

# English Grammar

## Digest

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You need to match subject with object. Give a look to examples

<i>subject</i>	<b>I</b>	<b>we</b>	<b>you</b>	<b>he</b>	<b>she</b>	<b>they</b>
<i>object</i>	<b>me</b>	<b>us</b>	<b>you</b>	<b>him</b>	<b>her</b>	<b>them</b>

<i>subject</i>	<b>I</b> I know Ann.	<b>we</b> We know Ann.	<b>you</b> You know Ann.	<b>he</b> He knows Ann.	<b>she</b> She knows Ann.	<b>they</b> They know Ann.	<i>object</i>	<b>me</b> Ann knows <b>me</b> .	<b>us</b> Ann knows <b>us</b> .	<b>you</b> Ann knows <b>you</b> .	<b>him</b> Ann knows <b>him</b> .	<b>her</b> Ann knows <b>her</b> .	<b>them</b> Ann knows <b>them</b> .
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Things



<i>subject</i>	<b>it</b>
<i>object</i>	<b>it</b>

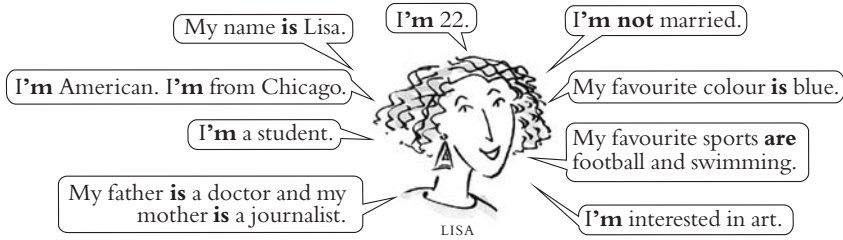
<b>they</b>
<b>them</b>

## Whose is this? It's mine/yours/hers etc.



I	→	<b>my</b>	→	<b>mine</b>
we	→	<b>our</b>	→	<b>ours</b>
you	→	<b>your</b>	→	<b>yours</b>
he	→	<b>his</b>	→	<b>his</b>
she	→	<b>her</b>	→	<b>hers</b>
they	→	<b>their</b>	→	<b>theirs</b>

It's	<b>my</b> money.	It's	<b>mine</b> .
It's	<b>our</b> money.	It's	<b>ours</b> .
It's	<b>your</b> money.	It's	<b>yours</b> .
It's	<b>his</b> money.	It's	<b>his</b> .
It's	<b>her</b> money.	It's	<b>hers</b> .
It's	<b>their</b> money.	It's	<b>theirs</b> .



*positive*

I	<b>am</b>	(I'm)
he	<b>is</b>	(he's)
she		(she's)
it		(it's)
we	<b>are</b>	(we're)
you		(you're)
they		(they're)

*negative*

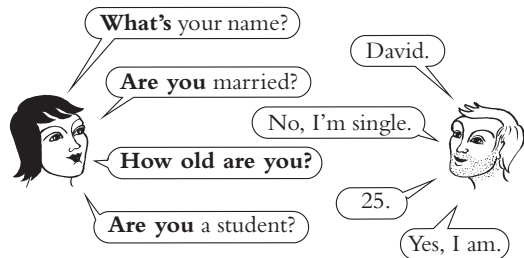
I	<b>am not</b>	(I'm not)
he	<b>is not</b>	(he's not or he isn't)
she		(she's not or she isn't)
it		(it's not or it isn't)
we	<b>are not</b>	(we're not or we aren't)
you		(you're not or you aren't)
they		(they're not or they aren't)

*positive*

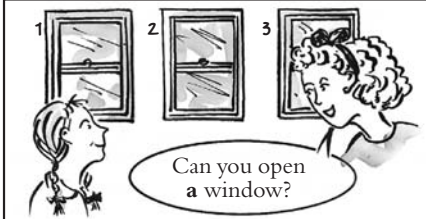

I	<b>am</b>
he	<b>is</b>
she	
it	
we	<b>are</b>
you	
they	

*question*

<b>am</b>	I?
<b>is</b>	he?
	she?
	it?
<b>are</b>	we?
	you?
	they



- 'Am I late?' 'No, you're on time.'
- 'Is your mother at home?' 'No, she's out.'
- 'Are your parents at home?' 'No, they're out.'
- 'Is it cold in your room?' 'Yes, a little.'
- 'Your shoes are nice. Are they new?'

