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# Niracharapa Tongdhamachart

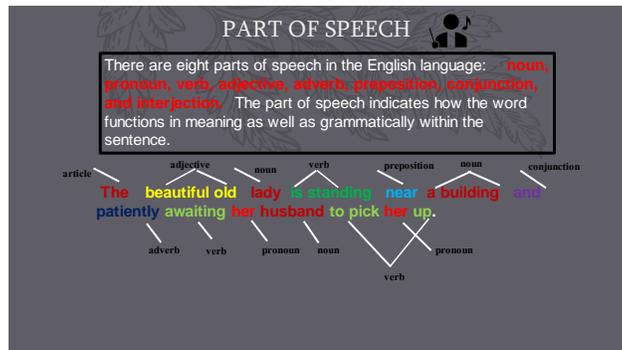
**GEN0209**



# A Part of Speech

## 1. Components of part of speech

There are eight parts of speech, including noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection. These indicate the meaning of the sentence. Each functions differently.

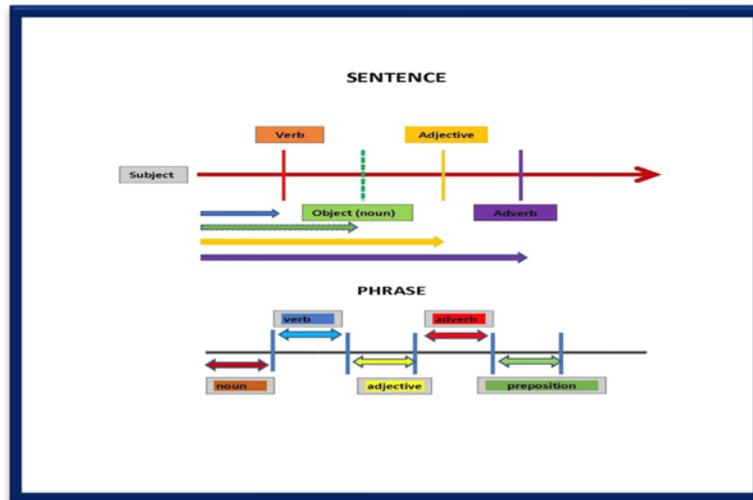


## 2. Sentence structure

Sentence comprises at 2 parts which are subject and verb. This kind of verb does not need an object, we call intransitive verb. Such intransitive verbs are walk, **run, sleep, wake, dance, appear, die, grow, sit, lean, smile**

For example : I run.

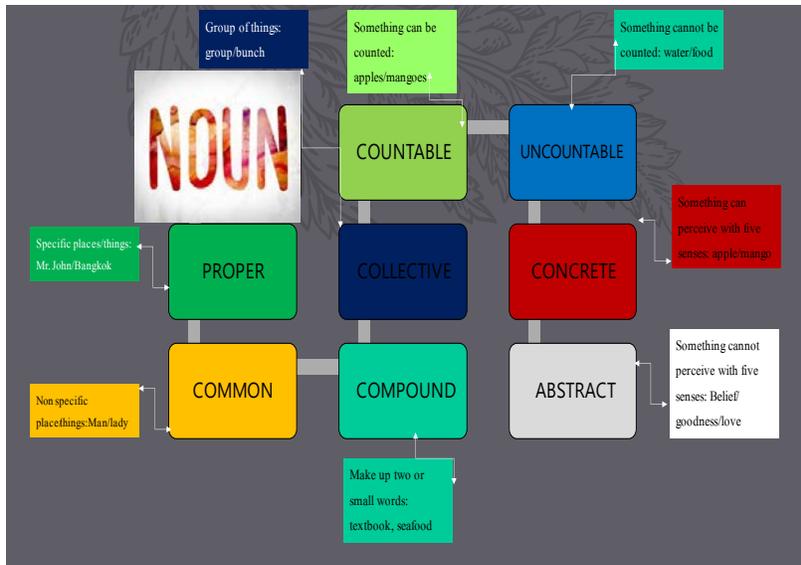
Some verbs need an object so-called transitive verb such as **eat, drink, hit, pick, push, need, bake, teach, jiggle**



- |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|
| Subject+Verb                         |
| Subject+verb+Object                  |
| Subject+Verb to be+adjective         |
| Subject+verb+adverb                  |
| Subject+verb to be +adjective+adverb |
| Subject+verb+adverb+adverb           |

### 3. Type of noun

Noun represents things, human, opinion and ideas. Noun composes 8 different types using as a subject and object. Eight nouns are proper noun, compound noun, common noun, abstract noun, countable, countable, compound and collective noun. Different types of nouns are used as singular or plural nouns.



## Plural Nouns: Rules and Examples

Most singular nouns are made plural by simply putting an -s at the end. There are many different rules regarding pluralization depending on what letter a noun ends in. Irregular nouns do not follow plural noun rules, so they must be memorized or looked up in the dictionary.

### Plural Noun Rules

There are many plural noun rules, and because we use nouns so frequently when writing, it's important to know all of them! The correct [spelling of plurals](#) usually depends on what letter the singular noun ends in.

**1** To make regular nouns plural, add -s to the end.

cat – cats

house – houses

**2** If the singular noun ends in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z, add -es to the end to make it plural.

truss – trusses

bus – buses

marsh – marshes

lunch – lunches

tax – taxes

blitz – blitzes

**3** In some cases, singular nouns ending in -s or -z, require that you double the -s or -z prior to adding the -es for pluralization.

fez – fezzes

gas – gasses

**4** If the noun ends with -f or -fe, the f is often changed to -ve before adding the -s to form the plural version.

wife – wives

wolf – wolves

**Exceptions:**

roof – roofs

belief – beliefs

chef – chefs

chief – chiefs

**5** If a singular noun ends in -y and the letter before the -y is a consonant, change the ending to -ies to make the noun plural.

city – cities

puppy – puppies

**6** If the singular noun ends in -y and the letter before the -y is a vowel, simply add an -s to make it plural.

ray – rays

boy – boys

**7** If the singular noun ends in -o, add -es to make it plural.

potato – potatoes

tomato – tomatoes

**Exceptions:**

photo – photos

piano – pianos

halo – halos

With the unique word volcano, you can apply the standard pluralization for words that end in -o or not. It's your choice! Both of the following are correct:

volcanoes

volcanos

**8** If the singular noun ends in -us, the plural ending is frequently -i.

cactus – cacti

focus – foci

**9** If the singular noun ends in -is, the plural ending is -es.

analysis – analyses

ellipsis – ellipses

**10** If the singular noun ends in -on, the plural ending is -a.

phenomenon – phenomena

criterion – criteria

**11** Some nouns don't change at all when they're pluralized.

sheep – sheep

series – series

species – species

deer –deer

You need to see these nouns in context to identify them as singular or plural. Consider the following sentence:

Mark caught one **fish**, but I caught three **fish**.

### Plural Noun Rules for Irregular Nouns

**12.** Irregular nouns follow no specific rules, so it's best to memorize these or look up the proper pluralization in the dictionary.

child – children

goose – geese

man – men

woman – women

tooth – teeth

foot – feet

mouse – mice

person – people

louse-lice

Ox-Oxen

Exceptional\*

- gulf – gulfs
- cliff – cliffs
- scarf – scarfs or scarves

**13. f or fe f or fe is a vowel add s**

- roof – roofs
- belief – beliefs
- chief – chiefs
- proof – proofs
- grief – griefs
- fife – fifes
- safe – safes
- 

Exceptions

- crisis – crises
- basis – bases
- thesis – theses
- analysis – analyses

**14. same word for both singular and plural**

- deer – deer

- fish\* – fish
- sheep – sheep
- salmon – salmon
- cod – cod
- trout -trout

\*Remark\* ... add es after fish for indicating many kinds of fish

**15.** even it shows plural forms but use singular

- tactics
- news
- headquarters
- means
- statistics
- alms
- folks
- United Nations

# Adjectives

An **adjective** modifies a noun or pronoun by providing descriptive or specific detail. Unlike adverbs, adjectives do not modify verbs, other adjectives, or adverbs. Adjectives usually precede the noun or pronoun they modify. Adjectives do not have to agree in number or gender with the nouns they describe. Adjectives answer the following questions: *What kind?*, *How many?*, or *Which ones?*

Example: Tom bought a **used** car. (*used* describes what kind of car Tom bought.)  
Sally baked **ten** pies for the school bake sale. (*ten* tells how many pies Sally baked.)  
Bob climbed **that** tree in the backyard. (*that* specifies which tree Bob climbed.)

