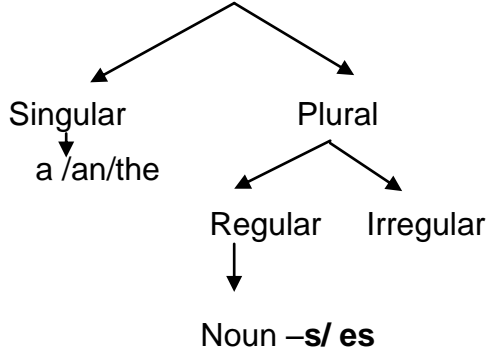


Tài liệu luyện thi TOEIC

**NOUN 1 Countable Noun**



>< **Uncountable Noun**



**Note 1**

- a means/series/species – means ..
- a child – children
- a foot – feet
- a tooth – teeth
- a louse – lice
- a person – people
- a goose – geese
- a mouse – mice
- a man – men
- a woman – women
- an ox - oxen
- a fish - fish
- a carp – carp
- a cod – cod
- a salmon – salmon
- a deer – deer
- a sheep - sheep
- a crisis – crises

- a thesis – theses
- a diagnosis - diagnoses
- a hypothesis – hypotheses
- a parenthesis - parentheses
- an axis - axes
- an oasis - oases
- a phenomenon – phenomena
- a criterion - criteria
- a memorandum – memoranda
- a curriculum – curricula
- a bacterium - bacteria
- a syllabus – syllabi
- a cactus – cacti
- a fungus – fungi
- a stimulus – stimuli
- a radius – radii
- an appendix – appendices
- an index – indices

**Note 2:** Twelve nouns ending in **f** or **fe** drop the **f** or **fe** and add **ves**

- |                  |                   |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| a calf - calves  | a life – lives    | a shelf - shelves |
| a half - halves  | a loaf - loaves   | a thief - thieves |
| a knife - knives | -self - -selves   | a wife - wives    |
| a leaf - leaves  | a sheaf - sheaves | a wolf –wolves    |

**But:**

- |                       |                                |                   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| a hoof – hooves/hoofs | a roof – roofs                 | a cliff – cliffs  |
| a safe – safes        | a handkerchief – handkerchiefs | a belief- beliefs |



**VERB**

(1) Subject \_ Verb Agreement

(2) Tenses

(3) Active

><

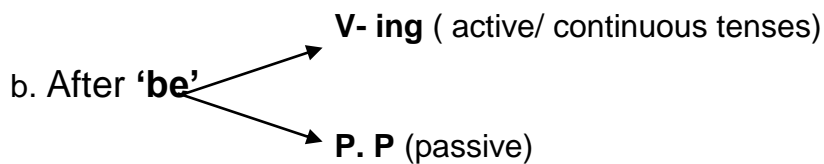
Passive

↓  
Transitive V + Obj

↓  
V + No Object /Prepositional phrase (by, in, with...)

(4) Form

a. **After modal verb + Bare inf** (can, could, may, might, shall, should, must, will, would, would rather, had better, have to, ought to, be to, be supposed to)



c. **After 'have' + P. P** (perfect tenses)

d. **Gerund >< Infinitive**

e. **Finite Verb >< Participle** ( Present Participle >< Past participle)

**PARALLEL STRUCTURE**

1. ,
2. and
3. but
4. or
5. either ...or
6. neither... nor
7. not only... but also
8. both ... and
9. rather than
10. whether ... or

## 11. as well as

### PRONOUN

- 1. Pronoun/Noun Agreement**
- they >< it/he/she/we
  - their >< its/his/her/our
  - them>< it/him/her/us
  - themselves><itself/himself/herself/ourselves
  - who/whom>< which
  - that (of ) >< those (of) (plural)

### 2. Which type?

- a. Subjective Pronouns (I/You/He/She/It/ We/You/They)
  - Subject of a Verb
  - **After 'Be'**
- b. Objective Pronouns (me/you/him/her/it/us/you/them)
  - Object of a Verb
  - Object of a Preposition
- c. Possessive Adjectives (my/your/his/her/its/our/your/their)
  - Before a Noun
  - **Before a Gerund**: We are surprised by their **nesting** in such harsh conditions
- d. Possessive Pronouns (mine/yours/his/hers/ours/yours/theirs)
- e. Reflexive Pro  
(myself/yourself/himself/herself/itself/ourselves/yourselves/themselves)

### 3. Wrong spelling ( himself/ theirselves/ ourself/ themself)

### 4. The >< Possessive Adjective

Ex: **His** snake is a reptile.

He devoted **the** life to science.

### 5. Double subject/object

Ex: **Black Island** in Long Island Sound **it** is surrounded by cold, dangerous waters.

## 6. Unnecessary relative pronoun >< Necessary relative pronoun

Ex: Certain types of turtles **that** may live as long as 100 years.

The woman lives next door is too nosy.

