

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 5 } \\
& \text { ا }
\end{aligned}
$$

له خُلورم خخخه تر دوولسم تولكي پوري


ليكوال: محب الله مثال
د پِكتيكا پوهنتون د دربيم تولكى زده ك٪ه يال
كال:


د هر هغه چا خخه چ̣ب د معصومو او تنكيو ماشومانو د جرأت ٍه وزلو يبي لاس يورب كـرى دى!

## مقلمه





 كـــي دوه ازخيزه وساتم.











 غونه كهي او ستا تنده پري ماتوم

> چپه مينه
> محب الله » مثال «
> د پکتيكا پوهنتون د دربّيم تولکیي زده كهه يال

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## Grade 4

[^0]
## خلورم تولكَى

## مكتبيكَرامر)

بسمرانة الرحمن الرحير

## Grammar <br> كرامر



## Commit to memory ${ }^{1}$ this clause, please!

If you want to speak and write automatically ${ }^{2}$, study each language grammatically.

[^1]
## Alphabet

## آلفبي

Alphabet is used to show the basic sound of a language. There are twenty-six letters in English alphabet as follow:
$\square$ Capital letters: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z
$\square$ Small letters: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

## Word

Word is a group of letters which has a complete sense and meaning.

Example:

- Book
- Mother
- Country
- Phone
- Computer


## Imperative sentence

امريه جمله

Imperative sentence is used to show order and command.
امريه جمله د دب لپـاره استعمالبِبִي چپ حُكم او امر ونبيي.

Example:

- Go away!
- Buzz off.
- Don't close your eyes, please!
- Dial the number!


## Article

```
د تعريف تورى 
```

Article is used to specify explicit (specific) and vague (ambiguous) nouns.
د تعريف تورى د دب لبپاره استعمالبر.ي چج خركند او ناخركند نومونه مشخص كهي.

Example:

- I bought an apple and a book.
- I want to eat the apple and study the book.

Noun

Noun is a word which is used for the name of person, place, thing, idea or animal.


Example:

- Person: Himatullah, Nasibullah...
- Place: Kabul, Moqur, Afghanistan, New York, Karachi...
- Thing: Pen, Computer, stick, egg, apple...
- Idea: beauty, education, hate...
- Animal: cow, horse, lion, dog, fish...


## Pronoun

Pronoun is a word which is used in lieu ${ }^{1}$ of noun and prevent from its repetition.
ضمير هغه كلمه ده چج د نوم پرحًاى استعمالبّبي او د هغه له تكرار خخه مـخنيوى كوي.

Example:

- Hamid and Hakim are my brothers. They are my brothers.
- Farid and Wahdat are students. They are students.
- Dog is barking. It is braking.

Note: In the above examples, the italic are nouns and the bolded are pronouns.

[^2]
## Sentence



Sentence is a group of arranged and agreed words that contains a subject and verb and a complete thought.
 Example:

- I learn Arabic.
- She is a nurse.
- They are my sweet brothers.
- You are an English student.

Note: In above examples, the boded are subjects and the italic are verbs.

## Positive sentence



Positive sentence is used to inform us from positive information, and a dot is put at the end of it.
كثبربي. جمله هغه ده چي موبٌ د مثبتو معلوماتو خخه خبر كهي او يو تكى (.) د هغي په پاى كي ايبنودل

Example:

- I am a teacher.
- You are a police.
- She speaks Pashto.


## Negative sentence



Negative sentence is used to inform us from negative information; a "not" is placed before main verb (except: if the main verb is TO BE) and after helping verb, and a "dot" is put at the end of the negative sentence.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { منفي جمله هغه جمله ده چجي منفي معلومات بيان كهي، په منفي جمله كي يو (not) د اصلي فعلونو }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example:
I am not reading a book.

## خلور تو لَكَى

## Interrogative sentence



Interrogative sentence is used to ask a question, and a question mark (?) is put at the end of it. كبْبِي.

Example:

- Are you a boy?
- Is she married?
- Am I an English teacher?
***


## Demonstrative Pronouns <br> 

Demonstrative pronouns are used to point out something, someone and someplace.
اشاري ضميرونه هغه دي جي يو شي، يو شخص او يو خاى ته اشاره كوي.

Example:

- This is a book. (This) is used for near and singular things.
- These are books. (These) is used for near and plural things.
- That is a pen.
- Those are pens.
(That) is used for far and singular things.
(Those) is used for far and plural things.
***


## To have verbs

## د لرلو فعلونه

To have verbs are used to show possession and ownership of something.
د لرلو فعلونه هغه دي چج د يو شي ملكيت او مالكيت بنييي.

Example:
$\square$ Have is used with (I, We, you and They)

- I have a book.
- We have a house.
- You have a pen.
- They have a car.


## خلورم تولكَى

$\square$ Has is used with (He, She and It)

- She has a bag.
- He has a girlfriend.
- It has a long tail.
- Had is used with (I, We, You, They, He, She, and It) for past time.
- I had a pen.
- We had a book.
- You had a new mobile last week.
- They had a computer in 2017.
- She had new glasses.
- He had many balloons.
- It had a sweet voice.


## To be verbs



To be verbs are used to show existence and presence of something.


Example:
(is, am, are)
$\square$ "is" is used with (He, she, It and a singular noun).

- He is in Moqur.
- She is in the kitchen.
- It is in the cave.
- Ehsan is at office.
$\square$ "am" is used with (I).
- I am at school.


## خلورم تولَّى

$\square$ "are" is used with (They, we, you, and plural nouns).

- You are in the class.
- They are in our village.
- We are in United States.
- Teachers are in the administration.


## Verbs of state of being <br> د حالت فعلونه

Verbs of state of being are used to show how something looks or is.

Example:
(is, am, are)
$\square$ "is" is used with ( He , she, It and a singular noun).

- He is sick.
- She is tall.
- It is dry.
- Ehsan is irritated ${ }^{1}$.
$\square$ "am" is used with (I).
- I am a pilot.
$\square$ "are" is used with (They, we, you, and plural nouns).
- You are a bus-driver.
- They are short.
- We are Afghans.
- Teachers are hungry and thirsty.

[^3]
## Possessive adjectives



Possessive adjectives are used to show possession and ownership; they are placed before nouns, and there are seven (7) as follow:
ملكي صفتونه هغه دي چي ملكيت او مالكيت بنبي؛ هغوى پـ لآلدي توكّه د نوم خخه مـخكي كارول كبْبى او اووه (V) دانب دي.

Example:

***

## Singular noun



Singular noun is a noun which is one and only.
مفرد نوم هغه نوم دى چج يو او يوازب وي.
Example:

- Book
- Pen
- Man
- Student
- Watch
- Line
- Page
- Toast
- shoe


## Plural noun

Plural noun is a noun indicating more than one.
جمع نوم هغه دى چج له يو خخَه په زيات باندب تاكيد وكري.

Example:

- Books
- Pens
- Computers
- Cats
- Walls


## Forming plural noun



In English language, the easy and simple way is to change a singular noun into plural noun by adding "s" or "es" at the end.


Example:

Add (es) when a noun is ended in (s, ss, sh, ch, x, z, o). Other than ${ }^{1}$ these letters, we can add only ( $s$ ) at the end of singular noun for plural form.

- $\mathrm{C} \quad \square_{\text {bus }} \square_{\text {buses }}$
- ss $\square$ glass $\square$ glasses
- Sh $\square$ bush $\square$ bushes
- Ch $\square$ watch $\square$ watches
- X $\square$ box $\square$ boxes
- $\mathrm{Z} \square$ quiz $\square$ quizzes
- $\quad \square$ tomato $\square$ tomatoes

[^4]
## Regular noun

Regular noun is used to take (s /es) for plural form as follow:


Example:

- Book $\square$ books
- Glass $\square$ Glasses
- House $\square$ houses

```
***
```


## Irregular noun



Irregular noun does not take (shes) at the end; it changes its form for plural form.
 شكُل او بنب ته تغير وركوي.

Example:

- Man $\square$ men
- Woman $\square$ women
- Goose $\square$ geese
- Foot $\square$ feet
- Mouse $\square$ mice
- Louse $\square$ lice
- Tooth $\square$ teeth


## Subject

Subject is the doer of an action.
فاعل د يو كار ترسره كوونكي ته ويل كبربي.

Example:

- I write a letter.
- She drives a car.


## خلورم تولكَى

- Hamid is watching TV ${ }^{1}$.


## Subject Pronouns

## فـاعل ضمـيرونـه

Subject pronouns are used instead of subject in the sentence. There are seven subject pronouns as follow:
 (V) داني فاعلي ضميرونه دي:

Example:


## Object

```
مفعول
```

Object is the receiver of the action produced by the subject.
مفعول هغه خوك يا شى دى چج د فاعل كار ور باندي اجرا كبربي.

Example:

- I eat an apple.
- You write a letter.
- He killed a snake.
- She will clean the room.
- We are learning English.
- They drink milk and apple juice.

[^5]
## خلورم تولكَى

## Object Pronouns مفعولي ضميرونه

Object pronouns are used instead of object in the sentence. There are seven object pronouns in English as follow:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اووه (ل) دانب مغعولي ضميرونه شتون لري. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example:


## Glossary

A collection of words regarding a language is called glossary.

Example:

- English Glossary ${ }^{1}$
- Pashto Glossary
- Dari Glossary
- Urdu Glossary
- Misal Dictionary ${ }^{2}$


## د خَلورم تولَّي پاى

[^6]
## Grade 5

$\square$ Conjunction
$\square$ Apostrophe
$\square$ Syllable
$\square$ There + is
$\square$ There + are
$\square$ It + is
$\square$ What time is it?
$\square$ Past
$\square$ To
$\square$ Quarter
$\square$ Half
$\square$ Phrasal verb

## ينحَّم تولحَى

## Conjunction

Conjunction is a word which is used to join two words, two phrases and two sentences.


## Example:

$\square$ Two words
$\square$ Pen and book are close friends.
$\square$ Two Phrases
$\square$ In the morning and in the evening, I am full of activity.
$\square$ Two sentences
$\square$ You are a student, but I am not a student.
***

## Apostrophe

Apostrophe is added at the end of the noun to show the possession.

Example:
$\square$ ('s) is added at the end of singular nouns and the plural nouns which do not end in " $s$ ".
$\square$ Missal's English Dictionary is useful and cake walk (easy).
$\square$ Book's pages are, of course, old.
$\square$ Men's coats are cut-rate these days!
$\square$ (') is added at the end of plural nouns which end in "s".
$\square$ Students' ball is in your bag.
$\square$ Boys' car is along the highway of Kabul and Kandahar.

## Syllable



The sound which come out of mouth with a single flow of air is called syllable.

Example:
$\square$ One syllable words
$\square$ Pen
$\square$ Book
$\square$ Cat
$\square$ Two syllable words
$\square$ Pencil
$\square$ Thermos
$\square$ Finger
$\square$ Three syllable words
$\square$ Computer
$\square$ Beautiful
$\square$ Shopkeeper

## There + is

هلته دى / هلته ده

There + is used for both a singular and non-countable noun.

Example:
$\square$ For singular nouns:
$\square$ There is a book on the table.
$\square$ There is an apple in my pocket.
$\square$ There is a pen on the paper.
$\square$ For non-countable nouns:
$\square$ There is water in my glass.
$\square$ There is rice on the floor.
$\square$ Is there butter in the dish?

## There + are

There + are is used for both plural and countable nouns.


Example:
$\square$ For plural nouns:
$\square$ There are students in HELLC.
$\square$ Are there goats in your flock?
$\square$ There are not books.

Note: The above nouns are countable nouns.

## It + is

 هغـه دى / هغـه د هIt + is is used in a time when an adjective comes after it.
هغه ده هغه وخت استعمالببر.ي چب يو صفت وروسته له هغه خخه راشي.
Example:
$\square$ It is red.
$\square$ It is long.
$\square$ It is ready.
$\square$ It is short.
$\square$ It is advantageous.
(What time is it?) is used when we ask about the time and period.

Example:
$\square$ What time is it?
$\square$ It is twelve o-clock.
$\square$ What time is it?
$\square$ It is ten past ten.

> ***

## Past

(Past) is used when the minute hand is in advance the hour hand.
تبر يا بالا هغه وخت استعمالبُبِي چج دقيقه كُر تر ساعت كُ مـخكي وي.

Example:
$\square$ What time is it?
$\square$ It is ten past two o-clock.
$\square$ What time is the match?
$\square \quad$ It is today at nine past five o-clock.

## To

 پاته/ كم(To) is used when the minute hand is behind the hour hand.
پاته يا كم هغه وخت استعمالْبر.ي كوم وخت چج دقيقه كر تر ساعت كر شاته وي.

Example:
$\square$ What time is it?
$\square$ It is seven to nine o-clock.
$\square$ What time is the cricket match of Afghanistan vs. Pakistan?
$\square$ It is at twenty-one to four o-clock.
***

## Quarter

(Quarter) is used when we mean the fourth part of the hour.
پاو هغه وخت استعمالْبر.ي چج زموبٌ: مقصد د ساعت خلورمه برخه وي.

Example:
$\square$ What time is it?
$\square$ It is quarter past nine. (09:15)
$\square$ What time is it?
$\square$ It is quarter to ten. (09:45)

$$
* * *
$$

## Half


(Half) is used when we mean semi of the hour.
نيمايي هغه وخت استعمالببربي چچ زموبٍ. مقصد د ساعت نيما يي وي.

Example:
$\square$ What time is it?
$\square$ It is one and half. (01:30)
$\square$ What time is it?
$\square$ It is half past twelve o-clock. (12:30)

## Phrasal Verbs



Phrasal verbs are those verbs which are formed from a verb and a particle.
عبارتي فعلونه هغه فعلونه دي چپ له يوه فعل او د اضافت له توري يا قيد خخه جورببربي.

Example:
$\square$ I egg my students on for learning English language.
Egg on = persuade
$\square$ She brings on these days all around here.
Bring on = become well-known

Note: The book of phrasal verbs (Phrasal Verbs) translated by Mohibullah "Misal" is very useful; I highly recommend you this book!

## 

## Grade 6

WH-Questions<br>Ordinal Numbers<br>Cardinal Numbers<br>To do Verbs<br>$\square$ Adjective<br>$\square$ Simple Present Tense<br>Main Verb<br>$\square$ Helping Verbs<br>$\square$ Time expressions<br>Simple past Tense<br>Regular Verbs<br>$\square$ Irregular Verbs<br>Present Continuous Tense<br>$\square$ Proper Adjective<br>$\square$ Simple Future Tense<br>Be Going to for Future

## WH-Questions

WH-Questions are used to ask a question, and the question needs information.


Example:
$\square \quad$ What $\quad \square \quad$ What is your name?
$\square$ Where $\square$ Where is my key?
$\square$ When $\square$ When is the match?
$\square \quad$ Who $\quad \square \quad$ Who is your teacher?
$\square$ Why $\quad \square \quad$ Why do you learn English?
$\square$ Which $\square$ Which is your car?
$\square \quad$ Whose $\square \quad$ Whose is that book?

$\square \quad$ Whom $\square \quad$ Whom did give the pen?
$\square$ How $\square \quad$ How is the weather?
***

## Ordinal Numbers

```
عـدودنـ
```



Ordinal numbers are used to show a rank or degree. These numbers are formed by adding "the" after number three (3).

Example:
I. First
II. Second
III. Third
IV. Fourth
V. Fifth
VI. Sixth
VII. Seventh
VIII. Eighth
IX. Ninth
e.g.

1) He has first positon in the class.
2) You were the third guilty that day.
3) It is the sixth edition grammar.
4) He lives on the second avenue.
X. Tenth

## Cardinal Numbers

## اصلي عددونه

Cardinal numbers are used to show quantity and amount.
اصلي عددونه مقدار او اندازه راته نبيي.

Example:

1) One
2) Two
3) Three
4) Four
5) Five
6) Six
7) Seven
8) Eight
e.g.
$\square$ She has one daughter.
$\square$ Human has two ears.
$\square$ There are five gallons in the shop.
$\square$ Can you lend me eight tables?
9) Nine
10) Ten

## To do Verbs

To do verbs are used to show the carrying out ${ }^{1}$ of an action.
د كولو فعلونه د يو عمل اجرا كول ( سرته رسول ) راته نبييي.

Example:
$\square$ Do is used with (I, We, you and they)

- I do not speak English.
- We do not run on the road.
- Do you use it?
- They do not work.
$\square$ Does is used with (He, She and It)
- He does not study at night.
- She does not come on time.
- Does it dig the hole?

[^7]
## Adjective

## صفت / ستاينوم

Adjective is a word which is used to modify a noun or pronoun.
صفت يا ستاينوم هغه كلمه ده چپ د نوم يا ضمير په اره زيات معلومات وركهي.

Example:

## $\square$ Noun

- Himat is clever.
- Halima is small.
- Dog is white.


## $\square$ Pronoun

- $H e$ is clever.
- She is small.
- It is white.


## Simple Present Tense

Simple present tense is used to show an action which happens regularly, habitually; in addition, it shows general fact .
 بيـانولو لپـاره هم استعـمالْبِّبي.
Example:

## $\square$ Regular actions:

- I eat the food.
- We drink water.
$\square$ Habitual actions:
- She smokes.
- They drink cold water.
- He sleeps on the floor.


## $\square$ General fact:

- Sun rises in the east.
- Sun sits in the west.
- Birds fly.
- Sky is blue.
- Night is dark.


## Helping verbs for Simple Present tense:

$\mathbf{D o}=(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{We}$, You, They, and plural nouns $)$
$\square$ I do not like potatoes.
$\square$ Do we play football?
$\square$ They do not come from Ghazni.
$\square$ You do not sleep at seven.
$\square$ Himat and Misal do not eat melon.

