



Grammar

PRESENTED BY

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2020 - 2021

PARTS OF SPEECH

Noun

Verb

Adverb

Adjective

pronoun

preposition

Interjection

Conjunction

PARTS OF SPEECH

Noun: I am **student**.

Verb: Noor **works** in a bank.

Adjective: Nada is **smart** girl.

Adverb: Ali is driving his car **slowly**.

PARTS OF SPEECH

Pronoun: Please, Can you pass **me** that book?

Preposition: Nada puts the books **on** table.

Interjection: **How** hot day it was!

Conjunction: Ali **and** Nada play game everyday

DERIVATION OF VERBS

Base of
verb

play
go
do
have

Third
person
verb

plays
goes
does
has

Past verb

played
went
did
had

Present
participle

playing
going
doing
having

Past
participle

played
gone
done
had

DIAGRAM OF TENSES



Tenses

12

?

Future

Present

Past

simple

simple

simple

Continuous

Continuous

Continuous

Perfect

Perfect

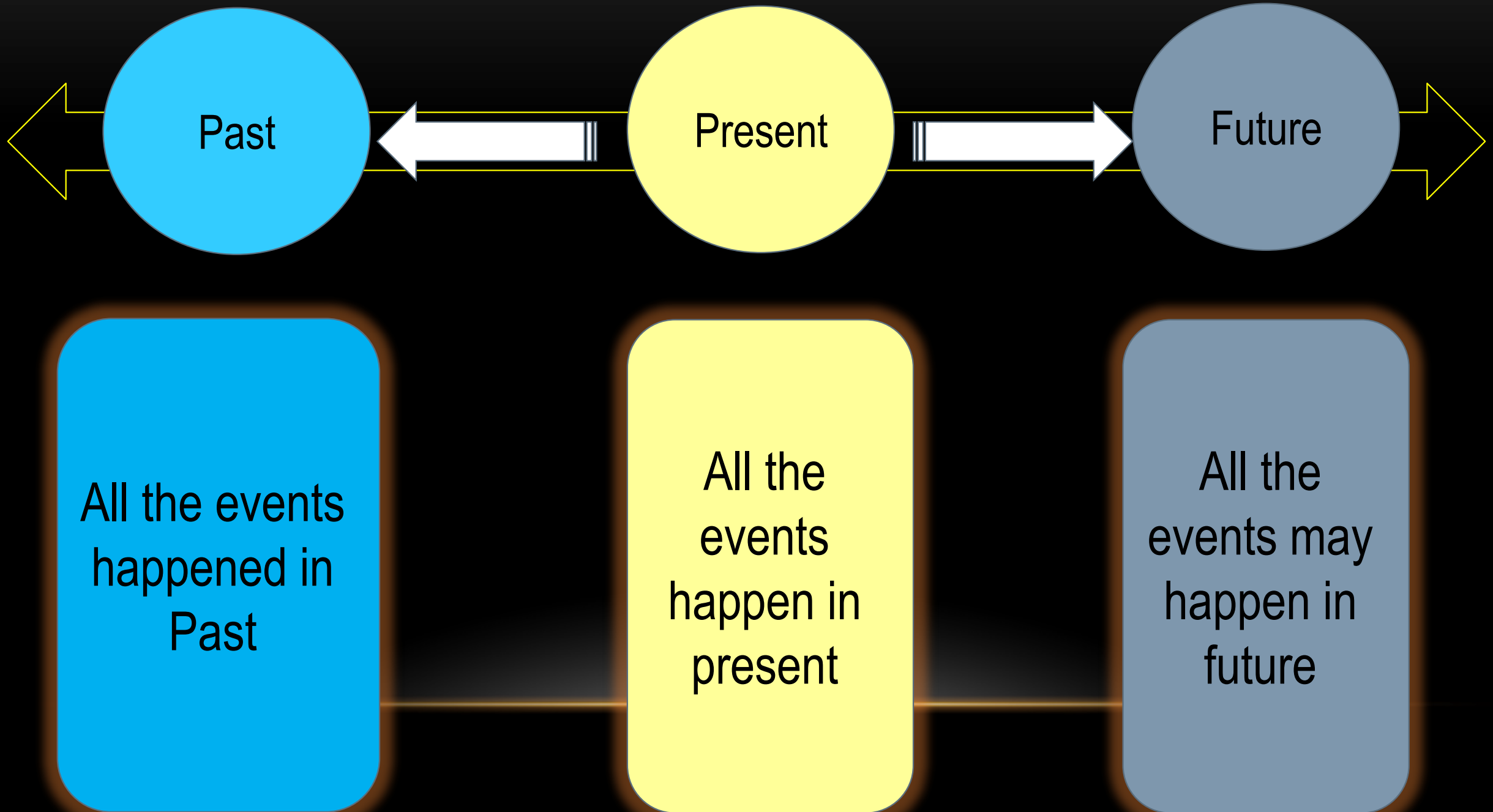
Perfect

Perfect Con.

