

Core Grammar Rules		
<i>Subject-Verb Agreement</i>	<p>Subject Verb Agreement refers to how the subject and verb relate to each other in a sentence. Usually, when a subject is 'singular', the corresponding verb is also singular. Likewise, when a subject is plural, its verb is plural.</p> <p>Issues usually arise when the subject is not placed very close to the verb and the sentence still 'sounds' right, but isn't.</p>	<p>For example:</p> <p>He is a singer.</p> <p>The subject here is "he" while the verb is "is." Is is a 'to be' type of verb.</p> <p>Notice that both are singular. Saying "He <i>are</i> a singer" on the other hand just sounds wrong.</p>
<i>Parallelism</i>	<p>Parallelism means that related words that are, in a way, equal, or similar. This prevents sentences from sounding awkward, or their meaning from becoming ambiguous.</p>	<p>Example of an error:</p> <p>"He ate some pizza, grabbed homework, and will rush upstairs."</p> <p>The error here is at 'will rush' because it does not conform with 'ate' and 'grabbed.'</p>
<i>Redundancy</i>	<p>This simply refers to how some words repeat what was already made clear in the sentence, resulting in something awkward like a double negation.</p>	<p>An example of this in the form of a double negation is</p> <p>"They haven't not been eating."</p> <p>Just drop the unnecessary not and you're good to go.</p>
<i>Idioms</i>	<p>Idioms are set phrases in the English language. These are ways to use certain combinations of words that are simply as they are, regardless of its standing in terms of grammar.</p> <p>This is one area of grammar where you simply to have to memorise.</p>	<p>For example:</p> <p>"I'll be hitting the books tonight."</p> <p>'Hitting the books' doesn't make sense per se, but with the knowledge of idioms, you know that it means to read or study your books.</p>
<i>Preposition Use</i>	<p>Prepositions tend to be confusing to use, because they sound correct as long as what you're doing makes at least a bit of sense, but the problem is that it's more complicated than that.</p> <p>Certain prepositions can only be used with certain types of words and cannot be mixed and matched as readily as you might think.</p>	<p>An example of erroneous preposition use:</p> <p>"He lives in 18 Broadway St, New York."</p> <p>For specific locations such as addresses, you do not use 'in,' you use 'at.'</p>

<p><i>Comparison</i></p>	<p>Comparisons, as in real life, cannot be done between apples and oranges. To properly use comparisons, you can only compare similar quantities or entities. For example, you cannot compare a person to another person's weight.</p>	<p>Example of erroneous comparison use:</p> <p>"Kim's weight is higher than Mark. "</p> <p>Ok, sure it's 'correct' per se, but you cannot compare Mark to Kim's weight, because they are two different things.</p> <p>To correct this, simply add an apostrophe s to 'Mark.'</p>
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