Does $=(\mathrm{He}$, She, It, and singular nouns $)$
$\square$ He does not study English.
$\square$ Does she work outside?
$\square$ It does not live in hot weather.
$\square$ Nasibullah does not go to school.

## Formulas for simple present Tense:

Positive: $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$.
Negative: $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{do} /$ does + not $+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$.
Question: Do/ Does $+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
Negative Question: Do/ Does + not + S + V + C + ?
$\square$ I learn Pashto.
$\square$ We do not drink wine.
$\square$ Do you speak Dari?
$\square$ Don't you try in your job?

Note: In positive sentence, we must add (es) at the end of the verb for the subject (he, she, it and singular nouns) if the verb is ended in ( $\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{ss}, \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sh}, \mathrm{x}, \mathrm{z}, \mathrm{o}$ ). If the verb is not ended in the above letters, we must add (s).

Example:

- He fixes a car.
- She watches TV.
- It goes quickly.
- He eats apple.
- Farid speaks Pashto.


## Main Verb



Main verb in a sentence shows action, state, existence or possession of the subject.


Example:

## $\square$ Action:

- He drinks water.
- We work in our garden.
- Wahdatullah eats melon.


## $\square$ State:

- I am a doctor.
- She is tall.
- We are Afghans.


## Existence:

- She is in the class.
- Students are at school.
- I am on the roof.


## $\square$ Possession:

- I have a pen.
- She has two children.
- We have a computer.


## Helping Verb

## مرستندويه فعل

Helping verb is used to help the main verbs in the founding ${ }^{1}$ of tenses.


Example:

- I am reading a book.
- He does not help me.
- They will study something.
- She did not come to the party.


## Time expressions

## د وخت اصطلاحات

Time expressions are used to indicate different kinds of time.

Example:
$\square$ On is used for days:

- I study English on Sunday ${ }^{2}$.
- They go to home on Friday.
- She watches TV on Tuesday.

[^8]$\square$ In is used for the part of the day.

- I do my homework in the evening.
- They wake up in the morning.
- She comes to center in the afternoon.
$\square \mathbf{A t}$ is used for hours.
- The match is at nine o-clock today.
- He went at two o-clock.
- She sleeps at 09:30 pm.


## Simple Past Tense

## ساده تبره زمانه

Simple past tense is used to show an action which is started and fulfilled at a specific time in the past.


وي.
Example:

- I went to school at seven.
- The climbed the tree this morning.
- She studied English in Moqur last year.


## Helping verb of Simple Past Tense:

Did $=(\mathrm{I}$, you, we, they, he, she, it, singular and plural nouns)

- I did not go to cinema.
- She did not kill the cat.
- They did not study well.
- Did you enjoy the party?

Nasibullah did not want to be a doctor.

## شپر.م تو لَّكى

Formula for Simple Past Tense:

| Positive: $\quad \mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V} 2+\mathrm{C}+$. | $\square$ I wrote a letter. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Negative: $\quad \mathrm{S}+\mathrm{did}+\mathrm{not}+\mathrm{V} 1+\mathrm{C}+$. | $\square$ She did not write a letter. |
| Question: | Did $+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V} 1+\mathrm{C}+$ ? |$\quad \square$ Did he write a letter? $\quad$| Negative Question: $\operatorname{Did}+\operatorname{not}+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V} 1+\mathrm{C}+$ ? | $\square$ Didn't I enjoy the party? |
| :--- | :--- |

Note: In positive sentence, the second form of verb must be used!

## Regular Verbs

Regular verbs are used to take ( $\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{ed}$ ) at the end for second and third form.

Example:

- Kill $\square$ killed
- Type $\square$ typed
- Ease $\square$ eased
- Use $\square$ used
- Open $\square$ opened


## Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs are used to change their forms for second and third form not to follow the rule of adding ( $\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{ed}$ ).



Example:

- Writewrote
$\square$ written
- Do


Diddone

- Send $\square$ Sent


## Present Continuous Tense

Present Continuous Tense is used to show an action which is occurring at the moment of speaking or right now.
 لري

Example:

- I am writing a letter.
- She is doing her homework.
- You are reading Maktabi Grammar right now.


## Helping verbs of Present Continuous Tense:

$\square \quad \mathbf{A m}$ is used with (I).

- I am calling Himat at moment.
$\square$ Are is used with (We, You, They and plural nouns).
- We are coming to center.
- You are watching TV.
- They are playing football.
- Himat and Nasib are waiting for Misal.
$\square$ Is is used with (He, She, It, and singular nouns).
- He is going to school.
- She is cooking something.
- It is running on the way to ${ }^{1}$ the mountain.
- Hakimullah is playing cricket.

[^9]
## Formulas for Present Continuous Tense:

## Positive:

$\mathrm{S}+$ (is/am/are) +V -ing $+\mathrm{C}+$.

- I am reading a book.
- He is coming to school.
- We are speaking Portuguese.


## Negative:

$\mathrm{S}+($ is/ am/ are $)+$ not +V -ing $+\mathrm{C}+$.

- You are not watching TV.
- She is not reading a newspaper.
- It is not flying.


## Question:

(Is/Am/are) $+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}$-ing $+\mathrm{C}+$ ?

- Is he using a computer?
- Are they digging ${ }^{1}$ a hole?
- Am I tearing my turban?


## Negative interrogative:

(Is/Am/Are) + not $+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}$-ing $+\mathrm{C}+$ ?

- Isn't she cutting a cake?
- Aren't they driving buses?

Note: At the end of each verb, we had better add (ing) for present continuous tense!

[^10]
## Proper adjective

Proper adjective is an adjective which is derived from a proper noun.
خاص صفت هغهصفت دى چي له خاص نوم خخه اخيستل شوى وي.
Example:
$\square$ Proper noun: It is a noun which is used for a specific person, place or thing.


## Person:

- Hamid
- Hakim
- Ehsan
- Karim
- Dr. Abdul Qayum


## Place:

- Afghanistan
- America
- Ghazni
- Moqur
- Saudi Arabia


## Thing:

- Qur'an
- Bible
$\square$ Proper adjective:
- Afghanistan $\square$ Afghan
- Moqur $\square$ Moquray
- Pakistan $\square$ Pakistani
- New York $\square$ New Yorker

شَرْمٍ تُولكَى

## Simple Future Tense

## ساده راتلونكي زمانه

Simple future tense is used to show an action which will take place in the future time.


Example:

- I will go to school tomorrow.
- They will study English next year.


## Helping verbs of Simple Future Tense:

$\square$ Will and Shall are used with (I, we, you, they, he, she, it ).

- We will develop our Afghanistan.
- They will study Dari language next year.


## Formula for simple future Tense:

## Positive:

$\mathrm{S}+$ will + V + C + .

- I will come there.


## Negative:

$\mathrm{S}+$ will + not + V + C +

- You will not study English.


## Question:

Will/ shall + S + V + C + ?

- Will he run to the shop?


## Negative interrogative:

Will/ shall + not $+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$ ?

## شیر.م توْلَىى

- Won't they use a computer?


## Be + Going to

قصد لرل

Be going to is used for a planned and decided action which will happen in the future and imminent ${ }^{1}$ time.
 كي به پیبْنـه شي.

## Example:

$\square \mathbf{B e}+$ Going to:

## Positive:

$\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{Be}(\mathrm{is} / \mathrm{am} /$ are $)+$ Going to $+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$.

- You are going to buy a car tomorrow.


## Negative:

$\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{Be}($ is/ $\mathrm{am} /$ are $)+$ not + Going to $+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$.

- I am not going to learn English next month.


## Interrogative:

Be (Is/Am/Are) $+\mathrm{S}+$ Going to $+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$ ?

- Is he going to kill the snake in the evening?


## Negative Interrogative:

Be (Is/Am/Are) + not $+\mathrm{S}+$ Going to $+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$ ?

- Aren't they going to cook the meat for dinner?


# د شیبر.م تو لَّي پاى 

[^11]
## Article

```
د تعريف تورى 
```

Article is used to specify a noun.
د تعريف تورى د دي لپـاره استعمالْبִِى چب يو نوم مشخص كهي.

Example:
$\square$ I have a book.
$\square$ She is an engineer.
$\square$ I studied the book last night.
Note: The article is divided into two parts; it will be discussed in the following lines!

## Indefinite Articles

## نامعلومد تعريف توري

Indefinite Articles are used to indicate unknown things.
نامعلوم د تعريف توري هغه دي چپ د نا معلومو شيـانو لپـاره استعمالجبري.

Example:
(a) is used before those nouns which begin with a consonant letter.

$\square$ This is a book.
$\square$ That is a flower.
$\square$ It is a snake.
( an ) is used before those nouns which begin with a vowel letter.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( هدا دار يا واول ) توري سره شروع ( an ) } \\
& \text { كبْبـي. } \\
& \square \text { This is an orange. } \\
& \square \text { That is an egg. } \\
& \square \text { I have an iron. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Definite Article

## معلوم د تعرينف تورى

Definite Article is used to indicate known or specific things and nouns.
معلوم د تعريف تورى د دي لپـاره استعمالبٌبِي چپ يو معلوم شي يا نوم ته اشاره وكهي.

Example:
(The) is the definite article which is used before nouns that begin with both vowel and consonant letters.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بب غبره ) توربو سره شروع شوي وي. } \\
& \square \text { I ate the apple. } \\
& \square \text { I fried the egg. } \\
& \square \text { They bought the car. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Demonstrative Pronouns

اشاروي ضميرونه

Demonstrative pronouns are used to point out something, some person, and someplace.
اشاروي ضميرونه هغه دي چج يو شي، يو شخص او يو خاى ته اشاره كوي.

Example:
(This) is used for near and singular thing.


This is a book.
$\square$ This is a tree.
$\square$ This is a wall.
(That) is used for far and singular thing.


That is a man.
$\square$ That is a bird.
$\square$ That is a pen.
(These) is used for near and plural things.
$\square$ These are books.
$\square$ These are pens.
$\square$ These are ducks.
(Those) is used for far and plural things:
$\square$ Those are bitches.
$\square$ Those are drakes.
$\square$ Those are swarms.

## Singular Noun

```
مفرد نوم
```

Singular noun is used for one thing, one person, one animal and one place.
مفرد نوم هغه دى چب د يو شي، يو شخص، يو حيوان او يو خاى لپـاره استعمالبٌبِي.

Example:
$\square \quad$ A man is on the table.
$\square$ A pen in my pocket.
$\square$ There is a dog on the roof.

## Plural Noun



Plural noun is used for more than one thing, one person, one animal and one place.
جمع نوم هغه دى جپ له يو نه په زياتو اشخاصو ، شيانو، خارويو او خايونو دلات وكهي.

Example:
$\square$ Two books are on the table.
$\square$ Nine pens are in my pockets.
$\square$ There are five dogs.

## Be verbs for state

»"ب؟" فعـلونـه د حالت لِّـاره

Be verbs are used to show state.
بي فعلونه د حالت د بنودلو لپـاره استعمالبٍبִ.

Example:
$\square$ I am a teacher.
$\square \mathrm{He}$ is a nurse.
$\square$ They are tall.

## Be verbs for Existence

»بجب" فعلو نـه د شتـون لِــاره

Be verbs are used to show existence.
بي فعلونه د شتون لپاره استعمالبربي.
Example:
$\square$ I am in the class.
$\square \mathrm{He}$ is at office.
$\square$ They are at school.

## Be verbs as Auxiliary

"بب؟" فعلونه د مرستنندويـه فعلونو پـه حيث

Be verbs are auxiliary verbs in present continuous tense.
بب فعلونه په حال جاري زمانه كي د كومكي فعلونو دنده ترسره كوي.

Example:
$\square$ I am writing a letter right now!

## $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{S}$

ث =س

When the letter "C" is followed by (e, $\mathrm{i}, \mathrm{y}$ ), it sounds as ( S ).
كله چپ د (C ) له توري وروسته (e, i, y ) راشي نو په دي صورت كي (C ) د ( س ) اواز

وركوي.
Example:

| $\square$ | Center |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | City |
| $\square$ | Cylinder |

## $\mathbf{C}=\mathbf{K}$

ث = ك

When the letter "C" is not followed by (e, i, y), it sounds as (K).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كله چجد ( C ) له توري وروسته ( C, i, y ) رانشي نو په دي صورت كي د ( C ) تورى د (ك ) غن. } \\
& \text { وركوي. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example:


## اووم تولَّى

## Possessive Pronouns



Possessive pronouns are used in place of noun and show possession. There are seven possessive pronouns.
ملكي ضميرونه هغه دي چج د نوم پرخاى استعمالِبري او ملكيت بنيي. اووه داني ملكي
ضميرونه شتون لري.

Example:


## Question with Who, Whose, How

د پوبنتلو لهاره zجبليو ايجّ سوالونه

Example:
Who is your brother?
$\square$ Whose car is it?
$\square$ How are you?
$\square \quad$ Who are they?
Whose book was it?
$\square \quad$ How are students?

## There + Be

هلته دى/دي

There $+\mathbf{B e}$ is used when something is existed in an area which is not near to us.

Example:
$\square$ There is a book on the table.
$\square$ There are pens in his pocket.

## Simple Present Tense

ساده حال زمـانه

Simple present tense is used to show an action which happens regularly and habitually; it is used to show general fact.

ساده حال زمانه هغه عملونه را ته بنبيي چي په عادى او عادتي چول پببنبـبربي؛ دا زمانه د حقايقو د ويلو لِّاره هم استعمالْبربي.

Example:
$\square$ Regular actions:
$\square$ I eat the food.
$\square$ We drink water.
$\square$ Habitual actions:
$\square$ She smokes.
$\square$ They drink cold water.
$\square$ He sleeps on the floor.
$\square$ General fact:
$\square \quad$ Sun rises in the east.
$\square$ Sun sets in the west.
$\square$ Birds fly.
$\square$ Sky is blue.
$\square$ Night is dark.

## Helping verbs for Simple Present tense:

Do (I, We, You, They, and plural nouns)I do not like potatoes.
$\square$ Do we play football?
$\square$ They do not come from Ghazni.
$\square$ You do not sleep at seven.
$\square$ Himat and Misal do not eat melon.

Does (He, She, It, and plural nouns)
$\square$ He does not study English.
$\square$ Does she work outside?
$\square$ It does not live in hot weather.
$\square$ Nasibullah does not go to school.

## Formulas for simple present Tense:

Positive: $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$.
Negative: $\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{do} /$ does + not $+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$.
Question: Do/ Does $+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ I learn Pashto.

Negative Question: Do/ Does + not $+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$ ?Don't you try in your job?

Note: In positive sentence, we must add (es) at the end of the verb for the subject (he, she, it and singular nouns) if the verb is ended in ( $\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{ss}, \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sh}, \mathrm{x}, \mathrm{z}, \mathrm{o}$ ). If the verb is not ended in the above letters, we must add (s).

Example:


He fixes a car.
She watches TV.
$\square$ It goes quickly.
$\square$ He eats apple.
$\square$ Farid speaks Pashto.


Preposition is a word which is used to show the relationship between two things.
د اضافت تورى هغه كلمه ده چپ د دوو شيـانو تر منـَ اهيكه ونبيبي.

Example:
$\square$ I am in the class.
$\square$ The book is on the table.
$\square$ The cat is under the table.
$\square$ School is behind the hospital.
$\square$ The chair is beside the table.
$\square$ The tree is in front of the house.
$\square$ The car is near the bus.

## Where + Be

Where + Be is used when we ask about place.

Example:
$\square$ Where is Sanaullah?
$\square \quad$ Where is he going?
$\square$ Where are you from?
$\square$ Where is Ehsanullah?
$\square$ Where is Hamidullah running to?
$\square$ Where are Himat and Farid playing?
$\square$ Where is Wahdat working now?

## Present Continuous Tense

## حال جاري زمانه

Present Continuous Tense is used to show an action which is occurring at the moment of speaking or right now.


Example:I am writing a letter.
$\square$ She is doing her homework.
$\square$ You are reading Maktabi Grammar right now.

Helping verbs of Present Continuous Tense:
$\square \quad \mathbf{A m}$ is used with (I).
$\square$ I am calling Himat at moment.Are is used with (We, You, They and plural nouns).
$\square \quad$ We are coming to center.
$\square$ You are watching TV.
$\square \quad$ They are playing football.
$\square$ Himat and Nasib are waiting for Missal.
$\square$ Is is used with (He, She, It, and singular nouns).
$\square \mathbf{H e}$ is going to school.
$\square$ She is cooking something.
$\square \quad \mathbf{I t}$ is running toward the mountain.
$\square$ Hakimullah is playing cricket.

## Formulas for Present Continuous Tense:

## Positive:

$\mathrm{S}+$ (is/ am/ are) +V -ing + C + .
$\square$ I am reading a book.
$\square$ He is coming to school.
$\square$ We are speaking Portuguese.

## Negative:

$\mathrm{S}+($ is/ am/ are $)+$ not +V -ing $+\mathrm{C}+$.
$\square$ You are not watching TV.
$\square$ She is not reading a newspaper.
$\square$ It is not flying.

## Question:

(Is/ Am/ are) $+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}$-ing $+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Is he using a computer?
$\square$ Are they digging a hole?
$\square$ Am I tearing my turban?

## Negative interrogative:

( $\mathrm{Is} / \mathrm{Am} / \mathrm{Are}$ ) + not $+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}$-ing $+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Isn't she cutting a cake?
$\square$ Aren't they driving buses?

