

Warm-up activity

When you are learning about basic law, you will usually find it relatively easy.

Noun: law, **Verb:** learning, find, **Adjectives:** basic, easy, **Adverbs:** usually, relatively, **Preposition:** about, **auxiliary verb:** are, **modal verb:** will, **pronouns:** you, it **Conjunction:** when

Kinds of Nouns

- i. *Common nouns: man, girl etc.*
 - ii. *Proper Nouns: France, Burgundy, Taz etc.*
 - iii. *Abstract Nouns: beauty, charity, courage, fear, joy etc.*
 - iv. *Collective Nouns: crowd, flock, fleet, team etc.*
 - v. *Compound Nouns: boy-friend, travel-agents, wild-card etc.*
- Gender: masculine and feminine*
Degree: positive (quickly) vs. comparative (more) vs. superlative (most)

Kinds of Adjectives

- i. *Demonstrative: this, that, those etc.*
- ii. *Distributive: each, every, either, neither etc.*
- iii. *Quantitative: some, any, no, little, few, many, much etc.*
- iv. *Interrogative: which, what, whose*
- v. *Of quality: clever, dry, gorgeous etc.*

Adjectives in the first position - before the noun - are called ATTRIBUTIVE adjectives. Those in the second position - after the noun - are called PREDICATIVE adjectives. Notice that predicative adjectives do not occur immediately after the noun. Instead, they follow a verb.

Kinds of Adverbs

- i. *Manner: fast, bravely, happily etc. (They speak English well).*
- ii. *Place: by, down, here, near, there, up etc.*
- iii. *Time: now, soon, still, then, today, yet etc.*
- iv. *Frequency: always, never, occasionally, often etc.*
- v. *Sentence: certainly, definitely, luckily, surely etc. [express the degree of certainty].*
 - *They certainly work hard.*
 - *She actually lives next door.*
 - *Taz has presumably sold his old house.*
 - *Apparently he knew the house well.*
 - *He knew the town well apparently.*
- vi. *Degree: fairly, hardly, rather, quite, too, very etc.*
- vii. *Interrogative: when, where, why etc.*
- viii. *Relative: when, where, why etc.*

Inversion of the verb as negative sense

- *Hardly ever, on no account, in no circumstance, only in this way, not till, nowhere*
- *I haven't got a ticket. Neither/nor I.*
- *I have never before been asked to accept the bribe.*
- *They not only rob you they smash everything too.*
- *On no account must this watch be touched.*
- *This switch must not be touched in any account.*
- *He was able to make himself heard only by shouting.*
- *Only by shouting he was able.....*
- *He became so suspicious that.....*
- *So suspicious he became.....*

Kinds of Verbs

- i. finite vs. non-finite verbs
- ii. non-finite: participles, gerunds and infinitives.

- 1) Transitive Verb
- 2) Intransitive Verb
- 3) Linking Verb
- 4) Auxiliary Verb
- 5) Modal Verb

1) TRANSITIVE VERB

Transitive Verb is the verb that needs object and usually followed by noun.

These transitive verbs include arrest, avoid, do, enjoy, find, force, get, give, grab, hit, like, pull, report, shock, take, tell, touch, want, warn...

Formula:

Sub + T.V + Obj

Example:

- She takes a book.
- I need a chair.
- They speak English.

2) INTRANSITIVE VERB

Intransitive Verb is the verb which does not need object, but it needs adverbial modifier. These intransitive verbs include appear, come, fall, go, happen, matter, sleep, swim, wait...

Formula:

Sub + I.V + (Adv)

Example:

- He cries.
- They dance well.
- She sings beautifully.

3) LINKING VERB

Linking Verb refers to verb that needs subjective complement rather than object and that subjective complement describes the subject.

These Linking Verbs include:

be, smell, feel, taste, prove, look, become, appear, stay, remain, get, sound, seem, grow, turn, go...

a) Subjective Complement can be “Adjective”

Example:

- Your face grows red.
- He looks tired.
- Her voice sounds pretty.

b) Subjective Complement can be “Noun or Pronoun”

Example:

- He becomes a district governor.
- The robber is you.

4) AUXILIARY VERB

Auxiliary Verbs are used to form question and negative sentence, and they are usually used with main verb to form many different kinds of tenses.

Be is used to form Continuous Tense and Passive Voice.

Example:

- The dog is biting a child.
- A child is bitten by the dog.

