

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Master in 30 Days

A step by step guide for a strong English Foundation



**Learn
English**

Xyli C. Gonzales

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Introduction

The historical backdrop of English punctuations starts late in the sixteenth century with the Pamphlet for Grammar by William Bullokar. In the early works, the structure and standards of English punctuation were stood out from those of Latin.

English punctuation is the structure of expressions in the English dialect. This incorporates the structure of words, expressions, statements and sentences.

English is thought to be a standout amongst the most essential dialects on the planet. There are numerous reasons why English is so critical. One reason is that English is talked as the main dialect in numerous nations. There are 104 nations where English is talked as the principal dialect.

Albeit English is the dialect of such a variety of nations, more individuals on the planet communicate in Mandarin Chinese as their first dialect. Mandarin Chinese is talked in sixteen nations.

Indeed, even in nations where English is not the local dialect, individuals use it for business and tourism. English is utilized for these reasons as a part of generally nations. English is viewed as the business dialect. English is the official dialect of the United Nations. English is likewise the official dialect of carriers and airplane terminals. All aircraft pilots that fly to different nations must have the capacity to communicate in English.

There are various types of English like British English, Canadian English and American English. These are not separate dialects. They are tongues. A vernacular is the route individuals in a specific spot talk their local dialect. In one spot, individuals may have a name they get a kick out of the chance to use for something that is not utilized as a part of somewhere else. For instance: In Britain, they call the building where a movie is viewed a silver screen. In America, they call it a theater. This is only an alternate method for discussing the same thing. Both of the words silver screen and theater are English words, and can be utilized to portray a building where movies are watched, so both of these words are right. Remember that any type of English that you learn is great. There are no better forms of English. There are just diverse ones.

My part is your aide and translator on a voyage through the vital piece of your brain which we call your linguistic use, I guarantee that it will work for you, obviously there is a condition: it will just work on the off chance that you have influence. Comprehension is at the heart of the book. This book is a comprehensive reference on the subject of English Grammar. It is organized into easy to master lessons with examples that are easy to

understand. The working formula is to use just 30 minutes of your time every day for only 30 days in order to achieve our goal of mastering the topics. Do not skip the examples and exercises. It is also good to practice daily what you have learned when writing like articles, reports and in your daily conversations.

Take charge and be on your way to mastering the English Language.



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Table of Contents

Chapter I English Grammar

Day 1 Two Methods of Learning Grammar

Sentence

Part of Sentences

Sentence Fragment

Four Basic Sentence Structures

Chapter II Parts of Speech

Day 2 A. Nouns

Different Kinds of Nouns

Three Properties of Nouns

Fifteen Rules in forming the singular and plural noun

Exercise

Rules in Forming Possession



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Day 3 B. Pronoun

Five kinds of Pronoun

Forms of the Personal Pronouns

Day 4 Possessive Pronoun

Classification of Gender

Exercise: Pronouns and Antecedents

Day 5 C. Verbs

Forms of Verbs

Four Kinds of Verbs

Three Parts of Verbs (The principal)

Day 6 Tenses of verbs

Six Basic forms (tenses of verbs)

Day 7 Six tenses of the verb TO BE

Six Tenses of the Regular Verb CARE

Six Tenses of the Irregular Verb EAT

Day 8 Six Tenses in Progressive Forms of Verbs

Day 9 Two group of Verbs

Verb CARE

Exercise: Tense Usage

Day 10 Thirty Basic Rules in Subject-Verb Agreement and Grammar

Day 11 Verbs: Voice

Moods of Verb

English Modals

Day 12 Agreement of Subject and Verb

Exercise

Agreement of Verb with Compound Subject

Agreement with Collective Nouns

Agreement of Verbs with Indefinite Pronouns

Day 13 Special Cases of Agreement

Day 14 Complements

Complements of Action Verbs

Complements of Linking Verbs

Day 15 D. Prepositions

Two Groups of Prepositions

Day 16E.Cases of Nouns and Pronouns

Three Cases in English

Cases of Nouns

Cases of Pronouns

Possessive Case of Nouns and Pronouns

Day 17Adjectives

Three Uses of Adjectives

Kinds of Adjectives

Pronouns as Adjectives

Day 18Adjectives have Comparison



Day 19G. Adverbs

Kinds of Adverb

Degree of Comparison

Day 20Preposition

Prepositional phrases

Types of Prepositional Phrase

The Correct Use of Prepositions

Day 21I. Conjunctions

Types of Conjunctions

Exercise2: Prepositions and Conjunctions

J. Interjections

Chapter IIIClauses

Day 22Two Kinds of Clauses

Types of Dependent Clauses

Adverbial clauses

Subordinate Conjunctions

Kinds of Adverbial Clause

Exercise: Error Detection

Subordinate Conjunction commonly used in adverbial clause of the various types

Day 232. Adjective Clauses

Restrictive and Nonrestrictive Clause

Noun Clauses

Noun Clauses Function

Chapter Classifying Sentences based on Clauses

Day 24 Using Comma and Semicolon



Chapter Verbal's

Day 25 Three Verb Form of Verbal

Participle verbal

Four kinds of Participles

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Day 26 Verbal Analogy Tests

Two Distinct types of knowledge

Principles of Taking Verbal Analogy Tests

Exercise: Verbal Analogy and Relationship

Day 27B. Gerunds

Infinitives

Split Infinitives

Chapter VI Punctuation

Day 28 Types of Punctuation

1. Period

2. Question Mark

3. Exclamation Mark

4. Quotation Mark

5. Apostrophe

Day 29 6. Comma

7. Colon

8. Semicolon

9. Parenthesis

10. Dash

Day 30 Capitalizations

List of Troublesome Words

Answer Key

Conclusion



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Chapter I

English Grammar

Day 1



**“That is a good book which is opened
With expectation and close
In profit”**

-Amos Bronson Alcott-

English Grammar

English Grammar is related to expressing words in their singular and plural forms.

Grammar refers to a systematic set of rules of a language. And structure of a language, like its skeleton. It is important for language learners to understand the rules of grammar, because if you use or order words incorrectly, your sentences will not make sense.

Two Methods of Learning Grammar

By using language or by learning the rules one by one. Applying them. (Most people use both methods together.). Grammar tells us how to put a sentence together and the order a sentence should have. Different languages have different grammar. People have studied English grammar for a long time. Many of its rules have not changed for hundreds of years, but some rules are changing because the way people use English grammar is changing.

Sentence

A **Sentence** is a linguistic unit consisting of one or more words that are grammatically linked, and expresses a complete thought. It can include words grouped, meaningfully to express a statement, question, exclamation, request, and command or suggest

Part of Sentences

Subject is a person, place, thing, or idea doing or being something.

Predicate describes the subject.

Subject	Predicate
The lion	roared
He	writes well
She	enjoys going to the cinema
The girl in the blue dress	arrived late

Sentence Fragment

Sentence fragment is not a complete sentence, never have independent clause, but instead are dependent clauses or phrase.

Fragment can masquerade real sentences because they begin with a capital letter and end with the period. It lacks the subject and the predicate even both the subject and the predicate.

Where to find the sentence fragments

Sentence Fragments usually appear before and after the independent clauses to which they belong.

* When we got in the car. We rolled down the windows.

“When we got in the car” are a sentence fragment and a dependent clause. It clearly belongs to the independent clause that follows it and should be rewritten like this:

* When we got in the car, we rolled down the windows.