## Types of Adjectives

### *Descriptive Adjectives*

A descriptive adjective names a quality of the noun or pronoun that it modifies.

Example: **brown** dog      **bigger** house      **fluffy** cat

### *Proper Adjectives*

A proper adjective is derived from a proper noun.

Example: **French** class      **Spanish** food      **European** car

### *Limiting Adjectives*

A limiting adjective restricts the meaning of the word it modifies.

Example: **that** car      **this** room      **the** tree

### *Interrogative Adjectives*

An interrogative adjective is used to ask a question.

Example: **Whose** book is this?

### *Coordinate Adjectives*

A coordinate adjective consists of two or more adjectives separated by a comma instead of by a coordinating conjunction.

Example: a **cold, rainy** day

To determine if you can replace the coordinating conjunction with a comma, see if the adjectives can be reversed or if *and* can be added between the adjectives without changing the meaning. If the adjectives can be reversed, they are coordinate and a comma can be used.

Example: The clowns arrived in a **bright, shiny** car.  
The clowns arrived in a **shiny, bright** car. (Reversing *bright* and *shiny* does not change the meaning.)  
The clowns arrived in a **bright and shiny** car. (Adding *and* between *bright* and *shiny* does not change the meaning.)

However, if the adjectives cannot be reversed or if *and* cannot be used, a comma cannot be used.

Example: The clowns arrived in **two colorful** cars.  
The clowns arrived in **colorful two** cars. (Reversing *two* and *colorful* changes the meaning.)  
The clowns arrived in **two and colorful** cars. (Adding *and* between *two* and *colorful* changes the meaning.)

### Compound Adjectives

Compound adjectives consist of two or more words that function as a unit. Depending on its position within the sentence, the compound adjective is punctuated with or without a hyphen. When a compound adjective comes before the noun it modifies, use a hyphen to join the adjectives. When a compound adjective follows the noun it modifies, do not use a hyphen to join the adjectives.

Example: She is taking a class on **nineteenth-century** literature. (The adjective *nineteenth-century* precedes the noun *literature* so a hyphen is used.)

She is studying literature from the **nineteenth century**. (The adjective *nineteenth century* comes after the noun *literature* so no hyphen is used.)

### Determiners as Adjectives

Determiners, such as articles, pronouns, and numbers, can function as adjectives. When a determiner is used as an adjective, it restricts the noun it modifies, like a limiting adjective. Determiners functioning as adjectives tell *Which one?*, *How many?*, and *Whose?*

Articles (*a, an, the*)

Possessive pronouns (*my, our, your, his, her, its, their*)

Relative pronouns (*whose, which, whichever, what, whatever*)

Demonstratives (*this, these, that, those*)

Indefinite pronouns (*any, each, other, some, etc.*)

Cardinal Numbers (*one, two, three, etc.*)

Ordinal Numbers (*last, first, second, etc.*)

Possessive proper nouns (*Bob's, Sarah's*)

Example: **Bob's** house is only **three** blocks from **that** house. (*Bob's* answers the question: Whose house? *Three* answers the question: How many blocks? *That* answers the question: Which house is three blocks from Bob's house?)

## Placement and Order of Adjectives

A single noun can be described as a list of adjectives. When more than one adjective is used to modify a noun, it is important to consider the order in which the adjectives appear. Generally, the adjectives most important in completing the meaning of the noun are placed closest to the noun. Following is the usual order of adjectives in a series:

1. Determiners: articles (*a, the*), demonstratives (*this, those*), and possessives (*his, our, Mary's, everybody's*), amounts (*one, five, many, few*), order (*first, next last*)
2. Coordinate adjectives (subjective evaluations or personal opinions): *nice, nasty, packed, pitiful*
3. Adjectives describing size: *big, huge, little, tiny*
4. Adjectives describing shape: *long, short, round, square*
5. Adjectives describing age: *young, old, modern, ancient*
6. Adjectives describing color: *blue, green, red, white*
7. Adjectives describing nationality: *Italian, French, Japanese*
8. Adjectives describing architectural style or religion: *Greek, Gothic, Catholic, Jewish, Muslim*
9. Adjectives describing material: *cardboard, plastic, silver, gold*
10. Nouns functioning as adjectives: *soccer ball, cardboard box, history class*

Example: **a big brick** house (article, size, and material)  
**these old brown cardboard** boxes (demonstrative, age, color, material)  
**a beautiful young Italian** woman (article, personal opinion, age, nationality)

## Using Adjectives

### *Adjectives as Subject Complements*

The subject complement is a word that follows a linking verb and modifies the sentence's subject, not its verb. **Linking verbs:** *appear, become, believe, feel, grow, smell, seem, sound, remain, turn, prove, look, taste*, and the forms of the verb *to be*.

Example: The crowd appeared **calm**. (The linking verb *appeared* links the noun the subject crowd with the adjective **calm**)

### *Adjectives as Object Complements*

The object complement is a word that follows a sentence's direct object and modifies that object and not the verb. An object complement answers the question *what?* after the direct object.

Example: Bob considered the experiment a **success**. (**Success** is the object compliment that modifies the sentences direct object *experiment*.)

### *Adjectives with Past and Present Participle Verbs*

Adjectives are frequently formed by using the past participle (*-ed, -t, or -en*) and the present participle (*-ing*) verb forms.

Example: The group of children scared the **sleeping** dog. (*Sleeping* describes the baby.)  
The students refused to eat the **dried** fruit. (*Dried* describes the cookies.)

## Position of Adverb

1. **S + Adv + V** (in front of verb)

Jim **suddenly realized** that he forgot to bring the financial report.

2. **S + V + Adv + V** (between helping verbs and verbs)

The cost of the project **has dramatically increased** since it began.

- **will surely finish** FutureSimple

- **had greatly improved** PastPerfect

3. **S + V + Adv** (after verb)

Employment levels are unlikely **to rise significantly** before the end of next year.

4. **S + V + O + Adv** (after object noun)

Sue always **reads the contract thoroughly** before signing.

- **She reads quickly.**

- **She reads** the contract **quickly.**

5. **Adv + Adj + N** (in front of adjective)

Ben is an **extremely responsible** employee.

Plannable Company has developed into a \_\_\_\_ profitable business over the years.

Adv. highly

6. **BE + Adv + Adj** (after verb to be and before adjective)

Online sales **are relatively easy** to track.

Plannable Company has developed into a **highly profitable** business over the years. >>

**Adv. + Adj.**

Plannable Company has **been highly profitable** over the years. >> **BE + Adv. + Adj.**

7. **V + Adv + Adv** (before adverb)

Helen **screamed extremely loudly** when she fell down the stairs.

8. **S + V + V.3 + Adv** (after passive voice Verb to be+ V3)

The product **should be checked thoroughly** before being sent.

9. **to + Adv + V.inf** (after to and infinitive verb)

Rita planned **to quickly finish** the task by tomorrow.

### Conclusion

1. before V. = S+Adv+V
2. between V. = S+V+Adv+V
3. after V. = S+V+Adv
4. after Object = S+V+O+Adv
5. before Adj. = Adv+Adj+N
6. between BE and Adj. = BE+Adv+Adj
7. before Adv. = V+Adv+Adv
8. after Passive voice = S+V+V.3+Adv
9. To-Infinitive = To+Adv+V.infinitive

Adverb order					
Verb	Manner	Place	Frequency	Time	Purpose
I swim		in the pool	every morning	at 7.00 a.m.	to keep in shape.
Dad walks	impatiently	into town	once a week		to get a newspaper.
Anne sang	loudly	in her room	several times	last month.	

