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sunday, january 6, 2008

Grammar

GRAMMAR

1. Verbs and Tenses
2. Subject ? verb Agreement
3. Gerunds
4. Adjective
5. Adverbs
6. Prepositions
7. Modals
8. The Infinitive
9. Conjunction
10. Connectors
11. Passive Construction
12. Reported Speech
13. Punctuation

Know Your Verbs and Terms

- A verb is the life of a sentences.
- The describes an action, *drink eat play sing crawl dance*
- Verb have different form. Each verb from indicates when an action expressed by a verb place



please select your subject

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THE SIMPLE TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Simple Present	To show a habitual action	He usually goes to school at 7.20 am The market opens at 6 o'clock closes at 5.30 pm

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THE SIMPLE TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Simple Present	To talk about a fact or something true about a person	She likes orange juice Water boils at 100 degress Celcius

THE SIMPLE TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Simple Present	To talk about things which have been arranged for the future	My brother leaves the university in July this years The plane takes off in about five minutes

THE SIMPLE TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Simple Present	To give a running commentary	The forward traps the ball and sends it high above the net

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about me



Apat Anne

Hi! Welcome to my photo blog. I'm a Malaysian Destination Wedding & Portrait photographer. This is where I'll share my latest photography and personal adventures. Thanks for dropping by!

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THE SIMPLE TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Simple Past	To talk about something that happened at a time in the past (key words: yesterday, last night, etc)	He went to the camping last weekend. Yesterday, we celebrated my little sister's birthday at a hotel

THE SIMPLE TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Simple Future	To talk about something in the future	I will visit my uncle this holiday

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Present Continuous	To talk about something that is happening right at the moment	He is taking his dog for a walk It is raining very heavily

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Present Continuous	To talk about future action	We are going to the party tonight

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Past Continuous	To show an action that was going on in the past when something happened	I was taking my bed when the telephone rang

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Past Continuous	To show an action happening at a time in the past	He was waiting for his father when I arrived

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Past Continuous	To show two action that were happening at the same time in the past	While the girl singing , the boy was acting

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Present Perfect	To show a past action which has continued up to now (key words; for, since)	He has taught Chinese for the past ten years

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Present Perfect	To show a past action which has continued up to now (key words; for, since)	He has taught Chinese for the past ten years

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Present Perfect	To express an action that happened a short while ago	The bus has just taken off He has just completed his assignment

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Present Perfect	To express a past action that happened at an unspecified time	We have already heard the song before

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Present Perfect	To express an action that happened a short while ago	The bus has just taken off He has just completed his assignment

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Present Perfect	To express a past action that happened at an unspecified time	We have already heard the song before

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Past Perfect	To show two action completed in the past (used with the simple past)	He had cleaned the room when the visitor arrived

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Past Perfect	To show what had been done by a specified time in the past	By the time the fire engine arrived, the villagers had put out the fire

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Present Perfect Continuous	To show an action that began in the past and continued into the present	The cleaner has been working in this chalet since she was twenty

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Past Perfect Continuous	To talk about an action that went on up to a point in the past	They had been courting for a few years before decided to get married

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tenses	Uses	Examples
Past Perfect Continuous	To talk about an action that went on up to a point in the past	She had been practising playing the violin for the past six months

COMPARISON THE TENSES

Simple Present	Simple Past	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect
He cleans	He cleaned	He has cleaned	He has been cleaning	He had cleaning
I eat it	I ate it	I have eaten it	I have been eating it	I had eaten it

COMPARISON THE TENSES

Simple Present	Simple Past	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect
They pay	They paid	They have paid	They have been paying	They had paid
It flies	It flew	It has flown	It has been flying	It had flown

Subject – Verb Agreement

- We use a singular verb for a singular subject.

Singular subject

Singular verb (the verb has an 's')

- *Isabella lives* in Kuala Terengganu

Subject – Verb Agreement

Singular Verb	Examples
1. The following expressions are used.	Each members is requires to bring food for the party.
Examples : each, every, one of, much, someone, anything, anybody	Much has been done for the poor people in this village

Subject – Verb Agreement

Singular Verb	Examples
2. Uncountable and abstract nouns are used. Examples: advice, information, knowledge, equipment, homework, traffic	Clean water is hard to come by nowadays. Fame has made he forget her roots.

