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CONTENTS



1. Articles:

- ❖ Definitions
- ❖ Kinds
- ❖ Usages
- ❖ Omission of Articles
- ❖ Repetition of Articles
- ❖ Spotting the errors

2. Verbs

- ❖ Kinds-Transitive and Intransitive
- ❖ Finite and Non Finite Verbs

3. Tenses

- ❖ Kinds
- ❖ Usage



DEFINITION:

A, an and the are called articles. Articles are small words.

- They indicate items.
- They describe nouns.



KINDS OF ARTICLES

There are two kinds:

- Definite.
- Indefinite.

The is called definite article. A and an are called indefinite article.

- ❖ The is used to refer to specific or particular nouns.

Ex: The Ganga is a holy river.

- ❖ A / an is used to modify non-specific or non- particular nouns.

Ex: Mani bought a car.

Mr. Shyam is an M.L.A.



USAGES OF INDEFINITE ARTICLES

- 'A' is used Before beginning with a consonant sound. Ex: a boy, a bird
- Before a singular noun beginning Ex- a book, a school, a dog etc.
- Even before vowel letters which don't have vowel sound.(Ex) a European, a unit, a union etc.
- Some words start with a vowel letter but begin with a consonant sound, so we use a before these words too. Ex. a university, a uniform, a one-rupee note etc.



USAGES OF DEFINITE ARTICLE

1. Before unique objects. Ex. the sun, the sky, the moon etc.
2. Before the names of mountains, rivers, oceans, deserts etc.
Ex. the Ganges, the Sahara, the Pacific etc.
3. Before the names of books. Ex. the Bible, the Ramayana,
the Quran
Ex. the best, the tallest etc.
4. Before the superlative degree. Ex. the best, the tallest etc.
5. Before musical instruments. Ex. the flute, the violin etc.



6. Before an adjective to denote a whole class. Ex. the old, the rich, the poor etc.
7. Before ordinals. Ex. the first, the ninth etc.
8. Before proper names (plural) of peoples(nations) Ex. the French, the Indians etc.
9. Abbreviations use “the” Ex. the UN", "the USA", "the IMF“ etc.
10. We use the when we know that there is only one of a particular thing.
the sky, the world, the North Pole etc.



OMISSION OF ARTICLES

- ❖ We will not use articles before.....
- ❖ Before the names of relations (father, uncle, sister)
- ❖ Before the names of material (gold, silver, diamond)
- ❖ Before proper noun (Lotus, Chennai, Priya)
- ❖ Before abstract noun (honesty, wisdom, truth)
- ❖ Before language (Tamil, Hindi, English)
- ❖ Before certain phrases (at noon, by train, on foot)

REPETITION OF ARTICLES



1. When two or more Nouns or Adjectives refer to different persons or things, the article is used before each Noun or Adjective.
 - The Headmaster and the Secretary are coming. (two different persons)
 - He had a clever and a black cat.(two different cats) G
 - Give me a red and a blue pencil.(two different pencils)
2. When two or more Nouns or Adjectives refer to the same person or thing, the article is used before the first Adjective or Noun.
 - The Headmaster and Secretary is coming. (one person)
 - He had a clever and black cat.(one cat)
 - Give me a red and blue pencil.(one pencil)



3. In a comparison, if two nouns refer to different persons or things, the article is used with each Noun. Otherwise not.

- He is a better statesman than a philosopher (different persons).
- He is a better statesman than philosopher(same persons).

We already have an umbrella. We are looking for our umbrella, a particular umbrella.)

4. Article is not used before Names of academic subjects.

- Mathematics History Biology Computer science



5. Article is not used before names of languages and nationalities:
But if you are referring to the population of the nation, you can use articles: "The Spanish are known for their warm hospitality."
- Chinese English French Russian
6. Of course, often we can use the or a/an for the same word. It depends on the situation, not the word. Look at these examples:
- We want to buy an umbrella. (Any umbrella, not a particular umbrella.)
 - Where is the umbrella?