Perfect Con.

Perfect Con.

DIAGRAM OF TENSES



PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Structure

Subject

Verb

Co.

I go to school everyday.

Note: We must add (**s**) after the verb when we have singular subject in sentence.

She helps her mother everyday.

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Usage



Ali is a bus driver, but now he is in bed asleep.
He is not driving a bus. (He is asleep.)but

He drives a bus.

(He is a bus driver.)

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Usage

1. We use the present simple to talk about things in general. We are not thinking only about present.

❖ **Ali lives in Baghdad. His parents live in Jordan.**

❖ **I work in an office, but my brother works in a bank.**

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Usage

2. We use present simple to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly.

- ❖ In Britain most of shops close at 5:30 p.m.
- ❖ It rains a lot in the winter.
- ❖ Mary gets up at 7:30 every morning.

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Usage

3. We use present simple to say that something is true in general. It is not important whether the action is happening at the time of speaking.

- ❖ The earth goes round the sun.
- ❖ Doctors look after patients in hospitals.
- ❖ It costs a lot of money to buy a flat in Dubai.

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Negative

Subject + **do** + **not** + verb + co.

Subject (he, she, it) + **does** + **not** + verb + co

- ❖ I go to school everyday.
- ❖ I **do not** go to school everyday.
- ❖ She helps her mother everyday.
- ❖ She **does not** help her mother everyday.
- ❖ (not **helps**)

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Question

Do + subject + verb + co. + ?

Does + subject (he, she, it) + verb + co. + ?

❖ I go to school everyday.

❖ Do I go to school everyday?

❖ She helps her mother everyday.

❖ Does she help her mother everyday?(not **helps**)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Structure

Subject

am, is, are

Verb + ing

Co.

I

he, she, it

they, you, we

am

is

are

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Usage

- 1. We use the present continuous when we talk about something which is happening at the time of speaking.**
 - ❖ Please don't make so much noise. I **'m studying**. (not I study).
 - ❖ Where **is** Ali? He is **having** a bath.
(not he has a bath).

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Usage

2. We use the present continuous when we talk about changing situation.

❖ **The population of the world, **is rising** very fast .**

(not rises).

❖ **Is your English **is getting** better?**

(not does your get).

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Negative

Subject + **am, is, are** + **not** + verb + ing + co.

- ❖ I am going to school now.
- ❖ I **am not** **going** to school now.

- ❖ Suha is **helping** her mother now.
- ❖ Suha **is not** helping her mother now.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Question

Am, Is, Are + not + subject + verb + ing + co. + ?

- ❖ I am **going** to school now.
- ❖ **Am** I **going** to school now?

- ❖ Suha is **helping** her mother now.
- ❖ **Is** Suha **helping** her mother now?

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Structure

Subject

have, has

Verb (P.P)

Co.

he, she, it

I, they, you, we

has

have

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Usage

Study this example situation.

Tom is looking for his key.

He can not find it.

He has lost his key.

Means that he lost it a short time ago and he still has not got it.



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Usage

Now Tom has found his key.

He has it now

He has found his key.

Has he lost his key?

No, he has found it.

Means that he lost it a short time ago and he has got it.



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Usage

- ❖ We form the present perfect with (**have / has**) + the past participle. The past participle often ends in (**ed**) as (opened, stopped, decided) but many important verbs are irregular. As (lost, written, done, gone).

Verb

play

plays

played

playing

played

go

goes

went

going

gone

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Usage

Contraction of all kinds of auxiliary verbs are joined with pronouns the two letters of the auxiliary verbs is omit and put apostrophe (') instead of it as the following examples.

I
You
We
They
He
She
it

+

have
has

=

've
's



I've
She's

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Negative

Subject + **have, has** + **not** + verb (P.P) + co.

- ❖ They have gone to school this morning.
- ❖ They **have not** gone to school this morning.

- ❖ Suha **has** helped her mother this evening.
- ❖ Suha **has not** helped her mother this evening.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Question

Have, Has + subject + verb (P.P) + co. + ?

