

Remedial Grammar

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**Grammar
is the knowledge
of
right and wrong**



- **Course An Overview**

- Tenses
- Subject-Verb agreement
- Nouns
- Pronouns
- Modals
- Passive



- Clauses
- Gerunds
- Conjunctions
- Connectives
- Conditional Sentences
- Verbs (phrasal/irregular/tag questions)



After completing this course, you will be able to:

- **Distinguish** and use verb tenses (simple, progressive, perfect) appropriately in real life situations.
- **Apply** the rules of subject-verb agreement correctly.
- **Identify** count and non-count nouns as well as regular/irregular nouns.
- **Demonstrate** mastery of modal forms and their usage.
- **Transform** active sentences into passive sentences and vice versa.
- **Use** correct grammar, appropriate vocabulary, and a variety of advanced sentence structures to communicate ideas effectively.
- **Identify** Phrasal and Irregular verbs, Contractions, Tag questions, and Double negatives.



Parts of Speech: An Overview

1. Nouns
2. Pronouns
3. Adjectives
4. Verbs
5. Adverbs
6. Prepositions
7. Conjunctions
8. Interjections
9. Articles



Nouns?

Definition: A **noun** is a word that refers to a person, place, or thing.

Example: The *student* is writing an *essay* on his *university*.

Types of Nouns:

1. Proper Nouns:

(names / titles)

Prof. **J**ohn

Heathrow **A**irport

St. **C**lair **C**ollege

Oxford **U**niversity

2. Common Nouns:

(not names/titles)

professor

airport

college

university

3. Concrete vs. 4. Abstract Nouns

5. Countable Nouns vs. 6. Non-countable Nouns

7. Regular nouns vs. 8. irregular nouns



Pronouns?

Definition: It is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Example: *She* is talking to *her* mother.

Types: **Subjective** **Objective** **Possessive**

Singular

1 st person	I	me	mine
2 nd person	you	you	yours
3 rd person	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, hers, its

Plural

1 st person	we	us	ours
2 nd person	you	you	yours
3 rd person	they	them	theirs

Relative

Demonstrative

Indefinite



Adjectives?

- **Definition:** It is a word that reflects the **quality** of (modifies) a noun or pronoun.
- **Examples:** John bought a *blue* jacket yesterday.
She looks *tired*.

Verbs?

- **Definition:** It is a word that indicates **action**.
- **Example:** She *goes* to gym every Saturday.
The police finally *caught* the thief.
- (Most verbs are action verbs.)
- **Helping/Auxiliary Verbs:**
A verb used before the main verb (am, is will, can, may, has, had)



- **Adverbs?**

Definition: It is a word that modifies / describes a *verb*, an *adjective*, or another *adverb*. (**Answers:** how?, when?, where?)

Examples: She ate her dinner *quickly*.

Students found this course *extremely* useful.

Winter arrived *too* late this year.

- **Adverbs of Frequency:** often, sometimes, never, always,

Adverbs of Degree: too, enough, very, extremely,

- **Prepositions?**

Definition: It is a word that indicates time, place, or means.

Examples: The flight arrives *at* 7:00 A.M.

I am *from* Canada.

She always travels *by* bus.

on, to, in, out, between, before, after, down, up, under, over, until, within, without, since, for, etc.



- **Conjunctions?**

Definition: It is a word that joins or connects other **words**, **phrases**, or **clauses**.

Examples: She was unwell, *but* she still attended the meeting.
John is studying math *and* physics this semester.
Laila is absent *because* she is sick.

(and, but, or, yet, so, although, because -- **unless**, **until**, **while**)

- **Interjections?**

Definition: An unconnected word that expresses a feeling: anger, joy, shock or confusion.

Examples: Alas! He is no more.
Wow! What a lovely picture!

(Oh! Whoops! Darn!)



Articles?

Definition: It is a word that identifies a noun in a general sense.

Examples: *The* book I am reading is interesting.

I bought *a* book today.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

(Indefinite articles: *a, an*. Definite article: *the*)



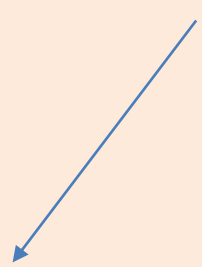
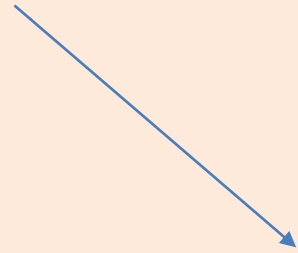
- An Overview of Tenses

Some terms:

Present

Past

Future



Simple

↔

Progressive

→ → → →

Perfect

→ → → → ⊥

Perfect Progressive

→ → → → ⊥ → →





An Overview of Tenses

Present Tense : describes an action happening **right now**

Example: I am eating dinner right now. I feel tired.

Past Tense: places an action or situation in the past,
used for a past activity or a past state of being

Example: I ate dinner an hour ago. I felt tired last night.