<p><b>a/an</b></p>  <p>There are <i>three</i> windows here. a window = window 1 or 2 or 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I've got <b>a car</b>. <i>(there are many cars and I've got one)</i></li> <li>● Can I ask <b>a question</b>? <i>(there are many questions – can I ask one?)</i></li> <li>● Is there <b>a hotel</b> near here? <i>(there are many hotels – is there one near here?)</i></li> <li>● Paris is <b>an interesting city</b>. <i>(there are many interesting cities and Paris is one)</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>the</b></p>  <p>There is only <i>one</i> window here – <b>the</b> window.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I'm going to clean <b>the car</b> tomorrow. <i>(= my car)</i></li> <li>● Can you repeat <b>the question</b>, please? <i>(= the question that you asked)</i></li> <li>● We enjoyed our holiday. <b>The hotel</b> was very nice. <i>(= our hotel)</i></li> <li>● Paris is <b>the capital of France</b>. <i>(there is only one capital of France)</i></li> </ul>
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## flower(s) bus(es) (singular and plural)

The plural of a noun is usually -s:

*singular* (= one) → *plural* (= two or more)  
 a flower → **some** flowers  
 a week → **two** weeks  
 a nice place → **many** nice places  
 this shop → **these** shops



a flower



**some** flowers

Some plurals do *not* end in -s:

this <b>man</b> → these <b>men</b>	one <b>foot</b> → two <b>feet</b>	that <b>sheep</b> → those <b>sheep</b>
a <b>woman</b> → some <b>women</b>	a <b>tooth</b> → all my <b>teeth</b>	a <b>fish</b> → a lot of <b>fish</b>
a <b>child</b> → many <b>children</b>	a <b>mouse</b> → some <b>mice</b>	

# a car / some money (countable/uncountable) www.BankExamsToday.com

A noun can be *countable* or *uncountable*.

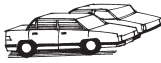
Countable nouns

For example: (a) **car** (a) **man** (a) **key** (a) **house** (a) **flower** (an) **idea** (an) **accident**

You can use **one/two/three** (etc.) + *countable nouns* (you can *count* them):



one **car**



two **cars**



three **men**



four **houses**

Countable nouns can be *singular* (= one) or *plural* (= two or more):

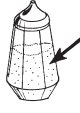
*singular:*    **a car**        **my car**        **the car** etc.  
*plural:*        **cars**            **two cars**        **the cars**        **some cars**        **many cars** etc.

Uncountable nouns

For example: **water**    **air**    **rice**    **salt**    **plastic**    **money**    **music**    **tennis**



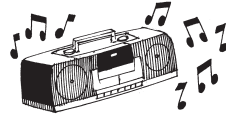
**water**



**salt**



**money**



**music**

You *cannot* say **one/two/three** (etc.) + these things: ~~one water~~    ~~two musics~~

Uncountable nouns have only *one* form:

**money**    the **money**    my **money**    some **money**    much **money** etc.

## I have ... / I've got ...

You can say **I have** or **I've got**, **he has** or **he's got**:

I	<b>have</b>
we	
you	
they	
he	<b>has</b>
she	
it	

OR

I	<b>have got</b>	(I've got)
we		(we've got)
you		(you've got)
they		(they've got)
he	<b>has got</b>	(he's got)
she		(she's got)
it		(it's got)

OR



# I am doing (present continuous)

**am/is/are + -ing** = something is happening *now*:

I'm **working**  
 she's **wearing** a hat  
 they're **playing** football  
 I'm **not watching** television

past ————— NOW ————— future

- Please be quiet. I'm **working**. (= I'm working now)
- Look at Sue! She's **wearing** her new hat. (= she is wearing it now)
- The weather is nice at the moment. It's **not raining**.
- 'Where are the children?' 'They're **playing** in the park.'
- (on the phone) We're **having** dinner now. Can you phone again later?
- You can turn off the television. I'm **not watching** it.

