



WEEK 02: HANDOUTS

**Lesson No: (Lesson
No.19)**

Language Basics: Use of "Has" and "Have"

Definition(s):

Has and Have are used in the present tense to indicate possession. They are used to form the perfect tense.

Have is used with I, we, you, they whereas Has is used with use with 3rd person singular he, she, it.

Examples:

I have many books.

You have a big house.

They have a test next week.

We have a computer.

Examples:

She has a purple doll.

He has a blue pencil.

This is my cat. It has blue eyes.

WEEK 02: HANDOUTS

**Lesson No: (Lesson
No.21)**

Use of "Want", "Have", "Give" and "Take"

Definition(s):

Give is used

Facial expressions: a smile, a laugh, a look.

Example

She gave a smile.

Actions like a stroke, a hug,

Example

She gave me a hug.

Making noises: a shout, a whistle

Example

I will give you a shout when it's time to come.

Communicating: advice, a lecture, a report, a talk, an interview, an answer, a speech,

Example

He gave an interview.

The teacher gave the lecture.

Take is used with

Washing: a bath

I took a bath.

Breaks: a break...

Example

I took a break from my studies.

Take is also used with these expressions:

Take care, take a picture, take the trouble, take care of,

With some noun-derived verbs:

Take a walk, take a look.

Exam

Example

I took the exam on Monday.

When someone "gives an exam", they are physically distributing exams to the people who will be taking them. "Take an exam" means that someone /student will answer the questions in the exam.

WEEK 02: HANDOUTS

Lesson No: (29)

(Use of "What", "When", "Where", "Which", "How")

Definition(s):

Questions words belongs to “**Wh**”. It includes *What, When, Where, Which, How, Whom, Who, Whose, Who’s* and *Why*. They are used to make questions for seeking the information about any noun, thing, place or matter.

Form of -wh questions: -Wh question + auxiliary verb + subject + predicate

Example(s):

What	<i>What is your name?</i>
	<i>What is your office location?</i>
When	<i>When will you go to the market?</i>
	<i>When will you go for shopping?</i>
Where	<i>From where you come from?</i>
	<i>Where did you live in 2005?</i>
Which	<i>Which caste do you belong?</i>
	<i>Which color do you like the most?</i>
How	<i>How was your day?</i>
	<i>How did you spend your vacations last year?</i>
Whom	<i>To whom, you wrote a letter?</i>
	<i>Whom did you write a letter?</i>
Who	<i>Who are you?</i>
	<i>Who said you to do this work?</i>
Whose	<i>Whose book is this?</i>
	<i>Whose cup has broken?</i>
Who’s	<i>Who’s your father?</i>
	<i>Who’s your best friend?</i>
Why	<i>Why you wasted time by watching this movie?</i>
	<i>Why you don’t understand him?</i>

WEEK 02: HANDOUTS

Lesson No: 32

(Parts of Speech: Introduction to Adjectives)

Definition(s):

An adjective is a word that use to define the quality, attribute and specification of a noun. Such as, *good, bad, quite, cold, warm, dusty, delicious, huge, perfect, sharp, red* and *smart etc.* These all words describe the noun through any quality or specification.

Example(s):

- She has a **good** handwriting.
- It was a very **cold** night.
- Sara got a **new** car.
- Quaid-e-Azam was a **great** leader.
- Maria is **lean** in her appearance.

Degrees of Adjectives:

Adjectives have three degrees that compare one thing to another. The three degrees of adjectives are positive, comparative and superlative. The comparative adjective is used to compare the quality between two objects. The superlative adjective is used to compare the quality between a group of objects with a specific object.

Rule for degree of adjectives:

Rule 1: The comparative degree and superlative degree are completely different from absolute form

Rule 2: Add -er/ier with the comparative degree and -st/est with the superlative degree

Rule 3: Add more with comparative degrees and most with the superlative degrees

Example(s):

Absolute	Comparative	Superlative
<i>Bad</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Worst</i>
<i>Good</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>Best</i>
<i>Healthy</i>	<i>Healthier</i>	<i>Healthiest</i>
<i>Large</i>	<i>Larger</i>	<i>Largest</i>
<i>Beautiful</i>	<i>More Beautiful</i>	<i>Most Beautiful</i>

WEEK 02: HANDOUTS

Lesson No: 35

(Introduction to Possessive Adjectives)

Definition(s):

A possessive adjective is a form of adjective that is always followed by a noun. It includes its, my, her, his, your, and their.

A difference between *possessive adjective* and *possessive pronoun* is that a possessive adjective comes with a noun and a possessive pronoun act solely to show the possession of something.

Example(s):

Its	Its front door is wrecked.
	A car is no good without its wheels.
My	It's my pen.
	My glass is full of juice.
Her	Her nose is cold.
	Her frock is blue.
His	His coat is clean.
	His idea is not good.
Your	Your work is satisfactory.
	Your car runs swiftly.
Their	Their children are so annoying.
	Their mobiles are in the left drawer.
Our	Our country has freedom of choice to people.
	Our school is a government property.

WEEK 02: HANDOUTS

Lesson No: 36

Correct Usage of Some Adjectives "Some", "Any"

The general rule is that “*any*” is used for interrogations and negatives

While “*some*” is used for positive.

Usually, both ‘**some**’ and ‘**any**’ can only be used with countable plural nouns or uncountable nouns.

Example(s):

- Sara have **some** questions.
- Sara don’t have **any** questions.
- Do Sara have **any** questions?

- I have **some** biscuits.
- I don’t have **any** biscuits.
- Do you have **any** biscuits?