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Grammar Reference

1 'Everybody' - 'Nobody'

- **Everybody** is the combination of **every** and **body**. **Everybody** (synonym of **everyone**) is **singular**.

Example: **Everybody** thinks he's clever.

- In the negative form, **everybody** becomes **nobody**. **Nobody** (synonym of **no one**) is **singular**. This pronoun is followed by a verb in the **positive form**.

Example: **Nobody** is home.

2 Adverbs of time

The main adverbs of inexact time and frequency are '**always**,' '**never**,' '**sometimes**,' '**often**,' '**no longer**,' '**not . . . anymore**,' '**soon**,' '**already**,' '**still**,' '**usually**,' and '**ever**.'

The adverb is placed:

- immediately **before a verb** (before the main verb when an auxiliary is present);

Example: I **never talk** about the weather!
How many passengers **usually ride** with you?
It will **soon be** July 4th.

- **after 'to be'** in any simple tense, except when '**to be**' is at the end of a sentence or in the imperative;

Example: I'm **still** very tired.
It **sometimes is**!
Always be on time.

- **before a modal auxiliary** and, less often, **before auxiliary "be" or "have"**;

Example: I **still can** stay here for a while.
They **already have** gone their way.

- at the **end of a sentence**.

Example: It will be July 4th **soon**.
They have gone **already**.
How many passengers ride with you **usually**?
Are you going to drive it **often**?

3 The adverb 'that'

'**That**,' in addition to being used as a demonstrative, can also be used as an adverb. When used as an adverb it goes before an adjective or other adverb.

Example: Was the fog **that** thick?
I had no idea I was **that** far in the red.
Are you **that** afraid?

This **adverb** is not to be confused with the demonstrative '**that**.'

4 'To get' + adjective

- '**To get**' + an **adjective** expresses a change from one state to another.

Example: Let's go before we **get** all **wet**.
It'll take months before I **get** **familiar** with all this!
Put some sunscreen on, or you'll **get** **sunburned**.

- '**To get**' + a **comparative adjective** expresses a change of degree.

Example: When will it **get** **warmer**?
Things will **get** **better** then.