SPOTTING THE ERRORS

1- Mr. Thakur lived (1)/in the three-hundred year (2)/ old house (3)/ in Mumbai. (4)/ No error

A.1 B.2 C.3 D.4 E. No error

Answer - B (2)

Explanation - 'a' to be used in place of 'the'

2- She (1)/ is (2)/ arriving (3)/ on March the 25th (4)/ No error

A.1 B.2 C.3 D.4 E. No error

Answer - D (4)

Explanation - the will not be used before 25th.



3- It is not my business (1)/ to give an advice to those (2)/ who are not sensible enough (3)/ to deal with their own problem. (4)/ No error

A.1 B.2 C.3 D.4 E. No error

Answer - B (2)

Explanation - advice is Singular Uncountable Noun. So, an will not be there.

4- Prince Charles (1)/ is a heir (2)/ to the throne (3)/ of the Great Britain./ No error

A.1 B.2 C.3 D.4 E. No error

Answer - B (2)

Explanation - an will be used instead of a

5-He has been sent to the prison(1)/ several times but (2)/ has not shown any sign (3)/ of improvement in his conduct./ No error

A.1 B.2 C.3 D.4 E. No error

Answer - A (1)

Explanation - the is not used before prison.

VERBS



What is a verb?

Verbs are action words, like shout, jump, run, and eat. They tell us what's happening in the sentence. They also sometimes tell us about a state of being.



KINDS OF VERB

There are three types of verbs:

- **Action verbs** (which can be transitive or intransitive)
- **Modal verbs** (sometimes called helping verbs)
- **Auxiliary verbs** (sometimes called linking verbs).



ACTION VERBS

What is an Action Verb?

When a person or thing is doing something, that's an action verb. Action verbs are the best ones to use in your writing to move your story forward and create tension. They can be split into two categories:

- 1) Transitive verbs
- 2) Intransitive verbs



TRANSITIVE VERBS

1) Transitive verbs:

This verb is always followed by a noun that's receiving the action, called the direct object.

- **I patted my dog's head.**

The verb is “patted,” and the noun that's receiving this action is “my dog's head,” which is the direct object of the action verb.

Sometimes an object can be indirect, such as when you're expressing to whom the action is being done.

- **Mary gave Angelina a kiss on the cheek.**

The verb is “gave” and the object given was “a kiss.” To whom it happened was Angelina, the indirect object of the sentence.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS



2) Intransitive verbs:

When an action verb has no direct object, it's called an intransitive verb. Intransitive verbs can be followed by an adverb or adverb phrase, but there will never be a direct object.

● **Matthew runs quickly away.**

The verb is “runs,” and the phrase “quickly away” tells us more about the verb, but there is no object here to receive the action.

MODAL VERBS



What is a Modal Verb?

Modal verbs help us understand more about the verb in question. They give us hints on the possibility of something happening (can, should, etc.) or time (has, did, was, etc.). When you add a modal or helping verb to your sentence, you've created a verb phrase.

Laura is (helping verb) writing (main action verb) her life story. Her story might (helping verb) be (main verb) embarrassing for some of her friends.

These words always function as modal verbs, or helping verbs:

• can • could • may • might • must • ought to • shall • should • will • would

In addition, you can have helping verbs consisting of the forms of to be, to do, and to have. Keep in mind though the following words can also serve as linking verbs (which we'll discuss next):

• am • are • be • been • being • did • do • does • had • has • have • is • was • were

Juliet is changing trains at the station.

Daniel had eaten everything on his plate.

AUXILIARY VERBS



What is an Auxiliary Verb?

Linking verbs connect the subject of your sentence to a noun or adjective that describes your subject. The noun or adjective is called the “subject complement.”

My daughter is a marketing major.

We are your new neighbours.

The most common linking verb is the various forms of “to be” (am, are, is, was, were, etc.). Sometimes, the forms of “to be” are helping verbs, as you learned in the previous section.