Subject – Verb Agreement

Singular Verb	Examples
3. The following expressions are used With, including, as well as, in addition to, together with	Jeniffer , as well as her friends, was hurt in the accident

Subject – Verb Agreement

Singular Verb	Examples
4. A plural nouns shows a fixed amount considered as a whole, such as time distance or money	Three thousand kilometres is a long drive. The RM175 shoes is too expensive for me

Subject – Verb Agreement

Singular Verb	Examples
5. Used with subject which may look plural Physic, English aerobics, arthritis	English is an important subject for all student. Arthritis is a painful affliction

Connectors

- Connectors are words and phrases that connect words, phrases or clauses of equivalent grammatical structure.
- Connectors have two types. There are logical connectors and sequence connectors
- Logical connectors are join words and sentences in a logical manner.

Logical Connectors	Uses	Examples
Besides, in addition, furthermore	To add more information or to introduce a new point	I don't like the colour of this blouse. Besides, I cannot afford it

Logical Connectors	Uses	Examples
Therefore, as a result, thus, consequently	To show the result of some event or action	Yani worked hard on the project. As the result , she was promoted

Logical Connectors	Uses	Examples
However	To introduce a contrasting point	They tired hard to save their relationship. However, they had to end it after three years.

Logical Connectors	Uses	Examples
Similarly	To introduce	Mrs Janeesa mother taught her to learn piano when she was young. Similarly she too taught her daughter to learn piano

Logical Connectors	Uses	Examples
Similarly	To introduce	Mrs Janeesa mother taught her to learn piano when she was young. Similarly she too taught her daughter to learn piano

* Sequence connectors are used to connect words or sentences which follow sequence of action or events.

First, Later, Next, Subsequently, Then, After that, Meanwhile, Finally, After, Eventually, Before,

Passive Construction

* There are two voice in the English language:

A) the active voice

B) the passive voice

A – Active voice

Tense	Present	Past	Future
Simple	I wash it	I washed it	I will wash it

A – Active voice

Tense	Present	Past	Future
Progressive	I am wash it	I was washed it	I will be washing it

A – Active voice

Tense	Present	Past	Future
Perfect	I have washed it	I had washed it	I will washed it

REPORTED SPEECH

- There are two ways to show what somebody has said.
- Direct speech is the actual words used while reported speech gives an indirect account of the words

EXAMPLES

Direct speech:

She said, 'Your exam result would be released tomorrow.'

Reported speech:

She said that my exam results would be released the next day

Note This!

- There is a set of complex change when we change direct speech into reported speech;

1. No quotation marks:

- She said, 'I **am** going home?'
- She said that she **was** going home

2. Change to pronouns:

- Johan said, 'I **will** drive home?'
- Johan said that he would drive home

3. Change to terms indicating nearest to remoteness

- Johan said, 'I need **these** boys to help me?'
- Johan said that he needed **those** boys to help him.

(this-->that/there --> there/now --> then)

4. Change to time designations:

- Johan said, 'I need to go home **tomorrow**?'
- Johan said that he needed to go home **the next day**

NOTE THIS!

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Today	That day / the same day
Tonight	That night / the same night
Yesterday	The day before / The previous day

NOTE THIS!

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Last night / week	The previous night / week
Tomorrow	The next day / the following day
The next week / month	The following week / month

5. Change to verb tenses:

- She said, ?I **left** my bag at home?
 - She said that she **had left** her bag at home.
- (past ----> past perfect)

Change to verb tenses:

- She said, ?I **will be leaving** for Singapore next month?
- She said that she **would be leaving** for Singapore the following month.

(future ---->future in the past time) Other words to replace said:
told / asked / inquired / ordered / commanded / requested

Change to verb tenses:

- He **said**, ?**Did** you **bake** the cake??
- He asked **whether** I baked the cake.

(Use of ?whether? or ?if?)

Change to verb tenses:

- He said, ?**Can** you help me with my homework?? - He asked me whether **I could** help him with his homework

(can----> could / will ----> would / shall -----> should)

9. CONJUNCTION

Types	Uses	Examples
And, also, as well as	To show things of similar functional value	The teacher is wise as well as experienced. The boy keep a hamster and a cat

9. CONJUNCTION

Types	Uses	Examples
But, yet, however, although, even, through	To show contrast	Although the girl was late, she was not punished. She searched everywhere but she could not find her rings

9. CONJUNCTION

Types	Uses	Examples
Because as, since, for	To show contrast	She did not turn up because she was caught in a traffic jam. We could not leave our house since it was flooded

9. CONJUNCTION

Types	Uses	Examples
Both.. and, neither ... nor, either ...or	To express a similar idea or a choice	Both Emil and Emilda are representing the school. Either Azman or Azmin will going on the expedition.

