

KUNTHAVAI NAACCHIYAR GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

NON- MAJOR ELECTIVE

III SEMESTER

CODE: 18 K3 EEL01

### UNIT 3

### USE OF AGREEMENT

#### A. Agreement of Verb and Subject

A verb must agree in with its number and person.

1. In the present tense of most English verbs the third person singular ends in -s but there is no -s in third person plural.

Example:

1. A cow eats grass.
2. My sons like swimming

**Note:** Chief exceptions are he- is, they –are, where different words are used and he does-they do, where the singular ending is not –s but -es because the previous letter is a vowel. Can, could, may, must and ought and the auxiliaries will and shall do not have – either the singular and the plural.

**Eg: *They will do it if you ask them.***

2. When the subject is *one of*, followed by a plural noun, the verb is singular, to agree with one.

Example:

One of my brothers **lives** next door to my uncle.

3. When the subject is the formal *there*, the verb agrees with the ‘real’ subject that follows it.

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Example:

1. There **are** forty students in the class
2. There **is** a horse in the stable

**Note:** The cabinet **is** hopelessly divide on the immigrants' issue

Here though the noun is singular it is used in a distributive sense. Therefore, it will take a plural verb.

4. When a subject consists of two or more nouns, it has the force of a plural and takes a plural verb.

Example:

1. Barley, wheat and rice **are** cereals
2. Priya and Shree **have** gone home.

But when two or more nouns represent a compound name of one thing then the compound is thought of as singular and takes a singular verb.

Example:

1. The poet and the philosopher **is** dead
2. Bread and butter **is** what we have usually have for breakfast..

5. When a plural number applies to distances, weight, heights, or amounts of money and represent a single figure or quantity it is treated as singular and takes a singular verb

Example:

1. Ten pounds **is** a lot of money. (not are)
2. Twenty miles **is** not a great distance these days. (not are)

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**Note:** 1. **Politics** is not everyone's cup of tea.

2. The **news** that she **is** going abroad is heartening.

In the above sentences, though the nouns like politics, news though plural in form, are singular in meaning

6. If the title of a literary work or the name of a house or a hotel, is a plural, for the purpose of agreement it is treated as singular.

Example:

The *Thirty –Nine Steps* was written by John Bucchan

## **B. Verbs of incomplete predication**

It usually express the state of being, becoming, seeming, appearing, the noun usually consists of a Noun called **predicative noun**.

Example

He became a doctor (state of becoming)

When the complement describes a subject then it is called a **subjective complement**.

Example:

1. Tabby is a cat.
2. The earth is round.
3. Sugar tastes sweet.
4. Two and two makes four.

## **C. PRONOUN CONCORD**

1. For the indefinite pronoun everyone, everybody, someone, everybody, someone, somebody everybody, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody, they is used

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Example:

- 1 Everyone thinks they *have* the answer.
2. Has anybody brought their camera?
3. No one could have blamed themselves for that.

2. Any noun qualified by *every* must be followed by a singular verb.

Example:

Every book and every journal in the library **is** in a bad condition.

*Each* is also usually singular

Example:

Each of them **wants** to buy a book.

But it is a plural after a plural subject

Example:

1. They each *have* bought a couple of houses
2. Each student of the class must do *their* homework.
3. Everyone has their off day

#### **D. With co-ordinators**

##### **1. Either.....or and neither.....nor**

Singular nouns connected by these conjunctions take a singular verb. However if the subjects (nouns) differ in number and person, the verb takes the number and the person of the noun of the noun nearest to it.

Example:

1. Either my sister or my **brothers are** coming
2. Either my sisters or my **brother is** coming

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3. Neither he nor his servant **were** hit by the bullets

## 2. **None and any**

None is usually plural and any is always plural before a plural noun.

Example:

1. None of the boys are very intelligent (informal)
2. None of the boys is very intelligent (formal)

## **E. Determiners -----Agreement between Nouns and Words that qualify them**

1. A singular countable noun must be used with a, an ,the, that, my, one, any etc

Example

1. There are several books in this library.
  2. Two rupees is too much for one person.
2. Words like several, few, and some refer to singular noun but several and few can be placed before plural countable nouns.

Words that have an agreement relation with the nouns before which they are placed are called **determiners**.

