

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Noun

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Definition of Noun.

“A common word used to Specify any of a class of people, places, or things (common noun), or to name a particular one of these (proper noun).”

Examples:

i.e. A gang of thief's

Note: gang is a noun.

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Rule number 1.

We do not use 's' with these countable nouns.

(Dozen, Score, Hundred, Thousand, Million, Billion.)

Examples:

Ali Gave Me Five Hundreds Rupees. (Incorrect)

Ali Gave Me Five Hundred Rupees. (Correct)

There Gathered One Thousand People. (Correct)

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Rule number 2.

Plural of 'Fish' is 'Fish'. We do not use 's' or 'es' with it.

Examples:

He caught one Fish in the River. (Correct)

He caught three Fish in the River. (Correct)

But if in the case of different varieties of fishes, we use 'es'.

Example:

In the Pacific Ocean we saw unusual fishes that one never sees in Europe. (Correct)

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Rules No 3:

'Politics' is a Singular if we use it in term of Politics. Example will clear more Concept:

Example:

Politics is a good game for old people. (Correct)

But if 'Politics' is used to depicts someone's Political Activity then it is a plural and the verb used with it should also be plural.

Example:

Her Politics have become Liberal. (Correct)

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Rule No 4:

'Inning' is no word, real word is 'innings' which is a singular and Plural at the same time.

Example:

Pakistan made 3000 runs in their / its first innings. (Correct)

She had a good Innings. (She had a good life.)

Rule No 5:

Singular and Plural Form of 'Sheep' and 'Deer' is same.

Example:

I saw three Sheep Grazing (Correct)

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Rule Number 6:

Hair is an Uncountable Noun and when talking about whole hair of head it is singular.

Example:

She has Curly hairs. (Incorrect)

She has Curly hair. (Correct)

But If we are talking about someone's countable hairs i.e. One hair, 2 Hairs. Then it can be a singular or a plural.

Example:

She found a hair in her Soup. (Correct)

She found two hairs in her Soup. (Correct)

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Rules no 7:

‘Scenery’ is an uncountable noun so please don’t use it as singular or plural. Verb used with Scenery is always singular.

Examples:

I saw a beautiful Scenery. (Incorrect)

I saw a beautiful Scene (Correct)

The Sceneries of Swat are beautiful. (Incorrect)

The scenery of Swat is Beautiful. (Correct)

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The sceneries of swat **are** lovely.

The scenery of swat is lovely.

The furniture's in this room **are** good.

The furniture in this room is good.

She gave me **two advices**.

She gave me two pieces of advice.

She shouted vulgar **abuses** at me.

She shouted vulgar abuse at me.

She wrote three **poetries**.

She wrote three poems.

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Common Mistakes in the use of Noun

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The hen ate **many rices**.

The hen ate many grains of rice.

He made **many mischiefs**.

He made many pieces/acts of mischief.

He ran into **troubles**.

He ran into much trouble.

He gave me **two informations**.

He gave me two pieces of information.

She told me **two news**.

She told me two pieces of news.

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She took tea **with her family members**.

She took tea with the member of her family.

The cattle **is** eating grass.

The cattle are eating grass.

The **cattles** are eating grass

The cattle are eating grass.

Ten miles **are** a long distance.

Ten miles is a long distance.

He gave me a fifty **rupees** note.

She gave me a fifty-rupee note.

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Common Mistakes in the use of Noun

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Her hairs **are** curly.

Her hair is curly.

Politics **are** a game.

Politics is a game.

Two **sheeps** are eating grass

Two sheep are eating grass.

I like fresh **fruits**.

I like fresh fruit.

He grows **a variety of fruit**.

He grows a variety of fruits.

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I bought two **dozens** eggs.

I bought two dozen eggs.

She bought some **Stationeries**.

She bought some stationery.

He caught two **fishes**.

He caught two fish.

I have **two work** to do.

I have two pieces of work to do.

I have **a business** in the office.

I have a piece of business in office.

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Common Mistakes in the use of Noun

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We spent the summer vacations in
swat.

We spent the summer vacation in
swat.

The united states are a big
country.

The united states is a big country.

The united nations are a global
organization.

