

## Grammar Rules for 2<sup>nd</sup> year English

- In **Examples** first sentence is **incorrect** sentence, and second one is **Correct**.
- Read rule carefully and then move to example.
- For extra preparation read the following contents completely that is beneficial for Paragraph Translation and essay writing.

1.	The noun " wages, tidings, innings news, sports, measles, AIDS, statistics, mathematics, politics, civics, ethics, " are followed by singular verbs (v-i+s/es) and helping verbs.
Example	<b>Wages</b> of sin are hell. (Incorrect) Wages of sin <b>is</b> hell. (correct)
2.	we use some qualifying words to make the plural of certain noun such as advice, work rice etc. head of cattle, grains of salt, a piece of advice.
Example	I have many <b>works</b> to do. (Incorrect) I have many <b>pieces</b> of <b>work</b> to do. (correct)
3.	As a general rule we do not make plural of certain noun such as scenery, poor, cattle, furniture, fish, hair, sheep, etc.
Example	The <b>sceneries</b> of Kashmir <b>are</b> very beautiful. (Incorrect) The <b>scenery</b> of Kashmir <b>is</b> beautiful. (correct)
4.	The nouns, "trousers, gallows, brows, tongs, spectacles, breasts, chest," are always plural and must be followed by plural verbs and plural helping verbs.
Example	Ali was wearing very costly <b>spectacle</b> . (Incorrect) Ali was wearing very costly <b>spectacles</b> . (Correct)
5.	After certain words " be, is, am, are, was, were, than " we use subjective case of pronoun. Subjective case:(I, we, you, they, he, she, it)
Example	Ail is taller than me. (Incorrect) Ail is taller than I. (Correct)
6.	After all kinds of prepositions and forms of verb, we use objective case of pronoun. objective cases: (me, us, them, him, her etc.)
Example	If anyone has any doubt, refer he to I. (Incorrect) If anyone has doubt, refer him to me. (correct)
7.	we never use apostrophes " ' "with the following possessive pronoun. possessive pronoun (ours, yours, hers, theirs, its)
Example	I am obediently your's (incorrect) I am obediently yours. (correct)
8.	Before "-ing form of verb as a noun(Gerund)", we always use possessive objectives. possessive objectives ( my, our, your, their, her, his, its)
Example	The girl objected <b>him coming</b> to the party. (Incorrect) The girl objected <b>his coming</b> to the party. (Correct)
9.	Certain words "avail, absent, avenge, enjoy" are followed by self-form of pronoun if there is no object afterword.
Example	I shall <b>avail</b> of this opportunity. (Incorrect) I shall <b>avail myself</b> of this opportunity. (Correct)
10.	"Every, each and singular noun" are to be replaced by third person singular pronoun "He".
Example	<b>Every one</b> of the boys thought that they were not guilty. (Incorrect) <b>Every one</b> of the boys thought that <b>he was</b> not guilty. (Correct)
11.	All the plural nouns are to be replaced by third person plural noun " <b>They</b> "

Example	The <b>mothers</b> should realize that <b>you</b> are responsible citizen. The <b>mothers</b> should realize that <b>They</b> are responsible citizen.
12.	The correct order of pronouns for good purposes is <b>2 3 1</b>
Example	<b>I, you and he</b> are very good friends. <b>You, he and I</b> are very good friends.
13.	Use " <b>very</b> " before the <b>1<sup>st</sup></b> degree of adjectives and use " <b>much</b> " before the <b>2<sup>nd</sup></b> degree of adj.
Example	I am feeling <b>very better</b> now. I am feeling <b>much better</b> now.
14.	Some adj Senior, Junior, Superior, Inferior etc. ) are followed by ' <b>to</b> '.
Example	He is senior from me. He is senior to me.
15.	Some adjectives can't be compare e.g. unique, ideal, perfect etc.
Example	This car is <b>more perfect</b> . This car is <b>perfect</b>
16.	Do not use article "a" after "kind, type, sort" but we generally use it after " <b>make</b> ".
Example	I do not like this <b>type</b> of a person. I don't like this <b>type</b> of person
17.	We don't use articles before proper, abstract and material nouns,
Example	<b>The gold</b> is very precious metal. <b>Gold</b> is very precious metal.
18.	We use articles before these nouns to specify or to compare.
Example	He is <b>Ghalib</b> of today. He is <b>The Ghalib</b> of today.
19.	Don't use article "the" with the second degree of adj.
Example	This is <b>the better</b> than that. This is <b>better</b> than that.
20.	We use article "the" before the 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree of adj if there is a pair of them or if there is "of the" or "out of the".
Example	Of the two boys, Ali is better. Of the two boys, Ali is the better.
21.	We use 1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb after do, will, shall, can, could, would, should, may, might, must, used to, ought to, often, always, usually, daily, when, before.
Example	They <b>didn't worked</b> hard. They <b>didn't</b> work hard.
22.	After "Know, learn" use "how to+ 1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb".
Example	I don't know driving a car. I don't <b>know how to drive</b> a car.
23.	use 2 <sup>nd</sup> form of verb when these are "ago, before, last, yesterday, when, before, just".
Example	He <b>go</b> to Lahore two days <b>ago</b> . He <b>went</b> to Lahore two days <b>ago</b> .
24.	Use 3 <sup>rd</sup> form of verb with "has, have, had, almost, already, just, passive voice".