* We rolled down the windows when we got in the car.

Declarative Sentence states a fact or an argument and it ends in the period.

* There are ten million people at risk.

* I am no wine connoisseur, but I know what I like.

* Manila is the capital of Philippines.

Interrogative Sentence asks a question. It ends with the question mark (?).

* Where do you live?

* Can you find my umbrella?

Imperative Sentence is a command or a polite request. It ends with an exclamation mark (!) or it ends with a period. The subject is usually left out and is understood to be ‘you’.

- * Please bring my umbrella.
- * You clear the road at once!

Exclamatory Sentence expresses excitement, conveys a strong feeling or sudden emotion. It ends with an exclamation mark (!).

- * You’ve broken my umbrella!
- * She is the thief!
- * That is beautiful!



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Four Basic Sentence Structures

1. **Simple Sentence** is a sentence with only one independent clause. It is referred to as ‘independent’ because, while it might be a part of command or complex sentence, it can also stand by itself as a complete sentence.

Simple Sentence has the most basic elements that make it sentence: a subject, a verb, and a complete thought.

- * The struggle is eternal.
- * Joy waited for the train.
- * The train was late. (“the train”- subject, “was”-verb)
- * Ann and Joyce took the bus. (“Ann and Joyce”- compound subject, “took”-verb)

Compound Sentence is a sentence that contains at least two independent clauses connected to one another with a coordinating conjunction.

Coordinating conjunction is easy to remember if you think the words “FAN BOYS”.

For

And

Not

But

Or

Yet

So



* Joy waited for the train, **but** the train was late.

* Ann and Joyce arrived at the bus station before noon, **and** they left on the bus
Before I arrived.

* Ann and Joyce left on the bus before I arrived, **so** I did not see them at the bus
Station.

Complex Sentence is a sentence that contains an independent clause and at least one or more dependent clause.

Dependent Clause is similar to an independent clause, or complete sentence, but it lacks one of the elements that would make it a complete sentence.

Dependent Clauses:

* Because Ann and Joyce arrived at the bus station before noon

* While she waited at the train station

* After they left on the bus

Dependent clauses such as those above cannot stand alone as a statement, but they can be added to an independent clause to form a complex sentence.

Dependent clauses begin with subordinating conjunction:

After	although	as	because
Before	even though	if	since
Though	unless	until	when
Whenever	whereas	while	wherever

Complex sentence are often more effective than compound sentence because a compound sentence indicates clearer and more specific relationship between the main parts of the sentence.

The word ‘*before*’, for instance, tells readers that one thing occurs before another.

The word ‘*although*’, conveys more complex relationship than a word such as ‘and’ conveys.

Periodic Sentence is used to refer to a complex sentence beginning with a dependent clause and ending with an independent clause, in “While she waited at the train station, Joy realized that the train was late.”

Periodic sentences can be especially effective because the completed thought occurs at the end of it, so the first part of the sentence can be build up to the meaning that comes at the end.

Compound-Complex Sentence is a sentence with two or more independent clause and at least one dependent clause. It combines the compound and the complex sentence.

The “compound” part means that it has two or more complete sentences.

The “complex” part means that it has at least one incomplete sentence.

*His blue eyes were light, bright and sparkling behind half-mooned spectacles, and his nose was very long and crooked, as though it had been broken at least twice.



Chapter II

Parts of Speech

Day 2



“Speech is power:
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Speech is to persuade
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To convert... To compel.”

-Ralph Waldo Emerson-

Parts of Speech

Part of Speech in English Language, words can be considered as the smallest elements that have distinctive meaning. Based on their use and functions, words are categorized into several types or parts of speech. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

A. Nouns

A **Noun** tells you what you are talking about.

Nouns are names of persons, places, events, things, measures of times, action, quality and ideas.

Ron	Friend	Puppy	Dentist
Dog	Stone	Computer	Plants
Picture	Province	lawyer	Table
Christmas	Freedom	Courage	Honor
Beauty	Dancing	Climbing	Speaking
Inch	Year	Philippines	Day

Different Kinds of Nouns

1. **Proper Nouns** are specific and are written in capital letter. It refers to a particular person, place or thing.

2. **Common Nouns** are general, refer to a class of people, places and things. Opposite of proper noun.

Common Noun	Proper Noun
Girl	Joybel
Country	Philippines
Day	Friday
Doctor	Dr. Angue
Teacher	Jaynel

3. **Collective Nouns** refer to nouns that are made up, not by single word, but by a group of words, persons, animals or things.

4. **Mass Noun** is the opposite of count noun.

Mass noun is also called non-countable nouns, and they need to have “counters” to qualify them.

Collective Noun	Mass Noun
Team	hair
Crowd	sugar
Organization	water
Family	sand
Class	stars

5. **Concrete Nouns** exist in the physical world.

6. **Abstract Nouns** refer to ideas and feelings.

Concrete Noun	Abstract Noun
Flower	love
Chair	independence
Bag	honesty
Man	freedom
Lion	friendship

7. **Count Noun**- it refers to anything that is countable, and has a singular and plural form.

Kitten	video	ball
--------	-------	------

Three Properties of Nouns

1. Number of nouns (Singular and Plural)

A. **Singular**- if the noun is only one, when a noun is refers to one person, place or ting.

B. **Plural** -if it is two or more, a noun refers to more than one person, place, or thing.

Fifteen rules in forming the singular and plural noun:

A. Most nouns add the letter **s** to the singular to form the plural.

Singular	Plural
Coin	Coins
Student	Students
Cake	Cakes
Cat	Cats
Egg	Eggs

B. Add **es** to nouns ending in a hissing sound (s, ch, sh, x or z)

Singular	Plural
Class	Classes
Church	Churches
Wish	Wishes
Tax	Taxes
Quiz	Quizzes

C. Most nouns ending in **f** of **fe** change **f** to **ve** before ending **s**.

Singular	Plural
Calf	calves
Knife	knives
Leaf	leaves
Thief	thieves
Wife	Wives

D. Most nouns ending in **y** preceded by a consonant sound change **y** to **i** and add **es**.

Singular	Plural
City	Cities
Lady	Ladies
Reply	Replies
Mystery	Mysteries
Prophecy	Prophecies

E. Nouns ending in **y** after a vowel add **s**.

Singular	Plural
Key	Keys
Valley	valleys
Monkey	Monkeys

F. Some nouns ending in **o** preceded by a consonant add **es**.

Singular	Plural
Grotto	Grottoes
Tomato	Tomatoes

Hero	Heroes
Mango	Mangoes
Zero	Zeroes

G. Some nouns add **en** or change the vowel or remain unchanged.

Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen
Child	Children
Sheep	Sheep

H. Nouns ending in an **o** that is preceded by a vowel form the plural by adding **s**.

Singular	Plural
Patio	Patios
Rodeo	Rodeos
Cargo	Cargos
Motto	Mottos

I. Most compound nouns add **s** or **es** to the principal words of the compound.

Singular	Plural
Bookcase	Bookcases
Runner up	Runner ups
Handful	Handfuls

J. A few nouns are plural in form but singular in meaning.

Singular	Plural
Statistics	Mathematics
Economics	News

K. Some nouns form the plural by a change in the vowel, and sometimes the consonant.

Singular	Plural
Foot	Feet
Goose	Geese
Louse	Lice
Tooth	Teeth
Woman	Women

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L. Some nouns have the same form for both singular and plural.