The united nation is a global
organization.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Pronoun

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Definition of Pronoun.

A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase. It Usually Refers to some one that has already been mentioned or someone whose name is not specified.

Examples:

i.e. (I, me, he, she, herself, you, it, that, they, each, few, many, who, whoever, whose, someone, everybody, etc.)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Pronoun

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Rule no 1:

After 'Let' and 'Between' We always use Dative form of Pronoun.

Examples:

The Matter is Between he and I. (**Incorrect**)

The matter is between him and me. (**Correct**)

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Rules of Pronoun

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Rule no 2:

After 'Than', 'As' and 'Be' (is am, are, was, were, been) always use active form (Verbal Form) of Pronoun.

Examples:

He is taller than me. (Incorrect)

He is taller than I. (correct)

It is her. (Incorrect)

It is She. (correct)

In informal Style Dative Form is Also Correct.

Examples:

It is me. (Correct → Informal)

He is taller than me. (Correct → Informal)

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Rule No 3:

When a Relative pronoun 'Who' is used in a sentence, then do not use any other pronoun in the sentence.

Example:

He who wins the race, he will get a prize. (**Incorrect**)

He who wins the race will get a prize. (**correct**)

Note: Who, whom, Whose, Which and That, are Relative Pronoun.

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Rule No 4:

A Relative Clause Starting with a Relative Pronoun Always Comes after that noun about which it is explaining.

Example:

The Boy is my Friend who came Here. **(incorrect)**

Boy → Noun

Who came here → Relative Clause

The boy who came here is my friend. **(Correct)**

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Rule No 5:

'Who' is used for humans and big animals and 'Which' is used for small animals and nonliving things.

'That' is used for all.

Example:

I saw a bird who was chirping. **(Incorrect)**

I saw a bird which was chirping. **(Correct)**

Rule No 6:

Pronoun should be according to Verb.

The Farmer is Ploughing their Fields. **(Incorrect)**

The Farmer is Ploughing his Fields. **(Correct)**

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Rule no 7:

If a sentence has these words in start, then pronoun and verbs should be singular.

(Each, Every, Many a, None, Neither, Anyone, Either)

Example:

Each of these boys are doing their duty. **(Incorrect)**

Each of these boys is doing his duty. **(Correct)**

Rule no 8:

If a sentence has (Who, whom, whose, which) after 'Such' then change (Who, whom, whose, which) to 'as'.

Example:

He is such a man who is like by everyone. **(Incorrect)**

He is such a man as is like by everyone. **(Correct)**

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Rule no 9:

If a sentence has (Who, whom, whose, which) after 'Same' then change (Who, whom, whose, which) to 'that'.

Example:

He is the same man whom I helped yesterday. (Incorrect)

He is the same man that I helped yesterday. (Correct)

Rule No 10:

For a good Piece of Work.

I→he→you

For Bad

You→he→I

I he and you are enemies (Correct)

You he and I are friends (Correct)

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Rules of Pronoun

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Rule No 11:

Before Gerund always use native from of Pronoun.

Example:

He dislikes me Going there. **(Incorrect)**

He dislikes my Going there. **(Correct)**

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Common Mistakes in the use of Pronoun

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This is yours book.

This is your book

Your work is better than mine work.

Your work is better than my work

This pen is my.

This pen is mine

One should do his duty.

On should do ones duty

A man should do one's duty.

A man should do his duty.

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Common Mistakes in the use of Pronoun

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He keeps **himself** away from smoking.

He keeps away from smoking.

She was bathing **herself** in the pool.

She was bating in he pool

Wise people avail of every opportunity.

Wise people avail **themselves** of every opportunity.

He enjoyed in the class.

He enjoyed **himself** in the class

Aslam and I are thieves.

I and Aslam are thieves

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Common Mistakes in the use of Pronoun

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I and Aslam are social worker.	Aslam and I are social worker
Ali is the boy which I like the best.	Ali is the boy whom I like the best.
I saw a bird who was pretty.	I saw a bird which was pretty.
I saw a rat who was running about in the room.	I saw a rat which was running about in the room.
He is such a boy who is liked by me.	He is such a boy as is like by me.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Pronoun

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He is the same boy **who** won the prize.