Have/Has is used to form Perfect Tense.

Example:

- They have known me for 3 years.
- She has had dinner already.

Do/Does is used to form Question and Negative Sentence in the Present Simple when the sentence doesn't have a special verb. Moreover, we can also use them to show the emphasis sentence.

Example:

- He doesn't eat meat.
- Do you love her?
- I do live here. (emphasis form)

Will is used to form Future Tense.

Example:

- People will be difficult to live because of the climate change.
- The environment will become terrible in the a few decades.

5) MODAL VERB

Modal Verbs are the verbs that are used to talk about ability, permission, obligation and necessity, obligation and advice, possibility, probability, request, offer, suggestion, habit and promise. Most Modal Verbs can form question and negative sentence by themselves. There are many Modal Verbs as following.

a) Ability

We use “can, could and be able to” to talk about the ability.

Can: is used in the present.

Example: He can play the guitar.

Could: is used in the past.

Example: My sister could speak when she was 15 years old.

Be able to: can be used both in present and past.

Example: Last year I wasn't able to speak at all, but now I am able to speak smoothly.

b) Permission

We use “can, could, may and might” to ask to a permission.

Example:

- Can I use your pen for a moment?
- Could I ask you a personal question?
- May I make a suggestion?

c) Obligation and necessity

We use “must and have to/ have got to” to express obligation or necessity.

Example:

- I have got a trouble pain in my back, so I must go to the doctor now.
- We have to drive on the left in Britain.

d) Obligation and Advice

We use “should, ought to, had better, and shall” to talk about the obligation and advice.

Should and Ought to is used talk about the obligation and duty, to ask for and give advice and in general, to say what is right or good.

Example:

- You ought to learn to swim.
- I shouldn't tell a lie.

Had better: is used to express a strong recommendation in a particular situation.

Example: It's going to be cold tonight, so I had better turn on the heating.

Shall is used when we want to know someone's opinion, or when we want advice or instruction.

Example:

- I have missed my last bus. What shall I do?
- I'm not sure what to do. Shall I apply for a job or not?
- How long shall I cook this rice?

e) Possibility

We use “may, might and could” to talk about present or future possibility.

Example:

- There is someone at the door. It may be Sara.
- We aren't sure what we are going to do tomorrow. We might go to the beach.

f) Probability

We use “should and ought to” to say that something is probable at the moment of speaking or in the future.

Example:

- Sally should be at work by now. She's normally there at this time.
- She ought to pass his driving easily. She hasn't got much to do.

g) Request

We use “can, could, may, will and would” to ask for something, to ask for permission or to ask someone to do something.

Example:

- Can I ask you a pen?
- Could I ask you some questions?
- May I have some more coffee?

h) Offer

We use “will, shall, could and would” when we are willing to do something for someone.

Example:

- I will lend you some money.
- Shall I open the door for you?
- I can write this letter for you.
- I could help you to lift this box.
- Would you like me to help you?

i) Suggestion

We use “shall, can and could” to ask for and make a suggestion.

Example:

- Shall we stay at home?
- We can watch TV if you like.
- We could go to the cinema.

j) Habit

+ We use “used to” to talk about past habit which are now finished.

Example: Robert used to play football when he was young.

+ We use “will and would” to talk about the actions which are repeated again and again, and we use “will” for present habits and “would” for past habits.

Example:

- Every day Jane will come home from school and ring up the friends she’s just been talking to.
- In those days people would make their own entertainment.

k) Promise

We use “will” to express strong intention in promises and threats.

Example:

- I will be careful with the car, I promise.
- Stop making that noise or I will scream!

- Auxiliary Verbs and Lexical Verbs

An auxiliary verb (also know as a helping verb) determines the mood or tense of another verb in a phrase: "It *will* rain tonight." The primary auxiliaries are *be, have, and do*. The modal auxiliaries include *can, could, may, must, should, will, and would*.

A lexical verb (also known as a *full* or *main* verb) is any verb in English that isn't an auxiliary verb: it conveys a real meaning and doesn't depend on another verb: "It *rained* all night."

- Dynamic Verbs and Stative Verbs

A dynamic verb indicates an action, process, or sensation: "I *bought* a new guitar."

A stative verb (such as *be, have, know, like, own, and seem*) describes a state, situation, or condition: "Now I *own* a Gibson Explorer."