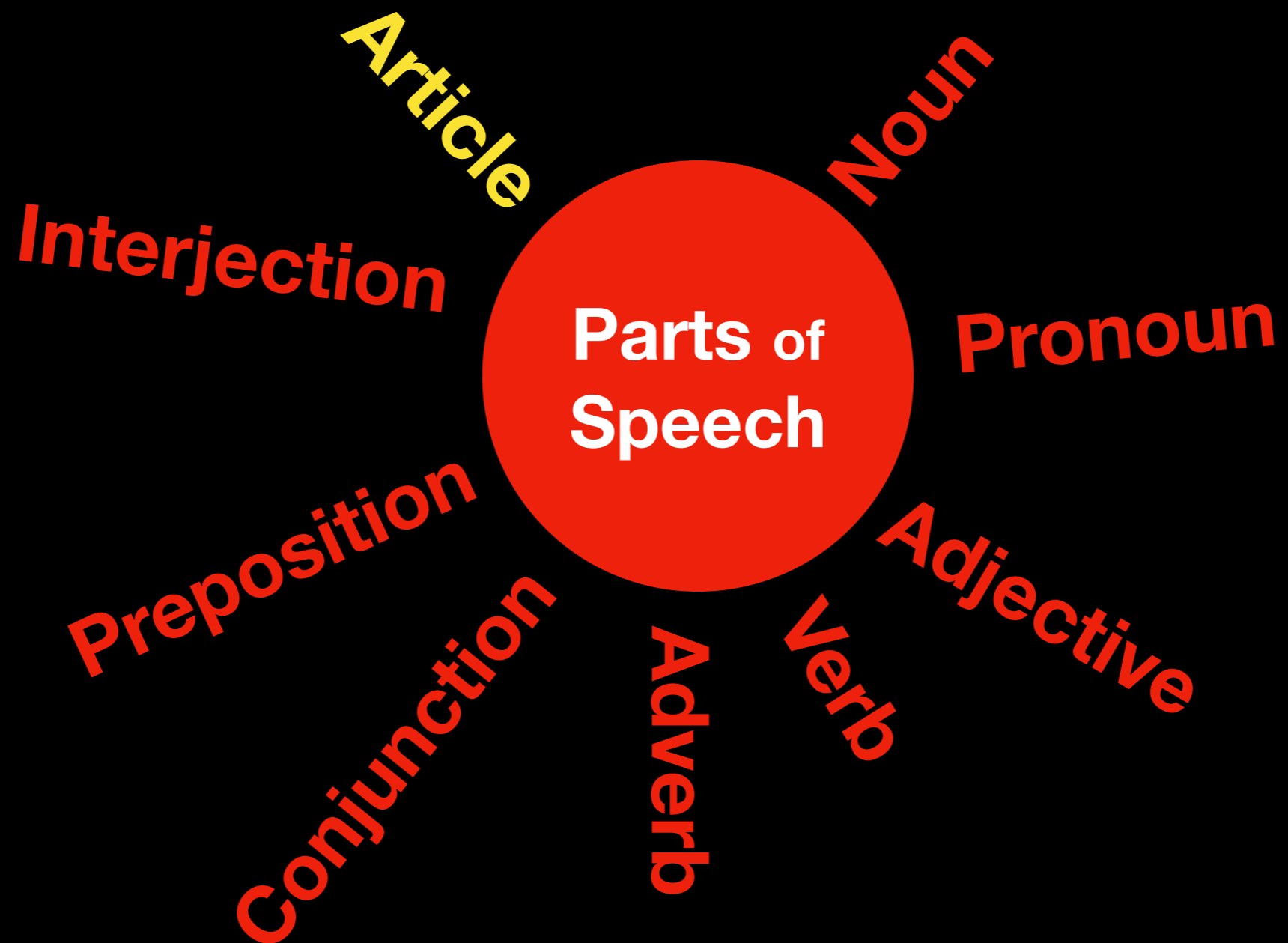


# Fundamentals of Grammar

# Parts of Speech



# The Noun

## Words used to specify things

boy, book, building, watch, chair, glass, stone...

**Common Nouns**

Allah, Ka'aba, Hajr-i-Aswad, Sultan Salahuddin

**Proper Nouns**

Team, family, committee, group, crowd, army, ...  
police, people, vermin, cattle, peasantry, gentry...

**Collective Nouns**

Sand, cement, gravel, salt, sugar...  
Water, milk, petrol, butter, yogurt, mayonnaise...  
juice, oil, gold, silver, paper, soap, glass, stone...

**Mass/Material  
Nouns**

love, hatred, wisdom, intelligence, affection, revenge...  
experience, performance, truth, etc.

**Abstract Noun**

# THE COUNTABLE NOUNS

boy, book, building, watch, chair, glass, stone...

**Common Nouns**

Team, family, committee, group, crowd, army, ...