# Adverb

## What is an Adverb?

An adverb is a word that is used to change, modify or qualify several types of words including an **adjective**, a **verb**, a **clause**, another **adverb**, or any other type of word or phrase, with the exception of determiners and adjectives, that directly modify nouns. A good way to understand adverbs is to think about them as the words that provide context. Specifically, adverbs provide a description of how, where, when, in what manner and to what extent something is done or happens. Normally, we can spot an adverb by the fact that it often ends in *-ly*, but there are lots of adverbs that don't end in this way. Moreover, adverbs can be used in many combinations with each other.

Traditionally considered a single part of speech, adverbs perform a wide variety of functions, making it difficult to treat them as a single, unified category. However, spotting an adverb, especially one that ends in *-ly* is easy. Adverbs normally help paint a fuller picture by describing how something happens, such as

- When? She *always* arrives early.
- How? He drives *carefully*.
- Where? They go *everywhere* together.
- In what way? She eats *slowly*.
- To what extent? It is *terribly* hot.

This function of providing more information about how something is done is called the adverbial function, and it may be accomplished by using adverbial clauses and adverbial phrases as well as by adverbs that stand alone.

There are many rules for using adverbs, and these rules often depend upon which type of adverb you are using. Remember these basics and using adverbs to make sentences more meaningful will be easier for you.

- Adverbs can always be used to modify verbs. Notice that the second of these two sentences is much more interesting simply because it contains an adverb:
  - The dog ran. (You can picture a dog running, but you don't really know much more about the scene.)

- The dog ran *excitedly*. (You can picture a dog running, wagging its tail, panting happily, and looking glad to see its owner. You can paint a much more interesting picture in your head when you know how or why the dog is running.)
- Adverbs are often formed by adding the letters “-ly” to adjectives. This makes it very easy to identify adverbs in sentences. There are many exceptions to this rule; *everywhere*, *nowhere*, and *upstairs* are a few examples.
- An adverb can be used to modify an adjective and intensify the meaning it conveys. For example:
  - He plays tennis well. (He knows how to play tennis and sometimes he wins.)
  - He plays tennis extremely well. (He knows how to play tennis so well that he wins often.)

As you read the following adverb examples, you'll notice how these useful words modify other words and phrases by providing information about the place, time, manner, certainty, frequency, or other circumstances of activity denoted by the verbs or verb phrases in the sentences.

## Types of Adverbs

### *Adverbs of Manner*

An **adverb of manner** will explain how an action is carried out. Very often adverbs of manner are adjectives with -ly added to the end, but this is certainly not always the case. In fact, some adverbs of manner will have the same spelling as the adjective form.

Some examples of adverbs of manner include:

1. Slowly
2. Rapidly
3. Clumsily
4. Badly
5. Diligently
6. Sweetly
7. Warmly

## 8. Sadly

**Adverb of manner** examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

- She passed the exam **easily**.
- They walk **quickly** to catch the train.
- The dinner party went **badly**.
- John answered the question **correctly**.

Notice how the adverbs are formed by adding -ly to the adjectives *bad*, *correct* and *quick*, although there is a slight spelling change when forming an adverb with the adjective *easy*.

As mentioned, some adverbs of manner take the same spelling as the adjective and never add an -ly to the end:

- The boys had worked **hard**.
- The car drives
- Julia dances **well**.

## *Adverbs of place*

An **adverb of place**, sometimes called spatial adverbs, will help explain where an action happens. Adverbs of place will be associated with the action of the verb in a sentence, providing context for direction, distance and position: southeast, everywhere, up, left, close by, back, inside, around. These terms don't usually end in -ly.

Adverbs of place examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

### **Directions**

- New York is located **north** of Philadelphia.
- They traveled **down** the mountainside.
- First, I looked **here**, and then I looked **there**, but I can't find them **anywhere**.

Notice that *here* and *there* are often used at the beginning of a sentence to express emphasis or in exclamation.

- **Here** comes the sun.
- **There** is love in the air.
- **Here** you are!

Many times, adverbs of place can be used as prepositions as well. The difference is, when the phrase is used as an adverb, it is modifying a verb; when it is used as a preposition, it is always followed by a noun.

- New York is located **north** of Philadelphia -> New York is *on the map*.
- They travelled **down** river -> They travelled *in the first compartment*.
- That puppy was walking **around** by itself-> We put a collar *around its neck*.

### Distance

- There was a deli
- Jane is moving **far away**.
- Carly is sitting **close** to me.

### Position

- The treasure lies **underneath** the box.
- The cat is sleeping **on** the bed.
- Why are you standing **in** the middle of the dancefloor?

In addition, some adverbs of position will refer to a direction of movement. These often end in -ward or -wards.

- Oscar travelled **onward** to Los Angeles.
- Hannah looked **upwards** to the heavens.
- Molly, move **forward** to the front of the queue, please.

### *Adverbs of Frequency*

**Adverbs of frequency** are used to express time or how often something occurs. Adverbs of frequency can be split into two main groups. The first, adverbs of indefinite frequency, are terms that have an unclear meaning as to how long or *how often* something occurs: *usually, always, normally*. These

adverbs will usually be placed after the main verb or between the auxiliary verb and infinitive.

Adverbs of frequency examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

- The adverb is **usually** placed before the main verb.
- I can **normally** make the shot.
- I will **always** love

Adverbs of definite frequency will usually be placed at the end of the sentence.

- We get paid **hourly**.
- I come here
- The situation seems to change **monthly**.
- The newspaper is bought **daily**.

### *Adverbs of Time*

**Adverbs of time**, while seemingly similar to adverbs of frequency, tell us *when* something happens. Adverbs of time are usually placed at the end of a sentence.

Adverbs of time examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

- I will see you
- Harvey forgot his lunch **yesterday** and again **today**.
- I have to go **now**.
- We first met Julie **last year**.

While it's almost always correct to have the adverb of time at the end of the sentence, you can place it at the start of the sentence to put a different emphasis on the time if it is important to the context.

- **Last year** was the worst year of my life.
- **Tomorrow** our fate will be sealed.
- **Yesterday** my troubles seemed so far away.

## *Adverbs of Purpose*

**Adverbs of purpose**, sometimes called adverbs of reason, help to describe *why* something happened. They can come in the form of individual words – *so, since, thus, because* – but also clauses – *so that, in order to*. Notice in the examples that the adverbs of purpose are used to connect sentences that wouldn't make sense if they were formed alone.

Adverbs of purpose examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

- I was sick, **thus** didn't go to work today.
- I started jogging **so that** I wouldn't be late.
- **Because** I was late, I jogged a little faster.
- **Since** it's your birthday, I will buy you a gift.

## *Positions of Adverbs*

The **positions of adverbs** are not a fixed or set thing. As you have seen, adverbs can appear in different position in a sentence. However, there are some rules that help us decide where an adverb should be positioned. The rules will be different depending on whether the adverb is acting to modify an adjective or another adverb, a verb or what type of adverb it is.

Positional adverb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

### **Adverb position with adjectives and other adverbs**

These adverbs will usually be placed before the adjective or adverb being modified:

- We gave them a **really** tough match. The adverb *really* modifies the adjective **tough**.
- It was **quite** windy that night. The adverb *quite* modifies the adjective **windy**.
- We don't go to the movies **terribly often**. The adverb *terribly* modifies the adverb **often**.

### **Adverb position with verbs**

This can be a bit trickier because, it will depend on the type of adverb – place, position, time etc. – and there are many exceptions to the rules. However, a basic set of guidelines is shown below:

Adverbs of manner or place are usually positioned at the end of the sentence:

- She *laughed* **timidly**.
- I *stroked the cat* **gently**.
- *Janine lived* **here**.
- *There is money* **everywhere**.