9. CONJUNCTION

Types	Uses	Examples
So that, in order that, lest	To indicate purpose	We cleaned the room so that it would be a conductive place to meeting.

9. CONJUNCTION

Types	Uses	Examples
Where, Wherever	To show place	He didn't know where she could buy a book from. Wherever she goes, she is accompanied by her mother

Punctuation

- Punctuation marks are sign that we use to help make our writing clearer

Types	Uses	Examples
The Full Stop (.)	To mark the end of a sentence	She has gone to United Kingdom.

Types	Uses	Examples
The Full Stop (.)	Used for abbreviations	Sunday → Sun. Department → Dept . Wong Yi Yi (Y.Y. Wong)

Types	Uses	Examples
The Comma (,)	Used between nouns and noun phrases in a list	She studied Mathematic, History and English

Types	Uses	Examples
The Comma (,)	Used between adjectives	His wife is a tall, beautiful, smart and a kind woman

Types	Uses	Examples
<p>The Comma</p> <p>(,)</p>	Used between adjectives	His wife is a tall, beautiful, smart and a kind woman

Types	Uses	Examples
<p>The Comma</p> <p>(,)</p>	Used after 'yes', 'no' and before 'please'	<p>Can you tell me where the park is, please?</p> <p>No, I'm sorry</p>

Types	Uses	Examples
<p>The Comma</p> <p>(,)</p>	To separate phrase and clauses	Marie, the Science teacher, lives with her aunt.

Types	Uses	Examples
<p>The Apostrophe</p> <p>(')</p>	To show possessive form of noun	<p>This is Maniam's mother.</p> <p>Norman's dog is very friendly</p>

Types	Uses	Examples
The Apostrophe (')	Used for short forms	I'm surprised you came

Types	Uses	Examples
The Colon (:)	To introduce a list of things	To make this cooker, you needs : flour, egg and sugar

Types	Uses	Examples
The Colon (:)	To introduce a quotation	Here is what she say: Boys are better in sport

Types	Uses	Examples
The Semicolon (;)	To show a longer pause	The cupboard is empty; she took everything

Types	Uses	Examples
<p>The Semicolon</p> <p>(;)</p>	<p>To replace 'and', 'but' and 'so'.</p> <p>To separate a list of words</p>	<p>Yesterday she left homes; I don't know what to do</p>

Types	Uses	Examples
<p>The Semicolon</p> <p>(;)</p>	<p>To show a longer pause</p>	<p>The cupboard is empty; she took everything</p>

Types	Uses	Examples
<p>The Semicolon</p> <p>(;)</p>	<p>To show a longer pause</p>	<p>The cupboard is empty; she took everything</p>

Types	Uses	Examples
<p>The Question Mark</p> <p>(?)</p>	<p>To indicate a question</p>	<p>How many cat do you have?</p>

Types	Uses	Examples
<p>The Exclamation Mark</p> <p>(!)</p>	To indicate a command, surprise or anger	<p>Put the basket away!</p> <p>Stop that man!</p>

Types	Uses	Examples
<p>Quotation Marks</p> <p>“ ”</p> <p>‘ ’</p>	To indicate the exact words spoken by someone (direct speech)	<p>Tiara said, “Please come to my house tonight.”</p>

Types	Uses	Examples
<p>Bracket</p> <p>()</p>	To separate additional information	<p>The student (Form Four) were exempted from attending the ceremony</p>

Types	Uses	Examples
Hypen —	To connect parts of a compound word	She is a self-motivated man

posted by [apat anne](#) at 8:25 pm
labels: [english](#)

3 comments:



wan01240 said...

tq

December 2, 2009 at 5:10 AM



tc cheah said...

wow...tq

August 17, 2010 at 8:03 AM



iel91 said...

tengs. very useful.even im student U still find dis beneficial for my english subject;)

October 25, 2011 at 9:27 AM

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