

1. Subjects and Verbs: A sentence must have at least one subject and one verb.
 - The phone was ringing continuously for hours.
 - The plane will be landing at the airport in five minutes.
2. Object of prepositions: is a noun or pronoun that comes after a preposition. (it is not the subject)
 - To Ali the party was a big surprise.
 - The name of the baby in the crib is Sam.
3. Present participle: is the -ing of the verb. It can be (1) part of the verb when it is accompanied by some form of the verb be or (2) an adjective when there is no verb to be.
 - The bus is arriving at the station now.
 - The bus arriving at the station now is an hour late.
 - The crying baby needs to be picked up.
4. Past Participle: it can be either (1) a part of the verb (have or be) or an adjective when it is not accompanied by the verb (have or be).
 - The mailman has left a letter in the mailbox.
 - The letter was left in the mailbox.
 - The letter left in the mailbox was for me.
5. Coordinate Connectors (and, but, or, so): are used to connect two clauses (or phrases)
 - The test was long and difficult.
 - The test was not difficult, but it was difficult to read.
 - It may rain tonight, or it may be clear.
 - It was raining outside, so I took my umbrella.
6. Adverb Clause Connectors (after, before, since, when, until – because, since – if, whether – while, although). If the connector comes at the beginning of the sentence, a comma (,) is required.
 - He is tired because he has been working so hard.
 - Because he has been working so hard, he is tired.
7. Noun Clause Connectors (why, what, when, where, why, how, if, that, whether): a noun clause is a clause that functions as a noun. It can be used as (1) an object of a verb (if it follows a verb) or (2) an object of a preposition (if it follows a preposition).
 - I don't know why he said such things. (S + V □ why □ S + V)
 - I am thinking about why he said such things.
8. Noun Clause Connectors/Subject: a noun clause connector can also be the subject of the clause.
 - I know what happened yesterday. (S + V □ what (S & connector) + V) □ 7 – (1)
 - We are thinking about what happened yesterday. (S + V □ what (S & connector) + V) □ 7 (2)
9. Adjective Clause Connectors (that, who, which): an adjective clause describes a noun and it is positioned directly after the noun that it describes.
 - This is the house that I want to buy. (S + V □ that □ S + V)
 - The house that I want to buy is quite expensive. (*The house* is the S and *is* is the V)
10. Adjective Clause Connectors/Subject (that, who, which): an adjective clause connector can also be the subject of the clause at the same time.
 - We are looking at a house that is quite expensive. (*that* is the S and the connector)
 - The house that is quite expensive seems like a great house.
11. Agreement after Prepositional Phrase: When a prepositional phrase comes between the subject and the verb, be sure that the verb agrees with the subject (singular □ singular & plural □ plural).
 - The dog barks at night.
 - The dogs bark at night.
 - The door to the room is locked.
 - The doors to the room are locked.
12. Agreement after Expressions of Quantity (all, most, some, half, part): When an expression of quantity using “of” is the subject, the verb agrees with the object.
 - Most of the meal was delicious.
 - Most of the meals were delicious.
 - Most of the food was delicious.
 - All of the book was interesting.
 - Half of the students are late to class.
13. Agreement after Certain Words: These words or expressions are grammatically singular, so they take singular verbs: anybody, anyone, anything, everybody, everyone, everything, nobody, no one, nothing, somebody, someone, something, each (+noun), every (+noun).
 - Everybody in the classroom is listening to the teacher attentively.
 - Nobody knows that all of the information in the documents is important.

14. Parallel Structure with Coordinate Conjunctions (and, but, or):

(same structure), (same structure), and – but – or (same structure).

- He discussed the problem with the nurse and the doctor. (Nouns)
- The evening dress was beautiful but expensive. (Adjective)
- There are meetings in the morning, in the afternoon, and in the evening. (phrases)
- You can do the work because you want to do it or because you have to do it. (clause)

15. Parallel Structure with Paired Conjunctions:

Both	(same structure)	and	(same structure)	- The lecture was both informative and enjoyable.	
either		or		- Either Math exam or the computer exam is on Monday.	
neither		nor		- The missing papers are neither on his desk nor in the file.	
not only		but also		- He visited not only his cousin but also his grandmother.	

16. Past Participles after *Have*: Be sure that the verb that follows the verb “have” (have, has, having, had) is in the past participle form (Have + participle).

- They have gone to the market.
- We had completed the work.

17. Present Participles or Past Participles after *Be*: After verb “be” (am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being) the verb should be in either the present participle or the past participle form (be + (1) present participle or (2) past participle).

- They are turning on all the lamps.
- The office door is locked in the evening.
- She was studying the textbooks all night long.
- The pie was cut into six equal pieces.