As mentioned, if the adverb is of *definite time* it will be placed at the end of the sentence.

- I did it **yesterday**.
- We can discuss it **tomorrow**.
- Let's go to Paris **next week**.

However, if it is an *indefinite period of time*, it will go between the subject and main verb.

- We **often** go to Paris in the springtime.
- Debbie **regularly** swims here.
- Bobby and Audrey **always** loved fishing by the lake.

### *Order of Adverbs*

Adverb order is so important it has clear rules. It's already mentioned that some adverbs will act to modify another, but how do you decide the structure of a sentence with several adverbs? Thankfully, there is a simple set of rules to follow, called the order of adverbs. Handily, the order of adverbs, sometimes also called the royal order of adverbs, can help us determine sentence structure too. In short, the adverbs get preference (are placed first) in the following order:

1. Adverbs of manner.
2. Adverbs of place.
3. Adverbs of frequency.
4. Adverbs of time.

## 5. Adverbs of purpose.

Consider this sentence:

I run (verb) ***quickly*** (manner) ***down the road*** (place) ***every morning*** (frequency) ***before school*** (time) ***because*** (purpose) I might miss the bus.

While it is good to remember the order of adverbs, there is always flexibility with language, and we have already mentioned that adverbs of time and frequency can be placed at the start of a sentence to change the emphasis. So, bottom line: think of the order of adverbs as more of a guideline than a rule that can't be broken.

## Examples of Adverbs

As you read each of the following adverb examples, note that the adverbs have been italicized for easy identification. Consider how replacing the existing adverbs with different ones would change the meaning of each sentence.

1. She was walking *rapidly*.
2. The kids love playing *together* in the sandbox.
3. Please come inside *now*.
4. His jokes are always *very*
5. You don't *really* care, do you?

## Adverbs Exercises

The following exercises will help you gain greater understanding about how adverbs work. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. The driver stopped the bus \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Financially  
B. Exactly  
C. Abruptly  
D. Now

Answer: C. The driver stopped the bus abruptly.

2. During autumn, colorful leaves can be seen falling \_\_\_\_\_  
from trees.

- A. Everywhere
- B. Very
- C. Gently
- D. Loudly

Answer: C. During autumn, colorful leaves can be seen falling gently from trees.

3. My grandmother always smiled \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Cheerfully
- B. Sadly
- C. Never
- D. Yesterday

Answer: A. My grandmother always smiled cheerfully.

4. After the party, confetti was strewn \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Blandly
- B. Everywhere
- C. Later
- D. Carefully

Answer: B. After the party, confetti was strewn everywhere.

5. It's time to go \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Before
- B. Now

C. Yesterday

D. Lightly

Answer: B. It's time to go now.

## Adverbs List

There are many different words that function as adverbs. The following list is broken down into segments which list adverbs by function. After reading, you will be able to think of additional adverbs to add to your own list – after all, there are thousands.

**Many adverbs end in “-ly”. This makes it very easy to spot the adverbs in most sentences.**

Abruptly

Boldly

Carefully

Deliberately

Excitedly

Financially

Horribly

Mildly

Naughtily

Openly

Poorly

Quickly

Sadly

Terribly

Willingly

Yearly

**Some adverbs tell us where the action happened. These are known as adverbs of place.**

Everywhere

Here

Inside

There

Underground

Upstairs

**Certain adverbs let us know when or how often the action happened. These are known as adverbs of time and adverbs of frequency.**

After

Always

Before

Later

Now

Today

Yesterday

**Many adverbs tell us the extent of the action.**

Almost

Enough

So

Too

Quite

Rather

Very

**Some adverbs are used as intensifiers.**

Absolutely

Certain

Completely

Heartily

Really

**Certain adverbs called adverbs of manner tell us about the way in which something was done.**

Briskly

Cheerfully

Expectantly

Randomly

Willingly

## Conjunctive adverbs

Like other **adverbs**, conjunctive adverbs may be moved around in the sentence or clause in which they appear. This is just one of the things you'll need to remember; additional rules for using conjunctive adverbs follow:

- Always use a **period** or **semicolon** before the conjunctive adverb when separating two independent clauses. Conjunctive adverbs are not strong enough to join independent clauses without supporting punctuation.
- Use a comma if a **conjunction** such as *and*, *but*, *or*, or *so* appears between the conjunctive adverb and the first clause.
- Use a comma behind conjunctive adverbs when they appear at the beginning of a sentence's second clause. The only exception to this rule is that no comma is necessary if the adverb is a single syllable.
- If a conjunctive adverb appears in the middle of a clause, it should be enclosed in **commas** most of the time. This is not an absolute rule and does not normally apply to short clauses.

# Punctuation

## Correct Punctuation

- ✓ It was clear the ship was headed into a severe storm. **Accordingly,** the captain turned back to shore.
- ✓ It was clear the ship was headed into a severe storm; **accordingly,** the captain turned back to shore.
- ✓ It was clear the ship was headed into a severe storm, **and accordingly** the captain turned back to shore.
- ✓ It was clear the ship was headed into a severe storm, **and, accordingly,** the captain turned back to shore.

## Incorrect Punctuation

- ✗ It was clear the ship was headed into a severe storm, **accordingly,** the captain turned back to shore.



## Examples of Conjunctive adverbs

The conjunctive adverbs in the following examples are in bold for easy identification.

1. Jeremy kept talking in class; **therefore**, he got in trouble.

2. She went into the store; **however**, she didn't find anything she wanted to buy.
3. I like you a lot; **in fact**, I think we should be best friends.
4. Your dog got into my yard; **in addition**, he dug up my petunias.
5. You're my friend; **nonetheless**, I feel like you're taking advantage of me.
6. My car payments are high; **on the other hand**, I really enjoy driving such a nice vehicle.

## Conjunctive Adverbs

A conjunctive adverb is a kind of double-duty word that simultaneously serves the role of both a conjunction and adverb (some call them *adverbial conjunctions*). Conjunctions connect words or word groups. Adverbs modify verbs or modifiers. Conjunctive adverbs do both.

Below is a list of common conjunctive adverbs. Be aware that some of these words may be used as simple adverbs as well, depending on the context. Only when they are used to join independent clauses are they considered conjunctive adverbs.

accordingly	furthermore	namely	similarly
also	however	next	still
anyway	incidentally	nevertheless	subsequently
besides	indeed	nonetheless	then
certainly	instead	notwithstanding	thereafter
consequently	likewise	now	therefore
conversely	meanwhile	otherwise	thus
finally	moreover	regardless	undoubtedly

Sometimes we use more than one word to create compound conjunctive adverbs. Below are some common compound conjunctive adverbs:

after all	equally important	in other words	of course
after a while	even so	in particular	on the contrary
all in all	even though	in short to illustrate	on the other hand
and yet	for all that	in simpler terms	on the whole
as long as	for example	in spite of	so far
at last	for instance	in summary	that is
at length	in addition	in the first place	to put it differently
at that time	in brief	in the same way	to summarize
at the same time	in contrast	it is true	until now
despite that	in fact		

Conjunctive adverbs always connect independent clauses – word groups that can stand alone as complete sentences. When conjunctive adverbs connect ideas between two sentences, they need only commas to separate them from the main clause:

I ordered two plates of spaghetti. **Afterwards**, I felt sick.  
I drove to Memphis. Sally, **on the other hand**, chose to fly.

When conjunctive adverbs connect independent clauses within the same sentence, they are preceded by a semicolon, and followed by a comma:

I did the best I could; **however**, I couldn't finish before nightfall.  
I like to go to the movies; **in particular**, I enjoy action films on the big screen.



## COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

**Coordinating conjunctions** join items that are equal to another, like two nouns, two predicate phrases, and two independent clauses. There are only seven coordinating conjunctions, which are known by the acronym FANBOYS: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*. These seven words are not interchangeable and create different relationships between what they join:

**FOR:** gives a reason (*I missed the bus, for I had an emergency meeting after school.*)

**AND:** adds something (*I want to climb a fourteener, fight a bear, and act in a movie before I die.*)

**NOR:** shows two non-options (*I don't care about the environment, nor do I care about education policy.*)

**BUT:** shows a contrasting fact or opinion (*I like comedians, but I'm not a fan of comics that swear.*)

**OR:** creates an option (*Do you want to see a movie or play a game?*)

**YET:** shows a contrasting possibility or feeling (*I enjoy reading, yet it takes so much time.*)

**SO:** shows an effect (*I planted in early May, so I should have some tomatoes pretty soon.*)

Coordinating conjunctions are usually not preceded by a comma (*David and I drove to the pier and went fishing*) except when in a list or connecting clauses. When a coordinating conjunction is in a list, it is preceded by a special comma called the *Oxford comma* (*I don't like spicy foods, eggplant, or garlic*). When a coordinating conjunction connects two independent clauses, it must be preceded by a comma (*I don't want to go to college, yet it does seem like a good idea*).

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## CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

**Correlative conjunctions** are a set of an adverb and a coordinating conjunction that work together as a pair before the verb. Correlative conjunctions are not as common as coordinating conjunctions, but they are clearer in nature. There are only six recognized correlative pairs in English:

- **EITHER/OR:** **Either** you give me the letter **or** I will take it from you.

- **WHETHER/OR:** You shouldn't base your choice of prom date on **whether** Jason **or** Kevin has the better car.
- **NEITHER/NOR:** **Neither** man **nor** beast could survive that fall.
- **BOTH/AND:** **Both** Democrats **and** Republicans were dissatisfied with the debate.
- **NOT/BUT:** **Not** the poor **but** the super-rich benefited from the deep tax cuts.
- **NOT ONLY/BUT ALSO:** **Not only** the Republicans **but also** the Democrats and Independents saw the political threat of the Executive Order.

## SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating means "to be of a lower order." Conjunctions connect clauses. Therefore, a **subordinating conjunction** begins a dependent clause and sets up how that clause relates to the independent clause. Here are the most common ones:

<b>Most Common Subordinating Conjunctions</b>			
<b>TIMING</b>	<b>COMPARISON</b>	<b>CONDITION</b>	<b>CAUSE/EFFECT</b>
after/before once since till/until when while whenever	although as even though like rather than though whereas	as long as as though except if in order for provided that unless	as if because in order to now that so whether why

Notice a pattern? Most words that are coordinating conjunctions are also prepositions or adverbs when used in a different way. Thus, **subordinating conjunctions only start adverbial dependent clauses** (relative clauses start relative dependent clauses and noun clause identifiers start noun clauses). If the adverbial dependent clause comes **before** the independent clause, a comma should be between the two clauses. If the adverbial dependent clause comes **after** the independent clause, no comma is needed.

# Tense Tips

## 1. Present Simple Tense

I go... / You go... / He goes... / They go...

She sings a song.

He plays football.

She is not here. She isn't here.

We are not drivers. We aren't drivers.

Verb to do

You do not like apple. You don't like apple.

She does not eat meat. She doesn't eat meat.

Do you like it?

Does he like it?

He eats. She sings. A tiger runs.

\*\*\* s, sh, ch, x, o, z, ss by adding es

He teaches English.

She goes away.

She brushes her teeth.

He tries to study.

She studies English.

play – plays = เล่น

pay – pay = จ่าย

destroy – destroys = ทำลาย

### 1.1 Always true

The earth moves around the sun.

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

The earth is round.

Water freezes at 0 C.

### 1.2 adverb of frequency

every day, usually, sometimes, frequently,  
always, naturally, generally, rarely, seldom,  
never etc.

She gets up at six o'clock.

He runs every morning.

John often drinks beer.

She never sits in front of the church.

### 1.3 show events or situations

I go to Chiangmai in the afternoon.  
He starts to study in five minutes.  
The concert begins at 1.30.

#### 1.4 proverbs

New brooms sweep clean.  
Money makes friend.  
Health is wealth.

## 2. Present Continuous Tense

She is running.  
Is he playing football now?  
I am not sleeping.  
They are walking.

\* Delete e

bite > biting  
come > coming  
arise > arising  
write > writing  
take > taking

\*ee

free > freeing

see > seeing

flee > fleeing

agree > agreeing

\*ie changed to ying

lie > lying

die > dying

tie > tying

\*One syllable, one vowel and one consonant by adding another consonant

run > running

sit > sitting

hit > hitting

get > getting

dig > digging

rob > robbing

Many syllables vowel in front of consonant, add another consonant

forget > forgetting

admit > admitting

\*if have 2 syllables, and stress 2<sup>nd</sup> syllable and have only 1 vowel and 1 consonant by add one more consonant

offer > offering

refer > referring

occur > occurring

begin > beginning

\*We can use both types

travel > traveling (US)

travel > travelling (BR)

quarrel > quarreling (US)

quarrel > quarrelling (BR)

2.1 now, at the present time, at this moment etc.

She is eating.

Tom is running now.

We are walking.

2.2 may happen by having this week, this month etc.

I am working with my teacher this summer.

Tom is working for an examination.

2.3 adverb of time (tomorrow, next week, next month etc.)

I am asking him tomorrow (= I will ask him tomorrow.)

He is leaving on Sunday (= He'll leave on Sunday.)

## 2.4 Present Continuous Tense

These verb of senses, feeling/opinion are not likely to use continuous tense

see /notice

smell

taste

hear

recognize

love

like

dislike

adore

forgive

wish

care

desire

hate  
want  
refuse

think  
know  
realize  
recollect  
suppose  
recall  
expect  
suppose  
understand  
mean  
believe  
forget  
trust  
remember

seem  
hold  
belong  
own

contain  
possess  
consist

### 3. Present Perfect Tense

Subject + has,have + Past Participle

We have eaten American foods.

She has not(hasn't) eaten Thai foods.

Has he smoked cigarettes?

Present Perfect Tense

3.1 past/present /future by having since, for

Dr.Helen has lived in Bangkok since 1958.

I have studied in America for four years.

3.2 past and just finished : just, yet etc.

I have just passed my friend's house.

They have already finished housework.

3.3 past but consequence still exists.

I have read this book before.

He has opened the door.

3.4 Repeat action in the past but maybe repeat in the future adverb of time : many times, several times

I have been to America many times. She has read this book three times.

He has eaten Thai food several times.

#### 4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Subject + has, have + been + ing

I have been thinking.

They have been talking.

She has been living here for 2 weeks. He has been studying hard all year.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

4.1 past/present

John has been living in America since 1984.

#### 5. Past Simple Tense

Subject+V2

She went home.

I came here last night.

## Past Simple Tense

### 5.1 past and complete

once, ago, last night, last week, last year etc.

ตัวอย่างการใช้

I got sick yesterday.

I lived in Phuket 3 years ago.

She went to the university last week.

### 5.2 Repeat action in the past and finish : always, every, frequently etc.

Chris walked every morning. He always woke up late last year.

When I was young. I listened to the radio every night. แปลว่า เมื่อฉัน

### 5.3 have 2 action at the same time as, while อยู่ ด้วย ตัวอย่างการใช้

While she sang, I danced.

As she cooked, her son played football.

## 6. Past Continuous Tense

Subject + was, were + ing

Example

I was drinking a glass of water.  
They were playing football in the field.

6.1 2 actions 1<sup>st</sup> action uses past con and 2<sup>nd</sup> action interfered uses past simple

While I was cooking, the telephone rang .  
We are walking along the street, it began to rain.

6.2 continuous action in the past

He was sleeping in the class.  
He was running in the morning

6.3 Two actions happening at the same time

While I was watching T.V, my brother was reading a book. She was sleeping while he was talking with his friends.

