

# CLASS-V

ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR

## A - AN



### The difference between A and AN

**A** and **AN** have the same meaning. **A** and **AN** are indefinite articles. The difference depends on the sound at the beginning of the next word.

When the next word starts with a  
**CONSONANT** SOUND

**A**

When the next word starts with a  
**VOWEL** SOUND

**AN**

a book

a frog

an apple

an orange

a car

a lemon

an egg

an umbrella

a dog

a truck

an insect

an actor

**BE CAREFUL!** The **SOUND** of the letter is important

a house BUT an hour

The **H** at the beginning of **hour** is **silent**.

an uncle BUT a university

The **U** at the beginning of **university** sounds like **YOU**.

This rule applies to all words after **A** or **AN** (including adjectives, adverbs...)

a cold day

an easy lesson

a very crazy person

an interesting class



# CLASS-V

## MODAL VERBS

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### CAN

Ability

- I **can** speak Spanish.

Permission

- **Can** I go to the bathroom?

Probability

- It **can't** be Mark. He is in London.

### COULD

Past ability

- He **could** swim when he was 6 years old

Past permission

- He **could** go to the theater.

Probability (40%)

- It **could** get much hotter in July.

Request

- I **could** lend you my notebook.



### MAY

Probability (50%)

- It **may** snow tomorrow.

Permission

- **May** I come in?

### MIGHT

Probability (35% or less)

- It **might** rain today.

### MUST

Prohibition

- You **mustn't** speak loudly here!

Probability (100%)

- It's quite dark, it **must** be after 8 o'clock.

### SHOULD

Advice

- You **shouldn't** smoke. It is unhealthy.

### WILL

Prediction

- I think he **will** study harder this time.

Spontaneous decision

- It's very hot today. I'll open the window.



# CLASS-V

## English Verb Tenses

|                            | Form  | Usage  | Example  |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Present Simple             | verb+ s/es on third person singular         | general action, habitual action, general truth               | He <b>works</b> in a hospital.                                       |
| Present Continuous         | am/is/are + ing form                        | actions continuing at the moment of speaking                 | Sorry, I can't talk right now. I <b>am working</b> .                 |
| Past Simple                | verb+ed or irregular verbs                  | completed action in the past                                 | I <b>worked</b> for ten hours yesterday.                             |
| Past Continuous            | was/were+ ing form                          | action continuing at a particular past time                  | Yesterday at this time, I <b>was sitting</b> at my desk at work.     |
| Simple Future              | will + infinitive. I/we shall also possible | rapid decisions / prediction<br>make an offer or a promise   | It <b>will rain</b> tomorrow.  |
| Present Perfect            | has/have + past participle                  | past action with some present connection                     | I <b>have worked</b> with children before, so I know what to expect. |
| Past Perfect               | had + past participle                       | past action that happened before another past action         | I <b>had already worked</b> for several years before I got married.  |
| Future Perfect             | will have + past participle                 | future action that will happen before another future action  | I <b>will have worked</b> here for five years next July.             |
| Present Perfect Continuous | have / has been + ing form                  | past action started in the past and continues to the present | I <b>have been working</b> on that project for the last two weeks.   |
| Past Perfect Continuous    | had been+ing form                           | continuation up to a particular past time                    | I was tired because I <b>had been working</b> all day.               |
| Future Perfect Continuous  | will have been + ing form                   | future ongoing action that will occur before another action  | In June I <b>will have been working</b> here for ten years.          |
| Future Continuous          | will be + ing form                          | continuing situation at a particular future time             | This time tomorrow I <b>will be lying</b> on the beach.              |



# CLASS-V

## FOR and SINCE

We often use **for** and **since** when talking about time.

### for + period

A period is a duration of time, for example:

10 minutes

3 weeks

5 years

**For** means - from the beginning of the period till the end of the period.

For can be used with all tenses.

### since + point

A point is a precise moment in time, for example:

6 o'clock

13th September

Sunday

**Since** means - from a point in the past until now.

He has lived in Paris for a long time.

I ~~has~~ worked in this factory for ten years.

**have**

He has been working since he arrived.

I have lived in London since my childhood.



# CLASS-V

## Punctuation Marks



|                  |     |   |
|------------------|-----|---|
| Comma            | ,   | She is a clever, healthy woman.                           |
| Colon            | :   | Samuel plays four sports: volleyball, soccer, and tennis. |
| Semi Colon       | ;   | Michael has a big house; Alex has a small house.          |
| Full stop        | .   | I'm waiting for the day you'll be back.                   |
| Question Mark    | ?   | How much paper will they need?                            |
| Slash            | /   | Free ticket will be given to children/women only          |
| At sign          | @   | Here my email address: mary@gmail.com                     |
| Hyphen           | -   | pick-me-up  |
| Exclamation Mark | !   | Yes, You will come with me!                               |
| Ellipsis Mark    | ... | Today ... we started new work.                            |
| Square Brackets  | [ ] | It [apple] is really useful fruit.                        |
| Apostrophe       | '   | There are two 8's in 808.                                 |
| Underline        | _   | The meeting will be start at <u>08:00 pm</u> .            |
| Quotation Mark   | "   | "I'm very tired." she said.                               |
| Asterisk         | *   | *There is a big house.                                    |
| Brace            | { } | Number set: {1,3,5,7}                                     |



# CLASS-V

## Grammar Cards

### I vs. Me

Many people confuse when to use **I** or **me** to refer to themselves in a sentence with multiple people. The basic rule is quite simple: use **I** as the subject in a sentence; use **me** as the object.