18. Base Form Verbs after Modals: After a modal (will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, or must) be sure that the verb is in its base form (modal + base form of the verb).

- You must tell her the truth.
- The child may come in now.

19. Singular and Plural Nouns:

For singular nouns	each, every, single, one, a	- She studied <u>each</u> chapter.
For plural nouns	Both, two, many, several, various	- He just finished <u>several</u> books.

20. Countable (can be counted) and Uncountable Nouns (cannot be counted: liquid = oil, shampoo or milk; and abstract ideas such as security, friendship, happiness or hope):

For countable nouns	many, number, few, fewer	- They have taken <u>many</u> trips recently.
For uncountable nouns	much, amount, little, less	- There was not <u>much</u> water in the pool.

21. Subject and Object Pronouns: pronouns are words that take the place of nouns.

subject pronouns	I, you, he, she, it, we, they	- <u>I</u> and <u>my friend</u> saw the film. (I saw it with him.)
Object pronouns	me, you, him, her, it, us, them	- You should do <u>it</u> for <u>her</u> .

22. Possessive: A possessive adjective describes a noun (it must be accompanied by a noun). A possessive pronoun takes the place of a noun (it cannot be accompanied by a noun).

possessive adjectives	my, your, his, her, its, our, their	- I would like to borrow <u>your</u> book.	
Possessive pronouns	mine, yours, his, hers, - , ours, theirs	- I would like to borrow <u>yours</u> .	

23. Pronoun Reference: every pronoun and possessive must agree with the noun it refers to.

- The cookies are for you, so please take them.
- Each girl has to sign her application from.

24. Adjectives and Adverbs: adjectives describe nouns or pronouns. Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

- It is a delicious meal.
- It is delicious.
- He writes letters quickly.
- It is a quickly written letter
- It is an extremely quickly written letter.

25. Adjectives after Linking Verbs: A linking verb is followed by an adjective rather than an adverb.

Linking verbs: appear, be, become, feel, look, prove, seem, smell, taste. (S + Linking V + Adv. + Adj.)

- He looks nice.
- The test looks easy to me.
- He seems unusually nice.

Name : _____

1. The North Pole ____ a latitude of 90 degrees north.
(A) has (B) is having (C) which is having (D) it has
2. ____ greyhound, can achieve speeds up to thirty-six miles per hour.
(A) The (B) The fastest dog, the (C) The fastest dog (D) The fastest
3. The Mayflower was bound for Virginia, but a hurricane ____ off course.
(A) to blow it (B) it blew (C) blew it (D) blowing it
4. The greenhouse effect occurs ____ heat radiating from the Sun.
(A) when the Earth's atmosphere traps (B) when does the Earth's atmosphere trap
(C) does the Earth's atmosphere trap (D) when the Earth's atmosphere traps
5. The Rose Bowl, ____ place on New Year's Day, is the oldest postseason collegiate football game in the United States.
(A) takes (B) it takes (C) took (D) which takes
6. Experiments ____ represent a giant step into the medicine of the future.
(A) using gene therapy (B) they use (C) use gene therapy (D) gene therapy uses
7. ____ off the Hawaiian coastline are living, others are dead.
(A) Coral reefs (B) While some types of coral reefs
(C) Some types of coral reefs (D) There are many types of coral reefs
8. People who reverse the letters of words ____ to read suffer from dyslexia.
(A) when trying (B) if they tried (C) when tried (D) if he tries
9. Featured at the Henry Ford Museum ____ of antique cars dating from 1865.
(A) is an exhibit (B) an exhibit is (C) an exhibit (D) which is an exhibit
10. Rubber ____ from vulcanized silicones with a high molecular weight is difficult to distinguish from natural rubber.
(A) produced (B) is produced (C) producing (D) that produces
11. ____ in scope, romanticism was a reaction against neoclassical principles.
(A) It was mainly literary (B) Mainly literary (C) The main literature was (D) The literature was mainly
12. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) ____ came about as a result of the National Security Act of 1947.
(A) what (B) was what (C) it was (D) it was what
13. Oil shale is a soft, fine-grained sedimentary rock ____ oil and natural gas are obtained.
(A) from (B) is from (C) from which (D) is which
14. ____ appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.
(A) The moon (B) When the moon (C) That the moon (D) The moon which
15. According to the World Health Organization, ____ there to be an outbreak of any of the six most dangerous diseases, this could be cause for quarantine.
(A) they were (B) there were (C) were they (D) were

