

Foundation Grammar & Writing

Name :

Batch:

LECTURE - 01

Part	Contents	Page
01	ICE BREAKING	02
02	GRAMMAR	03
03	READING	08
04	COMMON MISTAKES	10
05	WRITING	11

Part-I: Ice Breaking

What is your nickname? _____

Where do you live in? _____

Where is your hometown? _____

What is the name of your first school? _____

What is your favorite color? _____

Whatever you've written here is a noun. Noun is a naming word, so all of our names are nouns, names of the places are noun, and names of the institutions are noun as well. Now, you have to collect as much noun as possible. How to do? Just talk to your friends and collect their names, hometown, school, etc. Try to write down full sentences instead of words. (For example: My name is Anika. Anika lives in Banani. Rabbi's hometown is in Gazipur. Farabi is a student.)

Now, try to underline the nouns and count how many you have. Write all the nouns in a piece of paper and keep it with you. Don't lose it! It might help you later ☺.

Nouns:

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 9. |
| 2. | 10. |
| 3. | 11. |
| 4. | 12. |
| 5. | 13. |
| 6. | 14. |
| 7. | 15. |
| 8. | 16. |

Part-II: Grammar

We know letters. For example, A, B, C, অ, আ, ই etc. Actually, these are symbols and written expressions of a particular language. We also know that a group of letters can make a meaningful word. Again, a group of words make a sentence or speech (A complete expression).

For example, if someone asks your name, and suppose you replied, "My name is Samiha". Here, you used four words to make a complete speech, and every word is a part of your speech. For example, the name, "Samiha" is a noun, and Noun is a part of speech. Let's see what else we have in parts of speech ☺ ☺.

Parts of Speech:

Three little words you often see
Are ARTICLES: a, an, and the.

A NOUN's the name of anything,
As: Samiha or School, toy, or swing.

ADJECTIVES tell the kind of noun,
As: great, small, pretty, white, or brown.

VERBS tell of something being done:
To read, write, count, sing, jump, or run.

How things are done the ADVERBS tell,
As: slowly, quickly, badly, well.

CONJUNCTIONS join the words together,
As: men and women, wind or weather.

The PREPOSITION stands before
A noun as: in or through a door.

The INTERJECTION shows surprise
As: Oh, how pretty! Ah! how wise!

The whole is called the PARTS of SPEECH,
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

Overview of Parts of Speech:

Part of speech	Definition	Some examples	Sentences
<u>Noun</u>	<u>people, places, things, (and animals)</u>	<u>Danish, cat, Tommy garden, song, teacher, table, dream, school</u>	<u>The sun shines.</u> <u>Danish goes to school.</u>
<u>Pronouns</u>	<u>replace Nouns</u>	<u>I, we, he, she, its, me, my, this, those, us, who, whom, you</u>	<u>Johny is hungry. He wants to eat. It is his favorite work.</u>
<u>Verbs</u>	<u>show action or being</u>	<u>Run, go, have, invite, laughed, listen, playing, singing, walk</u>	<u>The dog and cat are running.</u> <u>Danish goes to school.</u>
<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>describe Nouns/ Pronouns</u>	<u>angry, brave, healthy, little, old, red, smart, two</u>	<u>It is a brown dog. She is fat. We have a big garden.</u>
<u>Adverbs</u>	<u>describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs</u>	<u>Badly, fully, nearly, never, quickly, silently, well, very, really, almost</u>	<u>Naima runs quickly, but she eats very slowly.</u> <u>Emu is so crazy.</u>

<u>Articles</u>	<u>signal that a noun is going to follow.</u>	<u>a, an & the</u>	<u>The dog is cute. I have an iphone. It is a classroom.</u>
<u>Prepositions</u>	<u>show relationship between words in a sentence.</u>	<u>Above, before, from, in, near, of, since, between, upon, with, to, at, after, on</u>	<u>I am going to my garden. He returned from school. Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh.</u>
<u>Conjunctions</u>	<u>connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences</u>	<u>and, or, but, so, after, before, unless, either, neither, because,</u>	<u>I was tired, so I went to sleep. Promi and Saif are good students.</u>
<u>Interjections</u>	<u>exclamations that express strong feelings</u>	<u>Aha! Gosh! Great! Hey! Hi! Hooray! Oh! Oops! Phew! Ouch! Well!</u>	<u>Oops! I forgot to bring my pen. Hurrah! Bangladesh won the match.</u>

Noun:

A noun is the part of speech that names a person, place, thing, or idea. In sentences, nouns generally function as subjects or as objects

A common noun names any person, place or idea. Common nouns are often preceded by a, an or the.

Example: popcorn, girl, city, home, name, room, dog, cat, school, light, fish, fruit, etc.

