



GRAMMATICAL RULES

BY EVOLUTION ENG





1. Subject and verb:

- A sentence generally has a subject (who or what acts) and a verb (the action itself).
- Example: She sings

2. Items:

- The articles "a" and "an" are used to talk about something non-specific.
- "The" is used for something specific.
- Example: I have a cat

3. Pronouns:

- Pronouns replace nouns.
 - Example: He is my friend
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4. Adjectives:

- Adjectives describe nouns.
- Example: It's a beautiful day

5. Adverbs:

- Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
- Example: She sings beautifully

6. Prepositions:

- Prepositions show the relationship between two elements in a sentence.
 - Example: I'm at the park
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7. Conjunctions:

- Conjunctions connect words, phrases, or clauses.
- Example: I like coffee, but I prefer tea

8. Verb tense:

- English has three main tenses: past, present, and future.
- Example: She will go to the store tomorrow

9. Passive voice:

- The passive voice is used when the subject of the sentence is not the one acting.
 - Example: The book was written by the author
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10. Gender and number agreement:

- Nouns and pronouns must agree in gender (masculine/feminine) and number (singular/plural).
- Example: The boys are playing

11. Singular and plural:

- Most nouns form the plural by adding "-s" to the singular.
- Example: Cat (singular) - Cats (plural).

12. Comparatives and superlatives:

- They are used to compare two or more things. "Comparative" for two and "superlative" for more than two.
- Example: Tall (tallest) - Taller (tallest) - Tallest (the tallest)





13. Gerunds and infinitives:

- Gerunds end in "-ing" and infinitives begin with "to."
- Example: I enjoy swimming

14. Conditional:

- It is used to express hypothetical or future situations.
- Example: If it rains, we will stay inside

15. Manners:

- Modal verbs such as can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, among others, express capacity, possibility, obligation, etc.
 - Example: You must finish your homework
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16. Reported speech:

- Changes in pronouns and tenses when reporting what another person has said.
- Example: She said, "I am going to the store." She said that she was going to the store.

17. Conditional sentences:

- They are divided into types 0, 1, 2, 3, and mixed, depending on the probability that the condition is met.
- Example: If it rains, I will stay at home

18. Relative clauses:

- They are used to combine or modify two related sentences.
 - Example: The book that I am reading is interesting
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19. Denial:

- The use of "not" to negate verbs or the use of words like "never," "nobody," "nothing," etc.
- Example: I do not like broccoli.

20. Use of commas:

- They are used to separate elements in a list, after an introductory, before a conjunction, etc.
- Example: I like apples, bananas, and oranges.

21. Possessive pronouns:

- They indicate possession or belonging and agree in gender and number.
 - Example: This is his car.
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22. Reflexive pronouns:

- They are used when the subject and object of the sentence are the same person.
- Example: She washed herself.

23. Uses of "much" and "many":

- “Much” is used with uncountable nouns, while “many” is used with countable nouns.
- Example: Much water, Many books.

24. Question words:

- Words like who, what, where, when why, and how are used to ask questions.
- Example: What is your name?





25. Ellipsis:

- The omission of words in a sentence that can be understood through context.
- Example: I like ice cream; she does too

26. Construction of conditional sentences in the past:

- To express hypothetical situations in the past.
- Example: If I had studied, I would have passed the exam

27. Prepositions of time:

- They are used to indicate when an action occurs.
 - Example: I will meet you at 3 o'clock
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28. Indirect speech:

- Reproduction of someone's words without quoting them exactly.
- Example: She said that she was coming

29. Cause and effect:

- “Because” is used to express the reason and “so” or “therefore” to indicate the result.
- Example: I am studying because I have an exam tomorrow

30. Indirect speech in questions:

- The structure changes when we convert direct questions to indirect speech.
 - Direct question: She asked, "Are you coming?"
 - Indirect speech: She asked if I was coming
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THANK
YOU!