## I'm going to ...

**I'm going to** (do something)



She **is going to watch** TV this evening.

We use **am/is/are going to...** for the *future*:

I	<b>am</b>	(not) <b>going to</b>	do ...
he/she/it	<b>is</b>		drink ...
we/you/they	<b>are</b>		watch ...

<b>am</b>	I	<b>going to</b>	buy ... ?
<b>is</b>	he/she/it		eat ... ?
<b>are</b>	we/you/they		wear ... ?

*positive*

I we you they	<b>work</b> <b>like</b> <b>do</b> <b>have</b>
he she it	<b>works</b> <b>likes</b> <b>does</b> <b>has</b>

*negative*

I we you they	<b>do not</b> <b>(don't)</b>	work like do have
he she it	<b>does not</b> <b>(doesn't)</b>	

We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

- I **like** big cities.
- The shops **open** at 9 o'clock and **close** at 5.30.
- Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 and **finishes** at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- The Earth **goes** round the Sun.
- I **drink** coffee but I **don't drink** tea.
- Sue **drinks tea** but she **doesn't drink** coffee.
- You **don't work** very hard.
- We **don't watch** television very often.
- The weather is usually nice. It **doesn't rain** very often.
- Gerry and Linda **don't know** many people.

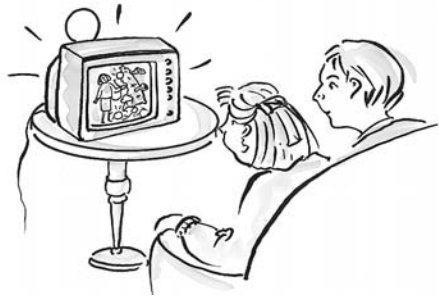
**do/does** + *subject* + *infinitive*

Where	<b>Do</b>	you	<b>work</b>	in the evening?
How often	<b>Do</b>	your friends	<b>live</b>	near here?
What	<b>Does</b>	Chris	<b>play</b>	tennis?
How much	<b>do</b>	your parents	<b>live?</b>	
	<b>do</b>	you	<b>wash</b>	your hair?
	<b>does</b>	this word	<b>mean?</b>	
	<b>does</b>	it	<b>cost</b>	to fly to Rome?



They **watch** television every evening.  
(present simple)

They **watched** television yesterday evening.  
(past simple)



**watched** is the *past simple*:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	<b>watched</b>
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We use **did** in past simple negatives and questions:

*infinitive*

*positive*

*negative*

*question*

play
start
watch
have
see
do
go

I	<b>played</b>
we	<b>started</b>
you	<b>watched</b>
they	<b>had</b>
he	<b>saw</b>
she	<b>did</b>
it	<b>went</b>

I		play
we		start
you		watch
they	<b>did not</b>	have
he	<b>(didn't)</b>	see
she		do
it		go

	I	play?
	we	start?
	you	watch?
<b>did</b>	they	have?
	he	see?
	she	do?
	it	go?

- I **played** tennis yesterday but I **didn't win**.
- '**Did you do** the shopping?' 'No, I **didn't have** time.'
- We **went** to the cinema but we **didn't enjoy** the film.

*Questions*

**did** + *subject* + *infinitive*

What	<b>Did</b>	your sister	<b>phone</b>	you?
How	<b>did</b>	you	<b>do</b>	yesterday evening?
Where	<b>did</b>	the accident	<b>happen?</b>	
		your parents	<b>go</b>	for their holiday?

*short answers*

Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	<b>did.</b>
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No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	<b>didn't.</b>
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- '**Did you** see Joe yesterday?' 'No, I **didn't**.'
- '**Did it** rain on Sunday?' 'Yes, **it did**.'
- '**Did Helen** come to the party?' 'No, **she didn't**.'
- '**Did your parents** have a good holiday?' 'Yes, **they did**.'



