

Use of introductory subject 'it'

'It' is used as a subject of a verb e.g.

- **It** snows on the mountains.

'It' is used as the subject when we are talking about time, data, distance, weather and season. e.g.

- **It** is 4 o' clock now. (time)
- **It** is two miles to the school. (distance)

'It' is used to represent an animal, a baby and a noun in neuter gender. E.g.

- **It** will be a cute baby.

'It' is used to emphasize any part of a sentence. e.g.

Affirmative Sentence

'It' is used as the subject at the beginning of a sentence.

Then 'is or was' is used. Lastly we translate the object and put full stop (.) At the end of the sentence.

Examples:

- **It** was raining.

Negative sentence

First of all, place 'It' at the beginning of the sentence.

Then insert 'is or was'.

Put 'not' after the use of 'is or was'

- **It is not** pleasant today.
- **It is not** 10th of march today.

Interrogative Sentences

We put 'Is' or 'was' at the beginning of a sentence before 'It'.

We write object and put sign of interrogation (?) at the end of that sentence.

Examples:

- **Is it** evening?
- **Was it** hailing outside?



Use of introductory subject 'There'

We use '**There**' to express the presence or absence of something.

- **There** are five students in the classroom.
- **There** is no milk in the cup.

'**There**' is also used to point towards a things at a distance.

- Jan is sitting **there**.

Affirmative Sentence

First of all we write '**There**' at the beginning of the sentence. Then we write '**is**' or '**was**' for the singular noun and '**are**' or '**were**' for the plural noun.

Lastly we translate the object and put full stop (.) at the end of the sentence.

Examples:

- **There is** a cat under the tree.
- **There was** a lion in the zoo.

Negative sentence

We put 'no' or 'not' after the use of 'is', 'are', 'was' or 'were' to make the sentence negative.

Examples:

- **There is no** honey in the hive.
- **There was not** any player in the playground.

Interrogative sentences

We write 'is', 'are', 'was' or 'were' at the beginning of the sentence and put the question mark (?) at the end of the sentence to make it interrogative.

Examples:

- **Is there** a bird in the nest?
- **Was there** water in the jug?



Use of “Is”, “Am” and “Are”

‘is’, ‘am’ and ‘are’, are verb. They are used in sentence; either as the ‘principal verb’ or as ‘helping verb’. Here they are used as ‘principal verb’.

- He **is** a boy.
- I **am** a girl.
- They **are** friends.

Affirmative sentence

‘Is’ is used with ‘He’, ‘She’, ‘It’ or singular noun.

‘Am’ is used with ‘I’

‘Are’ is used with ‘you’, ‘we’, ‘they’ or plural noun.

Examples:

- I **am** a student.
- You **are** an honest man.
- Jan **is** a cunning woman.

Negative Sentence

Not is put after ‘is’, ‘am’ or ‘are’ to make the sentence negative.

Examples:

- I **am not** a doctor.
- He **is not** ill.
- They **are not** friends.

Interrogative Sentence

‘is’, ‘am’ or ‘are’ is put at the beginning of the sentence whereas the question mark (?) is put at the end to make it interrogatives.

Examples:

- **Am** I intelligent?
- **Are** we neighbors?
- **Is** it an interesting book?



Use of “was” and “were”

‘**Was**’ and ‘**were**’ are also used in ‘principal verb’ or as the ‘helping verb’. Here they are used as the ‘principal verb’ in the ‘simple past tense’ e.g.

- Quaid-e-Azam **was** an honest man.
- They **were** classmates.

Affirmative Sentence

‘**was**’ is used with I, He, She, It, or singular noun.

Were is used with we you they or plural noun.

Examples:

- I **was** alone.
- She **was** a teacher.
- They **were** happy.
- We **were** honest.

Negative sentence

‘Not’ is put after ‘was’ or ‘were’ in the sentence.

Examples:

- He **was not** absent.
- The shirt **was not** green.
- We **were not** poor.
- You **were not** rich

Interrogative sentence

We use ‘**was**’ and ‘**were**’ at the beginning of the sentence. And put question mark (?) at the end of the sentence.

Examples

- **Was** it holiday yesterday?
- **Were** the trees tall?



Use of Has, Have and Had

Both '**has**' and '**have**' point to be owner of something in the present tense. '**Had**' is used to show possession or ownership of something in the past tense.

Examples:

- I **have** a laptop.
- He **has** a car.
- They **had** a beautiful house.

Affirmative Sentences

'**Has**' is used with he, she, it or singular subject.

'**Have**' is used with '**I**', '**we**', '**you**', '**they**' or plural subject.

'**Had**' is used with all subjects.

Examples:

- It **has** four legs.
- I **have** long hair.
- She **had** a precious watch.

Negative Sentences

Put '**not**' or '**no**' after '**has**', '**have**' or '**had**' to make the sentence negative.

Examples:

- He **has no** property.
- They **have not** any servant.

Interrogative Sentence

'**Has**', '**have**' or '**had**' is placed at the beginning of the sentence to make it interrogative.

Examples:

- **Has** the queen a golden crown?
- **Have** you headache?
- **Had** i a new laptop?



Use of Will, Shall

We use '**will**' to speak over what we suppose will appear in the future.

We use '**will**' to make request, decisions, offers, promises.

To communicate about the future. We can frequently use "will" + infinitive without "to" to consult later events.

For making a suggestion or offer with 'I' and 'We' use '**shall**' to answering someone.

Examples:

- You **will** have to use your pen. That is mine.
- **Will** you close the door please.

Affirmative sentence

'**Will**' is used with I, we or singular noun.

'**Shall**' is used with he, she, it, they and you.

Examples:

- It **will** rain yesterday.
- We **shall** eat pizza.

Negative Sentences

Put '**not**' or '**no**' after 'will' or 'shall' to make the sentence negative.

Examples:

- We shall not play.
- He will not enter the Hall.

Interrogative Sentence

'Will' or 'Shall' is placed at the beginning of the sentence to make it interrogative.

Examples:

- Will he come?
- Will Jan take care of his cat?
- Shall go to America?