**Collective Nouns**

# THE UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Sand, cement, gravel, salt, sugar...

Water, milk, petrol, butter, yogurt, mayonnaise...

juice, oil, gold, silver, paper, soap, glass, stone...

**Mass/Material  
Nouns**

love, hatred, wisdom, intelligence, affection, revenge...

experience, performance, truth, etc.

**Abstract Noun**

# Noun Case

Shahid defeated Jameel.

**Noun**

Subject

Noun in subjective case

**Noun**

Object

Noun in objective case

This is Aslam's watch.

Possessive case

Ali's and Ayesha's parents have arrived

Ali and Ayesha's parents have arrived.

You should do it for Jesus's sake.

Nova has scheduled a three day's workshop from 25 to 27 June.

Nova has scheduled a three days' workshop from 25 to 27 June.

Nova has scheduled a three day workshop from 25 to 27 July.

You have been fined for three days' absence.

The  
boy's  
cap

The  
boys'  
room



Shahid gave Ahmed a book.



Shahid gave a book to Ahmed.

Father bought Sana some ice-cream.



Father bought some ice-cream for Sana.

Raja, our captain made a century.

Noun in apposition

The principal has appreciated Rana, our monitor.

Noun in apposition

Have you seen Danish, our captain's century.

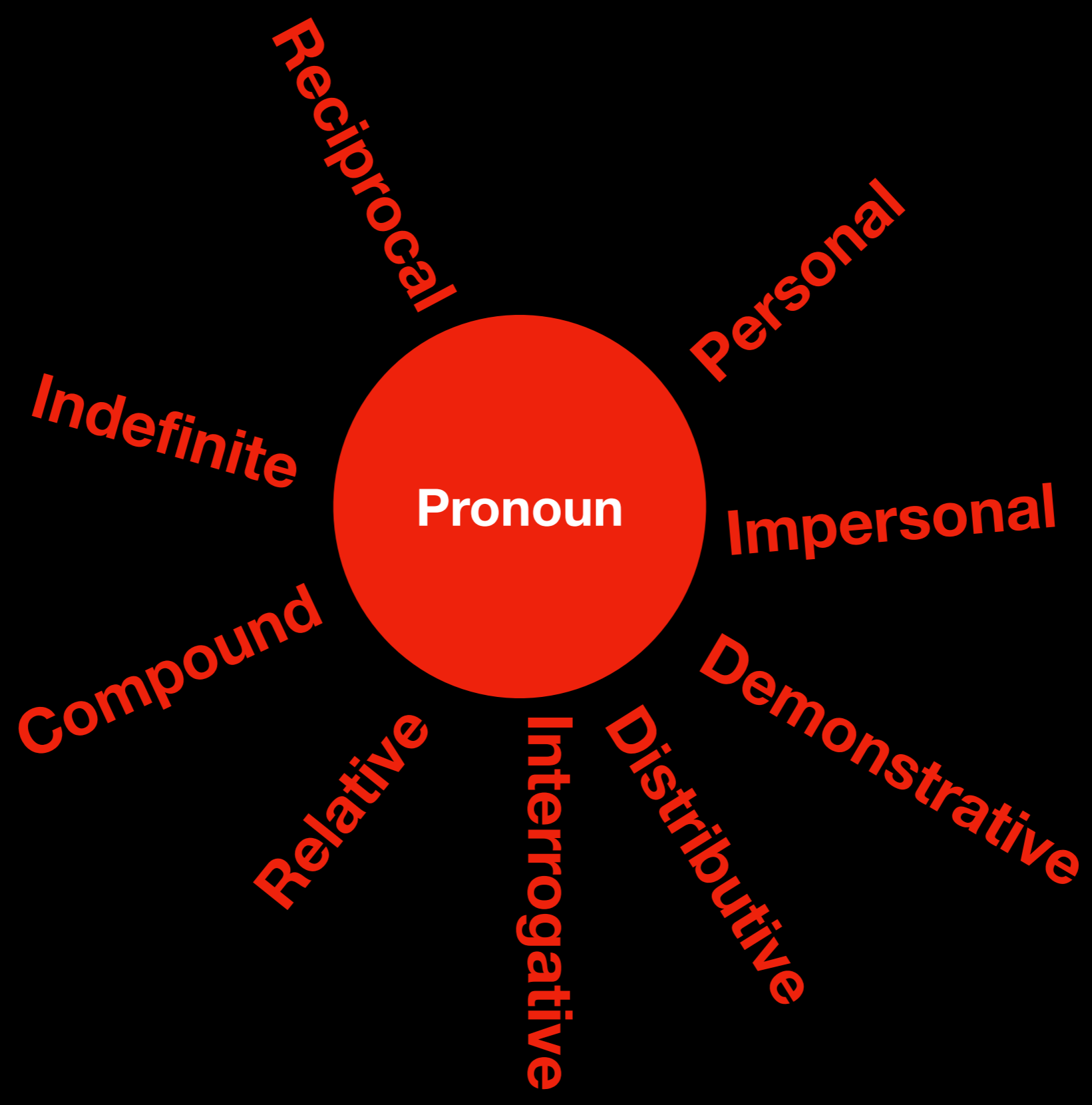
Noun in apposition

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to...