Example

1. Much furniture is needed
  2. Many chairs are needed
- } determiners ---agreement  
necessary

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The following table provides a picture of the determiners used before nouns and types of nouns

Determiners used before nouns	Types of nouns	Examples
Each, every, neither, another, our	Singular countable Noun	A table, an egg, each boy, every girl, neither boy
Both, few, many, several, these, those, two, various	Plural uncountable nouns	Both sisters, few books, various shops, These bags
Little , less, much	Uncountable nouns	Little milk Less money Much money
This, that	Singular countable and Uncountable Noun	This book, that umbrella
All, a lot, a lots of, enough, much, more, most, some, such, plenty of	Plural countable and Uncountable Noun	All books, a lot of books, plenty of flowers
Any, no ,only other, own, some, same	General ie with singular, Plural or uncountable noun	Any man, no man, the only man, other things

Note:

- a) The words that can be used before all types of nouns (Singular, Plural, or uncountable nouns) do not determine the noun that follow. In a sense they are not determiners.
- b) Plurals like a few, a little ,a lot are fixed phrases, a doesn't function like an article in this phrase.
- c) This and that may be called determiners.
- d) The numerals may be called determiners, **one** is placed before singular noun and others before plural nouns.

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## F. Antecedent

### What is an Antecedent?

An antecedent is a word, phrase, or clause, usually a substantiative that is replaced by a pronoun or other substitute later or occasionally earlier, in the same or the another, usually subsequent sentence.

#### Example:

Sam lost a glove and he can't find it.

In the above example

Sam is the antecedent of **he** and glove is the antecedent of **it**.

a) Common errors occur by a lack of match in terms of number and person between the true antecedent of a relative pronoun and the verb in a sentence

#### Example:

1. Nehru was one of the greatest statesmen who **has** led the Non-alignment movement
1. It is an example of one of the most common errors that **is** made by college students.

Here in the above examples, there is no proper agreement between the antecedent of the relative pronoun and the following verb.

#### So the correct version is

1. Nehru was one of the greatest statesmen who **have** led the Non-alignment movement.
2. It is an example of one of the most common errors that **are** made by college students.

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b) Likewise in the example below, there is an error of proximity. The rule of proximity is broken by the greater nearness of some other word.

**Example**

It is clear that each of her tricks **are** a sort of defensive mechanism

So the **correct version** is

It is clear that each of her tricks **is** a sort of defensive mechanism

#####

**Exercises:**

**Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject:**

1. One of the pupils in our class ----- a motorcycle  
a) Own b) Owns c) Owned
2. Four ounces \_\_\_\_\_the smallest quantity we sell.  
a)are b) was c) is
3. Those children -----very healthy.  
a) looks b) looked c) look
4. There----- several pages missing from this book.  
a)is b) were c) are
5. A new car ----- a lot of money  
a) Cost b) costs c) need
6. His hairs ----- grey  
a)are b) were c) is
7. Each of these boys -----games  
a)plays b) play c) shall play
8. None of us -----seen him  
a)have b) we c) has
9. Bread and butter -----my favourite breakfast.  
a)is b) are c) were
10. Five hundred rupees ----- a big sum.  
a) was b) are c) is

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11. They ----- each forgotten, haven't they?  
a) have b) has c) should have
12. Success and happiness -----the goal of every student  
a) are b) is c) was
13. Much pains -----been taken to complete the work.  
a) are b) has c) have
14. Two and two \_\_\_\_\_-four.  
a) make b) made c) makes
15. Neither you, nor I, nor anyone -----the answer.  
a) know b) knows c) sees
16. Either my wife or I ----- going.  
a) am b) was c) are
17. She and the children -----waiting for dad to come home.  
a) are b) is c) has
18. Many cakes \_\_\_\_\_ left.  
a) is b) were c) are
19. The United States of America-----the largest share of the gold reserves.  
a) has b) have c) is
20. Few, if any. towns or villages in the south of India ----- a name ending with *Garh*.  
a) has b) were c) have

