



Pakistan School
Kingdom of Bahrain

A Warm Welcome to all the students in the online classes.

I am honored to be with you today for English class.

- **We are going to start our online English lesson today. I hope you all will enjoy and learn.**

- **Rules of the class:**

- **1) Be on time for all your classes.**
- **2) Have one-on-one conversations.**
- **3) Respect all participants of the class.**
- **4) Believe in yourselves.**
- **5) Raise hand if you have a question.**
- **6) stay focus to the lecture.**
- **7) Enter into the class with your actual name and CPR number.**
- **8) Follow the timetable and don't be late in attending the class.**



ENGLISH 9

2018-19

English Skills

*Grammar
Comprehension
Writing Skills
Oral Communication Skills
Learning Outcomes
Vocabulary
Glossary*



**PUNJAB CURRICULUM AND
TEXTBOOK BOARD, LAHORE**

Review I: Unit 1-4

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What happened when Abu Jehl asked about Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (رضي الله تعالى عنه) from Hazrat Asma (رضي الله تعالى عنها)?
2. Which incident in the story shows the generosity of Hazrat Asma (رضي الله تعالى عنها)?
3. What message do you get from the life of Hazrat Asma (رضي الله تعالى عنها)?
4. What was the first revelation?
5. What is the most important function that media performs?
6. What happens when media is allowed to play its role unchecked?
7. For which ability were the Arabs famous?
8. What are the qualities of a patriot?

Vocabulary

A. Choose the correct meanings of the underlined words.

1. It was so delicate a situation.

a. difficult

b. easy

c. sensitive

d. fragile

2. She remained steadfast and did not reveal the secret.

a. firm and resolute

b. patient

c. ready to face

d. prepared for the worst

3. 'vindictive' means:

a. dedicate

b. revengeful

c. experiment

d. text

4. **astonish** means:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. make | b. mix |
| c. separate | d. surprise |

5. The students are all **geared up**.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a. ready | b. silent |
| c. motivated | d. keen |

6. Their **eloquence** and memory found expression in their poetry.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. weak | b. strong |
| c. healthy | d. fluency |

7. **devotion** means:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. loyalty | b. glamorous |
| c. easy to know | d. difficult to know |

Grammar

A. Choose the correct options.

1. 'valour' is a/an _____.
 - a. material noun
 - b. countable noun
 - c. abstract noun
 - d. uncountable noun
2. Some are born great. The underlined word is a/an _____.
 - a. possessive pronoun
 - b. indefinite pronoun
 - c. reflexive pronoun
 - d. personal pronoun
3. My mother will be _____ if I get home late.
 - a. anxiety
 - b. anxious
 - c. anxieties
 - d. anxiously

4. Saqib is leaving _____ Friday at noon.

a. on

b. at

b. by

d. from

5. We are studying _____ English.

a. a

b. an

c. the

d. none of these

6. 'How cold the night is!' This is a/an _____ sentence.

a. assertive

b. interrogative

c. exclamatory

d. imperative

7. I _____ you ride my bike if you like.

a. had given

b. give

c. will give

d. gives

8. You _____ be punctual.

a. ought to

b. should

c. must

d. would

9. The boy laughs loudly. The underlined word is a/an _____.

a. intransitive verb

b. regular verb

c. transitive verb

d. irregular verb

10. Open the window. The passive voice of this sentence is _____.

a. The window be opened.

b. Let the window open.

c. Let the window be opened.

d. Window let be opened.

English



Grammar

WHAT IS AN ADJECTIVE?

- ◉ An adjective is a word that describes a noun.
- ◉ IT is used to add something to the meaning of a noun.

adjectives

- nice
- single storey
- beautiful
- brown
- big



ADJECTIVE

- ◉ An adjective answers the following questions

WHAT KIND ? Green ,old, round ,strong

HOW MUCH ? All , little ,enough ,any

HOW MANY ? few ,300 , two-thirds ,some

WHICH ? This ,that ,those ,these,such

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

- ⦿ Adjectives may be divided into the following kinds:
 - A. Qualitative adjectives
 - B. Adjectives of Quantity
 - C. Adjectives of Number
 - D. Demonstrative Adjectives
 - E. Distributive Adjectives
 - F. Interrogative Adjectives

QUALITATIVE ADJECTIVES

- ◉ IT describes an object by telling us of what quality ,of what sort or in what state the object is ; as

Raman is a good boy

He has a black dog



Examples:

- The tiger roars in the forest.
- Can you stop doing rough work now?
- This new novel is very interesting.
- The color of their dress is brown and white.