Vocative case

Madam, please use the other gate.

Vocative case



**Antecedent**

- **The wizard** was flying. **He** was expert in the art of flying.

**Antecedent**

- **The crow** was flying. **It** was looking for water.

**Antecedent**

- **The aeroplane** was flying. **It** took off at 9 o' clock.

# Forms of personal pronouns

<b>Person</b>	<b>Subjective Case</b>	<b>Objective Case</b>	<b>Possessive Case</b>	<b>Reflexive Case</b>
<b>1st person singular</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>mine (my)</b>	<b>myself</b>
<b>1st person plural</b>	<b>We</b>	<b>us</b>	<b>ours (our)</b>	<b>ourselves</b>
<b>2nd person</b>	<b>You</b>	<b>you</b>	<b>yours (your)</b>	<b>yourself / yourselves</b>
<b>3rd Person</b>	<b>He</b>	<b>him</b>	<b>his (his)</b>	<b>himself</b>
<b>3rd Person</b>	<b>She</b>	<b>her</b>	<b>hers (her)</b>	<b>herself</b>
<b>3rd Person</b>	<b>It</b>	<b>it</b>	<b>its (its)</b>	<b>itself</b>
<b>3rd Person</b>	<b>They</b>	<b>them</b>	<b>theirs (their)</b>	<b>themselves</b>

# Reflexive Pronouns

**Shahid smiled.**

**Shahid killed \_\_\_\_\_**

**Shahid killed Aslam.**

**Shahid killed himself.**



# Emphatic Pronouns

Shahid wrote the letter **himself**.

Shahid **himself** caught the thief.

A cool breeze was blowing and the children were enjoying in the park.

A cool breeze was blowing and the children were enjoying **themselves** in the park.

She should keep ~~herself~~ away from their company.

# Demonstrative Pronouns

- This      This ||| is a beautiful watch.
- That      That ||| was an expensive ring.
- These      These ||| are beautiful watches.
- Those      Those ||| were beautiful flowers.

**These** flowers ||| are beautiful.

determiners

# Distributive Pronouns

- The old man has two sons.
- Each :
  - **Each** || will get a half of his property.
- Neither
  - **Neither** || will get any share of his property.
- Either
  - **Either** || will get an equal share of his property.

**Each** book || cost me 12 dollars.

determiners

# Indefinite pronouns

- Someone, somebody, something
- None, nobody, nothing
- Anyone, anybody, anything
- Everyone, everybody, everything
- One {one's, oneself}
- All, both, many, some, several, others, few, (plural)

# Interrogative Pronouns

- **Who** is knocking at the door?
- **Whom** did the police arrest?
- **Whose** is this book?
- **What** are you doing here?
- **Which** are the best varieties of grapes for long keeping?

# Relative Pronouns

- This is the boy **who** stole my watch.
- I know the man **whom** you want to arrest.
- We are the people **whose** country defeated terrorism.
- You do not know **what** I know

# Compound Relative Pronouns

- Whoever, whosoever,
- Whomever, whomsoever,
- Whatever, whatsoever
- Whichever
- I will punish **whoever** breaks the rule.
- I will arrest **whomever** I find guilty.
- I have no concern with **whatever** you do.
- The police will block **whichever** way the protesters take.

# Reciprocal Pronouns

- Each other: Both the politicians hate each other very much.
- One another: The people are hurling abuse on one another.



# Impersonal Pronoun

- **It** is raining outside.
- **It** is very difficult to convince an old man.
- **It** is very hot today.

# Are these sentences correct?

- It is I whom the police tortured. ✓
- This matter will remain between you and me. ✓
- Nobody will help you but me. ✓
- I, you and she will go there together. ✗
- You, she and I will go there together. ✓
- The principal will expel she, you and I. ✗

# Are these sentences correct?

- They were sitting carelessly. ✓
- The students were sitting in a disorderly manner. ✓
- There are two alive fish in the aquarium. ✗
- A hungry baby was crying in its cradle. ✓
- An angry man was shouting in the lounge. ✓
- The ashamed boy was sobbing in the room. ✗

# Adjective

- Attributive adjective
- Predicative Adjective

# Adjective

1. A happy man ||| was singing a song.

2. Shahid ||| saw a happy student.

3. The boy ||| was happy .

Predicative adjective.



# Adjective

1. A happy man ||| was singing a song.

2. Shahid ||| saw a happy student.

3. The boy ||| was happy .

Predicative adjective.



# Predicative Adjective

- An afraid boy was crying in the street.
- The boy was afraid.
- There was no alive fish in the pond.
- There was no live/living fish in the pond.
- The fish was alive.

# Attributive Adjective

- His gross salary is Rs. 80000
- The net amount is Rs. 90000
- He is a living role model for the youth.
- The lone wolf was starving.
- This is a consequence of sheer negligence.