Example	He has <b>just went</b> out. He has <b>just gone</b> out.
25.	Use " <b>ing</b> " form with all the prepositions and the H.V "is, are, am, shall /will be, was, were, shall /will have been, has/ have/ had been" and some other words such as "since, for, now, at present".
Example	It <b>rains</b> now. It <b>is raining</b> now.
26.	Use " <b>ing</b> " form pf verb after the following expressions: "Can't help, couldn't help, look forward to, (be) used to, averse to etc."
Example	We <b>couldn't</b> help laugh. We couldn't help <b>laughing</b> .
27.	Past tense must be followed by past tense.
Example	He <b>told</b> me that he will com. He <b>told</b> me that he <b>would</b> com.
28.	The correct formation of Conditional Sentences Type-I is: If + 1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb (s/es) , will/shall +1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb.
Example	If she <b>will work</b> hard, she will pass the exam. <b>If she works</b> hard, she <b>will pass</b> the exam.
29.	The correct formation of Conditional Sentences Type-II is: If + 2 <sup>nd</sup> form of verb, would +1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb.
Example	If she <b>had worked</b> hard, she would pass the exam. <b>If she worked</b> hard, she <b>would pass</b> the exam.
30	The correct formation of Conditional Sentences Type-III is: If +had ( 3 <sup>rd</sup> form of verb) , would have +3 <sup>rd</sup> form of verb.
Example	If she <b>worked</b> hard, she would have passed the exam. <b>If she had worked</b> hard, she <b>would have passed</b> the exam.
31.	The correct formation of Past Compound Sentence is: Had + 3 <sup>rd</sup> form of verb → when + 2 <sup>nd</sup> form of verb
Example	The patient <b>had died</b> when the doctor <b>had reached</b> . (Incorrect) The patient <b>had died</b> when the doctor <b>reached</b> . (Correct)
32.	The correct formation of Future Compound Sentence is: Shall / will have + 3rd form of verb →when + 1st form of verb (s/es)
Example	The patient <b>will have died</b> when the doctor <b>will reach</b> . (Incorrect) The patient <b>will have died</b> when the doctor <b>reaches</b> . (Correct)
33.	Students always " <b>take</b> " and teachers always " <b>give</b> " the examination or test.
Example	The students are <b>giving</b> their examination. (Incorrect) The students are <b>taking</b> their examination. (Correct)
34.	Lie (Lay-Lain-Lying) is an intransitive verb whereas Lay (Laid-Laying) is a transitive verb.
Example	<b>Lie</b> the child down to sleep, (Incorrect) <b>Lay</b> the child down to sleep. (Correct)
35.	"Sink" for non-living and "Drown" for living things.
Example	The ship was <b>drowning</b> slowly. (Incorrect) The ship was <b>sinking</b> slowly. (Correct)
36.	We "get/seek" admission and not "take" admission

Example	I shall <b>take</b> admission next year. (Incorrect) I shall <b>seek</b> admission next year. (.Correct)
37.	We use (Hang, hanged, hanged) for a person.
Example	The murderer was <b>hung</b> . (Incorrect) The murderer was <b>hanged</b> . (Correct)
38.	We use (Hang, Hung, Hung) for a thing.
Example	The picture will be <b>hanged</b> on the wall. (Incorrect) The picture will be <b>hung</b> on the wall. (Correct)
39.	The verbs "love, hate, reach, resemble, attack, ask, order, obey, marry, had better" are never followed by any preposition.
Example	She <b>resembles</b> <u>with</u> her mother. She resembles her mother.
40.	"Before" is used to show an indefinite period of time whereas "Ago" is used for a definite period of time.
Example	His father died three years <b>before</b> . His father died three years <b>ago</b> .
41.	Water has "overflowed" not "over flown"
Example	Water has overflown. Water has <b>overflowed</b> .
42.	"Many a" is followed by singular noun and verb.
Example	Many a boys <b>were</b> there. <b>Many a</b> boys <b>was</b> there.
43.	"A great many" is followed by plural noun and HV.
Example	A great many boys <b>was</b> there. <b>A great many</b> boys <b>were</b> there.
44.	"Tell is transitive verb whereas "say" is an intransitive.
Example	He <b>told</b> that he would come. He <b>told me</b> that he would come.
45.	We use singular verb (addition of s/es) and singular H.V. (is, was, has, does) in this sentence beginning with "A, Each, Either, Neither, None, Anyone, Someone".
Example	A row of trees <b>were</b> planted in the garden. A row of trees <b>was</b> planted in the garden.
46.	Verb should be used according to the first subject when two subjects are joined by "with, along with, together with, as well as, besides, except, like, not"
Example	The teacher <b>as well as the</b> students <b>are</b> busy. The teacher <b>as well as</b> the students <b>is</b> busy.
47.	Verb should be used according to the second subject when two <i>subjects</i> are joined by " <i>nor, or, but also</i> ",
Example	Neither the teacher <b>nor</b> the students <b>is</b> busy. Neither the teacher <b>nor</b> the students <b>are</b> busy
48.	Two subjects joined by "and" take singular verb if they show a single unit otherwise they are plural.
Example	Time <b>and</b> tide <b>waits</b> for none. Time <b>and</b> tide <b>wait</b> for none.
49.	"As if", "As though" and "Would that" are followed by "were" or "had been".