Note: At the end of each verb, we had better add "ing" for present continuous tense!

## WH-Questions for Description

When we are describing something, we can use WH-question.

Example:

| $\square$ | What is the baby like? | He is cute. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | What size are the shoes? | They are small. |
| $\square$ | What color is the car? | It is red. |

## Possessive Noun



Possessive noun is used to show the possession and ownership.
ملكي نوم هغه دى چي ملكيت او مالكيت ونبييي.

Example:
$\square$ This is Ahmad's book.
$\square$ She is Tarim's sister.
$\square$ I am Hamida's friend.

## WH-Questions for describing people

子بليو ايپج سوالونه د خلكو د تشريح كولو لپـاره

We use this when we say how people look.
موبٍ: دا هغه وخت كاروو چپ موبٌ وايو خلك خنكَه بنكاري.

Example:
$\square$ What does Tamil look like? He looks young.
$\square$ What do students look like? They look very gifted ${ }^{1}$.

[^12]
## Have got $=$ have

Have + got is used when we express possession.

Example:
$\square$ I have got two brothers. Or I have two brothers.
$\square$ We have got many apples.
$\square$ They have got six houses.
$\square$ You have got Maktabi Grammar.
$\square$ Himat and Nasib have got bicycles.
$\square$ Farid and Halima have got pens and notebooks.
$\square$ Afghans have got bravery.

## Has got $=$ has

## لر

Has + got is used when we express possession.


Example:
$\square$ He has got a red car. Or he has a red car.
$\square$ She has got a new book.
$\square$ It has got three holes.
$\square$ Misal has got a new computer.
$\square$ Hakim has got an old car.
$\square$ Hamid has got an iron.
$\square$ Jamila has got three children.

اووم تولَّى

## How many

## خو دانب

How many is used to ask about the number and quantity.

Example:
$\square$ How many students are there in the class?
$\square$ How many books are there on the table?
$\square$ How many people are there in the mosque?


How much is used to ask about the amount and non-countable nouns.

Example:
$\square$ How much water is there in the glass?
$\square$ How much rice is there on the floor?
$\square$ How much flour is in the parcel?

اووم تولَّى

## Prepositions of Time

## د داضافت توريد وخت لِّاره

Prepositions of time are used to show when something is fulfilled.


Example:

On for day:
$\square$ I came on Tuesday.
$\square$ You go on Friday.
$\square$ We cook meat on Wednesday.

In for part of day:
$\square$ She wakes up in the morning.
$\square$ He sleeps in the evening.
$\square$ Himat eats lunch in the afternoon.

At for hours:
$\square$ They came at $02: 30 \mathrm{pm}$.
$\square$ She went at 05:52 am today.
$\square$ The bomb exploded at 09:38 am.

او وم تُولگَى

## Countable Nouns

## شمبرونكي نومونه

Countable nouns are those which can be counted.


Example:

| $\square$ | Book | $\square$ | books |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | Pen | $\square$ | Pens |
| $\square$ | Man | $\square$ | men |
| $\square$ | Goose | $\square$ | Geese |
| $\square$ | Louse | $\square$ | lice |
| $\square$ | Sheep | $\square$ | sheep |
| $\square$ | Wife | $\square$ | wives |
| $\square$ | Calf | $\square$ | Calves |

***

## Uncountable Nouns

## نه شمبرونكي نومونه

Uncountable nouns are those which cannot be counted.
نه شمبرونكي نومونه هغه دي چج نه كنْل كبربي.

Example:

| $\square$ | Water $\quad \square$ | water | $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| waters |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Rice | $\square$ | Rice |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | rices |  |
| $\square$ | Milk | $\square$ | Milk |
| $\square$ | Money | $\square$ | money |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | Snow | $\square$ | snow |
| $\square$ | Oil | $\square$ | Oil |

## Quantifiers

## مقدار معلوموونكي

Quantifiers are used to show a quantity.
مقدار معلوموونكي د دي لپـاره استعمالْبربي چپ اندازه او كميت ونبيبي.

Example:
Some in positive sentences:
$\square$ I have some books.
$\square$ She has some oranges.
$\square$ There is some water.

Any in negative and interrogative sentences:
$\square$ There are not any students in my class.
$\square$ Have you any pens? Means = Do you have any pens?
$\square$ I do not have any money.

## Adverbs of Frequency

مـكرر قـيـلدونـه / د تـكرار قـيـلوونـه

Adverbs of frequency are used to show the repetition of an action in simple present tense.

Example:
always

| alwally | Often | sometimes | Rarely | Seldom | Never |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

$\square$ I always speak aloud.
$\square \quad$ She usually goes to school.
$\square$ They sometimes (sometime) study English.
***

## Be + Adverbs of Frequency

## له بب فعلونو سره مكرر قيدونه

Adverbs of frequency can be used with be (is, am, are) verbs.
مكرر قيدونه د بي ( ايز ، ايم، ار ) سره استعمالبدلاى شي.

Example:
$\square$ I am always on time.
$\square$ You are usually late.
$\square \quad$ They are sometimes in time.

## داووم تو لَكي پیى

اووم تولَكى
(مكتبيگرامر

## Grade 8

$\square$ Can for ability
$\square$ Gerund
$\square$ Long "u" sound
$\square$ The "e" is silent
$\square$ Paragraph
$\square$ Adverb
$\square$ Preposition
$\square$ Yes/ No Question
$\square$ Present Continuous Tense
$\square$ Simple Past Tense
$\square$ Regular Verbs
$\square$ Irregular Verbs
$\square$ WH-Questions with Simple Past Tense
$\square$ Past Tense of "Be"
$\square$ A Graph for "Be"
$\square$ WH-Questions with "Be"
$\square$ Subject Pronouns + Be
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$\square$ WH-Questions with Simple Present Tense
Prepositions of Place
$\square$ Imperative Sentence
$\square$ Negative Imperative Sentence
$\square$ Positive Imperative Sentence
$\square$ Object
$\square$ Direct Object
$\square$ Indirect Object
$\square$ Object Pronouns
$\square$ Should of Advice \& Guidance
$\square$ Equality as ...... as
$\square$ Comparative Degree of Adjective
$\square$ Superlative Degree of Adjective
$\square$ Regular Adjectives
$\square$ Irregular Adjectives
$\square$ Question with How + Adjective
$\square$ No + Gerund
$\square$ Have to for Strong Advice
$\square$ Can for Permission
$\square$ Modal Auxiliary Verbs (Had better, Must, Should, Can)

## اتم تولكَى

## Can for Ability

## كن د توانيي لبپاره

Can is used to show present's time ability.
كن د دي لپٍاره كارول كبִ.ي چپ د موجوده وخت توانايي او طاقت وبنيي.

Example:
$\square$ I can lift five kilo stone.
$\square$ You can learn English Grammar.
$\square$ They can read and write Pashto.
$\square$ She can play piano.

## Gerund

## د مصدر نوم

The "ing" form of verb is called gerund which functions as noun and adjective.
د »آى اين جي" لرونكي فعل ته د مصدر نوم ويل كبְبي چپ د نوم او ستاينوم دنده په غاره لري.

## Example:

As noun:Watering is not hard for me.Drinking is requisite of life.
$\square$ Reading is useful for information.

## As adjective:

$\square$ Reading book is hard for my classmates.
$\square$ Swimming pool is over there, my dear!
$\square$ Climbing mountain is popular around here.

## Long "u" sound

و > يـو <اوبود اواز

When (u) is followed by another vowel, this time, it (u) has long sound.

EXAMPLE:
$\square$ Glue
$\square$ Square
$\square$ Fuel

## The " e " is silent

$$
\text { " } \text { « «اكن ده }
$$

When a vowel + consonant $+e$ come together, the vowel has long sound and the " $e$ " is silent.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "er ساكن ده. }
\end{aligned}
$$

EXAMPLE:

## Paragraph

A group of sentences about a single and one matter is called paragraph.

## Example:

Introduction

I would like to introduce myself. My name is Hakim. I am from Moqur district, Ghazni province. I am in grade nine (9). I have five brothers. Two of them are teachers; two of them are students, and one of them is toddler. I can speak Pashto language. I like to play cricket. My favorite team is Afghanistan's national team. In simple words, I introduced myself.

## اتم هُولَكَى

## Adverb

## قـيـد

Adverb is a word which is used to modify an adjective, verb, whole sentence and another adverb.

## EXAMPLE:

## Adverb with adjective:

He is very tall.
$\square$ She is extremely thirsty.
$\square$ It is too hard.

Adverb with verb:
$\square$ He drives fast.
$\square$ She walks quickly.
$\square$ They drink badly.

Adverb with whole sentence:
$\square$ Luckily, I felt safe there.
$\square$ Safely, they escaped from the burnt building.
$\square$ Generally, we want vote him.

Adverb with another adverb:
$\square$ He drives very fast.
$\square$ She walks so quickly.
$\square$ They drink really badly.

## اتم تولكَى

## Preposition

## د اضافت تورى

Preposition is a word which is used to show relationship and correlation between two things.
د اضافت تورى هغه كلمه ده چپ د دوو شيـانو ترمنئ اريكه او ارتباط و بنييي.

Example:
$\square$ You are in the class.
(you and class)
$\square$ She is at school.
$\square \quad$ They are under the tree.
$\square$ The dog is beside the cat.
$\square$ The mouse is near the cat.
$\square$ Your book is in front of your face.
$\square$ Your spinal cord is behind your chest.

## Yes/ No Questions

د هو / نه سوالونه
Yes/ No questions are asked by auxiliary verbs and answered with "Yes/ No".

Example:

| $\square$ | Are you a student? | Yes, I am. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | Is she Hamida? | No, she is not. |
| $\square$ | Can you help me? | Yes, I can. |
| $\square$ | Should I sleep at seven? | No, you should not. |
| $\square$ | Are you Afghan? | Yes, I am. |
| $\square$ | Am I Sisal? | Yes, you are. |
| $\square$ | Will you come? | No, I will not. |
| $\square$ | Did he win the match? | Yes, he did? |
| $\square$ | Do you like Maktabi Grammar? <br> $\square$ | Does he learn English? I do. |

## Present Continuous Tense



Present Continuous Tense is used to show an action which is happening at the moment of speaking.
حال جاري زمانه هغه عمل تشريح كوي چج د خبرو كولو په وخت كب په جريان كي وي.

Example:
$\square$ I am typing present continuous tense right now.
$\square$ You are studying it now.
$\square$ They are coming here now.

Note: You can see present continuous tense with supplementary details in Grade 7!

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***
```


## Simple Past Tense

ساده تتبره زمـانـه

Simple past tense is used to show an action which is started and completed at a specific time in the past.
ساده تبره زمانه هغه عمل تشريح كوي چج په تبر معلو وخت ك؟ شرو ش شوى او پاى ته رسبدلى وي.

EXAMPLE:
I killed a snake last year.
You woke up this morning.
You bought Maktabi Grammar yesterday.

Note: You can see simple past tense with further details in Grade 6!

## Regular Verbs

Regular verbs are those which take ( $\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{ed}$ ) at the end for past and past participle form.

EXAMPLE: Care changes to cared

## Irregular Verbs

## قاعده فعلونه

Irregular verbs are those which do not accept the rule of adding (d /ed) but changes its form.


EXAMPLE:


You can find the third form of
these irregular verbs as well!

Note: For more "Irregular Verbs", you can find and buy the book by the name of " 600 Irregular Verbs"!

## WH-Question with Simple Past Tense

د ساده تبرب زماني سره zبليو ايجّ سوالونه

We can use WH-questions with simple past tense in the following way:

Example:
$\mathbf{W H}+\mathbf{d i d}+\mathbf{S}+\mathbf{v 1}+$ ?
$\square$ What did you eat?
$\square$ Where did you go?
$\square \quad$ When did you come?
$\square$ How did you do?
$\square$ Who did you help?
$\square \quad$ Whom did you help?
$\square$ Why did you sleep?

## اتم تولكَى

## Past Tense of "Be"

## د » بي " تبر حالت

Past tense of "Be" is used to show where something existed and how appeared.
د » بب " تبره زمانه دا راته نبيي چب يو شي چبري شتون درلود او خنكَه بنكاربدو .

Example:
Was is used with (I, he, she, it and singular nouns):
$\square$ I was in Kabul.
$\square$ He was at office.
$\square$ She was in the kitchen.
$\square$ It was in a cave.

Were is used with (You, We, They and plural nouns):
$\square$ You were in Pakistan.
$\square$ They were happy.
$\square$ We were children.
$\square$ Karim and Habib were classmates.

## A graph of "Be" Verbs

> د » "بي " فعلونو يوه بنه


## WH-Questions with "Be"

د 》بي " سره دبليو ايجِ سوالونه

Example:
$\square$ Where was he?
$\square$ Who was she?
$\square$ What was it?
$\square$ Who were interviewers?

## Subject Pronouns + Be

فاعلي ضميرونه + بب


اتم تولكَى
(مكتبيكرامر)

| It |  | It is a pen. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

***

## Contraction of "Be"

د 》 >بي " لنلهه بنْه

| I'm | I'm not a banker. |
| :--- | :--- |
| We're | We're not Pakistanis. |
| You're | You're a student. |
| They're | They're scholars. |
| He's | He's a mechanic. |
| She's | She's a nurse. |
| It's | It's a computer. |

## Adverbs of Frequency

د تكرار قيدونه

Adverbs of frequency show the repetition and reappearance of an action.
د تكرار قيدونهد يو عمل بيا بيا پبنبنبدنه او اظهار بنييي.
Example:


## اتم تولَّى

## $\square$ Look at the table chart and read the sentences carefully!

$\square$ I always have breakfast at nine.
$\square$ She usually goes to school.
$\square$ I often study grammar books.
$\square$ They sometimes go to town.
$\square$ You seldom have bath.
$\square$ He rarely comes to my home.
$\square$ Muslims never drink wine.

## WH-Questions with Simple Present Tense

د ساده حال زمانب سره هبليو ايـج سوالونه

In the following way, we can use WH-questions with simple present tense:
په لالدي طرز سره موب: كولای شو چي » هابليو ايجّ " سوالونه له ساده حال زماني سره استعمال كهو.

## EXAMPLE:

$\square \quad$ What does your father do?
$\square \quad$ What do your brothers do?
$\square \quad$ Where do you work?
$\square$ When do you have lunch?
$\square$ How do you learn English?
$\square$ Why do you learn English?
$\square$ Who do you help?
(Who is used to ask about subject)
$\square$ Whom do you help? (Whom is used to ask about object)

## Prepositions of place

## د مكان / خاى د اضافت توري

Prepositions of place show us the place and domicile.
د خاىى د اضافت توري موبٍ ته د مكان او خاى لاربنوونه كوي.

Example:
$\square$ I am on Park Road.
$\square$ She is past the home.

## اتم تولگّى

$\square \quad$ Cat is under the tree.
$\square$ Maktabi Grammar is in front of you.

## Imperative Sentence

## امريه جمله

Imperative sentence is used to show order, command and instruction.
امريه جمله د دب لپپ Jo كارول كبربي چپ فرمان، حُكم او لاربنوونه وبنييي.

Example:
$\square$ Go quickly.
$\square$ Do not search it.
$\square$ Turn left; there is your book.

## Negative Imperative Sentence

## منفي امريه جمله

Negative imperative sentence is used to order not to do something.
منفي امريه جمله د دب لپـاره استعمالْبربي چب امر وكهي چي يو شى و نكهو.

EXAMPLE:
$\square$ Don't (do not) drink water.
$\square$ Don't close the door.
$\square$ Don't go quickly.

## Positive Imperative Sentence

## مثبتـه امريه جمله

Positive imperative sentence is used to order to do something.

Example:
$\square$ Write your name.
$\square$ Clean the blackboard.
$\square$ Drive your car slowly.

## Object

## اتم تولَّى

Object is a word which receives the action of the subject in a sentence.
مفعول هغه شى دى چج د غونلدلب د فاعل عمل ورباندي ترسره كبربي.

## Example:

$\square$ I send a letter.
$\square$ You pull a car.
$\square \quad$ They study a book.

## Direct Object



Direct object is used to receive the action of the subject directly.
مستقيم مفعول هغه دى چج د فاعل كهنه مستقيماً پري اجرا كبربي.

Example:
$\square$ I sent a letter.
$\square$ You gave an apple.
$\square$ Teacher asked a question.

## Indirect Object

## غيري مستقيم مفعول

Indirect object is used to receive the action of the subject indirectly.

EXAMPLE:
I sent a letter to Missal.
You gave an apple to him.
Teacher asked a question of Nadim.

## Object Pronouns

## اتم تُولَىى



Object pronouns are used in lieu of object in the sentence.


Example:

| Object Pronouns | You helped me. Example |
| :--- | :--- |
| Me | They invited us. |
| Us | I called you. |
| You | We saw them. |
| Them | He requested her. |
| Her | I drove him. |
| Him | The cat killed it. |
| It | $\quad$ |

## Should for Advice \& Guidance

## بـا يـل د مـثـوري لِّـاره

When we advise to someone, we use should.
كله چچ موب̣: چاته مشوره وركوو له » شوه « خخه كار اخلو.

Example:
$\square$ You should buy this car.
$\square$ They should eat healthy food.
$\square \quad$ She should wash her hair three times a week.

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                                    ***
```


## Equality as

 as

When we describe the similarity and equality, we put the adjective between as.......as.
كله چب مو!: يو شان والى او مساوي والى بيـانوو؛ نو موب: صفت د از ......... از كلمو تر منحَ بִدو .

## Example:

$\square \quad$ Ahmad is as tall as Karim.
$\square \quad$ Kabul is as cold as Ghazni.
$\square$ Typing is as easy as cake eating.