**b. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them:**

- a) Many a student are frustrated because of unemployment.  
a) A rise in the unemployment and crimes usually go together.  
b) Each of these boys play games.  
c) .I feel Mathematics are difficult to learn.  
d) None of us have seen him in the house.  
e) Are any of the book interesting?  
f) The poet and the philosopher are dead.  
g) The house with all its furniture and exotic plants was sold for Rs. 5,00,000  
h) Neither of the movies are interesting.  
i) Much of what he says are true.  
j) Some of the luggage are not yet arrived.  
k) There is a thunderstorm last night.  
l) All the pupils in our class learn English.  
m) Jet aeroplanes fly very fast.  
n) One of my friends have a fine collection of postage stamps

- o) The radio which you gave my children work perfectly.
- p) Two pounds of coffee cost seven and six pence.
- q) A snail move very slowly.
- r) There was a lot of people in the Exhibition.
- s) An epidemic of measles are broken out in the district.

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## UNIT 4--- USE OF CONDITIONALS

### Conditional clauses

There are **five** types of conditional sentences

#### TYPE 1

In this type of sentences, **the verb in both the clauses is in present tense**

This type is used to express natural laws and habitual actions,

#### Example:

1. If you **heat** ice, it **becomes** water.
2. If he is **tired**, he **doesn't** go for a walk.

#### TYPE II

This type sentence is used to refer to imperative actions like command, advise, requests etc. The conditional clause (IF clause) is in **present tense** and the main clause takes the imperative form.

#### Example:

1. If electricity **fails**, **switch** on the generator.
2. If you **are** tired, **don't go** out.

#### TYPE III (open Conditional)

This means that it is quite probable that the action in the if -clause will be performed.

In this type, the conditional clause (if-clause) is in the present tense and the main clause is in the **Future tense**.

Dr.S.S.Nirmala

### Example:

1. If I **go** to Ooty I **shall** wear woollen clothes
2. If you **go** to Palghat , you **may visit** the Malampuzha dam

### TYPE IV

#### (Improbable or imaginary Conditions)

This type is used to refer to states and actions that are likely to happen or are unreal. In this type the verb in the conditional clause is in the simple past tense and the main clause uses would with **infinitive without to**.

#### Example 1.

- 1 .If I were a millionaire.....
2. If I were attacked by a bandit.....

Here we use the past subjunctive, in the conditional clause I the verb is to be, and the past indicative of other verbs, while the main clause has the future in the past conditional.

1. If I were a millionaire I would give generously to good causes.
2. If he had all the wealth in the world he would not be happy.

If the reference is to past time, were becomes had been, and would/should/ becomes would have/should have.

What would you have done if you had been attacked by a bandit?

### TYPE V (Impossible Condition)

This type is used to refer to actions that are impossible to occur. Here we know that the condition cannot be fulfilled because the sentences refer to only past events. In this type, the conditional clause is in the past perfect the main clause uses: Would+ have+ past participle form of the verb.

#### Example

1. If he **had studied** harder, he **would have** passed.
2. If you **had asked** me for help, I **would have helped** you.

Dr.S.S.Nirmala

## Exercises:

### 1. Complete the following sentences from the options given below:

1. If it ----- we shall not go out  
a) will rain b) rains c) shall rain
2. If you ----- mistakes, you should correct it.  
a) make b) made c) would make.
3. If I ----- you, I would finish at once.  
a) was b) were c) have been
4. If he ----- hard, he would have passed.  
a) studied b) have studied c) had studied
5. If Ravi works hard, he ----- get good marks.  
a) would get b) will get c) shall get
6. If my friend ----- in time, he would have seen me.  
a) comes b) have come c) had come
7. If I were you, I ----- have behave like this.  
a) would not b) will not c) shall not
8. If Rama had won the medal, she ----- a champion  
a) will have been b) should have been c) would have been
9. If you read well, you ----- pass the examination.  
a) Would b) will c) would have
10. If you ----- too much, you will feel lazy  
a) Sleeps b) sleep c) will sleep.
11. If I ----- I should visit the exhibition.  
a) have time b) had time c) should have
12. If water -----, it turns to ice  
a) freeze b) will freeze c) freezes