Singular	Plural
Aircraft	Aircraft
Means	means
Series	series
Headquarters	headquarters
Crossroads	Crossroads

M. You just have to be familiar with the different ways that titles are made plural.

Singular	Plural
-----------------	---------------

Miss	Misses
Mr.	Messrs.
Mrs.	No plural (sometimes Mesdames)
Madam	Mesdames

N. Words taken from foreign languages usually retain their plural form.

Singular	Plural
Crisis	Crises
Bacterium	Bacteria
Criterion	criteria
Phenomenon	Phenomena
Alumna	Alumnae (Feminine)

O. Adding the apostrophe (') and s forms the plural of numbers, letters, signs, and symbols.

Your card shows many grades of 1's.

If your grades will be converted to our system, you will have a lot of A's.

2. Gender means sex

A. **Masculine** refers to male

Father

Nephew

Priest

B. **Feminine** refers to female

Mother

Seamstress

Daughter

C. **Common** refers to either male or female

Cousin

Teacher

Friend

D. **Neuter** has no sex at all

Chair

Book

Car

Special feminine nouns



School	Ship
Country	Nature

Exercise:

Give the masculine or feminine gender of the following:

1. Duke
2. Boar
6. Lad
7. Emperor

- 3. Indian 8. Doe
- 4. Baron 9. Landlord
- 5. Fox 10. Aviatrix

3. Cases of Nouns

A. **Nominative**- if the noun is used as the subject, noun of address, predicate noun or appositive.

- * Jennilyn looks pretty in her red dress.
- * Maika, come and get your toys.
- * The winner in the oratorical contest is Jolina
- * Dr. Lucena, our new professor, discusses the lesson well.

B. **Objective**- if the noun is used as direct object, indirect object or object of preposition.

- * The students are playing volleyball.
- * Leonardo sent Martha a love letter.
- * The concert was held in the park.

C. **Possessive** shows possession or ownership.

Rules in forming possession

A. Singular nouns added apostrophe and s ('s) for singular possessive, plural noun add apostrophe alone.

Girl's	Girls'
Student's	Students'

B. Those nouns that do not end with s, add's to the plural forms.

Oxen's	Deer's
Women's	

C. Add only an Apostrophe at the end of a proper noun ending in s or z.

Reyes'	Sanchez'
Perez'	

D. Of phrase is placed after a noun.

The dresses of a girl

The daughter of the president

In case of an inanimate object, the prepositional phrase with of is used. Noun-noun compounds are also used.

(Of phrase) (Noun-noun compound)

The gate of the garage	Garage gate
The roof of the house	House roof

Thing, places and concepts are often followed by of phrase to indicate association, measure or person.

A box of candy

A cup of sugar

The town of Manila

Certain possessive forms of noun denote time, distance, measure and value.

A day's work

A week's wage

An hour's rest

Uncountable noun



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Accommodation	Luggage	Cutlery
Advice	Mail	Dust
Ammunition	Personnel	Elite
Artillery	Scenery	Equipment
Behavior	Furniture	Staff
Blame	Information	
Chalk	Jewelry	

Day 3

“Language, as well as the faculty of speech,

Was the immediate

Gift of God.”

-Noah Webster-

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Pronoun

Pronouns are words that are used in place of nouns, or pronouns are noun substitutes.

Antecedent of the pronoun is the noun to which a pronoun refers. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in gender, person and number.

I	She	Several	This
My	That	Other	
Mine	Hers	These	Another
Me	Anybody	It	Those
We	Everybody	Its	All
He	They	Our	Any

Nobody	their	Ours	both
Somebody	us	each	theirs
No one	them	you	either
Someone	yours	which	neither
Everyone	your	what	few
One	many	who	whoever
His	whose	none	whosoever
Him	whom	some	anyone

Five kinds of Pronoun



1. **Personal pronoun** can refer to the person speaking, the person being spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.

All the personal pronouns, with the exception of the pronoun *it*, refer to persons. Be careful with personal pronouns and learn how to use their various forms. They can be most troublesome if you are not aware of their proper use.

Number	Person	Nominative	Objective Case	Possessive Case
Singular	1st person	I	me	my, mine
	2nd person	you	you	your, yours
	3rd person	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, hers
Plural	1st person	me	us	our, ours
	2nd person	you	you	your, yours
	3rd person	they	them	their, theirs

Forms of the Personal Pronouns

A. **First person-** personal pronouns referring to the speaker:

Singular	Plural
I	we
My	our
Mine	ours
Me	us

B. **Second person-** personal pronouns referring to the person spoken to:

Singular and Plural are similar: you, your, yours

C. **Third person-** personal pronouns referring to the persons or things spoken of:

Singular	Plural
He	they
His	their
Him	theirs
She	them
Hers	
It	
Its	

Compound personal pronoun sometimes is called personal pronouns. When the word "self" or "selves" are added to certain forms of the personal pronoun

Myself	herself
Yourself	ourselves
Himself	yourselves
Itself	themselves

2. **Interrogative pronouns** introduce questions.

What	which	who
Whom	whose	

* Which province do you prefer to visit?

* What are your plans for the weekend?



3. **Demonstrative pronouns** point out specific persons, places, or things.

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This- points out near object (singular)

These- points out near objects (plural)

That- points out far object (singular)

Those- points out far objects (plural)

The pronouns *this* (singular) and *these* (plural) are used to refer to the person or thing present, nearby, or just mentioned.

On the other hand, you see *that* and *those* to refer to the person or thing farther removed or less obvious.

4. **Indefinite pronouns** do not point out particular persons, places, or things.

Singular	Plural	Singular or Plural
Another	both	all
Anybody	few	any
Anyone	many	more
Either	others	most
No	several	none
Not	some	

Every

Not only

Each

Everybody

Everyone

Many a one

Nobody

No one

Neither

One

Other

Someone

Somebody



5. **Relative pronouns** connect groups of words to another idea in the same sentence. That, which, who, whom, and whose are relative pronouns.

Who is used when the antecedent is a person.

That is used to refer to either persons or things.

Day 4

“A difficult situation can be handled in two ways:

We can either do something to change it,

Or face it.

If we can do something,

Then why worry and get upset over it- just change it.

If there is nothing we can do, again,

Why worry and get upset over it?

Things will not get better with anger and worry.”

-Shantideva-

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns can also show ownership just like nouns.

* This is *my* car.

* Is that *your* car?

1. Use the correct form of the personal possessive pronouns and do not use an apostrophe to indicate possessions:

My	mine
Your	yours
His	hers
It's	ours
Theirs	whose

* The Commission on Election failed to publish its findings.

The word "*its*" is not a contraction between the words it and is.

The word is used to convey the idea that the Commission on Election owns the findings.

We can say then that *its* is a personal possessive pronoun.

It's a lovely guitar.

The word *it's* in the sentence is a contraction of the words it and is. Moreover, there is no idea of ownership being expressed.

Thus, *it's* is not a possessive pronoun.

2. It is necessary to use the apostrophe and *s* to show the possessive forms of indefinite pronoun others, the *apostrophe* is added at the end of *s* without adding an additional *s*.

Anyone's job	someone's key
Everybody's car	each one's privilege
One's relatives	other's affairs (singular other)
Another's books	others' affairs (plural others)

A pronoun must agree with its antecedent as to person, number, and gender.

