were	been

## BONUS GRAMMAR CHEAT SHEET AT A GLANCE!

### PARTS OF SPEECH

Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection

### NOUNS

Singular & Plural  
Countable & Uncountable  
Possessives  
Demonstratives

### PRONOUNS & DETERMINERS

Personal Pronouns  
Possessive Pronouns  
Articles (a, an, the)  
This, That, These, Those  
Some, Any

### TENSES

Present: Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous  
Past: Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous  
Future: Will, Going to, Perfect

### OTHER KEY TOPICS

Modals, Passive Voice  
Conditionals, Reported Speech  
Relative Clauses, Phrasal Verbs  
Gerunds & Infinitives  
Prepositions, Conjunctions  
Question Words

### PRACTICE EVERY DAY

SPEAK DAILY  
THINK IN ENGLISH  
AND YOU WILL IMPROVE!

# 1 BASICS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

### 1 PARTS OF SPEECH

Every word in English belongs to one of these main parts.

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Person, place or thing  Example: A boy, London, book	Action or state  Example: run, is, become	Describes a noun  Example: happy, red, beautiful	Describes a verb, adjective or another adverb  Example: quickly, very, well

### 2 SENTENCE STRUCTURE


The basic order of English sentences.

**SUBJECT** (Who?) + **VERB** (Does what?) + **OBJECT** (What?)

Example: She eats an apple.  
I play football.

### 3 ARTICLES

Articles come before nouns.

A	AN	THE
before singular nouns that start with a consonant sound. Example: a car	before singular nouns that start with a vowel sound. Example: an apple	before specific nouns (already known or unique). Example: the sun 

### 4 PRONOUNS

Words used in place of nouns.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS						
I	you	he	she	it	we	they
OBJECT PRONOUNS						
me	you	him	her	it	us	them














### 5 PUNCTUATION BASICS

• full stop (end of sentence)	? exclamation mark (shows strong feeling)
? question mark (asks a question)	, comma (short pause)





# 2 NOUNS & DETERMINERS

### 1 SINGULAR & PLURAL NOUNS

Most nouns form plurals by adding -s or -es.

REGULAR NOUNS	IRREGULAR NOUNS
 cat → cats   bus → buses   box → boxes 	 man → men  child → children   tooth → teeth   mouse → mice 

### 2 COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
(can be counted)  two apples  three books We use: many, few, a few, several, any	(cannot be counted)  water  sugar We use: much, little, a little, some, any

### 3 POSSESSIVES

Show ownership.

'S (with people & animals)	S' (with plural nouns ending in s)	S (with plural nouns not ending in s)
 Emma's book  the dog's toy	 the students' bags	 the children's park


### 4 DEMONSTRATIVES

Pointing to specific things.

THIS	THAT	THESE	THOSE
near This is my pen. 	far That is your bag. 	near (plural) These are my shoes. 	far (plural) Those are their bikes. 

### 5 DETERMINERS

Words used before nouns to introduce or limit them.

• this / that (these / those) → to show nearby or far	• much / many / few / little → for quantity
• some / any → for countable/uncountable	• each / every / either / neither → for choice 

# 3 TENSES (PART 1) PRESENT & PAST


### 1 PRESENT SIMPLE

Form: Subject + V1 (s/es for he/she/it)

Use: habits, facts, general truths

Examples:
 

- I play football every day.
- She works in a bank.
- The sun rises in the east.

Signal Words: always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day, once a week, etc. 


### 2 PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Form: am / is / are + V-ing

Use: actions happening now or around now

Examples:
 

- I am studying now.
- She is cooking dinner.
- They are playing football.

Signal Words: now, at the moment, currently, today, these days, etc. 


### 3 PAST SIMPLE

Form: Subject + V2 (past form)

Use: actions completed in the past

Examples:
 

- I visited Paris last year.
- She watched a movie yesterday.
- They played tennis.

Signal Words: yesterday, last night, last week, ago, in 2010, then, etc. 


### 4 PAST CONTINUOUS

Form: was / were + V-ing

Use: actions in progress at a time in the past

Examples:
 

- I was reading a book at 8 pm.
- She was cooking when he arrived.