### WORD FORM

#### 1. Adjectives

a. Before nouns

Ex: an **important** meeting

b. After 'be' and other linking verbs

- **be/become**
- **look/seem/appear/sound**
- **taste/feel/smell**
- **stay/remain (= continue to be)**
- **turn/get/grow/go (= become)**
- **prove/find**

Ex: She **looks** angry.

c. Some adjectives end in -ly: **friendly/costly/cowardly/lovely/lively/lonely/likely/ugly/early/monthly/weekly/daily/hourly/nightly/yearly/quarterly/timely/scholarly/womanly/manly/motherly/fatherly/kindly**

#### 2. Adverbs

- a. Modify verbs: Ex: Ann **eagerly** accepted the challenge.
- b. Modify adjectives Ex: Ted seemed **extremely** curious about that topic.
- c. Modify participles Ex: A **rapidly** changing situation / A **brightly** colored dress.
- d. Modify prepositions/ clause markers: **soon** after / **immediately** after/ **long** before/  
**shortly** before
- e. Modify adverbs: Ex: The accident occurred **incredibly** quickly.
- f. Modify the whole sentence
  - general >< generally
  - basic >< basically

- particular >< particularly
  - probable >< probably
  - possible >< possibly
  - usual >< usually
  - original >< originally
  - innate >< innately
- Ex: Generally, I like my class

### 3. Note

- a. fast (adj) → fast (adv)
- b. long (adj) → long (adv)
- c. hard (adj) → hard >< hardly
- d. high (adj) → high >< highly (figurative meaning)
- e. early (adj) → early (adv)
- f. good (adj) → well (adv)

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
Differ	Difference	Different	Restrict	Restriction	Restrictive
Invent	Invention	Inventive	Cultivate	Culture	Cultural
Compete	Competition	Competitive		Agriculture	Agricultural
Fertilize	Fertilizer/fertility	Fertile	Empower	Power	Powerful
Decide	Decision	Decisive		Importance	Important
Prohibit	Prohibition	Prohibitive		Significance	Significant
Prevent	Prevention	Preventive	Analyze	Analysis	Analytical
Beautify	Beauty	Beautiful	Familiarize	Familiarity	Familiar
Originate	Origin	Original	Popularize	Popularity	Popular
Emphasize	Emphasis	Emphatic	Classify	Classification	Classifiable
Glorify	Glory	Glorious	Categorize	category	Categorical
Mystify	Mystery	Mysterious	Absent	Absence	Absent
Socialize	Society	Social	Interest	Interest	Interesting
Generalize	Generalization	General	Bore	Boredom	Boring

Simplify	Simplicity	Simple	Fascinate	Fascination	Fascinating
Free	Freedom	Free	Produce	Production	Productive
Construct	Construction	Constructive	Necessitate	Necessity	Necessary
Live	Life	Live/living	Collect	Collection	Collective

<b>FIELD</b>	<b>PERSON</b>	<b>FIELD</b>	<b>PERSON</b>	<b>FIELD</b>	<b>PERSON</b>
Music	Musician	Surgery	Surgeon	Dentistry	Dentist
Poetry	Poet	Architecture	Architect	Engineering	Engineer
Administration	Administrator	Farming	Farmer	Finance	Financier
Photography	Photographer	Biology	Biologist	Physics	Physicist
Athletics	Athlete	Theory	Theorist	Science	Scientist
Philosophy	Philosopher	Chemistry	Chemist	Invention	Inventor
Creation	Creator	Politics	Politician	Crime/criminology	Criminal
Law	Lawyer	Humor	Humorist	Mathematics	mathematician
History	Historian	Biography	Biographer	Manufacture	Manufacturer
Editing	Editor	Writing	Writer	Acting	Actor/actress
Magic	Magician	Geography	Geographer	Collection	Collector
Forecast	Forecaster	Hunting	Hunter	Employment	Employee/er
Training	Trainer	Dance	Dancer	Competition	Competitor
Contest	Contestant	Beauty	Beautician	Labor	Laborer
Discovery	Discoverer	Carpentry	Carpenter		

<b>NOUN</b>	<b>VERB</b>	<b>ADJECTIVE</b>	<b>NOUN</b>	<b>VERB</b>	<b>ADJECTIVE</b>
Strength	Strengthen	Strong	Heat	Heat	Hot
Hardness	Harden	Hard	Light	Lighten	Light
Softness	Soften	Soft	Brightness	Brighten	Bright/brilliant
Depth	Deepen	Deep	Thickness	Thicken	Thick
Ripeness	Ripen	Ripe	Richness	Enrich	Rich

Solidity	Solidify	Solid	Humidity	Humidify	Humid
Length	Lengthen	Long	Flatness/flat	Flatten	Flat
Shortness	Shorten	Short	Height	Heighten	High
Weight	Weigh	Weighty/weightless	Darkness/dark	Darken	Dark
Blackness	Blacken	Black	White/whiteness	Whiten	White
Fat	Fatten	Fat	Largeness	Enlarge	Large

**Nouns:** hearing/sight/smell/taste/touch

**Verbs:** hear/see/smell/taste/touch

## WORD CHOICE

### 1. Wrong choice of MAKE or DO

- 1) **MAKE** *an agreement/ an announcement/ an attempt/an effort/ a decision/a discovery/ an offer/a profit/ a promise/ advances in/ a comparison/ a contribution/ a distinction/ a forecast/ a law/ a point/ an investment/ a plan/ a prediction/ a sound/ noise/use of/ a choice/ a loan/an appointment*
- 2) **MAKE UP OF** (= be composed of ); **MAKE UP** (= compose)
- 3) **DO** *an assignment/the dishes/ the washing-up/the shopping/ the ironing/the cooking/a favor/homework/the laundry/ a paper//research/ a job/ one's work/ business with/ justice to/ wrong/ a kindness/one's duty/harm/one's best/a service/damage/ wonder*

### 2. Wrong choice of like/ alike/like or as

- 1) Like/Unlike A, B + Verb
- 2) A, like/unlike B, + Verb
- 3) A is like/unlike B
- 4) A and B are alike
- 5) Like + Noun Ex: My results were much **like** Paul's
- 6) As + Subject + Verb Ex: I did my experiment just **as** Paul did
- 7) As + Noun (=in the role of)