Classification of Gender (according to distinctions in sex)



Masculine gender- he, him, father, son

B. Feminine gender- she, her, daughter, sister

C. Common gender- child, adult, cousin, neighbor

D. Neuter gender- computer, desk, mirror, bus

4. When the pronouns *all*, *any*, *some*, and *none* refer to a number, they are generally regarded as plural. When they refer to quantity or to a mass, they are regarded as singular.

* *All* were waiting *their* turn. (*All* is plural)

* There is no bread in the box. *All* of it has been eaten. (*All* is singular)

A compound antecedent can be two antecedents connected by *and*.

The coach and the players agreed on *their* game plan. (The pronoun "*their*" to a compound antecedent made up of the words coach and the layers.)

5. In a compound antecedent, if both antecedents are singular and refer to different persons or things, the compound antecedent is considered to the plural.

This also true if at least one of the antecedents is plural. The pronoun that refers to the compound antecedent must also be plural.

* Francis and his father postponed *their* trip.

6. In the compound antecedent, if both antecedents making up the compound antecedent are singular and refer to the same person or thing, the compound antecedent is considered to be singular. The pronoun that refers to the compound antecedent must also be singular.

* The judge and executioner abhor his duties. (If the *judge* is also the *executioner* then the compound antecedent is considered to be singular. In this case, the pronoun *his* agrees with its antecedent in number.)

7. Collective noun is singular when they designate a group acting as a unit. They are plural when the members that make up the group are acting independently. The pronoun must then agree with its antecedent as to number.

Collective noun names a group of individual persons or things. It can take a singular form, although it is made up of two or more persons or things, if the collective noun acts as a unit.

Audience	class
Crowd	family
Jury	team

Exercise: Pronouns and Antecedents

1. The class was divided in (its, their) opinion of the new president of the university.
2. (Who, Whom) is speaking please?
3. She and (I, me) volunteered to go to Bora cay Beach to see the white sand.
4. It was (they, them) who persuaded us to see a fortune teller.
5. They wanted (us, we) girls to prepare the food for the party.
6. He is willing to hire (whoever, whomever) comes first.
7. That was (she, her) calling in the telephone.
8. Don't mind (my, me) complaining.
9. (It's, its) a fact; Paula is shorter than Tinting and (I, me).
10. Everyone must keep (himself, themselves) busy.



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Day 5

**“Do not. Do to others what you will not
Want them to do to you.”**



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Verbs

Verbs are action words. they express state of being.

Run	interpret
Feel	are
Give	

Forms of Verbs

1. The base form: explain, listen, and eat
2. The s form or third person singular: explains, listens, eats
3. The "in" form or present participle: explaining, listening, eating
4. The past tense: explained, listened, ate

Four Kinds of Verbs

1. Regular Verbs form their past tense by the addition of d/ed to the base form. Regular verbs have the same form both for the past tense and the past participle.

Base Form	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle	Past and Past Participle
		(s-form)	(ing-form)
act	acts	acting	acted
erase	erases	erasing	erased
reach	reaches	reaching	reached

2. Irregular Verbs form their past tense and past participle in the different way.

3. Linking Verbs are used to link or join the subject with the word in the predicate which relates to the subject.

A. Verbs to be (am, is, are, was, and were) are the most commonly used linking verbs.

B. Verbs of the senses:

Become	sound	seem	remain	look
Smell	appear	feel	taste	hear

* My favorite subject is English.

* He looks great in his green jacket.

* My husband became a lawyer in 2016

4. Verb Phrase a verb be made up of a phrase instead of a single word, the verb form at the end of the verb phrase is always the principal verb.

The others are called auxiliary verbs or helping verbs.

List of commonly used auxiliary verbs

Am	have been	could
Is	had been	would
Are	has been	should
Was	shall	must
Were	will	should have
Will be	do	would have
Shall be	did	must have
Could be	does	should have been
Have	may	could have been

Has	can	must have been
Had		might

A. has}	
Have}	+ past participle
Had}	
B. do}	present tense plural
Does}	present tense singular
Did}	past tense singular/plural
C. will}	+ simple form of the verb
Shall}	(No <u>s</u> , No <u>d/ed</u> , No <u>ing</u>)

Three Parts of Verbs (The principal)

Present tense is used to express an action or condition that is occurring at the present time.

- * He *eats* bread.
- * The child *plays* basketball.
- * She *is* ill.

B. Past tense shows an action or condition in the past.

- * He *ate* bread.
- * The child *played* basketball.
- * She *was* ill.



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C. Past participle of the verb is a verb form that is used with *has*, *has* or *had* formed the perfect tenses.

- * He *has eaten* bread.
- * The child *had played* basketball with me.
- * She *had been* ill.

Day 6

**“Happiness is a perfume
You cannot pour on others
Without getting a few drops
On yourself.”**



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The Tenses of Verbs

A verb tense is a form of a verb that shows a time of action or a state of being.

Tense means time and it is a property of verbs.

Six Basic Forms (tenses of verbs)

Present tense shows an action presently or habitually happening, or a fact or general truth.

I. If the sentence expresses a permanent action.

* The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

II. If the sentence shows habitual action.

* He goes to church every Sunday.

III. If the sentence expresses an on-going action.

* The students are researching in the library now.

B. Past tense shows past action or a state or condition that occurred in the past.

* They transferred to a new building yesterday.

* They danced last night.

* Jannette recited the poem well.



C. the Past perfect tense denotes

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I. An action completed before another past action.

* He had left when I arrived. (In this case the first action uses the perfect tense while the second uses the simple past.)

II. A condition that was true in the past but is no longer at the time of speaking.

* She had seen that before.

D. Future tense- expresses an action that is yet to be done, or shows that something will happen or will be done in the future.

-a verb phrase using the auxiliary verbs will/shall+ the simple form of the verb.

- Am/is/are + going to

* Will you visit me tonight?

- * They will pass their project next month.
- * I shall return.
- * Mae Ann is going to Cebu next week.

E. The present perfect tense denotes

I. An action which started in the past and is continuing in the present. This tense uses has/have + the past participle of the main verb.

- * Cha-cha has eaten her dinner.
- * Don-don has submitted his project.

II. An action which is completed at the time of speaking.

- * I have just taken my examination.
- * I have gone to the school.



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F. The future perfect tense denotes.

I. An action that will be completed before another action.

- * Before I leave, Monique will have gone.

II. An action that will have completed at some definite future time.

- * By next week, the court will have decided on the case.
- * This tense uses shall/will + have and the past participle of the main verb.

Day 7

‘Look to this day.

**In its brief course lie all the verities
Of existence- Action, love, transience.**

Yesterday is but a dream,

And tomorrow veiled.

Love now!

In six tenses the verb to be is the most irregular and the most important verb in English language.

