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Lecture 1

Agreement of Verb

Verbs according to Agreement with the subject ore divided into two kinds as:

1: Finite verb **2: Non-Finite verb**

☞ **Finite verb:**

Verbs which are limited to the subject, tense and number of subject is called the finite verb.

Examples: 1: She walks Home. 2: She walked Home.

3: We learn English in the class. 4: she will learn English in the class.

Non-Finite verb:

Verbs which are not limited to the subject, tense and number of subject are called non-finite verb.

Note: (It means when we change the subject, tense and number of subject, we do not change the form of non-finite verb.)

Examples:

1: Muzamil wants to learn English at (J.N.E.C)

2: Muzamil wanted to learn English at (J.N.E.C)

3: Muzamil will want to learn English at (J.N.E.C)

4: They all need to see the Director of (J.N.E.C)

❖ **Usages:**

1: As Subject

Example:

1: To learn English is easy.

2: To speak English in the class is important.

3: To know English is significant for him.

4: To know many languages is good.

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Lecture 2

2: As object of certain verbs.

Example:
1: Attal wants to learn English.
2: Mutaher needs to buy a new car.
3: Mudasser wishes to become a teacher at J.N.E.C
4: I need to take exams.

❖ A list of verbs followed by infinitives.

1: Afford	I can't Afford to buy it.
2: Agree	they agreed to assist us.
3: Ask	He asked to come with us.
4: Decide	I have decided to leave the country.
5: Hope	Mohmand hopes to arrive next Monday.
6: Need	I need to have your opinion?
7: Learn	He learned to play the Cricket.
8: Expect	I expect to learn English.
9: Beg	He begged to come with us.
10: Appear	she appears to be tired.
11: offer	they offered to help us
12: Plan	I am planning to have a party
13: prepare	she is prepared to welcome them
14: deserve	Mutaher Deserves to win the cricket match
15: Manage	Hassanat Managed to finish her work early

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Lecture 3

➢ Rules for subject and verb Agreement:

Rule 1: singular subject always requires singular verb.

Plural subject always requires plural verb.

No (s) on a noun means that the noun is singular.

(S) On a verb means that the verb is singular.

Ex:

The Boy plays cricket.

The Boys play cricket.

Note: if the verb doesn't agree with its subjects, it is called Glaring Error or Error of proximity.

Ex: The boy deny killing the man (incorrect)

The boys denies killing the man (incorrect)

Rule 2: singular or plural gerund and infinitive phrases are followed by singular verbs.

Ex: Studying different books makes you tired.

To respect your elders is your duty.

Rule 3: two gerunds and two infinitives combine by the conjunction expressing different idea take a plural verb.

Ex: To teach five classes and study in university aren't easy for a person.

Going to class and not studying anything seem useless to me.

Rule 4: distributive pronouns are followed by plural noun and singular verb.

Ex: One of my friends is coming tonight.

None of my students is studying hard.

Either of those girls is allowed to attend my class.

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Rule 5: Distributive adjective are followed by singular noun and singular verb.

Each boy, girl, man, women and child needs food and cloths.

Every teacher teaches well.

Ex: Neither boy is coming on time.

Either girl is well dressed.

Rule 6: paired conjunctions can be followed by either singular or plural verb.

Both…..and } **+ plural verb**

Either….. Or

Neither….. Nor } + singular noun+ singular verb

Not only…….. But also Plural noun+ Plural verb

Examples:

1: Both Techers and students want to finish the class.
2: Neither the students nor the teacher wants to finish the class.
3: Either the teacher or the students want to finish the class.
4: Not only the students but also the teachers wants to finish the class.

Rule 7:

Two nouns combined by (and) generally take a plural verb expressing different idea and referring to different persons.

Examples:

- Muzamil and Mudasser live next to our house.
- I and my friends are planning to go to Nangarhar.

Rule 8:

Two nouns combined by (and) referring to the same person and expressing similar idea take a singular verb.

Examples:

- Attal and Muzamil is getting married soon.
- My younger brother and classmate gets the highest marks.

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- My uncle and principle teaches our class.

Rule 9: be careful while using a singular or plural verb with (Here) And (there) Here and There can't effect the verb.
Here and there are preparatory subjects.

Ex:
1: There is a boy in that class.
2: Here comes the teachers.
3: Here come the winner.
4: There goes the bus.

Rule 10: Indefinite pronouns are always followed by singular verb.

Examples:
1- Someone is knocking the door.

2- Something is better than nothing.



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Lecture 4

Clause

It is derived from a Latin word ("clausa" or "claudere") which means to close.
Definition: A group of words containing a subject and a verb that forms a part of sentence is called clause.

Kinds of clause:
There are two kinds of clause

- ✓ Independent or complete clause
- ✓ Dependent, subordinate or incomplete clause.

Independent clause: It is a complete sentence containing subject and verb
It gives a complete meaning independently and does not need to be combined to any other clauses for a complete meaning.