- Maria and **I** went to the football game on Friday.
- Mrs. Jain gave Rob and **me** feedback on the report.

The easiest way to figure out which one is correct is to simply take away all other people in the sentence.

#### Examples

Alex, Jon, and **I/me** want to go to the mall.

~~Alex, Jon, and~~ **I** want to go to the mall.

My mom gave Teresa, my brother, and **I/me** candy.

My mom gave ~~Teresa, my brother, and~~ **me** candy.





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## Transitive & Intransitive VERBS



### TRANSITIVE VERBS

NEED AN OBJECT

I bought a car.

transitive verb    direct object

You **buy something** (an object).

What did you buy? *A car.*

You cannot just say "I bought."  
(incomplete - incorrect)

You need a direct object after  
a transitive verb. (In this case **buy**)

### INTRANSITIVE VERBS

CANNOT HAVE AN OBJECT

The baby smiled.

intransitive verb

You cannot have an object  
after an intransitive verb.

(In this case **smile**)

You cannot "smile *something*"

Another example:

We waited but nobody came.

intransitive

intransitive

### Verbs that are Transitive and Intransitive

Some verbs can be transitive in one sentence and intransitive in another.

I stopped the car.

transitive verb    direct object

The car stopped.

intransitive verb    there is no object

Sometimes the **meaning** of a verb **changes** depending on whether that verb is transitive or intransitive (especially with phrasal verbs).

He runs a small grocery store.

(transitive: **run** = manage)

He runs along the beach every morning.

(intransitive: **run** – the sport)



# CLASS-V

## BETWEEN vs. AMONG



### IN GENERAL

**BETWEEN** = something is in the middle of a space separating two things.

- The pencil fell **between** the books.

*There were only two books and the pencil was in the middle.*



**AMONG** = something is in the middle of a group of things. It is surrounded.

- The pencil fell **among** the books.

*There were more than two books and the pencil was surrounded by books.*



### MORE DETAILS

**Between** = to connect two periods of time.

- The bank is open **between** 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- He lived in Japan **between** 1994 and 1997.

**Between** = to show the interval between two points on a scale or map.

- It fluctuates **between** 20° and 30°.
- Starting next month, there will be three new flights a week **between** Madrid and Rome.

**Between** = to show a connection or relationship between two (or three) things.

- There is a contract **between** the landlord and the tenant.
- Can we keep this information just **between** you and me?



Sometimes **Among** is written as **Amongst**. **Amongst** is more formal and less common.

- He just wanted to spend some time **amongst** friends.

### COMPARE

**Between** can be used for more than two things when they are identified individually.

- There is a new trade agreement **between** New Zealand, Australia, and Indonesia.

**Among** is used to show a connection or relationship between three or more things that are not distinct. (Especially with collective nouns)

- There was disagreement **among** members about who should be the new club president.



# CLASS-V

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## FEW - LITTLE

### A FEW - A LITTLE

= a small quantity; a small amount



|                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>FEW</b> + Plural Countable Nouns   | = not many; not enough; nearly no ... |
| <b>A FEW</b> + Plural Countable Nouns | = some; a small amount                |
| <b>LITTLE</b> + Uncountable Nouns     | = not much; not enough; nearly no ... |
| <b>A LITTLE</b> + Uncountable Nouns   | = some; a small amount                |

### **FEW** = NOT MANY

(FEW normally conveys a negative idea)

- He has **few** good friends.  
(negative idea - not enough)
- **Few** people went to the concert.
- There are **few** honest politicians.

### **LITTLE** = NOT MUCH

(LITTLE normally conveys a negative idea)

- There was **little** time to finish it.  
(negative idea - nearly no time)
- He has **little** patience with others.
- They have **little** money to spend.

### **A FEW** = SOME (a small amount)

(A FEW normally conveys a positive idea)

- He has **a few** friends that will help.  
(positive idea - a small amount)
- I have **a few** days off next month.
- She has won **a few** awards.

### **A LITTLE** = SOME (a small amount)

(A LITTLE normally conveys a positive idea)

- I have **a little** milk you can use.  
(positive idea - a small amount)
- She has **a little** time to relax now.
- I have earned **a little** extra money.



# CLASS-V

## Either ... or *vs* Neither ... nor



### Using **Either ... or**

- **Either** refers to any one of the two things or people.
- **Either** is always considered singular in a sentence.
- **Either... or** is a correlative conjunction. We use **either ... or** for connect things which are the same types, phrases, clauses or words.

### Example Sentences

- **Either** he **or** she cooks dinner.
- **Either** Mark **or** Samuel will go.
- You can **either** come with me now **or** walk home.
- They don't have enough time. They can **either** have breakfast or have a shower.
- You can **either** call me at home **or** the office.
- I'll **either** write to you **or** phone you next week.



### Using **Neither .. nor**

- **Neither** is used as a conjunction.
- This structure, "**neither ... nor**", is used to connect the same kind of word or phrase in the sentence.
- **Neither** makes a negative statement about two people or things.

### Example Sentences

- **Neither** Mark **nor** his wife is very tall.
- My sister **neither** drinks **nor** smokes.
- **Neither** my friends **nor** the bookstore has the book.
- **Neither** the employees **nor** the boss was at work.
- **Neither** Susan **nor** her friends are going to go to the party tonight.