## Comparative Degree of Adjective

In this degree of adjective, we compare two things.
د صفت په دب درجه كي موبٌ دوه شيـان سره پرتله كوو .

## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ Karim is taller than Ahmad.
$\square$ Hikmat is more intelligent than M. Yusuf.
$\square$ Computer is heavier than mobile.
$\square$ If adjective is one and two and syllables, we add (er) at the end of it and (than) after adjective for comparative degree:
$\square$ Halima is shorter than Najiba.
$\square$ Khan is uglier than Jamal.
$\square$ If adjective has more than two syllables, we add (more) before adjective and (than) after adjective:
$\square$ Kabul is more beautiful than Paktika.
$\square$ He is more intelligent than her.

> ***

## Superlative Degree of Adjective

## د صفت عالّي درجه

In superlative degree of adjective, we can compare one thing, one person, one place, one animal or one idea with a group of things, people, places, animals and ideas.

## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ Himat is the cleverest child in our family.
$\square \mathrm{Mr}$. Abdul Qadus Karimi is the most profound instructor at Paktika University.

## اتم هُولَكَى

$\square$ If the adjective has one or two syllables, we add (the) before the adjective and (est) at the end of adjective.
$\square$ It is the heaviest ball in this shop.
$\square$ Nasib is the tallest student in his class.
$\square$ If the adjective has more than two syllables, we add (the + most) before the adjective for superlative form of adjective.
$\square$ Kabul is the most beautiful place in Afghanistan.
$\square$ Shamsullah Zaland is the most intelligent lecturer in Moqur district.

## Regular Adjective

## قـاعده وال صفت

Regular adjective has a special rule for comparative and superlative form to be changed.


Example:
$\square$ For comparative form we add (er):

$\square$ Short $\square$ shorter
$\square$ Clever $\square$ cleverer
$\square$ For superlative form we add (est):
$\square$ Tall $\square$ tallest
$\square$ Short $\square$ shortest
$\square$ Clever $\square$ cleverest

## Irregular Adjective

Irregular adjective has no special rule for comparative and superlative form, but it changes its form.

## اتم تولَّى

بب قاعدهصفت هغه دى چجي د مقايسوي او عالي درجب تهد بدلون لپّاره كومه خاصه لاره نلري بلكي خپل شكل ته تغير وركوي.

## Example:

$\square$ For comparative form:
$\square$ Good $\square$ better
$\square$ Bad $\square$ worse
$\square$ For superlative form:
$\square$ Good $\square$ the best
$\square$ Bad $\square$ the worst

## Question with How + Adjective

خومره + صفت سره سوالونه

When we mean to acquire information about the adjectival aspect of something, we can use how + adjective.


## ExAMPLE:

$\square$ How wide is this sea?
$\square$ How long is this track?
$\square$ How high was that wall?
$\square$ How deep is this well?
$\square$ How easy is the test?
$\square$ How cheap is that hat?
$\square$ How useful is Maktabi Grammar?

## No + Gerund

نه + مصدر

No + Gerund can be used for request and as an instruction.
نه + مصدر د غوبنتنني او لاربنبوونب لپـاره استعمالبٍداى شي.

Example:

## اتم تولحَى

$\square$ No smoking.
$\square$ No stopping.
$\square$ No shouting.
$\square$ No sleeping.
$\square$ No waiting.

## Have to for Strong Advice

## بايد د غنبتلـي مشوری لڭاره

When we give a strong advice to someone regarding something, we can use "have to" for it.
كله چج مو!ٌ يو چاته د يو شي په ازه قوي او غنبتلب مشوره وركوو؛ موبٌ له » بايد « خخه كار اخيستلى شو.

## Example:

$\square$ You have to learn English.
$\square$ They have to drive slowly.
$\square$ She has to come on time.
$\square$ We have to speak a lot.
$\square$ They have to strengthen their decisions.

Note: For subject (he, she, it and singular nouns, we use (has to) in place of (have to)!

## Can for Permission



When we take permission from someone, it is possible to use (can) for it.

EXAMPLE:

| $\square$ | Can I go out, please? |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | Can I help you? |
| $\square$ | Can I have a pen, please? |
| $\square$ | Can he drive your car? |
| $\square$ | Can they come to our party? |
| $\square$ | Can I come at seven (07:00 am) after today? |
| $\square$ | Can she go with me, pool? |

## Modal Auxiliary Verbs

## نمونه يي كومكي فعلونه

Modal auxiliary verbs cannot be changed when the subject changes; they have specific usages which will be discussed with more details in upper grades.



## ExAMPLE:

(Had better, Must, Should, Can ...)
$\square \quad$ You had better go to the center.
$\square$ They had better not participate in our ceremony.
$\square$ They must bring that computer.
$\square$ You should learn grammar if you want to be an English speaker.
$\square$ They can drive a car from Kandahar through Moqur to Kabul.
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اتم تو لكَى
داتم تولَّي بإى

## Grade 9

$\square$ Will for Future
$\square \quad \mathrm{Be}+$ Going to for Future
$\square$ Present Continuous Tense for Future
$\square$ Suggestion with Why
$\square$ Accepting something
$\square$ Refusing something
$\square$ First Conditional
$\square$ Second Conditional
$\square$ Verb + infinitive
$\square \mathrm{V}+\mathrm{O}+$ Infinitive
$\square$ Stative Verbs
$\square$ Present Perfect Tense
$\square$ For and Since with Present Perfect Tense
$\square$ Adverbial
$\square$ Sequence Adverbs
$\square$ Gerund
$\square$ By + Gerund
$\square$ Relative Clause
$\square$ Should and Would for Polite Request
$\square$ Subordinating Conjunctions
$\square$ Request with Modal Verbs
$\square$ Invitation with Modal Verbs
$\square$ Reported Speech with (Auxiliary)
$\square$ Reported Speech with (WH)
$\square$ Reported Speech with (Modal Verbs)
$\square$ Reported Speech with (Tenses)
$\square$ Reported Speech with (Command)
$\square$ Reported Speech with (Request)
$\square$ Words end in ( y and $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{e})$ )
$\square$ Time expressions for Reported speech
$\square$ Reporting Verbs (ask, tell, order)

## نهم تيولكَى

## Will for Future



We can use (will) for instant plan and prediction.
موبٌ: كولای شو » ويل « د سمدستي پلان او وراندوينب لِـاره استعمال كهو.

## Example:

$\square$ I will help you.
$\square \quad$ They will carry it for you.
$\square$ It will rain tomorrow.
***

## Be + Going to

بب + قصد لرل
$\mathrm{Be}+$ Going to can be used for a planned and decided action which will take place in the future time.


## Example:

I am going to come tomorrow.
You are going to cook meat for dinner.
He is going to deliver speech in the program.
She is not going to marry Habib.
Are they going to do their homework tonight?

Note: In negative sentence, we add (not) after (Be (is, am, are)), and in question sentence, we convert the subject and (Be (is, am, are)). Pay attention to above examples sensibly.

## نهم تولَّى

## Present Continuous Tense for Future

حال جاري زمانهد راحـي وخت لیّاره

An action which we decided and planned can be expressed in present continuous tense that happens in the future time.
 تشريح كولاى شو.

## Example:

I am cooking meat tonight.
$\square$ They are going to Kabul tomorrow.
$\square$ She is coming to my home next week.
$\square$ Hamid is buying a computer next month.
$\square$ They are climbing that mountain tomorrow.
$\square \quad$ Khan is doing his homework one hour after.

## Suggestion with Why

no 》 ولي 《سره نظريه يا مشوره

When we suggest concerning something to someone, we can use (why) for it.

Example:
$\square$ Why don't we study English?
$\square$ Why don't they participate in our program?
$\square$ Why don't we go to Ghazni and Jalal Abd?
$\square$ Why don't we take computer class this winter?
$\square$ Why don't you drive my car?
$\square$ Why doesn't she have haircut?
$\square \quad$ What about drinking a cup of tea?
$\square$ How about reading an interesting book? $\longrightarrow$ These are also used for suggestion!

## نهم تيولكَى

## Accepting something

## يو خه منل

When we accept something, we can use these expressions:
كله چپ موبٌ يو شى قبلوو موبٌ: همدا اصطلاحات كارولى شو:

Example:

Will you come to my party?
What about a cup of coffee?
I want to take an English class?

That is right.
I would love to.
That is a good idea.

## Refusing something

يو خه نه منل (ردول )
When we do not accept something, we can use these expressions:
كله چج مو!! يو شى نه قبلوو موب: همدا اصطلاحات كارولى شو:

Example:

Will you come to my party?
What about a cup of coffee?
Why don't we take an English class?

That is great, but I am very busy.
I would love to, but I have an appointment.
I am sorry.

## نهم تولكَى

## First Conditional

لومرى شرطيه

We use first conditional when the condition is in simple present tense and the result is in simple future tense.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { زمانه كي وي. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Example:

If it rains, I will stay home.
If you come, I will welcome you.
If they win, they will laugh loudly.

## Second Conditional

## دو ديـهـه شرطيه

We use second conditional when the condition is in simple past and the result is in (S+would+V1).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { موبٌ دويمه شرطيه د دي لپـاره استعمالوو چِ حالت په ساده تبره زمانه كي وي او نتتبجه يپ پٍ ( فاعل + } \\
& \text { ووهج + فعل ) كي وي. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Example:

If I had money, I would buy a car.
If you went Ghazni, you would see many shrines.
If she married me, she would stay with me.

## Verb + Infinitive

## فعل + مصدر

This infinitive is preceded by some verbs which are written below:
دا خو فعلونه تر مصدر مخكب لبڭل كبربي.

Example:Promise
$\square$ Plan
$\square$ Agree
$\square$ Decide
$\square$ The government promises to stop smoking in public areas.
$\square$ The students plan to picnic in the mountain this week.
$\square \quad$ You agree to use your computer, don't you?
$\square$ She decided to drive from Kabul to Kandahar.

## V + O + Infinitive

فعل + مفعول + مصدر

According to this formula, we can use the object after the verb and before the infinitive.
د د ي فارمول په اساس موبٌ: كولاى شو چپ مفعول تر فعل وروسته او تر مصدر مخككي و كاروو.

## Example:

$\square$ Plan
$\square$ Agree
ask
$\square$ The government promises the people to stop smoking in public areas.
$\square$ The students plan a trip to go to a mountain this week.
$\square$ You agree with Hamid to use his computer, don't you?
$\square$ She asked me not to drive his car.

## Stative Verbs

## د حالت فعلونه

Stative verbs do not force our body to move; they do not show any movement during their performing as well.
د حالت فعلونه هغه دي چي زموبٍ وجود حركت كولو ته نه از كوي؛ دهغوى د ترسره كولو په وخت كي هغوى هيخ كوم خوخبنتت نه رامنـئ كوي.

## Example:

$\square$ I like apple.
$\square$ She loves me.
$\square$ They want money.
$\square$ You prefer my idea.
$\square$ I enjoy watching TV.
$\square \quad$ The manger sees a train every morning.

## Present Perfect Tense

## حال بشتيه زمانه

Present perfect tense can be used into two ways:
حال بشتهره زمانه په دوو چولونو سره استعمالبداى شي:

Example:

1) When for and since are not used with its sentences, it shows an action which started and completed at an unspecific time in the past.


$\square \quad$ I have gone to Kabul.
$\square$ They have studied English in Paktika.
$\square$ She has swum in this pool.
$\square$ Hakim has graduated form Sikacha-Wa-Nawruzi high school.

## نهم تو لَكَى

2) When for and since are used with its sentences, it shows an action which started at a specific time in the past and continued till now and may go on to the future.
وختَ ته وغـُّبربي.
$\square$ I have studied English since 1999.
$\square$ They have gone to Herat for two months.
$\square$ She has done this job for three years.
$\square$ We have lived in Moqur since 2001.

## For and Since with Present Perfect Tense


(1) For is used when we say the duration of the action. (2) Since is used when we say the starting point of an action.





## Example:

$\square$ I have studied English since yesterday.2
$\square \quad$ They have driven this car since last year. 2
$\square$ She has had that computer since 2001.
$\square$ You have gone to Ghazni since last week. 2
$\square$ You have gone to Herat for one month.
$\square$ She has been a teacher for five years.
1
$\square$ He has had a car for one year. 1

## نهم تِولكَى

## Adverbial

> قيد / قيـدي

Adverbial is a group of words which functions as an adverb.
قيد / قيدي د كلمو يو تولكَه ده چپ په كّهِ سره د قيد دنده ترسره كوي.

Example:
$\square$ I went to Kabul two days ago.
$\square$ They came last year.
$\square$ We studied Pashto subject the year before last year.

## Sequence Adverbs



Sequence adverbs are used when we describe something what happens first and what after it.
 خخه شى پسي پبُبنبـبر.

## Example:

## Read prudently this small story!

In the morning, first, I wake up at 05:30 am. Second, I take ablution and go to mosque for praying. Third, I return from mosque to home for breakfast. Fourth, I take my books and chapters and move toward of the center. Fifth, I listen to the teacher carefully and what he says I pay a close attention to it. Finally, I return to ' home and have lunch with my sweet brothers, Himat and Nasib.

## نهم تولَّى

## Gerund



The (ing) form of verb is called gerund which function as noun and adjective.
د » ای إن جیى " لرونكي فعل ته مصدري نوم ويل كبربي چج د نوم او ستا ينوم دنده ترسره كوي.

Example:
$\square$ As noun: When the gerund is used instead of subject, it functions as a noun:Playing is useful for health.
$\square$
Running is also helpful for health.
$\square$ As an Adjective: When the gerund is used before noun, it functions as an adjective.


Playing cards are forbidden in Islam.
Driving license is a requirement.

## By + Gerund



By + Gerund is used when we do something by its help.
په واسطه + مصدري نوم هغه وخت استعمالوو چج د يو شي په مرسته يو كار سرته رسوو .

Example:How can I light the lamp?
By pressing the red button, you can do it.
$\square$ How can you improve your vocabulary?
By reading a lot.
$\square$ How can they reach to Kandahar?
By driving carefully.
$\square$ How can I inform them?
By sending a text message.
How can she come here?
By renting a car.
$\square$ How can you win the match?
By playing wisely.
By studying hard.

## نهم تيولكَى

## Relative Clause

Relative clause is used to give some more information about a noun.

Example:
$\square$ The student who is in first class is my brother.
$\square$ The book which has 200 pages is written by Jamal.
$\square$ The center where students learn English is around here.
$\square$ The computer that has a broken screen is yours.

Note: The italic words are clause markers.

## Should and Would for Polite Request



When someone expects us of a polite request, we can use (would or should).
 استفاده وكرو.
$\square$ Would you give me an apple?
$\square$ Would she come to the program?
$\square$ Should he speak us Pashto?
$\square$ Should they cook meat for us for the dinner?
$\square$ Would we have a steak for the lunch?
$\square \quad$ Would she come on time after today?
$\square$ Should you give me your computer for an hour?

## Subordinating Conjunctions

## فرعي 3 ربط توري

Subordinating conjunctions are used to introduce a subordinate clause.
فرعي د ربط توري د دي لپا ره استعمالبِبِي چپ يوه فرعي فقره راته معرفي كري.

Example:
$\square$ I came here when Ahmad was not inside.
$\square$ I didn't arrive on time because I had an accident.
$\square$ She ran while I was walking.
$\square$ I booked a room here before he arrived.
$\square$ They washed their clothes after they got dirty them.

## Modal Auxiliary Verbs for Request

## نمونه يب كومكي فعلونه د غونتتني لـياره

When we request to someone about something, we can use "Modal Auxiliary Verbs" for it.
 فعلونو « خخْه استفاده وكرو.

## Example:



Can I open the door, please?
$\square$ Could you lend me your pencil for a moment?
$\square$ Would I have the menu, please?
$\square$ May I carry it for you, please?
$\square$ Might they help us?
$\square$ Should we watch news at seven (07:00 pm)?

## Invitation with Modal Verbs

## بلنه په نمونه يـ فعلونو سره

We can use modal verbs for invitation.
موبٌ كولای شو چپ نمونه يي فعلونه د دعوت لپاره استعمال كهو.

Example:
$\square \quad$ Could you come to our party tomorrow?
$\square$ Would you like to be in my graduation ceremony?
$\square \quad$ Could they come to his birthday?

## Reported Speech with (Auxiliaries)



In reported speech, we can change the main verb of simple present tense into simple past tense, and we use if/ whether instead of auxiliaries.

## Example:

$\square$ Direct speech:
$\square$ He said, "Are you a student?"
$\square$ She said, "Do they study English?"
$\square$ They told us, "Does he go to school?"
$\square$ Indirect speech:
$\square$ He wanted to know if/ whether I was a student.
$\square$ She asked if/ whether they studied English.
$\square$ They told us if/ whether he went to school.

## نهم تولگَى

## Reported speech with (WH Questions)



In reported speech, we can change the present continuous tense into the past continuous tense, but WH-questions are not changed.


Example:

## Direct speech:

$\square$ Hamid said, "When are you coming back to Moqur?"
$\square$ Jamil told me, "What is he doing in the garden?"
$\square$ Hakim said, "Where are they going?"
$\square$ Nasib said, "Why are you sitting by the window?"
$\square$ She said, "How is he bringing the books?"
$\square$ He said, "What are we digging?"
$\square$ Indirect speech:
$\square$ Hamid wanted to know when I was coming back to Moqur.
$\square$ Jamil told me what he was doing in the garden.
$\square$ Hakim asked where they were going.
$\square$ Nasib asked why I was sitting by the window.
$\square$ She wanted to know how he was bringing the books.
$\square$ He asked what we were digging.