# Degrees of Adjective

- Asad is a tall boy.
- Azhar is taller than Asad.
- Rashid is the tallest boy in the class.
- ~~Azhar is more strong than Asad.~~
- Azhar is stronger than Asad.
- Azhar is more strong than skilful.

- Azhar is **more strong** than **tall**.
- Shahid is **more wise** than **knowledgeable**.
- Jane is **more shy** than **innocent**.
- This boy is **more smart** than **sober**.
- The fox is **more sly** than **brave**.

# Degrees of Adjective

- Beautiful      more beautiful      most beautiful
- Famous      more famous      most famous
- Reluctant      more reluctant      most reluctant
- Apologetic      more apologetic      most apologetic
- Skilful      more skilful      most skilful
- Experienced      more experienced      most experienced

# Degrees of Adjective

- Good      better      best
- Bad        worse      worst
- Many     more      most
- Much      more      most
- Little     less      least
- Out        outer      outer most
- In         inner      inner most
- Up         upper      upper most

# Degrees of Adjective

- Complete
- Square
- Round
- Perfect
- Absolute
- Ideal
- Triangular
- Spherical
- Cylindrical
- Universal
- Maximum
- Minimum

*When you feel doubt, use your brains  
or  
A good dictionary*

# Degrees of Adjective

- Major , minor, interior, exterior, ulterior
- Senior , Junior , Inferior , Superior , Anterior , Posterior , Prior,
- Elder (7+1)
- Aslam is junior to Shahid.
- Aslam is junior to me.
- NS is elder to SS.

- Azhar is younger than I.
- She is more intelligent than he.
- They are smarter than we.

# Adjective turned into Adverbs

- rough + ly = roughly
- Strong + ly = strongly
- Intelligent + ly = intelligently
- Smart + ly = smartly



# Adjective or Adverbs

- **Fast/Fast**  
This is a fast train.  
This car runs fast.
- **Early/Early**  
He went to Lahore by an early train.  
Danish left the office early today.
- **Hard/Hard**  
This material is hard.  
He is working hard.

# Degrees of Adjective and Adverbs

- **Fast/Fast** {faster, fastest}
- Adjective  
This is a fast train.  
I am going to sell this car to buy some faster car.  
This is **the** fastest car in the world.
- Adverbs  
This car runs fast.  
My car runs faster than your car.  
McLaren runs fastest of all cars.

# Degrees of Adjective and Adverbs

- Early/Early {earlier, earliest}
- Adjective
  - He went to Lahore by an early train.
  - Is an earlier train available?
  - This is the earliest train for London.
- Adverb
  - Danish left the office early today.
  - I left the office earlier than Aslam today.
  - The boss left the office earliest of all.

- The students were sitting disorderly.
- They fought bravely.
- They fought cowardly.
- They fought in a cowardly manner.

# Adjective **not** ~~Adverbs~~

- Orderly
- Disorderly
- Unruly
- Cowardly
- Timely
- Untimely
- Stately
- Miserly
- Ungainly
- Kingly
- Queenly
- Princely
- Fatherly
- Motherly
- Sisterly
- Brotherly
- Neighbourly
- Teacherly
- Soldierly
- Beastly
- Elderly
- Womanly
- Manly
- Shapely

# The Adverb

- Ayesha wrote the letter **carelessly**. Adverb of **MANNER**
- Danish was reading a novel **in his room**. Adverb of **PLACE**
- Aslam purchased a new car **yesterday**. Adverb of **TIME**
- Rana **always** speaks the truth. Adverb of **FREQUENCY**  
مری میں دو دن سے موسلا دھار بارش ہو رہی

It has been raining **heavily** in Murree for two days.

# Adverbs: CASE 2

- **Sometimes**, we get deceived by our own friends.
- **Resultantly**, our team lost the match.
- **Consequently**, the country plunged into the pit of poverty.
- **However**, we cannot help you at this time.

# Adverbs: CASE 3

- **When** do you go to your office?
- **How** did you get this watch?
- **Where** did she park the car?
- **Why** were those people arrested?



# Adverbs: CASE 4

- This room is **very** small.
- This juice is **too** sweet.
- He was **almost** dead.
- Your answer is **absolutely** correct.
- You will have to work **pretty hard**.
- You are driving the car **extremely fast**.
- She is speaking **too harshly**.

# The Verb

# THE VERB

Subject + predicate.

state/form/condition owned by the subject

action owned by the subject

Subject + V E R B

state/form/condition owned by the subject

action owned by the subject

p r e d i c a t e .

Subject + predicate.

VERB

state owned by the subject

Shahid is happy.

Raja was angry.

They were sad.

The child became happy.

VERB

He made his father angry.

