Sheet1

TYPE_SET,C,30 Articles Gerunds or Infinitives Adverb Position Adverb bwn Infinitives **Dangling Modifiers** Sameness/Similarity Adjective/Adverb **Predicate Adjectives** Hyphenated words Noun Adjectives Demonstratives Modifiers & Plural Nouns Cardinal/Ordinal #'s Comparatives Superlatives Cause\Result Too\Very\Enough Verb Tenses Negation Verb-Conditionals Verb-Modals Verb-Wishes Verbs of Demands Time Clauses Verbals **Common Mistakes Past Participles** Participles/Infinitives **Relative Pronouns** Pronouns Who/Whom **Pronouns - Persons** Pronouns Possessives Pronouns - Personal Case **Unclear Reference Pronoun Pronouns Number Pronoun Those** Indirect Objects Adverb Position Embedded Phrases To\For **Confusing Words Double Subjects** Unacceptable Phrases **Parallel Series Confusing Words Double Subjects** Subject-Verb Agreement Adjectives Common Errors\Confusing Words Prepositions\Combinations Prepositions Clauses

Sheet1

DESCRIPT,C,150

- the words "the", "an" and "a" $% \left(a_{1}^{2}\right) =\left(a_{1}^{2}\right) \left(a_{1}^{2}\right)$
- verbs that end in "ing" or verbs in the form "to " + "verb"
- adverbs such as "scarcely" or "only" must go before the word they are modifying
- all adverbs must not go in between an infinitive
- When a modifying phrase does not have a subject, it is assumed that the subject of the modifying phrase and main claus
- be careful with words that describe similarity
- be careful that adjectives describe nouns or pronouns
- be careful that verbs of sense (smells, looks, feels, sounds, tastes) always take adjectives and not adverbs
- be careful that hyphenated (words with "-") words used like adjectives are always in the singular form
- when nouns are used as adjectives, they do not use an apostrophe (')
- remember : "that" and "this" modify singular words, "these" and "those" modify plural words
- be careful that some modifying words are for countable nouns and uncountable words
- cardinal numbers (1,2,3...) come after a noun, ordinal numbers (first, second...) come before a noun
- remember that adjectives with "er" + "than" compares only two things and that "more" + adj. + "than" compares only two
- remember the pattern : "the" + adjective with "est" compares three or more things
- remember the differences between "so", "that" and "as"
- remember the patterns : "too" + adj., "very" + adj., "not" + adj. + "enough"
- be careful when choosing the verb tense
- remember the differences between "no", "not", and "do not"
- remember that the verb in the if clause must never be in the future tense
- modals are small verbs that come before a main verb
- be careful with the tense of the verb when a sentence uses the word "wish"
- be careful with the tense of the verbs in sentences that use verbs of demand
- be careful with the tense of verbs in sentences that use words such as "when", "after" or "before"
- remember the difference between gerunds (-ing verbs) and participles (to + v.)
- be careful with these words that many people confuse
- remember the past participle forms of all verbs
- understand the differences between verb tenses such as "having eaten", "having been eaten", "to eat" and "eating"
- remember the differences between pronouns such as "who", "whose", "whom", "which" and "that"
- understand the difference between "who" and "whom"
- remember how to use pronouns such as "their" "its" and "one"
- remember how to use pronouns such as "his", "my", "our", and "your"
- remember the differences between pronouns such as "I" and "me"
- remember that when you use a pronoun such as "she" everyone must understand who the person "she" is.
- be careful when choosing a singular or plural pronoun
- be careful when using the word "those"
- be careful to put adverbs in the correct position
- remember that the verb in embedded phrases changes position from ordinary phrases
- remember that "to" has a feeling of direction and "for" has a feeling of substitution
- remember the differences between these words that many people confuse
- remember that the main clause of a sentence can only have one subject
- some phrases in English are not proper don't use them
- when a sentence has a parallel series, remember that the style of the series should be the same
- be careful with these words that can be confusing
- be careful with the differences between "and", "but", "or" and "also"
- be careful that singular subjects use singular verbs and plural subjects use plural verbs
- remember the differences between words such as "boring" and "bored" or "exciting" and "excited"
- be careful with these words that can be confusing
- remember which preposition goes after which verb
- be careful when using words such as "in", "on", "at" or "between"
- be careful to remeber the rules for clauses

Sheet1

EXAMPLE,C,125

- for example: writing, playing, talking, to write, to play, to talk

- for example: "to quickly finish" is a mistake

- for example: "as" + adj. + "as"
- for example: "careful" + n.
- for example: "The food smells" + adj.
- for example: "the train's station" is a mistake
- for example: "that train", "these trains"
- for example: "many" + countable noun, "much" + uncountable noun
- for example: n. + one, second + n.
- for example: "had" or "has" or "have" or "having"
- for example: "must choose" "must" is a modal verb
- for example: "suggest", "require", "demand"

- for example: "eat", "ate", "eaten"

- for example: "his" or "their"

- for example: "I gave the present to you" - the word "you" is the indirect object and "the present" is the direct object

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- for example: "look" + "at", "aware" + "of"
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