“To become” and “to seem” are always linking verbs. The following verbs, however, can sometimes be linking verbs and other times be action verbs:

• to appear • to continue • to feel • to grow • to look • to prove • to remain • to sound • to stay • to smell • to taste • to turn

Linking: **The seafood smelled funny.**

Action: **I smelled the seafood before eating.**

FINITE AND NON FINITE VERBS



- ❖ Finite verb forms show tense, person and number (*I go, she goes, we went, etc.*):
 - *She **was waiting** in the room before he **came** in.*
 - ***Does** your brother **know** my brother?*
 - *The night before he **had** to leave, they **sat** on the small sofa in the living-room and **looked** at old family photos.*
 - ***Aren't** you a bit late?*

- ❖ Non-finite verb forms do not show tense, person or number. Typically they are infinitive forms with and without *to* (e.g. *to go, go*), *-ing* forms and *-ed* forms (e.g. *going, gone*):
 - *She tiptoed round the house so as not **to wake** anyone.*
 - *You need to paint the whole cupboard, **starting** from the bottom.*

TENSES



The 12 Verb Tenses

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	<p>I <i>ate</i> pizza yesterday.</p> <p>S + V₂ + O</p>	<p>I <i>eat</i> pizza everyday.</p> <p>S + V₁ + O</p>	<p>I <i>will eat</i> pizza tomorrow.</p> <p>S + 'will' + V + O</p>
Continuous	<p>I <i>was eating</i> pizza when you arrived.</p> <p>S + 'was/were' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>am eating</i> pizza right now.</p> <p>S + 'am/is/are' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>will be eating</i> pizza when you arrive.</p> <p>S + 'will be' + (V+ing) + O</p>
Perfect	<p>I <i>had eaten</i> all of the pizza when you arrived.</p> <p>S + 'had' + V₃ + O</p>	<p>I <i>have eaten</i> all of the pizza.</p> <p>S + 'have/has' + V₃ + O</p>	<p>I <i>will have eaten</i> all of the pizza by the time you arrive.</p> <p>S + 'will have' + V₃ + O</p>
Perfect Continuous	<p>I <i>had been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours when you arrived.</p> <p>S + 'had been' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>have been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours.</p> <p>S + 'have/has been' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>will have been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours when you arrive.</p> <p>S + 'will have been' + (V+ing) + O</p>

Legend: S = Subject O = Object V = Verb (V₁ = present / V₂ = past / V₃ = past participle)

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS



Q.1 What is Article. Discuss its usages in detail.

Q.2 Differentiate between Transitive or Intransitive verb. Give suitable examples.

Q.3 What do you mean by verb? Discuss its kinds with examples.

Q.4 Choose the correct form of the verb:

1. It was warm, so I _____ off my coat. (take)
2. The film wasn't very good. I _____ it very much. (enjoy)
3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I _____ her. (disturb)
4. I was very tired, so I _____ to bed early. (go)
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I _____ very well. (sleep)

Q.5 Read the following sentences and changes the tenses as per the given directions.

1. I will be writing my exam this time tomorrow. (Change into past continuous tense)
2. He will be waiting for us. (Change into present continuous tense)
3. I know this. (Change into simple past)
4. He will have thought about this. (Change into present perfect tense)
5. He wanted to know more about the job. (Change into simple present)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS



1. Kalidas is.....Shakespeare of India.
(a) An (b) **The** (c) A (d) None of these
2. Sohan Pal is.....M. L. A.
(a) **An** (b) The (c) A (d) None of these
3. Rohan is.....intelligent than Shyam.
(a) **More** (b) Most (c) Much (d) Very
4. . Gold is.....precious metal.
(a) An (b) The (c) **A** (d) None of these
5. This is the.....book on astrology I have ever read.
(a) **Best** (b) Better (c) Good (d) None of these
6. The sunbrightly.
(a) Shined (b) **Shines** (c) Shine (d) None of these
7. Sam..... a snake.
(a) **Killed** (b) Kill (c) Kills (d) None of these
8. John.....for two hours.
(a) Is reading (b) Was reading (c) **Has been reading** (d) Had read
9. The patient had died before the doctor.....
(a) Had come (b) Has come (c) **Came** (d) Is coming
10. "Mr. Roy had a white car". Identify what kind of tense it is?
(a) Present Indefinite (b) Past Indefinite (c) Present Perfect (d) **Past Perfect**



THANKS