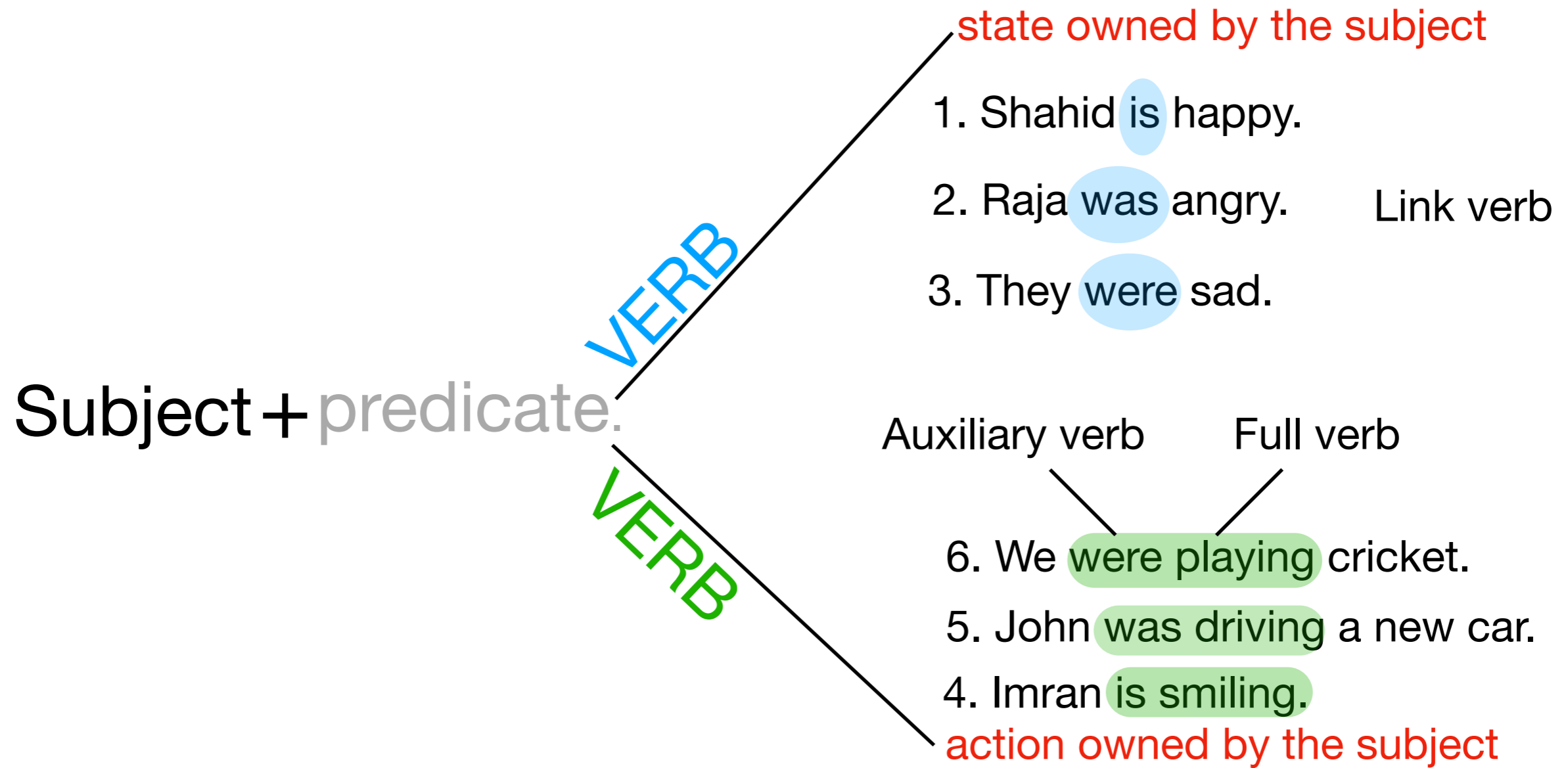
Naveed purchased a house.

John is driving a new car.

Imran smiled.

action owned by the subject

p r e d i c a t e .



They will have been waiting for you since morning.

<b>Auxiliary Verb</b>			<b>← The Doing Verb →</b>	<b>Full Verb</b>	
<b>Be</b>	<b>Do</b>	<b>Have</b>	<b>Modal</b>	<b>laugh</b>	<b>buy</b>
<b>is</b>	<b>does</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>will, shall,</b>	<b>sleep</b>	<b>kill</b>
<b>am</b>			<b>would, should,</b>	<b>smile</b>	<b>carry</b>
<b>are</b>			<b>can, could,</b>	<b>walk</b>	<b>clean</b>
<b>was</b>	<b>did</b>	<b>had</b>	<b>may, might,</b>	<b>cry</b>	<b>draw</b>
<b>were</b>			<b>must, ought to,</b>	<b>Intransitive</b>	<b>Transitive</b>
<b>been</b>			<b>used to,</b>	<b>They laughed.</b>	
<b>being</b>			<b>need, dare,</b>	<b>The child smiled.</b>	
			<b>had better,</b>	<b>The boy is crying.</b>	
			<b>had rather,</b>		
			<b>would rather,</b>		
			<b>have to, has to, had to,</b>	<b>They bought clothes.</b>	
			<b>is to, am to, are to,</b>	<b>The child cleaned its face.</b>	
			<b>was to, were to</b>	<b>The boy is carrying a gun.</b>	
			<b>be able to</b>		
			<b>be supposed to, etc.</b>		