8) *serve as/ function as/ use sth as/ be used as/ be thought of as/ be referred to as*

9) *regard/consider/name/choose/elect/select/designate/appoint/declare/nominate/proclaim/announce s.o/sth (as) s.o/sth*

### 3. Wrong choice of so, such, too

- 1) *so + adjective/adverb + that Subject + Verb*
- 2) *so + many/few + Noun (c) that Subject + Verb*  
*+ much/little + Noun (u) that Subject + Verb*
- 3) *so + adjective + a/an + Noun (c, singular) that Subject + Verb*
- 4) *such + (a/an) + Noun that Subject + Verb*
- 5) *too adjective + (for someone) + to do something*
- 6) *enough + noun +( for someone) to do something*
- 7) *adjective/adverb + enough + (for someone) to do something*

### 4. Wrong choice of because or because of; although or in spite of /despite; when/while or during

<b>Adverb clause markers + S+ V</b>	<b>→</b>	<b>Preposition + Noun/NP</b>
• <i>because</i>	→	<i>because of/ due to/ on account of</i>
• <i>although/though/even though</i>	→	<i>in spite of/ despite</i>
• <i>when/while/as</i>	→	<i>during</i>

### 5. Wrong choice of ANOTHER or OTHER

	Another	Other
--	---------	-------

Adjective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• another + Noun (<b>singular</b>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• other + Noun (<b>plural</b>)</li> <li>• Determiner (<b>the, some, any, every, one, no</b>) + other + Noun (<b>sing</b>)</li> </ul>
Pronoun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• another (an additional one)</li> </ul> <p>Ex: Give me another.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the other/the others</li> </ul> <p>Ex: Of the two teachers, one is experienced, and the other is not.</p>

**Note:** each other / one another  
from one ... to another

## 6. Other word form problems

### BE CAREFUL WITH THESE PAIRS OF WORDS

- 1) no + noun >< not ... any
- 2) no longer >< not ... any longer/any more
- 3) most + Noun  
most of the Noun  
almost all of the Noun/ almost no + Noun/almost every + Noun  
the most +adj/adv (superlative)
- 4) almost + quantifier/adjective/adverb (Word Order)
- 5) twice (adjective) >< double (verb)  
Note: be twice as... as...
- 6) earliest >< soonest
- 7) one /two/three...percent of >< a /the percentage of
- 8) after >< afterward (adv = after that )
- 9) ago >< before
- 10) tell so that >< say that/say to so that  
Note: tell a story/a lie/lies/the truth/ a secret
- 11)hardly ever >< never
- 12)hard/hardly
- 13)and/but/or
- 14)be alive >< live + Noun
- 15)old > < of age
- 16)near (=close to) >< nearly (=almost)
- 17)some + Noun >< somewhat + adjective

- 18) affect so/sth >< effect of sth on so/sth
- 19) already (adv) >< be all ready ( adjective)
- 20) among (3 or more) >< between ( 2)
- 21) and (conjunction) >< also (adverb)
- 22) beside (=next to) >< besides (= in addition)
- 23) costume (=clothing) >< custom (traditional practice)
- 24) farther/further (distance) >< further (= more)
- 25) formally (=officially) >< formerly (=previously)
- 26) hard >< hardly
- 27) imaginary (= not real/fictional) >< imaginative (=creative)
- 28) later >< latter
- 29) lay      laid    laid    laying +Object (= put/place)  
           lie     lay     lain    lying (= be situated/located)  
           lie     lied    lied    lying (= not tell the truth)
- 30) loose (adj) >< lose (verb)
- 31) no>< not>< none
- 32) pass (verb) >< past (adj/noun/preposition)  
       Note: pass = go/come past
- 33) quiet (adj) >< quite (adv)
- 34) raise + object/ be raised (passive) >< rise (without an object)
- 35) set + object (=put/place) >< sit (without an object)
- 36) thorough (adj) >< through (adv)
- 37) out >< out of +Noun
- 38) away>< away from + Noun
- 39) out/in (preposition) >< outer/inner (adjective)
- 40) listen to >< hear
- 41) lone/live/sleeping + noun >< be alone/ alive/asleep

## 7. Redundancy

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| - connect together | - only unique     |
| - repeat again     | - new innovations |
| - join together    | - reread again    |
| - proceed forward  | - return back     |
| - advance forward  | - same identical  |

- sufficient enough
- separated away from
- incorrect mistake
- progress forward
- important significant
- carefully cautiously
- established founded
- protect guard
- original first
- rarely seldom
- transmit send out
- single only
- around
- approximately
- chief main
- such as for example
- necessary needed

## Inversion

### a) Inversion of the verb after certain adverbs

Hardly ever	On no account
Hardly ... when	Only by/in/ at/once/recently
In no circumstances	Only in this way
Neither/nor	Rarely
Never	Seldom
No sooner... than	Scarcely ever
Not only	Scarcely ...when
Nowhere	<b><u>(So) + adj or participles</u></b>
	<b><u>(Such) + be + Noun</u></b>

**Ex:** I haven't got a ticket. – ***Neither/Nor*** have I.

***Never before*** had I been asked to accept a bribe.

***Not only*** do they rob you, they smash everything too

***On no account*** must this switch be touched

***Only by*** shouting was he able to make himself heard.

***Only in an emergency*** should you use this exit.

***Rarely*** did this remedy fail

***So suspicious*** did he become that ...

***So confusing*** was the map that we had to ask a police officer for directions.

***Such is*** the popularity of the place that the theater is likely to be full every night.

- b) The subject and verb of the second clause ( not the first clause) are inverted when the following expressions occur at the beginning of a sentence

