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Grammar Reference

- Construction of Compound nouns
 - The **compound noun** is made up of a **principal noun preceded** by one or several **nouns** or a **noun phrase** that has the same **function** as an **adjective**.

Example: an alarm clock, a bedroom,
the London-New York flight

- The **first element** is always in the **singular**, even if it has a plural sense, except if it exists only in the plural form or if there is risk of ambiguity.

Example: **ski boots**, a **clothes** factory, a **goods**-train
(risk of ambiguity if 'good' was in the singular)

- Most **compound nouns** are written as two (or several) **separate** words. **Some of them** are written with a **dash**, others as a **single word**.

Example: a **great-grandfather**, housework

Note. The same compound noun can sometimes be written as two words, with a dash or as single word.

Example: ice-cream, ice cream.

- Use of 'so' to express a goal

So can introduce a clause indicating a **goal**.

Example:

I'm saving a lot of money **so** I can travel in the summer.

She gave him time **so** he could work properly.

Note. If **so** is preceded by a comma, the dependent clause expresses a consequence.

Example: I'm saving a lot of money, **so** I can travel next summer.

- 'Also'- 'As well '- 'Too'

The synonyms '**also**,' '**as well**' and '**too**' are placed differently within sentences.

- '**Also**' is placed **before** a simple **verb**, before the main verb in a compound tense, **after 'to be'** used as a stative verb, or at the end of a clause.

Example: I **also** **have** a trailer.
My lawyer **had also raised** that point.
There **is also** a basement downstairs.
I have one **also**.

- '**As well**' **ends a sentence**.

Example: These two want some chocolate mousse **as well!**

- '**Too**' usually **ends a clause**. It is at times placed **after its referent** for emphasis; in these rare cases, commas set off '**too**.'

Example: Splash him **too**.
John, **too**, was impressed with the demonstration.