He is the same boy that won the prize.

He is the boy **who** I like.

He is the boy whom I like.

Whom is singing a song.

Who is singing a song.

The athlete **which** won the race is Pakistani.

The athlete who won the race is Pakistani

It is **him**.

It is he.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Pronoun

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Let **we** do it.

Let us do it.

Let **she** come in.

Let her come in.

The matter is between **she and I**.

The matter is between her and me.

None of the girls has done **their** work.

None of the girls has done her work.

Neither of the two boys is doing **their** duty.

Neither of the two boys is doing his duty.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Pronoun

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Either of two boys is learning **their** lesson.

Either of the two boys is learning his lesson.

Anyone of these boys is reading their book.

Anyone of these boys is **really** reading his book.

Every boy is doing **their** duty.

Every boy is doing his duty.

Each of them has paid **their** dues.

Each of them has paid his dues.

The two girls are fighting **with one another**.

The two girls are fighting with each other.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Pronoun

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The jury was divided in **its** verdicts.

The jury was divided in their verdicts.

The jury were united in **their** opinion.

The jury was united in its opinion.

I saw a girl in the school who was lovely.

In the school I saw a girl who was lovely

She was wearing a ring on her finger which was made of gold.

She was wearing a ring which was made of gold on her finger.

The two boys are helping **one another**.

The two boys are helping each other.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Adjective

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Definition of Adjective.

Adjective is a word naming an attribute of a noun, such as *sweet, red, or technical*.

Examples:

i.e. Leone is a Beautiful Girl.

Beautiful → Adjective

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Rules of Adjective

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Rule no 1:

Always Remember this Rule.

More/Most [Superior, inferior, Prior, Junior, Senior] + To

Example:

He is more Senior than me. **(Incorrect)**

He is Senior to me. **(Correct)**

Rule No 2:

Always Remember this Rule.

More/Most [Preferable, unique, ideal, perfect, complete, matchless, entire, universal, full, extreme, etc.]

Example:

He is the most unique doctor in this hospital. **(Incorrect)**

He is a unique doctor in this hospital. **(correct)**

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Adjective

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Rule No 3:

A few → very small amount

The few → Fixed number of things

Examples:

I have a few Books. (Correct)

I have read the few books that I bought last year. (Correct)

Few, a few, very few, the few (Countable Nouns)

Rule No 4:

Little → A little → The Little

Use of little depend on quantity.

There is a little milk in the jug. (Correct)

I made tea with a little milk in the jug. (Correct)

I made tea with the little milk in the jug. (Correct)

Little, a little, very little, the little (Uncountable Noun)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Adjective

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Rules No 5:

An Adjective always comes after (Worth+ Verb_{ing}).

Example:

This is a Worth-Enjoying Match. **(Incorrect)**

This is a match Worth-Enjoying **(Correct)**

Rule No 6:

Comparison Between 2: 2nd Degree of Adjective.

Comparison Between more than two: 3rd Degree

Example:

This is the taller of the two boy. **(Correct)**

This book is the most interesting of the three. **(Correct)**

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Adjective

Rule no 7:

~~The~~ + Second degree + Than

She is the taller than I. (Incorrect)

She is taller than I. (Correct)

But if a sentence has 'Of' after the second of Adjective then use 'The' before adjective.

He is the taller of the two Girl. (Correct)

Rule no 8:

If a sentence has 'The' before adjective, then there is no need to use 's/es' in case of Plural Adjective.

The + Adjective ~~s/es~~

The poors are hated everywhere. (Incorrect)

The poor are hated everywhere. (Correct)

Rule No 9:

Little is a non-countable adjective so use it with uncountable noun.

Few is a countable adjective so use it with a countable noun.

I have a little milk in the jug. (correct)

I have a few rupees. (correct)

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Common Mistakes in the use of Adjective

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Please give me **any** milk.

Please give me some milk

He did not give me **some** milk.

He did not give me any milk

She made tea with little milk.

She made tea with **a** little milk

She made tea with **a** little milk in
the jug.

She made tea with the little milk
in the jug

He earns few **rupees** daily.