Not until	Only if	Only until
Only when	Only because	Only after

**Ex:** *Not until he got home did he realize that he had lost it.*

*Only if you study hard can you pass the final exam.*

- c) In written English **adverb phrases introduced by preposition (down, from, in, on, over, off, out of, round, up .etc.)** can be followed by **verbs indicating position (crouch, hang, lie sit, stand, be etc.)**, by **verbs of motion.**

**Ex:** *From the rafters hung strings of onions.*

*In the door way stood a man with a gun.*

*On a perch beside him sat a blue parrot*

*Over the wall came a shower of stone.*

*In front of the museum is a statue.*

*Off the coast of California lie the Channel Islands.*

**Note: Prepositional Phrase, S + V**

**Ex:** *Across the United States,* the general movement of air masses is from west to east.

- d) **If + Subject + auxiliary** can be replaced in formal English by **inversion of auxiliary and subject with if omitted.**

**Ex:** *If I were* in his shoes ... = *Were I* in his shoes ...

*If you should* require anything... = *Should you* require anything ...

*If he had* known ... = *Had he* known...

## Double Comparison

The + comparative + S + (V), the + comparative + S + (V)

**Note:** the worse (not the worst), the less (not the least), the better (not the best)

Ex: The more he plays, the more he improves.

## Incorrect Article Choice

- a >< an

Ex: A eclipse of the sun may be either total or partial

- a/an >< without a/an (uncountable noun)

- a/an >< the

Ex: Rose Bird was a first woman in the history of California to serve on the State Supreme Court

- a/an/the >< without a/an/the

Ex: Slag consists of waste material and impurities which rise to top of melted metals.

The most asteroids are beyond the orbit of the planet Mars.

- the >< possessive adjectives

Ex: The Ozark Mountains of Arkansas are known for the rugged beauty

**Note:**

- a university/ a European/ a one-parent family/a union/a unicorn/ a unique character  
- an hour/ an honest man/ an honor/ an heir/ an heiress/ an MP/ an FBI

1. Clause marker (a) **S+ V(f)**  
 (b) Present P , **S + V**  
 (c) Past P  
 (d) Adjective

**Common clause markers:**

- a. **Time**: *after , as, as long as, as soon as, before, by the time, now that, once, since, until, when, while, whenever*
- b. **Concessions/Contrast**: *although, even though, though, even if, whereas, while, despite the fact that, in spite of the fact that, except that/however*
- c. **Reason**: *as, because, since, in that, in case*
- d. **Results**: *so that, so ... that, such... that*
- e. **Manner**: *as if, as though*
- f. **Place**: *wherever*
- g. **Conditions**: *if, even if, only if, provided, unless*

- (,) (1) Clause marker  
 2. S + V + (Object) , (2) Conjunction S + V + (Object)  
 ; (3) conjunctive adverbs ,

**Conjunctions**: - and, but, yet, for, so, or

- Conjunctive advs** - besides, likewise, moreover, in addition, additionally
- however, nevertheless, on the other hand, in contrast, in spite of this
  - therefore, as a result, accordingly, consequently
  - otherwise
  - then, meanwhile
  - similarly, correspondingly, likewise
  - for example, for instance

## ARTICLES

### A/AN

1. Before singular countable nouns

Ex: Australia is **a** continent

2. To introduce a subject that has not mentioned before

Ex: I saw **a** tiger.

3. With certain expressions

**a** dozen

**a** couple

**a/one** hundred/thousand/million

**a** great many

**a** great deal

**a** lot of

**a/one** half

**a/one** third

**a/one** quarter

fifty miles **an/per** hour

ten kilometers **an/per** hour

\$10 **a/per** day

4. With names of professions

Ex: He is **an** engineer.

She is **a** doctor.

### THE

1. Only one example of the thing/person or the identity of the person or thing is clear

Ex: **The** moon is full today.

Please open **the** door.

2. With certain expressions

**the** morning/afternoon/evening

**the** past/present/future



**the** front/back/center/top/bottom

**the** beginning/middle/end

**the** north/south/east/west

3. Before a singular noun representative of a class of things ( usually names of **animals, plants, inventions, musical instruments, and parts of the body**)

Ex: **The** tiger is the largest cat

**The** heart pumps blood

The Wright brothers invented **the** airplane.

She plays **the** guitar.

4. Before ordinal number (**Note: No article is used before expressions with cardinal numbers.**)

Ex: **The** First World War (But: World War One)

**The** second chapter (But: Chapter Two)

**The** third gate (But: Gate Three)

**The** seventh volume (But: Volume Seven)

5. Before decades and centuries

Ex: **the** 1930s

**the** fifties

**the** sixties

**the** twenty-first century

**the** 1800s

**the** twentieth century

6. Before superlative adjectives

Ex: The biggest island on earth is Greenland.

7. Quantifier + of + the + noun

**Many/ some/all/much/most/a few/all/...** of the + Noun

**Note:** These expressions can also be used without the phrase **of the**

Ex: Many books

not much paper

Some water

a few pictures

8. Before a group of people or a nationality

Ex: **The** Vietnamese are very hardworking

**The** Swedish are proud of their ancestors, **the** Vikings.

**Note:** **No article** is used before the name of a language

Ex: She learned to speak **Vietnamese** when she lived in Hanoi.

9. **The + adjective** (= people who are...)

Ex: **The** rich should help **the** poor.