<b>Auxiliary Verb</b>			<b>← The Doing Verb →</b>	<b>Full Verb</b>
<b>Be</b>	<b>Do</b>	<b>Have</b>	<b>Modal</b>	<b>laugh</b> <b>buy</b>
<b>is</b>	<b>does</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>will, shall,</b>	<b>sleep</b> <b>kill</b>
<b>am</b>			<b>would, should,</b>	<b>smile</b> <b>carry</b>
<b>are</b>			<b>can, could,</b>	<b>walk</b> <b>clean</b>
<b>was</b>	<b>did</b>	<b>had</b>	<b>may, might,</b>	<b>cry</b> <b>draw</b>
<b>were</b>			<b>must, ought to,</b>	
<b>been</b>			<b>used to,</b>	
<b>being</b>			<b>need, dare,</b>	
			<b>had better,</b>	
			<b>would rather,</b>	
			<b>have to, has to, had to,</b>	
			<b>is to, am to, are to,</b>	
			<b>was to, were to</b>	
			<b>be able to</b>	
			<b>be supposed to, etc</b>	

**This apple is sweet.**

**This apple tastes sweet.**

**Asad became rich.**

**Shahid was a poor man.**

**Jameel looked poor.**

**The Link Verb**

## Auxiliary Verb

Be	Do	Have	Modal
is	does	has	will, shall,
am			would, should,
are			can, could,
was	did	had	may, might,
were			must, ought to,
been			used to,
being			need, dare,
			had better,
			would rather,
			have to, has to, had to,
			is to, am to, are to,
			was to, were to
			be able to
			be supposed to

He will have been sleeping for two hours.



auxiliary



main verb



## Modal Auxiliary Verb

will, shall,  
would, should,  
can, could,  
may, might,  
must, ought to,  
used to,  
need, dare,  
had better,  
had rather,  
would rather,  
have to, has to, had to,  
is to, am to, are to,  
was to, were to  
be able to  
be supposed to

I **can** push a car with one finger.

It **may** rain tonight.

It **might** rain yesterday.

It **may/might** rain tomorrow.

**May/Might** it rain tomorrow?

They **could** defeat their opponents.

They **were able to** defeat their opponents.

**Could** you speak in the mike?

## Modal Auxiliary Verb

will, shall,  
would, should,  
can, could,  
may, might,  
must, ought to,  
used to,  
need, dare,  
had better,  
had rather,  
would rather,  
have to, has to, had to,  
is to, am to, are to,  
was to, were to  
be able to  
be supposed to

You should work hard to pass the exam.

She must complete this work today.

She ought to respect her mother-in-law.

She ought not to insult her mother-in-law.

Ought she to ignore her mother-in-law?

## Modal Auxiliary Verb

will, shall,  
would, should,  
can, could,  
may, might,  
must, ought to,  
used to,  
need, dare,  
had better,  
had rather,  
would rather,  
have to, has to, had to,  
is to, am to, are to,  
was to, were to  
be able to  
be supposed to

We **used to play** cricket in the free period.

We did not **use to play** cricket in the free period.

Did we **use to play** cricket in the free period?

We **would play** cricket in the free period.

We **would not play** cricket in the free period.

**Would we play** cricket in the free period?

## Modal Auxiliary Verb

will, shall,  
would, should,  
can, could,  
may, might,  
must, ought to,  
used to,  
need, dare,  
had better,  
had rather  
would rather,  
have to, has to, had to,  
is to, am to, are to,  
was to, were to  
be able to  
be supposed to

She **had better stay** inside the house.

She **had better not stay** inside the house.

She **had rather stay** in the firm than resign.

She **had rather not stay** in the firm than resign.

He **would rather buy** a new car than get an old one.

He **would rather not buy** a new car.

She **has to** prepare food for ten people daily.

She **does not have to** prepare food for ten people daily.

**Does** she **have to** prepare food for ten people daily?

He **is to** complete this work today.

He **is not to** complete this work today.

**Is** he **to** complete this work today?

**Drive**



**Root form/ Base form**

**Drives**

**Drove**

**Driven**

**Driving**

**Drink**



**Root form/ Base form**

**Drinks**

**Drank**

**Drunk**

**Drinking**

## Modal Auxiliary Verb

will, shall,  
would, should,  
can, could,  
may, might,  
must, ought to,  
used to,  
need, dare,  
had better,  
had rather  
would rather,  
have to, has to, had to,  
is to, am to, are to,  
was to, were to  
be able to  
be supposed to

**V<sub>R</sub>**

## Modal Auxiliary Verb [Passive Voice]

will, shall,  
would, should,  
can, could,  
may, might,  
must, ought to,  
used to,  
need, dare,  
had better,  
had rather  
would rather,  
have to, has to, had to,  
is to, am to, are to,  
was to, were to  
be able to  
be supposed to

**be V<sub>3</sub>**

They might harm you.