## نهم تولكَى

## Reported speech with (Modal Verbs)

## نقلي خبري په نمونه يي فعلونه سره

In reported speech, we can remove the modal verbs.
پَ نقلب خبرو كي موبٍ: كولاى شو چپ نمونه يي فعلونه له منحَه يوسو .

Example:
$\square$ Direct speech:He said, "May I go out?"
$\square$ He said, "Can I open the door?"
$\square$ He told me, "Will I escape today?"
$\square$ Indirect speech:
$\square \quad$ He asked me to go out.
$\square$ He wanted me to open the door.
$\square$ He told me to escape that day.

## Reported speech with (Tenses)



In reported speech, we can change the simple present tense into simple past tense.
په نقلي خبرو كب موبٍ: كولاى شو چج ساده حال زمانه په ساده تبره زمانه بدله كرو .

Example:

## Direct speech:

$\square$ He said, "I work for a factory."

## Indirect speech:

$\square$ He said (that) he worked for a factory.

## A table chart for changing direct speech into indirect speech:

| Tense | Direct Tense | T0 | Indirect Tense |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simple tense | He said, "I study English." | Simple past | He said that he studied English |
| Present continuous tense | He said, "I am teaching English." | Past <br> Continuous Tense | He said that he was teaching English. |
| Present <br> Perfect | He said, "I have driven a car." | Past Perfect Tense | He said that he had driven a car. |
| Simple Future | He said, "I will paint it." | Would | He said that he would paint it. |
| Simple past tense | He said, "I studied Pashto." | Past Perfect | He said that he had studied Pashto. |
| Past Continuous Tense | He said, "I was using a computer." | Past Perfect continuous Tense | He said that he had been using computer. |
| Past Perfect Tense | He said, "I had painted the room." | Past Perfect Tense | He said that he had painted the room. |
| Present Perfect Continuous Tense | He said, "I have been working." | Past Perfect Continuous Tense | He said that he had been working. |
| Past Perfect Continuous Tense | He said, "I had been working." | Past Perfect Continuous Tense | He said that he had been working. |
| Future continuous Tense | He said, "I will be running." | Would be | He said that he would be running. |
| Future <br> Perfect <br> Tense | He said, "I will have painted it." | Would have | He said that he would have painted it. |
| Future Perfect Continuous Tense | He said, "I will have been painting it." | Would have been | He said that he would have been painting it. |

## نهم تولكَى

## Reported speech with (command)

## نقلي خبري په امر سره

In reported speech, we can use the command in the following way:
په نقلي خبرو كب موبٌ: كولاى شو چپ د امر لپـاره له لاثدب بְبلكو خخه كار واخلو:

Example:

## $\square$ Direct speech

He said, "Open the door."$\square$ She said, "Don't watch TV!"
$\square$ They told us, "Come on time."
$\square$ Indirect speech:
$\square$ He asked me to open the door.
$\square$ She wanted me not to watch TV.
$\square$ They told us to come on time.

## Reported speech with (Request)

## نقلي خبري يه غونبنتني سره

In reported speech, we can omit the request verbs.
پی نقلي خبرو كي مو!ٍ كولاى شو چچي غوبنتني فعلونه له منخّه يوسو.

Example:
Direct speech:
$\square$ He said, "Could you help me?"

## Indirect speech:

He asked me to help him.
## نهم تولكَى

## Words end in ( $y$ and $f(e)$ )

## 

The words which end in (y) if there is a (consonant) before (y), we change the (y) into (i) and add (es) for the plural form of it.

If the words end in (f (e)), we change (f (e)) into (v) and add (es) for their plural form.

## Example:

Consonant + Y:

| $\square$ | Ferry $\square$ Ferries |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | Lorry $\square$ Lorries |
| $\square$ | Lily $\square$ Lilies |

F (e):


Note: Some exceptions are existed!

| $\square$ | Cliff | $\square$ Cliffs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | Handkerchief | $\square$ Handkerchiefs |
| $\square$ | Safe | $\square$ Safes |

## Time Expressions for Reported Speech

## و وخت اصطا(حت د نقللي خبرو لنار

As the direct speech is changed into indirect speech, the time expressions are also changed.
 Example:

| Direct | Indirect |
| :---: | :---: |
| Today | That day |
| Yesterday | The day before |
| The day before yesterday | Two days before |
| Tomorrow | The next day/ the following day |
| The day after tomorrow | In two days' time |
| Next week | The following week |
| Next month | The following month |
| Next year | The following year |
| Last week | The previous week |
| Last month | The previous month |
| Last year | The previous year |
|  |  |


| He said, "I am sick today." | He said that he was sick that day. |
| :--- | :--- |
| She said, "You will go tomorrow." | She said that I would go the following day. |
| Hamid told him, "She left last year." | Hamid told him that she had left the previous year. |

نهم تو لكَى

## Reporting Verbs

## نقلي افعال

We can use (tell, ask and order) as reporting verbs in reported speech.
 Example:

## Direct speech:

He said, "I am an angry man here."
She said, "Go on!"
They said, "Bring a cup of coffee."

Indirect speech:

He told me that he was an angry man there.
She asked to go on.
They ordered to bring a cup of coffee.

## د نهم تُو لََّي چاى

## Grade 10

$\square$ Proper Adjective<br>$\square$ Simple Future Tense<br>$\square \mathrm{Be}+$ Going to for Future<br>$\square$ A Timeline for Tenses<br>$\square$ Simple Present Tense<br>$\square$ Comparative Adjective<br>$\square$ Rules for Comparative Form<br>$\square$ Superlative Adjective<br>$\square$ Rules for Superlative Form<br>$\square$ Simple Past Tense<br>$\square$ Regular Verbs<br>$\square$ Irregular Verbs<br>$\square$ Past Be<br>$\square$ Could for Past Ability<br>$\square$ Had better<br>$\square$ ('s \& s')<br>$\square$ Tag Questions<br>$\square$ Present Perfect Tense<br>$\square$ Article<br>$\square$ Causative Passive Vice<br>$\square$ Article + Adjective<br>$\square$ Very \& Too<br>$\square$ Direct Speech<br>$\square$ Indirect Speech<br>$\square$ Rules for Changing Direct Speech into Indirect<br>$\square$ Reporting Questions with (Auxiliaries)<br>$\square$ Reporting Questions with (WH)<br>$\square$ Gerund as Sub, Obj. and Obj. of Prep<br>$\square$ Conjunction<br>$\square$ Present Perfect Continuous Tense<br>$\square$ Relative Pronouns

## لسمتولَكَى

## Proper Adjective

خاص صفت
Proper Adjective is taken from a proper noun.
خاص صفت هغه دى چپ د خاص نوم خخه اخيستل شوى وي.

Example:

| $\square$ | Afghanistan | $\square$ Afghan |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | China | $\square$ Chinese |
| $\square$ | Islam | $\square$ Islamic |
| $\square$ | New York | $\square$ |
| New Yorker |  |  |

$\square$ I am Afghan.
$\square$ You are Chinese.
$\square$ I like Islamic books very much.
$\square$ They are New Yorker.

Note: In above sentences, the bolded words are proper adjectives; the proper adjectives' first letter muse be capitalized!

## لسم تولكَى

## Simple Future Tense

## ساده راتلونكي زمانه

Simple future tense is used to show an action which will take place in the coming and future time.

Example:

I will come tomorrow.
$\square$ He said, "You will invite me for your graduation ceremony.

Helping Verbs of simple Future Tense: (Will \& Shall)
$\square$ I shall go one hour after.
$\square$ She will marry me next summer.

## Formula for Simple Future Tense:

Positive:
$\square$ S+ Will/ Shall+ V + C + .
$\square$ You will speak English next year.

Negative:
$\square$ S+ Will/ Shall + not + V + C + .
$\square$ We shall not take a computer class in the winter.

Interrogative:
$\square$ Will/ Shall + S + V + C + ?
$\square$ Will they promise us about the contract ${ }^{1}$ ?

Negative Interrogative:
$\square$ Will/ Shall + not + S $+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Won't she marry me in the next summer?

## لسم تولكَى

$\mathrm{Be}+$ Going to for Future

## + قصد لرل د آينده لباره

$\mathrm{Be}+$ Going is used for an action which we have already decided and planned; this action will take place in the future time.


Example:

I am going to drive from Kabul to Kandahar next week.
$\square$ They are going to speak English in the next program.
She is going to cook meat for our gorgeous ${ }^{1}$ guest.

Formula for Be + Going to:

Positive:
$\square \quad \mathrm{S}+\mathrm{Be}$ (is, am, are) + going to $+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$.
$\square \quad \mathrm{I}$ am going to use your computer tonight.

Negative:
$\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{Be}$ (is, am, are) + not + going to $+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$.
$\square$ She is not going to watch the next match on Leman TV.

Interrogative:
$\square \quad \mathrm{Be}(\mathrm{Is}, \mathrm{Am}$, Are $)+\mathrm{S}+$ going to $+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Are they going to come there in July?

Negative Interrogative:
$\square \mathrm{Be}(\mathrm{Is}, \mathrm{Am}, \mathrm{Are})+$ not $+\mathrm{S}+$ going to $+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Aren't they going to wear turban in next festival?

Note: Be means (is, am are). The contracted form of (is not $=$ isn't, are not $=$ aren't).

[^13]
## لسم تِولَى <br> Three Tenses

## دري زماني

This timeline can help you a lot to get more information about three tenses.
همدا د وخت كراف كولاى شي د دربو زمانو په اهره زيات معلومات دركهي.

Example:

## Simple Present Tense:



This timeline shows us an action which happens all the time or again and again.

## Simple Past Tense:



This timeline shows us an action which happened before now or in the past.

Simple Future Tense:


This timeline shows us an action which will carry out in the future and following time.

Some sentences according to the above timelines:
$\square$ I work in the garden.
$\square$ They speak Pashto.
$\square$ I went to school yesterday.
$\square$ She helped me today.
$\square$ They will play cricket in Shariah Cricket Stadium.
$\square$ You will study Maktabi Grammar tomorrow.

## لسم تولكَى

Simple Present Tense
ساده حال زمانه
Simple present Tense is used to show an action which is occurred again and again.
ساده حال زمانه هغه كنهن بيـانوي چجي بيا بيا يببنـه شي.

Example:
$\square$ I go to school.
$\square$ Muslims pray in the morning.
$\square$ She wakes up every morning.

Helping Verbs of Simple Present Tense: (Do \& Does)
$\square$ I do not drink cold tea.
$\square$ We do not like mice.
$\square$ They do not speak Pashto.
$\square$ She does not comb her hair every day.

Note: $\mathrm{Do}=(\mathrm{I}$, we, you, they and plural nouns), and Does $=(\mathrm{he}$, she, it and singular noun $)$.

Formula for Simple Present Tense:

Positive:
$\square \quad \mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$.
$\square$ I sleep at night.

Negative:
$\square \quad \mathrm{S}+\mathrm{do} /$ does + not $+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$.
$\square$ She does not run in the morning.

Interrogative:
$\square$ Do / Does $+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Do you like English?

Negative Interrogative:
$\square$ Do / Does + not $+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Doesn't she read Urdu books and magazines?

Note: The contracted form of (do not $=$ don't and does not $=$ doesn't $)$.

## لسم تولكَى <br> Comparative Adjective



When we want to compare two things with each other, we can use comparative form of adjective.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كله چج موب̣: و غوازو دوه شيـان سره پرتله كهو نو مو!̣: كولاى شو چج د صفت له مقايسوي پ پرتلييزب ) بنج } \\
& \text { خخه استفاده وكرو. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example:
$\square$ Computer is easier than mobile.
$\square$ Winter is hotter than autumn.
$\square$ Farah is bigger than Kabul.
$\square$ Lion is stronger than donkey.
$\square$ Car is nicer than bicycle.

If adjective has one or two syllables, we can add (er) at the end of adjective and (than) after the adjective:
$\square$ Karim is taller than Ahmad.
$\square$ Jamal is weaker than Ali Mohammad.
$\square$ Himat is cleverer than Farid.

If adjective has more than two syllables, we can add (more) before the adjective and (than) after the adjective:
$\square$ Kabul is more beautiful than Herat.
$\square$ Arabic is more advantageous than English for learning Islamic studies.

Note: The comparative adjective is also called (Comparative form \& Comparative degree).

## لسم تو لكَى

Rules for Comparative form


There are some rules for comparative degree of adjective which are happened during the adding of (er) at the end of adjective.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { پاى كي » اي آر « ور اضافه كُوو. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example:

If an adjective ends in ( y ) and preceded by a (consonant), we had better change ( y ) into (i) and add (er) at the end of that adjective:
$\square$ My book is heavier than yours.
$\square$ This garden is noisier than that one.
$\square$ Sand is drier than mud in this area.

If and adjective is ended in an (e), we add only (r) at the end of that adjective:
$\square$ This road is wider than that road.
$\square$ That cave is safer than this one.

If an adjective is ended in (consonant + vowel + consonant), we can double the last (consonant) for comparative form of adjective and add (er) at the end of it.
$\square$ Summer is hotter than spring in Afghanistan.
$\square$ Tree is bigger than flower.
$\square$ Ice-cream is wetter than snow this year.

## لسم تولكَى

Superlative Adjective

## عاللي درجه د صفت

In this degree of adjective, we can compare one thing with a group of things.
د ستا ينوم په دي درجه كي موبٌ كولایى شو چپ يو شى د شيـانو له يوه کروپپ سره پرتله كهو.

Example:
$\square$ Mohammad Gul is the tallest student in our class.
$\square$ Ali Mohammad is the shortest student in our class.
$\square$ Kabul is the most beautiful province in Afghanistan.
$\square$ Jamal has the most expensive car in Paktika province.

If the adjective has one or two syllables, we add (the) before the adjective and (est) at the end of adjective for superlative form of adjective:
$\square$ The red one is the biggest car in our village.
$\square$ This gaffer is the oldest man in Moqur district.
$\square$ She is the tallest girl in her family.
$\square$ You are the latest buyer of Maktabi Grammar.

If the adjective has more than two syllables, we can add (the most) before the adjective for its superlative form:
$\square$ Afghanistan is the most beautiful country in the world. (My own idea!)
$\square$ Jamal has the most expensive car in Paktika province.
$\square$ You are the most profound student in your class.
$\square$ She is the most intelligent girl in my book ${ }^{1}$.

[^14]
## لسم تو لكَى

Rules for Superlative Form

There are some rules for adding (est) at the end of adjective; these rules are using during the superlative form of adjective.


Example:

If an adjective is ended in an (e), we can add (st) at the end of it for its superlative form.
$\square$ This is the safest place for me.
$\square$ Helmand has the widest river in Afghanistan.

If an adjective is ended in a (y), we had better change (y) into (i) and add (est) at the end of it.
$\square$ This is the heaviest stone in the playground.
$\square$ It is the driest fruit in my shop.
$\square \quad \mathrm{He}$ is the laziest student in our class.
$\square$ That is the tiniest ${ }^{1}$ bubble among them.

If an adjective is ended in (consonant + vowel + consonant), we double the last (consonant) for the superlative form of adjective.
$\square$ Mango is the wettest fruit in my idea.
$\square$ Summer is the hottest season in Afghanistan.
$\square$ Mustafa is the fattest student in this class.
$\square$ Whale is the biggest animal under the water of ocean.

[^15]
## لسم تو لكَى

Simple Past Tense

## ساده تبره زمانه

Simple past tense is used to show an action which is started and completed at some specific time in the past.
ساده تبره زمـانه هغه كهنه تشريح كوي چب په تبر معلوم او معين وخت كب شروع او پاى ته رسبدلى وي.

Example:

I went to school yesterday.
$\square$ They studied well last night.
$\square$ She worked hard last week.
$\square$ We climbed a tree an hour ago.

Helping Verb of Simple Past Tense: (did)
$\square$ I did not go to school.
$\square$ She did not learn this conversation.
$\square$ Did we read our newspaper?

Formula for Simple Past Tense:

Positive:
$\square \mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V} 2+\mathrm{C}+$.
$\square$ I helped you last week.
$\square$ Did not $=$ didn't
$\square \mathrm{V} 2=$ Second form of verb

Negative:$\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{did}+\mathrm{not}+\mathrm{V} 1+\mathrm{C}+$.
$\square$
They did not come to our party.

Interrogative:
$\square \quad \mathrm{Did}+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V} 1+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Did I write Maktabi Grammar?

Negative Interrogative:
$\square \quad \mathrm{Did}+\mathrm{not}+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V} 1+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Didn't we watch that film?

## لسم تِولَى

Regular Verbs
قاعده وال افعال
Regular verbs are those which can take (d or ed) at the end for simple past tense.

Example:


Adding of (ed):

| $\square$ | Walk | $\square$ | Walked |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | Listen | $\square$ | Listened |
| $\square$ | Look | $\square$ | Looked |
| $\square$ | Watch | $\square$ | Watched |
| $\square$ | Talk | $\square$ | Talked |
| $\square$ | Travel | $\square$ | Traveled |
| $\square$ | Pass | $\square$ | Passed |
| $\square$ | Fail | $\square$ | Failed |

## Irregular Verbs

## بي قاعده افعال

Irregular verbs are those which change their form for second and third form; these verbs don't follow the rule of adding ( d or ed).
» أي هي « د زياتون قاعده نه مني.

Example:


Note: The second form of the irregular and regular verbs is used in simple past tense!

## Past Be



Past $\mathbf{B e}$ is used to show existence or state of past time.

