



THE CSS POINT
Yes We Can Do It!

Sentence Correction

Agha Zuhaib Khan

Areas to deal in.....

▶ **Noun**

▶ Nouns are used as subjects of sentences and as the objects of verbs and prepositions.

▶ **Types of Noun**

1. Common & Proper Noun

2. Singular & Plural Noun

Alumnus - Alumni, Bacterium – Bacteria, Medium- Media, Phenomenon – Phenomena

▶ There are some singular nouns often mistaken as plural nouns because they end with “s”.

Citrus, Economics, Glasses, Means, Measles, News, Physics, Scissors, Series, Species, Statistics

3. Countable & Uncountable Noun

Countable nouns usually have both singular and plural forms. Uncountable nouns are used just as singular.

4. Collective Noun

they are singular. However, when they are used to represent a number of collections, then they are plural.

Audience, Business, Choir, Committee, Company, Crowd, Family, Flock, Government, Group, Majority, Nation, Pack, Team, The Public, Unit

Agreement & Reference of Pronoun

- ▶ There are several pronominal forms which seem to be plural but act as singular, taking singular verbs and singular pronouns if they act as antecedents.
- ▶ The most common of these words are ***another, any, anybody, anything, each, either, every, everybody, neither, no one, nobody, none (not one)***, etc.; they must be followed by a singular verb, whatever the meaning might indicate:
- ▶ Not one of the bananas **was** ripe.
- ▶ Everybody wanted **his or her** own way.

Pronouns

- ▶ When two pronouns are connected with “**and**” and one of them is 1st person pronoun (I, We) it is given preference to all pronouns.
- ▶ **Example**
- ▶ You and I have done your work (Incorrect)
- ▶ You and I have done our work (Correct)

- ▶ You and Arshad have wasted their time (Incorrect)
- ▶ You and Arshad have wasted your time (Correct)

Reflexive Pronouns

▶ Following verbs usually take reflexive pronouns

1. Avail
2. Absent
3. Avenge
4. Enjoy
5. Exert
6. Make
7. Help
8. Acquit

Note: If after the verb enjoy object is present we should not use reflexive pronouns.

Adjective

- ▶ An adjective is a descriptive word which qualifies a noun, making it more specific:

The *red* car.

The *old red* car.

The *big old red* car.

The two *young* professors lived in Greenwich Village.

A *bright* light flashed through the window of the house.

- ▶ There are three forms of a 'true' adjective.
- ▶ Normal: big beautiful
- ▶ Comparative: bigger more beautiful
- ▶ Superlative: biggest most beautiful

Adverb

- ▶ An adverb is a part of speech used mainly to modify verbs but also adjectives and other adverbs. Adverbs describe how, where or when.
- ▶ Most adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of the ending “-ly” (as in suddenly, playfully, interestingly)
- ▶ Some common adverbs have no suffixes, as in: here/there, now, well, just.
- ▶ Some adverbs have the same form as their adjective counterpart, e.g., fast, long, first.
- ▶ Not all words ending in -ly are adverbs: lovely, ungainly, and likely are adjectives.

Adverb Cont...

- ▶ Adverbs modify verbs in the same way adjectives qualify nouns.

- ▶ The adverb often follows the verb it modifies:

I shouted loudly to my friends across the theater.

- ▶ Sometimes it precedes the verb:

I really wanted to talk to her.

- ▶ Sometimes position determines meaning:

I think clearly. (My thinking is clear.)

I clearly think. (It is clear that I think.)

Adverb & Adjective

I ate some peas only yesterday - I don't need to eat any today.

I only ate some peas yesterday - I didn't do anything else.

I ate only some peas yesterday - I didn't eat anything else.

Only I ate some peas yesterday - nobody else had any.

▶ Early may be both adjective and adverb:

I take the early train.

I get up early to take the train.

Like vs Such As

- ▶ Like is used to introduce similarity between two items or persons. In other words, like cannot be used to introduce examples or a subset of a category, which should be used following such as.
- ▶ Correct: I enjoy playing musical instruments such as piano and violin.
Wrong: I enjoy playing musical instruments like piano and violin.

Like vs. As / As If / As though

- ▶ Use **like** before a noun or pronoun.
 - ▶ Use **as** before a clause, adverb or prepositional phrase.
 - ▶ Use **as if** and **as though** before a clause.
1. My mother's cheesecake tastes like glue.
 2. I love frozen pizza because there is no other snack like it.
 3. My mother's cheesecake tastes great, as a mother's cheesecake should.
 4. There are times, as now, that learning grammar becomes important.
 5. He golfed well again, as in the tournament last year.
 6. He served as captain in the navy.
 7. He often told half-truths, as any politician would.
 8. He looks as if he knows me.
 9. It looked as if a storm were on the way.
 10. He yelled at me as though it were my fault.

Prepositions Frequently Misused

▶ **beside vs. besides**

- ▶ beside - at the side of someone or something

Frank stood beside Henry.

- ▶ besides - in addition to

Besides his Swiss bank account he has many others in Austria.

▶ **at vs. with:**

- ▶ usually at a thing but with a person. Exceptions include throw something at somebody with something, be angry at someone, be pleased with something, and others.