Six tenses of the verb TO BE

A. Present tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I am	we are
Second person	you are	you are
Third person	he, she, it is	they are

B. Past tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I was	we were

Second person	you were	you were
Third person	he, she, it was	they were

C. Future tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I shall be	we shall be
Second person	you will be	you will be
Third person	he, she, it will be	they will be

D. Present perfect tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I have been	we have been
Second person	you have been	you have been
Third person	he, she, it has been	they have been

E. Past perfect tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I had been	we had been
Second person	you had been	you had been
Third person	he, she, it had been	they had been

F. Future perfect tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I shall have been	we shall have been
Second person	you will have been	you will have been
Third person	he, she, it will have	they will have been

Six Tenses of the Regular Verb CARE

A. Present tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I care	we care
Second person	you care	you care
Third person	he, she, it care	they care

B. Past tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I cared	we cared
Second person	you cared	you cared
Third person	he, she, it cared	they cared

C. Future tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I shall care	we shall care
Second person	you will care	you will care
Third person	he, she, it will care	they will care

D. Present perfect tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I have cared	we have cared
Second person	you have cared	you have cared
Third person	he, she, it has cared	they have cared

E. Past perfect tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I had cared	we had cared
Second person	you had cared	you had cared
Third person	he, she, it had cared	they had cared

F. Future perfect tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I shall have cared	we shall have cared
Second person	you will have cared	you will have cared
Third person	he, she, it will have	they will have cared
	Cared	

Six Tenses of the Irregular Verb EAT

A. Present tense	Singular	Plural
-------------------------	-----------------	---------------

First person	I eat	we eat
Second person	you eat	you eat
Third person	he, she, it eat	they eat

B. Past tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I eat	we eat
Second person	you eat	you eat
Third person	he, she, it eat	they eat

C. Future tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I shall eat	we shall eat
Second person	you will eat	you will eat
Third person	he, she, it will eat	they will eat

D. Present perfect tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I have eaten	we have eaten
Second person	you have eaten	you have eaten
Third person	he, she, it has eaten	they have eaten

E. Past perfect tense	singular	Plural
First person	I had eaten	we had eaten
Second person	you had eaten	you had eaten
Third person	he, she, it had eaten	they had eaten

F. Future perfect tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I shall have eaten	we shall have eaten
Second person	you will have eaten	you will have eaten
Third person	he, she, it will have	they will have eaten
	Eaten	

Tenses must be consistent. If you start out with a verb in a particular tense, you should not change to a verb in another tense.

***Incorrect:** We went into the hall and there we eat our lunch.

The policeman stopped the car and inspects the contents.

* **Correct:** We went into the hall and there we ate our lunch.

The policeman stopped the car and inspected the contents.



Day 8

“Knowledge is power”

-Francis Bacon-



Six Tenses in Progressive Forms of Verbs

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A verb has a special form to show that the action is continuing or progressing at the time indicated by a particular tense.

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- * I am studying English grammar.
- * She is contemplating marriage.

A. Present progressive tense shows continuing action, something going on now. It may also show that something will happen in the future. It is formed by combining the present tense of the verb to be with the present participle of another verb (the form of the verb that ends in *ing*.)

- * I am *speaking* as a representative of my people.

The verb "*am*" is the present tense of the verb *to be* and is combined to the present participle of the verb *speak* (actually the *ing* form).

* We are *going* to London.

The verb "*are*" is the present tense of the verb *to be* and is combined to the present participle of the verb *go* (actually the *ing* form).

* Our classmates are *arriving* in 30 minutes.

* You are *irritating* me.

* This parrot is *calling* my name.



B. Past progressive tense shows continuing action, something that was happening at some point of the past. It is formed by combining the past tense of the verb *to be* with the present participle of another verb (again the *ing* form).

* I was singing when you came.

The verb *was* is the past tense of the verb *to be* and is combined to the present participle of the verb *sing* (actually the *ing* form).

* We *were drinking* beer when the cop barged inside.

* Jolina *was smiling* when he gave her his picture.

* You *were chatting* in the internet when your manager came.

C. Future progressive tense shows continuing action something that will be happening at some point in the future. It is formed by combining the future tense of the verb *to be* with the present participle of another verb.

- * I *shall be calling* you every day.
- * In another six years, politicians *will be running* in another election.
- * By the end of the day, we *shall be paying* you.

D. Present perfect progressive tense shows a continuous action that has been finished at some point of the past at that was initiated in the past and continuous to happen. It is formed by combining the present perfect tense of the verb to be with the present participle of another verb (ing form).

- * I *have been calling* you.
- * She *has been checking* the papers of our students.



E. Past perfect progressive tense shows a continuous action completed at some point in the past. It is formed by combining the past perfect tense of the verb to be with the present participle of another verb (ing form).

- * I *had been running* but I felt tired.
- * Joshua *had been recording* his songs all morning.

F. Future perfect progressive tense shows a continuous action that will be completed at some point in the future. It is formed by combining the future tense of the verb to be with the present participle of another verb (ing form).

- * On my retirement day, I *shall have been teaching* for thirty years.
- * By sunset, we *shall have been working* on this project for eight hours.

Verb CARE

Progressive Forms

A. Present tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I caring	we caring
Second person	you caring	you caring
Third person	he, she, it caring	they caring

B. Past tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I caring	we caring
Second person	you caring	you caring
Third person	he, she, it caring	they caring

C. Future tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I shall caring	we shall caring
Second person	you will caring	you will caring
Third person	he, she, it will caring	they will caring

D. Present perfect tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I have caring	we have caring
Second person	you have caring	you have caring
Third person	he, she, it has caring	they have caring

E. Past perfect tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I had caring	we had caring
Second person	you had caring	you had caring
Third person	he, she, it had caring	they had caring

F. Future perfect tense	Singular	Plural
First person	I shall have caring	we shall have caring
Second person	you will have caring	you will have caring
Third person	he, she, it will have	they will have caring
	Caring	

Exercise: Tense Usage

1. The exposure of Angue's art and aesthetics in the rural areas (has, had, have) earned him the title,"

Philippine's Artist."

2. It (has, had, will have) been seven years since the Law was declared.

3. On the crowded beach last summer, a small boy (creates, created) his own magic world of sandcastles.

4. The fire broke out a few minutes after they (ate, have eaten, had eaten) their supper.

5. Although it is nearly two years since I last visited our province, I (could, can, would) still remember vividly its rustic sceneries.

Day 9

**“All wish to process knowledge,
But few, comparatively speaking,
Are willing to pay the price.”**



Two group of Verbs downloadsachmienphi.com

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A. Regular verbs form their past tense and the past participle by adding *ed* or *d* to the form of the present tense.

The word play is a regular verb since you just add '*ed*' to have verb to form its past tense and its past participle.

B. Irregular verbs- the verbs *eat* and *is* are irregular verbs they do not form the past tense and past participle in the regular way.

Regular Verbs:

Verb	Past tense	Past Participle
Alter	altered	altered
Announce	announced	announced

Approach	approached	approached
Barter	bartered	bartered
Besiege	besieged	besieged
Boil	boiled	boiled
Calculate	calculated	calculated
Chew	chewed	chewed
Claim	claimed	claimed
Dare	dared	dared
Define	defined	defined
Denounce	denounced	denounced
Dissolve	dissolved	dissolved
Edify	edified	edified
Entertain	entertained	entertained
Estimate	estimated	estimated
Equip	equipped	equipped
Fabricate	fabricated	fabricated
Facilitate	facilitated	facilitated
Fortify	fortified	fortified
Hear	heard	heard
Hire	hired	hired
Hope	hoped	hoped
Hypothesize	hypothesized	hypothesized
Imagine	imagined	imagined
Infer	inferred	inferred
Interrogate	interrogated	interrogated
Jettison	jettisoned	jettisoned
Jingle	jingled	jingled
Judge	judged	judged

Kick	kicked	kicked
Kidnap	kidnapped	kidnapped
Kiss	kissed	kissed
Labor	labored	labored
Lessen	lessened	lessened
Love	loved	loved