Example:

Past be for existence: (was = he, she, I, it, and singular nouns)
$\square$ I was at home.
$\square$ She was in the class.
$\square$ It was in the cave.
$\square$ Himat was in the car.

Past be for state: $($ were $=w e$, you, they and plural nouns)
$\square \quad$ You were happy.
$\square \quad$ They were small.
$\square$ We were young.
$\square$ Himat and Nasib were children.
$\square$ He was single ${ }^{1}$.
$\square$ She was only.
$\square$ They were doctors.

Note: was \& were can be used as auxiliary verbs in past continuous tense!

[^16]
## Could for Past ability

## كوه د تبر وخت د توانايي لچـاره

Whenever we want to express ability and capacity of past time, we can use (could) for it.
كله جي موبٍ و غواءو د تبر وخت توانايي او او ورتيا بيـان كهو نو موبٍ لله همدي » كوج « خخه كار اخيستلاى شو.

Example:
$\square$ When I was four years old, I could write alphabet.
$\square$ I could walk when I was a year.
$\square$ They could teach English when they were in India.
$\square$ She could sew when she was in our village.
$\square$ He could use the computer when he was five years old.
$\square$ When it was a year old, it could climb the tree and peel the bark of trees.

Note: Could can be used for a polite request as well:
$\square$ Could I have a pen, please?
$\square$ Could you help me?
$\square$ Could they go with us?
$\square$ Could she come on time after today?
$\square$ Could you buy me a pen?
$\square$ Could you give me a Maktabi Grammar?

## Had better

## بايد

Had better is used for a specific and strong action if we do not do that, it may have a bad outcome.
يبي ناوره وي.

Example:
$\square \quad$ You had better come on time.
$\square$ They had better speak politely.
$\square$ He had better study a lot.
$\square$ We had better send the letter.
$\square$ Gulab Shah had better enlarge his bookstore.

The negative form of had better is had better not:
$\square \quad$ You had better not come late.
$\square$ They had better not speak rudely.
$\square$ She had better not kill the time ${ }^{1}$.
$\square$ You had better not inform your enemies of your plans and decisions.
$\square$ Afghans had better not calm down ${ }^{2}$ as they are now!

[^17]
## لسم تو لكَى

## Apostrophe

Apostrophe is added at the end of noun to show possession or property of someone or something.


Example:

We add ('s) at the end of those singular and plural nouns which do not end in (s).
$\square$ This is Missal's book.
$\square$ They are men's shirts.
$\square$ These are teeth's cream.
$\square$ We have children's class.
$\square$ I drive Ehsan's car.
$\square$ What is your father's name?

We add (') at the end plural nouns which end in (s).
$\square$ This is boys' ball.
$\square$ It is students' playground.
$\square$ I have girls' dresses.
$\square$ There are bottles' caps.
$\square$ That is dogs' cottage.

Note: The contracted form of (it is = it's), (Jamal is = Jamal's), (Khan was = Khan's), $($ He has $=\mathrm{He}$ 's). If you are worried about the ('s), you must pay attention to the main verb.

## لسم تولكَى

## Tag Questions

## ضميمه يي سوالونه

We use tag questions for confirming our information or investigating.
موبٌ: ضميمه يي سوالونه د خپلو معلوماتو د تائيدولو او د تحقيق یا خبرلو لپـاره كاروو.

Example:

If the main part of the sentence is positive, the tag part must be negative:

- You are a student, aren't you?
- They went to school, didn't they?
- She is a nurse, isn't she?

If the main part of the sentence is negative, the tag part must be positive:

- They are not Afghans, are they?
- He is not a teacher, is he?
- You are not dead, are you?

The tag part for (I am) is (aren't I), and for (I am not) is (am I):

- I am an author, aren't I?



## لسم تو لكَى

- I am Afghan, aren't I?
- I am not a girl, am I?
- I am not your villager, am I?
if the main verb of the sentence is in simple present tense, in the tag part, we use an appropriate helping verb according to the subject:
- I work hard, don't I?
- She goes to school, doesn't she?
- They study a lot, don't they?

If the main verb of the sentence is in simple past tense, in the tag part, we use the auxiliary verb (did):

- I went to school, didn't I?
- They spoke English, didn't they?
- She used a computer, didn't she?
- You studied Maktabi Grammar, didn't you?

If the sentence contains an auxiliary verb, it itself is repeated in the tag part:

- I will go on ${ }^{1}$ this plan, won't I?
- You will not come to my home, will you?
- She has gone to Kabul, hasn't she?
- We have not been to United States, have we?
- I am reading a book, aren't I?

[^18]
## لسم تولكَى

- I am not sitting with you, am I?
- It has been raining since morning, hasn't it?
- They have been working for two hours, haven't they?


## Present Perfect Tense

## حال بشـيره زمانه

Present perfect tense is used to show an action which is started and completed at an unspecific time in the past.


Example:
$\square$ I have gone to Kabul.
$\square$ They have studied English.
$\square$ She has eaten dinner.
$\square$ We have slept a lot.
$\square$ Mohammad ( PBUH $^{1}$ ) has said, "Get education if it is in China."
$\square$ She has married.
$\square$ You have bought Maktabi Grammar.

Helping verbs are (Have \& Has):
$\square$ I have learnt English.
$\square$ She has drunk green tea.

[^19]
## لسم تُولَكَى

Note: For more information about this tense, you can see the previous pages of Maktabi Grammar.

## Article

Article is used to specify a nous.
د تعريف تورى د دب لپـاره كارول كبْبِي پپ يو نوم مشخص كهي.

Example:

Indefinite articles are used before unspecific nouns:
$\square$ I have bought a book.
$\square$ She has bought an egg.
$\square$ They have a car.
$\square$ She has an iron.
$\square$ We have a teacher.

Definite article is used before specific nouns:
$\square$ I studied the book this morning.

$\square$ She boiled the egg for her child today.
$\square$ They drove the car to market.
$\square$ She gave me the iron.
$\square$ The teacher's name is Mohammad Bashir "Zafari"

## لسم تو لكَى

Note: For more evidence ${ }^{1}$, you can see the previous pages of Maktabi Grammar!

## Causative Passive voice

## د سببي فعلونو مجهوله بنيه

Causative passive voice is used for an action which is not performed by us, but we do it by someone else.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { هغه د يو بل چا په ذريعه ترسره كوو. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example:

Have something done:I will have my room painted.
$\square$ She has had her car fixed.
$\square$ They are going to have their home repaired next year.
$\square$ She had had her dress sewed when I saw it.
$\square \quad$ I had my computer fixed yesterday.

Get something done:
$\square$ I will get my room painted.
$\square \quad$ She has gotten her car fixed.
$\square$ They are going to get their home repaired next year.
$\square$ She had gotten her dress sewed when I saw it.
$\square$ I got my computer fixed yesterday.

[^20]
## لسم تو لكَى

Note: For more info ${ }^{1}$, you can study more about causative verbs in advanced grammar!

## Article + Adjective

د تعريف تورى + ستاينوم
Article + Adjective is possible to use for modifying a noun or pronouns.
د تعريف تورى + ستا ينوم احتمال لري چچ د يو نوم يا نومـخرى په اره زيات معلومات وراندي كولى

Example:

## $\square$ Ahmad is a tall boy.

$\square$ Karim is an old man.
$\square$ She is the tallest girl in our village.
$\square \mathrm{He}$ is a short boy.
$\square$ This is a new computer.
$\square$ You are an intelligent student.
$\square$ We are the fattest boys.

Note: First, you must have enough information about the (adjective \& article) then you can study this.

[^21]
## Very and Too

Very and too are used before adjectives to emphasize or strengthen the adjective.

## Example:

## Very:

$\square$ Karim is very strong.
$\square$ Jamal is very tall.
$\square$ The wall of China is very long.
$\square$ The mountain is very big.
$\square$ The car is very new.
$\square$ The computer is very hard.
$\square$ The bike ${ }^{1}$ is very expensive.

Too:
Memorandum

| Memorandum |
| :---: |
| The 'too' has very negative meaning! |
|  |

[^22]
## لسم تو لَكَى

$\square$ The wall of China is too long.
$\square$ The mountain is too big.
$\square$ The car is too new.
$\square$ The computer is too hard.
$\square \quad$ The bike is too expensive.

## Direct Speech



In direct speech, we narrate someone's exact words directly.


Example:

## Direct speech:

$\square$ Himat said, "I am Misal's brother."
$\square$ Himat said, "Am I Misal's brother?"
$\square$ President Ashraf Ghani said, "I want to unite all Afghans."
$\square$ Teacher said, "Do you do your homework!"

Remember that direct speech is placed between quotation marks:
$\square$ Kamal said, "I am an Afghan."
$\square$ Hakim said, "Maktabi Grammar is useful for every student."
$\square$ Hamida said, "I love you! I love you! I love you!"

Note: The tenses between quotation marks change their structures when we change the direct speech into indirect speech.

## Indirect Speech



In indirect speech, we narrate someone's words in our own words.
پـه غيري مستقيمو خبرو كي موبٌ د يو چا خبري په خپلو خبرو كي بيـانوو.

## Example:

## Direct speech:

$\square$ Wazir Mohammad said, "I am an engineer."
$\square$ Karim said, "You are from Ghazni."
$\square$ Hamid said, "Is Hakim my brother?"
$\square$ Himatullah said, "Nasibullah is not at school."

## Indirect speech:

$\square$ Wazir Mohammad said that he was an engineer.
$\square$ Karim asked if I was from Ghazni.
$\square$ Hamid wanted to know whether Hakim was his brother.
$\square$ Himatullah told me that Nasibullah was not at school.

## لسم تو لكَى

Note: More and more information about direct and indirect speech was discussed in previous pages. Turn the pages and enjoy them!

## Rules for Changing Direct speech into Indirect



You can follow and use these rules for changing the direct speech into indirect speech.


Example:

## Rules for direct speech:

A comma must be used after the main verb:
$\square$ He said,
The narrated speech must be written between quotation marks:
$\square$ He said, "I am Hamid, and he is Hakim."
The first letter of narrated sentence must be capitalized:
$\square$ Himat said, "I was a student."

Rules for Indirect speech:

## لسم تولكَى

The comma and quotation marks are omitted in indirect speech:
$\square$ He said that he was Hamid and he was Hakim.
To connect and join the main clause to the subordinating clause, the conjunction (that) is used:
$\square$ Karim said that he was a teacher.
The pronouns are changed according to the speaker and reporter:
$\square$ Himat said that he had been a student.

Note: Write more sentence about the direct and indirect speech in different tenses and change the adverbs of time ${ }^{1}$ for each one.

## Reported Speech with (Auxiliaries)



An easy and simple way to change question sentences of direct speech into indirect speech.


Example:

## Direct speech:

$\square$ Nadim Ajnabi said, "Are you a student or a teacher?"
$\square$ Jamil said, "Will he come on time?"
$\square$ Khalid said, "Is he Israrullah?"
$\square$ Ehsan said, "Did you write the Maktabi Grammar?"

## Indirect speech:

$\square$ Nadim Ajnabi asked whether I was a student or a teacher.
$\square$ Jamil told me if he would come on time.
$\square$ Khalid wanted to know whether he was Israrullah.

[^23]
## لسم تو لكَى

$\square$ Ehsan asked if I had written Maktabi Grammar.

Note: If an auxiliary is used for asking a question, substitute ${ }^{1}$ the auxiliary with (whether or if). There is no difference between (whether and if).

## Reported Speech with (WH)

> نقلي خبري پَه ذبليو ايچج كلمو سره

Asking about something is a natural way; these questions can be used in both direct speech and in indirect speech.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { د يو شي په اره پوبنتتنه كول يوه طبيعي طريقه ده نو دا پوبنتتنه هم په مستتقيمو او په غيري مستقيمو خبرو } \\
& \text { كي كارول كبְبِي. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example:

## Direct speech:

He said, "What is your name?"$\square$ She said, "Where are they from?"
$\square$ They said, "What did she do for you?"

Indirect speech:

1 Substitute mean replace or exchange

## لسم تو لكَى

$\square$ He asked what my name was.
$\square$ She wanted to know where they were from.
$\square$ They inquired what she had done for me.

Gerund as (subject, object, object of preposition)
مصدري نوم د (فاعل، مفعول، د اضافي توري د مفعول) پپ حيث
Gerund is very energetic; it performs three functions.
مصدري نوم په خپل خَان كي ة بر غبنتلى چُلبربي او هغد كولای شي چجي دري دندي ترسره كهي.

Example:

## As subject:

$\square$ Driving is cake walk ${ }^{1}$.
$\square$ Swimming is useful.
$\square$ Running is advantageous in the morning.
$\square$ Computing is very hard.
$\square$ Laughing is allowed.
$\square$ Sleeping is free.

## لسم تولكَى

As object:
$\square$ I like cooking.
$\square$ They love sleeping.
$\square$ She hates backbiting ${ }^{1}$.
$\square$ Halima knows drinking.

## As object of preposition:

$\square$ I hate of cooking.
$\square$ They hide from working.
$\square \quad$ She goes to dancing.
$\square$ We come for learning.

Note: When gerund is used before noun, it purposes as an adjective. When it is used only, it functions as a noun.

## Conjunction

Conjunction is a word which joins two words, two phrases and two sentences or clauses.


Example:

## Two words:

$\square$ Ahmad and Karim
$\square$ Qayum and Sanaullah
$\square$ Book and pen
$\square$ Cow and ox

Two Phrases:
${ }^{1}$ Backbiting means infighting or badmouthing

## لسم تو لَكى

$\square$ In the morning and in the evening
$\square$ At school and at office
$\square$ Behind the door and on the table
$\square$ Past the building and off the shop

## Two sentences:

$\square \quad \mathrm{I}$ am a doctor, but you are a clerk.
$\square$ She is Hamida, or she is Jamila.
$\square$ You are affectionate ${ }^{1}$, and your brother is kind.

## Present Perfect Continuous Tense

## حال بشپیهه جاري زمانه

This tense is used to show an action which is started in the past and continued to the present; it may go on to the future.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { دا زمانه هغه كهنه بيانوي چجي پهتبر وخت كي پيل او تر دي دمه يب جريان كهى وي، دا كرنه كبدای شي } \\
& \text { راتلونكي وخت ته هم جريان پيدـداكي. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example:

## Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

$\square$ It has been raining since $12: 00 \mathrm{pm}$.
$\square \quad$ They have been working for two hours here.
$\square$ She has been learning English since last winter.
$\square$ We (All Afghans) have been swimming in blood for forty years.

Helping verbs: (has been, have been)
${ }^{1}$ Affectionate means loving or demonstrative.

## لسم تو لَكَى

He has been running for an hour.
$\square$ You have been studying Maktabi Grammar for two months.

## Formula for Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

Positive:
$\square \mathrm{S}+$ Have been/ Has been +V -ing + C + .
$\square$ She has been calling with Jamal for ten minutes.
Negative:
$\square$ S + Have/ Has + not + been + v-ing + C + .
$\square$ You have not been doing homework since last week.
Interrogative:
$\square$ Have/ Has $+\mathrm{S}+$ been +V -ing $+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Have I been speaking English since 2001?
Negative Interrogative:
$\square$ Have/ Has + not $+\mathrm{S}+$ been +V -ing $+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Hasn't she been using computer for two years?

## Relative Pronouns

## نسبتي ضميرونه

Relative pronouns are used to join subordinate clause to the main clause.


Example:

Relative pronouns (who, that, which whom, whose, where)
$\square$ Students who studied hard passed in the exam.
$\square$ The pen that is on the table is mine.
$\square$ The pen which is on the table is mine.
$\square$ The boy whom I gave an apple is orphan.
$\square$ The woman whose husband died is a doctor.
$\square$ The valley where wolves live is behind our village.

## Relative Pronouns for:

| $\square$ | For subject | (who) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | For object | (whom) |
| $\square$ | For place | (where) |
| $\square$ | For possession | (whose) |
| $\square$ | For thing | (which) |
| $\square$ | For person \& thing | (that) |

## د لسم تولكَي پاى

## Grade 11

$\square$ Giving Instruction<br>$\square$ Zero Conditional<br>$\square$ First Conditional<br>$\square$ Making Suggestion<br>$\square$ Gerund as Noun<br>$\square$ Who = Subject<br>$\square$ Whom = Object<br>$\square$ Active Voice<br>$\square$ Passive Voice<br>$\square$ Adjective Clause<br>$\square$ Noun Clause<br>$\square$ Taking out of (Who, Which, That)<br>$\square$ Used to + Be<br>$\square$ Used to + Have<br>$\square$ Used to + Verb<br>$\square$ Past Perfect Tense<br>$\square$ Had been for State<br>$\square$ Had been for Existence<br>$\square$ Second Conditional<br>$\square$ Present Perfect in Passive<br>$\square$ Reported Speech with (Modals)<br>$\square$ Coordinating Conjunctions

## Giving Instruction

When we give instruction about something to someone, we can use imperative sentence.
كله چي مو!̣: يو چا ته د يو شي په اره لاربنبوونه كوو موبٌ له امريه جملب خخه كار اخلو .

## Example:

$\square$ Turn the television off before you sleep.
$\square$ Keep a fire-extinguisher in your kitchen and office.
$\square$ Speak politely and calmly.
$\square$ Turn off the computer after you finish your work.
$\square$ Clean the table and chair.

## Zero Conditional



In this conditional, the condition is in if part; the result of the condition is in the main part.
Both sentences are in simple present tense.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { غونلهلب په حال ساده زمانه كي استعمالْبربي. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Example:



[^24]

## First Conditional



We use the first conditional when the condition is in simple present, and the result is in simple future.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { زمانه كي وي. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Example:

If it rains, I will not come here.
$\square$ If you heat the water, I will not drink it.
$\square$ They will stay home if it starts storm.
$\square$ We will accept their invitations if they invite us.