10. Before a specific noun

- Ex: **The coffee** I had this morning was Brazilian (specific)  
**Coffee** originated in Ethiopia. (general)  
**The rice** that I bought today is in the bag. (specific)  
**Rice** is a staple in many countries.(general)  
**The trees** in this park are mostly evergreens. (specific)  
**Trees** provide shade. (general)

### 11. The + subject + of NP

**Subject (used alone) --> no article**

**Adjective + Subject --> no article**

- Ex: **The literature** of the twentieth century  
**The history** of The United States.  
 But: I major in **literature**  
 I study **American history**.

### 12. Before names of **countries, states, cities, universities, colleges, and schools that contain the word "of"** or before countries that have a **plural name** or **an adjective in the name**, except for **Great Britain**

- Ex: **The** United States **of** America  
**The** Socialist Republic **of** Vietnam (but: Vietnam)  
**The** State of Florida (But: Florida)  
**The** city of Boston ( But: Boston)  
**The** University of Texas ( But: Boston University)  
**The** Netherlands/ The Philippines

### 13. Before

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| a. oceans:                   | Ex: <b>The</b> pacific Ocean  |
| b. seas                      | Ex: <b>The</b> Black Sea  |
| c. gulfs                     | Ex: <b>The</b> Gulf of Mexico   |
| d. rivers                    | Ex: <b>The</b> Nile   |
| e. plural names of mountains | Ex: <b>The</b> Appalachian <b><u>Mountains</u></b> (But: Mount Everest) |
| f. plural names of islands   | Ex: <b>The</b> Hawaiian <b><u>Islands</u></b> (But: Manhattan Island)   |
| g. plural names of lakes     | Ex: <b>The</b> Great <b><u>Lakes</u></b> (But: Lake Michigan)           |

#### 14. Before the names of ships, planes, trains and people's family names

Ex: **The** Titanic  
**The** Orient Express  
**The** Browns

## GERUND AND INFINITIVE

### I. VERB + TO INF

afford	beg	expect	manage	pretend	threaten
agree	care	fail	mean	promise	want
appear	consent	forget	need	refuse	wish
arrange	decide	hesitate	offer	seem	try
ask	desire	hope	plan	struggle	intend
attempt	deserve	learn	prepare	swear	

Ex: Tom wants **to become** a doctor.  
 Susan pretended **to sleep**.  
 David promised **not to be** late again.

### II. VERB + OBJECT + TO INFINITIVE

<b>advise</b>	challenge	forbid	order	teach	invite
<b>allow</b>	convince	force	<b>permit</b>	tell	<b>recommend</b>
ask	dare	hire	persuade	urge	enable
beg	<b>encourage</b>	instruct	remind	want	lead
cause	expect	invite	require	warn	motivate
					use

Ex: They begged us **to come**.  
 I warn you **not to drive** so fast.

**Note:** *advise/allow/encourage/permit/recommend* (1) + object + to inf  
 (2) + V-ing

Ex: He doesn't allow **smoking** in his house  
 He doesn't allow anyone **to smoke** in his house  
 Nobody is allowed **to smoke** in his house

### III. VERB + V-ING

admit	delay	finish	postpone	resent	miss
appreciate	deny	can't help	practice	resist	tolerate
avoid	discuss	keep	quit	risk	involve
complete	dislike	mention	recall	stop	understand
consider	enjoy	mind	recollect	suggest	include

**Ex:** I dislike **driving** long distances  
 I can't help **worrying** about it.  
 Would you mind **not smoking** in this class?

#### IV. VERB + V-ING/ TO INFINITIVE

begin	continue	hate	<b>prefer</b>
start	can't stand	<b>love</b>	<b>like</b>

**Ex:** It began to rain/ raining

**Note:** *would like/love/prefer + to infinitive*

**Ex:** I would like to play tennis today.

#### V. ADJECTIVE / PARTICIPLE+ TO INFINITIVE

anxious	difficult	willing	boring
eager	hard	able	interesting
usual	dangerous	pleased	...
easy	ready	prepared	

**Ex:** Tom is anxious **to see** his family.  
 It is very dangerous **to drive** in this weather.  
 We are ready **to leave** now.

**Note:** *be busy/worth + V-ing.*

**Ex:** He is busy **doing** his homework.  
 The book is worth **reading**.

#### VI. PREPOSITION + V-ING

##### 1. VERB + PREPOSITION + V-ING

approve of	succeed in	think of	<b>look forward to</b>	<b>dedicate to</b>
give up	count on	depend on	<b>object to</b>	<b>commit to</b>
rely on	keep on	put off	<b>confess to</b>	
insist on	think about	dream about	<b>devote to</b>	

**Ex:** John gave up **smoking** three years ago.  
 I am looking forward to going back to school.

## 2. ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION + V-ING

afraid of	capable of	tired of <b>be/get accustomed to</b>
interested in	successful in	fond of <b>be/get used to</b>

Ex: She is afraid of **getting** married now.  
 To gets used to **getting** up early.

## VII. SPECIAL CASES

### 1. STOP

He stopped **smoking** (He gave up smoking; he is not going to smoke any more.)  
 He stopped **to smoke** (He stopped doing something in order to smoke)

### 2. TRY

**TRY + TO INF:** make an effort to do something

Ex: I was very tired. I tried **to keep** my eyes open, but I couldn't.

**TRY + V-ING:** do something as an experiment or test

Ex: I've got a terrible headache. I tried **taking** an aspirin, but it did not help.