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY

- ⦿ IT shows how much of a thing is meant ; as

I did not eat any bread.

There is little sugar in the pot.

Examples:

- I drank half of my mango drink.
- I ate some roasted chicken.
- He has many cherries in his large pocket.
- I can see enough juice in the jug for the breakfast

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER

- ◉ IT shows how many persons or things are meant , or in what order a person or thing stands ; as

A month has four weeks.

There are some pictures on the wall.

Examples of Adjectives of Number in Sentences

- **Every** student in the class can count to 100.
- There is **one** piece of pizza left.
- The **first** teacher to arrive was Mr. Yasir Iqbal.
- Could you bring me **forty** paperclips?

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

- ◉ It points out which person or thing is meant;
as

This man is very handsome.



Those flowers are very beautiful.

Kennedy

Examples of Demonstrative Adjective

- Give me that blue water bottle.
- This time I won't fail you.
- I want those gorgeous marbles.
- These mangoes are rotting.
- I can't forget that incident.

DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

- ⦿ It denotes that the persons or things named in the sentence are taken singly , separately ,or in separate lots ;as

Every day is a new day.

He took neither dress.

Examples:

Take one pill with water after **each** meal.

Every nation is proud of its culture.

Neither of them got majority.

Either of you can collect the prize.

Both of them are in the class.

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

- ⦿ These are used with nouns to ask questions;
as

Whose book is this?

Which way shall we go?

Examples:

- **Whose** book was that?
- **Which** pen do you like more?
- **What** books are you buying today?
- **Which** team scored the higher in the last match?
- **Which** player did get a fifty yesterday?

What recipe did you choose to make this dish?

Possessive Adjectives

Used to show possession.

Examples: my, your, his, her, our, their, its.

1. This is *her* hat.
2. *Their* parents came to *my* house yesterday.

Examples:

- My **pen** **is** black. (Singular)
My **pens** **are** black. (Plural)
- Our **child** **is** intelligent. (Singular)
Our **children** **are** intelligent. (Plural)

Person	Possessive Adjective
1st person	my our
2nd person	your
3rd person	her his its their

1. My	2. Your	3. His
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is always used for the pronoun I. • It is used for singular or plural nouns. • It is used for a girl or a man. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is always used for the pronoun you in singular or in plural. • It is for male or female owners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is used when the subject is a male person. • It is for plural or singular nouns.
<p>Examples:</p> <p>My name is Joe.</p> <p>My name is Anna.</p> <p>My dog is black.</p> <p>My cats are white.</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <p>Your name is Christopher (a male subject).</p> <p>What is your e-mail Sharon? (a female subject)</p> <p>Girls, can you write your email address on the list? (plural female subjects).</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <p>What is his name?</p> <p>Harry lives in Paris, his house is near the Eiffel tower (singular).</p>

4. Her	5. Its	6. Our
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used when the subject is a female person. It is for plural or singular nouns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used when the subject is only one thing or one animal. It is for plural or singular nouns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used when the subject is we. It is used with singular or plural nouns.
<p>Examples:</p> <p>What is her name?</p> <p>Mary lives in New York, her house is small but beautiful (singular).</p> <p>Anna likes animals, her pets are three white cats (plural).</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <p>What a cute puppy what is its name?</p> <p>Hey, The TV wireless control doesn't have its batteries (plural).</p> <p>The table has its four legs (plural).</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <p>We are rich, our house has pools and gardens (singular).</p> <p>We like our school and our teachers (singular /plural).</p>

Questions

Identify the adjectives.

1. Try using this paintbrush in art class.
2. Many people came to visit the fair.
3. I went into the duty-free shop but I did not buy anything.
4. He doesn't seem intelligent, but he is.

Answer

1. this
2. Many
3. duty-free
4. intelligent

FIRST CONDITIONAL - RULES

We use First Conditional to talk about possible situations and their consequences in the future.