He earns few Rupee daily.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Adjective

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He spent a few **rupees** he had.

He spent the few rupee he had.

She is taller than **me**.

She is taller than I.

She is **tallest** than her sister.

She is taller than her sister

She is the **taller** of the three.

She is the tallest of the three

She is **more** taller than I.

She is taller than I

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Adjective

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She is the **most** tallest girl in the class.

She is the tallest girl in the class

He gained **a** first prize.

He gained the first prize

He loves **every** of his two sisters.

He loves each of his two sisters

I am **elder** than he.

I am older than he.

She is my **older** sister.

She is my eldest sister.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Adjective

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She is the tallest of the two.

She is the taller of the two.

The number of students in our class are less.

The number of students in our school is small.

Your affectionate friend.

Yours affectionately.

He is a coward man.

He is a coward

She is much beautiful.

She is very beautiful

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Adjective

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He spent whole the money.

He spent the whole money

He spent the all money.

He spent all the money.

He has no any money to buy a pen.

He has no money to buy a pen.

She is very tired to run.

She is too tired to run

She is too tired today.

She is very tired today

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Adjective

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This is a worth reading book.

This is a book worth reading.

We should not hate the poors.

We should not hate the poor.

Rich should not hate poors.

The rich should not hate the poor

The student of our class are more intelligent than your class.

The students of our class are more intelligent than those of your class.

The climate of Murree is nicer than Multan.

The climate of Murree is nicer than that of Multan.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Adjective

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Ghalib is greater than any poet.

Ghalib is greater than any other poet.

Ali is the eldest man in the city.

Ali is the oldest man in the city

She is my oldest daughter

She is my eldest daughter.

What is the last news of the match?

What is the latest news of the match?

She is a miser women

She is a miserly women.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Verb

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Definition of Verb.

Simply a word that show an Action i.e. Make, Write etc.

Example:

I made tea with a little milk in the jug.

Made is a verb in this sentence.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Verb

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Rule no 1:

We do not use preposition with some verbs.

(Love, hate, marry, reach, resemble, affect, control, no use, ask, request, tell, order, resign, sign, attack, inform, discuss)

Example:

She resembles to her mother. **(Incorrect)**

She resembles her mother. **(Correct)**

Rule No 2:

Use Reflexive Pronoun After these verbs.

(Avail oneself of. Absent oneself from, acquire oneself from, resign oneself to, avenge oneself on somebody, enjoy oneself, Apply oneself to somebody.)

Examples:

I resigned to the idea. **(Incorrect)**

I resigned myself to the idea. **(Correct)**

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Verb

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Rule no 3:

Don't use Reflexive Pronoun with these verbs.

(Keep, break, bathe, open, spread, turn, draw, rest, enlist, gather, hide, feed, qualify, steal, make, stop, lengthen.)

Example:

Michal Keeps himself away from bad boys. **(Incorrect)**

Michal Keeps away from bad boys. **(Correct)**

Rule No 4:

Use bare infinitive with these words.

Infinitive (First Form of Verb+ 'To')

Bare Infinitive (First form of verb)

Example:

I made her to stand **(Incorrect)**

I made her stand. **(Correct)**

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Verb

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Rule no 5:

Use 'as' with these verbs.

Regard, Represent, Portray, Depict, Define, Mention, Describe, Treat.

Example:

I regard Ali my brother. **(Incorrect)**

I regard Ali as my brother. **(Correct)**

Rule No 6:

Do not use 'as' with these words.

Name, call, Term, Think.

Example:

He called Gilbert as Fool. **(Incorrect)**

He called Gilbert Fool. **(Correct)**

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Verb

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Rule No 7:

Use Present Participle Form (Ing-Form) After these:

Succeed (in), Prevent (From), Prohibit (From), With a view to, Look Forward to, insist (on), Addicted to, persist (in), Fond (of), Cannot help, etc.

Example:

He succeeded to pass the Examination. **(Incorrect)**

He succeeded in passing the examination. **(Correct)**

Rule No 8:

Always Use (How to + First form of Verb after) After 'Know'.