Abstract nouns refer to an idea, state, or quality. We can't use our 5 sense: see, taste, smell, hear or touch

► **Examples:** – love, intelligence, justice
Emotion – happiness, anger, excitement
kindness, intelligence
emotion – sorrow

A proper noun names a particular person, place or thing. Proper nouns begin with capital letters.

Example: Shahid, Dhaka, Jamuna, Tommy, Bangladesh, Dhaka University, Rolex, Ford, etc.

Material
Concrete nouns name things that we can see, taste, smell, hear or touch

► **Examples:** Person – man, Mrs. Jones, doctor, Maddie Place – river, Paris, mountains, home Thing – dog, book, sports car

Nouns

- tion : cultivation
- sion : decision
- dom : wisdom
- hood : childhood
- ment : management
- er : anger
- or : actor
- ness : happiness
- age : breakage
- ance : maintenance
- mony : matrimony
- tude : servitude
- ry : dispensary
- ence : innocence
- cy : accuracy
- ice : service
- th : truth
- let : booklet
- ock : bullock
- ty : casualty
- ure : pleasure
- y : victory

Exercise 1.1: Underline on the words that are the type of noun in bold:

1. **Concrete** - dish ... intelligence ... **cats** ... creativity ... book
2. **Abstract** - anger ... career ... thunder ... sailboat ... wind
3. **Concrete** - noodles ... Mars ... speed ... weasels ... fear
4. **Abstract** - castle ... cellphone ... emotion ... leaf ... enjoyment
5. **Concrete** - necklace ... pliers ... friendship ... job ... carrots
6. **Abstract** - joke ... jellybeans ... prejudice ... yesterday ... mug
7. **Concrete** - doll ... eagle ... truck ... amazement ... idea
8. **Abstract** - freedom ... challenge ... basketball ... movie ... city
9. **Proper** - car ... toyota ... truck ... station wagon ... corolla ... motorcycle
10. **Proper** - tommy ... elephant ... lion ... tiger ... simba ... le
11. **Proper** - city ... channondale ... town ... village ... paris ... new york
12. **Proper** - sabina ... student ... character ... ian ... boy ... mrs. fariha
13. **Proper** - star ... mars ... planet ... earth ... middle east ... keokradong
14. **Proper** - shirt ... levis ... nikes ... jeans ... tennis shoes ... dress
15. **Proper** - rocky mountains ... bay ... banana river ... inlet ... atlantic ocean ... continent

Exercise 1.2: Now open the piece of paper where you wrote all the nouns, and identify the different kinds of nouns.

Singular vs. Plural Nouns:

- Definition: *Singular* means only one. *Plural* means more than one. The basic rule is to add **s** to make a noun plural.
- There are many irregular nouns that add **es**. There are several rules to remember when spelling plural nouns. The rules are based on the letters at the end of the word. They are easiest to remember in categories.

Rule	Examples	
Most nouns	Add s to form the plural.	cat ⇒ cats truck ⇒ trucks book ⇒ books
Nouns that end in s, sh, x, ch, or z	Add es to form the plural. Hint: It is too hard to pronounce the words without the e . Try it – buss, brushes, foxs... you sound like a snake.	bus ⇒ buses brush ⇒ brushes fox ⇒ foxes
Nouns ending in f or fe	Some nouns ending in f and some nouns ending in fe just add s . Some nouns that end in fe or f change the f or fe to v and add es . Hint: Check a dictionary if you are unsure which rule a noun follows.	roof ⇒ roofs safe ⇒ safes shelf ⇒ shelves wife ⇒ wives

Exercise 1.3:

01.	monster monsters monsteres	glass glasss glasses	calf calfs calves	movie movies moviees
02.	brush brushs brushes	chief chiefs chieves	giraffe giraffes giraves	pencil pencils penciles
03.	switch switchs switches	cookie cookies cookies	shelf shelves shelves	candle candles candlees
04.	angel angels angeles	box boxes ✓ boxes ✓	leaf leafs leaves	teapot teapots teapotes
05.	dish dishes dishes	scarf scars scarves	airplane airplanes airplanees	tree trees treees

Some more rules*:

Rule	Examples
Nouns that end in vowel + y	Add s to form the plural. donkey ⇒ donkeys monkey ⇒ monkeys
Nouns that end in vowel + o	Add s to form the plural. oreo ⇒ oreos
Nouns that end in consonant + y	Change the y to i and add es to form the plural. family ⇒ families trophy ⇒ trophies
Nouns that end in consonant + o	Easy rule: Usually add es except for musical terms. Regular examples: potato ⇒ potatoes tomato ⇒ tomatoes piano ⇒ pianos soprano ⇒ sopranos Exceptions: • Words from foreign languages including musical terms add s. • Words that are proper nouns simply add s. • Words that are short forms of longer words simply add s. Exception examples: taco ⇒ tacos kimono ⇒ kimonos Eskimo ⇒ Eskimos Picasso ⇒ Picassos photo (photograph) ⇒ photos kilo (kilogram) ⇒ kilos memo (memorandum) ⇒ memos

* Hint: Are you confused yet? The easiest way to handle these is to memorize the short list of nouns that must have **es** or to just add **es** to words with consonant **o** except foreign words.