To form sentences we need Present Simple and Future Simple
(Will - Won't)

PRESENT SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE

I play

You play

He/She/It playss

We play

You play

They play

NEGATIVE

I don't play

You don't play

He/She/It doesn't play

We don't play

You don't play

They don't play

INTERROGATIVE

Do I play?

Do you play?

Does he/she/it play?

Do we play?

Do you play?

Do they play?

FUTURE SIMPLE – WILL / WON'T

AFFIRMATIVE

I will play

You will play

He/She/It will play

We will play

You will play

They will play

NEGATIVE

I won't play

You won't play

He/She/It won't play

We won't play

You won't play

They won't play

INTERROGATIVE

Will I play?

Will you play?

Will he/she/it play?

Will we play?

Will you play?

Will they play?

Structure

***If* + condition**

If + S + will + verb + C

Result

S + verb (present simple) + C

FIRST CONDITIONAL

1. IF + PRESENT SIMPLE, WILL + INFINITIVE

If I study, I will pass the exam.

2. WILL + INFINITIVE + IF + PRESENT SIMPLE

I will pass the exam if I study.

**If + PRESENT + SIMPLE
SIMPLE FUTURE**

If you **study** hard, you **will pass** your exams.

If she **comes** to my party, I **will be** very happy.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

First conditional

□ If + Present Simple



□ + Future (Will)

- We use **first conditional** to talk about actions or events in the future which are likely to happen or have a real possibility of happening.

Example:

If it **rains** tomorrow, I'll **stay** at home.

(I think there is a real possibility of rain tomorrow. In this condition, I will stay at home)

Example:

If my father ~~doesn't buy~~ me a bike for my birthday, I ~~will be~~ very unhappy.

(I think there is a real possibility that my father won't buy me a bike. In this condition, I will be unhappy)

IF	Condition	comma	Result
	Present Simple		WILL + Base Verb
If	I see Mary	,	I will tell her.
If	Tara is free tomorrow	,	he will invite her.
If	they do not pass their exam	,	their teacher will be sad.
If	it rains tomorrow	,	will you stay at home?
If	it rains tomorrow	,	what will you do?

Result	IF	Condition
WILL + Base Verb		Present Simple
I will tell Mary	if	I see her.
He will invite Tara	if	she is free tomorrow.
Their teacher will be sad	if	they do not pass their exam.
Will you stay at home	if	it rains tomorrow?
What will you do	if	it rains tomorrow?

PRESENT SIMPLE

- **VERB TO BE:**

- Subject + Am/Is/Are
- Subject + Am not/Isn't/Aren't



- **REST OF THE VERBS:**

- Subject + Infinitive (+ if 3rd person)
- Subject + Don't/Doesn't + Infinitive

There is/There are
There isn't/There aren't



FIRST CONDITIONAL

+

If I study, I will pass my exams.

-

If I don't study, I won't pass my exams.

?

If I study, will I pass my exams?

+

If he studies, he will pass his exams.

-

If he doesn't study, he won't pass his exams.

?

If he studies, will he pass his exams?

What is a **sentence**?

A **sentence** may be defined as a group of words that contains a **subject** and a **predicate** and expresses a complete thought.



Sentences are classified in
two ways:



according to use; and



according to form.



According to use, sentences are termed as:



declarative,



imperative,



interrogative; and



exclamatory.



What is a **declarative sentence**?

A declarative sentence is one which states or declares something or one that states a fact.



Declarative Sentence



The students are
playing basketball.

Declarative Sentence

In a **declarative sentence**, the subject usually comes before the verb. It starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop in writing and a drop in pitch in speech.



Declarative Sentences

Students study their lessons.

He is the owner of the lot where our house stands.

I am a teacher.

The sun rises in the east.



What is an **imperative sentence**?

An **imperative sentence** is one which expresses a request, command or an order.



Imperative Sentence

An imperative sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a period. Generally, the subject is not mentioned and only the predicate is expressed.



Imperative Sentence

Please, give me a glass of water.

Imperative Sentence

- An imperative sentence gives an order or makes a polite request. Imperatives can also express good wish.
- It ends with a period or exclamation mark (./!)

