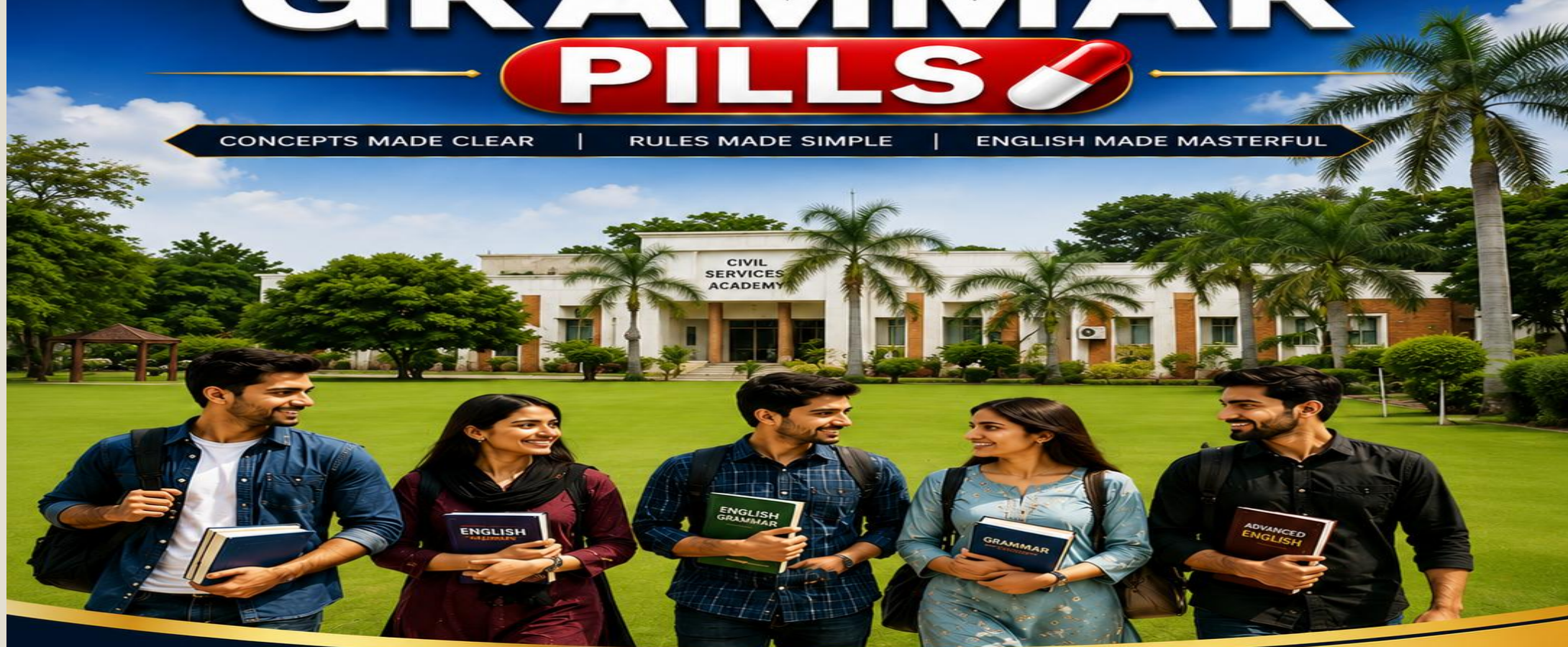


ADVANCED ENGLISH GRAMMAR PILLS

CONCEPTS MADE CLEAR

RULES MADE SIMPLE

ENGLISH MADE MASTERFUL



COMPREHENSIVE
EXPLANATIONS



PRACTICAL
EXAMPLES



EFFECTIVE
LEARNING

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(CSP- 47 CTP)

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MR. JINSAR ALEE BHATTI



Mr. Jinsar Alee Bhatti is a **civil servant** from **47 CTP** who passed **CSS in 2018** and has wide experience of serving in different capacities.



At present he is serving as District Manager (**People's Primary Healthcare Initiatives**) Jacobabad.



Additionally, he has been **teaching** in various colleges and CSS institutions in **Karachi** and **Islamabad**.



He is also the author of 3 e books; namely; **Ready Reckoner Criminology** and two novels namely; **The Six Nights Encounter** (English) and **Fana Fil Ishq**.