Count vs. Non-count Nouns

- ▶ Look around the room or the classroom you're sitting in — the more "stuff" in the room, the better. Name some things that somebody must have carried into the room.
- ▶ desks, chairs, flag, clock, computers, keyboards, projector, books, bookcases, pens, notebooks, backpacks, lights, students (Well, maybe the students walked in under their own power!) Now name some things that are part of the room itself.
- ▶ floor, wall, ceiling, windows, door, chalkboard. You can imagine there being more than one of everything you've named so far — although you might have to have more than one room to have more than one floor or ceiling. These are all COUNT NOUNS, things that you can count.
- ▶ Count (or countable) nouns are simple to count. They may be singular or plural. For singular count nouns, use a, an, the, or one. For plural count nouns, use a number, the article the, or no article. You may also use quantity words (a lot, a little, some, many). Never use a or an with a plural noun.

We can use expressions such as

- ▶ many bottles
- ▶ few bottles
- ▶ a few bottles

Here is a list of MASS NOUNS or Non-Count Nouns for you to consider. Can you count any of these things? Do we use the plural form of any of these words in common speech and writing? What do the things in the first column have in common? the second column? In the first section, above, we named things in the classroom that we could count. What are some things in the same room that we can't count?.

<u>wood</u>	<u>water</u>	<u>reading</u>	<u>Chinese</u>
<u>cloth</u>	<u>milk</u>	<u>boating</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>ice</u>	<u>wine</u>	<u>smoking</u>	<u>Feedback</u>
<u>plastic</u>	<u>cake</u>	<u>dancing</u>	<u>luggage</u>
<u>wool</u>	<u>sugar</u>	<u>soccer</u>	<u>equipment</u>
<u>steel</u>	<u>rice</u>	<u>hockey</u>	<u>furniture</u>
<u>aluminum</u>	<u>meat</u>	<u>weather</u>	<u>experience</u>
<u>metal</u>	<u>cheese</u>	<u>heat</u>	<u>applause</u>
<u>glass</u>	<u>flour</u>	<u>sunshine</u>	<u>photography</u>
<u>leather</u>	<u>accommodation</u>	<u>electricity</u>	<u>traffic</u>
<u>porcelain</u>	<u>news</u>	<u>biology</u>	<u>harm</u>
<u>hair</u>	<u>progresses</u>	<u>history</u>	<u>publicity</u>
<u>dust</u>	<u>software</u>	<u>mathematics</u>	<u>homework</u>
<u>air</u>		<u>economics</u>	<u>advice</u>

Exercise 1.4: Read the nouns below. Decide if each noun is a count (C) or non-count (N) noun. Write the correct letter next to each word.

A.

1. N advise 2. C program 3. N news 4. C necklace 5. C color 6. C orange 7. N email 8. N hope 9. C ring 10. C file 11. N hate 12. N jewelry 13. N information 14. C partner 15. N music

B.

1. N cheese 2. N economics 3. C boy 4. C watch 5. N rain 6. C season 7. N trash 8. N snow 9. N work 10. N garbage 11. C raindrop 12. N homework 13. N information 14. N faith 15. C essay

Part-III: Reading

Hello, I am Samiha Nujhat. Today, I'm going to talk about Mexico. It is located in North America. Mexico is one of my favorite vacation places. I really like the weather there because it never gets cold. The people are very nice too. They never laugh at my bad English. The food is really good. Mexico City is a very interesting place to visit. It has some great museums and lots of fascinating old buildings. The hotels are too expensive to stay, but there are more affordable options. For example, you can stay at one of the beach resorts like Mexico Beach Inn. If you are planning to visit Mexico, you should definitely see the Mayan temples near Merida.

Exercise 1.6:

1. a) Samiha likes warm weather b) Samiha doesn't like warm weather at all
c) Samiha hates warm water d) Samiha likes cold weather

2. a) Hers English is very good b) She speaks English very well
c) She is English d) She doesn't speak English very well

3. a) There's a lot to see and do in Mexico b) There aren't a lot of beautiful places in Mexico
c) Mexico is a dirty place d) Tourists never come to Mexico

4. a) Hotels are very cheap in Mexico b) The hotels aren't comfortable there
c) Hotels are all poor in Mexico d) The hotels in Mexico are pretty expensive

5. a) Mexico is a city in USA b) Mexico is a beach city
c) Mexico is located in North America d) Mexico has only expensive hotels

Last summer, we decided to spend our vacation at the beach because the weather was very hot in the mountains. The travel agent said that traveling by bus was the cheapest way, but we went by plane because it was faster. We wanted to have more time to spend at the beach. The weather was beautiful and we had a great time.

