

An Easy English Grammar Guide for English as Second Language Students



An Easy English Grammar Guide for English as a Second Language Students by Greg Jacobs

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

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Are you learning English as a second language? If so, you know that grammar is one of the most important things to master. But don't worry, this easy-to-understand guide will help you learn the basics of English grammar in no time.

Parts of Speech

The first step to learning English grammar is to understand the different parts of speech. These are the building blocks of sentences, and they include nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

- **Nouns** name people, places, things, and ideas.
- **Verbs** describe actions or states of being.

- **Adjectives** describe nouns.
- **Adverbs** describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
- **Pronouns** take the place of nouns.
- **Prepositions** show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence.
- **Conjunctions** connect words, phrases, or clauses.
- **Interjections** express strong emotions.

Sentence Structure

Once you understand the different parts of speech, you can start to put them together to form sentences. The basic structure of an English sentence is subject-verb-object.

For example, the sentence "The boy kicked the ball" has the following structure:

- Subject: The boy
- Verb: kicked
- Object: the ball

You can also use adjectives and adverbs to modify the subject, verb, or object.

For example, the sentence "The big boy kicked the ball hard" has the following structure:

- Subject: The big boy

- Verb: kicked
- Object: the ball
- Adjective: big
- Adverb: hard

Tenses

English has three main tenses: present, past, and future.

- The **present tense** is used to describe actions or states of being that are happening now.
- The **past tense** is used to describe actions or states of being that happened in the past.
- The **future tense** is used to describe actions or states of being that will happen in the future.

Each tense has its own set of rules for forming verbs.

Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are used to express possibility, necessity, or permission.

- **Can** is used to express ability or permission.
- **Could** is used to express possibility or suggestion.
- **May** is used to express permission or possibility.
- **Must** is used to express necessity or obligation.
- **Should** is used to express advice or obligation.

- **Will** is used to express intention or prediction.

These are just a few of the basics of English grammar. If you want to learn more, there are many resources available online and in libraries.

With a little effort, you can master English grammar and become a more confident speaker and writer.

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This easy-to-understand guide is the perfect resource for English learners of all levels. Free Download your copy today and start improving your English grammar skills.

Grammar Revision

PRESENT TENSES

- What time (the meeting/starts)?
- Tomorrow I (visit my aunt) Sally
- Molly (speak) French but right now she (speak) Scottish
- We (not/finish) our history project yet. The deadline is just for Monday.
- She (never/be) abroad. She'd love to visit other countries.
- I'm exhausted. I (train) my stomach muscles all morning.
- What (usually/you/ride) in your free time?
- Look! Four mice in the vegetable garden. (sh/ water) the tomatoes?
- It (quizzes) the

PAST TENSES

- My sister and I (prepare) a gift (three) to celebrate our parents' silver anniversary.
- Where (you/visit) the last time you were in Scotland?
- Liz (bathe) the bathroom for two hours before Luke (offer) her his tools.
- John (ride) a bike every day on holiday last summer.
- The kids (play) at the beach when they (beach) the water of the ocean.
- Sam (vacuum) the carpets before she (settle) down with a book.
- Mike (chase) the snails while Lucy (blend) the eggs and cream.
- Last year I (visit) my friends.

FUTURE TENSES

- Remember that it's a secret. I'll know (not/tell) anyone. I promise.
- Sue has bought some chocolate because she (find) her grandma in hospital.
- I haven't finished my essay yet but I (write) it by tomorrow.
- After the next week Brenda (sunbathe) on the Caribbean beach. I envy her.
- We expect Tom (return) soon.
- What (you/visit) tonight? Can we meet at 7? I need to talk to you.
- Look at Greg. He (jump) into the swimming pool.
- She (you/stop) making so much noise please? There is studying for Maths exam.

QUESTIONS

- (ask) best do you like best?
- (did) Katie spend last Christmas?
- (don't) you join us?
- (do) you give up your car for coal?
- (know) them? I think they're Bob's brothers have you met? Just are
- (do) they usually go to bed? At 11.30.
- (do) we get there? By bus or by train?
- (is) your cousin? She's 9.
- (will) grandma visit us? On Friday.
- (likes) pizza? Everyone.
- (is) Paris from Madrid? About 1200 km.
- (was) your trip? Long and long.

MODAL VERBS

- Zoe (should) and write when she was 10.
- Remember, you (talk) to the driver. It's forbidden.
- (you) must agree with the American languages?
- You (be) early if you don't find very well.
- The cat (open) the window last night because the handle was broken.
- The teacher (get) annoyed if you don't do your homework on time.
- She'll (be) at home. I think she's not finding very well today.
- You (not) the dessert if you don't want to.
- Bob (walk) yet. He's only seven months old.
- You (watch) the film it's hilarious.

PRONOUNS

- Has Fred seen it (or) has anyone helped him?
- Megan and Leo and two (one) like blue seeds in a pod.
- I need to buy a new printer. I don't have (some) money?
- Fiona recommends this beauty salon although she has never been there.
- George and I are good listeners. You can always talk to (and) will help you if we can.
- We both have a sister but (is) older than
- (shoes) are too expensive for me. I cannot afford to buy
- Does (know) the correct answer?
- We tried to get tickets but there were (left).

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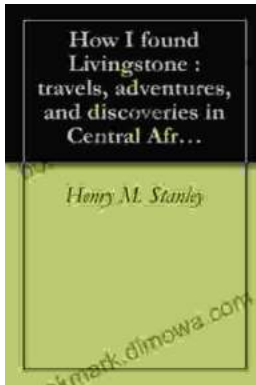
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