# old/nice/beautiful etc. (adjectives)

adjective + noun (nice day / blue eyes etc.)

adjective + noun  
It's a **nice** **day** today.  
Laura has got **brown** **eyes**.  
There's a very **old** **bridge** in this village.  
Do you like **Italian** **food**?

be (am/is/was etc.) + adjective

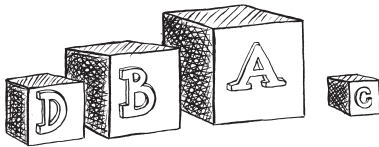
- The weather **is nice** today.
- These flowers **are** very **beautiful**.
- **Are** you **cold**? Shall I close the window?



look/feel/smell/taste/sound + adjective



## the oldest the most expensive



Box A is **bigger than** Box B.

Box A is **bigger than** all the other boxes.

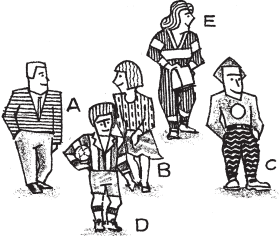
Box A is **the biggest** box.

**Bigger / older / more** expensive etc.  
are *comparative* forms

**Biggest / oldest / most** expensive etc.  
are *superlative* forms.

# under behind between etc. (prepositions)

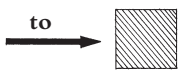

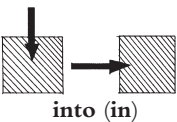
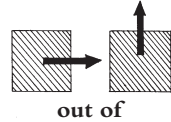
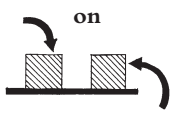
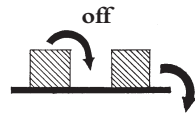

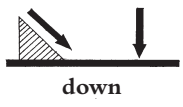
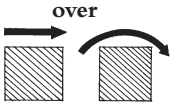
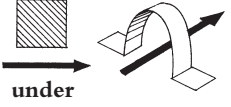
next to (or beside) / between / in front of / behind



A is **next to** B. or A is **beside** B.  
 B is **between** A and C.  
 D is **in front of** B.  
 E is **behind** B.

*also*  
 A is **on the left**.  
 C is **on the right**.  
 B is **in the middle** (of the group).

# up over under etc. (prepositions)

 <p>to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jane is going <b>to</b> France next week.</li> <li>We walked <b>from</b> the hotel <b>to</b> the station.</li> </ul>	 <p>from</p>
 <p>into (in)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A man came <b>out of</b> the house and got <b>into</b> a car.</li> </ul>	 <p>out of</p>
 <p>on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Don't put your feet <b>on</b> the table.</li> <li>Please take your feet <b>off</b> the table.</li> <li>We got <b>on</b> the bus in Princes Street.</li> </ul>	 <p>off</p>
 <p>up</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We walked <b>up</b> the hill to the house.</li> <li>Be careful! Don't fall <b>down</b> the stairs.</li> </ul>	 <p>down</p>
 <p>over</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plane flew <b>over</b> the mountains.</li> <li>I jumped <b>over</b> the wall into the garden.</li> </ul>	 <p>under</p>



He **can play** the piano.

**can + infinitive (can do / can play / can come etc.):**

I/we/you/they he/she/it }	<b>can</b> <b>cannot (can't)</b>	<b>do</b> <b>play</b> <b>see</b> <b>come etc.</b>
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<b>can</b>	I/we/you/they he/she/it	<b>do?</b> <b>play?</b> <b>see?</b> <b>come? etc.</b>
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**I can** do something = I *know how* to do it or *it is possible* for me to do it:

- I **can play** the piano. My brother **can play** the piano too.
- Sarah **can speak** Italian but she **can't speak** Spanish.
- 'Can you **swim**?' 'Yes, but I'm not a very good swimmer.'
- 'Can you **change** twenty pounds?' 'I'm sorry, I **can't**.'
- I'm having a party next week but Paul and Jenny **can't come**.