### 3. REMEMBER

**REMEMBER + TO INF:** You remember to do something before you do it

Ex: Please remember **to post** the letter. (= Don't forget to post the letter)

**REMEMBER + V-ING:** You remember doing something after you do it

Ex: I clearly remember **locking** the door before I left.

### 4. NEED

**NEED + TO INF (ACTIVE)**

Ex: John needs **to paint** the door.

My friend needed **to learn** Spanish

**NEED + V-ING = NEED + TO BE DONE (PASSIVE)**

Ex: The grass needs **cutting/ to be cut**.

The television needs **fixing/to be fixed**.

### 5. MAKE/LET/HAVE + OBJECT + BARE INFINITIVE

Ex: Sad movies always make me **cry**.

I had the mechanic **repair** my car. (I had my car repaired by the mechanic)

My parents do not let me **go** out late at night.

### 6. VERBS OF PERCEPTION + V-ING/ BARE INFINITIVE

see	look at	listen to
notice	observe	smell
watch	hear	feel

Ex: I saw my **friend running/run** down the street.

### 7. GO + V-ING

<b>GO</b>	boating	dancing	jogging	shopping	swimming
	bowling	fishing	climbing	sightseeing	
	camping	hiking	running	skating	
	canoeing	hunting	sailing	skiing	

**Ex:** My sister went sailing yesterday

8. **TO INFINITIVE** can be used after **the first, the second..., the last, the only** and sometimes after superlatives.

**Ex:** She loves parties. She is always the first to come and the last to leave.  
He is the second man **to be killed** in this way.

9. **TO INFINITIVE** can be used after certain nouns

<b>ability</b>	demand	<b>failure</b>	request
ambition	desire	<b>offer</b>	scheme
anxiety	<b>determination</b>	plan	<b>willingness</b>
<b>attempt</b>	eagerness	promise	wish
<b>decision</b>	<b>effort</b>	refusal	<b>readiness</b>

**Ex:** He made an effort **to stand** up.

- 10.

<b>catch/find/leave</b>	+	Object	+	V-ing
<b>spend/ waste</b>	+	Time	+	V-ing
<b>have fun/ a good time</b>			+	V-ing
<b>have trouble/difficulty</b>			+	V-ing
<b>have a hard time/ difficult time</b>			+	V-ing

## WORD ENDINGS

### A. COMMON NOUN (THING) ENDINGS

1. **-ism** : *baptism, criticism, organism, heroism, patriotism, alcoholism, barbarism, dwarfism, parallelism*
2. **-nce** : *importance, significance, dependence, arrogance, resistance, subsistence*
3. **-ness** : *bitterness, conceitedness, darkness, hardness, kindheartedness*
4. **-ion** : *excision, damnation, pollution, suggestion, a notion, an action, vexation, concoction, completion.*
5. **-ment** : *abridgement, accomplishment, banishment, commencement, embodiment, enhancement, excitement, fragment, garment, ornament, treatment*
6. **-(i)ty** : *purity, authority, dubiety, majority, superiority, humidity, cruelty, faculty, honesty, plenty, safety, subtlety*
7. **-age** : *baggage, carriage, cartage, damage, dotage, hermitage, homage language, luggage, marriage, passage, tillage, tonnage, vicarage, village.*
8. **-ship** : *ambassadorship, citizenship, headship, professorship, chairmanship, fellowship, scholarship, companionship, friendship, hardship, relationship, craftsmanship, entrepreneurship, horsemanship, membership, courtship*
9. **-th** : *bath, birth, death, oath, growth, stealth, filth, health, length, strength, truth, depth, breadth, wealth.*
10. **-dom** : *earldom, freedom, kingdom, officialdom, wisdom*
11. **-hood** : *childhood, falsehood, sisterhood, brotherhood, neighborhood, likelihood, livelihood*
12. **-ure** : *closure, picture, scripture, legislature, nature, failure, pleasure,*

- treasure*
13. **–cy** : *bankruptcy, captaincy, democracy, privacy, delicacy, advocacy, confederacy, accuracy, obstinacy, piracy, , aristocracy, expectancy, efficiency, presidency, sufficiency, deficiency*
14. **–(t)ry** : *rivalry, ancestry, carpentry, industry, greenery, machinery, scenery, bakery, brewery, bravery, slavery, archery*
15. **–logy** : *archaeology, geology, sociology, theology, zoology*
16. **–graphy** : *bibliography, biography*

## B. COMMON NOUN (PERSON) ENDINGS

1. **– or** : *actor, creator, doctor, monitor, sculptor, successor, guarantor, conqueror, donor, governor, solicitor, tailor, visitor. bachelor*
2. **– er** : *hatter, geographer, astrologer, cottager, foreigner, Londoner, New Yorker, northerner, villager, airliner, old-timer, sorcerer*
3. **– ee** : *employee, payee, devotee, escapee, conferee, absentee, refugee.*
4. **– ist** : *chemist, dramatist, economist, geologist, dentist, pianist, tobacconist, Buddhist, Darwinist, idealist, Marxist, racist, optimist, pessimist*
5. **– ician** : *magician, physician, musician, electrician, beautician, politician, statistician, mathematician, mortician,*
6. **– ant (10%)** : *assistant, accountant, consultant, contestant, inhabitant*

