

Grammar Rules Study Guide

Some specific and narrow grammar rules include:

Subject-verb agreement: In the present tense, the verb "to be" must match the subject in number and person. For example, "I am" and "he is" are correct, but "I is" and "he am" are incorrect. For regular verbs, the present tense is formed by adding -s or -es to the base form of the verb for third-person singular subjects. For example, "he walks" is correct, but "he walk" is incorrect.

Subject-verb agreement is a grammatical rule that states that the verb in a sentence must agree in number with the subject of the sentence. In other words, the verb must be singular if the subject is singular, and the verb must be plural if the subject is plural. For example, in the sentence "The dog barks," the subject is "dog," which is singular, so the verb "barks" must also be singular. Conversely, in the sentence "The dogs bark," the subject is "dogs," which is plural, so the verb "bark" must also be plural. Pay attention to the subject-verb agreement to ensure that your sentences are grammatically correct and easy to understand.

Pronoun-antecedent agreement: Pronouns must agree with their antecedent in number, person, and gender. For example, "he" must refer to a male, "she" must refer to a female, and "it" must refer to a non-person noun.

The pronoun-antecedent agreement is a grammatical rule that states that a pronoun used in a sentence must agree in number, person, and gender with the noun (known as the antecedent) it refers to. This means that the pronoun must be in the same form as the antecedent concerning number (singular or plural), the person (first, second, or third), and gender (masculine, feminine, or neutral).

For example, in the sentence "The dog is running in the park. He is having a great time," the pronoun "he" refers to the antecedent "dog," which is singular and masculine, so the pronoun "he" must also be singular and masculine.