Dr.S.S.Nirmala

13. Mr, Brown always cycled to work if the weather ---- fine.

a) is b) was c) shall be

14. If I see a suitable present for her, I -----it

a) shall buy b) should buy c) would buy

15. If you heat ice, it ----- melted

a) would be b) will be c) shall be

**2. Complete the following using a main clause to the following conditional clauses:**

1. If I have enough money-----

2. If he had learnt the lesson properly-----

3. If I was old enough, -----

4. If you were ill -----

5. If the animals had been protected, -----

6. If you ring the bell-----

7. If you reduce the volume of the son-----

8. If he had given me this number-----

9. If you have a ticket-----

10. If you come to school late, -----

11. If you see Mr. Kumar, -----

12. If you stop smoking-----

13. If I had known the questions before, -----

14. If I dropped the watch, -----

15. If you had shut the gate, -----

Dr.S.S.Nirmala

**KUNTHAVAI NAACCHIYAAR GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(AUT),  
THANJAVUR-613007.**

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## **UNIT-V**

### **USE OF WORDS**

The study of words is as important as the study of sentences because sentences are made up of words. The study of words not only helps the reader to recognize the parts of speech by their structure but also shows the relationship between classes of words.

- Able – To make ready/ To make capable/ To give power to
  1. Raja’s father was never able to get custody of him as a child.
  2. When will you be able to take me to get my car.
  3. It’s good to be able to listen.
  4. She wasn’t going to be able to sleep anymore
  5. If the driver was hurt, she might be able to help.
- ❖ The subject of be able /unable to is usually a person, not a thing
- About- In a circle around/ all round/ on every side of/ on the outside of
  1. The snake was coiled about his ankle.
  2. The Children were running about the room.
  3. He was well known about the town.
  4. Rama talked a lot about his childhood.
  5. We must do something about this problem.
- ❖ When about means ‘approximately’, it normally goes after a preposition (at, in, with etc..)

Dr.A.Saburunnisa

- About to – It indicates that something will happen very soon/ Indicates a plan or intension to do something.
  1. I was about to get into the bath when I heard a strange noise
  2. I was just about to go to bed when the telephone rang.
  3. We had to return to our seats because the plane was about to land
- ❖ We say that someone is about to do something: when I arrived, she was just about to go out.
- ❖ If something is about to happen, it is going to happen immediately or very soon.
- Absent- Being away from a place/ not present/ absent-minded/ inattentive to what is passing.
  1. Tom is absent because he is sick
  2. Why were you absent yesterday?
  3. I don't know the reason he is absent today.
- ❖ We say that someone is absent from class, school, work etc..
- Accommodation – lodging/ dwelling/ the act of fitting or adapting/ adjustment
  1. The building plans include much needed new office accommodation.
  2. Accommodation is expensive in Beijing.
  3. Our accommodation is barely adequate.
- ❖ The plural form 'accommodations' is used in American English but not in British English. In British English 'accommodation' is an uncountable noun and does not have a plural form.
- According to – Based on what is said/ stated by/ depending on/ on the basis of
  1. According to Professor Newman, Management is a science.

Dr.A.Saburunnisa

2. According to Erica, the forest should be left alone.

3. Everything has to go according to your plans.

❖ We can say ‘according to you/ her/ him/ them’ but not according to me/ us.

We use ‘according to’ to report another person’s opinion or statement, not our own. We do not use ‘opinion’ after ‘according to’.

• Accustom - to make familiar by use/ to habituate/ familiarize/ get used to.

1. It took her a long time to get accustomed to living alone.

2. He is accustomed to hard work

3. I am already accustomed to the heat of summer.

• We normally use ‘be/ get accustomed to something’. The alternative, ‘accustom oneself to something’ is disappearing.

• Advice – an opinion recommended or offered/ as worthy to be followed/ counsel

1. She was offered various piece of advice on what to do with her new found wealth.

2. My uncle gave me some good advice when I was in trouble.

3. At first, the boy didn’t pay much attention to my advice.

❖ ‘Advice’ is an uncountable noun and is not used with a or an. We ask for advice on/ about (how to do) something.

• Advise – to give advice to/ to recommend/ to offer an opinion.

