PUC SPEL Online Center



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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.

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Grammar Reference

'Can' - 'Could' - 'To be able to'

 The auxiliary can, in the infinitive form, is to be able to.

Example:

It's great to be able to speak many languages.

• The future of the auxiliary can is will be able to.

<u>Example</u>:

Don't worry. I'll (will) be able to pick you up.

The preterite of the auxiliary can is could.

<u>Example</u>:

He **could** be very kind sometimes.

I **couldn't** hear anything because of the music.

The present subjunctive

A - Construction

The form of the **present subjunctive** corresponds to the **infinitive** form **without to**.

Example:

I suggest that you try this beer.

- He ordered I be there at ten o'clock.
 - **B** <u>Use</u> The **present subjunctive** is used in formal speech to express:
 - an order (after 'to order,' 'to command,' 'the order'...)
 - a suggestion (after 'to suggest,' 'to insist,' 'to ask,' 'the suggestion'...)
 - a necessity (after 'it is necessary that,' 'it is imperative that,' 'it is important that'...) and sometimes after 'on the condition (that).'

Example:

The judge gave the order he not be penalized. The lawyer asks the session be closed.

. It is imperative that you participate in this project.

Irregular comparatives

Some adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative forms. The most common examples follow.

Adjective or adverb	Irregular comparative

good better bad worse

far farther/further

much/many more little less