Exercise 1.7:

6. We decided to go to the beach because ----.
- it was cheaper than going to the mountains
 - the travel agent said that it was the cheapest
 - of the hot weather in the mountains
 - we wanted to spend time at the beach
7. The bus was the ---- way to travel.
- best
 - easiest
 - cheapest
 - slowest
8. Traveling by plane was ---- than by bus.
- more fun
 - cheaper
 - expensive
 - faster
9. We ---- our vacation.
- hated
 - didn't like
 - enjoyed
 - regretted
10. We had very ---- weather during our vacation.
- good
 - freezing
 - terrible
 - cold

Reading Fill in:

My name is Hans. I (1)---- a mechanic. I (2)---- in London, I (3)---- a brother and a sister. My sister is a university student. She (4)---- medicine. She is going to be a doctor. My brother doesn't want (5)---- to university. (6)----he wants to be a mechanic like me. He comes and (7)---- me in my shop on Sundays. He hasn't finished his education yet. (8)---- his education, he is thinking of (9)---- with me. We will (10)---- the business together.

Exercise 1.8:

- is / are / am / do
- believe think arrive live
- owns / learn / have / study
- teach / learn / studies / uses
- go / goes / went / to go
- Because / Although / Behind / During
- works / helps / is angry with / shouts at
- For / Because / After / So
- works / worked / to work / working
- run / depart / put / wear

Part-IV: Common Mistakes

Common Mistakes in the Use of Non-Count Nouns

Incorrect: They have got lots of **furnitures**.

Correct: They have got lots of **furniture**.

Incorrect: Do you have the **informations**?

Correct: Do you have the **information**?

Incorrect: I heard **these** news in the morning.

Correct: I heard **this** news in the morning.

Incorrect: He asked me to pack my **luggages**.

Correct: He asked me to pack my **luggage**.

Incorrect: Can you give me your **feedbacks** on this topic?

Correct: Can you give me your **feedback** on this topic?

Incorrect: The **softwares** developed by Google are always free.

Correct: The **software** developed by Google are always free.

Much / Many / Lots / A Lot

We use the types of words above with Count or Non-count nouns:

01. Much = Non-count nouns
02. Many = Count Nouns
03. A lot/Lots of = Both

There is one other point to remember here. We only use Much/Many in a question or in a negative answer. For a positive answer, we use Lots/A lot.

- There is too much smoke in this restaurant.
- There are too many people in this restaurant.

- Is there much snow on the mountain?
Yes, there is a lot of snow.
- Are there many people in the mountain?
No, there aren't many people.

Exercise 1.5: Fill the gaps with many/much:

01. Many are called but few are chosen.
02. I have told you ...many... times that I do not like horror movies.
03. She does not have ...many... friends in town.
04. The writer is ...much.... revered. / respected
05. She doesn't have ...much... money.
06. How ...much... sugar is there?
07. I don't have...much... hair, but I have...many... cars.
08. She has too ...much.... corn and too ...many... cups.
09. I have too ...much.... homework! And I don't have ...many... time to do it!
10. We don't have ...much... money, but we have ...many... friends!

Part-V: Writing

Writing Sentences with Various Kinds of Nouns:

Proper nouns: Rabbi, Farhana, Dhaka, Uttara, Mentors', Islam, Bashundhara City, etc.

01. Rabbi likes to play football.

02. Dhaka is my favorite city.

03.

04.

05.

06.

Common nouns: city, school, park, restaurant, dog, science, teacher, fan, red etc.

01. Red is my favorite color.

02. Dhaka is my favorite city.

03.

04.

05.

06.

Concrete nouns: Fan, air, light, fragrance, music, songs, sweets etc.

01. We have a fan.

02. Fragrance of your perfume is wonderful.

03.

04.

05.

06.

Abstract nouns: love, idea, intelligence, power, strength, imagination, memory etc.

01. One good idea can change everything.

02. His strength can make him a champion athlete.

03.

04.

05.

06.

Count nouns: flag, chair, wristwatch, books, song, club etc.

01. Rabbi likes to play football.

02. Dhaka is my favorite city.

03.

04.

05.

06.

Non-count nouns: furniture, steel, ice, wood, information, mail etc.

01. He has a lot of furniture in his home.

02. I sent you three mail.

03.

04.

05.

06.