## C. ADJECTIVE ENDINGS

1. **– ent** : *independent, sufficient, absent, ambivalent, ancient, apparent, ardent*
2. **– ant** : *arrogant, expectant, important, significant , abundant, ignorant, brilliant,*
3. **– ful** : *beautiful, graceful, powerful, grateful, forgetful, mournful,*  
**Exceptions: handful, mouthful, spoonful are nouns**
4. **– ic** : *civic, classic, historic, artistic, economic,*
5. **– less** : *doubtless, fearless, hatless, powerless, countless, tireless, faceless, legless, careless, helpless*
6. **– ive** : *authoritative, demonstrative, figurative, imitative, qualitative, talkative, active, passive, comparative, possessive*
7. **– ous** : *dangerous, glorious, murderous, viscous, ferocious, hilarious,*
8. **– able** : *charitable, separable, bearable, reliable, comfortable, suitable.*
9. **– ible** : *audible, compressible, edible, horrible, terrible*



10. – al : *central, general, oral, colossal, tropical, tidal*  
**Exceptions** : *rival, arrival, proposal, withdrawal, survival* are nouns
11. – ory : *mandatory, compulsory, predatory, satisfactory*  
**Exceptions** : *dormitory, promontory, territory* are nouns
12. – ary : *arbitrary, budgetary, contrary, primary, temporary, necessary*
13. – y : *angry, happy, icy, messy, milky, tidy, chilly, haughty, slippery,*
14. – ly : *beastly, cowardly, queenly, rascally*
15. – (r)ate (10%): *temperate, accurate, considerate, immediate, literate*
16. – ish : *boorish, boyish, foolish, womanish, bookish, feverish, bluish, reddish*

#### D. COMMON VERB ENDINGS

1. – en/ en – : *listen, happen, strengthen, lengthen, shorten, soften, ripen, deepen, widen, entrust, enslave, enlighten, entangle, enlarge, encourage, enable, enrich*
2. – ate : *assassinate, associate, fascinate, felicitate, hydrate, separate, vaccinate, evacuate*
3. – ize : *characterize, idolize, agonize, apologize, sympathize, theorize, authorize, extemporize, fertilize, fossilize, jeopardize, moralize, Americanize, carbonize, oxidize*
4. – ify : *pacify, satisfy, petrify, solidify, horrify*

#### E. COMMON ADVERB ENDING

1. – ly : *amusingly, deservedly, firstly, fully, greatly, happily, hourly, truly, firstly, secondly*
2. – wise : *crosswise, lengthwise, otherwise, clockwise*
3. – ways : *edgeways, endways, lengthways, sideways*
4. – ward : *backward, homeward, inward, onward, skyward, eastward*

# SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

## A. BASIC SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

1. Singular Subject + Singular Verb
2. Plural Subject + Plural Verb

Ex: My **friend** lives in Boston.

**Growing** flowers is her hobby.

My **friends** live in Boston.

## B. SPECIAL CASES

1. Sing Subject 1 **and** Sing Subject 2 + Plural Verb

**Ex:** The actor and the singer are coming.

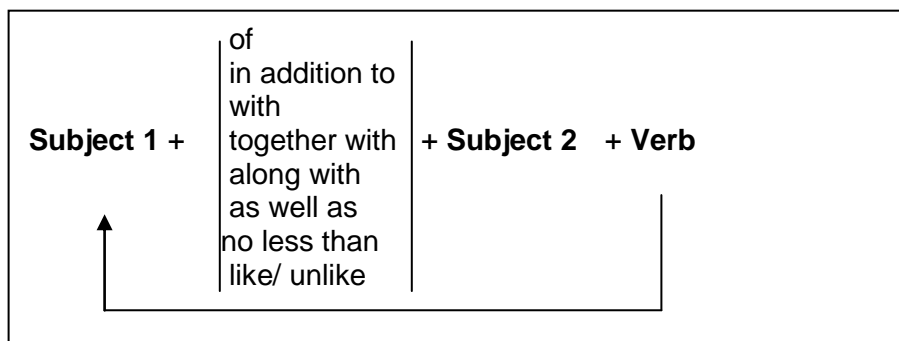
Jean and David are coming back to Australia.

**Note:** However, phrases connected by **and** can be followed by singular verbs if we think of them as making up a single item.

**Ex:** *Meat pie and peas* is Tom's favorite at the moment

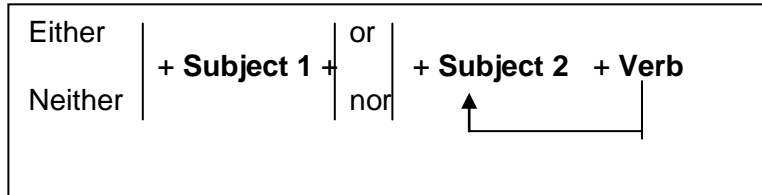
*Fish and chips* is my favorite food

- 2.



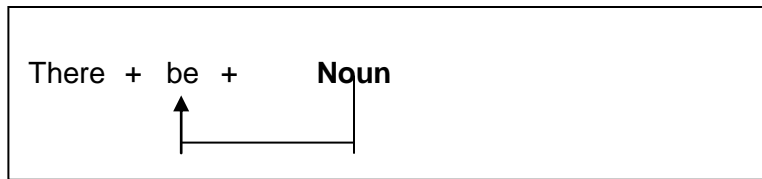
**Ex:** **One** of my friends **is** here.  
**You** together with Tom **are** responsible for this failure.

3.



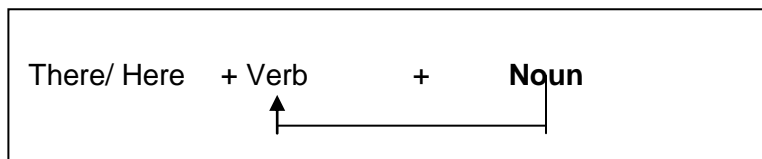
**Ex:** Neither John nor **his friends** **are** going to the beach

4.