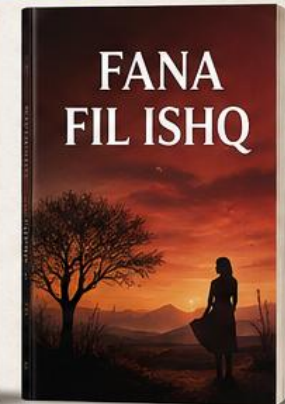
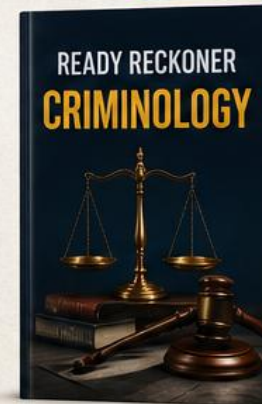
Last but not least, he is a poet and story and column writer having his own website:



www.musavirsitc.com



BOOKS BY THE AUTHOR



CIVIL SERVANT



PASSED CSS
IN 2018



EXPERIENCED
ADMINISTRATOR



EDUCATOR



AUTHOR • POET
STORY & COLUMN WRITER



WWW.MUSAVIRSITC.COM

'DEDICATION

This work is dedicated with deep gratitude to:

Sir Mansoor Ahmed Banglani

High School Teacher & Founder of Al Mansoor School, Thul

For being a truly loving and hardworking educator, and
for the tireless efforts that successfully transformed my
Inshallahs into Alhamdulillahs.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS POSITION

When all the first, second and third person pronouns come in one sentence the position decoding will be;

231

Second Person + Third Person + First Person



I he and you are going to the faith center. (Incorrect)



You he and I are going to the faith center. (Correct)



2. OPSHACOM



OPINION

Lovely, excellent, bad



SHAPE

Round, large, square



AGE

Ancient, Young, Aged



COLOR

Red, Green, Blue



ORIGIN

Australian, Chinese, Turkish



Material

Iron, Steel, Cotton, Liquid

She bought a beautiful, round, classic, black table.



THE ARTICLE

Definite Article:
THE

We use the definite article in front of a **NOUN** when we believe the **listener/reader knows** exactly what we are referring to:

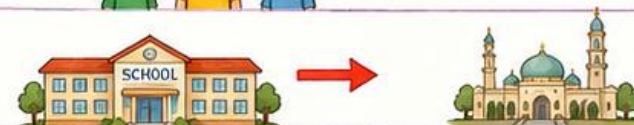
• **Only One:** The President, The Moon, The Sun



• **Superlative:** He is the tallest boy in the class.



• **Only one in the context:** We study in the school next to mosque.



• **Already mentioned:** A beard guy was singing in the square. The man was holding the guitar.



• **Talking of the whole breed:** The dog is a loyal animal.



• **Musical Instruments:** The piano, the guitar, the harmonium



• **Adjectives talking of the whole group:** The poor, the rich, the needy.



• **With countries ending with Kingdom, States, Republic:**
The United Kingdom, The United States, The Republic of China



• **Geographical features:** Mountain ranges, islands, rivers, seas, oceans



• **The Newspapers;** The News, The Washington Post, The Times



• **Organizations:** The UNO, The SAARC, THE SCO



• **Families;** The Mians, The Zardaris, The Ambanis



THE ARTICLE

Indefinite Articles: a/an



We use the indefinite article, **a/an**, with **singular nouns** when the **listener/reader does not know** exactly which one we are referring to.

A with Consonants



a car



a book



a pencil

An with Vowels



an apple



an umbrella



an hourglass

OMISSION OF ARTICLE: Articles are not generally used on following;

- **Uncountable or plural nouns used in a general sense do not take articles.**



— Cats are independent.
(not *The cats*).



— Water is essential for life.
(not *The water*).

- **Proper Noun:** omitted before names of people, continents, cities, and most countries.



— I live in Asia.

— She visited Paris.



— He is from India.

- **Omitted when referring to the primary function of a place, rather than the physical building itself.**



— I go to bed (to sleep) vs.
"I sat on the bed" (the furniture).



— He went to school" (as a student) vs.
"He went to the school" (to pick someone up).

- **Skipped before common meals, sports, and language names.**



— They are playing cricket.



— We speak French.

Bonjour!

— Dinner is ready.



Remember!

We use articles when we talk at something **specific or already known**.



I saw **a dog** in the park.
(any dog, not specific)



I saw **the dog** in the park.
(the dog we already know)

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH



SON-123

In Indirect form of speech, first person is changed as per subject, second person pronouns are changed as per object and third person is never changes.



FIRST PERSON



SECOND PERSON



THIRD PERSON

EXAMPLE 1



"Why are you making issues on unimportant issues?"



"Why she was making issue on unimportant issues."



Direct: You said to her, "why are **you** making issues on unimportant issues?"

Indirect: You asked her why she was making issue on unimportant issues.
(Change as per formula)

EXAMPLE 2



I said, "**he** is making a noise."