- ❖ They **have gone** to school this morning.
- ❖ **Have** they **gone** to school this morning?
- ❖ Suha has helped her mother this evening?
- ❖ Has Suha helped her mother this evening?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Structure

have, has

been

Verb (ing)

Co.

has

have

he, she, it

I, they, you, we

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Usage



It began raining two hours ago and it is still raining.

How long has it been raining?

It has been raining for two hours.

We use the present perfect continuous in this way especially with **how long, for ...** and **since ...**. The activity is still happening (as in this example)

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Usage

- ❖ It is used to express actions began in the past and continued for a period of time. With effect of action in present.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Negative

Subject + **have, has** + **not** + **been** + verb (ing) + co.

- ❖ They have been going to school this morning.
- ❖ They **have not been** going to school this morning.
- ❖ Suha has been help**ing** her mother this evening.
- ❖ Suha **has not been** helping her mother this evening.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Question

Have, Has + subject + been + verb (ing) + co. + ?

- ❖ They **have been** going to school this morning.
- ❖ **Have** they **been** going to school this morning?
- ❖ Suha has been help**ing** her mother this evening.
- ❖ **Has** Suha been help**ing** her mother this evening?

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Structure

Subject

Past verb

Co.

I **went** to school yesterday.

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Usage

1. We use the past simple to talk about a completed action in a time before now. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important ...

❖ I **went** to the cinema yesterday.

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Usage

2. We need to use past tense to describe most of our personal experiences, as well as things that have happened to other people.

Examples:

❖ We **spent** a lot of time in Japan during 2012..

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Negative

Subject + **did** + **not** + verb(base of verb) + co.

- ❖ I went to school yesterday.
- ❖ I **did not** go to school everyday.
- ❖ She **helped** her mother yesterday.
- ❖ She **did not** help her mother everyday.
(Not **helped**)

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Question

Did + subject + verb (base of verb) + co. + ?

I went to school yesterday.

Did I go to school yesterday?

She **helped** her mother yesterday.

Did she help her mother yesterday?(Not **helped**)

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Structure

Subject

was, were

Verb + ing

Co.

I

he, she, it

they, you, we

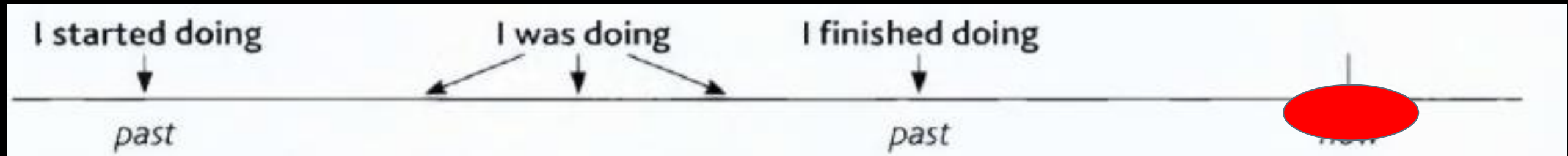
was

was

were

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Usage



Yesterday Rana and Ali played tennis. They started at 10 o'clock and finished at 11.30. So, at 10.30 they were playing tennis.

They were playing = they were in the middle of playing.

They had not finished playing.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Usage

1. When you talk about things in the past, "when" is most often followed by the verb tense simple past, whereas "while" is usually followed by past continuous. "While" expresses the idea of "during that time."

Study the examples below.

- ❖ I **was watching** TV when she called.
- ❖ When the phone rang, she **was writing** a letter.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Usage

2. To express a change of mind:

Example:

❖ I **was going** to spend the day at the beach but I've decided to get my homework done instead.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Negative

Subject + **was, were** + **not** + verb + ing + co.

- ❖ I was going to school yesterday.
- ❖ I **was not** going to school yesterday.
- ❖ Suha was help**ing** her mother yesterday.
- ❖ Suha **was not** help**ing** her mother yesterday.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Question

Was, Were + subject + verb (ing) + co. + ?

- ❖ They **were going** to school yesterday morning.
- ❖ Were they **going** to school yesterday morning?
- ❖ Suha **was helping** her mother yesterday evening.
- ❖ **Was** Suha **helping** her mother yesterday evening?

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Structure

Subject

had

Verb (P.P)

Co.

had

I, they, you, we, he, she, it

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Usage



Sarah went to a party last week. Ali went to the party too, but they didn't see each other. Ali left the party at 10.30 and Sarah arrived at 11 o'clock. So: When Sarah arrived at the party, Ali wasn't there.