## Making suggestion



When we suggest to someone about something, we can use (why don't ....?)
كله چپ موبٌ يو چاته د يو شي په ارٍه وراند يز كوو نو موبٌ له » واى چونت .....؟) خخه استفاده كولى شو.

## Example:

$\square$ Why don't we have an ice-cream?
$\square$ Why don't we take a computer class for this winter?
$\square$ Why don't we study English in HELLC ${ }^{1}$ ?
$\square$ Why don't we listen to the news of Leman TV?
$\square$ Why don't we work for our Afghanistan?
$\square$ Why don't we inform the police from this matter?

[^25]
## Gerund as Noun



When gerund is not used before noun, it purposes as noun.
كله چب مصدري نوم له نوم خخه مخكي استعمـال نشي، هغه د نوم دنده ترسره كوي.

## Example:

Studying is useful.$\square$ Driving is dangerous.
$\square$ Sleeping is a natural requisite.
$\square$ Eating and drinking are natural requirements.
$\square$ Laughing is ecstasy ${ }^{1}$.
$\square$ Raining is necessity.
$\square \quad$ Skiing is a sport.

## Who = Subject

When (who) is used in an adjective clause, it talks about the subject.
كوم وخت چپ (خوك) په يوه صفتي فقره كي و كارول شي، هغه د فاعل په اهِه خبري كوي.

Example:

## Subject:

$\square \quad$ The boy helped a bird.
Who = subject:
$\square$ The boy who helped a bird is my brother.

[^26]
## يوولسم تولكَى

## Whom = Object

## چاته = مفعول

When (whom) is used in an adjective clause, it talks about the object.
كله چب » چاته « پهصفتي فقره كب و كارول شي، هغه د مفعول پٍ اهٌ بحث كوي

Example:

## Object:

$\square$ I gave an apple to Hamida.
Whom = Object:
$\square$ The girl whom I gave an apple is Hamida.
***

## Active Voice

## معلومه زمانه

In active voice, the subject of the sentence does the action.
پیه معلومه زمانه كب د جملب فاعل كار ترسره كوي.

## Example:

Karim drives a car.
$\square$ Hamid is studying a book.
$\square$ Misal has typed Maktabi Grammar.
$\square$ Cat eats mice.
$\square$ Cat kills the snake.
$\square$ Bird makes a nest.
$\square$ Teacher teaches English.

## Passive Voice

## مجهوله زمانه

In passive voice, the subject of the sentence is unknown, or we do not want to mention the subject. Or sometimes, the subject of the sentence is not important than the object.
 د غونلهِ فاعل تر مفعول مهم نه وي.

## Example:

$\square$ A car is driven.
$\square$ A book is being studied.
$\square$ Maktabi Grammar has been typed.
$\square$ A mouse is eaten.
$\square$ The snake is killed.
$\square$ A nest is made.
$\square$ English is taught.

If we want to know the doer of the action, we use (by + doer's name) at the end of the verb.
$\square$ A car is driven by Karim.
$\square$ A book is being studied by Hamid.
$\square$ Maktabi Grammar has been typed by Misal.
$\square$ A mouse is eaten by cat.
$\square$ The snake is killed by cat.
$\square$ A nest is made by bird.
$\square$ English is taught by teacher.

## Adjective Clause



Adjective clause is used to give more information regarding the noun or pronoun.

## Example:

$\square$ Students who are twenty years old are lovely.
$\square$ Kabul, where Pashto \& Dari are spoken, is the capital of Afghanistan.
$\square$ Books that belong to you are on the table.
$\square$ Pens which are red-colored and black-colored are expensive.

Note: Adjective clause has two kinds (defining adjective ${ }^{1}$ and non-defining adjective ${ }^{2}$ ).

## Noun Clause



Noun clause is a group of words that functions as a noun in a sentence.
اسمي فقره د كلمو يوه تولَكه چپ پی غونلهله كي د نوم دنده ترسره كوي.

Example:

What he said is clear.
I know what you did.
$\square$ When he sleeps is not important.
$\square$ They agree what he wanted.
$\square \quad$ I hate of what she has done.

[^27]Taking out of (what, which, that)
د (خوك، كوم، هغه) ليري كبدنه
Sometimes, we can remove the clause markers from an adjective clause.
خينب وختونه موبٍ: كولاى شو چج د صفتي فقري خخه فقره پبثرْندوني لرب كهو.

Example:

The student who can speak Pashto and Bari is my country cousin ${ }^{1}$.
The student speaking Pashto and Bari is my country cousin.
The car which looks new is yours.
$\square$ The car looking new is yours.

## Used to + Be

We can use (used to + be) for existence and state of something in the past.

## Example:

## Existence:

$\square$ I used to be in rural community, but I am in city now.
$\square$ They used to be in warm area, but they are in cold area now.

## State:

$\square$ She used to be happy, but, now, she is ill-fated ${ }^{2}$.
$\square$ We used to be fat, but we are thin now.

[^28]
## يوولسم تولكىى

## Used to + Have

## يوزه تو + لرل

We can use (used to + have) for possession of the past time.
مو!! كولای شو چج » يوزه تو + لرل « د تبر وخت د ملكيت لپـاره وكاروو .

## Example:

$\square$ I used to have long hair, but I don't have it now.
$\square$ She used to have new clothes, but she doesn't have them now.
$\square$ They used to have more friends, but, now, they have no friends.

Used to + Verb

We can use (used to + verb) for an action that we have did it habitually in the past but not now.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ترسره كول خو اوس يبي نه كوو. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example:


## Past Perfect Tense

## تبره بشپيره زمانه

Past perfect tense is used to show an action which is started and completed before another action in the past.

Example:

## Past Perfect Tense:


$\square$ I had eaten when you came there.
$\square$ They had driven before I saw him.
$\square$ She had gone to Kabul when I arrived to his home.
$\square$ You had learnt English when I wanted to begin it.
$\square$ She had worn her new clothes when they saw her.
$\square$ We had had lunch when he arrived.

## Had been for state



We can use (had been) for state which we had before an action in the past.

## Example:

## Had been for state:

I had been sick when you came there.
$\square \quad$ They had been blissful ${ }^{1}$ when we arrived there.
$\square$ She had been healthy when he married her.
$\square$ You had been lucky before you had an accident.

[^29]Had been for Existence


We can use (had been) for existence where we were before an action in the past.


Example:

## Had been for existence:

$\square \quad$ I had been in Ghazni before I moved to Paktika.
$\square$ They had been in Afghanistan when they lost their feet and one hand.
$\square$ You had been in Kandahar when you went to Herat.
$\square$ She had been at her father's home before she went to her father's-in-law home.

## Second Conditional



We use second conditional when the condition is in simple past and the result is in ( $\mathrm{S}+$ would + verb).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { موْ: دويمه شرطيه د دي لیاره كاروو چي حالت په ساده تبره زمانه كي وي او پايله يب په » فاعل + ووه + } \\
& \text { فعل « کب وي. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Example:

## Second Conditional:

$\square$ If I had money, I would buy a car.
$\square$ If I went to Kabul, I would meet my friends.
$\square$ If I won the match, I would be very happy.
$\square$ If I became rich, I would marry her.
$\square$ If my father satisfied, she would marry me.
$\square$ If they saw me there, they would sarcasm ${ }^{1}$ me all the time.

[^30]Past Perfect Tense in Passive
تـبره بشيره زمانه يه مجهوله زمانه كي
In past perfect tense, the subject of active becomes the object of the passive, and the object of the active becomes the subject of the passive.


Example:

## Past Perfect in Active:

- I had eaten the fish when he came there.
- They had fixed a car before we saw them.
- She had killed a snake when he arrived there.
- I had bought a computer before July.


## Past Perfect in Passive:

- The fish had been eaten when he came there.
- A car had been fixed before we saw them.
- A snake had been killed when he arrived there.
- A computer had been bought before July.

Using of (by) to know who the doer of the action is:

- The fish had been eaten by me when he came there.
- A car had been fixed by them before we saw them.
- A snake had been killed by her when he arrived there.
- A computer had been bought by me before July.


## يوولسم تو لِّى

## Reported Speech with (Modals)



When we have modal verbs in direct speech, by changing the direct speech into indirect speech, the modal verbs change their form.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كله چي مو!ٍ په مستقيمو خبرو كي نمونه يي فعلونه ولرو، په دي حال كي نمونه يي فعلونه هم بدلون مومي } \\
& \text { چج موبٌ مستقيمب خبري په غيري مستقيمو خبرو بدلوو . }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Example:

## Direct speech:

- He said, "I can lift this stone."
- She said, "I may eat five apples at once ${ }^{1}$.
- They said, "We must drink coffee."
- We said, "We should buy the new car."
- He said, "I ought to wear new shirt for the party."

Indirect speech:

- He said that he could lift that stone.
- She said that she might eat five apples.

| Direct | Indirect |
| :--- | :--- |
| Can | Could |
| May | Might |
| Must | Had to |
| Should | Should |
| Ought to | Ought to |

- They said that they had to drink coffee.
- We said that we should buy the new car.
- He said that he ought to wear new shirt for the party.

[^31]

## Coordinating Conjunctions <br> همغربي د ربط توري

Coordinating conjunctions are used to connect sentences. They are also called (Fanboys).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ياد بربي. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Example:

## COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

| Phrase Conjunction | Function | Example |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| F | For | Connects a reason to a <br> result. | I am tired, for I worked hard. |
| A | And | Connects equal similar <br> ideas. | Nasib is a student, and he likes <br> to have good position in the <br> class. |
| $\mathbf{N}$ | Nor | Connects two negative <br> sentences. | I don't like winter, nor do I like <br> cold weather. |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | But | Connects equal <br> different ideas. | She likes to sleep early, but she <br> doesn't like to wake early. |
| $\mathbf{O}$ | Or | Connects two equal <br> choices. | You can study English, or you <br> can study Arabic. |
| $\mathbf{Y}$ | Yet | Connects equal <br> contrasting ideas. | I studied grammar, yet I don't <br> know what the clause is. |
| $\mathbf{S}$ | So | Connects a result to a <br> reason. | I studied English, so I can speak <br> English. |

## 

## Grade 12

$\square$ Helping Verb
$\square$ Main Verb
Be as Main Verb
$\square$ Be as Helping Verb
$\square$ Be Needs Helping Verb$\square$ Do as Main Verb
$\square$ Do as Helping Verb
$\square$ Have as Main Verb
$\square$ Have as Helping Verb
$\square$ Creation of Yes/ No Question
$\square$ Preposition at the end
$\square$ Subject Question
$\square$ Tag Question
$\square$ Past Continuous Tense in Active
$\square$ Past Continuous Tense in Passive
$\square$ Indefinite Articles
$\square$ Definite Articles
$\square$ Question in Question
$\square$ Present Perfect Tense (since, for)
$\square$ Present Perfect Continuous Tense
$\square$ Present Perfect Tense in Passive
$\square$ Simple Past Tense in Active
$\square$ Simple Past Tense in Passive
$\square$ Past Perfect in Active
$\square$ Past Perfect in Passive
$\square$ Using of Commas in Relative Clause
$\square$ Transitive Verbs
$\square$ Intransitive Verbs
$\square$ While \& When
$\square$ Some in Question
$\square$ Third Conditional
$\square$ Countable Nouns
$\square$ Uncountable Nouns

## Helping Verbs

| Helping Verbs |
| :--- |
| Helping verbs are used to help the |
| main verbs in forming and creating of |
| the tense. |



## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ I am writing a letter.
(am)
$\square$ She is running on the road.
(is)
$\square$ They are speaking now. (are)
$\square$ We did not go there. (did)
$\square$ I do not know him.
(do)
$\square$ She does not speak Bari.
(does)
$\square \quad$ You will study English.
(will)
We shall eat it.
(shall)
$\square$ They have gone to Moqur. (have)
$\square$ Has she invited him?
(has)
$\square$ I had learnt English.
(had)

Note: Each tense has special helping verbs!

## Main Verbs



## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ I am writing a letter.
$\square$ She is running on the road.
$\square$ They are speaking now.
$\square$ We did not go there.
$\square$ I do not know him.
$\square$ She does not speak Dari.
$\square$ You will study English.
$\square$ We shall eat it.
$\square$ They have gone to Moqur.
$\square$ Has she invited him?
$\square$ I had learnt English.
(write)
(run)
(speak)
(go)
(know)
(speak)
(study)
(eat)
(go)
(invite)
(learn)

Note: Main verbs are created according to the formula of each tense!

## Be as Main Verb

Be as Main Verb
When be (is, am, are, was, were, be,
been) is main verb, it shows state or
existence of something.
بي د اصلي فعل په حيث

كله چي بی د اصلي فعل په صفت و كارول شي، هغهد يو خيز حالت يا شتون راته پـه كوته كوي.

## EXAMPLE:

## State:

$\square$ I am happy.
$\square$ You are sad.
$\square$ They were teachers.
$\square$ He has been a diver.
$\square$ They had been nurses.
$\square$ You will be a profound person.
$\square$ They will be vigorous ${ }^{1}$.

## Existence:

$\square$ I am in Afghanistan.
$\square$ They are at school.
$\square$ She is at office.
$\square$ We are in the class.
$\square$ She is in Nawruzi.

[^32]
## Be as Helping Verbs

| Be as Helping Verbs |
| :--- |
| When the verb (Be) is used in a |
| sentence that contains another verb, |
| too. This time, it is the helping verb of |
| that tense. |



## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ You are reading Maktabi Grammar right now.
$\square$ They were going to buy a Maktabi Grammar yesterday.
$\square$ I was preparing Maktabi Grammar for my much-loved ${ }^{1}$ Afghans.
$\square$ He is bargaining with Gulab Shah for the buying of Maktabi Grammar.
$\square$ She is studying Maktabi Grammar tonight.

Note: Be verbs are molded in above illustrations ${ }^{2}$.

[^33]
## Be Needs Helping Verbs

Be Needs Helping Verbs

| Sometimes, the verb (be) needs a |
| :--- |
| helping verb in future and perfect |
| tenses. |



## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ You will be a coach ${ }^{1}$ a day.
$\square$ They will have been a clown ${ }^{2}$ before you come.
$\square$ I have been a teacher for one year.
$\square$ She has been a mother since 2017 .
$\square$ He had been a doctor before I met him in England.
$\square$ You have been a student since you started school.
$\square$ They have been doctors since they graduated of medical university.
Abdul Qayum has been a student at Malay Medical University for three years.

Note: In above patterns, the boded ones are helping verbs for (Be).

[^34]
## Do as Main Verb

| Do as Main Verbs |
| :--- |
| When (do) is not used in simple |
| present tense, it is main verb of the |
| tense. |

## هو د اصلي فعل په حيث

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كله چپ » هو « پ په ساده زمانه كب د } \\
& \text { مرستندويه فعل په حيث و ونه كارول شي، هي نو } \\
& \text { بيـا هغه د زمانب اصلي فعل كبربي. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ I do my homework every day.
$\square$ They did their homework yesterday very well.
$\square$ Tomorrow, you will do your homework.
$\square$ Afghans do circle-dance ${ }^{1}$ during a ceremony.
$\square$ She does work in her garden.
$\square$ I do my best to have many achievements ${ }^{2}$ in forthcoming time.
$\square$ She has done her homework correctly and suitably.

[^35]
## Do as Helping Verb




## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ I do not study English.
$\square$ They do not create the pillars of war in Afghanistan.
$\square$ She does not want to sleep in the morning.
$\square$ Do you wake up early or late in the morning?
$\square$ Does she like to eat vegetables?
$\square$ Don't ${ }^{1}$ you come from Afghanistan?
$\square$ Doesn't ${ }^{2}$ he drink cold and icy water?
$\square$ Do you do your homework every day?
$\square$ Does your father's friend come to your home?
$\square$ Do your sisters study or sew the clothes?
$\square$ Do you know how to mend a hole in your clothes?

[^36]
## Have as Main Verb




## EXAMPLE:

## I have a book.

$\square$ You have Maktabi Grammar.
$\square$ They have brother.
$\square$ She has husband.
$\square$ You have a girlfriend.
$\square$ We have Afghanistan.
$\square$ They will have cold.
She will have a child.
$\square$ I had a computer.
$\square$ You had a pen.
$\square$ He has had a car for one year.
$\square$ They have had a pen since preceding ${ }^{1}$ month.
$\square$ You had had problem in Grammar before you found Maktabi Grammar.
$\square$ She had had cold and nausea ${ }^{2}$ when she went to a knowledgeable ${ }^{3}$ doctor.

Note: In above cases, the bolded ones show possession or ownership.

[^37]
## دوو ولسم تولَكى

## Creation of Yes/ No Questions



## EXAMPLE:

Are you running now?
Is she cooking now?
Do you learn English?
Can you help me?
$\square$ Will you do it?
$\square$ Have you been to Kabul?
$\square$ Is a cat killing mice ${ }^{1}$ ?
Are you searching lice ${ }^{2}$ ?

Yes, I am. (I am running now.)
No, she is not. (She is not cooking now.)
Yes, I do. (1 learn English.)
No, I cannot. (I cannot help you.)
Yes, I will. (I will do it.)
No, I have not. (I have not been to Kabul.)
Yes, it is. (A cat is killing mice.)
No, I am not. (I am not searching lice.)