Example:

He knows to read a book. **(Incorrect)**

He knows how to read a book. **(Correct)**

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Verb

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Rule No 9:

Refuse vs Deny.

To 'refuse' is the opposite of to 'accept' - if you refuse to do something you choose not to do it, or say firmly that you will not do it. To deny means to answer in the negative or to say that a statement is not true.

Examples:

He denied to help me. **(Incorrect)**

He refused to help me. (correct)

He refused that he had broken the chair. **(Incorrect)**

He denied that he had broken the chair. (Correct)

Rule No 10:

Word 'Consist' Is always used in Active Form.

Example:

Freedom Consists in will power. (Correct)

The beauty of air Travel is consisting in its speed and ease. **(Incorrect)**

The beauty of air Travel consist in its speed and ease. (Correct)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Verb

Rule No 11:

Hanged → Used in human term (to kill someone by tying a rope attached from above and removing the support from beneath)

Hung → suspend or be suspended from above with the lower part dangling free.

Example:

The Picture was Hung. (Correct)

He would be hanged. (Correct)

Rule No 12:

Swim vs Float

Swim → swim with Effort. i.e. human swimming.

Float → Things which can float without effort like a piece of wood.

Sink Vs Drown

Sink → when something goes under water.

Drown → when something goes under water and dies.

Examples:

The duck is floating. (Correct)

As ship has sunk (Correct)

A man was Drowned in a boating Accident. (Correct)

Ali Knows how to Swim. (Correct)

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Rules of Verb

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Rule No 13:

After 'Want' Always use Infinitive (V1 + To), and avoid using That- Clause.

Example:

She wants that I should teach her English. **(Incorrect)**

That I should → that clause

She wants me to teach her English. **(Correct)**

To teach → Infinitive

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Verb

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She wants that I should help her.

She want me to help her.

Success is consisted in hard work.

Success consist in hard work.

He is feeling hunger

He is feeling hungry.

Ali looks happily.

Ali look happy.

He knows to swim

He knows how to swim.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Verb

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He prevented me to go there.

She prevent me from getting there.

She is one of those who is liked by me.

She is one of those who are like by me.

He had not met me two days ago.

He did not meet me two days ago.

Opening the book, the lesson was learnt.

Opening the book she learnt the lesson.

Opening the door, a handle was broken.

Opening the door, he broke the handle.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Verb

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Cutting the grass a snake bit him.

Cutting the grass, he was bitten by a snake.

A black and white TV are cheap.

A black and white TV is cheap.

Every one of them are lazy.

Every one of them is lazy.

Each student have done his work.

Each the student has done his work.

She never speakes a lie

She will never tell a lie

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Verb

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She opened the knot.

She untied the knot.

She has written a letter last night.

She wrote a letter last night.

The boat drowned beneath the waves.

The boat sank beneath the waves.

Two man sank in the sea.

Two men were drowned in the sea.

A duck was swimming in the pool.

A duck was floating in the pool

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Verb

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A boy was floating in the canal..

A boy was swimming in the canal

A picture was hanged on the wall.

A picture was hung on the wall.

The murderer was hung yesterday.

The murderer was hanged
yesterday.

The hen has lain an egg

The hen has laid an egg.

She was laying in the bed.

She was lying in the bed.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Verb

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You will pass if you will work hard.

You will pass if you worked hard.

If he work hard he will pass.

If he worked hard he will pass.

If he work hard he will have passed.

If he worked hard, he would have passed.

She said that she is ill.

She said that she was ill

I fear to pass the exam.

I hope to pass the exam

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Verb

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I hope to lose the game.

I fear to lose the game

He told that he was ill

He said that he was ill.

Every Muslim should wear a beard.

Every Muslim should have a beard.

The boy has given the
examination.

The boy has taken the
examination.

The lion invaded the hunter

The lion attacked the hunter.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Verb

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She has taken admission to the college.	She has got admission to the college.
He refused that he had told a lie.	He denied that he had told a lie.
He denied to help me.	He refused to help me.
He refuses the existence of god.	He denies the existence of god.
She with her daughters are taking tea.	He refused to help me.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Adverb

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Definition of Adverb.

An adverb is word that modifies a verb.