1. The dentist advised me to brush 3 times a day.

2. We were advised of the risk.

3. The lawyer advised me to drop the case.

Dr.A.Saburunnisa



- Afford – to incur/ stand or bear without serious detriment/ to offer/ provide or supply.
  1. We can only afford to buy a small car at the moment.
  2. Raja affords his goods cheaper than Balu.
  3. A good life affords consolation in old age.
- ❖ ‘Afford’ is normally used with can/ could/ able to. We say that someone cannot ‘afford to do’ something. ‘Afford’ is not normally used in the passive.
- Afraid – impressed with fear or apprehension/ regretful/ worried about/ feeling concerned for/ anxious.
  1. He is afraid of death.
  2. I am afraid, I cannot help you in this matter.
  3. Many of them are afraid of losing their jobs.
- ❖ ‘Afraid’ is not used before a noun. If we are ‘afraid’ of doing something we do not want to do it or we do not want it to happen. If we are ‘afraid’ of someone or something, we feel frightened. The subject of a sentence must always have a verb. ‘Afraid’ is an adjective(not a verb).
- Agree – to harmonize in opinion/ statement/ action/ to be in unison or concord.
  1. All parties agree in the expedition of law.
  2. She agreed to wait for one more week.
  3. I don’t agree with sending 3 year olds to school.
- ❖ If we have the same opinion as someone, we ‘agree with’ them. If we accept a plan or proposal, we ‘agree to’ it.

- Almost – very close to/ but not quite
  1. We almost missed the train.
  2. Almost all people went there.
  3. She was almost thirty – like me.
- ❖ ‘Almost’ is not normally used with negative words (Eg., not, no, never, nobody).
- Already – prior to some specified time, either past, present or future/ by this time/ Previously/ so soon.
  1. She has already gone back to France.
  2. John has already left for London.
  3. The taxi was already outside the house.
- ❖ With ‘already’ we normally use the present perfect tense.
- Although – In spite of/ Though/ Even though/ but/ except.
  1. Although it is only a small town, it is very popular with tourists.
  2. Although I have had all these problems, I have continued to work on my thesis.
  3. Although it rained, everyone had a good time.
- ❖ We do not use ‘although’ and ‘but’ together in the same sentence. To link two clauses, we use just one conjunction(not to). ‘Although’ is a conjunction and not a preposition.
- Always – At all times/ throughout all times/ since the beginning/ uniformly/ invariable.
  1. God is always the same.
  2. Green has always been my favourite colour.

3. Aeroplanes did not always exist as a form of transportation.

❖ Instead of saying ‘always... not’, we use never.

- Another – one more/ in addition to a former number, a second or additional one/ same.

1. I saw one movie but I think I will see another.
2. His interests keep shifting from one thing to another.
3. Do you know another way to do this job?

❖ We use ‘another’ with countable nouns. ‘Another’ cannot come immediately before a plural form. We use ‘another’ before a singular form. Before a plural form, we use ‘other’.

- Any – Atleast one/ of atleast one kind/ one at all.

1. Do you have any ID?
2. Any of you can do it.
3. I don’t need any rest.

❖ Use ‘any’ with plural countable and uncountable nouns. With singular countable nouns we normally use one.

- Anybody – anyone out of an indefinite number of persons/ anyone/ any person.

1. Let’s look around and see if anybody’s in the part.
2. She can sing better than anybody else in the class.
3. Its still too early in the morning to visit anybody.

- Answer – a response/ reply/ something said or done in reaction to a statement or question/ a solution to a problem.

Dr.A.Saburunnisa

1. Her answer to a proposal was a slap in the face.
  2. Nobody answered when I knocked the door.
  3. There is no simple answer to corruption.
- ❖ We ‘answer’ a person, letter, question etc..We use ‘to’ after the noun but not after the verb.
  - Apologise – an expression of remorse/ regret for having said or done something that harmed another/ a formal justification/ defense.
    1. Apologise to the teacher whenever you are late.
    2. He apologized to them for taking up their time.
    3. He failed to apologise for betraying our trust.
  - As – To such an extent/ degree.
    1. He sleeps as the rain falls.
    2. As its too late, I quit.
    3. She is twice as strong as I was 2 years ago.
  - ❖ We do not use ‘as’ and ‘so’ together in the same sentence. To link two clauses, we use just one conjunction.
  - As if/ As though – in a manner suggesting.
    1. He has been treated as if he were a criminal.
    2. He acts as if he were a king.
    3. At first it seemed as though nothing was happening.
  - ❖ In formal style we use were (not was) after ‘as if’ and ‘as though’.
  - As long as – Provided that/ if / assuming/ since/ in view of.
    1. I will remember that film as long as I live.
    2. We are very happy for you to stay at our house as long as you like.