Example

Please lower your voice.

Meet me at the town square.

Would you close the door please?

Eat your lunch.

Have a good time at the picnic.

May you live long!

What is an **interrogative sentence**?

An **interrogative sentence** is one that asks a question.



Interrogative Sentence

An interrogative sentence usually begins with an asking word with the first letter in capital, and always ends with a question mark (?).



Interrogative Sentence

Do you know that man?

Interrogative Sentences

Do you know how to write a poem?

Did the child eat his dinner?

Why did you come late?

Have you received my gift?

Where do you live?



What is an **exclamatory sentence**?

An **exclamatory sentence** is one which expresses a sudden or strong emotion or feeling such as happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, fear or excitement.



Exclamatory Sentence

An **exclamatory sentence** cannot be a single word. It usually begins with a capital letter and ends with an exclamation mark (!). Sometimes, a period is used to lessen the force of the exclamation.



Exclamatory Sentence

Help! Our house is on fire!

Exclamatory Sentences

How nice!

adjective

It's **such** an expensive car!

adjective

noun

What a nice car!

adjective

noun

It's **so** modern!

adjective



How
So + **adjectives**

What
Such + **nouns**
adjectives + nouns

Modal Verbs

Why, when, and how to
use them.

Main Characteristics

- * A special type of auxiliary verb;
- * They alter or complete the meaning of the main verb;
- * They express ideas such as capacity, possibility, obligation, permission, prohibition, probability, supposition, request, and desire.
- * They can also indicate the level of formality in the conversation.
- * They do not take “s” for the third person singular.

Main modal verbs

**CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT,
MUST, SHALL, WILL, SHOULD,
OUGHT TO, and WOULD.**

CAN

One of the most commonly used modals in English. It can express ideas such as capacity, permission or request.

Examples:

She **can** speak French. (**capacity**)

He **can** come in now. (**permission**)

Can you lend me your pen, please?
(**request**)

COULD

It expresses possibility, past ability as well as suggestions and requests.

Examples:

Extreme rain **could** cause the river to flood the city (**possibility**)

John **could** run very fast when he was younger (**past ability**)

A modal verb is also known as a helping verb.
It gives additional information about the main verb that follows it.

Examples:

They **go** out .

Present simple

They **must** **go** out .

Must: Obligation

They **should** **go** out .

Should: Advice

They **can** **go** out .

Can: permission

They **may** **go** out .

May: possibility

They **will** **go** out .

Will: Future tense

Subject	Modal verb	Main verb	Complement
I We They You He She It	must can should may will	go	to sleep.
		drink	some water.
		eat	some food.
		do	some exercise.

Use the basic form or **INFINITIVE** of the main verbs after the modal verbs.

Exercise 1:

1. You **must** (coming / come / came) back home early.
2. My mother **can** (cooked / cooking / cook) seafood hotpot.
3. I **may** (finish / finished / finishing) my homework today.
4. **Should** I (turning / turned / turn) off the TV?
5. My daddy **will** (bought / buy / buying) me a robot.

Pronouns

Types of Pronouns

- ❖ Personal pronouns
 - ✓ the subject of a verb
 - ✓ the object of a verb
- ❖ Possessive pronouns
- ❖ Reflexive pronoun
- ❖ Demonstrative pronouns
- ❖ Indefinite pronouns
- ❖ Reciprocal Pronouns
- ❖ Interrogative pronouns (or) Relative pronouns
- ❖ Other pronouns

What is a pronoun ?

- *A Pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun*

1. Personal Pronouns

- The subject of a verb :-

I, you, he, she, it, we and they can all be used as the subject of a verb.

Examples :-

- ✓ Lisa likes cats. → Lisa – proper noun (subject)
- ✓ She has four cats. → She – pronoun (subject)
- ✓ Sharma is a good teacher. He is a good player

Use of Pronoun-It

Non-living things

- Here is your Mercedes. Take it.
- iPhone is costly yet I love it.
- I love my Mac. It never lags.
- I love Ezoic. It is AI platform.

Animals

- He has a cat. It is beautiful.
- I love my parrot. It keeps talking.

Young Child

When I saw the child, it was downloading Need for Speed from Play Store.