## 7. Past Perfect Tense

Subject + had + Past Participle (V 3)

She had slept.  
He had not worked.  
I had eaten foods before you came.

7.1 Two actions happened in the past. 1<sup>st</sup> action uses Past Perfect Tense , 2<sup>nd</sup> action uses Past Simple Tense

When I had finished my housework, I played T.V games.

7.2 Indirect speech

Direct Speech : "I have stayed in America for 2 years. Indirect Speech : She said that she had stayed in America for 2 years.

Direct Speech : He said "I worked in Bangkok many years." Indirect Speech : He said that he had worked in Bangkok many years.

## 8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

โครงสร้างประโยค

Subject + had been + ing + Object

I had been sleeping.

She had been waiting for two hours.

He had not (hadn't) been walking before you came.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

8.1 Two actions, 1<sup>st</sup> action used past perfect con, 2<sup>nd</sup> action uses past tense

She had been living in America before she moved to Bangkok.

I had been waiting two hour before He arrived.

She had been reading for several hours when I saw her.

## 9. Future Simple Tense

Subject + will, shall(I,We), be going to + ing

I will go to see you tomorrow.

I shall go.

Mary will run.

### Future Simple Tense

9.1 future such as adverb of time tonight, tomorrow, next week, next month etc.

I will see the movie tomorrow.

She is going to see the doctor next week

The plane will arrive at the airport in a few minutes.

be going to แทน will, shall

be going to + V 1

I am studying hard: I am going to try for scholarship. She is going to write to her parents. She has bought flour : She is going to make cake.

be going to + v1

I think it is going to rain.

## 10. Future Continuous Tense

Subject + will, shall(I,We) + be + ing +

I shall be running.

I will be working tomorrow.

We shall be drinking.

### Future Continuous Tense

#### 10.1 expect to happen in the future

-At ten o'clock tomorrow morning. I will be waiting my friend. -I will be cooking at 5 o'clock tomorrow evening. -He will be sleeping at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning.

10.2 two actions . First action uses Future Continuous Tense , second actions uses Present Simple Tense

-They will be playing football when you arrive at their house.

-When he calls to you, she will be going to the market.

## 11. Future Perfect Tense

Subject + will, shall + have + V 3

I shall have eaten.

Sri will have gone.

He will have finished his work.

### Future Perfect Tense

11.1 expect to finish the action in the future: by that time, by then, by tomorrow, by next year, by next week, by at ten o'clock in two hours etc.

I will have slept in three hours.

They will have finished the new road by next week.

## 11.2 2 actions

1<sup>st</sup> action uses Future Perfect Tense

2<sup>nd</sup> action uses Present Simple Tense

By the time you arrive, I will have finished homework. She will have eaten foods before you came.

The movie will have started before we reach the theater.

## 12. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Subject + will, shall (I,We) + have + been + ing +

I shall have been working.

He will have been running.

12.1 happen in the future and still go on

-By ten o'clock I shall have been working without a rest.

-When you arrive, she will have waiting for three hours.

# Preposition

A preposition is an important part of the English language. It is used to show a relationship between a noun or pronoun in a sentence and another word in the sentence. A preposition must always be followed by a noun or pronoun in a sentence. It can never be followed by a verb.

A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. They act to connect the people, objects, time and locations of a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly in front of nouns. There are many preposition examples that will make it easy to understand how the parts of a sentence fit together and how the rules apply when it comes to using a preposition in a sentence.

1. About	26. Beneath	51. In to	76. Per
2. Above	27. Beside	52. Inside	77. Prior to
3. Abroad	28. Besides	53. Instead of	78. Round
4. According to	29. Between	54. Into	79. Since
5. Across	30. Beyond	55. Like	80. Than
6. After	31. But	56. Near	81. Through
7. Against	32. By	57. Next	82. Throughout
8. Ago	33. By means of	58. Next to	83. Till
9. Ahead of	34. Close to	59. Notwithstanding	84. Times
10. Along	35. Despite	60. Of	85. To
11. Amidst	36. Down	61. Off	86. Toward
12. Among	37. Due to	62. On	87. Towards
13. Amongst	38. During	63. On account of	88. Under
14. Apart	39. Except	64. On behalf of	89. Underneath
15. Around	40. For	65. On to	90. Unlike
16. As	41. From	66. On top of	
17. As far as	42. Hence	67. Onto	
18. As well as	43. In	68. Opposite	
19. Aside	44. In accordance with	69. Out	
20. At	45. In addition to	70. Out from	
21. Away	46. In case of	71. Out of	
22. Because of	47. In front of	72. Outside	
23. Before	48. In lieu of	73. Over	
24. Behind	49. In place of	74. Owing to	
25. Below	50. In spite of	75. Past	

## Examples of Prepositions

There are five different types of prepositions:

- Simple prepositions
- Double prepositions

- Compound prepositions
- Participle prepositions
- Phrase prepositions

TO	FOR	FROM	ON	ABOUT	WITH
• Adapt to	• Admire for	• Abstain from	• Agree on	• Argue about	• Acquaint with
• Add to	• Apologize for	• Borrow from	• Base on	• Ask about	• Agree with
• Agree to	• Apply for	• Escape from	• Be on	• Be about	• Associate with
• Apologize to	• Ask for	• Graduate from	• Blame on	• Boast about	• Charge with
• Belong to	• Blame for	• Hide from	• Comment on	• Care about	• Clutter with
• Consent to	• Care for	• Infer from	• Concentrate on	• Concern about	• Coincide with
• Devote to	• Excuse for	• Prevent from	• Congratulate on	• Decide about	• Collide with
• Happen to	• Head for	• Prohibit from	• Count on	• Dream about	• Compare with
• Lead to	• Long for	• Protect from	• Depend on	• Forget about	• Comply with
• Listen to	• Pay for	• Recover from	• Elaborate on	• Know about	• Confront with
• Object to	• Pray for	• Rescue from	• Impose on	• Laugh about	• Confuse with
• React to	• Prepare for	• Resign from	• Insist on	• Protest about	• Cover with
• Refer to	• Scold for	• Retire from	• Play on	• Think about	• Cram with
• Reply to	• Search for	• Save from	• Pride on	• Worry about	• Deal with
• Speak to	• Vote for	• Separate from	• Rely on		• Discuss with
• Talk to	• Wait for	• Stem from	• Work on		• Help with
• Talk to	• Wish for	• Suffer from			• Tamper with
• Turn to	• Work for				• Trust with

## Simple Prepositions

Simple prepositions are words like at, for, in, off, on, over, and under. These common prepositions can be used to describe a location, time or place.

Some examples of common prepositions used in sentences are:

- He sat *on* the chair.
- There is some milk *in* the fridge.
- She was hiding *under* the table.
- The cat jumped *off* the counter.
- He drove *over* the bridge.
- She lost her ring *at* the beach.
- The book belongs *to* Anthony.
- They were sitting *by* the tree.
- We are running *in* the gym today.
- The sun is *above* the clouds.
- She lives *near* her workplace.
- She drew the picture *with* a crayon.
- He swam *at* the lake.

- I walked *down* the street.
- We located the key *for* the lock.
- The car went *through* the tunnel.
- I got a package *from* a friend.
- I have liked that song *since* 1999.
- She put the flowers *by* the window.
- The food was placed *on* the table.

## Double Prepositions

Double prepositions are two simple prepositions used together, often indicating direction. Some examples are into, upon, onto, out of, from within.

- Once *upon* a time, there was a beautiful princess.
- The baby climbed *onto* the table.
- It is *up to* us to find the answer.
- The loud noise came *from within* the stadium.
- She never leaves *without* her phone.
- The bird sat *atop* the oak tree.
- The caterpillar turned *into* a butterfly.
- I was unable to get *out of* the appointment.

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## Compound Prepositions

Compound prepositions (or complex prepositions) consist of two or more words, usually a simple preposition and another word, to convey location. Some examples are in addition to, on behalf of, and in the middle of.