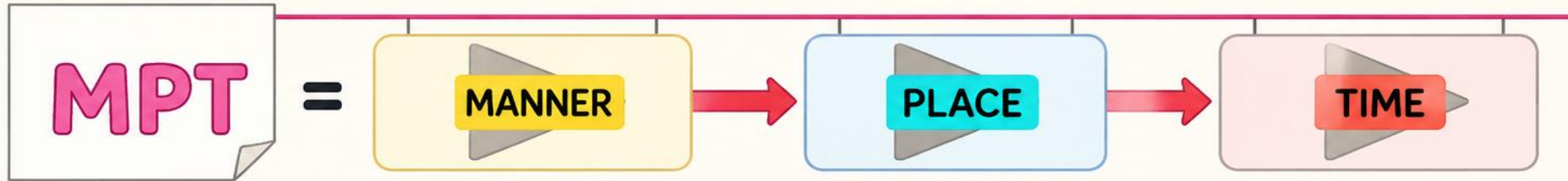


I said that he was making a noise.

Direct: I said, "**he** is making a noise."

Indirect: I said that **he** was making a noise.
(No change in Personal Pronouns)

POSITION OF ADVERBS



He met us **respectfully** **there** **yesterday.**

↑ ↑ ↑
MANNER PLACE TIME



Musavir did his job **splendidly** **yesterday.**

↑ ↑
MANNER TIME



I am **here.**

↑
PLACE





CONJUNCTIONS



In grammar, **FANBOYS** is a commonly used mnemonic that helps remember the seven coordinating conjunctions used to join words, phrases, or independent clauses of equal importance.

F**FOR** = (Reason)

He went to the grocery store, **for** he had run out of milk.

**A****AND** = (Similar Ideas)

Baby was playing **AND** I was enjoying his play.

**N****NOR** = (Additional Negative Idea)

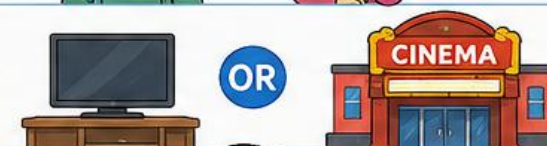
Neither he was present **Nor** were we.

**B****BUT** = (Contrast)

I enjoyed music **BUT** she was getting bored.

**O****OR** = (Choice)

We can watch a movie at home, **OR** we can go to the theater.

**Y****YET** = (Unexpected Contrast)

She was incredibly tired, **YET** she finished reading her entire book.

**S****SO** = (Consequences)

It started to rain heavily, **SO** we grabbed our umbrellas.



O-N-I-O-N ORDER



When you repeat a word or phrase with a vowel alternation (reduplication), the vowels **must** follow an exact sequence:
I or A comes before O.



The vowel order is:



I or **A** comes **before** **O** (NOT **O** before **I** or **A**).

✓ Correct



Tick-tock
(not tock-tick)



ping-pong
(not pong-ping)



ding-dong
(not dong-ding)



hip-hop
(not hop-hip)



shilly-shally
(not shally-shilly)

✗ Incorrect



tock-tick



pong-ping



dong-ding



hop-hip



shally-shilly

SPELLING EXCEPTIONS

★ Some words have unusual spellings. Remember these exceptions! ★

Colonel

The word “colonel” is pronounced as “**kernel**,” which is quite different from its spelling.



=



kernel

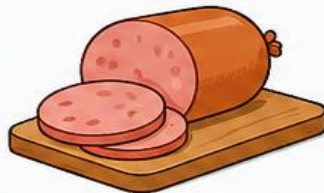


MIND TIP

Think of a kernel of corn!

Bologna

The word “bologna” is pronounced as “**baloney**.” The silent ‘g’ in the spelling is misleading.



=

It's **baloney!**



MIND TIP

Don't be fooled by the silent 'g'!

Yacht

The word “yacht” is spelled with a ‘**ch**’ at the end, even though it is pronounced with a ‘**t**’ sound.



=

‘**t**’
sound

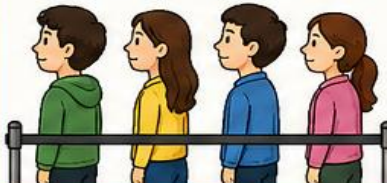


MIND TIP

It sounds like “yot,” not “yach.”

Queue

The word “queue” is spelled with a ‘**ue**’ at the end but is pronounced as “**kyoo**.”



=

kyoo



MIND TIP

Think of “queue” as saying “kyoo.”

Wednesday

The word “Wednesday” is pronounced as “**Wenz-day**,” completely omitting the ‘**d**’ sound.



=

Wenz-day



MIND TIP

No ‘d’ in “Wenz-day”!

PRONUNCIATION EXCEPTIONS

- 1** “Gh” can be pronounced as an “f” sound: In words like “enough,” “tough,” and “laugh,” the “gh” is silent, creating an unexpected pronunciation.

enough /ɪˈnʌf/ → /f/
tough /tʌf/ → /f/
laugh /læf/ → /f/



Did you know?
The “gh” is silent, that’s why we don’t hear it!