# List of irregular verbs

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
be	<b>was/were</b>	<b>been</b>
become	<b>became</b>	<b>become</b>
begin	<b>began</b>	<b>begun</b>
bite	<b>bit</b>	<b>bitten</b>
blow	<b>blew</b>	<b>blown</b>
break	<b>broke</b>	<b>broken</b>
bring	<b>brought</b>	<b>brought</b>
build	<b>built</b>	<b>built</b>
buy	<b>bought</b>	<b>bought</b>
catch	<b>caught</b>	<b>caught</b>
choose	<b>chose</b>	<b>chosen</b>
come	<b>came</b>	<b>come</b>
cost	<b>cost</b>	<b>cost</b>
cut	<b>cut</b>	<b>cut</b>
do	<b>did</b>	<b>done</b>
draw	<b>drew</b>	<b>drawn</b>
drink	<b>drank</b>	<b>drunk</b>
drive	<b>drove</b>	<b>driven</b>
eat	<b>ate</b>	<b>eaten</b>
fall	<b>fell</b>	<b>fallen</b>
feel	<b>felt</b>	<b>felt</b>
fight	<b>fought</b>	<b>fought</b>
find	<b>found</b>	<b>found</b>
fly	<b>flew</b>	<b>flown</b>
forget	<b>forgot</b>	<b>forgotten</b>
get	<b>got</b>	<b>got</b>
give	<b>gave</b>	<b>given</b>
go	<b>went</b>	<b>gone</b>
grow	<b>grew</b>	<b>grown</b>
hang	<b>hung</b>	<b>hung</b>
have	<b>had</b>	<b>had</b>
hear	<b>heard</b>	<b>heard</b>
hit	<b>hit</b>	<b>hit</b>
hold	<b>held</b>	<b>held</b>
hurt	<b>hurt</b>	<b>hurt</b>
keep	<b>kept</b>	<b>kept</b>
know	<b>knew</b>	<b>known</b>
leave	<b>left</b>	<b>left</b>
lend	<b>lent</b>	<b>lent</b>

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
let	<b>let</b>	<b>let</b>
lie	<b>lay</b>	<b>lain</b>
lose	<b>lost</b>	<b>lost</b>
make	<b>made</b>	<b>made</b>
mean	<b>meant</b>	<b>meant</b>
meet	<b>met</b>	<b>met</b>
pay	<b>paid</b>	<b>paid</b>
put	<b>put</b>	<b>put</b>
read /ri:d/*	<b>read /red/*</b>	<b>read /red/*</b>
ride	<b>rode</b>	<b>ridden</b>
ring	<b>rang</b>	<b>rung</b>
rise	<b>rose</b>	<b>risen</b>
run	<b>ran</b>	<b>run</b>
say	<b>said</b>	<b>said</b>
see	<b>saw</b>	<b>seen</b>
sell	<b>sold</b>	<b>sold</b>
send	<b>sent</b>	<b>sent</b>
shine	<b>shone</b>	<b>shone</b>
shoot	<b>shot</b>	<b>shot</b>
show	<b>showed</b>	<b>shown</b>
shut	<b>shut</b>	<b>shut</b>
sing	<b>sang</b>	<b>sung</b>
sit	<b>sat</b>	<b>sat</b>
sleep	<b>slept</b>	<b>slept</b>
speak	<b>spoke</b>	<b>spoken</b>
spend	<b>spent</b>	<b>spent</b>
stand	<b>stood</b>	<b>stood</b>
steal	<b>stole</b>	<b>stolen</b>
swim	<b>swam</b>	<b>swum</b>
take	<b>took</b>	<b>taken</b>
teach	<b>taught</b>	<b>taught</b>
tell	<b>told</b>	<b>told</b>
think	<b>thought</b>	<b>thought</b>
throw	<b>threw</b>	<b>thrown</b>
understand	<b>understood</b>	<b>understood</b>
wake	<b>woke</b>	<b>woken</b>
wear	<b>wore</b>	<b>worn</b>
win	<b>won</b>	<b>won</b>
write	<b>wrote</b>	<b>written</b>