- She sat *across from* Marie.
- I attended the meeting *on behalf of* my company.
- We were *in the middle of* the storm.
- He has gym class *in addition to* his regular classes today.
- He picked up the penny *from beneath* the couch.

- *Aside from* singing, she also plays the piano at the bar.
- My car is parked *in front of* the mailbox.
- The weather will be good this weekend *according to* Tom.

### Participle Prepositions

Participle prepositions have endings such as -ed and -ing. Examples are words such as considering, during, concerning, provided.

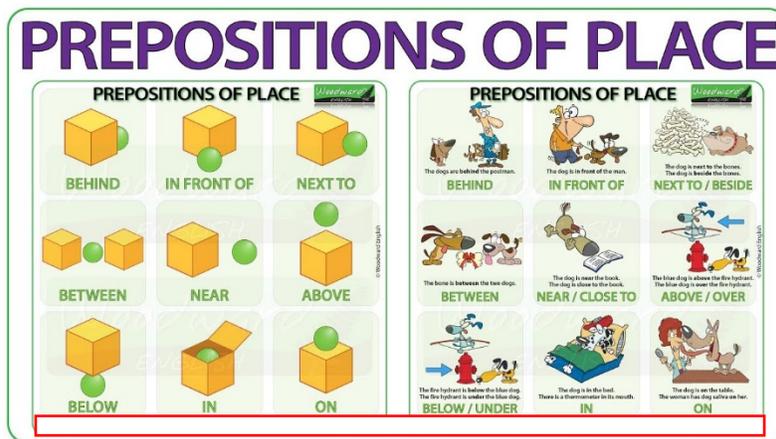
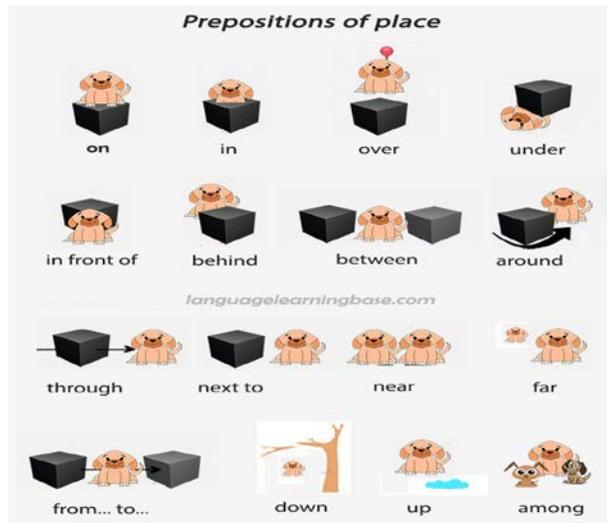
- She is interested in anything *concerning* horses.
- He works one job *during* the day and another at night.
- The dog kept *following* him home.
- All the neighbors were there *including* the new one.
- The principal was asking questions *regarding* her behavior.
- *Considering* his age, he did a great job.
- He was *frustrated* at the situation.
- The teacher said no talking *during* class.

### Prepositions of place

A preposition of place is a preposition which is used to refer to a place where something or someone is located. There are only three prepositions of place, however they can be used to discuss an almost endless number of places. At – A preposition of place which is used to discuss a certain point.

In general, we use:

- at for a POINT
- in for an ENCLOSED SPACE
- on for a SURFACE



## Prepositions Phrase

Phrase prepositions (or prepositional phrases) include a preposition, an object, and the object's modifier. Examples include phrases like on time, at home, before class, and on the floor.

- I will get to the conference *on time*.
- The baseball game was canceled *after the heavy rain*.
- John found his homework *under the bed*.
- The children loved the gifts *from their grandparents*.
- He succeeded *with a little help*.
- We met to discuss the project *before class*.
- She left muddy footprints *on the clean floor*.
- *According to his wishes*, his funeral will be private.



# Prepositional Phrases

<p>in time in demand in of focus in an uproar in answer to in anticipation of in arrears in danger in debt in decline in defense of in detail in disgrace in disguise in fact in fairness to in favour of in fear of in flames in flower in full in future in gear in general in good condition in good faith in harmony (with) in haste in hiding in high spirits in honor of in horror in ink</p>	<p>on watch on schedule on the record on the road on oath on pain of on the air on balance on a diet on a journey on a trip on a large scale on a small scale on a pension on a regular basis on a spree on account of on an expedition on an island on approval on average on bail on behalf of on board on business on order on remand on show on strike on suspicion of on the agenda on the brink of on the dot on the edge of</p>	<p>at high speed at risk at one's side at a fraction of at the outset at the end at sight at the double at one time at a discount at a distance at a glance at a guess at a loose and at a loss at a low ebb at a price at a rate of at a speed of at a standstill at all costs at all events at issue at large at least at length at liberty at most at night at noon at one's leisure at one's request at peace at war</p>	<p>by chance by the name of by luck by accident by air by sea by land by all accounts by all means by any standard by appointment by birth by check by coincidence by courtesy of by definition by degrees by design by dint of by far by force by hand by heart by law by marriage by means of by mistake by my watch by nature by no means by request by rights by sight</p>
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## PREPOSITIONS

Are you **acquainted with** your classmate?

Are you **afraid of** the dark?

Are you **happy with** that arrangement?

Are you **sure about** that?

Be **careful with** the glasses.

Dustin is **terrible at** texting.

He could be very **careless about** his future.

He is **interested in** molecular biology.

He was quite **certain about** his attacker's identity.

He was **proud of** himself for not giving up.

He's been **accused of** robbery.

He's not **worried about** his upcoming examinations.

He's very **experienced in** looking after animals.

He's very **sensitive about** his weight.

He's **angry at** his friend for cheating on the test.

Her job is something **concerned with** computers.

I don't feel **comfortable in** high heels.

I was **amazed by** what she told me.

I was **sad to** hear that they'd split up.

I was **thankful to** see they'd all arrived safely.

I'd be absolutely **delighted to** come.

I'm a bit **concerned about** your health.

I'm not **ashamed of** what I did.

I'm not **crazy about** Chinese food.

I'm not **qualified to** give advice on such matters.

I'm very **sorry about** losing your book.

I'm **awful at** names.

I'm **sick of** the way you've treated me.

I'm **sorry for** arriving so late to dinner.

I am **disgusted with** this dirty place.

Is she **serious about** wanting to sell the house?

It is **difficult for** me to hear you.

It was **unkind of** you to take his toy away.

It's **good to** see you again.

It's **nice to** know you.

John is really **bad at** keeping his promises.

John was very **keen to** help.

She felt very **depressed about** the future.

She had grown **accustomed to** his long absences.

She is so **grateful for** your help.

She is **eager for** her parents' approval.

She is **good at** solving problems.

She's never **satisfied with** what she's got.

She's **famous for** her watercolor paintings.

She's **jealous of** my success.

She's **married to** John.

She is **known for** her dirty tricks.

Some among us were **talented in** hunting.

The army are said to be **ready for** action.

The book was **inspired by** a real person.

The kids are **busy with** their homework.

They are **excellent at** planning fun parties.

They were **successful in** winning the contract.

This programme is not **suitable for** children.

We were all **impressed by** her enthusiasm.

Were you **aware of** the risks at the time?

What are you **frightened of**?

You are **blessed with** many talents.

You don't sound very **enthusiastic about** the idea.

You'll be **late for** your flight if you don't hurry up.