Emphasise noun/pronoun

- It is you, who can help us fail.
- It was I who poked you on FB.

Indefinite nominative

- It rains.
- It snows.
- It blows

Time, Weather

- It is at 12 O'clock.
- It is fine.
- It is autumn

Exclamatory Expressions

I love Jamia Millia Islamia. What a beautiful university it is!

Other Uses

- It is easy to find faults in others.
- It is confirmed that he is wrong.
- It is pity to waste time here.

2. Possessive Pronouns

- Possessive pronouns are used to talk about things that belong to people. The words mine, yours, his, hers, ours and theirs are possessive pronouns.

Examples :-

- This book is mine.
- Have you lost yours, Tom ?

Singular personal pronoun	Possessive pronouns
I , me	Mine
You	Yours
He ,him	His
She, her	hers
Plural personal pronoun	Possessive pronouns
We ,us	Ours
You	Yours
They , them	theirs

3. Reflexive Pronouns

- *Reflexive pronouns are words that refer to the noun or pronoun that is the subject of the verb. The words myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves and themselves are reflexive pronouns.*
- Examples :-
 - ✓ My brother built this computer **himself**
 - ✓ John was looking at **himself** in the mirror

4.Demonstrative Pronouns

- Demonstrative pronouns are used for pointing out things. The words this, that, these and those are demonstrative pronouns.
- Examples:-
 - These are my pets.
 - These are sheep but those are goats.
 - Those are horses.

5. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- An indefinite pronoun does not refer directly to any other word. Most indefinite pronouns express the idea of quantity.
- Examples :-
 - Everybody is welcome at the meeting.
 - Many prefer their coffee with sugar.
 - Does anybody care for a cheese sandwich?
 - Few choose to live in the arid desert.

6. RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

- It expresses a relationship between the individuals indicated in the plural subject

Examples :-

❖ *Two boys fought with each other.*

Here :-Each other is reciprocal pronoun.

•

7. Interrogative Pronouns

- Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions. The words who, whose, what, which and whom are interrogative pronouns.
- Examples:-
 - Who used all my paper?
 - Who is Mom talking to?
 - Who are those people?

8. Other Pronouns

All	Each	Every	Another
Both	Either	Neither	Enough
Little	Less	Fewer	Many
Most	Several	Some	One
Any	Few	much	

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME



WHAT IS A PREPOSITION OF TIME?

- A preposition of time is a preposition that allows you to discuss a specific time period such as a date on the calendar, one of the days of the week, or the actual time something takes place.



- Prepositions of time are the same words as prepositions of place, however they are used in a different way. You can easily distinguish these prepositions, as they always discuss times rather than places.





Days of the Week		
	Sunday	
	Monday	
	Tuesday	
	Wednesday	
	Thursday	
	Friday	
	Saturday	



when we are
talking about
time, we use

in



on

at.



AT

- There are many ways you can use the word “at” for referring to Time .

- At + specific time

- Examples :
- At 5 o'clock .
- At 6 o'clock.
- AT 12 am .
- AT 12:30 am.



2. **AT A PERIOD OF TIME:**

- ... **at** noon
- ... **at** night
- ... **at** midnight
- ... **at** the weekend