- 2** Silent letters: Many English words have silent letters, such as “knife,” “wrist,” and “debt,” where the letters are written but not pronounced.

knife /naɪf/
wrist /rɪst/
debt /dɛt/



Did you know?
The letters are there, but your mouth doesn’t say them!

- 3** “C” can sound like an “s”: In words like “cent,” “city,” and “cycle,” the letter “c” is pronounced as an “s.”

cent /sɛnt/
city /ˈsɪti/
cycle /ˈsaɪkəl/



Did you know?
The “c” says /s/, just like the letter “s”!

- 4** “Ph” is pronounced as an “f”: In words like “phone,” “elephant,” and “graph,” the “ph” is pronounced as an “f” sound.

phone /foʊn/
elephant /ˈɛlɪfənt/
graph /græf/



Did you know?
“Ph” looks different, but sounds like “f”!

- 5** “Qu” followed by a vowel: In words like “quick,” “quack,” and “question,” the “qu” is pronounced as a “kw” sound.

quick /kwɪk/
quack /kwæk/
question /ˈkwɛstʃən/



Did you know?
“Qu” + vowel sounds like “kw”!

- 6** Homographs with different pronunciations: Words like “lead” (to guide) and “lead” (a metal) or “wind” (a gust of air) and “wind” (to turn) have the same spelling but different pronunciations.



Did you know?
Same spelling, different sounds, different meanings!

PARALLELISM



Parallelism means using the same grammatical pattern for words, phrases, or clauses that have the same function in a sentence.

★ It makes writing clear, balanced, and easy to read.



FORMULA



NOUN

If one item is a **noun**, the others should also be **nouns**.



VERB

If one item is a **verb**, the others should also be **verbs**.



PHRASE

If one item is a **phrase**, the others should also be **phrases**.

EXAMPLES

VERBS



✗ **Incorrect:** She likes reading, to swim, and dancing.

✓ **Correct:** She likes reading, swimming, and dancing.

NOUNS



✗ **Incorrect:** The job requires skill, patience, and to be honest.

✓ **Correct:** The job requires skill, patience, and honesty.

INFINITIVES



✗ **Incorrect:** He wanted to study, working, and to travel.

✓ **Correct:** He wanted to study, to work, and to travel.



Keep your sentence **balanced**—use the same pattern for items with the same function!



REMOVE TOO



The subject topic demands that the student is expected to eliminate TOO from the sentence:

Tea is too hot to drink.

= Tea is so hot that one can not drink it.

(OR)

Tea is very/so hot that it can not be drunk.



REMOVE TOO CONTINUED

So, there are multiple expressions where "Too" has to be eliminated but in the following ways;

If the statement has only **too** with no extension:

Tea is too hot.

The response to such expressions shall be changing positive degree (hot) to comparative degree; as;

Tea is hotter than proper.



The knife is too sharp.

The knife is sharper than proper.

If **too** is used in positive sense; "**Beyond Limit**" is used; as;

She is too beautiful.

= She is beautiful beyond limit.

Flowers are too fragrant.

= Flowers are fragrant beyond limit.

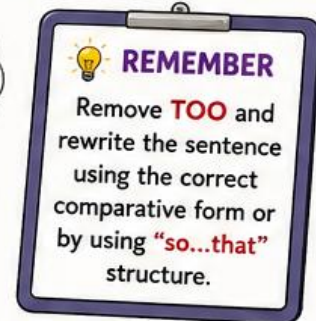


If the statement has **too** with an extension (to + verb):

Tea is too hot to drink.

= Tea is so hot that one can not drink it.
(OR)

Tea is very/so hot that it can not be drunk.



REMEMBER
Remove **TOO** and rewrite the sentence using the correct comparative form or by using "**so...that**" structure.

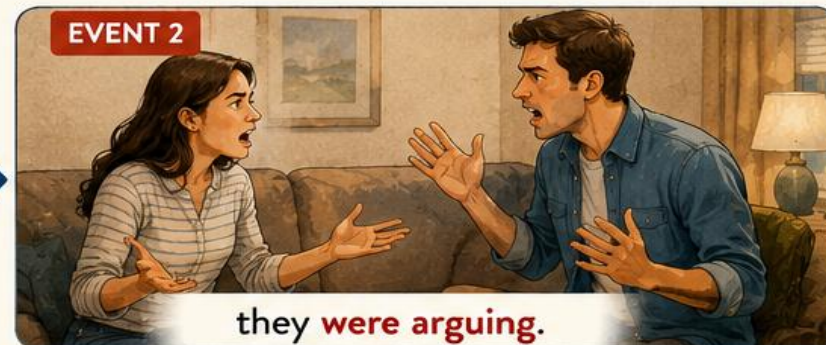
No Sooner.....Than

No sooner is used to show that one thing happens immediately after another thing. It is often used with the **past perfect**, and usually followed by **than**:



1

They **had no sooner arrived** **than** they were arguing.



