A modifier tells the time, place, or manner of action. The modifier usually follows the

complement. Not every sentence requires a modifier.

Adverbial clauses can also be used as a modifier. quickly, yesterday, overhead, quite awful, last semester

Modifiers answers the question - Where, When and How

"Other" can be used for specific things while another can be used with the things which are not specific

There are verb forms which are not continuous such as: like, believe, dislike, love, hate, prefer, realize, remember, suppose, understand

want, doubt, imagine, know etc

"There" is an expletive

Say/Tell

you say something and you tell something.

<tell + to + infinitive> is used to order/advice somebody.

Needs - used in case subject is animated

in need of - followed by gerund or the verb 'to be' + past participle of the verb and it is used for inanimate object.

As/Like

As is used to compare 2 clauses while like is used to compare only nouns.

Questions

To be/does/do/did + subject + verb

Embedded questions are embedded in a sentence.There must NOT be an auxiliary between the question word and the subject in an embedded question.

tag questions appear at the end of sentence. These type of questions use the same verb form and the tone is in contradiction to the tone of the main verb

parallel structure is when coordinating conjuncttion connect words or phrases which have same grammatical function in the sentence.

> Two nouns : Arving and Gaurav are going.

> Two verbs : I am playing and bathing, mischel hestitated but continued writing.

> Two adjectives joined by a conjunction: The leaves were tender and softer.

> Two adverbs joined: the thief walked softly and quietly

When both verbs contains the same auxilliary verb, the second verb is omitted

When two infinitive verbs are connected then second to is generally omitted.

These verbs are called link verbs. Common verbs like this are:

be

become

appear

feel

look

remain

seem

sound

different than is incorrect only use different from.

Use more in case of -er in case of words which are of 3 or more than 3 syllable length

use more with words ending in these suffixes: -ed, -ing, -ful, -ous, -ish. (more

enraged, more careful, more caring, more porous, more bullish

countable - many/more/fewer - a many as

uncountable - much/less - as much as

Since adverbs have generally 2 or more syllables, we use more/less as comparative and most/least as superlative form.

When a sentence begins with a comparative structure then the second clause should also be a comparative structure.

No Sooner ... than

> No sooner had Lisa begins to hangout with Gaurav than it began to rain.

Here auxiliary verb has been placed before the subject.

In comparison when a clause is followed by as, then the preceding clause also contains the clause containing the "as" word

such as is used to introduce examples, while "like" indicates only similarity and cannot be used for examples at all

Expected to be - is a correct idiom

Noun ... as ... Noun <-- basically compares 2 nouns.

different from -

-ve commands :

ordered/told/asked not to ...

None of the \_noun\_ have/has ---- // None is not used with singular noun.

Use some in affirmative sentences and any with -ve sentences.

Either/Neither both take singular verb.

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**Intermediate**

**Coordinating Conjunctions:**

**But, or , nor, And <BONA>**

**Correlative conjunctions:**

**Not only … But also**

**Both…And**

**Either…or**

**Neither…Nor**

The conjunctions *so* (meaning “therefore”, “as a result of”), *for* (meaning “because”) and *yet* (meaning “but”, “nevertheless”) are also used to connect independent clauses

Comma is always used when using this correlative conjunctions

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An adverb clause is a group of words that function as an adverb. The clause can modify verbs, adverbs and adjectives by telling when, where, why, how, how much and under what condition. They begin with a subordinating conjunction (such as after, if, because and although) and they contain a subject and a predicate.

List of words that adverbial clauses will contain:

after, before, until, while, because, since, as, so that, in order that, if, unless, whether, though, although, even though, where

Relative pronouns that are used in relative clauses to replace duplicate noun phrases – that, which, whose, whom, who

However, that can ONLY be used in restrictive clauses

GERUNDS

These are ing forms of verb and act as nouns.

When gerunds act as subjects use singular verbs.

Some verbs are always followed by an infinitive. Following is a list of some of the most

Common are.

agree to

attempt to

claim to

decide to

demand to

desire to

expect to

fail to

forget to

hesitate to

hope to

intend to

learn to

pretend to

refuse to

seem to

strive to

tend to

want to

wish to

Causative verbs are used to indicate that one person causes another person to do something for them. The true causative verbs are: *have, get* and *make.* NOTE: Causative verbs are normally used with people, although things can sometimes be “made to do something” also.

Causative commands – have/get/make

Presidents had the reporters wait outside the waiting room

I got it done by him.

Please make it by 9:00

**subject + let + complement + verb in simple form**

**subject + allow / permit + complement + verb in infinitive form**