You might **be** harmed by them.

She ought to respect the teacher.

The teacher **ought to be** respected by her.

They should pay the bill on time.

The bill **should be** paid by them on time.

You are to sign this report.

This report **is to be** signed by you.

## Modal Auxiliary Verb

will, shall,  
would, should, could,  
may, might,  
must, ought to,

**have** **V<sub>3</sub>**

**have been** **V<sub>3</sub>**

**They might have harmed you.**

**You might have been harmed by them.**

**She ought to have informed the teacher.**

**The teacher ought to have been informed by her.**

**They should have paid the bill on time.**

**The bill should have been paid by them on time.**

**The people could have beaten him.**

**He could have been beaten by the people.**

**We would have watched the final match.**

**The final match would have been watched by us.**



- Drive = base or root form ( $V_B / V_R$ )
- Drives the present form Drive is also the present form
- Drove= the past form
- Driven= the past participle form the third form
- Driving = the present participle form = ing-form

Causative verb

The infinitive verb



- They **caused** me **to open** the door.

- **to +  $V_R$  = the infinitive verb**

Causative verb

The infinitive verb



- They **caused** me **to open** the door.
- They **forced** me **to stop** the car.
- She **compelled** her daughter **to make** this phone call.
- I **hired** a clerk **to check** the accounts.
- The boss **persuaded** her **to stay** in the company.

Causative verb

The infinitive verb

1. They **made** me ~~to~~ **open** the door.
2. The people **let** him ~~to~~ **park** the car there.
3. I will **have** you ~~to~~ **admit** your fault.
4. The teacher **bade** him ~~to~~ **leave** the class.
5. She **saw** him ~~to~~ **cross** the street.
6. I **heard** him ~~to~~ **say** 'yes'.

! خدا ہمارے گھر پر رحم

God bless our home!

God blesses our home.

God should bless our home.

# **MOODS OF THE VERB**

**1. The Indicative Mood**

**2. The Imperative Mood**

**3. The Subjunctive Mood**

## 1. The Indicative Mood

It has been raining in Lahore for two hours.

Pakistan will play its next match against India this Sunday.

Shahid has won the prize.

He did **not** do his work today.

We have **not** arrested the thief.

## **2. The Imperative Mood**

**Bring me a glass of water.**

**Let the boy play here.**

**Excuse me!**

**Have mercy on me.**

**Take care of your health.**

**Do not waste your time.**



### 3. The Subjunctive Mood

The Present Subjunctive

The Past Subjunctive

Tense	Auxiliary OR Link	Full Verb
Present	<b>be</b>	<b>V<sub>R</sub></b>
Past	<b>were</b>	<b>V<sub>2</sub></b>

# The Present Subjunctive Mood

Tense	Auxiliary OR Link	Full Verb
Present	be	V <sub>R</sub>
Past	were	V <sub>2</sub>

A

God bless our home !

Heaven help us !

God be with you !

B

She suggested that our President **visit** America this month.

The doctors recommend that a Covid-19 patient **cover** his face.

I have proposed that the doctors **be** present in hospitals during this week.

## The Subjunctive Mood

B

I

She suggested that our President **visit** America this month.

The doctors recommend that a Covid-19 patient **cover** his face.

I have proposed that the doctors **be** present in hospitals during this week.

**She recommends** that our President **not** visit America this week.

**The doctors recommend** that a Covid-19 patient **not cover** his face.

**I have proposed** that the doctors **not be** absent from the hospital this week.

B

II

## The Subjunctive Mood

Tense	Auxiliary OR Link	Full Verb
Present	be	V <sub>R</sub>

It is recommended by her that our President **visit** America this week.

It is recommended by her that America **be visited** by our president this week.

It is suggested that the teacher **arrange** a retest this week.

It is suggested that a retest **be arranged** by the teacher this week.

The chairman was advised that he **increase** the workers' salaries.

The chairman was advised that the workers' salaries **be increased** by him.

## The Subjunctive Mood

B

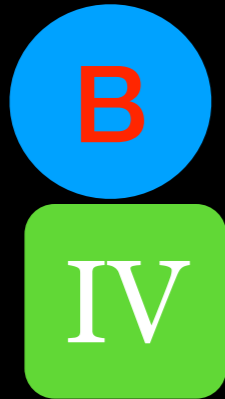
Tense	Auxiliary OR Link	Full Verb
Present	be	V <sub>R</sub>

III

**It is essential** that our President **visit** America this week.

**It is imperative** that the board **increase** the workers' salaries.

**It is advisable** that she **consider** the proposal.



## The Subjunctive Mood

Tense	Auxiliary OR Link	Full Verb
Present	be	V <sub>R</sub>

**The proposal** that our President **visit** America this week **is quite reasonable**.

**Your first suggestion** that the board **increase** the workers' salaries **is not acceptable**.

**My recommendation** that our president **visit** America this week **has been accepted**.

## The Past Subjunctive Mood

Past

were

V<sub>2</sub>

1a. I wish I **were** an astronaut.