2

We **had no sooner started cooking** **than** there was a power cut and we had no electricity.



When no sooner is used in front position, we **invert the order of the auxiliary verb and subject**. This is common in more formal and literary styles:

No sooner **had** they **started** their walk **than** it started to rain.



Prepositions show relationships of time or space and introduce a noun phrase.

Example: walk **up** the hill

PREPOSITIONS vs. PARTICLES

They Look the Same, But Work Differently!

Particles attach to a verb to form a new idiomatic meaning.

Example: eat **up**

PREPOSITIONS

1 Function & Meaning

A preposition always needs an object (a noun or pronoun). It gives spatial or temporal context without changing the verb itself.

Example:

She walked **up** the stairs.
(Shows direction)



2 Word Order & Pronoun Placement

Pronoun objects always come immediately after the preposition.

Example:

He ran **into** them.
(You cannot say "He ran them into").



3 Movement & Substitution

You can substitute other prepositions or move the whole phrase to the front of a sentence.

Example:

She walked **up/down/past** the stairs.

Up / down /
past all work
because they are
prepositions.



Also possible: **Up** the stairs, she walked.

PARTICLES (in phrasal verbs)

1 Function & Meaning

A particle does not introduce a noun. Instead, it combines with a verb to create an entirely new (often idiomatic) meaning.

Example:

The company will **set up**
a new office. (Means to establish)



2 Word Order & Pronoun Placement

In separable phrasal verbs, a pronoun object is placed between the verb and the particle.

Example:

Pick **it** **up**.
(You cannot say "Pick up it").



3 Movement & Substitution

Particles are firmly attached to the verb; substituting a different word usually ruins the phrase's unique meaning.

Example:

"**Look up** the word" (search for it)
vs. "**Look down**" (criticize or feel sad)



✓
Search
for it

✓
Criticize
or feel sad



Key Takeaway: **Prepositions** connect a verb to a noun.

Particles connect to a verb to create a new meaning.

TO BEHAVE WELL

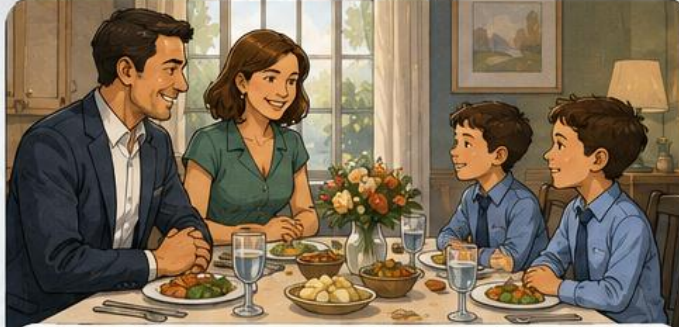
These words all mean **to behave well**.

You can say that someone **behaves themselves**, or that they **behave**. You can use these words in imperative sentences to tell someone off when they are behaving badly.

EXAMPLES



She was under strict orders from her parents to **behave herself**.



Boys, please **behave yourselves** in front of our guests.



If he **behaves**, he could be out of prison very soon.

IMPERATIVE (TELLING SOMEONE OFF)



Billy!



Behave!



We use **behave + reflexive pronoun** (myself, yourself, himself, etc.) when we want to say someone controls their behaviour.
We use **behave on its own** when we are talking about it in general.



Behave yourself / yourselves! = behave well



Behave! = an order meaning “behave well”



Be calm, polite and respectful.
That's good **behaviour!**

Nouns Having Two Plural Forms with Different Meanings

There are some nouns which have **two forms in the plural**, each having a separate meaning of its own.

Brother



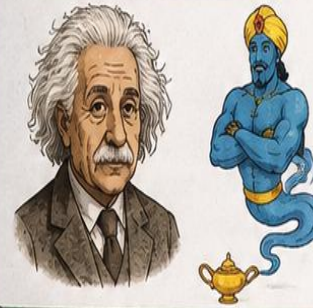
- **Brothers** – Sons of the same parents (or members of the same family).
- **Brethren** – Members of the same society, fraternity, or religious community.

Cloth



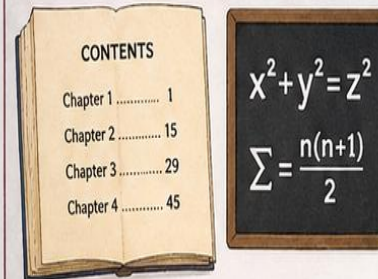
- **Cloths** – Pieces or kinds of cloth.
- **Clothes** – Articles of dress.