Examples:

i.e. He stopped by *briefly* to say hello.

In this Sentence **Briefly** is an Adverb

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Adverb

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Rules no 1:

Always use Past Indefinite tense with these words:

Ago, Last, Yesterday, Past time.

She has Written a letter two days ago. (Incorrect)

She wrote a letter two days ago. (Correct)

Rule no 2:

Adverb of time always comes after (is, are, am, was, were been) but before verb.

Example:

He goes Frequently there. (Incorrect)

Frequently → adverb of time

He frequently goes there. (correct)

Goes → Verb

He often is ill. (Incorrect)

He is often ill. (correct)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Adverb

Rule No 3:

Always use 'much' with 2nd Degree. Avoid using 'very.'

Example:

He is very older than I (Incorrect)

He is much older than I. (Correct)

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Rule No 4:

When Third Form of Verb is Used as an Adjective, prefer to use 'Very'.

He is much Bored (Incorrect)

He is very Bored (Correct)

Rule No 5:

When Third Form of Verb is used as a Passive Verb, prefer to use 'Much'.

He is very Admired by his student. (incorrect)

He is much admired by his student. (correct)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Adverb

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Rule No 6:

Prefer to use **Very** with first Degree of Adjective.

Example:

Leone is Much Beautiful. (Incorrect)

Leone is Very Beautiful (Correct)

Rule No 7:

Prefer to use 'Very' with Present Particulate (Ing-Form), if it is used as an adjective.

I read a much interesting novel last night. (Incorrect)

I read a very interesting novel last night. (Correct)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Adverb

Rule No 8:

Adjective → which Gives information About Noun.

Adverb → Which gives Information About verb.

Never use Adjective after Verb, Rather you can Use an Adverbial Phrase.

Example:

Naveed Treated Me Friendly. (incorrect)

Naveed Treated me in a Friendly Manner (Correct)

Note: In a Friendly Manner is an Adverbial Phrase.

Rule No 9:

Very Vs Too

Very → It Shows Proper Limits.

Too → It shows Excess of something.

Examples:

He is Very Kind to me. (Correct)

He is too Weak to Walk. (correct)

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Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Adverb

Rule No 10:

Always use 'other' after (Second Degree of adjective + Than any)

Example:

He is taller than any Boy in the class. (incorrect)

He is taller than any other Boy in the class. (correct)

Rule No 11:

Use One Part of Speech after nor.... Neither.

Formula for Making Sentences with Neither and Nor.

Neither + Verb ----- Nor + Verb

Neither + pronoun ----- Nor + pronoun

Neither + noun ----- Nor + noun

Examples:

He neither Come nor Writes. (Correct)

Neither Does He Comes nor Does He Writes. (Correct)

Note: Does is a Helping Verb Here.

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Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules No 12:

For Two:

Neither, either, Between, Each, Each other.

For Greater the two:

None, anyone, among, Every, One another

Examples:

These two boys are quarrelling with one another (Incorrect)

These two boys are quarrelling with each other. (correct)

Rule No 13:

Always Use 'should' after 'Lest' in a Sentence.

He worked hard Lest he should fail. (Correct)

Rule No 14:

Much vs Many

Many → Many is always used with countable noun.

Much → Much is always used with Uncountable.

Example:

I have Much Milk (Correct)

She has many Book. (Correct)

Rules of Adverb

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Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Adverb

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She is too happy.

She is very happy.

She is very weak to walk.

She is very happy she is too weak
to walk.

She is much happy.

She is very happy

He is much tall.

He is very tall.

She is very taller than her sister.

She is much taller than her sister.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Adverb

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He is much delighted.

He is very delighted.

Israel is very hated by the Muslim.

Israel is much hated by the
Muslim.

This book is much interesting.

This book is very interesting.

She is very kind enough to me.

She is very kind to me.

He is enough kind to help me.

He is kind enough to help me.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Adverb

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He is enough kind to help me.

He frequently helps me.

He helps me frequently.

He treats the poor in a friendly way.

He treats the poor friendly.

He treats the poor in a friendly manner.

She walks lovely.

She walks in a lovely manner.

Neither he comes nor goes.

