

Grammar Points Summary

Grammar Point	Rules and Explanations
Ever vs Never	<p>The above two adverbs describe the idea of an unspecified time before now. Those are placed before the main verb (Past Participle).</p> <p>"Ever" can be used in the affirmative and negative forms of the question and found in the affirmative form of the statement. "Never" can also be used in the affirmative form of the statement.</p> <p>"Ever" support the main verb for life experience at some time</p> <p>"Never" support the main verb for not experiencing at any time.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>Have you ever been to Thailand?</p> <p>Haven't you ever tried to taste the local food when you visited Thailand?</p> <p>This is the first time that I have ever been to Europe.</p> <p>He has never tried to get a good grade on the TOELF exam.</p>
Yet vs Already	<p>"Yet" can be found in the affirmative and negative form of the question and negative form of the statement. It is usually placed at the end of questions and statements. "Already" can be used in the affirmative and negative forms of the question and the affirmative form of the statement.</p> <p>"Yet" refers to an action/event that has not finished in the period between before now and now. The action/event will happen sooner and later.</p> <p>"Already" means to an action/event that has happened at an unspecified time before now or recently.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>We haven't finished the dinner yet.</p> <p>Have you seen this Si-Fi movie yet?</p> <p>Hasn't she gone to the library yet?</p> <p>Has she already had lunch today?</p> <p>Haven't they already left the school early?</p> <p>She has already finished the homework when her mother</p>

	arrives home.
Actions verbs vs non-action verbs	<p>Action Verbs can be used to describe an action/event that is performed. Those action verbs are used in simple, perfect, progressive tenses. Besides, there are a lot of non-action verbs used to describe states, desires, emotions, opinions, and possession. The non-action verbs can't be used in progressive tenses.</p> <p>Action Verbs: Cook, write, read, make, do, cook, watch, drive, wash, brush, etc.</p> <p>Non-Action Verbs: Smile, seem, love, hate, like, want, need, remember, seems, taste, hear, believe, belong, own, etc.</p> <p>Here are some examples of Action Verbs: My mother is cooking dinner. My daddy is watching World Cup football. My sister is doing homework.</p> <p>Here are some examples of Non-Action Verbs: She likes to go to the cinema. I love her so much. This computer belongs to me. It seems there is rain on that mountain.</p>
Present Perfect Progressive	<p>The action/event began in the past and is still ongoing now. We can use it with some words especially Since, For, recently, and lately. Sometimes, we can use it in a situation where if the action/event is finished, we can see the results.</p> <p>Here are some examples: He has been working all night at the office. She has been studying at the University of California, Irvine since 2019. Moe has been running the FMCG business recently after she lost her job last year. You look so angry! Have you been fighting with your girlfriend again?</p>

<p>Modals and Phrasal Modals</p>	<p>There are a lot of Modals to describe ability, possibility, Preference, and Impossibility. Modals: can, could, may, might, should, had better, must, will, would. Some Phrasal Modals are "have to, have got to, be able to, and ought to" Here are the ability Modals: Can, Could, Be able to They are able to climb mountains. He can ride the bike and she could drive the car. There are some possibility Modals for the present and future Could, might, may, maybe, must (Modal of certainty)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He might go to the cinema tomorrow. • It may rain today evening • It could be snowy in the US right now. <p>Maybe we are going to travel to Bangkok next month. I am looking for medical assistance. You must be a doctor. Here is the advice Modals likely Should, Ought to, and Had better.</p> <p>You should see a doctor if you are sick. You ought to go and pick up the groceries at the supermarket.</p> <p>You had better leave early before you miss the train. Some Preference Modals are "Prefer.to.", "like...better than..." "Would rather..than...", "Would..than..."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I prefer reading to writing in English. • He likes traveling by bus better than by train. • She would rather be snorkeling than swimming.
<p>Adjective Order</p>	<p>There are some Adjective orders below. Number +Opinion + size + shape +condition +age + Color + pattern+ origin + material+ purpose</p> <p>For example: A lovely giant long clever young reddish spotted Scottish golden hunting dog.</p> <p>We went to the cinema to watch an interesting fantastic Indian movie.</p>
<p>Participle Lecture with</p>	<p>Adjective "-ing" refers to the thing that causes emotion to</p>

Adjective ending -ing vs ed	<p>us.</p> <p>For example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The endings of the movie are very interesting. • Climbing to the top of a mountain is very exciting. • The baby is crying because of being hungry. <p>Adjective "-ed" means the description of an emotion that you feel.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She is so interested in learning English. • I am so bored whenever I watch romantic movies. • I was very confused to choose either of the new jobs.
More Superlative Sentences	<p>He is one of the most handsome students in the class.</p> <p>The meaning is that he is a very handsome student in the class.</p> <p>He is one of them.</p>
Superlative Phrases	<p>Subject+(Present Perfect Verb + Never) + (Comparative Adjective)+(Noun)</p> <p>I have never seen the smartest guy in my work.</p> <p>The meaning is that the guy is the smartest in work I have ever seen.</p>
Adjective Clause Practice	<p>Combine two sentences as one by using an adjective clause.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I know a teacher. The teacher's husband is my father's • colleague. • I know a teacher whose husband is my father's colleague. • The house is nearby the playground. It is my house. • The house that is nearby the playground is my house
Adjective Clauses with Subject Pronouns	<p>Combine two sentences as one by using an Adjective clause with Subject Pronouns</p> <p>For example:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The five children are playing in the park. They are my students. • The five children who are playing in the park are my student. • There is a hotel nearby the airport. It is very expensive • A hotel which is nearby the airport is very expensive.
Adjective Clauses with Object Pronouns	<p>Combine two sentences as one by using an Adjective clause with Object Pronouns</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He found a key. It was lost a week ago. • A key that he found was lost a week ago. • I feed a cat. It is my sister's pet. • A cat that I feed is my sister's pet. • I hit a man with a car a week ago. He is in hospital now. • A man who I hit with a car a week ago is in hospital now.
Adjective Clauses with Possessive Pronouns	<p>Combine two sentences as one by using an Adjective clause with Possessive Pronouns</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I saw two stranger men on the road. Their heights are very tall. • I saw two stranger men whose heights are very tall. • This is a picture of the painting. The art is very amazing • This is a picture of a lady. Her eyes are very beautiful. • This is a picture of a lady whose eyes are very beautiful.
Adjective Clauses with Prepositions	<p>To make a sentence including an adjective clause with a preposition. There are two positions to place the prepositive below. 1) put the preposition after the verb and 2) put the preposition at the beginning of the adjective clause.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I met the client to who I sent an email. • I ask a lot of questions teacher to that I sent some difficult • exercises.
Reduced Adjective	<p>To reduce sentences, you found the same subject in the main</p>

Clauses Practice	<p>clause and adjective clause. The relative pronouns of the adjective clause could be "who" "which" and "that". By reducing the adjective clause changes to an adjective phrase.</p> <p>The adjective phrase does not have a subject and a verb.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The car found by police on the road is my car. • The lady working at the bank is my sister. • The family living in Chicago is my relative
Gerunds and Infinitives	<p>The gerund is not tense and links with nouns. I could be the subject or object of a sentence. Infinitives look like main verbs, but it is not the main verbs in the sentence and is not tense.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We enjoy having dinner tonight. • She hates traveling to the third countries. • He loves listening to some kinds of jazz music. • I tried to get a good score on the TOEFL exam. • She needs to pack her bag before leaving for another country. • She aims to join a new Yoga club next week.