Genius



- **Geniuses** – Men or women of extraordinary intellectual ability.
- **Genii** – Fabulous spirits of the air (in folklore).

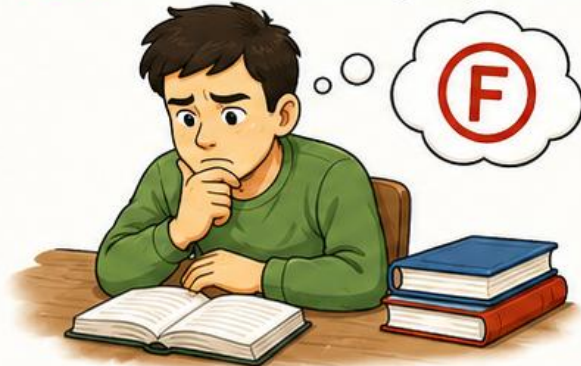
Index



- **Indexes** – Tables of contents or alphabetical lists in books.
- **Indices** – Signs, symbols, or numerical values used in mathematics and algebra.

CORRECTION OF SENTENCES PILLS

I. CONJUNCTION AND CLAUSE RULES

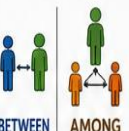
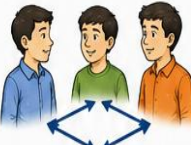
Rule	Description	Examples
Rule 1 	Clause that must appear together (Correlatives): Use specific pairs of conjunctions correctly, such as • Scarcely – when • No Sooner – Than • Although – Yet • Not only – But also	✗ Incorrect: Although he is a hard working student but he has failed to get good marks.  ✓ Implicit Correction: Use 'yet' or remove 'although' or 'but'.
Rule 2 	Avoiding Redundant Conjunctions: When a sentence begins with a conjunction (like As or Because), do not use a second conjunction (like so or therefore) to connect the phrases.	✗ Incorrect: As he is fat so he runs slowly.  ✓ Correct: As he is fat, he runs slowly.

II. SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT RULES

Rule	Description	Examples
Rule 3	Plural Subjects Joined by "AND": Two or more singular nouns joined by "AND" require a plural verb.	- Aslam and Ali were sleeping. - Gold and silver are precious metals. 
Rule 4	Compound Nouns Expressing One Idea: If nouns, although joined by "AND," present a single idea, they must take a singular verb.	- Law and order is the key concern of Pakistan. - The horse and carriage is at the door. 
Rule 5	Subjects Joined by "WITH, AS WELL AS, OR, NOR": Singular subjects joined by "WITH," "AS WELL AS," "OR," or "NOR" require a singular verb.	- Silver as well as gold has fallen in price. - Neither food nor water was to be found here. 
Rule 6	Singular and Plural Subjects Joined by "OR/NOR": If one singular and one plural noun are joined by "OR" or "NOR," (1) the verb must be plural, and (2) the plural subject should be placed nearer to the verb.	Neither the chairman nor the directors are present. 
Rule 7	Subjects of Different Persons Joined by "OR/NOR": When subjects are joined by "OR" or "NOR" and are of different persons, the verb agrees with the nearer subject.	- Neither he nor I am at fault. - Neither you nor he is to blame. 

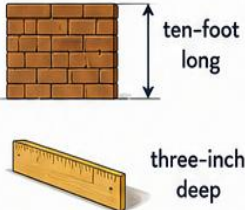
Rule 8	Singular Indefinite Pronouns: Words like Many a, Either, Neither, Each, Everyone, and One of must be followed by a singular verb, even if they represent plural subjects.	- Many a men was present in the court. - One of my friends is here. 
Rule 9	Nouns Qualified by "EACH" and "EVERY": Two nouns qualified by "EACH" and "EVERY," even if connected by "AND," require a singular verb.	- Every boy and every girl was given a pencil. - Each lady and each man was present. 
Rule 10	Plural-Looking Nouns with Singular Verbs: Some nouns that appear plural take singular verbs.	- The news is true. - Mathematics is a complex subject. 
Rule 11	Quantitative Nouns (Specific Quantity): When a plural noun (Quantitative) reflects a specific quantity, it requires a singular verb.	- Fifteen minutes is allowed to each speaker. - Ten kilometers is a long walk. 