He neither comes nor go.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Adverb

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He ran lest he might miss the train.

He ran lest he should miss the train.

He is beautifully singing

He is singing beautifully.

She brought many sugar

She bought much sugar.

She owns much books

She owns many books

Writing a good book is too much difficult.

Writing a good book is much too difficult.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Conjunction

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Definition of Conjunction.

A word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause.
(e.g. *and, but, then, if*).

Examples:

No sooner had I reach there **than** he Left.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Conjunction

Rule No 1:

No sooner sentences are Always divided into two parts. Use then Between them.

Example:

I had no sooner reached the station, the train steamed off. (Incorrect)

I had no sooner reached the station, than the train steamed off.

(correct)

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Rule no 2:

If no sooner is before pronoun, then use a helping verb after no sooner but before pronoun.

Example:

No sooner I had reach there, than he Left. (Incorrect)

No sooner had I reach there, than he Left. (Correct)

If Pronoun is before no sooner than:

Example:

I had no sooner reached there, than he left. (Correct)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Conjunction

Rule no 3:

Always use “so---as” in a Negative Sentence. Use “as---as” in other sentences.

Example:

He is as tall as I (Correct) (Simple Sentence)

She is not so tall as her sister. (Correct) (Negative Sentence)

Rule No 4:

Always use “and” as a conjunction after “Both” if Required.

Example:

He is both brave as well as wise. (Incorrect)

He is both brave and wise. (correct)

Rule No 5:

Do Not Use Yet/But after though/although.

Example:

Although he is old, but he can run fast. (Incorrect)

Although he is old, he can run fast. (correct)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Conjunction

Rule No 6:

After Scarcely/hardly Conjunction is always before/when.

Example:

He had hardly gone out than it began to rain. (Incorrect)

He had hardly gone out when it began to rain. (Correct)

Rule no 7:

Always use one part of Speech after “Not Only---But Also”

Remember this rule.

Not only + Verb ----- But Also + verb

Not only + pronoun ----- But Also + pronoun

Not only + Adjective ----- But Also + Adjective

Example:

Not only he is brave but also Wise. (Incorrect) (He→Pronoun, Wise→ Adjective)

He is not only Brave but also wise. (Correct) (Brave → Adjective, Wise→Adjective)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Conjunction

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She is as tall as him.

She is as tall as he.

She had no sooner enter the class,
the teacher began to teach the
lesson.

She had no sooner enter the class
than teacher began to teach the
lesson.

She is not as tall as her sister.

She is not so tall as her sister.

She is so tall as her sister.

She is as tall as her sister.

He is as tall as all of we.

He is as tall as all of us.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Conjunction

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She is as wise as both of we.

She is as wise as both of us.

She is both wise as well as beautiful.

She is both wise and beautiful.

Although he is an old but he can run fast.

Although he is an old, he can run fast.

We had hardly reached the class than the teacher began to teach the lesson.

We had hardly reached the class when the teacher began to teach the lesson.

She is as wise as both of we.

She is as wise as both of us.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Conjunction

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He is enough kind to help me.

He frequently helps me.

He helps me frequently.

He treats the poor in a friendly way.

He treats the poor friendly.

He treats the poor in a friendly manner.

She walks lovely.

She walks in a lovely manner.

Neither he comes nor goes.

He neither comes nor go.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Conjunction

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She had sacredly reach the station
than the train steamed off.

She had sacredly reach the station
when the train steamed off.

Not only he is fat but also lazy.

He is Not only fat but also lazy.

Not only he writes but also
teaches.

He Not only writes but also
teaches.

When he comes then I will
entertain him.

When he comes, I will entertain
him.

As he is poor so we should help
him.

As he is poor, we should help him.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Conjunction

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She talks like her mother does.

She talks like her mother.

He ran if he was crazy.

He ran as if he were crazy.

She as well as her sisters are
beautiful.

She as well as her sisters is
beautiful.

I will not help you unless you do
not request me to do so.

I will not help you unless you
request me to do so.

Either she or I is the in charge.

Either she or I am the in charge.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Conjunction

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than the train steamed off.

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As he is poor so we should help
him.

As he is poor, we should help him.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Article

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Definition of Article.

