Topics

1. Pronouns
2. Grammar -Subject and verb agreement
3. Tense
4. Adjectives and adverbs
5. Nouns

**Pronouns**

A pronoun is a word or phrase that is used to replace a noun or phrase noun.

E.g “Anna saw Rico walking towards her, and she waved at him.” The pronouns *she* and *her* are replacing the nouns *Anna* and *Rico*.

Like all other words, nouns can be singular or plural. Also, there are three types of nouns: subjective, objective and possessive.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | | | | Plural | | |
|  | subjective | objective | Possessive | Subjective | Objective | Possessive |
| 1st Person | I | me | My, Mine | We | Us | Our, ours |
| 2nd Person | You | you | Your, yours | You | You | Your, yours |
| 3rd Person | He  She  It | Him  Her  It | His  Her, hers  Its | they | them | Their, theirs |

**Subjective**: these are pronouns which are the subject of the sentence. They are also used if they rename the subject.

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_ did well on the test.

I, You, he, she, we, they …all qualify to fill in the blank.

**Objective**: these are pronouns which are the object of the sentence.

Example: The teacher told \_\_\_\_\_ to stand.

me, you, him, her, us, them …all qualify to fill in the blank.

**Possessive**: these are pronouns which are used to express ownership.

Example: The red bag is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs …all qualify to fill in the blank.

Exercise: In each Sentence, replace the noun or noun phrase underlined with the BEST pronoun.

1. The teacher punished Paula because she was shouting in class.
2. him
3. them
4. her
5. we
6. Kyle lost his bag in the play park yesterday.
7. them
8. you
9. me
10. he
11. The sun is shining brightly today.
12. It
13. You
14. Our
15. He
16. Micah told his parents that he is hungry.
17. Them
18. Us
19. Her
20. I
21. My Bag was underneath the table.
22. It
23. You
24. Our
25. He
26. It is Shaquille who will be the next team captain.
27. He
28. Him
29. They
30. You
31. Butch is the name of Henry’s dog.
32. My
33. Her
34. His
35. Our
36. Tomorrow my family and I are going to the beach.
37. They
38. Ours
39. He
40. We
41. The coach presented the trophy to Zach.
42. Her
43. Us
44. It
45. Him
46. The Bag belongs to the twin.
47. Theirs
48. They
49. Them
50. we

**Subject and Verb Agreement**

This is when the subject and verb in a sentence matches correctly. They must agree with each other in number (singular or plural). Therefore, if a subject is singular, its verb must also be singular. Likewise, if a subject is plural, its verb must also be plural.

Below are 9 subject-verb agreement rules

1. A phrase or clause between the subject and verb does not change the number of the subject.

Example: A case of books sit on the shelf.

The subject *case* is singular, and the verb *sit* is also singular i.e. the verb *sit* agrees with case **not** books.

1. Compound subjects joined by **‘and’** are always plural

Example: Anna and Rose are riding.

The compound subjects *Anna* and *Rose* are plural, and the verb *are* is also plural.

1. With compound subjects joined by **‘nor/or’** the verb agrees with the subject nearer to it.

Example: Neither the teacher nor the students are in the classroom.

The plural subject *students* is nearer to the verb, therefore the verb *are* is plural.

Example: Neither the students nor the teacher is in the classroom.

The singular subject *teacher* is nearer to the verb; therefore, the verb *is* is singular.

1. Plural form subjects

* Plural form subjects with singular meanings take singular verbs.

Example: Physics is my favorite subject.

* Plural form subjects with singular meanings take singular verbs.

Example: The scissors are on the table.

ADD MORE RULES

**Exercises**

**Verb Tenses**

Verbs appear in three main tenses, **Past**, **Present** and **Future**. The Past tense is used to describe events which have already happened. The Present tense describes events which are happening right now or are continuous. Lastly, the Future tense is used to describe events which are yet to occur.

**Past Tense**

The Past tense is used to describe events which have already happened.

Example: I was sick yesterday.

Before secondary school I went to Primary school

**Present Tense**

As previously stated, this tense is used to events which are currently happening or things which are currently or always the case.

Example: I am on the playground.

Hannah loves berries.

This tense also talks about events which exists or happen on a regular basis.

Example: The flash shows on TV every Monday

On weekends I go to sleep late.

**Future Tense**

The future tense talks about things that which are due or expected to happen in the future.

Example: Tomorrow I will learn how to ride a bicycle.

It is also used to talk about events which we think are likely to happen in the future.

Example: He will marry her soon.

The future tense is also used to make promises or threats, to refer to conditional statements and to state decisions.

Example: I will submit my assignment tomorrow, instead of next week.

I’ll call you when I have arrived home.

I will call the police to arrest you.

**Continuous Tense**

The continuous tense is used to describe events which continue for a period of time. This tense uses the *auxiliary* verb *to be* and the *present participle* of the main verb. Continuous tense is an aspect of the three main Tenses. Therefore, we can have:

The Past continuous: e.g. *I was eating*

The Present Continuous: e.g. *I am eating*,

AND

The Future Continuous: e.g. *I will be eating.*

**Perfect Tense**

This tense talks about actions that are completed by the present or at a specific point in the future or past.Perfect Tense is also an aspect of the three main Tenses. Therefore, we can have:

The Past Prefect: e.g. *I had slept.*

The Present Perfect: e.g. *I have slept*,

AND

The Future Perfect: e.g. *I will have slept.*