	How to identify the question	Where to find the answer	How to answer the question
Main Idea Questions	- What is the <u>topic</u> of the passage? - What is the <u>subject</u>..? - What is the <u>main idea</u>..? - What is the author's <u>main point</u>..? - What is the <u>author primary</u> concerned? - Which of the following would be the best <u>title</u>?	Look at the first sentence (beginning) of each paragraph.	1. Read the 1st line 2. Look for a common theme or idea in the 1st lines. 3. Pas your eyes quickly over the rest of the passage. 4. Eliminate any definitely wrong answers and choose the best answer from the remaining choices.
Stated Detail Questions	- <u>According</u> to the passage, ... - It is <u>stated</u> in the passage that ... - The author <u>mentions</u> that ... - Which of the following is <u>true</u>...?	The answers of these Qs are found in order in the passage. (Questions are in order/same ideas, but the words are not exactly the same)	1. Choose a key word in the Q. 2. Skim the appropriate part for the key word. 3. Read the sentence that contains the key word or idea carefully. 4. same as before
Unstated Detail Questions	- Which of the following is: - <u>not stated</u>...? - is <u>not mentioned</u>...? - is <u>not discussed</u>...? - All of the following are true <u>except</u>...?	The answers are found in order in the passage. (3 of the answers are stated, mentioned, or true, while one answer is not)	1. Choose a key word in the Q. 2. Scan the appropriate place for the key word. 3. Read the sentence that contains the key word or idea carefully. 4. Eliminate the true answers and choose the answer that is false or not discussed in the passage.
Vocabulary in Context Questions	- What is the <u>meaning</u>...? - Which of the following is closest in <u>meaning</u> to...? - ...could <u>best be replaced</u> by which of the following?	The question usually tells you in which line of the passage the words or expression can be found.	1. Find the word or expression. 2. Read the sentence carefully. 3. Look for context clues to understand the meaning. 4. Choose the answer that the context indicates.
Pronoun Referents	- The <u>pronoun</u>"..." in line <u>X</u> <u>refers</u> to which of the following?	The noun that the pronoun refers to is generally found before the pronoun.	1. Find the pronoun. 2. Look for nouns that come before it. 3. Read the part carefully. 4. Eliminate any wrong answers and choose the remaining best answer.
Where Questions	- Where in the passage...?	The question can be in any of the lines listed in the answers to the question.	1. Choose a key word or idea in the Q. 2. Skim for the key word or idea. 3. Choose the answer.
Implied Detail Questions	- It is <u>implied</u> in the passage that ... - It can be <u>inferred</u> from the passage that ... - It is most <u>likely</u> that... - What <u>probably</u> happened...?	The answers are found in order in the passage (but not directly stated).	1. Choose the key word in the question. 2. Scan the passage for the key word or idea. 3. Read that sentence carefully. 4. Look for an answer that could be true.

1	The deer is a distinctive animal easily recognized by the antlers that adorn most species of male deer. These antlers are used by the males primarily to fight, either for mates or for the leadership of the herd. Deer generally lose their antlers each winter and begin growing new ones in late spring. The new antlers are soft knobs covered with	
5	velvety hairs. Later in the year as the seasons progress, the antlers grow and harden into solid branches. In the middle of winter, the full-grown antlers fall off and decay on the ground. The following spring the process begins again.	

- This passage mainly discusses
(A) the antlers of the deer (B) the seasons of the year (C) the lifestyle of the deer (D) how antlers are used
- The deer is called a distinctive animal because it
(A) has many species (B) has antlers (C) Uses its antlers to recognize others (D) has to fight for its mates
- The word “adorn” in line 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) Cover (B) Bother (C) Decorate (D) Hide
- The word “primarily” in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) primitively (B) only (C) mainly (D) once
- It is NOT mentioned in the passage that the deer uses its antlers
(A) to battle other deer (B) to climb branches (C) to get a mate (D) to become a leader
- In which month would a deer in North America probably have short, soft, velvety antlers?
(A) May (B) December (C) October (D) January
- The word “velvety” in line 5 could best be replaced by
(A) coarse (B) long (C) gray (D) soft
- The word “solid” in line 6 could best be replaced by which of the following?
(A) Tiny (B) Thin (C) Leafy (D) Firm
- In winter the mature antlers
(A) come off (B) are soft knobs (C) begin again (D) are covered with velvety hair
- Where in the passage does the author explain how a deer uses its antlers?
(A) Lines 2-3 (B) Lines 4-5 (C) Line 6 (D) Line 7
- The word “their” in line 3 refers to
(A) antlers (B) knobs (C) leadership (D) deer
- The word “ones” in line 4 refers to
(A) deer (B) mates (C) knobs (D) antlers

Two- and Three-Part Verbs

DIRECTIONS:: Each of the following sentences contains a two- or three-part verb in italics. Read the sentence and try to understand the italicized expression. Then, find the meaning of the expression in the list that follows the exercise, and write the letter of the answer on the line.