- As soon as – at the moment/ when/ immediately after

1. I came as soon as I could.
2. As soon as he arrived, everyone gasped.
3. I would jump out the window as soon as not.

- As well/ As well as – In addition

1. We look forward very much to seeing you again and to meeting your wife as well.
2. She has invited Jill as well as Kate.
3. The driver as well as the two passengers, was taken to hospital.

- ❖ In negative context we use ‘either’ not ‘as well. When we use a verb after ‘as well as’ we use the ‘ing’ form: Eg.,As well as giving piano lessons, she teaches French.

- Be – to exist/ to occupy a place.

1. When will the meeting be?
2. The cup is on the table.
3. I have been to Spain many time

- ❖ When we use ‘be’ as an auxillary verb, the next verb is either ‘ing’ form or a past participle. To join a subject and a complement, we use a linking verb, the most common linking verb is ‘be’.

- Because/ Because of – On account of/ for sake of/ for the reason that/ due to/ for the purpose of.

1. My life is ruined because of you.
2. I hid myself because I was afraid.
3. Because of the bad weather we stayed at home.

❖ We do not use ‘because’ and ‘so’ together in the same sentence. ‘Because’ is a conjunction and not a preposition. ‘Because of’ is a preposition, not a conjunction.

• Besides – In addition to/ beyond/ except for/ other than/ instead of .

1. I don’t want to go anywhere besides India.
2. I recognized the woman sitting beside him.
3. Besides liking children, a teacher has to have a lot of patience.

❖ When we mean ‘next to’ we use ‘beside’. ‘Besides’ (with -s) means ‘in addition to’.

• Better – good/ well/ to improve.

1. I feel better today.
2. Better late than never.
3. You would better consult the doctor.

❖ ‘Better’ is the comparative form of good/ well and is not used with ‘more’.

• Both/ Both ...and – Each of the two/ one and the other/ two of the kinds.

1. Both children are such dolls.
2. Both you and I are student.
3. Both of the suitcases were completely empty.

❖ ‘Both’ is not used with ‘two’. ‘Both’ is followed by ‘and’. When the subject is a ‘both. ..and’ structure, the verb is plural.

• Call – a telephone conversation/ a cry or shout/ a decision or judgement.

1. I had to yield to the call of the wild.
2. That was a good call.
3. That sound is the distinctive call of the cuckoo bird.

❖ When we telephone someone we ‘call’ them (not to them). We do not use ‘as’ after ‘call’.

- Capable – able/ efficient/ skillful.
- Incapable – Unable/ not capable of doing something/ refusing.
  1. Radha is capable and efficient
  2. That fact is not capable of proof.
  3. I consider him incapable of dishonesty.
- ❖ A person or machine is ‘capable/ incapable’ of doing something.
- In case – something which may happen in future.
  1. In case anything happens call me immediately.
  2. Tom brought his knife just in case he needed it.
  3. In case of an emergency, get in touch with doctor.
- ❖ We normally use the simple present tense after ‘in case’ (Not will).
- Certain – Sure/ positive/ not doubting/ determined.
  1. Certain people are good at running.
  2. I am not certain Jerry is happy.
  3. I am certain that he will quit his job.
- Come from – be born/ grown/ made in.
  1. These oranges come from Spain.
  2. My name is Paul and I come from Italy.
  3. Some of the best books come from America.
- ❖ It is always in the simple present tense. When ‘come from’ is used in a progressive tense, it means ‘travel from’.
- Comprise – to be made up of/ to consist of/ to contain/ to constitute.
  1. The parts are comprised by the whole.
  2. A team is comprised of its members.
- ❖ Our committee comprises a president, secretary, treasurer and 5 other members.