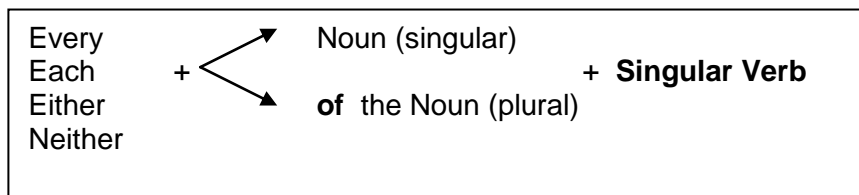
**Ex:** There **is** a book on the shelf  
 There **are** three books on the shelf

5.



**Ex:** Here **comes** the Queen.  
 Here **lie** many unknown soldiers.

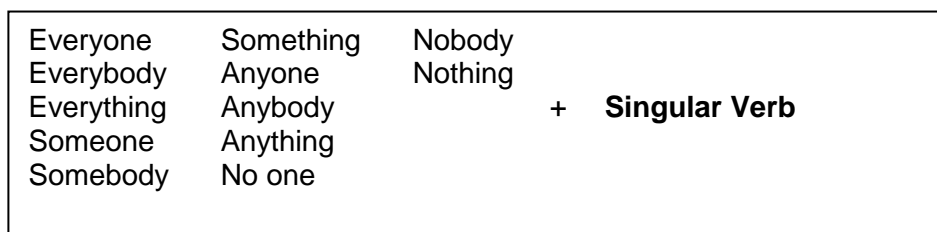
6.



**Ex:** Each boy/ each of the boys has a gift.

**Note:** Each boy and each girl **is** to do this exercise.

7.



Ex: Everyone **has** his or her own idea.

8. a.

A/the majority of A number of A lot of + Plenty of Some of None of Half of No	<b>Plural Noun + Plural Verb</b>
--	----------------------------------

Ex: A number of refugees **have** been turned back at the border.  
Plenty of potatoes **are** grown here.  
None of the answers **are** correct.

b.

<u>The number of</u> + Plural Noun + <b>Singular Verb</b>
---

Ex: The number of books in the library has risen to over five million.

c.

Any of None of The majority of A lot of Plenty of All (of) Some (of)	+ Uncountable Noun + <b>Singular Verb</b>
--	---

Ex: All the furniture **was** destroyed in the fire.

9.

council	company	government	staff	<b>Singular Verb</b> ( if they are referred to as a group)  <b>Plural Verb</b> ( if they are seen as a collection of individual)
association	crowd	group	team	
audience	department	jury	university	
class	electorate	orchestra	faculty	
club	enemy	population	choir	
college	family	press	gang	
committee	firm	public	couple	
community	generation	school	cabinet	

Ex: The team **is** winning. (the team as a group)

The team **are** going back to their homes. (meaning individual members of the team)

10.

belongings	riches	glasses	
clothes	savings	pliers	
congratulations	stairs	pants	
earnings	surroundings		+ <b>Plural Verb</b>
goods	thanks		
outskirts	scissors		
particulars	shorts		
premises	jeans		

Ex: The pants **are** in the drawer.

(A pair of pants **is** in the drawer)

11.

police			
people	+	<b>Plural Verb</b>	
cattle			
poultry			

Ex: The police **are** looking for the missing child.

12.

news	measles	rabies	
physics	statistics	diabetes	
politics	mathematics	gymnastics	+ <b>Singular Verb</b>
mumps	physics	athletics	
economics	phonetics	linguistics	

Ex: Physics **is** difficult.

The news **is** alarming.

13. The **titles of books, plays, movies**, etc., always take a **singular verb**

Ex: The Los Angeles Times **is** on the desk.

Gulliver's Travels **is** a well-known children's book.

**14.** Nouns stating an amount of **time, money or measurement** always take a singular verb

**Ex:** Five minutes **is** not enough to do this exercise.

Thirty-five dollars **is** too much for this shirt.

Four -hundred miles **is** too much to drive in one day.

**15.** The + Adjective + Plural Verb

**Ex:** The poor **need** help.

**16.**

	Uncountable Noun +		Singular Verb			
	baggage	clothing	equipment	food	fruit	furniture
	garbage	hardware	jewelry	junk	luggage	machinery
	mail	makeup	money	cash	change	postage
<b>Fluids</b>	water	coffee	tea	milk	oil	soup
	gasoline	blood				
<b>Solids</b>	ice	bread	butter	cheese	meat	gold
	iron	silver	glass	paper	wood	wool
<b>Gases</b>	steam	air	oxygen	nitrogen	smoke	pollution
<b>Particles</b>	rice	chalk	corn	dust	grass	hair
	pepper	dirt	salt	sand	flour	wheat
<b>Abstraction</b>	beauty	confidence	courage	education	enjoyment	fun
	happiness	health	help	honesty	hospitality	importance
	intelligence	justice	knowledge	laughter	music	luck
	patience	peace	pride	progress	recreation	sleep
	truth	violence	wealth ...			
	advice	information	news	evidence	proof	time
	space	energy	homework	work	grammar	slang
	vocabulary					
<b>Activities</b>	driving	swimming	traveling	working		
	baseball	soccer	tennis	chess		
<b>Natural phenomena</b>	weather	dew	fog	hail	heat	humidity
	lightning	rain	sleet	snow	thunder	wind
	darkness	light	sunshine	electricity	fire	gravity

**Ex:** Smoking is harmful to your health.

**5.**