EXERCISE A1:

- _____ 1. He's been smoking too much. He really need to *cut down*.
- _____ 2. The company had to *cut off* the electricity because the bill was unpaid.
- _____ 3. He kept teasing me, so finally I told him to *cut it out*.
- _____ 4. He is working hard because he really wants to *get ahead* in his career.
- _____ 5. She is such a nice person that she is easily able to *get along* with everyone.
- _____ 6. Could you explain a little more clearly? I really don't understand what you are trying to *get at*.
- _____ 7. When he stole some money from her, she really wanted to do something to *get back at* him.
- _____ 8. We have enough money to *get by* for a few months; we won't have a lot of extras, but we will survive.
- _____ 9. She was sick for several weeks, but now she has started to *get over* it.
- _____ 10. There are too many clothes in my closet. I need to *get rid of* some of them.

DEFINITIONS – Exercise A1	
A. stop it	F. manage
B. get revenge against	G. advance
C. recover from	H. throw away
D. decrease it	I. stop the supply of
E. be friendly	J. imply

EXERCISE A2:

- _____ 1. He read the untrue stories about himself in the newspaper, but he tried not to react. He just tried to *brush it off*. _____
- _____ 2. I haven't played Scrabble in quite some time. I'll have to *brush up on* the rules before we play. _____
- _____ 3. While we were walking in the mountains, we were lucky enough to *come across* a waterfall. It was quite a surprise to find such a beautiful thing. _____
- _____ 4. She is not feeling well; she thinks she is about to *come down with* the flu. _____
- _____ 5. While I'm on my trip, do you think you could *look after* my cats? _____
- _____ 6. The police detective was not sure how the crime was committed. She decided to *look into* it further. _____

	DEFINITIONS – Exercise A1	
3. A. stop it 7. B. get revenge against 9. C. recover from 1. D. decrease it 5. E. be friendly	8. F. manage 4. G. advance 10. H. throw away 2. I. stop the supply of 6. J. imply	

DEFINITIONS – Exercise A2	
1. Brush it off (dismiss) 2. brush up on (refresh) 3. to come across (find by chance) 4. come down with (To become sick with) 5. look after (watch) 6. look into (inspect)	

IDIOMS

DIRECTIONS: Each of the following sentences contains an idiom in italics. Read the sentence and try to understand the idiom. Then find the meaning of the idiom in the list that follows, and write the letter of the answer on the line.

EXERCISE B1:

- _____ 1. He's holding down two jobs and attending school. He's really *burning the candle at both ends*.
- _____ 2. She's buying a lot of new furniture before she even has a job. She's *putting the cart before the horse*.
- _____ 3. Every time he opens his mouth, he immediately regrets what he said. He's always *putting his foot in his mouth*.
- _____ 4. He's is not telling me exactly what happened. He's *beating around the bush*.
- _____ 5. She wanted to get that man's phone number, but she wasn't sure of his last name or where he lived. It was like *looking for a needle in a haystack*.
- _____ 6. He's always too fast and out of control on his motorcycle. He's *playing with fire*.
- _____ 7. She keeps asking if I was the one who was spreading rumors about her, but I wasn't. She's *barking up the wrong tree*.
- _____ 8. He took the best portions for himself and didn't leave enough for the others. He's just *looking out for number one*.
- _____ 9. She's been working on that assignment for over two months, and I don't think she's ever going to finish it. She's *taking forever and a day*.
- _____ 10. She has to go to the bank, and while she's out she'll stop and visit her friend. She's *killing two birds with one stone*.
- _____ 11. He was admitted to Harvard, and he would have gone there but he forgot to send in the appropriate form in time. He has really *missed the boat*.
- _____ 12. I know that you thought that this part of the program was difficult, but wait until you see the next part. You're *jumping out of the frying pan and into the fire*.

DEFINITIONS – Exercise B1

A. making a mistake	G. missed an opportunity
B. accomplishing two things at once	H. saying embarrassing things
C. doing something dangerous	I. speaking indirectly
D. doing things in the wrong order	J. doing something difficult
E. going from bad to worse	K. taking a really long time
F. doing too much	L. thinking only about himself

It is an expression, word or phrase that has a figurative meaning.

It is a special phrasing or literal language. (Do not take my remarks literally)

Procrastination is the thief of time.

Edward Young

English poet (1683 - 1765)

My craziest experience in a restaurant or shopping mall

An unforgettable dream

A meaningful gift I've given or received

Something this school really needs is . .

My worst vacation

A "visit" to a hospital, doctor's office, or dentist's office

Everyone enjoys laughing, but we often don't fit bouts of laughter into our daily lives. Please write a paper, no less than one page that describes the psychological and physical benefits of laughter. Bonus points, if it's also funny!

Kindness is the language which the deaf can hear and the blind can see

Enjoy no interest, no fee and no payments for 12 months on purchases of snowthrowers over \$200 at Canadian Tire.