PUC SPEL Online Center

PUC SPEL Online is a web-based English language tutoring system developed by PUC to help you improve your English vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.
You can access the online courses from your own computer with an internet connection and at any time you are available.
The course provides convenience and flexibility for you to practice your English independently outside of your classrooms with the support of online tutors.

🖑 https://pucspel.online
✉ spelonline@puc.edu.kh
📖 PUC South Campus

Grammar Reference

Present simple

Present simple is used to talk about actions that happen repeatedly or are true in general.

Example:
> I usually **go** to a library on weekends.
> The moon **goes** around the earth.

Form:
> Subject + verb + …

Negative form:
> Subject + do/does + not + verb (base form) + …

Example:
> I **don' go** to school on Mondays.
> The sun **doesn't g**o around the earth.

Question form:
> Do/Does + subject + verb (base form) +… + ?

Example:
> **Do** you **go** to school on Mondays?
> Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
> **Does** the moon **go** around the earth?
> Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.

WH-question form:

> WH-word + do/does + subject + verb (base form) + … + ?

Example:
> **What** do you **do**?   I **work** in a school.
> **Where does** he **go** every day? He **goes** to school every day.

Spelling rules in present simple for the third person singular:

Regular spelling		Singular	The third person singular
add **-s** in most cases		work	he/she/it work**s**
		drive	he/she/it drive**s**
		play	he/she/it play**s**
add **-es** when a verb ends in:	-o	do	he/she/it do**es**
	-ss	miss	he/she/it miss**es**
	-x	mix	he/she/it mix**es**
	-ch	catch	he/she/it catch**es**
	-sh	push	he/she/it

			pushes
consonant + **-y** turns into	-ies	cry	he/she/it cr**ies**
		fly	he/she/it fl**ies**
		say	he/she/it say**s**

Conjunctions: "and", "or", and "but"

Conjunction **"and"** is used to add information.
Example:
      She studies English **and** Chinese. (joining words)
      My brother plays football every Saturday**, and** I go swimming
every Sunday. (joining two clauses)

Conjunction **"or"** is used to give options or choices.
Example:
      Do you want an apple **or** an orange?
      You can go to Europe**, or** you can go to the U.S.

Conjunction **"but"** is used to show opposite information.
Example:
      My uncle can speak French**, but** my aunt cannot speak it.