He had gone home.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Usage

1. We use past perfect to talk about something that happened before another action in the past, which is usually expressed by the past simple.

We form the present perfect with (had) + the past participle. The past participle often ends in (ed) as (opened, stopped, decided) but many important verbs are irregular.

As (lost, written, done, gone).

Contraction of all kinds of auxiliary verbs are joined with pronouns the two letters of the auxiliary verbs is omit and put apostrophe (') instead of it as the following examples.

- ❖ **I had already eaten my dinner when he called..**
- ❖ **I'd eaten dinner so I wasn't hungry.**

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Usage

Contraction of all kinds of auxiliary verbs are joined with pronouns the two letters of the auxiliary verbs is omitted and put apostrophe (') instead of it as the following examples.

- ❖ I'd lost my key. That means I hadn't got it now.
- ❖ Nada had gone to Paris . That means she is in Paris or in her way there now.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Negative

Subject + **had** + **not** + verb (**P.P**) + co.

- ❖ They **had gone** to school last week.
- ❖ They **had not** gone to school last week.
- ❖ Suha had help**ed** her mother last Friday.
- ❖ Suha **had not** helped her mother last Friday.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Question

Had + subject + verb (P.P) + co. + ?

- ❖ They **had gone** to school last week.
- ❖ **Had** they **gone** to school last week?
- ❖ Suha had **helped** her mother last week.
- ❖ **Had** Suha **helped** her mother this evening?

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Structure

Subject

had

been

Verb (ing)

Co.

I, they, you, we, he, she, it

had

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Usage

Yesterday morning I got up and looked out of the window. The sun was shining, but the ground was very wet.

It had been raining.

It was not raining when I looked out of the window; the sun was shining. But it had been raining before.



PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Usage

1. We use the past perfect continuous for something that started in the past and continued up to another action or time in the past. The past perfect continuous tells us 'how long', just like the present perfect continuous, but this time the action continues up to a point in the past rather than the present. Usually we use 'for and since' to explain the period of action.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Negative

Subject + **had** + **not** + **been** + verb (**ing**) + co.

- ❖ They had been going to school this morning.
- ❖ They **had not been** going to school this morning.
- ❖ Suha had been help**ing**_her mother this evening.
- ❖ Suha **had not been** helping her mother this evening.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Question

Had + subject + been + verb (**ing**) + co. + ?

- ❖ They **had been** going to school last week.
- ❖ **Had** they **been** going to school last week?
- ❖ Suha had been **helping** her mother two days ago.
- ❖ **Had** Suha been **helping** her mother two days ago?

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Structure

First

Subject

Will, shall

Verb(**base**)

Co.

I, we

they, you, he, she, it

shall

will

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Structure

Second

Subject

is
am
are

going to

Verb (base)

Co.

I

he, she, it

you, we, they

am

is

are

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Usage

First

1. We use the future simple tense when we talk about the future. We often say what someone has arranged to do or intend to do.

Note: When we are talking about the future, we are not talking about arrangement or intentions. Study this example:

Suha: I am very worried about my examination next week.

Ali: Do not worry, Suha. You will pass.

“ You will pass”

Is not arrangement or an intention. Suha is just saying what will happen or what she thinks will happen; she is predicating the future . When we predicate a future happening or a future situation we use will or wont

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Negative

First

Subject + **will, shall** + **not** + verb (base of verb) + co.

- ❖ They will be here tomorrow.
- ❖ They **will not** be here tomorrow.
- ❖ We shall get the job next month.
- ❖ Suha **shall not** get the job next month.

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Negative

Second

Subject + **is, am, are** + **not** + **going to** + verb + co.

- ❖ They are going to be here tomorrow.
- ❖ They **are not going to** be here tomorrow.
- ❖ Suha is going to get the job next month.
- ❖ Suha **is not going to** get the job next month.

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Question

First

Will, Shall + subject + verb (base of verb) + co. + ?

- ❖ They will be here tomorrow.
- ❖ **Will** they be here tomorrow?
- ❖ We shall get the job next month.
- ❖ **Shall** we get the job next month?

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Question

Second

Is, Am, Are + subject + going to + verb + co. + ?

- ❖ They **are going to** be here tomorrow.
- ❖ **Are** they **going to** be here tomorrow?
- ❖ Suha **is going to** get the job next month.
- ❖ **Is** Suha **going to** get the job next month?

THANKS FOR ALL MY STUDENTS

I hope you understand
my lesson...

Many thanks to Inst. Hazem Al-Tamimi for designing this PowerPoint program