III. COMPARISON AND ADJECTIVE RULES

Rule	Description	Examples
Rule 12 	Comparison of Two vs. More than Two: Use Either or Neither when comparing two nouns; use Anyone or All for more than two.	✗ Incorrect: Either of these three answers are incorrect. A B C ✗ ✓ Correct: All of these three answers are incorrect.
Rule 13 	Degrees of Adjective: Use the comparative degree for comparing two items (1 vs 1) and the superlative degree for comparing more than two items (1 vs 2+). The definite Article (the) must be used before the superlative degree.	✗ Incorrect: Ali is taller and wiser of my two sons.  ✓ Correct: Ali is the tallest and the wisest of my all sons. 
Rule 14 	BETWEEN vs. AMONG: BETWEEN is used for a comparison of two; AMONG is used for more than two.	 BETWEEN  AMONG

Rule 15 	Adjectives Requiring "TO": Words like junior, senior, elder, inferior, superior, anterior, and posterior take TO instead of THAN when comparing.	✓ Ali is senior to Ahsan. ✓ Gold is superior to silver. 
Rule 16 	FORMER/LATTER vs. FIRST/LAST: Use FORMER/LATTER when two things are mentioned; use FIRST/LAST for more than two things.	✓ Of Ali and Ahmed, the latter is a better speaker. ✓ Of tea, coffee and coca, the last is favorite. 
Rule 17 	LIKE vs. AS: LIKE is an adverb, not a conjunction, and should not be used to introduce clauses.	✗ Incorrect: He speaks like his father does. ✓ Correct: He speaks as his father does. ✓ Correct: He speaks like his father. 

IV. NOUN, PRONOUN, AND VERB USAGE RULES

Rule	Description	Examples
Rule 18 	Compound Quantitative Nouns: When two quantitative nouns are combined, the latter noun (functioning as part of the adjective) must be in the singular form.	- That wall is ten-foot (not ten-feet) long. - He had a three-inch (not inches) deep wound. 
Rule 19 	Dangling Modifier Correction: Never leave the participle (verb) without a proper subject.	✗ Incorrect: Sitting on the gate, spider stung me. ✓ Correct: While i was sitting on the gate, a spider stung me. 
Rule 20 	Avoiding Double Negatives: Do not use two negatives in a single clause.	- I have not got any (not none). - I could not find it anywhere (not nowhere). 
Rule 21 	Negatives After UNLESS/UNTIL: Do not use a negative sentence after UNLESS or UNTIL.	✗ Incorrect: Unless you do not apologies, I shall punish you. ✓ Correct: Unless you do apologies, I shall punish you. 
Rule 22 	ONE as Subject: The indefinite pronoun ONE must be followed by the corresponding possessive form one's/ones, not him/her.	✓ Correct: One must boast of one's/ones great qualities. 

Rule 23 	Nouns Functioning as Adjectives: When a noun describes another noun following it, the describing noun should be in its pure (singular) form.	✗ Incorrect: Put this book on the hall's table. ✓ Correct: Put this book on the hall table. 
Rule 24 	Complement of "Be" Verb: The complement of the verb 'Be' (is, am, are, was, were, being, been) should be in the nominative (subjective) form.	- It is I who challenge you. - If I were he I would not do it. (Note: it's me is also widely accepted idiomatically). 
Rule 25 	Object of a Preposition: The object of a preposition should be in the accusative (objective) form.	Between you and me (not i) affairs look dark. 
Rule 26 	Verbs Requiring Reflexive Pronouns: Verbs such as Avail, absent, enjoy, resign, apply, acquit, overreach, revenge, and exert must be followed by reflexive pronouns.	✓ You must avail yourself of this opportunity. 
Rule 27 	Verbs Not Requiring Reflexive Pronouns: Verbs such as Enlist, bathe, qualify, rest, keep, draw, burst, and stop should not be followed by reflexive pronouns.	✓ He wants to enlist in the army (not enlist himself). 

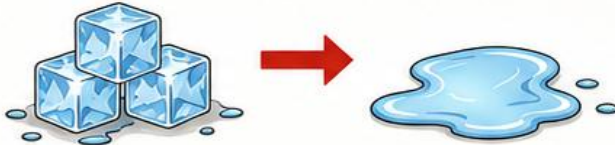
V. TENSE AND MODIFIER PLACEMENT RULES

Rule	Description	Examples
Rule 28 	Past Tenses: Simple Past is used for a far past action, while Present Perfect is used for a near past action.	 Correct: He delivered a lecture yesterday (not “He has delivered a lecture yesterday”). 
Rule 29 	Modifier Placement: Modifiers should be placed near the word they are intended to modify.	Only the President can dissolve assemblies in Pakistan.  → Meaning: No one except the President can dissolve assemblies. - The President can only dissolve assemblies in Pakistan.  → Meaning: The President can dissolve assemblies, but nothing else.

VI. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES



Conditional sentences are used to speculate about what **might happen**, what **could have happened**, or what one **wishes would happen**.