▶ **between vs. among**

- ▶ Use the preposition among in situations involving more than two persons or things and use between in situations involving only two persons or things.

- ▶ The money was divided among the workers.

- ▶ The money was divided between the two boxers

No Preposition Please

▶ We should not use any preposition with the words like

Resembles, Reach, Order, Marry, Love, Control, Inform, Affect, Attack, Obey, Hate, Reach, Discuss, Request

When these are being used as verb

Ex: He resembles with his brother (Incorrect)

He resembles his brother (Correct)

Prepositions – Time

English	Usage	Example
• on	• days of the week	• on Monday
	• months / seasons	• in August / in winter
• in	• time of day	• in the morning
	• year	• in 2006
	• after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>)	• in an hour
	• for <i>night</i>	• at night
• at	• for <i>weekend</i>	• at the weekend
	• a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>)	• at half past nine
• since	• from a certain point of time (past till now)	• since 1980
• for	• over a certain period of time (past till now)	• for 2 years
• ago	• a certain time in the past	• 2 years ago
• before	• earlier than a certain point of time	• before 2004



Prepositions – Time

- **to**
- **past**
- **to / till / until**
- **till / until**
- **by**
- **telling the time**
- **telling the time**
- **marking the beginning and end of a period of time**
- **in the sense of *how long something is going to last***
- **in the sense of *at the latest***
- **up to a certain time**
- **ten to six (5:50)**
- **ten past six (6:10)**
- **from Monday to/till Friday**
- **He is on holiday until Friday.**
- **I will be back by 6 o'clock.**
- **By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages.**



Prepositions – Place (Position and Direction)

English	Usage	Example
• in	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• room, building, street, town, country• book, paper etc.• car, taxi• picture, world• meaning <i>next to, by an object</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• in the kitchen, in London• in the book• in the car, in a taxi• in the picture, in the world
• at	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• for <i>table</i>• for events• place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work)• attached• for a place with a river	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• at the door, at the station• at the table• at a concert, at the party• at the cinema, at school, at work• the picture on the wall• London lies on the Thames.
• on	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• being on a surface• for a certain side (left, right)• for a floor in a house• for public transport• for <i>television, radio</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• on the table• on the left• on the first floor• on the bus, on a plane• on TV, on the radio
• by, next to, beside	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• left or right of somebody or something	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.



Prepositions – Place (Position and Direction)

- **under**
 - on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else
 - the bag is under the table
- **below**
 - lower than something else but above ground
 - the fish are below the surface
- **over**
 - covered by something else
 - meaning *more than*
 - getting to the other side (also *across*)
 - overcoming an obstacle
 - put a jacket over your shirt
 - over 16 years of age
 - walk over the bridge
 - climb over the wall
- **above**
 - higher than something else, but not directly over it
 - a path above the lake
- **across**
 - getting to the other side (also *over*)
 - getting to the other side
 - walk across the bridge
 - swim across the lake
- **through**
 - something with limits on top, bottom and the sides
 - drive through the tunnel



Prepositions – Place (Position and Direction)

- **to**
 - movement to person or building
 - movement to a place or country
 - for *bed*
 - **into**
 - enter a room / a building
 - **towards**
 - movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it)
 - **onto**
 - movement to the top of something
 - **from**
 - in the sense of *where from*
- go to the cinema
 - go to London / Ireland
 - go to bed
 - go into the kitchen / the house
 - go 5 steps towards the house
 - jump onto the table
 - a flower from the garden



Preposition of Manner

- ▶ 1. We travel by bus/ train/ boat/ sea/ plane/ air.
- ▶ 2. We travel on horseback, on foot, on a bicycle, or by bicycle.
- ▶ 3. We arrive in a country or town.
- ▶ 4. We arrive at any destination e.g. an address, a hotel, theatre, or station.
- ▶ 5. We get in/ into a public or private vehicle (enter)
- ▶ 6. We get out of public or private. vehicle.

Preposition cont....

- ▶ When a verb is place immediately after a preposition it must be in the form of gerund.
- ▶ Examples
 1. He is good at telling tales
 2. He is accused of smuggling
 3. She is fond of climbing
 4. I cannot go on bathing here
 5. I Prevented him from going there
 6. Are you afraid of talking to him?

Verb

- ▶ If two or more singular nouns are joined with “and” takes plural verb.
- ▶ Ex: He and his friend have arrived

- ▶ If two singular nouns are joined with “and” if they mean to same person or object then it takes singular verb.
- ▶ Ex: A White and Red Car is parked in the Street.

- ▶ Following words take singular verb if they used as subject.
- ▶ Ex: Each, Every, Neither, Either, None, Many

Verb

- ▶ Two singular nouns joined by either or neither .. nor take verb Singular
- ▶ Ex: Either he or his brother stolen the Book

- ▶ Two subjects joined by either or neither .. Nor are of different persons, verb agrees with the person nearest to it.
- ▶ Ex: Neither he nor we are angry

- ▶ When two nouns join by with or as well as, the verb agrees with the first noun whether it is singular or plural.
- ▶ Ex: The Principal with his all teachers has gone out for a walk.