Mistakes are commonly made when using the wrong form for the past tense:

done for *did* *come* for *came*

seen for *saw* *swum* for *swam*

dove for *dived* *run* for *ran*

drunk for *drank*



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Mistake is also made when using the wrong form for the past participle:

went for *gone* *did* for *done*

swam for *swum* *tore* for *torn*

began for *begun* *came* for *come*

Irregular Verbs

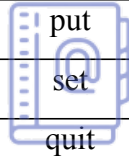
Simple Form	past Form	Past Participle
Am/be	was	been
Awake	awoke	awaken
Begin	began	begun

Beat	beat	beaten
Buy	bought	bought
Bring	brought	brought
Bite	bit	bitten
Choose	chose	chosen
Catch	caught	caught
Drive	drove	driven
Draw	drew	drawn
Eat	ate	eaten
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	got	gotten
Hide	hid	hidden
Meet	met	met
Rise	rose	risen
Ride	rode	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Run	ran	Run
Shake	shook	shaken
Stride	strode	stridden
Swear	swore	sworn
Sink	sank	sunk
Shrink	shrank	shrunk
Spring	sprang	sprung
Tell	told	told
Tear	tore	torn
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven

--	--	--

Special Irregular Verbs

Bet	bet	bet
Broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
Cut	cut	cut
Hit	hit	hit
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Let	let	let
Put	put	put
Set	set	set
Quit	quit	quit



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Day 10

**‘Even if you do learn to speak correct English,
Whom are you going to speak it to?’**

-Clarence Darrow-



**‘If the English language made any sense,
A catastrophe would be an apostrophe with fur.’**

-Dong Larsan-

Thirty Basic Rules in Subject-Verb Agreement and Grammar

1. A verb agrees with its subject in person and in number.

Wrong: They doesn't understand what to do.

Right: They don't understand what to do.

2. The number of noun in phrase introduced by the preposition of does not affect the number of verb.

Wrong: A list of books were made by Merry.

Right: A list of books was made by Merry.

3. Compound subject joined by and ordinarily take the plural form of the verb.

Wrong: Here comes Alvin and Junjun.

Right: Here come Alvin and Junjun.

4. When two or more singular subjects are joined by or or nor, a singular form of the verb is required.

Wrong: A man's success or failure lie his hands.

Right: A man's success or failure lies his hands.

5. Intervening phrases introduced by of, with, together with, as well as, including, besides, no less than, in addition to, accompanied by, not, do not affect the form of the verb.

Wrong: The teacher, together with her pupils, were there.

Right: The teacher, together with her pupils, was there.

6. Compound nouns joined by and use the singular form of the verb if they are regarded as a unit.

Bread and butter were all she ask for.

Rice and vegetable is the staple food of the Filipinos.

7. When the subject and predicate nominative differ in number, the verb must agree with the subject not the complement.

Wrong: The theme of the essay are the experiences of our heroes.

Right: The theme of the essay is the experiences of our heroes.

8. Compound subject joined by either-or, neither-nor, not only-but also ordinarily take verbs agreeing in number with the nearer subject.

Wrong: Not only the students but also the teacher are learning.

Right: Not only the students but also the teacher is learning.

9. When the subject comes after the verb make sure that the verb agrees with its subject.

Wrong: In this school is enrolled several alien students.

Right: In this school are enrolled several alien students.

10. Never begin a sentence with a participle that does not logically modify the subject of the sentence.

Wrong: Walking around the campus, the bell rang.

Right: Walking around the campus, I heard the bell rang.

11. Sentence elements that are ~~grammatically connected~~ should be closed together.

Wrong: I, after the class, went to the movies.

Right: I went to the movies after my class.

12. Modifiers should be placed as near as possible to the words they modify.

Wrong: He rushed into the room just as we are singing the last song breathless with excitement.

Right: Breathless with excitement, he rushed into the room just as we are singing the last song.

13. Avoid dangling modifiers.

Wrong: Having taken the entrance examinations, the President of the college accepted me.

Right: After I had the entrance examinations, the President of the college accepted me.

14. Ordinarily, this and that take the singular form of the verb while these and those take the plural form of the verb.

That is a good idea.

These are times that try man's soul.

15. The following indefinite pronoun belongs to the third person. Take the plural form of the verb: All, both, few, several, some.

All were satisfied.

Both are to be blamed.



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16. The following indefinite pronoun, whether singular or plural in meaning are ordinarily used with the third person singular form of the verb: each, everybody, everyone, everything, any, anybody, anything, somebody, someone, something, one, thing, nobody, either, neither, the other.

Each arrives on time.

Everything is in order.

17. The title of a book is considered singular.

The "Dialogs" of Plato is great classic.

18. The word people, meaning many person in plural, Peoples refer to different races.

The people were excited about the news.

The peoples at Asia need to be united.

19. The expression the number of takes the singular form of verb, while the expression a number of takes the plural form of verb.

The number of students in the class is limited.

A number of books are on reserved in the library.

20. Noun referring to money, time measurement or distance that is preceded by an expression of amount or quantity is considered singular and take the singular form of the verb.

Five hundred pesos of apple are yours.

Four weeks is a long time to wait for you.

21. The number of the noun that follows an expression of fraction or portion determines the number of the verb to be used.

Half of the apple was eaten by the rats.

One half of the apple is yours.

22. Sentences introduced by it take the singular form of the verb.

It is time to say goodbye.

It is my duty to take care of our parents.

23. The number of the subject of a sentence introduced by there determines the verb to be used.

There are times when she is lonely.

There are six school days in a week.

24. The verb takes an s when it is used in the third person singular of the present tense.

Ramen Lloyd plays football vigorously.

25. The expressions one of the, the number of and a number of are always followed by the plural nouns.

One of the girls is absent.

A number of books were stolen.

The number of apples was rotten.

26. Some nouns are plural in form. Measles, mumps, pants, shorts, scissors, trousers

The news for today is about the Government's corruption.

27. Nouns such as Mathematics, Statistics, Economics Politics, and Physics are used with the singular form of the verb when they refer to an area of study.

Mathematics is required of Math majors.

Politics is not dirty perse, but the politicians are the ones making it dirty.

28. Possession is usually shown by adding apostrophe (') or apostrophe and s ('s) to a noun.

The student's Club.

29. The infinitive of the verb is always in the simple form.

To love is an adventure.

Long ago, Pidoy's dream was to live in a forest.

30. Nouns singular in form but function collectively.

Information, food, equipment, jewelry.

Day 11

“Moods can create an unpleasant atmosphere

Verbs: Voice



Active and Passive Voice downloadsachmienphi.com

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Voice is a grammatical term that is used to tell whether the subject of the sentence is acting or is receiving the action expressed by the verb.

Active voice is to be when the subject is the doer of the action.

- * Chan jumped over the obstacle.
- * Jelly played the guitar.
- * Allen sang 10 songs.

A verb is in the passive voice when the subject does not perform the action; in the other words, the subject is passive.

- * The house painted by Larry.

The Active voice is the better form to use. Never use the passive voice either in speaking or writing when the active voice would be more natural or more direct.

Passive voice: The play was written by Shakespeare.

The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

Active voice: Shakespeare wrote the play.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

Passive voice can be used when what was done is more important than the doer of the action.

Moods of Verbs



Mood shows the speaker's attitude in relation to the happening. When we apply the term of mood to verbs, we mean the manner in which the verb expresses the action or state of being.

