# - Easy list of English Grammar Terms -

Here is a list of all the basic grammar terms you should know before starting to learn english. It will be useful for beginners as well as advanced learners. All the grammatical terms are explained with examples.

## ADVERB

An adverb adds information, for example when, where and how something happens:

- *We talked about it **yesterday**.*
- *I'll wait **here**.*
- *Read the text **carefully**.*

## ADVERB OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of frequency describes the frequency at which something happens:

- *I **usually** eat at home.*
- *These lessons are **often** very boring.*

## AUXILIARY VERB

*Be*, *Do* and *Have* are used with other verbs to form passive times and forms. They are auxiliary verbs:

- *I**'m** not working tomorrow.*
- *What **did** she say ?*
- *The conference **has been** canceled.*

## GERUND

A gerund is a form ending in *-ing* of a verb used as a noun:

- *Smok**ing** is not allowed at the back of the bar.*
- *I'm not keen on fly**ing**.*

## INFINITIVE

An infinitive is the basis of a verb (*come, go*, etc ...). It is used with or without '*to*':

- *This book is hard **to understand**.*

- *I'd like **to book** a table for eight o'clock.*
- *I must **finish** my homeworks today.*

# MODAL VERB

A modal verb is a verb like *might, can* or *should*. It is used to express possibilities, ask permission, give advice, etc.

- ***Can** we meet later this afternoon ?*
- *We **should** improve our english.*
- *They **might** think the house is too old.*

# PHRASAL VERBS

A phrasal verb is composed in two parts: a verb (for exemple '*look*') followed by an adverb or a preposition (for exemple '*after*'). When used together, they often have a completely different meaning:

- *He's **looking after** the children.*
- *She **looked** the word **up** in her dictionnary.*

# PREPOSITION

A preposition is used to connect and describe the relationship between a noun and a pronoun. Some common prepositions are: *in, on, around, above, between, inside, near, for, with ...*

- *He swam **across** the river.*
- *This movie is **about** the second World War.*

# PRONOUN

A pronoun takes the place of a name:

- *The hotel is good but **it's** too far from the airport.*
- *That's my boss. Have you met **him** ?*