

# English M2 Summary

## Subject-Verb Agreement

### Rules and examples :

1. **Subject and verbs must agree in number :**
    - **Singular:** *The cat sits on the mat.* (Singular subject "cat" matches singular verb "sits")
    - **Plural:** *The cats sit on the mat.* (Plural subject "cats" matches plural verb "sit")
  2. Don't get confused by the words that come between the subject and verb :
    - Ex : The detective who was called to the case is usually very good.
  3. Prepositional phrases between the subject and verb usually do not affect the agreement :
    - Ex : The biker in the race is very competitive.
  4. If a sentence starts with "there" or "here", the subject will always be placed after the verb :
    - Ex : There is a meeting today.
  5. Subjects can come after the verb in questions :
    - Ex : Does Betty always play with dolls ?
  6. If 2 subjects are joined by "and", they typically require a plural verb.
    - Ex : *The teacher and the students are in the classroom.* (Subjects "teacher" and "students" joined by "and" take the plural verb "are")
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### Basic Rule :

- Singular subjects must have singular verbs. Plural subjects take plural verbs.
7. **The pronoun "You" always takes a plural verb :**
    - Ex : You are asked to clean the room.
    - You are responsible for your own actions.
  8. **If a sentence begins with "Here" or "There", the verb agrees with the subject that follows :**
    - Ex : Here are the ways on how to preserve the meat.
    - Ex : There is a huge gap between the rich & the poor.

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9. **If two subjects, one single and one plural, are connected by EITHER/OR or NEITHER/NOR, the verb agrees with the nearer subject :**
    - Ex : Neither the players nor the coach is joining.
    - Ex : Either the conductor or the singers are attending the concert.
  10. **A singular subject followed by intervening words or phrases such as [WITH, AS WELL AS, IN ADDITION TO, ACCOMPANIED BY, TOGETHER WITH and NO LESS THAN], takes a singular verb :**
    - Ex : Jake, accompanied by his sisters, is enrolling in PCC.
    - Ex : Daddy, as well as my brothers, is enjoying the party.
  11. **Singular subjects joined by AND require a plural verb, except when they mean one thing :**
    - Ex : Larry and Mercy are reading novels.
    - Ex : My teacher and friend is here. ⇒ (correct because "my teacher and friend" refers to one person, not two)
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## Subject-Verb Agreement

**Parallel structure** : \*periodic structure of words

- is a repetition of a certain form which provides balance and clarity in your writing.
  - My mother likes cooking, reading, good baking. (Where "ing" is parallel and redundant)
- It's more towards the style of writing
- You look at the verb/s to determine if it has the (correct) right structure.

### Rules :

1. Items in a series must have parallel structure :
  - Ex : "Shane ate the pizza, wiped his lipo, and burped.
2. Don't create problems by mixing grammatical elements :
  - Ex : (✗) Shane ate the pizza, wiped his lips, and burping. (Above is the correct version)

# English M2 Summary

## Dependent and Independent Clauses

**Independent Clause (IC) :** \*It can stand alone as a sentence.

- A group of words that contains both a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.
  - **Example :** *Jim studied in the cafeteria for his chemistry quiz.*

**Dependent Clause (DC) :** \* It cannot stand alone as a sentence.

- A group of words that contains a subject and a verb but does not express a complete thought.
  - **Example:** *When Jim studied for the chemistry exam in the cafeteria.*  
(This is not a complete sentence by itself).

### Dependent Marker Words (Subordinating Conjunctions) :

- These words signal the beginning of a dependent clause.

**Common Examples :** after, although, as, because, before, even if, even though, if, since, though, unless, until, when, whenever, whether, while.

### Independent Marker Words (Conjunctive Adverbs) :

- These are connecting words used at the beginning of an independent clause to link it to a previous independent clause.
- **Common Examples :** also, consequently, furthermore, however, moreover, nevertheless, therefore.
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- **Punctuation Rule :** When an independent marker word connects two independent clauses, a semicolon (;) is required before the marker word.
  - *Example Structure:* [Independent Clause]; [independent marker word], [Independent Clause].

# English M2 Summary

## Countable and Uncountable Nouns

**Countable Nouns** : \*Ex: grains, man, languages

- are for things we can count using numbers.
- They have a singular and plural form.

**Uncountable Nouns** : \*Ex : rice, air, water

- are for things we cannot count using numbers.
- They don't have a singular nor plural form.

### Examples :

1. All successful candidates will be notified within a week. (Countable)
2. I don't prefer to have tea in the morning. (Uncountable)