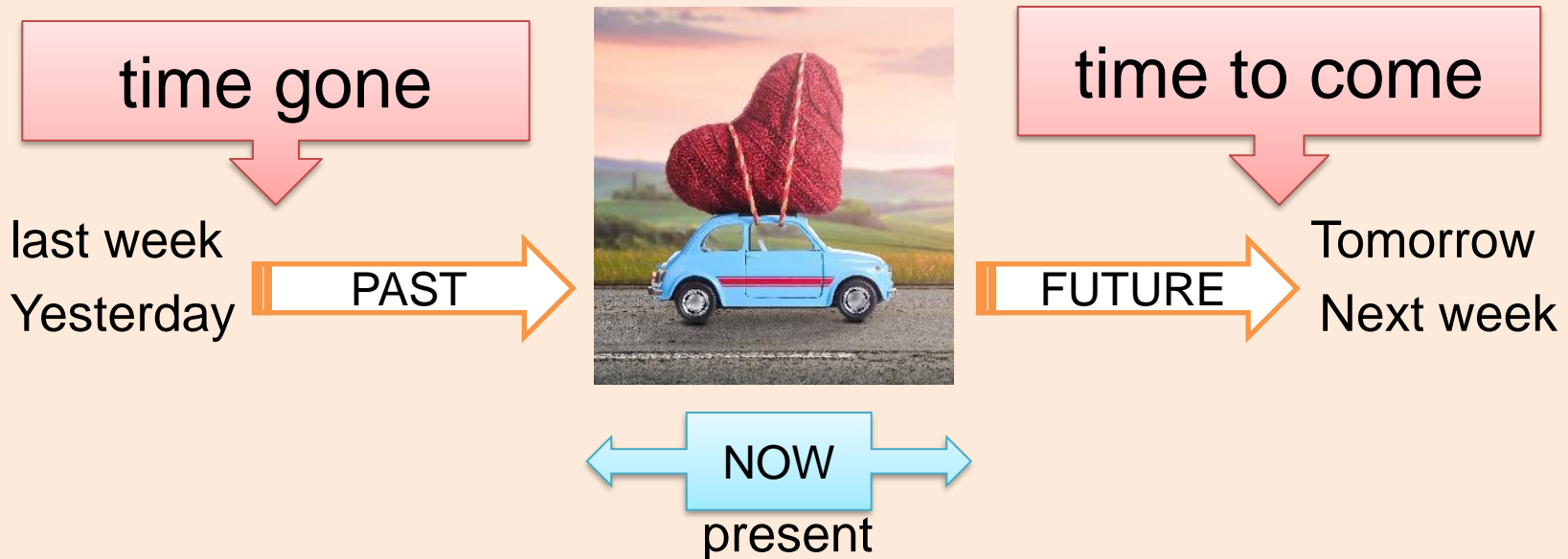
Future Tense: used for a future activity or a future state of being
talks about things that haven't happened yet

Example: I will eat dinner after three hours.

Lisa is going to have a baby soon.



An Overview of Tenses





An Overview of Tenses: Present Tense

- 1. Simple
 - 2. Progressive
 - 3. Perfect
 - 4. Perfect Progressive
-

Present Simple ↔

action happens **right now**, or it happens **regularly**

- 1. I am / feel tired.
- 2. I always feel tired after a long drive.
- 3. The Sun rises in the east.



An Overview of Tenses: Present Tense

Present Progressive → → → →

action is happening / is in progress / is going on **right now**

1. I am **driving** home.
2. I am **eating** dinner right now.

Present Perfect → → → → ⊥

action started in the past but **completed / perfected** by the present

1. Thanks God! She **has arrived** home.
2. I **have** already **eaten** my dinner.

Present Perfect Progressive → → → → ⊥ → →

action **partially complete** but still going on

John has been writing his exam since 9:00 A.M.



An Overview of Tenses: Past Tense

1. Simple
 2. Progressive
 3. Perfect
 4. Perfect Progressive
-
- Four blue arrows originate from the right side of the 'Past Tense' header and point to each of the four sub-tenses listed below.

Past Simple

action happened in the time gone

1. I **felt** tired yesterday.
2. She **cooked** dinner an hour ago.
3. The Sun **rose** at 6:14 this morning.



An Overview of Tenses: Past Tense

Past Progressive

action continued / was in progress **in the time gone**

1. I **was driving** when you called.
2. I **was eating** dinner when the bell **rang**.

Past Perfect

action started and **completed / perfected** in the past

1. He **had submitted** the assignment before the class began.
2. I **had** already **eaten** my dinner before the match began.

Past Perfect Progressive

action **partially complete / perfect** in the past but was still going on

- John **had been eating** dinner when his mother called.



- An Overview of Tenses: **Future Tense**

1. **Simple**
2. **Progressive**
3. **Perfect**
4. **Perfect Progressive**

Future Simple

action not happened yet / will happen in the time to come

1. I **will visit** my mother tomorrow.
2. She **will cook** dinner after an hour.
3. The Sun **will rise** at 6:12 tomorrow.



- An Overview of Tenses: **Future Tense**

Future Progressive

action will happen / will be in progress **in the time to come**

1. She **will be driving** when the match starts tomorrow afternoon.
2. I **will be eating** dinner when my mother returns home tonight.

Future Perfect

action to be **completed / perfected in the time to come**

1. He **will have completed** the assignment by 8:00 tonight.
2. I **will have** already **eaten** my dinner before the match begins.

Future Perfect Progressive

action **partially complete / perfect** in the **time to come** but still going on

- John **will have been eating dinner** when the match starts tonight.



Thank you.

See you tomorrow!