Type	Condition Structure	Result Structure	Use	Example
Zero Conditional 	Present Simple	Present Simple	Facts generally true or scientific facts; the condition always has the same result.	If you heat ice, it melts. 
First Conditional 	Present Simple	Will/Won't + Verb	A possible situation in the future, predicting a likely result.	If you study, you will pass the exam. 
Second Conditional 	Past Simple	Would + Verb	Hypothetical or unlikely situations; unreal or improbable situations now or in the future.	If I won the lottery, I would travel a lot. 
Third Conditional 	Past Perfect	Would Have + Past Participle	Imaginary situation that did not happen (a different past).	If you had studied, you would have passed the exam. 

Incorrect	Correct
✗ I brought four dozen of mangoes.	✓ I brought four dozens of mangoes.
✗ I brought four dozens mangoes.	✓ I brought four dozen mangoes.
✗ There are only five hundreds students in our college.	✓ There are only five hundred students in our college.
✗ Hundred of men gathered to witness the stage performance.	✓ Hundreds of men gathered to witness the stage performance.
✗ He died at the age of four scores.	✓ He died at the age of four score.
✗ Score of animals were grazing in the field.	✓ Scores of animals were grazing in the field.
✗ I bought this house for two thousands rupees.	✓ I bought this house for two thousand rupees.
✗ Thousand of books are published in a year.	✓ Thousands of books are published in a year.
✗ I saw ten deers in the forest.	✓ I saw ten deer in the forest.
✗ Sheeps are afraid of the wolf.	✓ Sheep are afraid of the wolf.
✗ I brought four pairs of shoes.	✓ I brought four pair of shoes.

Nouns Used Only in the Singular

Rule: Some nouns such as **furniture**, **offspring**, **scenery**, **information**, and **poetry** are used only in the singular.



Incorrect:

He wrote good **poetries**.



Correct:

He wrote good **poetry**.



Correct:

He wrote good **poems**.



Incorrect:

This region is full of
charming **sceneries**.



Correct:

This region is full of
charming **scenery**.

Some nouns though plural in form are **used in singular**: as Physics, mechanics, mathematics, news, innings.

✗ Incorrect

Physics are his favourite subject.

✓ Correct

Physics is his favourite subject.

Certain **collective nouns** such as poultry, cattle, vermin, people, gentry, though singular in form are **used as plural**.

✗ Incorrect

Peoples are going to Agra.

✓ Correct

People are going to Agra.

People means a nation and is **used both in singular and plural**.

Singular

✓ The **people** of this country love peace.

Plural

✓ Many **people** were present at the meeting.



Noun Used as an Adjective in a Compound Word



Rule: When a noun works as an adjective in a compound word, it is **always used in the singular**.

EXAMPLES



A **ten-dollar** note



A **two-year-old** bird



An **eight-day** clock



A **three-mile** race

Incorrect

 I have a **ten dollars** note.



 I saw a **three years old** child.



Correct

 I have a **ten-dollar** note.



 I saw a **three-year-old** child.



TIP: In compound words (hyphenated or closed), the noun used as an adjective remains **singular**.



Proper, Material, and Abstract Nouns

RULE

Proper, Material, and Abstract Nouns generally do not have plural forms unless they are used as **Common Nouns**.

1. MATERIAL NOUN



- **Material:** *Lassi* is a pleasant drink in summer.
(Material Noun)

2. PROPER NOUN



- **Proper:** *Austria* is a country in Europe.
(Proper Noun)
- **Common:** There are many *Austrias* in India.
(Here, “Austrias” means places named Austria, so it functions as a Common Noun.)

3. ABSTRACT NOUN



- **Abstract:** *Goodness* is a part of his conduct.
(Abstract Noun)
- **Common:** He did many *goodnesses* (good acts).
(Common Noun)

✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct
1 Give me a scissor .	Give me a pair of scissors . (Modern English)
2 The sceneries of Kashmir are very beautiful.	The scenery of Kashmir is very beautiful.
3 My friend's brother's wife delivered a child last night.	The wife of my friend's brother delivered a child last night.
4 I have lost my furnitures .	I have lost my furniture .
5 Poetries of Keats are worth reading.	The poetry of Keats is worth reading.
6 There are many girls' colleges in Agra.	There are many girls colleges in Agra. (Traditional grammar; modern English generally prefers girls' colleges or girls' schools .)
7 Childrens' sports are often amusing.	Children's sports are often amusing.
8 Few people reach the age of four scores .	Few people reach the age of four score .

THANK YOU

TO EVERYONE WHO STUDIED THIS BOOK: THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME, YOUR TRUST, AND YOUR HEART.

MAY YOUR JOURNEY AHEAD BE FILLED WITH CLARITY, PURPOSE, AND ABUNDANT BLESSINGS. TRUST THE PROCESS, BELIEVE IN YOUR POTENTIAL, AND NEVER STOP MOVING FORWARD.

WISHING YOU THE VERY BEST OF LUCK IN ALL YOUR FUTURE ENDEAVORS!

WARM REGARDS:

JINSAR ALEE BHATTI