Signal Words: while, when, as, at that time, this time yesterday, from...to...etc. 


### 5 USED TO

Form: used to + V1

Use: past habits or states that are not true now

Examples:
 

- I used to play the guitar.
- She used to live in London.

Signal Words: used to, in the past, before, when I was younger, etc. 

# 4 TENSES (PART 2) FUTURE & PERFECT


### 1 FUTURE SIMPLE (WILL)

Form: will + V1

Use: decisions, promises, predictions, offers

Examples:
 

- I will call you later.
- She will be a doctor.
- They will travel tomorrow.

Signal Words: tomorrow, next week, soon, in the future, I think, I believe, etc. 


### 2 BE GOING TO

Form: am / is / are + going to + V1

Use: plans, intentions, predictions (based on present)

Examples:
 

- I am going to study English.
- She is going to visit her sister.

Signal Words: tonight, tomorrow, next week, in a few days, etc. 

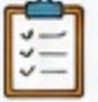
### 3 PRESENT PERFECT

Form: have / has + past participle

Use: actions that started in the past and continue to now

Examples:
 

- I have finished my homework.
- She has visited France.

Signal Words: already, yet, just, ever, never, for, since, so far, recently, etc. 


### 4 PAST PERFECT

Form: had + past participle

Use: an action completed before another action in the past

Examples:
 

- I had finished dinner before he came.
- She had left when I arrived.

Signal Words: before, after, by the time, before, by then, already, never, etc. 


### 5 FUTURE PERFECT

Form: will have + past participle

Use: actions that will be completed before a specific time in future

Examples:
 

- I will have finished my project by Monday.
- They will have left by 6 o'clock.

Signal Words: by next week, by 2026, before, by the time, by then, etc. 

# 5 MODALS & AUXILIARIES

### 1 MODAL VERBS (MEANING)


Modal	Use	Example
can	ability / possibility	I can swim.
could	past ability / request	She could help me.
may	permission / possibility	May I come in?
might	possibility (less sure)	It might rain.
must	obligation / strong advice	You must study.
should	advice / recommendation	You should eat healthy.
ought to	advice / moral obligation	You ought to apologize.
have to	obligation (external)	I have to go now.

### 2 AUXILIARY VERBS

Helping verbs that help the main verb.

be (am, is, are, was, were, been, being)      Use: to form questions, negatives, tenses and perfect forms.

do (do, does, did)

have (have, has, had) 


### 3 MODAL PERFECT (have to, must, should)

Form: modal + have + past participle

Examples:
 

- You must have finished your homework.
- She should have called me.

### 4 CAN / COULD FOR REQUESTS

can I...?	could I...?
informal request Can I use your pen? 	more polite request Could I ask a question? 



### 5 SHALL / SHOULD

shall	should
I / we (offers, suggestions) Shall we go for a walk? 	advice You should see a doctor. 

Note: Modals are followed by the base form (V1) (except have to → have + to + V1)

# 6 MORE IMPORTANT TOPICS

### 1 COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

ADJECTIVES	2-SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES	LONG ADJECTIVES
tall taller tallest 	famous ? more famous ? most famous	beautiful ? more beautiful ? most beautiful 

### 2 PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

 in	 on	 under	 behind	 in front of
 next to	 between	 near	 above	 below

### 3 QUESTION WORDS

Who?	What?	Where?	When?	Why?	How?
person 	thing / action 	place 	time 	reason 	manner 

### 4 CONJUNCTIONS (LINKING WORDS)

ADDING	CONTRAST	REASON	RESULT
and, also, too, as well as 	but, however, although, yet 	because, since, as 	so, therefore, thus, as a result 

### 5 COMMON MISTAKES

✗ He don't like coffee.	✓ He doesn't like coffee.
✗ I am agree with you.	✓ I agree with you.
✗ She go to school yesterday.	✓ She went to school yesterday.
✗ They is playing now.	✓ They are playing now.
✗ I have never went abroad.	✓ I have never been abroad.