

## IMPORTANT ENGLISH GRAMMAR RULES

**Rule 1:-** (i) Apostrophe('s) is not used with two continuous nouns.

For e.g. Rohan's wife's house ×

Instead Use, The house of Ram's wife.

(ii) Apostrophe ('s) can be used with Anybody / somebody / Nobody / Anyone / Someone / No one / Everyone

For e.g. Everybody's business is nobody's business.

But in cases where 'else' is also used with anybody/

Somebody etc. Then use Apostrophe('s) with 'else' only,

For e.g. I like your decision and not anybody else's.

(iii) Apostrophe('s) is also used with 'each other' or 'one another'.

For e.g. They like each other's company.

**Rule 2:-** There are some special nouns which remain unchanged in both singular and plural forms. Some of them are

(a) series, species, deer, sheep, fish (although we use 'fishes' too sometimes to imply their different races'.

(b) Name of some fishes like – Salmon, Turbot, Pike, Mackerel, Plaice etc.

(c) With headquarters, means, dozen, hundred, thousand, score, agenda, data etc.

Note:- If we use numeral adjectives like 'a', 'one', 'two' etc before nouns like dozen, hundred, thousand, then avoid using their plural form like dozens, hundreds or thousands, also don't use 'of' after them.

For e.g. Two dozens eggs have been bought. ×

Two dozen of eggs have been bought. ×

Two dozen eggs have been bought is the right usage.

**Rule 3:-** In sentences like Noun + Preposition + Noun.

i.e. if same kind of nouns are separated by a preposition, then both Nouns are always singular.

For e.g. (i) row upon row, (ii) day by day.

Women after women ×

Woman after Woman is the correct usage.

**Rule 4:-** A number of, A large number of, Large numbers of take Plural noun and Plural verb after them.

For e.g. A number of girls have passed.

But after 'The number of' we use Plural noun but singular verb.

For e.g. The number of buses is increasing.

**Rule 5:-** If 'who', 'which', or 'that' are used as a relative pronoun in a sentence, then 'verb' used after them depends on the number and person of their 'antecedents'.

For e.g. The **students who are** here did well in the exam.

**Rule 6:-** Myself, Yourself, Himself, Themselves are Reflexive Pronouns.

In case of Intransitive verbs (i.e. where object is missing), Reflexive Pronouns are supposed to be used.

There are some particular 'verbs' that take 'Reflexive Pronoun' after them.

⇒ Hurt, cheat, introduce, present, absent, satisfy, lay etc.

For e.g. He enjoyed the party.

Here, no need to use Reflexive Pronoun as the object ( party) is present.

But, He <u>enjoyed</u>	<u>himself</u>	<u>at the party.</u>
verb	Reflexive Pronoun	Adverb of place

**Rule 7:-** After Superlative degree, Only, None, All, Use Relative pronoun 'that' instead of who/which.

For e.g. This is the best thing that she could do for me.

**Rule 8:-** Adjectives like 'Unique' excellent, perfect, major, extreme, universal, full, circular, whole, complete, appear to be of positive degree but are of superlative degree in meaning. Hence, avoid 'using more or most' before them.

For eq. This is one of the most major operations. ×

This is one of the major operations is correct.

**Rule 9:-** After words like 'comparatively/Relatively' use positive degree of adjective instead of Comparative one.

For e.g. The weather is comparatively hotter today. ×

Use, The weather is comparatively hot today.

**Rule 10:-** Avoid using 'so', 'thus', 'therefore', 'that's why' after conjunctions 'Since', 'As', 'Be cause'.

For e.g. Because he came late, so he missed the train. ×

Use, Because he came late, he missed the train.