1b. She wishes this car **belonged** to her.

1c. She wishes this car **did not belong** to her.

2a. He is walking **as if** he **were** drunk.

2b. She drives this car **as though** she **owned** it.

2c. Afia spoke **as though** she **were** a police officer.

3a. If we **left** earlier, we would reach Lahore on time.

3b. If Quaid-i-Azam **were** alive today, Pakistan would become an Asian Tiger.

3c. If I **were** an angel, I would not fall in love with you.

4a. Would that my father **were** here today !

4b. Would that I **passed** the examination !

4c. Would that we **lived** in America !

5a. **It is time** our politicians **realised** their mistakes.

5b. **It is high time** you **learnt** some lessons of life.

5c. **It is about time** they **stopped** fighting with each other.

6a. I would rather that you **drove** the car tomorrow.

6b. Your mother would rather that you **travelled** by train.

6c. Your mother would rather that you **did not travel** by air.



# Conditional Sentences

**If-clause, Main-clause.**

## Type-1: Open Conditions

If + sub + present tense + .... , sub + will/shall/can/may +  
V<sub>b</sub>....

If the police arrest him, his party shall boycott the elections.

If she reaches there on time, they will select her for this  
job.

If the boss becomes angry, he can fire any body.

## Type-2: Improbable Conditions

If + sub + past subjunctive + ..., sub + would/should/could/might + V<sub>b</sub>....

If the police arrested him, his party might boycott the elections.

If she reached there on time, they could select her for that job.

If the boss became angry, he might fire you.

If Quaid-i-Azam were alive today, Pakistan would become an Asian Tiger.

If I were a millionaire, I would buy this car right away.

## Type-3: Unfulfilled Conditions

If + sub + had + V<sub>3</sub>.... , sub + would/should/could/might + have + V<sub>3</sub> +....

If the police had arrested him, his party would have boycotted the elections.

If she had reached there on time, they could have selected her for that job.

If we had participated in the tournament, we should have won the trophy.

Had the police arrested him, his party would have boycotted the elections.

If + sub + present tense + .... , sub + will/shall/can/may + V<sub>b</sub>....

- 1.If he reads this letter, he might turn against you.
- 2.If the rain does not stop now, the match might be stopped.
- 3.If you want to lose weight, you should eat less food.
- 4.If you want to pass this test, you must work very hard.
- 5.If you are a teacher, you ought to help your students in their studies.
- 6.If you want to lose your weight, eat less food.
- 7.If you sit in the sun, your skin gets dark.
- 8.If you have completed your work, you may leave.
- 9.If he has typed the letter, I will sign it.
- 10.If you are free, we can have dinner.

If + sub + **past subjunctive** + .... , sub + **would/should/could/might** + V<sub>b</sub>....

1. If the door were not locked, I **would be sitting** in my office.
2. If the tailor made my dress on time, I **would be wearing** it today.
3. If you owned this car, you **might be driving** it on this road.
4. If we did not do our work, our teacher **punished** us. (it happened)
5. If any student **was** found using unfair means, his paper **was cancelled**. (it happened)
6. If you knew she was absent, you **should have informed** her parents.

## Variation of type III

1. If you had been wearing a seat belt, you might have been saved.
2. If he had been sitting in his office, the police would have arrested him.
3. If I had been driving the car faster, I would have reached there on time.



# The Conjunction

- Coordinating conjunctions
- Subordinating conjunctions

# Coordinating Conjunction

- Asad and Murad
- He **and** I
- Asad or she
- Handsome and successful
- Slowly but carefully
- As well as
- In order that
- Along with
- Together with

# Coordinating Conjunction

- Asad and Murad
- He and I
- Asad or she
- Handsome and successful
- Slowly but carefully
- Neither + nor
- Either + or
- Not only + but also
- I lost not only my wallet but also my watch

# The Preposition

- The fan is **over** my head.
- Asda was **behind** me.
- The cat is **under** the table.

# The Preposition

- He is afraid **of** fire.
- I am proud **of** you.
- Your father is fond **of** sweets.

- Break in: I will break in this horse within two weeks.
- Break into : last night two robbers broke into my house.
- Break out: A civil war broke out in the major cities of the country.
- Break down: My car broke down in the centre of the road.
- Break up: this cell will break up into two cells within 20 minutes.
- Break through: she was trying to break through the crowd to reach her son.

# The Interjection

- **Hurrah!** We have won the match.
- **Ah !** I have turned old now.
- **Wow !** We will get ice-cream today.

# Article = nouns

- Indefinite article : a/an + countable single noun
- Definite article : The boy who stole my watch has been arrested.



Thank you