A. The indicative mood expresses fact or asks a question. It is commonly used in our daily conversation.

The student typed the letter. (Fact)

Where shall we take our vacation this summer? (Question)

B. The imperative mood expresses a command or a request. It is always used in the present tense.

Please bring my umbrella to the office. (Request)

Go away! (Command)

C. The subjunctive mood is used to express a wish or a command. Its forms are like the indicative mood with the only difference in the third person singular of the present tense where the s ending of the verb is omitted.

Indicative: He talks loud.

Subjunctive: He insists that he talk loud.

For all persons, the subjunctive form of the verb to be is be:

- * That I be good is my father's wish.
- * That you be silent is the teacher's command.
- * That she be good is what I'm praying for.

The past subjunctive form of the verb to be is "were". In statements contrary to fact and statements expressing doubt, this form is used.

- * If I were a Queen, I would travel a lot.

Subjunctive Forms of the verb "to be"

Present tense	Singular	Plural
First person	(If) I be	(If) we be
Second person	(If) you be	(If) you be
Third person	(If) he be, (If) she be	(If) they be
	(If) it be	

Past tense	Singular
First person	(If) I were
Second person	(If) you were
Third person	(If) he were, (If) she were, (If) it were

Past tense	Singular
First person	(If) I have been
Second person	(If) you have been
Third person	(If) he have been, (If) she have been, (If) it have been

English Modals

The modals of English are auxiliary verbs. They express particular meanings.

Can- Could

1. Can has two tenses- the present tense can and the past tense could.

2. Can may mean.

A. Ability

* I can sing well.

* Eunice can play the whole day.

B. Possibility

Anyone can lose much money in gambling.

C. Permission

You can go to the doctor now.

3. since can has only two tenses, the expression "to be able to" is used as a substitute for all tenses.

4. Could is used in the same way as can although could may be used in all negative sentences in the past.

A. "Could" may be used in positive sentences in the past only when ability is general or over a period of time is indicated.

Luzviminda could speak Spanish when she was young.

Fredi could always climb the tallest tree when he was a small boy.

May- Might

1. May has only two tenses- the non-past tense may and the past tense might.

2. May is used to express.

A. permission

* May I leave the room?

* You may go.

B. doubt or possibility

* The bus may arrive late

* He may come but I doubt it.

C. purpose

They are working on their research so that they may pass the subject.

They are saving now so that they may finance the children's education.

3. The past tense of "May" is might, it is used in the same way as may.

* He said that I might be late.

* It seems that the plane might be late.

4. May has a special past tense form, obtained by the use of the auxiliary verb have and the past participle of the main verb. This is used only to indicate possibility in the past.

* Lito may have gone to school or he may have gone home.

* Mady may have done the work.

Should- ought

1. Should and ought followed by an infinitive are used to express a mild form of duty or obligation.

2. Should and ought have the same meaning and can be used interchangeably.

3. Should is more common than ought.

* Students should study harder.

* You ought to study harder.

4. When the duty or obligation is in the past, should and ought are followed by a perfect infinitive, the modal have is used, followed by the past participle of the verb.

5. The force of should and ought in the past tense form is nearly negative, indicating that the duty or obligation was not fulfilled.

* You should have finished your book report.

* You ought to have done your assignment.

6. Should and ought are also used to express probability.

* Your investment should produce big interest.

* You ought to graduate next year.

Must- Have to

1. "Must" has only one form, the present tense.

2. Must is used to express the following:

A. Strong necessity or command

* You must attend your class.

* She must work today.

B. Strong probability

* This bag must be yours: it has your name on it.

* Yves is absent: she must be sick.

3. "Have to" is used to express necessity in all tenses followed by an infinitive.

* Justine and Kyle have to study tonight.

* She had to take the exam.

4. It is possible to form a negative sentence with to have by placing not after the verb.

* April has not anything to give.

* Dorothy hasn't a peso.

5. When to have is use together with an infinitive to express necessity, the tense caries do, does, and did. They are uses to form all negatives and questions.

* You do not have to do it.

* Do I have to do it?



Day 12

**“Action may not always bring happiness;
But there is no happiness without action.”**

-Benjamin Desraeli-



Agreement of Subject and Verb

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One common error made in both speaking and writing is the lack of agreement between the subject noun or pronoun and the predicate verb.

1. The verb must agree with its subject in person or number.

Correct: Jelly does not want to go to the office today.

You were not in the hall last night.

Incorrect: Jelly do not want to go to the office today.

You was not in the hall last night.

Exercise:

Subject-Verb Agreement

1. Everybody in the theater _____ disappointed when the guest star did not arrive.
A. was b. were
2. At the end of the hallway _____ an old painting and several antique jars.
A. was b. were
3. He is one of those basketball players who always _____ into trouble.
A. get b. gets
4. You should have _____ your glasses in a safer place.
A. lain b. laid
5. The number of students in the university _____ from year to year.
A. vary b. varies
6. _____ there any one of the books I lend which you particularly like?
a. Is b. Are
7. Almost everything in the film, including its cinematography and art direction _____ to its cinematic quality.
A. add b. adds
8. The President, as well as his Ministers, _____ present in the meeting at the Manila Hotel
A. was b. were
9. Two-thirds of the place _____ under water.
A. was b. were
10. Wood curving _____ been an important industry among the people of Peete.
A. has b. have

Agreement of Verb with Compound Subject

Compound subject are usually connected by *and*, *or*, *nor*, *either-or*, and *neither-nor*.

Components of Compound Subject

A. If two parts of a compound subject separated by the words "and" and if both parts refer to different individuals, the compound subject is considered plural and the verb must be plural.

* The manager and the owner were present in the meeting.

B. If two parts of a compound subject is separated by the word "and" and if both parts refer to single person or thing, or form a single unit, the compound subject is considered singular and the verb must be singular.

* The manager and the owner of the company was present in our meeting.

Agreement with Collective Nouns

Collective noun represents a group of person or object.

If the collective noun is particular sentence represents the individual acting as a unit, the noun is singular. If the sentence indicates clearly that the individuals are acting separately, the noun is plural.

Acting as a unit: The community is opposing the cementing of this road.

As a unit: The troop is marching.

Acting as individuals: The teacher organized their schedules.

Agreement of Verbs with Indefinite Pronouns

A. The indefinite pronouns *one, no one, anyone, everyone, someone, anybody, nobody, everybody, somebody, each, either, and neither* are always singular and take a singular verb.

B. When *many a, each,* and *every,* are used to introduce a sentence and function as adjectives, the subject is singular.



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C. The indefinite pronouns *several, few, both* and *many* are always plural.

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D. The indefinite pronouns *some, none, any,* and *all* are singular or plural depending on the meaning of the sentence. When these words refer to a quantity or mass taken as a whole, they are generally considered as singular. When they refer to a number, they are regarded as plural in meaning.

E. Some nouns are plural in form, but singular in meaning. Examples of nouns that take a singular verb are *mumps, measles, news, physics,* and *mathematics.*

Day 13

“The wisest mind has something yet to learn.”

-George Santayana-



Special Cases of Agreement

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A. Words like *pants*, *pliers*, *scissors*, and *tongs* are plural and take a plural verb. When the word *pair* is used as a subject, the subject is regarded as singular and takes a singular verb.

Correct: A pair of scissors is all I need.

Incorrect: A pair of scissors are all I need.

B. A plural noun that shows weight, extent, or quantity is singular, and takes a singular verb.

Correct: Two million pesos is the price of a brand new car.

Incorrect: Two million pesos are the price of a brand new car.