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

PREPOSITION	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
<b>Above</b>	At or to a higher place or position than something/someone	Our friends in the apartment <b>above</b> us are really noisy.
<b>After</b>	One follows the other	He ran <b>after</b> her with the book.
<b>By</b>	Near or at the side of	The telephone is <b>by</b> the window.
<b>Beneath</b>	Under someone or something	Jaime hid the letter <b>beneath</b> a pile of papers.
<b>Next to /Beside</b>	At the side of someone or something	We lay <b>beside</b> the pool to dry off in the sun.
<b>Near/Close to</b>	A short distance from a person or thing	There is a bush <b>near</b> the school playground.
<b>Between</b>	Something in the middle of two objects (places)	There is a gulf <b>between</b> the two cities.
<b>Among</b>	In the middle of or surrounded by other people or things	The girl quickly disappeared <b>among</b> the crowd.
<b>In front of</b>	Farther forward than someone or something else	They massed <b>in front of</b> the city hall.
<b>Behind</b>	At or towards the back of a thing or person	The horse fell <b>behind</b> in the race.
<b>Across from /Opposite</b>	In a position facing someone or something but on the other side	The hospital is <b>opposite</b> the post office.
<b>Under</b>	Below or at a lower level than something, or covered by something	We slept <b>under</b> the open sky.
<b>Below</b>	In a lower place or position than something else	He dived <b>below</b> the surface of the water.
<b>Over</b>	On something or covering it	She held the umbrella <b>over</b> both of us.

PART OF SPEECH				
sentence	Sentence	sentence	sentence	Phase (group of words)
<b>Noun (subject)</b>	<b>Verb (action)</b>	<b>Noun (object)</b>	<b>Adjective (state of being) Answer "how"</b>	<b>Adverb answer "where,when, how"</b>
Pronoun	Transitive/intransitive		Describe /modify noun (place after verb to be or before noun) (feeling, color, size, time, texture)	Modify verb, adjective, adverb, sentence) (Adjective + ly Fast, far, well, fine, hard,, enough,, late)
I, you, we, they	run. (don't need object)		xxxxxx	slowly.
He, she, it	eats (need object)	an apple.	xxxxxx	fast.
<b>Noun (countable vs uncountable noun)</b>	Is, am, are, was, were, have been, has been, had been, (verb to be)		smart. a smart boy.	
-Dogs, cat, rat, John, Bangkok -water, sugar, rice, fish	***look, feel, appear, smell, seem, prove, remain, grow, taste, sound, keep, stay, get		He looks good. She remains beautiful. Please keep quiet.	today. At 2 o'clock.
<b>Possessive pronoun</b>				

SUBJECT	OBJECT	ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH

**MINE YOURS HIS HERS OURS THEIRS**

**What is an Adjective**

**What is an Adverb?**

Size	Texture	Shape	Feelings	Time	Where?	How?	When?	How often?	How Much?
✓ Big	✓ Smooth	✓ Circle	✓ Angry	✓ Ancient	✓ There	✓ Fast	✓ Today	✓ Always	✓ Fairly
✓ Small	✓ Soft	✓ Square	✓ Happy	✓ Early	✓ Here	✓ Slowly	✓ Soon	✓ Daily	✓ Quite
✓ Large	✓ Hard	✓ Flat	✓ Funny	✓ Late	✓ Inside	✓ Easily	✓ Later	✓ Often	✓ Very
✓ Huge	✓ Woven	✓ Sphere	✓ Kind	✓ Late	✓ Back	✓ Weekly	✓ Now	✓ Once	✓ Rather
✓ Little	✓ Rough	✓ Round	✓ Silly	✓ Quick	✓ Far	✓ Badly	✓ Tonight	✓ Usually	✓ Almost
✓ Short	✓ Slippery	✓ Cone	✓ Sweet	✓ Rapid	✓ Nearby	✓ Well	✓ Yet	✓ Yearly	✓ Just
✓ Tall	✓ Fuzzy	✓ Oval	✓ Gentle	✓ Slow	✓ Indoor	✓ Fast	✓ Them	✓ Seldom	✓ Too
✓ Tiny	✓ Crunchy	✓ Wide	✓ Soft	✓ Swift	✓ Out	✓ Quietly	✓ Early	✓ Rarely	✓ Deeply

### GRAMMAR - Word Forms

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
reflex	difference	different	differently
invent	invention	inventive	inventively
compete	competition	competitive	competitively
benefit	benefit	beneficial	beneficially
decide	decision	decisive	decisively
beautify	beauty	beautiful	beautifully
produce	production	productive	productively
originate	origin	original	originally
emphasize	emphasis	emphatic	emphatically
inconvenience	inconvenience	inconvenient	inconveniently
grumpy	grumpy	grumpy	grumpily
equalize	equality	equal	equally
generalize	generality	general	generally
qualify	qualification	qualified	qualifyingly
familiarize	familiarity	familiar	familiarly
purity	purity	pure	purely
free	freedom	free	freely
restrict	restriction	restrictive	restrictively

Noun suffix: ness,ment, tion,ity,sure,ry, ance, ence, ee, ist, ant,ence,age, sion, ship, hood: vision, confidence

Adjective suffix: al, ic,less, ive,ful, able, ible, ous: beautiful, hopeless

## COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

**Coordinating conjunctions** join items that are equal to another, like two nouns, two predicate phrases, and two independent clauses. There are only seven coordinating conjunctions, which are known by the acronym FANBOYS: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*. These seven words are not interchangeable and create different relationships between what they join:

**FOR:** gives a reason (*I missed the bus, for I had an emergency meeting after school.*)

**AND:** adds something (*I want to climb a fourteener, fight a bear, and act in a movie before I die.*)

**NOR:** shows two non-options (*I don't care about the environment, nor do I care about education policy.*)

**BUT:** shows a contrasting fact or opinion (*I like comedians, but I'm not a fan of comics that swear.*)

**OR:** creates an option (*Do you want to see a movie or play a game?*)

**YET:** shows a contrasting possibility or feeling (*I enjoy reading, yet it takes so much time.*)

**SO:** shows an effect (*I planted in early May, so I should have some tomatoes pretty soon.*)

Coordinating conjunctions are usually not preceded by a comma (*David and I drove to the pier and went fishing*) except when in a list or connecting clauses. When a coordinating conjunction is in a list, it is preceded by a special comma called the *Oxford comma* (*I don't like spicy foods, eggplant, or garlic*). When a coordinating conjunction connects two independent clauses, it must be preceded by a comma (*I don't want to go to college, yet it does seem like a good idea*).

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## CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

**Correlative conjunctions** are a set of an adverb and a coordinating conjunction that work together as a pair before the verb. Correlative conjunctions are not as common as coordinating conjunctions, but they are clearer in nature. There are only six recognized correlative pairs in English:

- **EITHER/OR:** **Either** you give me the letter **or** I will take it from you.

- **WHETHER/OR:** You shouldn't base your choice of prom date on **whether** Jason **or** Kevin has the better car.
- **NEITHER/NOR:** **Neither** man **nor** beast could survive that fall.
- **BOTH/AND:** **Both** Democrats **and** Republicans were dissatisfied with the debate.
- **NOT/BUT:** **Not** the poor **but** the super-rich benefited from the deep tax cuts.
- **NOT ONLY/BUT ALSO:** **Not only** the Republicans **but also** the Democrats and Independents saw the political threat of the Executive Order.

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## SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating means "to be of a lower order." Conjunctions connect clauses. Therefore, a **subordinating conjunction** begins a dependent clause and sets up how that clause relates to the independent clause. Here are the most common ones:

<b>Most Common Subordinating Conjunctions</b>			
<b>TIMING</b>	<b>COMPARISON</b>	<b>CONDITION</b>	<b>CAUSE/EFFECT</b>
after/before once since till/until when while whenever	although as even though like rather than though whereas	as long as as though except if in order for provided that unless	as if because in order to now that so whether why

Notice a pattern? Most words that are coordinating conjunctions are also prepositions or adverbs when used in a different way. Thus, **subordinating conjunctions only start adverbial dependent clauses** (relative clauses start relative dependent clauses and noun clause identifiers start noun clauses). If the adverbial dependent clause comes **before** the independent clause, a comma should be between the two clauses. If the adverbial dependent clause comes **after** the independent clause, no comma is needed.