Articles are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific.

Examples:

i.e. **The** Quaid e Azam was great Leader.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Article

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Rule No 1:

Some correct use of Phrases with correct articles.

- Make---a---Noise.
- Get-----a-----Headache
- In---the-----wrong
- In---the-----negative
- In---the----affirmative
- In---the----interrogative
- In---the----positive
- Of---the----opinion

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Article

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Rule No 2:

Use 'the' for the group of animals.

- Dog is a faithful animal (Incorrect)
- The dog is a faithful animal (Correct)

Rule No 3:

Use these Phrases as it is.

- Tell/speak the truth
- Tell a lie
- Show/express/extend one's gratitude to/towards someone for something
- Say/express thanks
- He told his thanks to me. (Incorrect)
- He expressed his thanks to me. (Correct)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Article

Engdic
.org

Rule No 4:

Always use (a, an, the) with common singular noun.

Example:

- This is pen (Incorrect)
- This is a pen. (Correct)

Rule no 5:

If Noun Starts with a vowel Verb use 'an' otherwise use 'a'.

Example:

- This is a Egg. (Incorrect)
- This is an Egg. (Correct)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Article

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Rule No 6:

Do not use an and a before Plural noun and Uncountable noun.

- They are a boys. (Incorrect)
- They are boys. (Correct)

Rule No 7:

Do not use any Article with these Words.

Joy, Beauty, happiness, Grief etc.

- The Beauty need no ornaments. (Incorrect)
- Beauty need no ornaments (correct)

But if we talk about some Specific adjective then use 'The'.

- The Beauty of this watch is matchless. (correct)

Note: Beauty is the specified adjective in above sentence.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Article

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Rule No 8:

Do not use article before material noun. But if it is used in some specific form then use “the”.

Examples:

- The gold is a precious metal. (Incorrect)
- Gold is a precious metal. (Correct)
- Gold of this ring is pure. (Incorrect)
- The Gold of this ring is pure. (Correct)

Rule No 9:

Always use The/These after Both/All.

Example:

- All the boys in this class are hardworking. (Correct)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Rules of Article

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Rule No 10:

Do not use 'The' Before Games, Languages, Food, and Illness names.

Example:

- Elena is Suffering from Malaria (Correct)

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Article

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She is making noise.

She is making a noise.

He is in wrong.

He is in the wrong.

Horse is a faithful animal

The horse is a faithful animal.

She is telling lie.

She is telling a lie.

I saw snake in the garden.

I saw a snake in the garden.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Article

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The wisdom is unique gift.	Wisdom is a Unique gift.
She is of opinion that he is a cheat.	She is of the opinion that he is a cheat.
She got an employment in the bank.	She got employment in the bank.
The both sisters are beautiful.	Both the sisters are beautiful.
She ate the breakfast late today.	She ate breakfast late today.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Article

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She is suffering from the diabetes.

She is suffering from diabetes.

The all book in this bag are written
by me.

All the book in this bag are written
by me.

The Aslam is a selfish boy.

Aslam is a selfish boy.

She is wiser of two girls.

She is wiser of the two girls.

More we earn more we want.

The More we earn, the more we
want.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Article

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Holy Quran is the best book of Allah.

The Holy Quran is the best book of Allah.

The sun Sets in west.

The sun Sets in the west.

Nile is the longest river of the world.

The Nile is the longest river of the world.

English are a cunning nation.

The English are Cunning nation.

We should love Innocents.

We should love the innocent.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Article

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Karachi is Biggest city of Pakistan.	Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan
A snake I saw in the garden was black.	The snake, I saw in the garden was black.
Earth is a small Planet.	The earth is a small planet
Pakistan of Today is different from Pakistan of 1947.	The Pakistan of today is different from Pakistan of 1947
I love the USA.	I love USA.

Grammar Rules With Examples

Common Mistakes in the use of Article

Engdic
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Gold of this watch is pure.

The gold of this watch is pure.

The iron is found in Pakistan.

Iron is found in Pakistan.

Beauty of swat is matchless.

The beauty of swat is matchless.

The health is a wealth.

Health is a wealth.

She drank a tea.

She drank tea