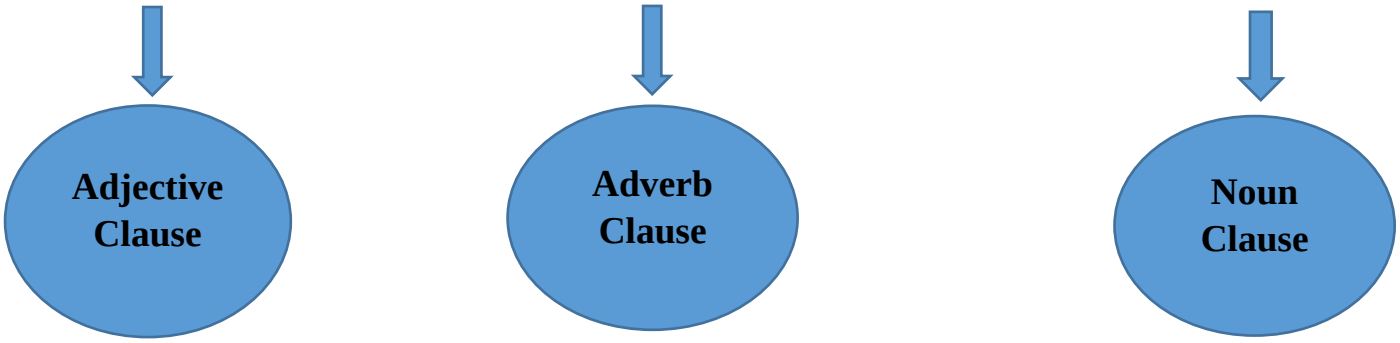
Examples:

- ❖ He bought a car last week.

Dependent Clause: It is not a complete sentence although it has subject and verb. It doesn't give a complete meaning independently and has to be combined to a main clause for a complete meaning.
Structure:
Marker+ subject + verb + complement
If she studies hard.
While I was teaching.

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Kinds of Dependent Clause:



Adjective Clause:

A subject + predicate structure functioning the same as an Adjective in a sentence is called Adjective clause.

❖ The Adjective clause is introduced by the using of the following terms:

1: Relative pronouns/ relative Adverb/relative Adjective

There are three kinds of markers of Adjective clause.

- Relative/ Connective pronouns(who, whom, which, and that)
- Relative Adjective or Determiner (Whose)
- Relative Adverbs (Where and when)

2: Cases of Relative Pronouns in Adjective clause

✓ There are three cases

Subjective/ Nominative case
Objective/ Accusative case
Dative/ oblique case

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- **Subjective / Nominative case**

In this case the pronouns are used as a subject of a verb in Adjective clause.

Structure:

Who/ which/that + verb + complement.

Ex: The teacher who teaches at J.NE.C is my best friend.

- **Objective / Accusative Case:**

In this case the pronouns are used as object of a verb in Adjective clause.

Structure:

Who / whom / which / that + subject + Verb + Complement.

Note: in objective case the relative pronouns can be deleted, the Adjective is called the zero, contact and unmarked Adjective clause.

Examples:

Some animals which people are killing now and then are falling in extinction.

- Dative / Oblique case:

In this case the pronouns are used as the object of preposition.

Structure:

Preposition + whom / which + subject + Verb + Comp.(Formal)

Ex: Ali thanks the people from whom he received the gifts from.

Whom, Who, Which, that+ subject+ verb+ preposition+ comp.

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Lecture 05

Place of Formal and Informal Relative Pronouns

1: Who: used only for people
Sub. Case: (Formal)
Obj. case: (Informal)
Oblique case: (Informal)

2: Whom: used only for people
Sub. Case: (Never)
Obj. case: (Formal)
Oblique case: (Formal)

3: which: is used only for Animals and things.
Sub. Case: (Formal)
Obj. case: (Formal)
Oblique case: (Formal)

4: That: is used for people, animals, and things.
Sub. Case: (Informal)
Obj. case: (Informal)
Oblique case: (Informal)

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Lecture 06

➢ Fill In the blanks With Who / Which

- 1: I met a woman _____ who can speak five languages.
- 2: What's the name of a man _____ live next door?
- 3: what's the name of the river_____ goes throw the city.
- 4: Everybody_____ went to the party enjoyed it a lot.
- 5: do you know anybody_____ want to buy a car?
- 6: where is the picture_____ is on the wall.
- 7: she always asks me questions_____ are difficult to Answer.
- 8: I have a friend _____ is very good at reading book.
- 9: A coffee- is a machine_____ makes coffee.
- 10: why does he always wear clothes_____ are too small for him.
- Did you see the man_____ stole her bag?
- The eggs_____ you have bought are bad.
- Weyar is playing with Ali _____ lives Next Street.
- Let's look at the picture_____ is on page 10.
- What's the name of lady _____ sits beside you.

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