C. The words *half* and *part* are singular or plural according to the meaning of the sentence. When these words refer to a mass or a section, they are singular. When they refer to a number of individuals or thing, they are plural.

Plural: Half of the children have eaten.

Singular: Half of the cake is left.

D. When the word *number* is preceded by the article *a*, it takes a plural verb; however, when it is immediately preceded by the article *the*, it takes a singular verb.

Correct: A number of teachers are waiting for you.

The number of teachers waiting inside is small.

Incorrect: A number of teachers is waiting for you.

A number of teachers waiting inside are small.

E. Usually, the name of a firm is often regarded as singular even when there is a plural form in the title.

Correct: Kindles, a company distributing books, has opened many branches in the Philippines.

Incorrect: Kindles, a company distributing books, have opened many branches in the Philippines.

F. Sometimes a sentence begins with the word *there* or *here*. neither of these words could be a subject of a sentence. If you want to determine the true subject of a given sentence, you can transpose it so that the true subject will appear at the beginning of the sentence.

* There are five nurses in the operating room.

Transpose to:

* Five nurses are there in the operating room.



Day 14

“Faith is the source of my power,

Sorrow is my friend.

Knowledge is my weapon,

Patience is my Grab and Virtue”

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-Mohammad-

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Complements

A sentence may contain a noun or pronoun as a subject, and a verb that makes up the predicate. Many sentences, though, require an additional group of words in order to express a complete thought.

* I threw. (This is not a sentence as it does not express a complete thought although it contains a subject as a verb that serves as a predicate. Some words are needed to express what I threw.)

* I threw the stone. (The *stone* completes the sentence)

Complements of Action Verbs

A complement completes the meaning expressed by the verb (like woman and a man, if they both agree).

A. Direct object a verb expresses action. The direct object of a verb names the receiver of the action.

B. Transitive verb takes a direct object, and shows the doer of the action in the subject and a receiver of the action, the direct object, in the predicate.

C. Intransitive- Any verb that does not take a direct object.



Transitive verb: The old man embraced his long lost son.

Intransitive verb: The son was embraced tightly.

D. Indirect subject tells whom the action is directed or for whom the action is performed. Some verbs that express action take two objects, a direct and an indirect object.

Complements of Linking Verbs

It is not only action verbs that have complements. Linking verbs required complements as these cannot make complete predicates. For example, the linking verb is requires some additional word or words to express a complete predicate. That word can be a predicate noun, predicate pronoun or a predicate adjective.

Day 15

**“An angry man opens his mouth
And close his eyes.”**



Prepositions

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Preposition is placed before a noun or pronoun and shows the relationship that exists between that noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence.

* The ball was placed under the table.

Object of the Preposition

* I will take a walk *in* the woods.

In this example, the word *in* is the preposition placed before the noun *woods* to show the relationship between the verb *walk* and the noun *woods*. The noun *woods* that follows the preposition is called the Object of the preposition *in*. The entire group of words in the woods is called prepositional phrase.

Prepositional phrase contains a preposition. Is a group of words because of your attitude.

Two Groups of Prepositions

A. Compound Prepositions consists of two or more words, it is regarded as a unit, or as a single preposition.

B. Phrasal preposition a preposition may be a word or a phrase, and contained in the prepositional phrase. It is a case of a phrase contained in a longer phrase, and a group of words because of, or a group of words according to.

Compound Prepositions that are in Common use:



according to	in consideration of
along side of	in apposition with
along with	in front of
because of	in regard to
by means of	in respect to
by reason of	in spite of
by way of	instead of
Contrary to	on account of
for the sake of	out of
in addition to	with reference to
in accordance to	with regard to
in case of	with respect to

Commonly used Prepositions:

Above	at	by	into	toward
About	before	down	like	through
Across	behind	during	near	under
After	below	except	of	until
Against	beneath	for	off	up
Among	between	in	since	with
Around	but	inside	to	within



Day 16

**“It is not wrong to be rich
If such gains are obtained
Through rightful means.”**



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Cases of Nouns and Pronouns

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Three Cases in English

- A. Nominative case is the case of the subject.
- B. Objective case is the case of the object.
- C. Possessive case is the case that shows ownership.

Cases of Nouns

A. Nominative Case of nouns- a noun can be the subject of the sentence, if noun is used as the subject of the sentence then it is in the nominative case.

Predicate noun sometimes, a noun is found in the predicate but refers to the same person or thing as the subject, is also in nominative case.

A noun used as a subject of a sentence, as well as a predicate noun because it also refers to the same subject, are both on the nominative case.

* The lead actor was Tom Cruise.

B. Objective Case of nouns- if the noun is used as the object of a verb or a preposition.

Cases of Pronouns

A. Nominative case of pronouns if they are used as subjects of sentences, or used as predicate pronouns. Mistakes are seldom made in selecting the correct form of the pronoun to use as the subject of the sentence. Mistakes are frequently made, however, when a pronoun is used as a predicate nominative.

* I love driving.

The pronoun *I* is the subject of the sentence and is thus in the nominative case.

It is you.

The pronoun "*you*" is a predicate pronoun and refers to the same subject as the word it.

B. Objective case of Pronouns when they are used as objects of verbs, or as objects of prepositions. The correct forms to use in the adjective case are:

Singular	Plural
me	us
you	you
him	them
her	whom
it	
whom	

The table shows the nominative case forms and the objective case forms of each of the six pronouns.

Nominative Case		Objective Case	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I	we	me	us
you	you	you	you
he	they	him	them
she	they	her	them
it	they	it	them
who	who	whom	whom

Possessive Case of Nouns and Pronouns

The possessive case is use to show ownership.

1. Possessive Case of Nouns

Nouns can show ownership when they are in the possessive case. There is just one easy rule to follow.

A. If the singular form of the noun does not end in s, x, or z, add apostrophe and s ('s) at the end of the noun.

B. If the singular form ends in s, x, or y then add the apostrophe (') at the end of the noun.

* Mr. Juan's invention

*Francis' car

* Mr. Ferdz' ford

* Fort Knox' guns

*baby's dress

* Tiger's lair (one tiger)

* Tigers' lair (many tiger own the lair)



2. Possessive Case of Pronouns

There are pronouns that do not point specifically to a person, place or thing. Indefinite pronoun does not have special forms to show case.

The possessive case if indefinite pronouns are formed in the same way as the possessive case of nouns.

For indefinite pronouns (such as anybody, somebody, everyone and anyone) the possessive case is formed in the same way as the possessive case of nouns: add apostrophe (') and s ('s).

- * Everyone's opinion
- * Another's dream
- *someone's book

Personal pronoun (such as I, we, you, he, she, it, they) and the pronoun who have special possessive forms (my, mine, our, ours, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, their, theirs, whose) to indicate ownership and must be used without adding apostrophe and s.

Correct: Whose paper is this?

Incorrect: Who's paper is this?

Personal pronouns



	Singular	Plural
First Person		
Nominative Case	I	we
Possessive Case	my, mine	our, ours
Objective Case	me	us
Second Person		
Nominative Case	you	you
Possessive Case	your, yours	your, yours
Objective Case	you	you
Third Person		
Nominative Case	he, she, it	they
Possessive Case	his, her, hers, its	their, theirs
Objective Case	him, her, it	them

Relative and Interrogative Pronoun *Who*

Case	Singular and Plural
Nominative	who
Possessive	whose
Objective	whom