Example	<i>Would that</i> it <b>was</b> true. <b>Would that</b> it <b>were</b> true.
50.	Verbs of senses (see, smell, sound, taste, touch) and certain words like "fast" are not followed by "ly"
Example	These flowers smell <b>sweetly</b> . These flowers smell <b>sweet</b> .
51	"So" is used before adjectives where as " <i>Such</i> " is used before nouns.
Example	He was <b>such</b> kind <i>as</i> to invite me. He was <b>so</b> kind <i>as</i> to invite me
52.	We always use adjective before adverb (enough), "hot enough" nor "enough hot"
Example	Tea was <i>enough hot</i> . Tea was <b>hot enough</b> .
53.	The correct order of adverbs is MPT (Adverbs of Manner, Place and Time).
Example	He was welcomed <i>at this station warmly yesterday</i> . He was welcomed <b>warmly at this station yesterday</b> .
54.	After "different, prevent, separate, apart " we always use preposition "from" .
Example	The angle <i>prevented</i> the child <i>to fall</i> . The angle <i>prevented</i> the child <b>from falling</b> .
55.	Question words, if written in the beginning of sentence, are immediately followed by helping verb.
Example	Why <i>you laugh</i> in this way? Why <b>do you laugh</b> in this way?
56.	Question words, if used in the mid of the sentence, are immediately followed by some subject.
Example	She asks <i>why do you laugh</i> in this way? She asks <b>why you laugh</b> in this way.
57.	Question words, written in the mid of the sentence, are not preceded by any conjunction.
Example	She asks <i>that why you laugh</i> in this way? She asks <b>why you laugh</b> in this way.
58.	"Neither, Each other., Second degree of adjectives; Between, Both" are used when there is the mention of "two".
Example	<b>Both</b> the boys divided the money <b>among</b> themselves. <b>Both</b> the boys divided the money <b>between</b> themselves.
59.	"None, Anyone, Common, Among, One another, All and 3 <sup>rd</sup> degree of adjective" are used for mention "of 3 or more than three".
Example	<b>All</b> the boys divided the <i>moneys</i> <b>between</b> themselves. <b>All</b> the boys divided the money <b>among</b> themselves.
60.	Repetition of same subject, preposition, adjective, conjunction, negative, future, past perfect tense, and interrogative is wrong.
Example	I want to know <b>for</b> what kind of person you are working <b>for</b> . I want to know what kind of person you are working <b>for</b> .
61.	There are some combinations in correct form. "not-only, but also, both-and, too-to, such-as, those-who, no sooner-than, one-one's, each/every-his"

Example	No sooner did we reach that <b>when</b> they left. <b>No sooner</b> did we reach that <b>than</b> they left.
62.	Sentences beginning with "If, while, when, in spite of and ing form of verb" consist of two clauses and these two clauses are separated by comma.
Example	Having stolen the money the police arrested the thief. <b>Having</b> stolen the money, the police arrested the thief.
63.	"News" is never "last" but "latest"
Example	What is <b>last</b> news? What is <b>latest</b> news?
64.	'Regard, respect, treat, portray, Describe, Define, Depict" are followed by "as"
Example	He is regarded the greatest scientist of our country. He is <b>regarded as</b> the greatest scientist of our country.
65.	Don't use "no or not" with expressions like "scarcely/hardly".
Example	I could not hardly believe. I could <b>hardly</b> believe.
66.	"Too much" takes noun after it "much too" takes adj after it.
Example	<b>Much too</b> <u>water</u> spoils the plants. <b>Too much</b> water spoils the plants.
67.	Use "return" and not "return back", "large" and not "Large in size".
Example	I shall return back very soon. I shall <b>return</b> very soon.
68.	"It's" means "it is" and is used to show presence.
Example	Its my book. It's my book.
69.	"Its" means "of" and is used to show possession.
Example	It's paw was injured. Its paw was injured.
70.	"Lest, Forbid, Until, Unless, Denied, Refused" are not followed by "not"
Example	Wait until I do not come back. Wait until I come back.

***"I think it is possible for ordinary people to choose to be extraordinary."***

- Elon Musk