3. At a festival:

- **at Christmas**
- **at Easter**



4 . At a meal

- **At breakfast**
- **At lunch**
- **At dinner**





5 O'clock



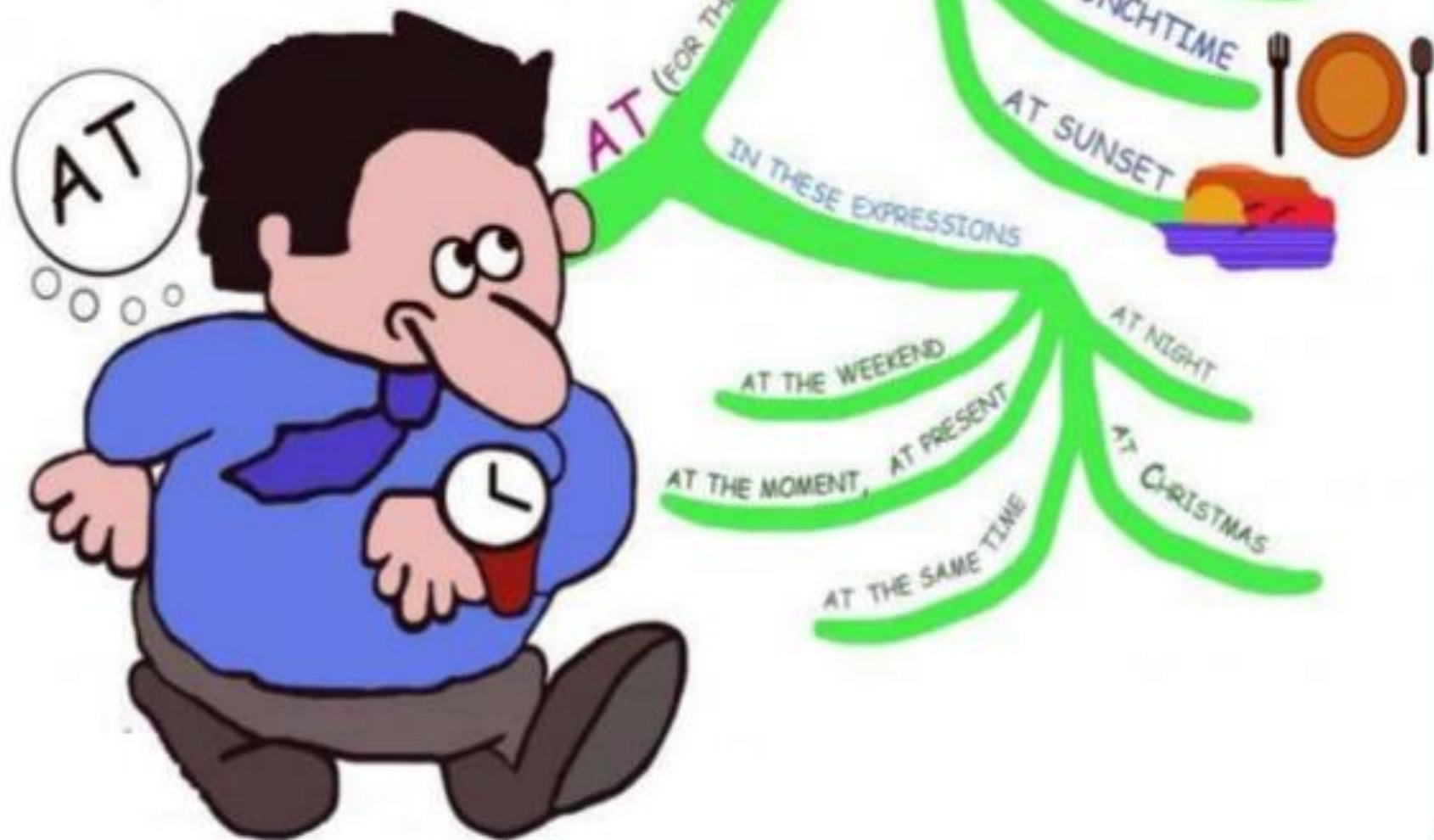
sunrise



the moment



At + specific time
At a period of time
At a festival , At a meal



ON

1 . Days of the week

- On Sunday
- On Monday
- On Friday

2 . Specific Date

- On july eleventh or on the eleventh of July
- On July 23rd or on the 23rd of July

Days of the Week		
	Sunday	
	Monday	
	Tuesday	
	Wednesday	
	Thursday	
	Friday	
	Saturday	



On calendar holiday

- On Iqbal Day
 - On Christmas day
 - On my birthday
 - On New Year's Day
 - On Kashmir Day
 - On Labour Day
 - On Quaid-e-Azam Day
- 

In + Months

- In June
- In July
- In August
- In September

In + Years

In 1995

In 2000

In 2011

In 2015





Exceptions: In 5 minutes In the morning In the afternoon At night

No PREPOSITION OF TIME

If the day / year has each every last
next or this

Before it

ex: I go to Lahore every Eid .

not (At Every Eid)

I'll see you next Monday afternoon.

not (on Monday afternoon)



○ *Thank*

You !

