

## Lecture 1

### Agreement of Verb

Verbs according to Agreement with the subject are 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.

## 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 |

## 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.

One of my friends is coming tonight.

**Ex:** None of my students is studying hard.

Either of those girls is allowed to attend my class.



➤ 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.

1: There is a boy in that class.

2: Here comes the teachers.

**Ex:** 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.



## 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.

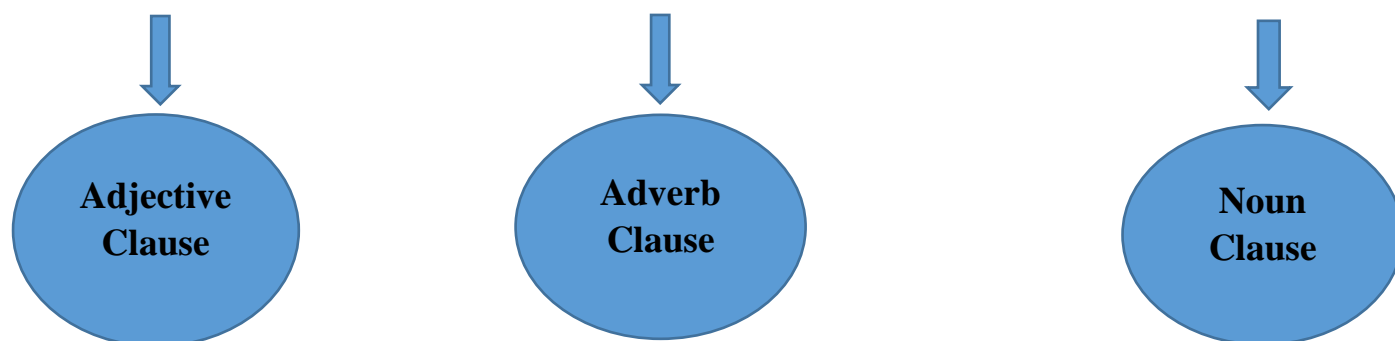
### **Structure:**

Marker+ subject + verb + complement

If she studies hard.

While I was teaching.

## 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

➤ **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.

## 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.

PREVIEW

# You've reached the end of the preview.

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