Dr.A.Saburunnisa

- ❖ In British English we do not use ‘of’ after ‘comprise’. ‘Comprise of’ is used in American English.
- Concern/ Concerned – taking care of/ to relate/ belong to.
  1. Mark’s health was of great concern to Rani.
  2. Judy’s eyes filled with concern as she listened to the news report.
  3. I am concerned that she is becoming an alcoholic.
- ❖ We express ‘concern’ for a person, especially someone that we love and care about. ‘Concern’ is not used in progressive tense. When ‘concerned’ means ‘involved or connected’, it goes immediately after the noun it describes.
- Depart – To leave/ to set out on a journey/ to die
- Departure – The act of departing/ something that had departed/ a deviation from a plan or procedure/ leaving.
  1. The Departure was scheduled for noon.
  2. With tears in our eyes, we watched her train slowly depart from the platform.
  3. The flight departs from Athens airport at 9.30 am.
- ❖ ‘Departure’ is a noun. The verb is ‘depart’.
- Despite – In spite of/ not withstanding/ regardless.
  1. Despite the heavy traffic we arrived on time.
  2. Despite the fact that he is much older our other teachers, he makes us all laugh.
- ❖ ‘Despite’ and ‘In spite of’ are all prepositions, not conjunctions. We do not use ‘of’ after ‘despite’.
- Due to – caused by/ resulting from/ because of.



1. His illness may be due to family problems.
  2. Her success is due to years of hardwork.
  3. All the cars had to slow down due to the road works.
- ❖ In everyday usage, ‘due to’ is often used as a preposition.
    - Either...or – describing a situation in which there are only two choices.
      1. Either the watch is broken or it needs a new battery.
      2. Either the land lord or his wife was not telling the truth.
      3. The visitor can choose either the normal train or the express which stops only at major stations.
    - ❖ The units that are linked by ‘either...or’ must be grammatically equal.
      - Even if – Regardless of whether/ irrespective of.
        1. I am going to go for a picnic tomorrow even if it rain all the day.
        2. Even if it pours with rain, I still have to go out.
        3. She will come even if she is tired.
      - ❖ We do not use ‘even if’ and ‘but’ together in the same sentence.
        - Even though – Although/ though/ despite/ inspite of.
          1. She left him even though she still loved him.
          2. Even though he had very little money, he offered to pay for me.
          3. Even though Japan has a lot of imports, it can still compete with other countries.
        - ❖ We do not use ‘even though’ and ‘but’ together in the same sentence.
          - Every – all of a countable group/ without exceptions/ denotes equal spacing.
            1. We stopped for refreshments every 10 miles.
            2. The alarm is going off every few minutes.

Dr.A.Saburunnisa

3. We wish you every happiness in the future.

❖ When a noun comes immediately after ‘every’ , it is always singular.

• Everybody/ Everyone – All people.

1. It was our first visit to Paris and everybody was impressed.

2. Everyone has to leave their bags outside the library.

3. Everybody hates you.

❖ ‘Everybody’ and ‘Everyone’ takes a singular verb.

• Everyone or every one?

❖ ‘Everyone’ and ‘everybody’ are pronouns. ‘Everyone’ needs a holiday now and again. When we mean ‘each’, we use ‘every one’ (two separate words).

• Everyday or every day?

❖ ‘Everyday’ (written as one word) is an adjective. The adverbial expression is ‘every day’(two words).

### **Exercise I:**

#### **Correct the sentences:**

1. I apologized her for arriving so late.

2. I always answer to your letter as soon as I can.

3. As I arrived home, I phoned the police.

4. He has been treated as if he was a criminal.

5. Because I had forgotten my watch so I didn’t know the time.

6. I recognize the woman sitting besides him.

7. It is more better if one of the parents stays at home to look after the children.

8. Both of suitcases were completely empty.

Dr.A.Saburunnisa

9. I told him that if he didn't go away, I would call to the police.

10. He seems quiet certain to be offered the job.

### **Exercise II(Section – C)**

1. Write out the meaning of the following words

- i. Accomodation
- ii. Incapable
- iii. Concerned

2. Make any 5 sentences using the given word: 'Because of'

3. Write a paragraph using the following words:

- i. absent
- ii. as well as
- iii. call

4. What are the differences between:

- i. every day/ everyday
- ii. every one/ everyone

5. Make any 2 sentences for each of the given words: 'Due to', 'according to', 'either or'

Dr.A.Saburunnisa