* Comma + Verb-ing modifier can present the result of preceding clause, but when Verb-ing modifier is placed before clause it is not preferable to present result.
* When a Verb-ing modifier that is placed after clause with comma before it begins with **including,** then it does not modifies preceding clause it only adds examples to the preceding noun after which it is placed.
* Future continuous tense is **also** used to describe the currently ongoing action that will continue in the future.

Ex: The teachers will be taking training classes throughout the summer.

She will be studying when the concert begins. (Not for above case, but as general shocker)

* If both events are in simple past tense, then they took place at the same time in the past.

Ex: Mary danced when Sam started playing music.

* When like is placed at the end of the sentence then we can remove ambiguity in the comparison by either putting a comma before like or placing like + noun phrase at the starting of the sentence so that it compares to the subject of the main verb.
* Verb-ing + noun forms a phrase not a clause and in that phrase verb-ing acts as adjective for the noun following it.
* Clause must contain subject and verb and communicates an idea whereas a phrase is a related group of words that cannot contain subject and verb together and provides additional information about any entity in the clause.
* Independent clause communicates a complete idea and may sometimes begin with markers such as hence, therefore, for example, in addition, thus etc. whereas dependent clause communicates a partial idea and begins with relative pronouns or relationship words such as reasoning(since, because, as etc.), sequencing(after, since, until etc.), contrast(while, even though, although etc.), and other(if, unless, whether etc.). Also, note that relationship words are sometimes also begin a phrase as well ( since 1990, after sunset etc.).

**Ex:**  Mary is playing **in the park** *that has swings*.

In the above sentence underlined part is independent clause, highlighted part is also independent clause, bold part is a phrase, and italic part is a dependent clause.

* We can have dependent clause inserted in the independent clause i.e. a dependent clause can come between subject and verb of independent clause.

Ex: The show about a British coal miner’s son who dreams to dance was the biggest musical hit of the season.

* Has can also work as the main verb of simple present tense. Same is valid for Had in past tense
* Identify all the clauses of the given sentence. To find subject verb pair of a clause first remove prepositional phrases, identify the verb and then find the subject of the clause. Maintain the order mentioned above for ease.
* Pronoun can refer to a noun phrase. Also, Pronoun can’t refer to an action or adjective.
* Question No. 4 and 6 of the post assessment quiz of pronoun reference.