[^38]
## Preposition at the end

| Preposition at the end <br> Sometimes, a preposition can be used at the end of the verb, noun or pronoun to ask as regards something. | د اضافت تورى یָهياى كي <br> خيني وختونه د اضافت تورى د دي لبارهد د فعل، نوم، يا ضمير پٍه آخر كي كارون <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |

## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ Who is she talking to?
$\square \quad$ Who are they going with?
$\square \quad$ Who is he working for?
$\square$ Who are we hiding from?
$\square$ Who is he with?
$\square$ What is she for?
$\square$ What is computer for?
Who is Nasib with?
$\square$ Where does this bridge lead to?

She is talking to Himat.
They are going with their father.
He is working for his boss.
We are hiding from adversaries ${ }^{1}$.
He is with my teacher.
She is for cooking.
Computer is for calculation.
Nasib is with Himatullah.
It leads to that bank of the river.

Note: On the right, the bolded ones are prepositions at the end.

[^39]
## Subject Question

Subject Question

| When we use a question word in lieu |
| :--- |
| of subject, it itself creates subject |
| question. |

## فاعلي سوال

كله چِي مو! يوه پوبنتونكي كلمه د فاعل په
 فاعلي سوال جوروي.

## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ What are animals?
$\square$ Who are coming?
What are destroying?

Dogs and cats are animals.
Nasib and Himat are coming?
Houses are destroying.

## Tag Questions



## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ You are a student, aren't you?
$\square$ They learn English, don't they?
$\square$ He will come tomorrow, won't he?
$\square$ She married to Karim, didn't she?
$\square$ He has been to Paktika, hasn't he?
$\square$ You have bought Maktabi Grammar, haven't you?
$\square$ I, Misal, am still a student, aren't I?
$\square$ I am not a teacher, am I?

Note: For more figures ${ }^{1}$, you can see (grade 10)!

[^40]
## دو ولسم تولگَى

## Past Continuous Tense in Active




## EXAMPLE:

He was reading a book.
I was speaking English.
$\square$ You were using a computer.
He was drinking coffee.
$\square$ Farid was killing a snake.
Jamal was cooking dinner.
(He does the action.)
(I does the action.)
(You do the action.)
(He does the action.)
(Farid does the action.)
(Jamal does the action.)

Note: In above sentences, the subjects do the action.

## دو ولسم تولگَى



## Past Continuous Tense in Passive



## تبره مجهوله جاري زمانه

په تبره مجهوله جاري زمانه كيد معلومي زمانيد جملب فاعل د دمجهولّي زماني
مفعول جويجبربي أو د معلومي زماني مفعول د مجهولي زمانب فأعل جوريبربي.

## EXAMPLE:

## Past Continuous Tense in Active:

I was reading a book.
$\square$ You were buying Maktabi Grammar.
$\square$ She was killing a snake.
$\square$ A cat was killing a mouse.

Note: In above sentences, the subjects do the actions.

## Past Continuous Tense in Passive:

$\square$ A book was being read by me.
$\square$ Maktabi Grammar was being bought by you.
$\square$ A snake was being killed by her.
$\square$ A mouse was being killed by a cat.

Note: In above sentences, the subjects receive the actions.

## Indefinite Articles



## EXAMPLE:

$((\mathbf{a n}))$ is used before nouns beginning with a consonant letter, and the noun must be singular.This is a book.
$\square$ That is a computer.
$\square$ This is a pen.
$\square$ That is a radio.
This is a boy.
$((\mathrm{an}))$ is used before nouns beginning with vowel letters, and the noun must be singular.

This is an orange.
$\square$ This is an iron.
$\square$ This is an egg.
$\square$ This is an army.
$\square$ This is an Uzbek.

## Definite Article



## EXAMPLE:

((the)) is the only definite article in English language which is used according the above information.This is the book.
$\square$ This is the pen.
$\square$ This is the pencil.
$\square$ That is the chair.
$\square$ That is the man.

Note: The following text can help you effortlessly:

Father! A man came here. He gave me an ice-cream. He had a wand. There was a boy with him. Look here! This is the ice-cream. That is print of the wand over there. That is the man who is coming toward us. The boy is not with him now!

## Question in Question



## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ Do you know where Ahmad is?
$\square$ Can you tell me what happened?
$\square$ Do you know who my father is?
$\square$ Could you tell me where this bridge leads to?
$\square$ Do you know what will happen tomorrow?

Note: Pay attention to the bolded and underlined ones on one occasion ${ }^{1}$.

[^41]
## دوولسم تولكَى

## Present Perfect Tense (since, for)



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { » راهيسي، لָاره « په بشهيهر زمانه كي }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { زمانه كي وكارول شي، هغه يو داسب كـي كـنه }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اوسه پوري يب جريان كهى ويـ }
\end{aligned}
$$

## EXAMPLE:

((For)) is used to show the period of time of an action:I have been in Kabul for ten years.
$\square$ You have been in Afghanistan for nine months.
$\square$ They have been to England for 18 years.
((Since)) is used to show the starting point of an action:I have been in Kabul since 2008.
$\square$ You have been in Afghanistan since last month.
$\square$ They have been to England since 2000.

## دو ولسِم تولكَى



## Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Perfect Continuous Tense
Present perfect continuous tense is
used to show an action which is
started in past and continued to the
present; it may continue to the future.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { حال بشپیه جاري زمانه } \\
& \text { حال بشـيره جاري زمانه هغه كرنه بيـانوي }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { راتلونكي او راخي وخت ته هم دوام وكيري. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## EXAMPLE:

## Formula:

| Haven't $=$ have not |
| :---: |
| Hasn't $=$ has not |
| I've $=$ I have |
| You've $=$ you have |
| They've $=$ they have |
| We've $=$ we have |
| He's $=$ he has |
| She's $=$ she has |
| It's $=$ it has |

Interrogative:
$\square$ Have / Has $+\mathrm{S}+$ been +V -ing $+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Have they been doing their homework since I left this place?

Negative Interrogative:
$\square$ Have not / Has not + been $+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{V}$-ing $+\mathrm{C}+$ ?
$\square$ Hasn't she been reciting Holy Qur'an for two hours?

## دو ولسم تولگَى

## Present Perfect Tense in Passive



## EXAMPLE:

## In Active:

I have studied English.$\square$ He has eaten an apple.
$\square$ We have used a computer.
$\square$ Mohibullah "Misal" has written Maktabi Grammar.

## In Passive:

$\square$ English has been studied by me.
$\square$ An apple has been eaten by him.
$\square$ A computer has been used by us.
$\square$ Maktabi Grammar has been written by Mohibullah "Misal".

Note: For more information, regarding active and passive, you can study English tenses!

## دو ولسم تولَّى

## Simple Past Tense in Active



## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ I ate an apple.
$\square$ They drove a car.
$\square$ She used a computer.
$\square$ The eagle killed a pigeon.
$\square$ The teacher taught English.
$\square$ Misal wrote this grammar.
$\square$ You bought this grammar.
$\square$ The storekeeper sold this grammar.
$\square$ Someone designed this grammar.
$\square$ The ant dragged ${ }^{1}$ an ant.

Note: In prior ${ }^{2}$ pages, you can see more about grammar.

[^42]
## Simple Past Tense in Passive

Simple Past Tense in Passive
In passive, the subject receives an
action, and the object of active
becomes subject of the passive.

## ساده مجهوله تبره زمانه

پپ مجهوله زمانه كي د جملي فاعل د كـينب نيوونكى وي او د ساده معلومي زماني مفعول د مجهولي زماني فاعل جوريبربي.

## EXAMPLE:

An apple was eaten by me.
$\square$ A book was written by him.
$\square$ A book was bought by you.
$\square$ A girl was incapacitated ${ }^{1}$ by you.
$\square$ A man was killed by thieves ${ }^{2}$.
$\square$ A cat was killed by dog.
$\square$ A car was driven by her.
$\square$ A page was torn by them.
Ten eggs were broken by us.

[^43]دو ولسم تولكَى

## Past Perfect in Active



## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ I had eaten an apple when he came.
$\square$ She had drunk an energy before I arrived there.
$\square$ They had spoken English when we started Pashto.
$\square$ Ahmad had boiled water.
$\square$ Karim had painted a room.
$\square$ Mechanic had fixed my car when I returned to him workshop.

## Past Perfect in Passive

| Past Perfect in Passive |
| :--- |
| The subject of active becomes the |
| object of passive; the object of active |
| becomes the subject of passive. |
|  |

## تبره بششهره مجهوله زمانه

د معلومي زماني فاعل د مجهولي زمانب
مفعول أو د معلومي زماني مفعول د مجهولب زماني فأعل جوهِبربي.

## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ I had been hit by them.
$\square$ They had been taught by their teacher.
$\square$ Books had been written by authors before we saw them.
$\square$ Children had been trained by a tutor ${ }^{1}$ when I came there.
$\square$ Trees had been grown by farmers before we wanted to grow them.
$\square$ She had been injured by someone when the police arrived.
$\square$ Afghanistan had been ruined before American forces arrived here.
$\square$ Computer had been used when I turned it on.

[^44]
## Commas in Relative Clause




## EXAMPLE:

## Defining Relative Clause ${ }^{1}$ :



Student who is from Ghazni is his brother.The car which has black color is mine.
$\square$ The cat that has long tail is always sleepy.
$\square$ The man that is over there is our English teacher.

## Non-defining Relative Clause ${ }^{2}$ :

Karim, who is from Ghazni, is his brother.$\square$ Ahmad's car, which has black color, is here.

[^45]دو ولسم تولكَى

## Transitive Verbs



## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ I eat apple.
(apple is the object of eat)
$\square$ They drink tea.
(tea is the object of drink)
$\square$ I use computer.
(computer is the object of use)
$\square$ She cooks dinner.
(dinner is the object of cook)
$\square$ He watches TV. (TV is the object of watch)
$\square$ They write a letter. (letter is the object of write)

دو ولّسم تُولَىى

## Intransitive Verbs



## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ Sun is shining.
$\square$ Wind is blowing.
$\square \mathrm{He}$ is coming.
$\square$ They are going.
$\square$ We are sleeping.

Note: Transitive verbs can be intransitive too.
$\square$ I am eating a lot.
$\square$ You are drinking much.

## While \& When



## EXAMPLE:

## While:

I went to school while you were working.
$\square$ She saw an egg while she was eating.
$\square$ While they were going, they saw a lion.
While she was running, she knocked out.

## When:



I was speaking when he came.
$\square$ When they shouted, I was dancing.
$\square$ They were cheating when the teacher saw them.When she came, he was drinking champagne.

## Some in Question



## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ Can you give me some money?
$\square$ Can you help me some day?

Yes, I can.
Yes, I can.

Note: (Some) is generally used in positive sentence; it is also used in question sentence if the question's answer is (yes).

## Third Conditional



## EXAMPLE:

$\square$ If I had gone to Kabul, I would have seen many places.
$\square$ If I had earned much money, I would have bought a car.
$\square$ If I had brought sticks, I would have used them.
$\square$ If I had driven a car, I would have enjoyed it.
$\square$ If you had learnt English, you would have spoken English.
$\square$ If he had drunk water, he would have felt well.
$\square$ If they had killed the snake, they would have gotten a big prize.
If we had developed our country, we would felt calm.

Instead of (would have), we can use (should have, might have, and could have).
$\square$ If I had gone to Kabul, I should have seen many places.
$\square$ If I had earned much money, I might have bought a car.
$\square$ If I had brought sticks, I could have used them.

## Countable Nouns



## EXAMPLE:

| Singular |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Book | Books |
| Pen | Pens |
| Computer | Computers |
| Student | Students |
| House | Houses |
| Thermos | Thermoses |
| Television | Televisions |
| Glass | Glasses |
| Group | Groups |
| Gun | Guns |
| Bullet | Bullets |
| Rose | Roses |
| Tree | Trees |

دوو لسّم تولحَى

## Uncountable Nouns



## EXAMPLE:

## Uncountable Nouns:

$\square$ Oil
$\square$ Water
$\square$ Milk
$\square$ Sugar
$\square$ Rice
$\square$ Soup

Note: These kind of nouns, of course, can be counted with a unit of weight.
egg.
$\square$ kilo
$\square$ parcel
$\square$ glass
$\square$ bottlea bottle of water
$\square$ bar

## References

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- English for Grade 6, School Book
- English for Grade 7, School Book
- English for Grade 8, School Book
- English for Grade 9, School Book
- English for Grade 10, School Book
- English for Grade 11, School Book
- English for Grade 12, School Book


## 

 محـــبـ الله » مثال « د شـــــــهـهيد حاجي باقيب اللّ ه لبردديز لمريز كال كيد غزني ولايت، مقر ولسـوالى، كوه بند سيمي، په سـيكَانسي نومي كلي كي يّ دب فاني او
پاتي نرى ته ستركي غرولب دي.


 اقتصادي ستونزو له كبله د بنووونحئي له فراغت وروسته سمدستي په دب نه و توانيدلى چج لورو

 انكَليسي خانكّي زده كهر يال وكنّل شو.

 مودي راهيسـي دا تنده هم ورسـره پيداشـوبي وه چجي يو علمي اثر دا غم خورولو افغانانو ته چاپ
 هغوى هم ستاسو تر لالسونو در ورسوي.

د مثال د نورو برياوو په هيله
محمد غني »يپمان، د مثال د اطاق ملكَرى
مركز شرنه، پکتيكا

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[^0]:    Grammar
    Alphabet
    Word
    Imperative sentence
    Article
    Noun
    Pronoun
    Sentence
    $\square$ Positive sentence
    $\square$ Negative sentence
    $\square$ Interrogative sentence
    $\square$ Demonstrative pronouns
    $\square$ To have verbs
    To be verbs
    $\square$ State of being verbs
    Possessive adjective
    $\square$ Singular noun
    Plural noun
    $\square$ Singular noun into plural noun
    Regular noun
    $\square$ Irregular noun
    $\square$ Subject
    Subject pronoun
    $\square$ Object
    Object pronoun
    Glossary

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Commit to memory means memorize or learn
    ${ }^{2}$ Automatically means spontaneously

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ In lieu means instead, in place or as a replacement for

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Irritated means angry or annoyed.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Other than means except or excluding.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ TV means television.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Glossary means dictionary, vocabulary, lexicon, appendix or thesaurus.
    ${ }^{2}$ Misal Dictionary is very useful; it is used in sentences.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Carrying out means performing or functioning.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Founding means forming / structuring.
    ${ }^{2}$ The first letter of the days of week must be capitalized.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ On the way to means to, toward or in the direction of.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Dig means excavate or burrow.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Imminent means coming or forthcoming.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Gifted means remarkable, extraordinary, skillful or talented.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ Gorgeous means attractive or lovely.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ In my book means to my mind, in my opinion or in my view.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Tiny means small or little.

[^16]:    ${ }^{1}$ Single means lone, sole or unmarried.

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$ Kill the time means waste the time.
    ${ }^{2}$ Calm down means quieten

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ Go on means continue.

[^19]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{PBUH}=$ Peace Be Upon Him

[^20]:    ${ }^{1}$ Evidence mean information

[^21]:    ${ }^{1}$ Info is contracted form of information.

[^22]:    ${ }^{1}$ Bike $=$ motorcycle

[^23]:    ${ }^{1}$ Adverbs of time show the happening time of an action.

[^24]:    ${ }^{1}$ In the pink = vigorous or healthy

[^25]:    ${ }^{1}$ HELLC means (Misal English Language Learning Center).

[^26]:    ${ }^{1}$ Ecstasy $=$ enjoyment or happiness

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ Defining adjective clause supply necessary information about the noun and commas are not used around it.
    ${ }^{2}$ Non-defining adjective clause is used to supply more and extra information regarding the nouns; it is surrounded between commas.
    134 |P a g e

[^28]:    ${ }^{1}$ Country cousin $=$ village
    ${ }^{2}$ Ill-fated means sad or unhappy

[^29]:    ${ }^{1}$ Blissful means happy or pleased

[^30]:    ${ }^{1}$ Sarcasm means irony or mockery

[^31]:    ${ }^{1}$ At once means simultaneously or at the same time

[^32]:    ${ }^{1}$ Vigorous means healthy or fit

[^33]:    ${ }^{1}$ Much-loved means dear or beloved
    ${ }^{2}$ Illustration means example or instance

[^34]:    ${ }^{1}$ Coach means trainer or instructor
    ${ }^{2}$ Clown means joker or entertainer

[^35]:    ${ }^{1}$ Circle-dance mean Attn, which is done in circle method
    ${ }^{2}$ Achievement mean accomplishment or success

[^36]:    ${ }^{1}$ Don't is the shortened form of (do not).
    ${ }^{2}$ Doesn't is the contracted form of (does not).

[^37]:    ${ }^{1}$ Preceding means last or previous.
    ${ }^{2}$ Nausea means biliousness or vomiting.
    ${ }^{3}$ Knowledgeable means skillful or expert.

[^38]:    ${ }^{1}$ Mice is plural of mouse.
    ${ }^{2}$ Lice is the plural of louse.

[^39]:    ${ }^{1}$ Adversary means foe or enemy

[^40]:    ${ }^{1}$ Figures $=$ information or statistics.

[^41]:    ${ }^{1}$ On one occasion means once or one time!

[^42]:    ${ }^{1}$ Drag means pull or tow.
    ${ }^{2}$ Prior means previous or aforementioned.

[^43]:    ${ }^{1}$ Incapacitated means injured, bruised or wounded.
    ${ }^{2}$ Thieves mean burglars, robbers or housebreakers.

[^44]:    ${ }^{1}$ Tutor means don, coach or trainer.

[^45]:    ${ }^{1}$ Defining relative clause gives necessary information about noun.
    ${ }^{2}$ Non-defining relative clause provides superfluous information about noun.

